

How can I find online full-text journal articles?

The Libraries provide access to online full-text journals through several pathways.

KentLINK is the key starting point if you are looking for a particular journal. Search by the journal's title. If the Libraries subscribe to the journal in print or electronically, there will be a *KentLINK* record for it. A link to the full-text will be given.

Online journals in *KentLINK* include those that comprise the OhioLINK *Electronic Journal Center* or *EJC*. You can also reach those journals by going directly to the *EJC* Web site (<http://journals.ohiolink.edu>) where it is possible to search by specific journal as well as by topic. As of February 2001, the *EJC* includes all journals published electronically by these publishers:

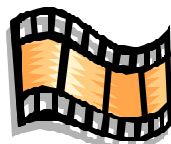
Academic Press, 1993-
American Chemical Society, 1996-
American Institute of Physics, 1997-
American Physical Society, 1985-
Blackwell Publishers, 1999-
Elsevier Science, 1995-
Institute of Physics, 1994-
Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1996-
MCB University Press, 1994-
Project MUSE, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996/97-
Royal Society of Chemistry, 1997-
Springer-Verlag, 1996-
Wiley, 1997-

The dates given above are the basic starting dates for the electronic coverage of each publisher. Individual journals may vary (earlier or later). New articles are added weekly. Distribution of articles depends on the publisher.

For journals not listed in *KentLINK*, online full-text is often available through the following sources:

<i>ABI Inform</i>	<i>LEXIS/NEXIS Universe</i>
<i>Business & Industry</i>	<i>Periodical Abstracts</i>
<i>Contemporary Women's Issues</i>	<i>SIRS Researcher</i>
<i>Education Abstracts</i>	

Finally, many other research databases include direct links from some bibliographic record screens to the full text of articles. This includes *Biological Abstracts*, *ERIC*, *MEDLINE*, *PsycINFO*, and others.



Video for Web sites and PowerPoint Programs

If you have thought of adding a video clip to your PowerPoint programs or for inclusion in your Web site, the staff of Teleproductions is ready and able to assist. The production staff can assist you in shooting a variety of video segments that can then be digitized either for the PowerPoint format or for the Web.

Video production can take the form of 'a talking head,' a field trip, or a scientific demonstration. On-location or studio shoots are possible. In addition, the Teleproductions staff can add attractive graphics to the video—to identify a speaker, to emphasize key points, or to describe specifics of that scientific demonstration. Editing work will be provided as needed. Video segments can also be produced for showing in class as a straight video tape.

There are no charges for any video production work that is for regular classroom-related instruction, other than the cost of materials such as the videotape. For more information, contact Dave McCoy in Teleproductions (330-672-1871 or dmccoy@kent.edu).

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: This will be our final issue of this fiscal year. Have :
: a great summer, and we will see you again in the :
: fall! :
:.....

Inside this Issue

Page 2 Test Your Collection Savvy!
Page 3 A Note from the Dean
Page 4 New in Government Documents
 New on the Reference Shelf

KENT STATE
UNIVERSITY

Footnotes

News from the Kent State University Libraries & Media Services

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Editor: Barbara F. Schloman (schloman@kent.edu, 330-672-1665)

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Test your savvy about Kent Campus library collections!

1. The average cost of a library subscription at Kent State is:
 - a) \$50
 - b) \$140
 - c) \$270
 - d) \$420
2. The KSU Libraries' current annual base-budget for collection development is:
 - a) \$1.4 million
 - b) \$1.9 million
 - c) \$2.4 million
 - d) \$2.9 million
3. With the introduction of the OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center (EJC) in 1998, the number of scholarly journals available to the Kent State community increased by approximately:
 - a) 400
 - b) 1,100
 - c) 1,500
 - d) 1,700
4. The KSU Libraries' total volume count is:
 - a) 1.6 million
 - b) 2.1 million
 - c) 2.7 million
 - d) 3.2 million
5. The total number of paid subscriptions is:
 - a) 1,328
 - b) 2,763
 - c) 7,782
 - d) 8,992
6. The total number of microform pieces in the collection is:
 - a) 300,000
 - b) 700,000
 - c) 1.2 million
 - d) 1.5 million
7. The total number of audio recordings is:
 - a) 22,000
 - b) 44,000
 - c) 66,000
 - d) 88,000
8. The number of article indexes and research databases available on the KSU Libraries and Media Services' Website is approximately:
 - a) 50
 - b) 70
 - c) 90
 - d) 110
9. The total number of articles downloaded at Kent State from the EJC last year was:
 - a) 43,703
 - b) 4,370
 - c) 437
 - d) 43
10. During the 1990s, the median number of serials purchased among all members of the Association of Research Libraries decreased by 6% while the expenditures for these titles increased by:
 - a) 15%
 - b) 32%
 - c) 61%
 - d) 78%

ANSWERS:

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1.c | 6.c |
| 2.d | 7.a |
| 3.d | 8.d |
| 4.b | 9.a |
| 5.c | 10.d |



A Note from the Dean

Mark Weber, Dean of Libraries & Media Services

THE REVOLT OF THE SCHOLARS

Several years ago, David Schulenberger, Provost at the University of Kansas, proposed a public policy solution to the ongoing crisis in scholarly publishing. His idea was called the National Electronic Articles Repository (NEAR). Provost Schulenberger's idea was that ninety days after a scholar's article appeared in a journal, it would be available online through a national repository of scholarly articles. The Kansas Provost's proposal received relatively little discussion outside the academic library community in the United States. Now three years later, several distinguished scholars are urging concerted action by their colleagues over the issue of open access to scholarship.

The April 6, 2001, edition of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that several prominent scholars, including Harold E. Varmus, the former director of the National Institutes of Health, are urging a boycott of scientific and scholarly journals that refuse to make articles – free – six months after their publication. *The Chronicle* further reports that these scholars, writing in a recent issue of *Science*, urge their colleagues “not to submit papers to, write reviews for, or subscribe to journals that” refuse to participate in an open archives project for scholarly work.¹ In part because of this growing controversy, the *Journal of Cell Biology* has made its contents freely open to all on its Web site six months after the publication of a particular issue of the journal.

“We scientists can exercise control of our journals. We can transform them from commercial commodities back to instruments of service to education and research.”

In addition, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), a group of research libraries and learned societies committed to challenging the prevailing scholarly publishing system in the United States, has published *Declaring Independence* [<http://www.arl.org/sparc/DI/>]. This brief informative booklet is a guide to the scholar who wishes to evaluate the practices of a journal in her or his discipline and to explore publishing alternatives. Although it is addressed to scholars in the sciences, its principles and suggestions can be implemented by academicians in other disciplines as well.

Michael L. Rosenzweig, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Arizona, writes in the booklet's introduction, “We scientists can exercise control of our journals. We can transform them from commercial commodities back to instruments of service to education and research. When we are in control, we fulfill our responsibility to ourselves, to society, to our

institutions, and to our colleagues throughout the world.”²

“I did the math...my publisher pocketed a profit of between \$170,000 and \$200,000 annually, a mark-up of about 275% and a profit margin of 75%.”

Professor Rosenzweig goes on to write, “In recent times, purely commercial interests have gained sway over too many journals that we depend on for research information. Maximizing profits has become the controlling goal. A system that should serve us is at the mercy of corporate acquisitions and profit-oriented planners. Disseminating scholarly research seems to be an afterthought.”³ In 1986, Professor Rosenzweig began what became a well-known journal in the field of ecology. He reports that its initial subscription price for libraries was \$100.00. Within a 12-year period, the library subscription rate soared to \$800.00 and the journal changed ownership twice. He writes: “I did the math...my publisher pocketed a profit of between \$170,000 and \$200,000 annually, a mark-up of about 275% and a profit margin of 75%.”⁴ Following the second change in ownership, Professor Rosenzweig and his editorial board launched their own independent, competitive journal.

We need to heed the call of the scholars urging the boycott and the words of Michael Rosenzweig. The handbook *Declaring Independence* provides scholars with criteria with which to evaluate journals in their field. These diagnostic measures include pricing and financial history, circulation and renewal history, efficiency of production, and the performance of the publisher. The booklet also suggests publishing alternatives to many of the corporate-owned scholarly journals.

As scholars and teachers, one of the skills and values we admire most in our students is critical and independent thinking. Perhaps now it is our turn to apply these skills to the journals that do much to define our scholarly lives by obtaining the rights to the fruits of diligent faculty research and then selling this work back to colleges and universities at often exorbitant prices.

¹ Florence Olsen, “Scholars Urge Boycott of Journals That Won't Join Free Archives.” *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (April 6, 2001), p. A43. **Note:** The scholar's essay in *Science* is available online (<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/291/5512/2318a>).

² Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC). *Declaring Independence* [<http://www.arl.org/sparc/DI/>], p. 1.

³ (IBID.)

⁴ (IBID.)

New in Government Documents

Columbia Gazetteer of the World Online

<http://www.columbiagazetteer.org>

For nearly half a century, the *Columbia Gazetteer of the World* has been the preeminent source for global geographical information. It is now available online both through campus-wide and remote access. As the site continues to develop over the next few years, features such as maps, census data, population statistics, and other useful information will be added. Now, it is possible to search the site in three different ways:

- **Type of Place Search:** this allows you to locate specific kinds of places, and the results give you statistical information such as how large the area is or how to find it. The user can search in this way to find answers to questions such as "What rivers in North America are over 1000 miles long?" The user can search by place name or by statistical qualifiers.
- **Place-Name Search:** Just like looking up a place-name in the print version of the gazetteer.
- **Word Search:** Simple keyword search finds the user's word in all documents. Not only can the user learn about the word in question, but knowledge can be expanded to the areas of the site that include that word.

Users who are not familiar with using a gazetteer will still be able to navigate this site easily, as the directions are fairly self-explanatory, including pull-down menus to aid in more complex searches.

Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General

Available at HE 20.2:V 81, HE 20.2:V 81/EXEC. SUM (10th floor, Gov.Docs.) and on the Web at <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/youthviolence>

This report was completed in response to the tragic incident at Columbine in April 1999. It was a joint effort of the National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Surgeon General and was released to coincide with the anniversary of that tragedy. The report presents a breakdown of the problem of youth violence. After a lengthy introduction about the history of the report, issues such as which children are at risk and how to help those children remain emotionally balanced in school, are handled thoroughly.

The report also provides detailed graphs that offer stark graphic representations of the grim picture some of the textual statistics present.

For more information about this or other government documents, contact a government documents librarian, available from 10 AM to 5 PM, Monday-Friday.

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: Reminder: summer library hours are available at :

: <http://www.library.kent.edu/services/libhours.html> :

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New on the Reference Shelf

Artists in Ohio, 1787-1900: A Biographical Dictionary. Haverstock, Mary Sayre; Vance, Jeannette Mahoney; & Meggitt, Brian L., comp. & ed. . Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 2000. 1066 pages. Ref N 6530 .O3H38 2000

Prepared under the auspices of the Oberlin College Libraries, this extensively researched volume of more than ten thousand entries provides a wealth of information, not only about artists who were born or lived in Ohio, but also on the incredible diversity of artistic expression in Ohio prior to 1900. Many who reside in this state do not realize that 19th century Ohio can boast painters; sculptors; lithographers; engravers; photographers, graphic artists; and carvers.

Artists in Ohio does not attempt to be a critical, but rather is an informative work. An extensive general bibliography of sources cited more than once is presented. Of considerable interest is an Ohio bibliography of directories, histories, and atlases, which is organized chronologically by county. A glossary of uncommon art terms is included as well as an annotated appendix of art schools, organizations, exhibitions, and collaborative works cited in the text.

