

When West Came East

140.377, Professor Son
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Who Can Help Me?

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LIBRARY CATALOG -- What is it and why use it?


The JHU Libraries Catalog contains records for all JHU Libraries, including Welch Medical Library, SAIS library in Washington, Gibson Library at the Applied Physics Lab, and other libraries of Johns Hopkins. It lists all the books, videos, DVD's, microforms, and other materials owned by the JHU libraries.

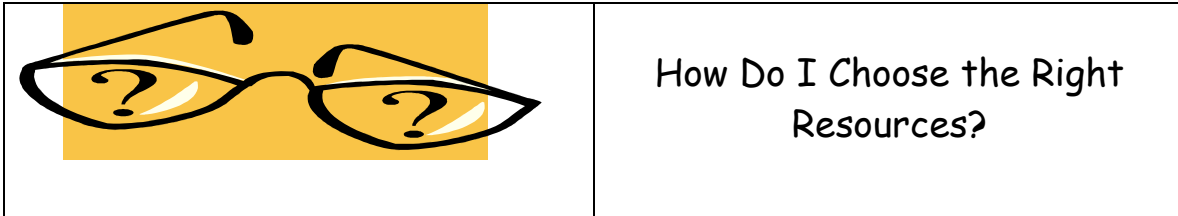
A BIG DIFFERENCE :

Catalog: lists book titles and journal *titles* (not articles)

Databases: gives journal *article* information

A few things to watch out for when using the catalog:

Copy/Holding information				
Collection	Call No.	Copy	Status	
Eisenhower Stacks	R 856.15 .B56 1995	c. 1	Available	
Eisenhower Stacks	R 856.15 .B56 1995	c. 2	Checked out	12/01/2007 
Eisenhower Science Reference, Non-Circ		R856.I47 2005	c. 1	Available
Libraries Service Center	R856.A2 S681 1986	c. 1	Available	
Eisenhower Stacks, Non-Circ	R 856 .C5	c. 1	Available	
Eisenhower Stacks	QA303.2.S35 2003 QUARTO	c. 1	Available	



TO START: LOOK FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BOOKS in the JHU Libraries catalog

Go the catalog and choose **ADVANCED KEYWORD**, then put your word into **TITLE** or **SUBJECT** or **MEDICAL SUBJECT KEYWORD**. For example, type **isaac newton** into **TITLE KEYWORD** and you get 86 items. That's too many - add another word to the **TITLE** to narrow it down, or use one of the **LIMITS** at the bottom of the page.

Remember that once you find a book you like, others about that same topic will be in that same place, with that same main call number.

If you want a book that's checked out, or located at another JHU library (including the libraries on the medical campus), or otherwise not immediately available, use the wonderful blue **REQUEST** BUTTON in the catalog record -- your book will be brought to the Circulation Desk for you.

BOOKS not owned by JHU

Interlibrary Loan - Your library can get you *anything* from *anywhere*! When you find a book that JHU does not own, use the Interlibrary Services form at <http://ils.library.jhu.edu/> .

Make sure to fill out the "First Time Users' Registration page first. (Use your JHED ID and password.)

NOTE: When doing this at a public access workstation:

- Delete from the history file those pages that contain your personal information.
- Exit from the Web browser before you leave the workstation. This prevents the Back button from accessing the pages you were using.

TO DIG DEEPER: LOOK FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES

Which database should I choose?

Go to our database page:

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/eresources/databases/index.html>

Then what? Choose a subject (e.g., "Biological Sciences")

How do I know which database to pick? Click on the round blue "i" for "Information." That will give you a few sentences about what the database covers.

TO GET THE ARTICLES THEMSELVES

IF YOU'RE IN A DATABASE:

Step 1 -- Next to the article, look for a little icon (sometimes there are several). The "*FIND IT*" icon is JHU's own system for finding our full text. ***If*** we own the article's full text ***online***, you'll see a link to it.

Step 2 -- If the pop-up box gives no full-text options but says "Search the Library Catalog," that means that we may have the article in print.

Step 3 -- So click the "Search the Library Catalog" link, click on the **journal** title, and scroll down to see what years we own in print and what the call number is.

IF YOU ALREADY KNOW THE ARTICLES YOU NEED, AND WANT TO FIND THE FULL TEXT:

Step 1 -- Go to our "E-Journals page" at <http://www.library.jhu.edu/eresources/ejournals/index.html>. On this page, you can search for a specific journal title or specific journal volume/issue.

Step 2 -- If we don't have what you need online, you'll get that that same pop-up box described above and you search the catalog.



Where to Find Articles and Other Information

Go to the library's list of databases BY SUBJECT:

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/eresources/databases/index.html>

Here are a few databases to start with:

Multidisciplinary Databases

Academic Search Premiere (1975+)

Coverage spans virtually every area of academic study and offers information dating as far back as 1975. This database is updated daily.

General Science Full-Text (1983+)

This database contains citations from English-language periodicals published in the U.S. and Great Britain, plus some full text. Coverage includes popular science magazines, professional journals, and *The New York Times* Science Section (published every Tuesday). Selected full-text coverage begins in January 1995.

Tip: This vendor makes it possible for you to search several of their databases at the same time. When you open this database, click on "**Open Database Selection Area**" on the top left, and check off any other databases that you'd like to search.

Google Scholar -- if you must any kind of Google, use Google Scholar!

<http://scholar.google.com>

JHU now has much of our full text linked up. To find out more, go to <http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/googlescholar.html>.

Tip: Because this search engine covers so much, use several terms and use very specific ones.

History Databases

History of Science, Technology, and Medicine (1975+)

This database describes journal articles, conference proceedings, books, book reviews, and dissertations in the history of science, technology, and medicine and allied historical fields. It's updated quarterly.

Historical Abstracts (1955+) [new version]

Covers the history of the world from 1450 to the present, indexing more than 1,700 academic journals in over 40 languages.

Science and Technology Databases

Applied Science and Technology (1983+)

This database covers about 350 English-language worldwide periodicals in the sciences and technology. It is more technical and engineering-oriented than *General Science FT*, but you can search both of them together - remember to click on "Open Database Selection Area."

Compendex (1884+ !!)

This is a huge, high-quality database with international coverage of all fields of engineering.

NEWS, POLICY, DISCUSSION

Where can you find the latest news and discussion about science and technology?

Science and **Nature** are two of the world's best-known science journals and cover almost all areas of science and technology.

- **Nature:** "Daily Updates from News @ Nature.com." <http://www.nature.com/>
- **Science:** Click on the NEWS link at <http://www.sciencemag.org/>
- Both journals -- Sections entitled "Letters to the Editor" or "Commentary."
- **Science:** One of their "Subject Collections" is "Science and Policy." (You can search just this collection using the search box on the left.)
http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/collection/sci_policy

Newspapers - The papers with the best coverage of science news and policy issues are the **New York Times**, **Wall Street Journal**, and **Washington Post**.

Most newspapers will not allow you to see more than one day's articles unless you have a subscription. JHU has subscriptions to many newspapers, listed on our newspaper page at <http://library.jhu.edu/eresources/newspapers.html>
[scroll down and look under "E-Texts."]

How do I evaluate the information that I've found?

(I don't want to make a fool of myself by only citing sources I found using "Google" or "Wikipedia.")

Excellent question! So glad you asked!

Scholarly Sources - Most of your sources should come from "scholarly" sources; that is, they should come from peer-reviewed journals, trustworthy web sites, primary sources, or other trustworthy sources.

- **Primary Sources** - "Primary sources enable the researcher to get as close as possible to what actually happened during an historical event or time period. A primary source reflects the individual viewpoint of a participant or observer."

See the library's guide to finding primary sources, and the difference between primary and secondary sources, at

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/history/definitions.html>

- **Note:** Most scholarly sources are "secondary sources." A secondary source is "a work that interprets or analyzes an historical event or phenomenon. It is generally at least one step removed from the event."
- **Peer-reviewed Sources** -- Many databases will sort your search results into groups that are "peer-reviewed" or not. The library's blog just had a note about this: <http://blogs.library.jhu.edu/wordpress/?p=205#more-205>
- ***What kinds of things are *not* "scholarly sources"?*** For examples, see the list on the page entitled "Is This Item Peer-reviewed?" <http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/histsci/studentpubspeer.html> .

Evaluating Pages from the Open Web - Anyone can publish on the web! Be smart about which pages you choose to depend on for information.

- See "Is This Item Peer-reviewed?" (URL above) for university guides to help you evaluate web pages.
- On Firefox, use **TOOLS, PAGE INFO, DATE** to check the date on which the page was last revised. Today's date won't tell you anything -- a page may have an automatic modifier -- but a non-current date is a tip-off.



Other Important Things to Know

- 1) **There is a Research Guide for your subject area!** These are guides created by the librarians with tips about how to find patents, material properties, and other helpful information.

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/subjectguides.html>

- 2) **How to cite print and electronic resources that you use:**

<http://library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/general/citing/index.html>

[For examples on how to cite online sources, scroll down to "Additional Resources" and choose "Columbia Guide to Online Style."]

- 3) **Using and printing from laptops in the library:**

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/services/computing/laptops.html>

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/services/computing/laptopprinting.html>

**REMEMBER: TWO HOURS SPENT AIMLESSLY SEARCHING
THE WEB CAN SAVE YOU TEN MINUTES WITH A
LIBRARIAN!**