1. Center of Alcohol Studies Archives website now under construction

In our last newsletter, we announced a project to honor some of the renowned founding fathers of CAS for the 50th anniversary of the center’s move to Rutgers. The site, now under construction, is designed to highlight the lives and works of the researchers who pioneered contemporary alcohol studies by showcasing articles, photographs, and mechanisms created in the center’s early years. Our Alcohol History collection has provided us with a variety of materials from the center’s years as part of the Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology and, later, the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies. The site will feature biographies, bibliographies and some full-text samples of work by researchers such as Leon Greenberg, E.M. Jellinek, and Howard W. Haggard.

Several individuals - Bacon, Carpenter, Greenberg, Efron, Haggard, Jellinek, and Keller - will have sub-pages devoted to their contributions to CAS. Below is a peek at the Haggard section of the site in development.

The front page for each researcher will have links to a biography, career highlights and a thorough list of publications available both in print and online. Additional resources such as links to relevant web pages, electronic resources in other libraries, and print selections from Rutgers collections will be listed at the bottom of each page.

Each publications section will have links to full-text on Google (when available) as well as previews of articles scanned from the library’s own collection of reprints from the Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology. The website will have a search bar to make locating specific people and resources fast and easy. In addition, sections of the site will be devoted to photos and work from the Summer School of Alcohol Studies.
2. Your researcher profile on the web

When you Google a CAS Faculty member, the CAS faculty profile shows up among the first five hits. This fact alone proves how important it is to keep your online data current on the CAS web site. Additionally, the CAS researcher profile pages also serve as important resources for search engines and other web-based services. As a reminder, it’s updated twice a year, so please remember to send us your changes by June 1, 2012.

There have been several recent developments in the efforts to increase scholars’ visibility in the academic life. Some will need your attention, while others, unfortunately, seem to be out of your hand. The idea behind web-based academic search engines, such as Google Scholar, is that they crawl and index pdf files of any scholarly article on the Internet. As result, they allow searches independently from publishers and their databases.

Microsoft Academic Search

Among the latest tools, a new academic search function has been launched by Microsoft recently, which is called Microsoft Academic Search (http://academic.research.microsoft.com/).

This search engine pulls data from any page on the web and arranges them in a searchable database with many features, such as trends, maps, co-author-path, citation graph, etc.
However, the graphs and charts are as good as the data they use. Researchers have no influence on what is indexed on the web and how their profile is created in Microsoft Academic Search (and many more similar functions). At the initial phase, this tool has an option to request some changes, such as merging records from the same author. In other words, instead of having three to four different profiles for one researcher with individual bibliography, citation count, and h-index, based on the automated search engine results, there is a way to merge them into one.

The CAS Library already took the liberty to request these merges, and linked the Microsoft Academic Search record to the individual researchers’ profiles on the CAS web site. You will see your profile picture here as well as the CAS profile page as your homepage. The subject terms were selected by Microsoft. Please check out your profile and let us know if you need help.

Please check out the example, Helene White’s page. From our extensive bibliographic work with Helene we can claim that it’s far from being accurate. We are working on finding solutions to add articles and citations as well as consolidate data.

Helene Raskin White as represented in Microsoft Academic Search

To put the above data into context, a quick search in the Web of Science database retrieves 131 articles written by Helene R. White. Delving deeper with the Distinct Author Search, we can see 31 sets for HR White, even narrowing down the search to Rutgers as institutional affiliation. Some of these author sets...
contain only one record. With this in mind, the Web of Science citation report shows 3933 citations (three times more than in Microsoft Academic Search) and an h-index of 33 (almost double of MAS).

In comparison, an author search in Google Scholar shows 324 publications for Helene R. White. The higher number is explained by inaccurate attributions and duplicate records that should be weeded, and partly by the fact that GS also takes books and book chapters into consideration. The analysis of these records shows (after omitting duplicates and wrong records) that the citation counts are slightly higher than in Web of Science. This analysis can be done by downloading and installing software applications that draw data from Google Scholar, such as Publish or Perish (http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm) or Scholarometer (http://scholarometer.indiana.edu), however, the author’s contribution is absolutely necessary to clean up the data before any analysis.

Another way to check the accuracy of metrics in various databases is to collect data on a frequently cited article in multiple databases. A search on Dr. White’s most highly cited article (Towards the assessment of adolescent problem drinking, 1989) retrieves 713 citations in Google Scholar, 560 in Web of Science, and only 269 in Microsoft Academic Search, another proof of inaccuracies in the underlying database. A new function called Citation Context, however, seems to be worth watching: this shows us where and how the article was cited in a particular publication.

In conclusion, the new Microsoft Academic Search tool shows significantly fewer articles for every researcher, and consequently has lower citation counts and h-index than Web of Science or Google Scholar. We are looking forward to seeing this tool develop into a useful resource in the future.
Google Scholar Citations

Another important resource for researchers is called **Google Scholar Citations**. Google has expanded its initially limited launch, and now anyone can create a profile and keep track of citations to their articles. The emphasis is on creating it on your own. Unlike the Microsoft product, here the researcher has to initiate the setup. As a first step, one needs to have a free Google account to create a profile. Then, in a few simple steps, the researcher can select his or her articles from Google Scholar search results, but can also manually add to the bibliography to create a more comprehensive profile. The complete process is written up at: [http://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/citations.html](http://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/citations.html)

Marsha E. Bates created a profile last year. Please take a look at hers as an example of what a profile looks like. Again, with its inaccuracies and lower counts, it’s far from being perfect, but still provides visibility to the individual researcher and the Center.

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**Marsha E. Bates**
Research Professor of Psychology  
Addiction - Psychology - Neuroscience - Autonomic Nervous System  
Verified email at rutgers.edu

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Marsha Bates in Google Scholar Citations
In comparison, in Microsoft Academic Search, Marsha E. Bates is represented with only 47 publications, with a citations count of 453. Web of Science lists 77 publications, cited by 889 times, with an h-index of 18. The metrics from Google Scholar, as seen on the screenshots will show 89 publications cited 1752 times, with an h-index of 25. Any Google Scholar search for Marsha E. Bates will also take the reader to the above profile by clicking on her name, since she has already created a profile page in Google Scholar Citations.

With these tools, researchers may regain some influence on providing more visibility to their research, including getting their articles indexed and cited. If they published in a journal indexed by a particular database, the article might be available for reading, indexing and counting citations in that database only. Web-based search engines crawl everything, including citations (e.g., the bibliographic records on your CAS profile page).

Please let us know if you need help setting up or optimizing your page. Never struggle alone!

3. How to get cited?

One of the most intriguing questions for every researcher is how to increase the visibility of their research by publishing papers that are cited a lot. Here are some notes to consider, based on a Thomson Reuters tool called ScienceWatch (sciencewatch.com), which has been tracking trends and performance in science since 1989. Lists, graphs and charts are generated from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science® and Essential Sciences Indicators database.

Topics in Alcohol Studies do not usually make the popular lists like The Hottest Research of 2011 (http://sciencewatch.com/newsletter/2012/201203/hottest_research_2012) among the articles written about cancer, genetics, genomics, cardiology, etc. However, there is a subcategory worth watching: Fast Moving Fronts (it can be found under Data & Ranking, in company with the Fast Breaking Papers, New Hot Papers, and Rising Stars).

Jürgen Rehm’s 2009 article in Lancet made this list earlier this year in the field of Clinical Medicine: Rehms, J. et al. (2009). Alcohol and Global Health. Global burden of disease and injury and economic cost attributable to alcohol use and alcohol-use disorders. Lancet, 373 (9682): 2223-2233. According to Web of Science, this article has been cited 220 times so far. The citation count in Google Scholar is 389. ScienceWatch features a short interview with the first author, including his reasoning on the popularity of this paper at http://sciencewatch.com/dr/fmf/2012/12janfmf/12janfmfRehm/.

Global burden of disease and injury and economic cost attributable to alcohol use and alcohol-use disorders

J Rehm, C Mathers, S Popova… - The Lancet, 2009 - Elsevier
... by the World Health Assembly and WHO Regional Committees, outlining the public health problems caused ... gives an overview of alcohol as a risk factor for the global burden of disease ... with a special emphasis on so-called alcohol-use disorders—i.e., alcohol dependence and ...

Cited by 389 - Related articles - All 50 versions
Topics related Alcohol Studies were last covered under the title Special Topics in November 2008, when Underage/College Drinking was analyzed on Research Front Maps, i.e., diagrammatic representations of core papers on a topic. The period analyzed was August 31, 1998 through early 2008, predating the JSAD College Drinking Supplement. Topics include motivational interviewing, feedback interventions, behavioral counseling, perceived norms, etc.

Among the top 22 articles there is also a publication authored by CAS researchers: White, HR; Morgan, TJ; Pugh, LA; Celinska, K; Labouvie, EW; Pandina, RJ (2006). Evaluating two brief substance-use interventions for mandated college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 67* (2): 309-317.

11 out of the 22 articles considered as core by ScienceWatch on Underage/College Drinking were published in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*. For the entire list, please visit: [http://sciencewatch.com/ana/st/drink/rfmap1/](http://sciencewatch.com/ana/st/drink/rfmap1/)

### 4. Rutgers Libraries Toolbar: the library, one click away

In addition to ScarletApps, Rutgers has introduced a new plug-in for your web browser: the Rutgers Libraries Toolbar. After downloading the toolbar, users can click the R icon in your browser to quickly access links to major library resources. You can browse the catalog, access databases, and ask a librarian for help without having to visit the Rutgers libraries page. The R will also appear embedded in searches on sites such as Amazon, Barnes & Noble, and NYTimes Book Review so that you can search for that item in the Rutgers catalog. The toolbar also gives you the ability to reload any page through the Rutgers proxy server and to use “magic search” by copying a citation to the toolbar which will then search the citation in Google Scholar. The toolbar was developed using LibX, an open source browser plug-in created by students at Virginia Tech.

To download the toolbar, go to [http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/tools/toolbar/toolbar.shtml](http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/tools/toolbar/toolbar.shtml).

### 5. Two new open source journals for alcohol studies

The CAS library is always looking out for new resources, and two new journals related to alcohol studies have launched in 2012. Both are open source peer-reviewed journals, providing quick publishing for authors and broad access to new research for scholars. Open access authors retain copyright of their articles, but researchers are allowed to access, copy, and distribute articles without the permission of the author or journal as long as both are properly cited. The two new journals are:
• The Journal of Drug and Alcohol Research. (Ed. Michael J. Kuhar, Ph.D, Emory University): JDAR is the official journal of the International Drug Abuse Research Society dedicated to publishing original research that advances the study and treatment of drug, nicotine, and alcohol abuse. The author(s) must pay a $300 processing charge for each article. The journal does not have any space limitations or favored topics, so any article deemed acceptable by the editorial board will be published immediately upon acceptance.

• Addiction Science & Clinical Practice (Ed. Dr. Richard Saitz & Dr. Jeffrey Samet, Boston University School of Medicine): Previously published by NIDA, Addiction Science & Clinical Practice has recently switched to BioMed Central’s open access publishing platform. The author(s) must pay a $1,715 processing charge for each article. The journal accepts research related to the prevention and treatment of alcohol, drug, and tobacco abuse. Of particular interest is research dedicated to improving healthcare for people with debilitating addictions. A full-text copy of each article is automatically deposited in PubMed Central.

For full submission criteria, please visit the website for each journal:

AS&CP: http://www.ascpjournal.org/about

6. New faces in the library

Please welcome our new Graduate Assistant Karen Thomas, Summer Intern Scott Goldstein, and Spring Intern Carolyn Langenbucher

Karen Thomas

Karen is a second semester student in the Rutgers MLIS program and hoping to graduate in the spring of 2013. Her previous library experiences including hosting instruction sessions for freshman classes at Rutgers and reference work at William Paterson University’s Cheng Library. Karen is looking forward to experiencing a special library first hand and assisting in research more directly. Her library interests are reference work and instruction. She holds Honors undergraduate degrees in Italian Literature and European Studies from the University of Delaware. Karen hopes that her time at the Alcohol Studies Library will give her more opportunities to work with students and faculty and develop graduate resources.
Scott Goldstein

Scott Goldstein just finished his first semester of the MLIS program. He earned a BA in philosophy and religion from Swarthmore College in 2009 and a MA in philosophy from the University of Connecticut in 2011.

While in college, he worked in the digital initiatives department of the library. He hopes to continue in that same vein by specializing in digital libraries.

Carolyn Langenbucher

I’m Carolyn Langenbucher, and I’m working this spring at the CAS library as an intern. I’m a high school senior participating in my school’s spring semester internship program and will be attending college in the fall. I’m really enjoying my time here and am learning so much about library skills, research skills, and alcohol and addiction studies. You can find me in the library at a computer looking up articles on databases, at a desk organizing archival papers, at the copier scanning articles, or in the stacks looking up books. This job is teaching me great scholarly skills that I will be able to use in college and beyond, and I’m grateful for Judit, Pat, and everyone at the library for giving me this terrific educational opportunity.

7. Weird stuff: How the Titanic built a library

April 15, 2012 marked the 100th anniversary of the sinking of the RMS Titanic (in case the re-release of the 1997 movie had not tipped you off already), perhaps the worst peacetime maritime disaster in history. The loss of one passenger eventually led to the founding of one of the best academic libraries in the country. The Boston Globe recently ran an article detailing Eleanor Elkins’ donation of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library to Harvard in memory of her son, a 1907 Harvard graduate and keen book collector. Harry Widener (pictured below) had been aboard the Titanic with his mother and father returning from a collecting trip to England. Like many of the male passengers, father and son stayed aboard the ship to allow the women and children into the lifeboats. Widener Library is the centerpiece of the largest academic library system in the world.
There was an urban legend at Harvard that all students must pass a swim test before they graduated in order to ensure they did not meet the same fate as Harry Widener. While a mandatory swim test used to be administered at Harvard, it had no connection with the library donors.

8. **Bye-bye Britannica: Encyclopedia suspends print editions**

After 244 years, Encyclopedia Britannica is going out of print and exclusively digital. The president of Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying the company is turning more attention to its school curriculum products and its website, which will be a smaller - but highly accurate - collection of information. Britannica and other traditional reference sources are trying to find ways to respond to Wikipedia, which may not boast expert authors but is at the forefront of currency. Annual subscription to the digital version will be $70, providing access to Britannica’s database of articles, videos, original documents, and mobile applications.

Britannica was the oldest continuously published encyclopedia in English. The final 2010 printed edition was 32 volumes, weighing in at 129 pounds at a price of $1,395.00.

9. **Tech Tip**

RefWorks now has a handy extension for Firefox and Internet Explorer, enabling the user to export citations from almost any website directly to RefWorks. The extension is called RefGrab-It and it’s a cinch to use. Here is how to:

1. Sign in to RefWorks and go to the “Tools” tab at the top.
2. Select “Refgrab-It” from the drop-down menu.
3. Select the appropriate extension for your browser (e.g., for Mozilla Firefox in the example here) and install it.
4. Restart your browser.
If you want to use the tool to grab a citation, simply right click on the screen and select “RefGrab-It!” from the drop-down menu. A window will pop up.

The program will determine what targets on the page are citations, and you can check off which ones you want to export. You can also open the record to decide which one you prefer.

Then, click “Import to RefWorks” at the top. Voila!

This issue of the newsletter was edited by Christine Bariahtaris with contributions from Carolyn Langenbucher.

Articles ‘Your research profile on the Web’ and ‘How to get cited’ were written by Judit Ward. The CAS Library is grateful to Drs Helene R. White and Marsha E. Bates for allowing us to use inaccurate citation data about their research, as represented on the Internet, for educational purposes in this issue.