IN THIS ISSUE:

- Get Ready for the Next Big Thing
- New Resources
- From the Executive Director
- NIH Public Access Policy Implementation
- Library Class Schedule
- Is it Just a Game?

NEW RESOURCES

By coordinating our purchasing via several consortial arrangements, we have been able to add the following electronic resources to our collections. This article will be posted at the Library’s website with links to the resources listed. Unless otherwise noted, these resources are available at the Educational level only.

Nature Journals: new titles added in January, 2005 include
- Cell Death & Differentiation
- European Journal of Human Genetics
- Genes and Immunity
- Heredity
- International Journal of Gynecology
- Journals of Human Hypertension
- Journals of Pharmacogenomics
- Journals of the New England Journal of Medicine

The New England Journal of Medicine is now available to the Texas Medical Center at the Institutional Level.

Anatomy TV (STAT!Ref): a complete 3D human anatomy and interactive functional anatomy resource available online and also for the Pocket PC.

Electronic books from STAT!Ref, OVID, and netLibrary: over 800 electronic medical and health science book titles have been added to the Library’s collections. Currently, these books can be searched in the Online Catalog. A searchable list will be available soon at the Library’s website as well.

1. What is an “institutional repository”? A convenient definition is a “digital collection capturing and preserving the intellectual output of a single or multi-university community”. Most repositories are managed at a single-institution level but occasionally on a consortia or multi-institutional basis. The local and immediate results of establishing a repository include: expanding impact and access to research; increasing institutional visibility and prestige by clarifying institutional sources of research; and demonstrating the institution’s value to funding sources. It is important to remember that the institutional repository complements the existing scholarly publishing model.

2. What might an institutional repository contain? The intellectual output of a group of educational and clinical institutions such as those found in the Texas Medical Center is very diverse and may include the following:
- pre-prints of articles or research reports submitted for publication
- the text of journal articles accepted for publication
- revised texts of published work with comments from academic readers
- conference papers
- teaching materials
- learning objects
- student projects
- doctoral theses and dissertations
- datasets resulting from research projects
- committee papers
- photographs and video recordings

3. What advantage is there in setting up an institutional repository? Universities and other institutions across the world will gain from a more efficient and cost-effective system of scholarly communication. Establishing an institutional repository also allows a university or other organization to publicize its research and teaching programs by enabling access to the work of its faculty, staff, and students. The quality of a university’s academic output forms a very effective advertisement. Although universities may see their own interests best-served by making as much content as possible available on open access, there may be some material to which a university may wish to restrict access to specified groups of users. In addition to making resources easily accessible, the repository can also serve as a mechanism for organizing and classifying them, thus making more meaningful access possible.
The Spring issue of Library Lines provides our readers with news, including the National Institutes of Health Public Access Policy implementation and the Library’s new initiative: The Institutional Repository/Digital Commons. Together these two items may change the way we all think about library resources and how we create, store, and access them.

We would also like to cordially invite everyone to attend the 9th Annual Houston Conference on Health Informatics, Is it just a Game? Performance and Ethics in Sports Medicine, Friday, May 27th, 2005 at the John P. McGovern Museum of Health and Medical Science. The conference has an exciting roster of speakers including Laura Wilkinson, Gold Medalist (Olympic Platform Diving), who will speak on the topic: Overcoming Injury and Adversity. Visit the conference website for complete coverage and program. [http://resource.library.tmc.edu/hchi2005/hchi2005.php](http://resource.library.tmc.edu/hchi2005/hchi2005.php)

A news note from the Director’s Office: In February, I attended three conferences in Ecuador, two in Quito, one in Guayaquil. The purpose was to discuss the National Library of Medicine’s (NLM) regional medical library program, the National Network of Libraries of Medicine, NN/LM, as the Ecuadorian government is very interested in a similar approach.

I explained the NN/LM structure and explored the possibilities of setting up a similar one in Ecuador. Additionally, I was interested in the universities and government technology infrastructure and by automation in their university libraries. The audience ranged from ministers of the Ministry of Health to clinicians, medical students and faculty, and librarians. Lively conversations, questions and answers, and private meetings gave me a good overview but left much room for more discovery. The Ecuadorian hosts and hostesses were exceptional and Quito and Guayaquil are growing thriving metropolises.

We are pleased to present our news, and encourage you to pass this along to others. We always like to hear from you; please don’t hesitate to contact us.

Elizabeth Eaton, PhD
Executive Director, HAM-TMC Library

(Continued from Cover)

4. What advantage is there to an author in depositing academic work in a university or institutional repository?
Academic work available on the internet is read more widely than work published in paper format. Also academic work which is available at little or no cost is read more widely than work published in expensive conventional publications. Depositing academic work in a university repository will potentially increase the profile of an author on a world-wide basis, increasing both the dissemination and the impact of the research they undertake. Deposit in a university repository can also ease – both for the institution and for the academic author – the administrative burden of reporting publications for research assessment and review exercises. Regular submission of an author’s work to a repository provides an author with a central archive of their work and a record of publications to add to their curriculum vitae.

5. Are there any plans to create a Texas Medical Center repository at the HAM-TMC Library? Yes! In discussions with the newly-created Library Advisory Group, we have decided to move forward with a pilot project which will serve as a method for evaluating technical issues, such as software platforms and workflow processes, and strategic issues, such as open access and copyright. We will report on a regular basis as the pilot develops.

Notable Institutional Repositories in the US

- eScholarship:California Digital Library [http://repositories.cdlib.org/scholarship](http://repositories.cdlib.org/scholarship): Content: any research or scholarly output deemed appropriate by the participating University of California research unit, center, or department System software: Berkeley Electronic Press
- CODA, Caltech [http://repositories.cdlib.org/scholarship](http://repositories.cdlib.org/scholarship): Content: complete scholarly research or educational material in its final form of enduring value that was produced, submitted, or sponsored by Caltech professorial faculty System software: Eprints.org DSpace, MIT [https://dspace.mit.edu/index.jsp](https://dspace.mit.edu/index.jsp): Content: institute research in digital form, including preprints, technical reports, working papers, conference papers, images, and more System software: DSpace Digital Commons@CDMT [http://digitalcommons.dickinson.edu/cdmt/](http://digitalcommons.dickinson.edu/cdmt/): Content: collection of scholarly materials from Carleton, Dickinson, and Middlebury Colleges and Trinity University System software: ProQuest Digital Commons

This report is adapted from SPARC’s Self Archiving and Institutional Repositories website at [http://www.sparc.org/sparc/sr4u.htm](http://www.sparc.org/sparc/sr4u.htm).
NIH Public Access Policy Implementation

After several months of discussion and comment, the Final Policy on Enhancing Public Access to Archived Publications Resulting from NIH-Funded Research (now known as the NIH Public Access Policy) was announced on February 3, 2005. The full text of the policy is available on the web at http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-notice-files/NOT-OD-05-022.html.

Beginning May 2, 2005, NIH-funded investigators will be asked to submit voluntarily to PubMed Central (PMC) the author’s final manuscript upon acceptance for publication. The NIH sees this policy as a mechanism to help them not only monitor and archive the output of research funded by NIH, but also ensure the availability of research results for the benefit of the public, health care providers, educators, and scientists.

The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) has provided helpful information to enable researchers and faculty to integrate the new policy into their everyday work processes. They note the following:

• The policy applies only to peer-reviewed journal articles from NIH-funded research not to letters to the editor, editorials, or other submitted materials.
• In developing the policy, NIH took the concerns of all stakeholders into account and balanced the interests of the public, the research community, and publishers.
• NIH strongly encourages deposit to PMC as a means of preserving research findings.
• PubMed Central (PMC) is a proven, reliable digital repository (http://www.pubmedcentral.gov); however, NIH does not expect PMC to be the only repository for NIH-funded research.
• The policy is not a mandate regarding how and where to publish research articles.
• The policy is a request; NIH strongly encourages early deposit.
• NIH will provide a secure Web site for depositing the manuscripts; information will be provided at http://nihms.nih.gov.
• The policy makes no changes to the ability of researchers or their publishers to assert copyright; however, researchers will need to take the following easy and practical steps:

- Specify (if necessary) in the publisher’s copyright transfer agreement or comparable document that the author retains the right to make the article available in open-access digital repositories. Authors can use language that the NIH has provided in the “Public Access Questions and Answers” document at http://www.nih.gov/about/publicaccess/index.htm.
- Deposit in PMC the manuscript plus any supporting files and indicate the desired public release date.
- By choosing to submit the final peer-reviewed manuscript to PMC, the NIH investigator will:
  • Fulfill grant progress reporting requirements by submitting PMC deposit for submission of paper copies of articles;
  • Support NIH in its effort to preserve and archive research findings;
  • Ensure that the article is available in PMC to be cross-indexed to other federally supported databases, such as GenBank;
  • Heighten the visibility of the research and enhance the likelihood of early and increased citation; and,
  • Participate in the NIH goal to develop an end-to-end paperless grants management process.

Resources:
- NIH Public Access webpage, with updated links to the implementation plan and to the new policies http://www.nih.gov/about/publicaccess/02405QA.pdf


SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) Information for NIH-funded Researchers at http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/author.html

HAM-TMC Library’s Scholarly Publishing website at http://hamtmc.library.tmc.edu/resources_and_more/

Contact Leah Krevit, MLIS, Associate Director for Collection Management, lkrivet@library.tmc.edu, 713.799.7126.
Is it Just a Game? Performance and Ethics in Sports Medicine  
SAVE THE DATE – MAY 27, 2005

Sports medicine performance and ethics will be the focus of the 9th Annual Houston Conference on Health Informatics. Laura Wilkinson, 2000 Olympic Platform Diving Gold Medalist and 2004 World Cup Gold Medalist, will be the featured speaker. Other speakers include Peter Davis, PhD, Director of Coaching and Sport Sciences, US Olympic Committee, Victor Lopez, Head Coach, Women’s Track and Field, Rice University and President, North American, Central American, and Caribbean Track & Field Coaches Association, Carlos R. Hamilton, Jr., MD, Executive Vice President for External Affairs, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston and Member, World Anti Doping Agency, Jode Elliot, PhD, Rice University Department of Kinesiology and National Center for Human Performance.

Registration and additional information are featured in the HAM-TMC Library web site http://resource.library.tmc.edu/hchi2005/hchi2005.php

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All classes are free. For a brief description of the classes and to register go to: http://resource.library.tmc.edu/class/schedule.php