

[version 15, last updated september 2005, original june 2004]

**NOTES:** Although I have tried to organize these resources somewhat by usefulness, this is not intended to be a suggested search order. Equally important, if you don't smile at quirky comments and off-beat jokes, skip the write up and stick to the tables.

<b>Table of Useful Electronic Resources</b>	
All Harvard access begins at: <a href="http://e-research.lib.harvard.edu">http://e-research.lib.harvard.edu</a> .	
<b>Resources that are likely to be most useful</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Means of Access</b>
JSTOR	On pull-down menu, or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:jstorage">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:jstorage</a>
Political Research Online	<a href="http://www.politicalscience.org">http://www.politicalscience.org</a>
Social Science Research Network (SSRN)	Click "FIND E-RESOURCES" and type in "Social Science" or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:socscirn">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:socscirn</a>
Academic Search Premier (EBSCOhost)	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:ebSCOasp">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:ebSCOasp</a>
Citation Indexes / Web of Science	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:scicitin">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:scicitin</a>
Ingenta	Click "FIND E-RESOURCES" and type in Ingenta
Dissertation Abstracts/Digital Dissertations (UMI)	On pull-down menu, or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:dissabst">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:dissabst</a>
Blackwell Synergy (Journals from Blackwell Publishing)	On pull-down menu, or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:synergyx">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:synergyx</a>
Lexis Nexis / Academic Universe	On pull-down menu, or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:lexnexau">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:lexnexau</a>
Kluwer Academic Publishers Online	On pull-down menu, or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:kluwerxx">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:kluwerxx</a>
ScienceDirect	Click "FIND E-RESOURCES" and type in "Science Direct" or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:elsevier">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:elsevier</a>
Emerald Library (Journals from MCB University Press)	Click "FIND E-RESOURCES" and type in "Emerald" or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:emeraldI">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:emeraldI</a>
Taylor and Francis (Metapress)	Click "FIND E-RESOURCES" and type in "Taylor" or direct link is: <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:tandfco">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:tandfco</a>
ABI Inform (UMI) (1971-)	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:abiinfor">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:abiinfor</a>

<b>Table of Useful Electronic Resources</b>	
<b>All Harvard access begins at: <a href="http://e-research.lib.harvard.edu">http://e-research.lib.harvard.edu</a>.</b>	
EconLit (OVID) (1969-)	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:econlitx">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:econlitx</a>
ERIC (OVID) (1966-)	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:ericxxx">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:ericxxx</a>
Wiley InterScience	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:wileysci">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:wileysci</a>
Project Muse	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:projmuse">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:projmuse</a>
PolicyFile	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:policyfi">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:policyfi</a>
Oxford Journals Online	Direct
Cambridge Journals Online	[via Ageing & Society]
<b>Resources that may also be useful</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Means of Access</b>
Polling the Nations	<a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:pollnati">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:pollnati</a>
B. E. Press De Gruyter Journals BiblioLine FRANCIS (Eureka on the Web) (1984-) H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences Journals of the University of California Press University of Chicago Press Journals Alt-Press Watch America: History and Life Historical Abstracts Ovid Databases Worldwide Political Science Abstracts (1975-) International Political Science Abstracts Periodicals Content Index	
<b>Materials that are more subject- or period-specific</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Means of Access</b>
Nineteenth Century Masterfile	
Readers' Guide Retrospective (1890-1982)	
Research in Ministry Online	
Television News Archive (Vanderbilt University)	
And a whole heck of a lot more!!	Go find 'em ...

## I. Introduction: Drive on

"Fortune favors the brave, drive on."

– James B. Eads <sup>1</sup>

It has been my experience that when most undergraduates (and heck, many graduate students) in the social sciences perform internet searches for journal articles, their search starts and ends with JSTOR. While JSTOR is a wonderful search tool, for the researcher willing to heed Eads' advice and "drive on," there is much more to be found. This document is meant to provide some helpful starting points for further harnessing the power of the Internet.

When I start a literature review, or am trying to keep up with the latest research in some field, I progress through all of these search engines. You may find some more helpful than others, but I would recommend trying everything at least once.

I have often compared Internet searching to panning for gold – you have to sift through a lot of dirt in order to find your nuggets. But the search can be worth it. You can impress professors and your fellow students by digging up research that they've never seen before. Just by searching and skimming through articles and reports, you'll find that you become better acquainted with the type of research that's being conducted in a field. Along the way, you'll also happen upon material that has nothing to do with your search, but is just plain cool. Such are the wonders of the Internet.

## II. Gotta make a move: Some places to go

"Gotta make a move to a ~~town~~ <search engine> that's right for me."

– Lipps, Inc. <sup>2</sup>

In Summer 2005, Harvard Libraries unveiled a new interface for accessing e-resources. I'm not sure if this was an inside job, or if they hired a fancy web design firm, but as someone who uses the HUL (that's Harvard University Libraries) e-resources quite a lot, I'm not sure that the new interface is all that much more friendlier to use. For starters, there are some confusing header links – for instance, should I click on "Find e-resources" or "Find e-journals"? Aren't e-journals one subset of e-resources? And what is the difference between a "Quick Search" and a "Cross Search"? I would love to have been in

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<sup>1</sup> "A self-made man and one of America's greatest engineers, James Buchanan Eads led a life inextricably intertwined with the nation's most important waterway, the Mississippi River. He explored the river bottom in a diving bell of his own design; made a fortune salvaging wrecks; in the 1870s built the world's first steel bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis; then deepened the river at its mouth, turning New Orleans into the second largest port in the nation. By the time of his death in 1887, Eads was widely acknowledged to be one of the most influential men of his day." For more: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eads/>.

<sup>2</sup> Lipps, Inc. is a classic 'one hit wonder' group. Their 1979 hit, "Funkytown" is still heard today, but they did not have any other songs enjoy such commercial success. If you ever travel to the Rock n' Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland, OH, you'll find them featured in the One Hit Wonders section. For more: [http://www.vh1.com/artists/az/lipps\\_inc\\_/artist.jhtml](http://www.vh1.com/artists/az/lipps_inc_/artist.jhtml).

some of the early design meetings for the site, when someone raised their hand and said, "I think we need to improve search capability for end-users." Or put another way, "I don't really have anything to contribute, but we better change the site or else we'll be out of a job." Nice work, Initech.

Setting aside my snarky comments about the new site, let's get to the searching ...

Two quick notes: First, for non-Harvard users, I think you will be able to access most of these resources through your own libraries' web sites. Second, this is not necessarily a recommended search order – depending on your research interests, some sites are going to be more useful than others.

## 1. <http://holliscatalog.harvard.edu>

What? Hollis? That's old-school, man. Yes, Hollis is old-school. But it's still an important place to look. Try not only searching under keywords, but also browsing through subjects. To use the familiar line, you may not know what you're looking for until you find it. (This reminds me of the question: How do I check the spelling of a word in the dictionary if I don't know how to spell it?)

### 1a. Google 'Deep Tracks'

In the radio / music industry, 'deep tracks' refer to those songs deep on a CD that never get much radio airplay.<sup>3</sup> In this context, I'm referring to the search results that never get clicked on. When you perform a google search, you will get many pages of results. It is worth it to browse (quickly) through some of the later pages. Click over to page 5, and start from there (after you've checked the major results). See what it turns up. Also make sure here, and throughout, to vary your search terms.

### 1b. [Google Scholar](#)<sup>4</sup>

In 2004, Google introduced the "Google Scholar" search tool, which allows you to search through a number of academic publications.<sup>5</sup> As of this writing (in July 2005), Google Scholar remains in Beta version. This means that they're still working out some kinks. But if you're already wading in the Google waters, it's worth clicking over to their Scholar section and typing in some keywords. Some folks I know rave about this search tool. When it was announced, for instance, our dorky grad student email lists had a couple of emails giving it high praise. (Yes, your TFs are really *that* nerdy).

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<sup>3</sup> As a shameless plug for XM Radio, you can find such deep tracks if you subscribe to satellite radio. For more, see: <http://www.xmradio.com>.

<sup>4</sup> This link is directly to Google Scholar, but the Harvard Library e-resources system will take you there as well.

<sup>5</sup> For more background on the project, see: <http://scholar.google.com/scholar/about.html>.

I have somewhat mixed views on Google Scholar (and actually prefer just regular Google searching), but it can give you some nice results. Google Scholar is probably best for those times when you really know nothing about a certain topic, and want some quick introductions. One of the concerns with the service is that you're not entirely sure what it's searching (and more importantly what it's leaving out), and in the same vein, you're not really sure how to weigh one piece of research against another. Another concern is that Google's search algorithm places a lot of emphasis on Internet hits, which are not necessarily strongly correlated with scholarly prowess. Internet journals, for instance, are like to be seen in a more favorable light by Google Scholar than they are by the professor who looks at your paper.

## **2. <http://actually.go.to.the.library>**

Dude, this link is broken. No, *dude*, you've missed my joke. (As an aside, most people miss my jokes, so you're in good company). Joking aside, the point here is that you should not put all of your trust in the Internet. You should most of your trust in the Internet, of course, just not all of it. Using whatever references you came up with through Hollis, I would recommend that you strap yourself into the Way-back Machine and travel back to the era when you actually had to get away from your desk and go to the library.

The Widener stacks are the place to be. You can browse through book titles, but also through old journal indexes. The way to work through journals is to find the journal section of the library (I'll leave that to you and your ingenuity), then look quickly through the first page of journal volumes (where they list article titles and authors). You will be amazed at what you can find this way. You will become your very own personal search engine. Also, by increasing your independence from machines, you will be better prepared if we are someday attacked by our own robots.<sup>6</sup>

Note too that you may have to head to the library to track down journal articles if you have only a citation, but are not able to download its full text on-line.

## **3. [Political Science Online](#)**

Ever wonder what your professors and TFs do with their time? One of their pastimes is going to conferences and presenting papers. Political Science Online is a place where you can search through the papers that were presented. The upside to this site is that you can get a handle on the latest work being done in the field. The downside is that some (maybe a lot) of this work isn't really that great. This means that you have to sort through things a bit. I turn to this site early and often to get a handle on some basic concepts, and to see how some of the major debates are shaping up.

The site describes itself this way: "PROL is a pre-print server that serves as the common resource for all emerging scholarship in political science. It draws on efforts of individual

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<sup>6</sup> For more on being attacked by robots, see: Smith, W. "I, Robot," <http://www.irobotmovie.com/>.

scholars to advance their own work in early stages for comment and potential partnering, on the vast number of conference papers relevant to the field prepared across the discipline in the many political science and in cognate disciplines, and on political science papers that are increasingly available through center and institute web servers and not readily identifiable generally in the field."

You should note that these are *works in progress*, so you should be careful about citing them. The lit reviews in these papers, however, may give you a good start on where to look for the canonical works in a subfield.<sup>7</sup>

#### 4. <http://e-research.lib.harvard.edu>

This is where it all begins. If you know the exact journal title (which you probably won't), you can click on the link that says, "FIND E-JOURNALS." Harvard has over 10,000 e-journals available to you, and all you need to do is enter the journal title if you already know what you want. When the link to your journal comes up, click on it, and a new browser window will be opened up giving you another set of links that actually take you to the journal. You may have to enter your Harvard ID and PIN as well at some point here.<sup>8</sup>

It is more likely that you are going to be in a position where you have a topic (or set of topics), and you want to figure out what's been written about them. You won't know the specific journal titles. In this situation, here are some options ...

#### 4a. [JSTOR](#)

Wait just a gosh-darn second – this document is titled "Beyond JSTOR." What is JSTOR doing on your list? Well, sometimes you get distracted for good reasons. Let me remind you of a scene from *Bill and Ted's Excellent Adventure*:<sup>9</sup>

Ted: Bill?

Bill: What?

Ted: I'm in love, dude.

Bill: Come on, this is a history report, not a babe report.

Ted: But, Bill, those are historical babes.

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<sup>7</sup> You can also search the full text for "Francis X Shen" and see some of my old work. Did I mention these were old works in progress? Nothing like having an old draft up for everyone to see.

<sup>8</sup> Note too that sometimes when you get to the jump page, you will have more than one path to take to get to the journal's articles. Most of the time, it doesn't matter which link you click on. Every once in a while, however, one of the links will allow you access to more recent issues of the journal. When I was tracking down a *Social Sciences Quarterly* article on charter schools, for instance, I was met with two options for retrieving it: Academic Search Premier or Blackwell Synergy. When I clicked on Academic Search Premier, I could only go back to the year 2000. When I clicked on Blackwell, they had the most up-to-date issues available.

<sup>9</sup> For more on this "most excellent" movie, see: <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0096928/maindetails>.

Bill: Okay, you're the ladies' man. How we gonna meet 'em?

I suppose that here, JSTOR is kind of like a historical babe – JSTOR is so impressive that we have to make a pit-stop.

Your professors will also likely be most familiar with JSTOR, and it's the standard for a lot of the social sciences. With the new HUL e-resources interface, you can access JSTOR lickity-split. From the main e-resources page, click on "FIND E-RESOURCES". You will see a pull-down menu that says, "Quick jump to selected major resources." Pull down the menu and select JSTOR. Then you're on your way!

The biggest drawback to JSTOR is that it takes a while for things to get stored there – this means that you won't be able to find the most recent pieces of research. That can be a big problem when the research you're citing from 2002 has been thoroughly rejected by 2005. You want to make sure you know where the literature started, but let's move on and see where the cool people are hanging out at now.

#### **4b. [Social Science Research Network \(SSRN\)](#)**

Hmmm, let's see. You want to do social science research ... I wonder if something called the "Social Science Research Network" would be useful. That's sarcasm. And that's also an opportunity to quote from *Tommy Boy*:

Gas Station Employee: I'm picking up your sarcasm.

Richard Hayden: Well, I should hope so, because I'm laying it on pretty thick.

The SSRN can be a very valuable resource, as many social scientists disseminate their work there before it gets published in journals. This means you can see some of the most up-to-date research around.

To get to SSRN, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Social Science". The link for the Social Science Research Network will then show up.

#### **4c. [Academic Search Premier \(EBSCOhost\)](#)**

This is powerful search tool. As noted in their listing, "Academic Search Premier (ASP) is a multi-disciplinary database that includes citations and abstracts from over 4,500 scholarly publications (journals, magazines and newspapers). Full text is available for more than 3,500 of the publications and is searchable." It may beat JSTOR all on its own, depending on what you're looking for.

One helpful hint with using Academic Search Premier is that it will search through not only journals, but newspapers and various other publications. You can adjust the settings through an Advanced Search tab in order to limit your search to refereed journals.<sup>10</sup>

It's easy to get to Academic Search Premier because it's also included in the "Quick Jump" pull down menu.

#### **4d. Citation Indexes / Web of Science**

This is a very neat tool (which is easily accessible on the pull-down menu). This site allows you to take a single work (say a seminal work in the field), and then trace forward to see everyone who cited it. Performing this sort of a search allows you to see how future scholars picked up on an important early work of scholarship. How did they refute or support the initial findings? How did they expand or improve upon the research? What new contexts did they apply the old study to? As you're building your literature review, this is a useful tool to keep in your back pocket. Also, you can tell everyone that you are entering the ISI "Web of Science." They really call it that. Spider-suits are not required.

The official line is this: "The Web of Science (citation indexes), published by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), is a multidisciplinary database, with searchable author abstracts, covering the journal literature of the sciences, social sciences and arts. It indexes major journals in these disciplines. Because the information stored about each article includes the article's cited reference list (often called its bibliography), you can also search the databases for articles that cite a known author or work."

#### **4e. Ingenta**

To get to Ingenta, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Ingenta". The link for Ingenta will then show up. Depending on the subject matter of your search, Ingenta may beat JSTOR by itself too, as it boasts, "The most comprehensive collection of academic and professional publications available for online, fax and Ariel delivery. You can search 16,534,095 articles from 28,571 publications."

There is a small rub with Ingenta – some of the articles you find may demand payment in order for you to view their full text. Don't give in their demands. Instead, note the name of the journal, open a new browser window, return to the e-resources home page, click on "FIND E-JOURNAL" and type in the name of the Journal that Ingenta was trying to

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<sup>10</sup> "Refereed" doesn't mean that guys in black and white outfits are publishing the journal. It means that the journal won't publish something unless it has made it through an expert set of reviewers (called the "referees") who make sure the article is up to snuff. In general, professors and the academic community will be more swayed by articles in refereed journals. This doesn't mean that other work isn't valuable – it just means you have to do some of your own "refereeing" on those other pieces to make sure they're quality and not just someone's random blog opinion.

charge you for. It's likely that Harvard has already paid an institutional fee to allow you access to the journal's content. (Your tuition money *does* do something for you).

#### **4f. Dissertation Abstracts/Digital Dissertations (ProQuest)**

From the pull-down menu in Find E-Resources, choose the option called, "Dissertations and Theses Full Text (ProQuest)". The official line says, "Includes dissertations from most North American universities from 1861 to the present. Includes dissertations in full text (PDF) from 1997 to the present."

This is one of the most under-utilized search engines available. The majority of recent dissertations are available for free download (in large .pdf files).

Dissertations are excellent starting points for two reasons. First, when someone is putting together their dissertation, they have to engage in a lot of literature review. Typically, the first chapter(s) of the dissertation will involve a synthesis of the relevant literature on a topic. For you, this means you get a summary of the stuff that you're interested in. You also get the full set of references at the end. The second advantage is that it may give you insight into the types of things that are currently on the research agenda. You may come away with new ideas, or with new conceptualizations of your original ideas.

The danger in looking at dissertations is the same danger that will be mentioned throughout this document: the Internet (and even dissertations) is full of junk. Especially since this resource contains some Masters' theses, you'll find that there are some documents that are not so well researched. (Think about your friends who wrote their senior theses in two weeks time, now imagine a Masters student doing similar work). When you come upon these pieces, you should (a) think, "Damn, I can do this kind of work and I'm only an undergraduate." And (b) "I better be careful about relying too much on this source." Take what is worthwhile from the piece, and move on.

#### **4g. Blackwell Synergy (Journals from Blackwell Publishing)**

Blackwell Synergy allows you to search through over 700 journals from a variety of disciplines. A very useful search engine.

To get to Blackwell Synergy, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Blackwell". The link for Blackwell Synergy will then show up.

[NOTE: I have had a little bit of trouble gaining access to all of their archives, but I have an email in to the site administrator to see what the dealio is.]

#### **4h. Academic Universe / Lexis Nexis**

Searching Lexis Nexis (and its competitor Westlaw) are both very good ideas. The Lexis search option provided through the general E-Resources list, however, is not the full search engine. Still, a very useful search tool.

It might be worth heading over to the law school library (or finding a friend who's in law school now) and using either their Lexis or Westlaw password to get into the full search sites. For the future law students amongst you, you'll be doing lots and lots of searching on these search engines over the next few years. Getting acquainted with either (or both) engines now might be useful.

Note too that there are several lexis options: LexisNexis Academic; LexisNexis Congressional; LexisNexis Government Periodicals Index; LexisNexis Primary Sources in U.S. History; LexisNexis State Capital; State government information; LexisNexis Statistical.

#### **4i. [Kluwer Academic Publishers Online](#)**

This search engine contains journals over a wide variety of subjects. Make sure to check it out.

#### **4j. [ScienceDirect](#)**

Science Direct has over 1,800 titles available for searching. This is certainly a place you want to drop in. To get to ScienceDirect, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Science Direct". The link for Science Direct will then show up.

#### **4k. [Emerald Library](#) (Journals from MCB University Press)**

This is a strange collection of journals, which they describe as: "Emerald publishes the world's widest range of management and library & information services journals. Our portfolio is made up of over 100 leading management and library and information services titles and form part of the Emerald Fulltext database which can be accessed electronically alongside a hard copy print subscription."

To get to Emerald, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Emerald". The link for Emerald will then show up.

#### **4l. [Taylor and Francis](#) (Metapress)**

To get to Taylor and Francis, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Taylor". The link for Taylor and Francis will then show up.

Taylor and Francis has a large set of titles across many disciplines. And no, I'm not just saying that because my name is Francis too. Want to hear one of the best Francis' lines in all of movie history? Too bad, you're going to get it anyway:

#### **4m. [ABI Inform \(UMI\) \(1971-\)](#)**

To get to ABI Inform, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "ABI". The link for ABI Inform will then show up.

This is a useful site, but note that it contains a lot of newspaper articles, or things off the Press services (e.g. Knight-Ridder). These sorts of news items can be very valuable for getting a sense of things, but probably not the sort of thing you want to cite a lot in your papers.

The listing says: "ABI/Inform provides summaries and citations from over 1000 academic management, marketing, and general business journals, with full text available for more than 500 of these publications, including the Wall Street Journal. Over 350 English-language titles from outside the United States are included as part of this collection." But when you click on this link, you'll actually get a ProQuest search which lists almost 4,000 titles to search through. So even if you don't think your topic fits into this description, search here anyway and see what happens.

#### **4n. [EconLit \(OVID\)](#)**

EconLit is on the main pull-down menu, so it's easy to find.

Even if you don't think economists have something important to say about what you're studying, it's likely they do. Here may be a place to find out what. From the listing, "EconLit is a comprehensive indexed bibliography with selected abstracts of the world's economic literature, produced by the American Economic Association. It includes coverage of over 600 journals as well as articles in collective volumes (essays, proceedings, etc.), book reviews, dissertations, and working papers from the Cambridge University Press' Abstracts of Working Papers in Economics."

And while we're on the subject of Economics, let me offer an Econ-related jokes. <sup>11</sup>

Q: How many economists does it take to change a light bulb?

A: Irrelevant - the light bulb's preferences are to be taken as given.

#### **4o. [ERIC \(OVID\) \(1966 - \)](#)**

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<sup>11</sup> I saw this joke at: <http://netec.mcc.ac.uk/JokEc.html>, and you can find lots more there too.

This is *the* place to look for references (as a start) when researching education issues. It's on the pull-down menu, so it's easy to find.

One problem with this resource is that its most recent articles and reports are still 1-2 years old. This lag means that you'll have to keep searching for the most recent material.

From the listing, "The ERIC Index is a major resource for research in all areas of education. ERIC contains approximately 1,000,000 references and abstracts; it annually indexes articles from over 800 journals as well as 13,000 documents (conference papers, research reports, state, federal, and local education documents, selected books, etc.) Produced by the US Department of Education."

I think this is also one of the few electronic databases that actually includes links to my own work. As I think about it, I'm not sure if that means you should think more or less highly of ERIC.

#### **4p. [Wiley InterScience](#)**

To get to Wiley InterScience, you need to click on "FIND E-JOURNALS" and then type in "Wiley". The link for Wiley InterScience will then show up.

Although there are a lot of hard science journals here, there are also some in the social sciences, education, etc. It might be worth a shot.

#### **4p. [Project Muse](#)**

This is another odd collection of journals, so it might be worth trying out. It's easy to search through all journals, via a button at the top. The listing says: "Currently, Project MUSE offers nearly 250 quality journal titles from 40 scholarly publishers. As one of the academic community's primary electronic journals resources, Project MUSE covers the fields of literature and criticism, history, the visual and performing arts, cultural studies, education, political science, gender studies, economics, and many others."

#### **4q. [PolicyFile](#)**

Although it is likely not exhaustive, this is a place to get some info on public policy related issues. They claim to be "the only electronic database indexing research and

publication abstracts addressing the complete range of public policy research." I wouldn't hang my hat entirely on the works they cite (i.e there's likely to be more out there), but I would certainly pay them a visit.

#### **4r. Oxford Journals Online**

Oxford journals online has over a hundred journals to search, across a variety of topics.

#### **4s. Cambridge Journals Online**

You can get to a number of journals (some which are also listed in jstor) at Cambridge Journals Online. If you get there indirectly via Ageing and Society, click on the Advanced Search link and then search all titles (or the relevant titles).

## 5a. [Polling the Nations](#)

### 5b. B. E. Press

There are only a couple dozen journals to search here, but they include some economics and politics coverage. They also feature (as of Spring 2004) some articles by the professor who taught me macro-economics at Chicago: Casey Mulligan. You can easily search all publications, once getting to the site via *Advanced in Economic Analysis and Policy*.

### 5c. De Gruyter Journals

The listing says that there are "more than 60 scientific journals, offering a wide variety of content, covering humanities, medicine, the sciences, and law." It might be worth a search. You can get there indirectly via *Advances in Geometry*, then clicking on the Search button.

### 5d. BiblioLine

You may find some listings (though not the actual e-documents) here. There are several databases, including the two noted here. From the listings: "Family & Society Studies Worldwide, a database on family and gender related topics, indexes publications from a wide range of social science disciplines including anthropology, sociology, psychology, demography, health sciences, education, economics, law, history, and social work. Source documents include related websites, internet documents, professional journals, conference papers, books, book chapters, selected popular literature, government reports, discussion and working papers, unpublished material such as poster sessions, statistical documents, theses & dissertations and other sources, many of which are indexed exclusively in FSSW. Enhanced sub-sets of records from highly relevant U.S. Government databases are included." And, "The Left Index has provides access to the diversity of literature on the political left, with a primary emphasis on politically and culturally engaged scholarship inside and outside the academy and a secondary emphasis on significant but little known sources of news and ideas."

### 5e. FRANCIS (Eureka on the Web) (1984-)

No, I am not making this up. There is actually a database (and perhaps even a useful one) named "Francis". As an aside, three movies with Francis characters include: *Stripes* ("Don't call me Francis. Call me Psycho."); *Scrooged* (His full name is Francis Xavier Cross); and, *Pee Wee's Big Adventure* (Francis is the boy who wants to buy Pee Wee's

bike. Hah hah!). Back to the listing at hand: "FRANCIS covers a wide range of multilingual, multidisciplinary information in the humanities (67%), social sciences (30%), and economics (3%). FRANCIS is strong in religion, the history of art, psychology, and literature, with particular emphasis on current trends in European and world literature. FRANCIS represents a wide range of materials, including serials, journal articles, books, book chapters, conference papers, French dissertations, exhibition catalogs, legislation, teaching materials, and reports. Updated monthly, FRANCIS covers 1984 to the present. For the current database size, see the Quick facts box in Online databases: FRANCIS. Click here for a list of journal titles."

### **5f. H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences**

This seems to be a relatively new site, with lots of book reviews. Search around if you want to get a feel for what scholars are currently writing about, and how their work is being received in their fields.

### **5g. Journals of the University of California Press**

You won't get to many journals here, but a few history, sociology, and religion journals. The religion journals are *Nova Religio* and *Religion and American Culture*. You can get there indirectly via Agricultural History.

### **5h. University of Chicago Press Journals**

Like other University Presses, the number of journals is small. But since this is the University of Chicago, you know these journals are going to be good. To get there, click on American Naturalist, and then click on the link to "Journals Home," which will get you to a page where you can choose to search all the titles. Note: Make sure you click on "American Naturalist," *not* "American Naturalist (JSTOR)".

### **5i. Alt-Press Watch**

This might be a crap-shoot, but if you want to, give it a try. "Alt-PressWatch is a full text database of the newspapers, magazines and journals from alternative and independent presses. This interdisciplinary resource provides a valuable source of viewpoints and perspectives to complement and challenge mainstream media coverage. Through investigative reporting by independent and critical sources, these are essential voices pursuing freedom of the press."

## **5j. America: History and Life**

You may not get a full electronic text here, but you can get the reference and then go find the article or book. They also seem to be adding more electronic links. From their listing: "America: History and Life is the primary bibliographic reference to the history of the United States and Canada from prehistory to the present, covering over 2,000 journals published worldwide. In addition to all key English-language historical journals, America: History and Life coverage includes selected historical journals from major countries, state and local history journals, and a targeted selection of journals in the social sciences and humanities. Over 90% of the articles included are published in English. In addition to articles, the database includes book and media reviews and citations to abstracts of dissertations. Every year approximately 16,000 new entries are added to the database."

## **5k. Historical Abstracts**

This is the same sort of deal as America: History and Life, only not America.

## **5l. Ovid Databases**

These are mostly medical journals, but there are a lot of psychology journals which may be of interest, and there seem to be other non-medical journals as well.

## **5m. Worldwide Political Science Abstracts (1975-)**

Note that you can also find this through the link for the Cambridge Scientific Abstracts Database, but this is a direct link. Again applying the theory that "whenever you see the words political science, you should slow down your car and look out the window," it might be worth searching through these abstracts.

## **5n. International Political Science Abstracts**

This is not a resource that gets referenced much, and perhaps there are good reasons for that. But just by virtue of the fact that it has "political science" in its title, I think we have to give it a fair shake and at least search through once. It describes itself this way: "This database is produced by the International Political Science Association and provides abstracts of political science articles published in scholarly journals and yearbooks worldwide. Topics include method and theory; political thinkers and ideas; political and administrative institutions; political processes; international relations; and national and area studies. Foreign language titles are translated into English and most of the abstracts are available in English; approximately 5% of the abstracts are in French. One strength of this database is its coverage of foreign language publications."

## **50. Periodicals Content Index**

This seems to be a work in progress, and I have not yet extensively explored it. From the listing: "Periodical Contents Index (PCI) is an index to the contents of thousands of journals in the humanities and social sciences, from the 18th century to the present. When complete it is expected to contain records of approximately fifteen million journal articles from 3500 journals."

## **6a. Nineteenth Century Masterfile**

This is a very cool resource for a couple of reasons. First, it has the word "masterfile" in its title. That reeks of coolness. And, oh yeah, there's this little tidbit too: "W. F. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature is a pioneering and still important index to American and English periodicals. Covering the period 1802-1906, it indexes 12,241 volumes of 479 periodicals and contains more than 400,000 citations.

## **6b. Readers' Guide Retrospective (1890-1982)**

Sometimes it's important not only to look at what academics are writing, but also at everything else that is going on in the world. One way to start doing that is to search through this for some leads that you can then follow up on at the library. From their listing: "Readers' Guide Retrospective indexes popular and general interest magazines published in the United States and Canada, from 1890-1982."

## **6c. Research in Ministry Online**

Likely only of interest to those of us studying some aspect of religion, this is an index of projects from schools of theology in the United States and Canada.

## **6d. Television News Archive (Vanderbilt University) (1968-)**

If for some reason you think searching tv news archives would be important or useful to you, make a pit stop here and check out Vanderbilt's archive. Be wary of grandiose plans to make use of these materials for a paper or senior thesis, however, because obtaining and coding the broadcasts is easier said than done.

## **6e. Catholic Periodical and Literature Index**

<http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:cathplit>

*Not yet reviewed.*