1. Starting Your Research
   - Online Research Guide: library.barnard.edu/find-books/guides/NSBV/NSBV.
   - Request a one-on-one consultation with me if you have trouble finding the resources you need.

2. Scholarly Publishing
   - Scholarly journals and books are written for specialized readership
     - by scholars or experts in a field of study, describing “cutting edge” research,
     - give the affiliation of the authors (e.g. university, research institution),
     - are peer reviewed or refereed by other experts as a quality control mechanism,
     - have footnotes (or endnotes) and references,
     - in the sciences and the social sciences they also have an abstract,
     - and a unique doi (digital object identifier) which can be used in an online search.
   - Popular magazines are written for a general audience in less specialized vocabulary
     - by journalists, staff writers or contributors,
     - and they do not have footnotes or references, and are not peer reviewed.

3. Three types of citation (in APA style)
     - Notice that the place of publication and publisher are given.
     - Notice the word “In” indicating that it is in an edited book. Also, “Eds.” (short for “editors”), and the place of publication and publisher.
     - Notice the volume number, and no place of publication or publisher are given.

4. Google Scholar
   - Set up e-link to show links to full-text at Columbia (click on down arrow at top right, then Settings – Library links).
   - Set up “Import into EndNote” (go to Settings – Bibliography manager).
   - Google Scholar doesn’t have as many search refinements as the scholarly databases that we subscribe to via Columbia.
   - The “Cited by” info can be useful – more influential articles will be cited more often.
5. **CLIO**
- **Quicksearch** searches the Catalog, Articles, the Academic Commons and the CUL website.
- **Catalog** searches all the holdings of the CUL system (but NOT the articles in journals).
  - Subsections of the catalog are:
    - **Databases** searches titles of, and info about, databases, NOT database content.
    - **E-Journal Titles** searches the titles of online journals, NOT journal content.
    - **Archives** searches for archival records in six repositories at CUL.
    - **New Arrivals** searches for recent acquisitions in the Catalog.
- **Articles** searches the FULL TEXT of all the journals, magazines and newspapers we have at CUL.
- **Academic Commons** searches the open digital repository for Columbia University.
- **Libraries Website** searches the CUL website (not the Barnard Library website).
- **Dissertations** searches for items in the Catalog that are labeled “Thesis.” These are mostly Columbia University theses. To search for dissertations from other institutions, use the database Proquest Dissertations and Theses.
- **E-Books** searches for online books in the Catalog, NOT the content of e-books.

6. **EndNote**
- Bibliographic management software for managing citations and organizing research.
- Guides at [library.barnard.edu/find-books/guides/endnote](library.barnard.edu/find-books/guides/endnote) and at [library.columbia.edu/research/citation-management/endnote.html](library.columbia.edu/research/citation-management/endnote.html)
- Set up an online account at endnote.com. You can sync the citations from your EndNote Desktop program with your online EndNote account.
- On a Mac, use Firefox when exporting citations (Safari and Chrome have to be set up to work with EndNote).
- The Cite While You Write plug-in is automatically installed in Word when you download EndNote. When using Word on a Mac, the EndNote menu is under the Tools menu.
- Go to Edit – Open Style Manager to choose the format you want to use for citations.
- Use Edit – Copy Formatted to paste a bibliography into Word.

7. **Scholarly Databases** – more listed in the online research guide

- **PubMed**: the best database for bio-medical research, from the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health
- **PsycINFO**: the best database for psychology research.
  - This is an Ovid database in which you do sequential searches and then combine them.
  - If Map Term to Subject Heading is checked, PsycINFO will show you a list of subjects related to the keyword you entered, which can help you to narrow down to articles that are actually on the topic you’re interested in (rather than just containing the keyword).
  - Click on the red word Expand on the right hand side to see all your previous searches.
  - Also try Medline (also in Ovid – switch to it by clicking on Change). Medline is also part of PubMed.

- **Web of Science**
  - This database offers many ways of analyzing citation counts, trends in numbers of citations over time, most influential journals, etc.