One of the ironic aspects of working in a major health sciences library such as this one is that, despite the thousands of journals received, students, researchers and faculty inevitably need articles from journals we do not have. In 2010, the Health Sciences Library received 8300 interlibrary loan requests, 90% of which were journal article requests delivered to patrons as electronic files. We supplied 8087 items to our partner institutions. This balance between requesting and supplying allows us to offer ILL as a standard “no-fee” service to the CUMC community.

ILL is an important supplement to the Health Sciences Library collection allowing us to provide access to articles in journals that we don’t have because we can’t afford or because they are rarely used by patrons or, on occasion, from journals that we own but have gone missing from our collection. 46% of ILL users only borrow one item and 89% borrow between one and 5 items. We keep careful track of ILL journal title trends and titles that are frequently requested on ILL are put on our list of journals under consideration for purchase. Automation from things as simple as requesting the PubMed ID on requests to digital scanning has improved turn around time.

Susan Klimley—Journals & Electronic Resources Librarian— klimley@columbia.edu

Goodbye, Graduates! Welcome, Alumni!

Congratulations, graduates! We wish you all the best in your future careers! Please remember that you are now alumni of Columbia and therefore entitled to certain privileges. You may still have access to some of Columbia’s electronic resources. For instance, as alumni you can view all the issues of JAMA from the current ones back to 1883. You can still connect to a few databases available through ProQuest, such as ProQuest Health Management, ProQuest Medical Library and Research Library. You may use your Columbia UNI to login. Check out the library page for alumni & friends at:

https://alumni-friends.library.columbia.edu/index.html
The fact that portable media is so easy to use and so ubiquitous these days also puts it much more at risk of data loss and theft of electronic information. When storing or accessing sensitive data, many people neglect to take important safety precautions and thus put themselves at a huge risk, sometimes even in violation of federal law.

USB keys should always be encrypted and password protected. A list of software and hardware recommendations providing this can be found at: https://secure.cumc.columbia.edu/cumcit/secure/security/encryption.html

Once encryption programs are set up they run transparently. Once you have entered a password they allow you to open, modify, transfer and save encrypted files. While they offer great temporary storage, they shouldn’t be relied on for permanent data. These tiny drives are easily lost or left behind and can suffer from data corruption, especially when removing them from a computer. Make sure you’re copying important information to a more stable location instead of relying on just the drive.

They are also very vulnerable to becoming infected with malware and spreading it to other computers; by nature USB keys are an excellent way to share all kinds of files and are targeted by hackers because of this. Often the malware will run silently in the background so the owner doesn’t realize they are helping spread malicious code. Make sure that you regularly scan the key and its files with a security program such as Symantec Endpoint, and do not plug an unknown drive into any computer without verifying that it will not automatically open files from the drive. For help on changing these settings on a Windows computer, go to the Help and Support link in the Start menu and search for autoplay or autorun.

Cell phones are as vulnerable if not more so to the same types of issues as USB keys. Recently, 99% of Android phones were found to be open to possible attacks on unsecured WiFi networks. The flaw would let an attacker discover the digital code that connects the phone to accounts on Facebook, Google and Twitter if you had been accessing them recently. As of May 17th, there is no update available on most Android phones to fix the issue. Users are advised to stay off of unsecured/unknown WiFi networks, or turn off automatic synchronization in the phone’s settings if connecting.

As phones become more complex and provide the same types of services as computers, they are being targeted more by hackers. The recent Android vulnerability is just one example of a security issue showing that handheld devices increasingly require the same kind of protection, updating and user awareness as computers. Cell phones often hold much more personal information about their users than computers and can sometimes be a much bigger risk if lost or stolen.

Make sure that you have a secure password set on your phone and are synchronizing any important data so you can retrieve it if needed. Removable storage cards on phones should also be encrypted to protect sensitive information. Remember that Columbia’s Public Safety department offers free engraving to help recover phones, mp3 players and other portable electronic devices: http://www.columbia.edu/cu/publicsafety/