Library Handbook

Adizes Graduate School
1212 Mark Avenue
Carpinteria, California
93013
805-565-2901

204v2

Contact the Information Specialist at
library@adizes.com

805.453.9075

All rights reserved.
AGS faculty and/or Learners may reproduce any part of this document for use in conjunction with their assignments at the School.

Adizes GRADUATE SCHOOL

Library Handbook

Introduction 2

AGS Library 3

Research Assistance 3
Database Technical Support 4
Interlibrary Loan 4
Borrowing Materials from a Local Library 4

School Databases 6

Databases 6
Full-text Articles versus Abstracts 7
Database Search Techniques 8

Internet Resources 10

Evaluating Internet Resources 10
Making Sense of Web Addresses 10
Beyond Search Engines 11
Internet Search Tips 12

AGS Writing Center 14

Copyright Guidelines 14

Citation Resources 14

Library & Internet Terminology Guide 15

Library Services 17

Library Handbook

Introduction

Welcome to the Adizes Graduate School Library. This Handbook is intended to acquaint Learners and faculty with the Adizes Graduate School Library resources, services, search techniques, and relevant library and internet terminology. Begin using the Library resources and services, by clicking on the Library Services tab in your AGS Account.

The Library provides electronic access to over a million items, offering journal and newspaper articles, eBooks, handbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, dissertations, the conference papers, economic forecasts, company reports, videos, plus more.

As a virtual library, the Adizes Graduate School Library does not maintain a traditional, in-house, print library. The Library assists students in the following ways:

- §§ grants free access to electronic subscription databases for research
- §§ answers reference questions and assists with library research via phone and email
- §§ provides database technical support
- §§ assists with locating materials in local libraries and interlibrary loan
- §§ provides evaluated internet websites that support courses and programs
- §§ provides citation resources and guides for MLA
- §§ supports the AGS Writing Center website

As an AGS Learner and library user, you may be introduced to library and internet technology terms, such as: *abstracts*, *open access*, *Ask-a-Library Information Specialist*, *subject searching, citations* and other jargon. Definitions for terminology are provided in the Library & Internet Terminology Guide at the end of the Handbook.

We recommend that you spend some time becoming familiar with the AGS Library website and resources. Contact the AGS Library Information Specialist for additional assistance.

Library Handbook

Mission

The mission of the Adizes Graduate School Library is to render library support to AGS' programs of study by providing traditional library service in a nontraditional environment, thereby facilitating the research activities and needs of Learners, faculty, and staff.

AGS Library

The Adizes Graduate School (AGS) Information Specialist renders library support to Adizes Graduate School's programs of study by providing traditional library service in a nontraditional environment, thereby facilitating the research activities and needs of learners, faculty, and staff. AGS provides electronic access to subscription databases, which combined offer over a million items; scholarly journal articles, e-books, handbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, dissertations, reviews of psychological tests and measurements, conference papers and business resources such as:

• Books24x7 • BusinessPro – 6,000+ eBooks • ProQuest Newsstand • ABI/INFORM Dateline • ABI/INFORM Trade & Industry • ABI/INFORM Global • GreenFILE • Accounting & Tax • ERIC • Canadian Business & Current Affairs Complete • ProQuest Dissertations and Theses.

If you need access to these references, please contact the Information Specialist at library@adizes.com.

The online library provides access to numerous sources for learners, faculty and staff in four categories: Databases, Citation, Services, and Websites.

Once you are admitted to the Adizes Graduate School degree programs, you can request information from Library Service. Additional resources are recommended by faculty and available online to all students, faculty, and staff:

Contact the AGS Library Information Specialist for questions about locating items on the Library website, assistance with research, database technical support, interlibrary loan requests, and locating items in local area libraries.

Contacting the Library Information Specialist can be accomplished through several modes of communication:

§§ submit an inquiry using one of the forms on the AGS Library website:

- Ask-a-Library Information Specialist form – requests for research assistance
- Request Articles form – interlibrary loan request
- Feedback form – comments about the Library

§§ email: library@adizes.com

§§ phone: 805.453.9075 or 805-565-2901

Research Assistance

The AGS Library offers instruction and research assistance in the use of library resources and the development of search strategies. Learners may submit research and library questions through the *Ask-a-Library Information Specialist* form by email or phone call to the Library Information Specialist directly by phone. Electronic reference questions are answered within 1-2 business day.

Database Technical Support

The AGS Library is committed to assisting Learners with remote access to subscription databases; however, the Library will not guarantee resolution. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the user to configure his or her computer system so that access to resources is established. For answers to database issues, review the Databases FAQs webpage on the Library website. If the database issue persists, contact the Library Information Specialist for assistance.

Interlibrary Loan

The AGS Library will obtain free copies of journal articles, not available in one of the AGS databases, through interlibrary loan under the guidelines of the 1978 Copyright Law, Title 17 of the U.S. Code. The 1978 Copyright Law imposes annual limits on periodical photocopy requests. If you need more than two articles from one individual journal title year, you may need to visit area libraries to obtain library materials. Due to copyright restrictions, any reading specifically listed on the syllabi, is not eligible for interlibrary loan. ILL requests are generally filled within 1-5 business days. Electronic versions of full-text articles are sent through email. To submit an ILL request, fill out the Request Articles form on the AGS Library website.

Borrowing Materials from a Local Library

Public libraries are valuable resources for borrowing books and acquiring journal articles through your public library's interlibrary loan service. Academic libraries usually provide a broader range of research materials than public libraries. Nearly every School library allows free in-house use of their materials; borrowing materials, however, may involve paying a fee.

Locate library materials in libraries near your zip code with Worldcat.org's library locator search engine: http://worldcat.org

School Databases

The AGS Library provides free access to a variety of subscription databases to Learners and faculty. When selecting a database to search, consider what type of information is needed.

- §§ Reference resources, such as encyclopedias, handbooks, dictionaries, provide concise background information on a topic.
- §§ Scholarly articles represent the research interests of a particular academic field.
- §§ Trade publications are valuable business publications reporting on industry trends and are written by experts in a particular field.
- §§ Books and ebooks cover a topic in-depth and typically provide commentary on a subject.
- §§ Newspaper articles and popular magazines provide a broad overview of the interests of a particular group of society.
- §§ Consider utilizing these additional research resources: white papers, conference papers, government reports, statistical reports, country profiles, and company annual reports.

Research Process

The research process is a step-by-step approach that includes:

(1) Selecting and narrowing a topic
(2) Doing background research
(3) Choosing keywords
(4) Developing search techniques for both print and electronic resources
(5) Selecting and evaluating resources
(6) Properly citing information.

Access the AGS databases on the Library homepage, by clicking on the various links in the Databases section. The Database Index webpage lists alphabetically all of the AGS databases.

Databases for the School

The following index of School databases represents the research interests of Learners enrolled in the School. Access to these databases is provided by email to library@adizes.com.

Article Databases

§§ ProQuest Newsstand

§§ ProQuest Psychology Journals

§§ ProQuest Social Science Journals

§§ PsycARTICLES

§§ PsycEXTRA

§§ PsychiatryOnline

§§ Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection

§§ ProQuest ABI/Inform Complete

§§ ProQuest Accounting & Tax

§§ ProQuest Asian Business and Reference

§§ ProQuest Banking Information Source

§§ ProQuest Canadian Business & Current Affairs Complete

§§ ProQuest Canadian Newsstand Complete

§§ ProQuest Criminal Justice Periodicals

§§ ProQuest Pharmaceutical News Index

§§ ProQuest Newsstand

§§ ProQuest Snapshots Series Market Reports

Plus these additional databases:

- ProQuest Career & Technical Education
- ProQuest Biology Journals
- ProQuest Computing
- ProQuest Education Journals
- ProQuest Military
- ProQuest Religion
- ProQuest Science Journals
- ProQuest Telecommunications
- ProQuest Research Library

Video Database

§§ Counseling and Therapy in Video

Dissertations Database

§§ ProQuest Dissertation and Theses

Article Databases

Company Profile Database

§§ Hoover's Company Records

EBooks

§§ Books24x7 BusinessPro

Dissertations Database

§§ ProQuest Dissertation and Theses

Full-text Articles versus Abstracts

A database is a collection of indexed documents - including both abstracts of articles and full-text articles. Not all articles are available in full-text from a particular database. Sometimes only the abstract of the article is indexed in a database. Recently published documents, post-1990, are more likely to be available as full-text than earlier published

documents.

For those articles only available as abstracts, there are other options for obtaining the full-text: from your local public library, through interlibrary loan, or purchasing the article directly from the publisher.

To narrow your search results to only full-text articles, select the full-text only option in the database.

Database Search Techniques

Databases allow for more refined searching than web-based search engines, because they provide a variety of search options. When searching within a database, narrow search results by selecting a descriptor, for example: search by publication date, by author name, within an individual publication, by publication type, and other search options. Try using the various search options available on the Advanced Search page for each database.

Try some of the following suggested search techniques.

- **Truncation:** some search engines allow the searcher to use various symbols to search for variations of words. If * is used:

  Search term: educat*

  Search Results: educate, educates, educating, education, educators, educated

- **Wildcard:** The symbol ? is used to replace any single character, either inside the word or the right end of the word.

  Search term: wom?n

  Search Results: woman, women

- Use a thesaurus to select multiple search terms with similar meanings. Some of the databases offer a thesaurus. Your search will be better rounded when you utilize a variety of search terms.

- **Subject Search:** use the Subject search option to search for articles that the database provider has indexed under a specific subject. Subject searches provide more refined search results.

Compare a keyword search to a subject search:

Keyword Search: dreams
Search Results: includes any instance of the word dreams in any article

Subject Search: dreams
Search Results: only articles written on the topic of dreams.

- **Publication Type search**: select a publication from the Publication Type option to limit search results. For example, select Trade Publications, to search for articles that have only been published in trade publications.

- Begin your search with a broad term that encompasses the larger body of knowledge in regards to your topic. Examine the search results, selecting additional keywords. Then include additional terms in subsequent searches.

Internet Resources

Puzzled about finding the information you need on the internet? Frustrated by too many search results that have nothing to do with what you're looking for? This section provides some alternative search resources and search techniques.

For more recommended internet resources, review the Websites section on the AGS Library homepage. These Library webpages provide listings of Library Information Specialist- evaluated websites in business, behavioral studies, law, plus government websites.

2 Internet Myths

- Myth 1: All information is available electronically

  Print sources are not being replaced by the Internet, although information found in books and journal articles may be available in electronic format.

- Myth 2: All information is available free somewhere on the Internet

  Publishers like to make a profit. They will not make a profit if they post what they publish free on the Internet. Valuable information can be found, but most is provided for a fee by commercial vendors or available through individual fee-based subscriptions.

--Miller, W. (1997). Troubling myths about on-line information. *The Chronicle of Higher Education, 668, A44.*

Evaluating Internet Resources

Just as you would evaluate a printed resource, always evaluate any internet website for integrity and accuracy. When evaluating a web site ask these important questions:

- Who is responsible for the website? What are his or her credentials or education? Who is the author? What are the author's credentials, educational background, and writings in the area? Is the author mentioned in bibliographies in recognized journals or in material from your mentor?
- Is the website being sponsored by any sort of foundation or association? What are their credentials? Who publishes the web pages? Is it a School, or government site, or well-regarded organization or association?
- What is the date of the material? When was the last time it was updated? Is there an opportunity to e-mail comments?
- Does the information support other materials you have read on the topic?
- What is the purpose of the website? Is a product being sold?
- What other resources are linked? Are these websites from reputable sources?
- Is the website biased? Does the document show supporting evidence? Does it represent opinion or fact? Facts can be verified. Opinions represent interpretations.

For more information on evaluating internet resources, visit the AGS Writing Center.

Making Sense of Web Addresses

Every website is assigned an address. These addresses are also called URLs or Uniform Resource Locators. Much like the license plate on a car, every web site has a unique URL.

While they may look like gibberish at first, URLs actually have an organizational scheme. Domain names have been assigned to each URL. Below are examples of several common domain name suffixes (the **bolded** portion of the address). Use the domain name

suffix as part of the process of evaluating the content on a website.

- Educational: www.adizesgraduateschool.org AGS
- Commercial: www.prenhall.**com** Prentice-Hall Publishers
- U.S. Government: www.loc.**gov** Library of Congress
- Organization: www.ala.**org** American Library Association
- Country: www.bbc.co.**uk** British Broadcasting Corporation

Beyond Search Engines

Search engines are tools which search the internet, examples include:

Google: http://www.google.com
Cuil: http://www.cuil.com
Bing: http://www.bing.com

While, search engines provide free access to search results located on the internet, the number of search results found can be often be overwhelming, irrelevant, and non-academic. Two alternative aggregating internet tools are: (1) Subject Directories and (2) Open Access Resources.

(1) Subject Directories

Subject directories collect and organize internet websites into various subject category such as business. Oftentimes, the provider of the subject directory has evaluated the websites for authority.

The following are popular subject directories:

- Internet Public Library http://www.ipl.org
- Hieros Gamos http://www.hg.org

(2) Open Access Resources

Open access is a term that identifies with the academic movement to provide free access to scholarly published and unpublished documents. Organizations that provide open access to academic literature are committed to freely supporting the academic activities of researchers around the world.

The following are examples of Open Access resources:

- Public Library of Science http://www.plos.org/
- Directory of Open Access Journals http://www.doaj.org/
- PQDT Open http://www.proquest.com/products_umi/dissertations/pqdt.shtml

Internet Search Tips

Search tips improve efficiency and search results. These are popular search tips. For the best search, investigate your search engine's own tips on searching.

- Quotation Marks: surround phrases with quotation marks. The search engine will look for these words adjacent to each other.

  "higher education"

- Plus (+) Sign: plus sign indicates words that must be included in all results

  +west +cowboys

- Minus (-) Sigh: minus sign indicates words that cannot be in any results

  +west +cowboys -football

AGS Writing Center

What you will find on the AGS Writing Center is helpful information on the writing process, informative MLA Style guides, ESL resources, and methods for avoiding plagiarism or copyright infringement, grammar guidelines, among other topics.

Find answers to writing and research inquiries, such as the following:

- How do I cite electronic resources in MLA Style?
- Is this publication considered a peer-reviewed journal?
- Tips on writing a persuasive essay.
- What are the 9 indefinite pronouns?

Access to the AGS Writing Center is provided on the Library Links of the AGS website or clicking here Writers' Resources.

Copyright Guidelines

All research materials available through the Library are protected by the Copyright Laws outlined in Title 17 of the United States Code.

U.S. Copyright Office. *Copyright Law of the United States and Related Laws Contained in Title 17 of the United States Code*. Retrieved September 15, 2008: http://www.copyright.gov/title17/

Citation Resources

Academic writing requires proper citation. The AGS Library and Writing Center websites provide citation resources and guides for MLA Style 6th edition, the Bluebook and ALWD.

Library & Internet Terminology Guide

Abstract – a summary of a published document, usually a journal or newspaper article available in a database.

Adobe Acrobat Reader – a free program for viewing PDF files. Download Adobe Acrobat Reader here: http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html

ALA – American Library Association

Article – usually refers to a document published in a journal, newspaper, or magazine.

Ask-a-Library Information Specialist – an electronic form for submitting research questions to the AGS Library Information Specialist. Form available on the AGS Library website

Authority – when the author has the proven expertise and credentials to write on a specific topic.

Bibliography – compiled list of reference citations of books, articles, and websites at the end of document

Citation – bibliographic information that uniquely identifies a document, by its author(s), published date, and publication, et al.

Database - an electronic collection of organized documents. Document collections are typically compiled together by similar topics into a singular database.

Database Provider – (or Database Aggregator) the database company who furnishes access to one or more databases.

DOI – (Direct Object Identifier) a permanent world wide web address for an academic article, as opposed to a changeable website. Example format of a DOI: *10.1234/NP567.* Read more about DOI here: http://www.doi.org/overview/sys_overview_021601.html

EBook – electronic version of a book.

Encyclopedia – a reference source containing concise factual information on a variety of topics.

Full-text – a complete electronic version of a journal article, book, et cetera.

Handbook – an authoritative and concise reference resource written on a particular topic, similar to a manual.

Monograph – a scholarly book or report with one publication date.

Open Access – freely accessible academic journals and scholarly documents available on the World Wide Web. The academic trend currently is to promote open access to School funded research documents.

PDF file – (Portable Document Format) PDF files are documents characterized by the preservation of the document's format, layout, and image sizing. Databases often provide PDF file versions of articles. PDF files are a proprietary product of Adobe Software. The Adobe Acrobat Reader is required to read PDFs files. Download the Adobe Acrobat Reader here: http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html

Peer-reviewed Articles – articles evaluated by a board of expert scholars in the same field (the author's "peers"). The articles are reviewed by an editorial board of specialists who evaluate the content and methodology of the author's work and results. A listing of individuals serving on the editorial board generally appears on the inside cover page or title page and on the journal's website.

Persistent Link - permanent website to an article within a subscription database

Popular Magazine – see the Academic versus Popular resources webpage on the AGS Writing Center website for a description.

Reference Resource – types of resources that provide background information, facts, and instructions; includes Encyclopedias, Handbooks, Dictionaries, Manuals.

Scholarly Journal – see the Academic versus Popular resources webpage on the AGS Writing Center website for a description.

Serial Publication – (also called a Periodical) a publication, such as a newspaper or journal that is published on a continual (weekly, monthly, annually) basis.

Subject Search – a database search method that searches by predefined subject index of terms.

Subject Directories – a website that indexes a collection of web resources, usually concerning a particular topic.

Trade Publication - see the Academic versus Popular resources webpage on the AGS Writing Center website for a description.

URL – (Uniform Resource Locator) assigned website address.

Worldcat.org – a catalog of the world's library holdings. Search http://worldcat.org to locate library holdings near your zip code

Library Services

Library Links
Updated January 30, 2015

Table of Contents:

Writer's Resources(for critically evaluating sources)
Digital Library Resources Suggested by Faculty
University Libraries on the Web
Digital Library-Type Services
Special Digital Library Collections and articles
Resources and Tips for Research on the Web

Writing Resources

Cornell University – quick guide to help you determine the relevance and authority of a resource is: How to Critically Analyze Information Sources. ***Recommended by staff!***

Cornell University – Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from Other Periodicals.

Criteria for Evaluating Information Resources. From the **Science & Engineering Library** at the **University of Southern California**. Lists criteria for evaluating both print and online resources.

John Hopkins University Library – APA resources. This is not a substitute for having the APA Manual!

Language Dictionaries – There are over 6800 languages in 200 countries on Earth, and 2261 have writing systems. View over 300 languages in dictionary format, online translation, and over 25,000 language resources.

Thesaurus.com – Roget's Thesaurus, synonyms, antonyms

Database Suggestions from Faculty:

Internet Ehttp://guides.library.jhu.edu/content.php?pid=16431&sid=158834ncyclopedia of Philosophy – founded by the Univ. of Tennessee and Cal State University.

Philosophy Resources – free – 19,000 categorized links to philosophy resources on the Internet and several additional features

– the oldest producer of free electronic books on the Internet

Northern Light – search engine containing thousands of full text journal articles and web resources, low cost subscription or per-piece service with good abstracts and fair 'return' policy.

University Libraries on the Web:

International Association of Universities – directory of web based links at the University of Houston Libraries. Links to scholarly journals and English language articles without fees.

The Perseus Digital Library – *"Perseus is an evolving digital library, engineering interactions through time, space, and language. Our primary goal is to bring a wide range of source materials to as large an audience as possible. We anticipate that greater accessibility to the sources for the study of the humanities will strengthen the quality of questions, lead to new avenues of research, and connect more people through the connection of ideas."* Searchable using English, Latin or Greek keywords.

Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations – Built upon an initiative to improve graduate education, increase sharing of knowledge, help universities build their information infrastructure, and extend the value of digital libraries.

Sample dissertation proposals – from the University of Texas, some are qualitative (note that we are not approving the quality, form or structure of these writings per se, but you may find useful resources in the Reference sections).

ElibraryHub.com – Developed through the initiative of the National Library Board, the eLibrary

in Singapore "helps users in their knowledge acquisition, whether it is for self-improvement, business decisions or edutainment". Public library access also. Membership or pass required.

SMETE – Affiliated with UC Berkeley, this site provides a Digital Library for Science, Mathematics, Science and Technology Education (SMETE). It was initiated as a result of several workshops on the subject hosted by the National Science Foundation. Provides direct access and delivery of instructional resources. Partnership collections include learning resources in mathematics, physical sciences, life sciences and engineering supplemented with links to related primary resources.

Exploratorium Digital Library – grant funded by the National Science Foundation and Learning Resources Collection in collaboration with Smete.org and the San Francisco based Exploratorium. Provides teaching resources and learning activities that reflect the museum's foundation of playful exhibit-based inquiry in science, art, and human perception.

NetLibrary – focus on scholarly journals, eBook system, requires login

Galen II – The digital library of UC San Francisco

New York Public Library – digital public library, includes manuscripts, images and collections

Fathom Library – Site hosted by the University of Chicago, with links to consortium libraries at The London School of Economics, Columbia University, Cambridge University Press, The New York Public Library, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, the British Library and Museum, etc.

Highwire Press from Stanford – claims the largest repository of high impact, peer-reviewed content, with 1010 journals and 4,074,364 full text articles from over 130 scholarly publishers. 1,566,498 articles available free.

Digital Library-Type Services

Questia online – over 67K books and 1.5M articles, low cost subscription

Blackwell Synergy – almost a million articles (more than doubled since 2004) in 881 journals, identified by subject and offered by article or subscription. The Social and Behavioral Sciences section has 18 sub-divisions, each listing a selection of international journals that may be of interest. Many subdivisions have dozens of journal options, and you can receive email with the Table of Contents each time your favorite journal is uploaded. Prices in USD, Euros and British Pounds.

Ingenta offers over 21 million scholarly references (up from 16m in 2004) from 30K worldwide publications. The cost of the articles are determined by the publisher (the ones we saw were $25-40USD). Delivery by email is provided.

Special Collections:

Integral City's Research page is provided by Dr. Marilyn Hamilton, specialist in Spiral Dynamics applications. Dr. Hamilton also provided the Intelligent Book Shelf Library resource.

Berkeley Electronic Press – The Berkeley Electronic Press publishes "high quality peer-reviewed journals, as well as working papers, institutional repository materials, and a wealth of other scholarly information". Theoretical Economics, Macroeconomics, Economic Analysis and Policy, Theoretical Inquiries in Law, and much more.

BioOne – Bioscience research journals and libraries including Biological Science, Ecology, Environmental Science

Project Euclid – Cornell University library of journals on Theoretical and Applied Mathematics and Statistics

Voice of the Shuttle, University of California at Santa Barbara – award winning site launched in 1995 dedicated to the study of Humanities and Social Sciences. Contains 29 traditional and non-traditional disciplines including cyberculture, post-industrial business theory, and unvetted submissions. Random links revealed one for new thesis writers: briefs on the nature of scholarly inquiry, plagiarism, sophisticated documentation, rigor in research and writing, the research question, argument, real people as research sources, and more.

Athens Technical College Library Resources online – includes links to over a dozen other libraries on law, medicine, and technology, but last updated today in 2003.

American Memory- over 7 million documents from 100 collections, searchable archival material and images, revolving presentation of collections, copy write information from the United States Library of Congress.

The US Library of Congress has full text resources, online catalogs and thesauri, online databases and acts as a gateway to other resources. It includes maps, exhibits, multi-lingual cultural resources (the Global Gateway), legislative history and information, and the American Memory site above. Contains links to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) *World Fact Book*. Contains the Library of Congress' Rare Book and Special Collections Division which includes nearly 6,500 titles sold to Congress by Thomas Jefferson in 1815 to replace the Congressional Library that had been destroyed when the British burned the Capitol during the War of 1812. *"Jefferson believed that there was no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer. … the Library continues to collect internationally, on all subjects, and in more than 470 languages."*

Miscellaneous Resources from Syllabus Magazine – Visit Witcombe's exhaustive art history site; an award-winning Shakespeare site from Palomar College

Octavo – wonderful rare books, provided digitally on CD or in PDF format, and some for sale

SeedMagazine.com – has an extensive sectioned list with highly recognizable authors, including Nobel Laureates and leaders in over 30 fields. Find brand-new current articles each year to reference during your classes and dissertation writing.

The SantaFe Institute – focuses on complexity research

Tips for Research on the Web!

Citation indexes. To see the impact a particular source has had on scholarship, you may want to consult a citation index. A citation index lists when and where a work has been cited. In other

words, you could consult a **Citation Index** to see all the articles that have cited David Ho's research on HIV. The citation indexes are all available in the following database:

Web of Knowledge**.** From Thomson education, "an integrated, versatile research platform, delivers easy access to high quality, diversified scholarly information in the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities, as well as search and analysis tools that enhance this content." Intended to aid researchers, check out their site for a short list of cross-referencing functions, bibliographic tools like End-Note, and analytical tools to help you organize or identify trends/patterns. The citation indexes are also available in print, samples include:

Science Citation Index (1945-present)
Social Sciences Citation Index (1970-present)
Arts & Humanities Citation Index (1975-present)

When searching a journal index, try narrowing your search by limiting to **refereed publications**. This will retrieve only scholarly journals matching your search terms. Some other journal indexes offer this or a similar option. If you do your searches in Web of Science, Ovid science and healthcare databases, or PCI full-text, you will retrieve only scholarly articles since only academic journals are indexed in these databases.