



MIDDLE ATLANTIC PERSPECTIVE

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National Network of Libraries of Medicine*

*Middle Atlantic Region
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NEW DOCLINE IS UP!

<http://wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/docline/index.cfm>

The king is dead! Long live the king! New DOCLINE went live on Monday, July 17, 2000. If you have not as yet updated and corrected your DOCUSER record, now is the time. Once you log in, click on the closed book icon in front of Help to access the FAQs and the online DOCLINE Manual. The new DOCLINE streamlines borrowing and lending process by integrating Requests with DOCUSER, SERHOLD, the routing tables, Loansome Doc, and quarterly statistical reports, and links to PubMed and LOCATOR*plus*. Therefore, there are a number of useful URLs that you might want to bookmark for future reference and listservs® you are urged to subscribe to.

- First of all, bookmark <http://wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/docline/index.cfm> the URL for the log in page.
- Take a look at the DOCLINE Survival Links at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/libinfo/docline>
- If you haven't as yet done so, you are urged to sign on to DOCLINE-L, instructions for which can be found at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/cas/newdocline_L.html
- QuickDOC users should subscribe to QuickDOC-L, where important announcements are being posted regarding the integration of QuickDOC with the new DOCLINE system. You can subscribe to QuickDOC-L via a web page at <http://list.umassmed.edu/cgi-bin/lyris.pl>

If you have never used PubMed or LOCATOR*plus* or, if you need a refresher, there are tutorials available at the following URLs:

- The PubMed Training Manual can be found at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/web_based.html

- The Quick Start tutorial for LOCATOR^{plus} can be found at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/locatorplus/tutorials/quickstart/sld001.htm>

Should you have any problems or any questions regarding the new DOCLINE, please contact Joanne Jahr, Network Programs Coordinator, at (212) 822-7352 (direct line) or jjahr@nyam.org

EFTS AND THE TRANSITION TO NEW DOCLINE

Ed Donnalld, Network Coordinator, NN/LM New England Region

For Non-QuickDOC users:

There will be a new EFTS Transaction File Builder program available from the EFTS website <http://nlnmner.uchc.edu/efts/resources.html>. Scroll to the bottom of the page to "Programs." After downloading the program you will be able to enter data, save the file, reopen the file, add more records and save the new file. Although you can enter request numbers in the old format ABC-1234567890 as well as the new format 123456, the LIBID must be in the new six-letter ABCDEF format.

For QuickDOC users:

1. You will interface with DOCLINE via the web interface.
2. Save Requests, both incoming and outgoing, to a file.
3. Import the files into the new QuickDOC so there is a record of the transaction.
4. Create a file to be submitted to EFTS and send it to the system.

Files created either by the new QuickDOC or by the new File Builder program will be sent to EFTS by August 10th for monthly processing. They will include a mix of request numbers, both ABC-1234567890 and 123456 but will have the new six-letter LIBID. QuickDOC will automatically drop in

the new LIBID, even for requests prior to the 17th, and those who use the Builder Program will use only the new six-letter LIBIDs.

EFTS will process the files on August 10th and the appropriate data will be reflected on your monthly statement.

We anticipate that there will be no apparent disruption in EFTS services.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact: Ed Donnalld, Network Coordinator
 NN/LMNER
donnald@nso.uchc.edu
 860-679-4500

SUBSCRIBE TO DOCLINE-L LISTSERV

To subscribe to DOCLINE-L listserv: Send a message to: lists@mailserv.nlm.nih.gov

In the subject line, put in identifying information. Include your new LIBID and an abbreviated name of your library (e.g. MDUNLM - Natl Lib Med)

In the body of the message: subscribe DOCLINE-L

DOCLINE PARTICIPANT ADDENDUM

New institutions activated in DOCLINE since March, 2000.

LIBID	INSTITUTION
NJUTPW (Old LIBID: 08628A)	Trenton Psychiatric Hospital West Trenton, NJ
NYUTWT (Old LIBID: 11201E)	Watchtower Brooklyn, NY

NLM IN VANCOUVER

NLM Executive Staff presented the annual NLM Update at the 2000 Medical Library Association Annual Meeting. On Monday, May 8, at MLA in Vancouver, Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D., Alexa McCray and Betsy Humphreys presented NLM's recent accomplishments and plans for the future.

Dr. Lindberg, NLM Director, announced retirements and new appointments, including the promotion of Betsy Humphreys to Associate Director for Library Operations, and Becky Lyon (Head, National Network Office for 12 years) to Deputy Associate Director, Division of Library Operations. He then turned to NLM's 5-year strategic plan, which affirms NLM's commitment to providing basic library services and identifies priorities for new initiatives over the next five years.

Priority areas include: health information for the public, molecular biology information systems, definition of the research publication of the future, permanent access to electronic information, and informatics research. The Long Range Plan can be found under 'New and Noteworthy' on the NLM web site (www.nlm.nih.gov). Dr. Lindberg also encouraged anyone with ideas for telemedicine programs to e-mail those ideas to him, mentioned a new AAMC study led by Valerie Florance to evaluate the accomplishments of IAIMS, emphasized NLM's interest in working with MLA to recruit minorities into the library profession, and noted that NLM needs more space. Of interest to libraries storing Index Medicus: NLM is putting it online so print copies will not have to be stored in the future.

Alexa McCray, Director of the Lister Hill Center for Biomedical Research, talked about three projects: the NLM Gateway, Profiles in Science and the new ClinicalTrials.gov database. The Gateway will be a single online point of entry to all NLM databases and will report search results by category (journal citations, books, conference abstracts, consumer health). Searches in the beta test will include MEDLINE, OLDMEDLINE, LOCATOR*plus*, MEDLINE*plus*, and AIDS conference abstracts. A date has not been set for the beta test but it is

expected to take place this summer. Profiles in Science archives the papers of eminent scientists. So far, the work of four scientists, Oswald Avery, Joshua Lederberg, Martin Rodbell and Julius Axelrod, is included. ClinicalTrials.gov is the URL for the new database of clinical trials, a resource for people looking for treatments that are not yet standard. The record for each trial includes a description, information on recruitment, location and contact people, and references. NIH-sponsored trials and some privately sponsored AIDS trials are currently in the database. Plans for adding trials by pharmaceutical companies are under discussion.

Betsy Humphreys' talk covered system re-invention (replacing legacy systems and creating new services), new Web-based products, and NLM's effort to assure permanent access to digital information. Betsy touched on many topics, here are but a few. She emphasized NLM's increased reliance on the World Wide Web. A recent NLM Internet survey showed that more than 90% of Network members have Internet access. New NLM services include MEDLINE*plus* (medlineplus.gov) for consumers, new DOCLINE (expected to be online July 17, 2000), and a Gateway to all NLM databases (expected to be tested this summer). Internet Grateful Med will be retired when the new Gateway is implemented. Enhancements have added flexibility to PubMed and NLM is working on an interactive online tutorial for PubMed training. PubMed Central (pubmedcentral.nih.gov), the new resource for full text articles, has 12 journals signed up for issues 6-12 months back. To keep posted on new National Library of Medicine developments, check the NLM's New and Noteworthy section, NLM's Technical Bulletin, DOCLINE-L and your regional listserv MARL, and future issues of this newsletter.

Thanks to Sandy Teitelbaum, NN/LM Southeastern/ Atlantic Region, for this report.

PROSPERO: AN ELECTRONIC DESKTOP DELIVERY SYSTEM

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Prospero, a Web-based document delivery system, was developed as a complement to the Ariel software system. Ariel is a product of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) that allows libraries to use the Internet to exchange documents through interlibrary loan.

Like Ariel, the name Prospero is a character in Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*. In the play, Prospero and his daughter are set adrift at sea. They land on an island, where Prospero learns magic. One of his final acts on the island is to free Ariel, who was imprisoned in a tree. Prospero is the only character who can see Ariel.

In a similar vein, the program Prospero uses a bit of programming "magic" to set Ariel documents free — in this case, from paper (wood pulp). The patron decides to keep the document electronically "free" or to imprison it back on paper. The Ariel system is hidden from the patron and is only seen by Prospero.

Prospero consists of two software modules. The first is a staff module that captures and converts TIF files, Ariel's native format, into PDF files. TIF files can be imported or documents can be scanned directly into Prospero without having been sent or received by Ariel. In fact, Ariel is no longer needed to utilize Prospero.

The converted files are saved to a directory on a local web server. A patron database maintains authentication information, consisting of a patron's email address and a randomly assigned personal identification number (PIN). When a document is processed, an email message is automatically sent to the patron regarding the availability of the document.

The second Prospero module is the web server/patron interface. Any Windows, UNIX or Linux server can be used. Patrons can access Prospero from any web browser using their email address and

PIN. After being authenticated, a web page is generated that contains a list of all the patron's documents. The patron can simply select and download the required document. Documents can be removed automatically from the system after viewing them a specific number of times or after a certain number of days on the system. Libraries can customize parameters to comply with local copyright interpretations. Patrons can also delete documents directly from the web interface.

Prospero is distributed under GNU public license. (The name GNU was chosen as a recursive acronym for "GNU's Not Unix.") Libraries can not only download and use the Prospero system for free; they can also modify the original source code.

Prospero was necessitated by specific library information systems needs. Because commercial products often do not come to market when they are needed and development tools have become commonplace, product development is within reach of many libraries. The "open-source for libraries" movement, which Prospero is a part of, promotes the continued development of projects to support the unique needs of libraries.

Prospero was developed at the John A. Prior Health Sciences Library at Ohio State University. Visit and download Prospero at <http://bones.med.ohio-state.edu/prosporo/>.

NLM TECHNICAL BULLETIN 2000

The following articles from the current *Technical Bulletin* are available on the Web at: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/tb.html>.

2000 May-June; 314

Organization of National Library of Medicine Bibliographic Databases - e1

List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus And List of Serials Indexed for Online Users Now available in PDF format on the Web - e3

Migration of Monographic Citations to LOCATORplus - e4
MLA 2000 - e5a-c

The Transition to New PubMed - e6

continued on p 8

SORT FEATURE ADDED TO PUBMED INTERFACE

Many PubMed users have asked for NLM to provide them with the ability to change the order in which the results of their queries are displayed. The default order of a PubMed search is to display the records in the order in which they were added to the system.

A Sort pull-down menu was added to the Clipboard, on July 11, to allow PubMed users to sort citations by author, journal, or publication date. The sort feature is only available via the clipboard within PubMed. Users who wish to utilize it must first place their records that they wish to be sorted into the clipboard. The citations on the clipboard are arranged in the order in which they were added to the clipboard.

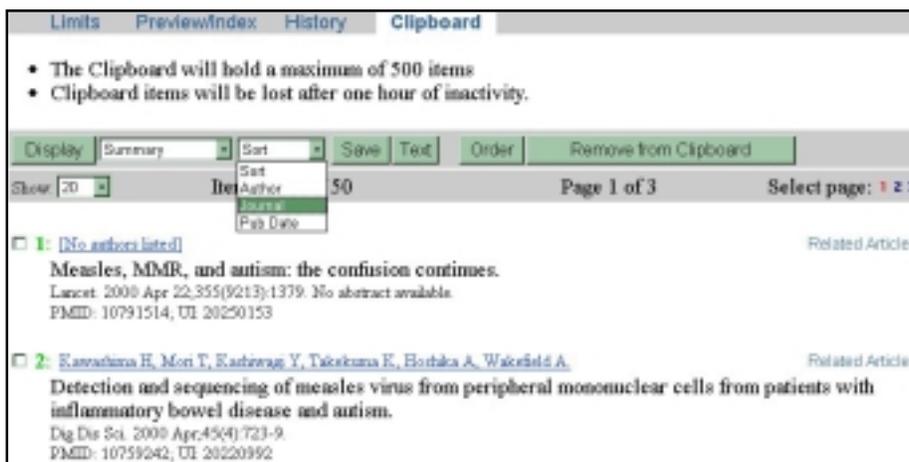
To sort the clipboard citations by author, journal or publication date, click on the Sort pull-down menu to

select a sort field, then click on the "Display" button. The records displayed on the clipboard will be rearranged to reflect the selected sort order. Selecting "Pub Date" will sort the clipboard by the date of publication. Records possessing identical values for the publication date field will then be sorted further by their journal titles. Selecting either "Journal" or "Author" will sort the contents of the clipboard by the specified field with identical entries fields being sorted and arranged by their date of publication.

The sort feature is designed to work in concert with the other PubMed features normally involved with displaying and formatting citations. Users can also mark the boxes next to individual records on the clipboard to be able to create sorted lists containing only the selected articles.

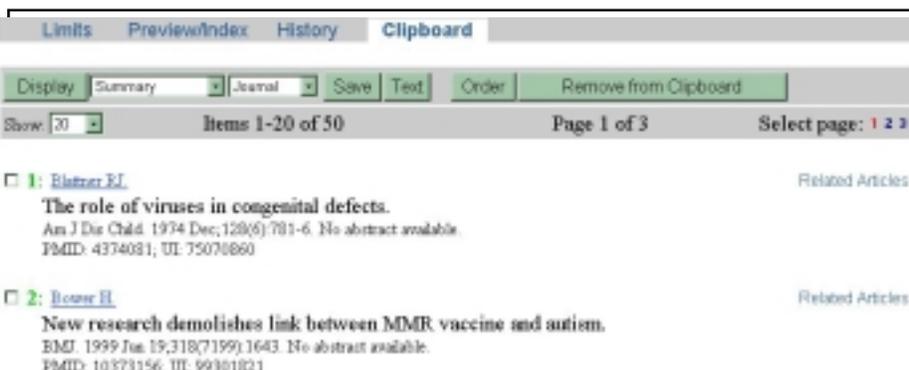
In the following example, I have placed fifty citations on the clipboard and wish to sort these items by their Journal title.

Within the clipboard feature, I access the Sort Menu and select the "Journal" option. Clicking on the Display button sorts the contents of the clipboard by journal title. (Remember that you can selectively sort/display by checking individual boxes)



The contents of the clipboard are now arranged from A-Z by their journal title.

At this point the user can click the "Text" button and print out the sorted results or use the "Save" button to create an electronic file for use in a word processor or as an email attachment.



THE ELECTRONIC FRONTIER - FIREWALLS

*by Geoffrey Gerriets, Technology Coordinator,
NN/LM New England Region*

Reprinted from New England Sounding Line

Most institutions with a permanent connection to the Internet are now surrounded by some kind of firewall. In some cases, this doesn't visibly impact what we in the libraries are trying to do. In other cases, it does, and sometimes subtly. This article will attempt to describe how firewalls are constructed, and how firewalls might affect your operations.

In a very general sense, most networks look very much like Figure 1 (See page 7). A bunch of local machines get to the Internet by sending traffic through a gateway machine. The gateway machine is plugged into a high-capacity network line that leads off into the Internet. Usually this line is a T1 line, or an ISDN line, or a DS line, or some similar high-bandwidth technology.

The idea of the firewall is to make use of this natural bottleneck to prevent unauthorized access to the machines on the local network. A firewall could be envisioned as some kind of Checkpoint Charlie that sits between the Internet and the gateway machine. (See Figure 2 on page 7.)

Different institutions implement the firewall in different ways. The one common factor is that the machine that does the actual firewalling must physically stand between the local network and the Internet. Sometimes the machine will act as a gateway for local machines, performing some routing functions between the local network and the Internet, and sometimes it will do nothing else besides firewalling.

The actual "firewall" is formed by denying connection requests coming in from the network. Usually, when an attacker is trying to invade a system, the attacker must open some kind of connection to the system. Once the attacker can make a connection, he or she can gain access to other parts of the system. The attacker often needs a certain type of connection in order to take advantage of security holes in the machine's software — a

telnet connection, for example, or an FTP connection. A firewall aims to limit the number and variety of connections available for the potential attacker to exploit.

In other words, a firewall sorts through incoming connection requests, and blocks unauthorized connections. The person who configures the firewall determines which connections are authorized and which are not. Usually, whole classes of connections are denied, effectively blocking access to network services on the local LAN. Additional types of blocking are employed, also — sometimes specific sites will be denied any access to the local network at all, and sometimes the firewall will be configured to allow access to network services only on certain secure machines.

The problems that arise from this sort of setup usually aren't immediately obvious. Most things — web browsing, outbound telnet, email, most FTP — work just fine. Sometimes, though, FTP won't work right. And anyone who uses IRC, ICQ, or AOL's Instant Messenger will also see some occasional problems — file transfers won't work properly, chat sessions aren't available, and other glitches may appear. These services — and some FTP servers — require the ability to establish a connection with your machine. Most firewalls are not configured permissively enough to allow this unless you specifically request it and demonstrate a need.

An additional problem is more likely to surface for casual users. One of the services network administrators frequently deny to the outside world is DNS, the domain name system service. The domain name system is the collection of protocols used to map IP addresses to hostnames and vice versa. It is what allows you to type `www.yahoo.com` instead of `204.71.200.67`. Frequently, IT personnel will provide DNS service to the local network, but will not inform the Internet as a whole about the names of the machines on the local network.

In most cases, this doesn't cause any trouble at all. Most of the things casual users will want to do won't require that the host's name be visible to reverse DNS. Two cases that I'm aware of do require that access, though. Several secure sites that include

cryptographic or secure software (such as Netscape) require a DNS record to verify that your machine is actually located in the US or in Canada. Additionally, many sites employ a software package called “TCP Wrappers” to provide firewall-like control over access to the services they provide. This package checks to ensure that hostname and IP address match, to prevent attackers from gaining access under an assumed name.

At heightened levels of security, additional inconveniences are possible, if not necessarily likely. Like much in life, firewalling requires some tradeoffs — these days, we trade some minor inconveniences for additional security. Compared to the earliest firewalling solutions, where access to the outside world was very nearly impossible, today’s solutions are practically invisible.

Figure 1

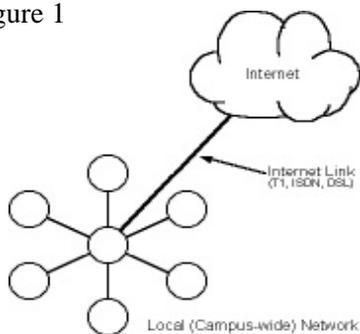
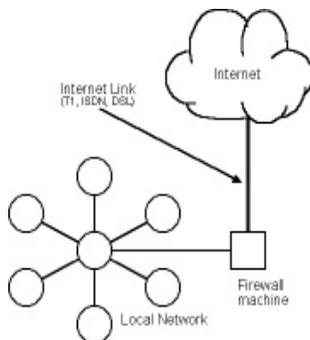


Figure 2



PRINT NEWSLETTER TO BE DISCONTINUED

This is a reminder that as of the end of this year, the RML will cease publishing the paper copy of the *Middle Atlantic Perspective*. The newsletter has been available in both hard copy and web versions for several years.

Effective January 2001, it will be available only on the regional web page. Web publication of each issue will be announced on the MARL listserv. If you have difficulty accessing the web copy, please contact the RML office for assistance. Start looking at it now — get ready for the change!

NEW VIDEOTAPE AVAILABLE

The 2000 Leiter Lecture was delivered by Dr. Scott C. Ratzan on May 17, 2000, in NLM’s Lister Hill Center Auditorium, Bethesda, MD. The lecture, entitled “Quality Communication: The Path to Ideal Health,” was taped, and each RML received one copy from NLM. The tape is available on loan from the NN/LM office and may be requested by DOCLINE® through the New York Academy of Medicine library. Please note in Comments field, “Available from RML.” There is no charge to borrow the tape.

Dr. Ratzan’s presentation offers strategies for developing quality communication. It explores activities that maximize our progress with scientific prowess as we develop and refine the path for ideal health. Potential ideas and actions for advancing health in the 21st Century are explored with a particular emphasis on harnessing the power of the new technologies.

Technical Notes - e2:

Updated Training Manuals Available
Web-based Information Resource Created for National
Nutrition Summit
Extensive Drug Information Added to MEDLINEplus
Papers of Nobel Laureate Julius Axelrod Added to
"Profiles in Science" Web Site
Introductory Material from *Annotated Alphabetic
MeSH* Available on the Web
New Clinical Advisories Issued
2000 Update Schedule for MEDLINE on PubMed and
Internet Grateful Med (IGM): August
through December Entry Months

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