How to find a newspaper article

Newspapers available online

Using EBSCOhost
You may search the selected full text of over 300 newspapers by using NewspaperSource available through our EBSCOhost. Go to the library web page and click on the Magazines & Journals tab. Select NewspaperSource from the list of databases and begin searching.

Using the New York Times
You may search for recent articles in the New York Times newspaper in Magazines and Journals. You can search for older articles in the New York Times newspaper online available on our library web page. It indexes and provides full text articles from 1851 to 2004. Please refer to the last three pages of this sheet for further details on its use. For articles between that time period and the current week, ask for assistance at the reference desk. We can retrieve and print off the article for you.

Using hyperlinks in our catalog
The Chronicle of Higher Education and the Wall Street Journal are available online through our library catalog. Perform a title search in the book catalog and you will find a hyperlink and the provided user id and password.

Using the World Wide Web (WWW)
The Gazette (Cedar Rapids) is available online at www.gazetteonline.com. It requires no special user id or password, but you will need to sign up at the site to fully access its features.

You may also use the Links to Topics tab at www.kirkwood.edu/library to access a variety of local, national and international newspaper web pages listed under the subject of NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers available in print

We keep current issues of each of these titles on display near the circulation desk.

Christian Science Monitor (Monday through Friday)
Chronicle of Higher Education (Weekly)
Corridor Business Journal (Weekly)
Courier (Waterloo) (Sunday through Saturday)
Des Moines Register (Sunday through Saturday)
Gazette (Cedar Rapids) (Sunday through Saturday)
Iowa City Press Citizen (Monday through Friday)
Iowa Farmer Today (Weekly)
New York Times (Sunday through Saturday)
Quad City Times (Monday through Saturday)
USA Today (Monday through Friday)
Wall Street Journal (Monday through Friday)
Washington Post National Weekly (Weekly)

Note: Print newspapers are available around 10:00am, with weekend papers available on Monday. If you are not able to find what you need, ask a reference librarian for assistance.


Historical Databases

Historical databases cannot be searched in combination with non-historical databases.

☐ ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times

The New York Times (1851-2001) offers full page and article images with searchable full text back to the first issue. The collection includes digital reproductions providing access to every page from every available issue. more info...

Coverage: Sept 18, 1851-Dec 31, 2001 | View titles

Select the database(s) you would like to search, then click [Continue].

Click on Continue to bring up the following screen. You can either enter your search in the top line or you can use the multiple lines to combine searching for two or more words. Notice you can limit the search by date.

Advanced Search

Tools: Search Tips

Add a row | Remove a row

Date range: ☐ On this date: mm/dd/yyyy
☐ Before this date: mm/dd/yyyy
☐ From: mm/dd/yyyy | To: mm/dd/yyyy

Click on Search to bring up the following screen:

Results

9275 articles found for: (columbus) AND (christopher)

Newspapers

[Mark/Clear all on page] View marked articles Sort results by [Oldest (historical) articles first]


Article Image - PDF | Page map | Abstract

Please read the following pages for more in depth search tips.
Search Tips

- Use "quotation marks" to search for exact phrases – “Cuban Missile Crisis”
- Two (2) word queries (such as Emancipation Proclamation) are searched as an exact phrase by default.
- Three (3) word queries (such as Little Big Horn or Nobel Peace Prize) are searched as words that need to appear in proximity to each other by default. (Proximity being a 250 word block.)
- Use special characters and operators (below) to focus your query.

Truncation and Wildcard Characters

* The symbol * is used as a right-handed truncation character only; it will find all forms of a word. For example, searching for orphan* will find “orphan”, “orphaned”, “orphanage”, “”, etc.

? The symbol ? is used to replace any single character, either inside the word or the right end of the word. ? cannot be used to begin a word. For example, searching for t?re will find "tire", "tyre", "tore", etc.

Operators

Boolean, proximity and adjacency operators are used to broaden and narrow your search.

AND

Find all the words. When searching for keywords in "Citation and Document Text," AND finds documents in which the words occur in the same paragraph (within approx. 1000 characters) or the words appear in any citation field.

Use W/DOC in place of AND when searching for keywords within "Citation and Document Text" or "Document Text" to retrieve more comprehensive results.

Example: Churchill and Iron Curtain

AND

Find articles which contain the first word, but not the second word.

Example: Edison and not telephone

NOT

Find any of the words.

Example: women’s suffrage or women’s rights

OR

Find any of the words.

Example: women’s suffrage or women’s rights

W/#

Find documents where these words are within some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within "Citation and Document Text" or "Document Text." Can use any number from 1 to 100.

Example: San Francisco w/20 earthquake

W/PARA

Finds documents where these words are within the same paragraph (within approx. 1000 characters). Use when searching for keywords within "Document Text."

Example: polio vaccine w/para Salk.

W/DOC

Find documents where all the words appear within the document text. Use W/DOC in place of AND when searching for keywords within "Citation and Document Text" or "Document Text" to retrieve more comprehensive results.

Example: President Kennedy w/doc "bay of pigs"

NOT

Find documents where these words appear but are not within some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within "Citation and Document Text" or "Document Text." Can use any number from 1 to 100.

Example: "Duke of Windsor" not w/20 abdicat*

PRE/#

Find documents where the first word appears some number of words before the second word. Use when searching for keywords within "Citation and Document Text" or "Document Text."

Example: gold pre/5 standard will find phrase such as “gold or silver standard”
### Author (AU)
Use to find articles written by an author or reviewer.

*Example:* AU(Churchill) any author with the name of Churchill

### Document Text (TX)
Searches only the full text of articles for your search terms.

*Example:* TX(Kofi Annan)

### Document Title (TI)
This search field locates the occurrence of search words in the title of the article.

*Example:* TI(Pony Express)

### Section (SE)
Search for articles that appear in a specific section of a publication. Use the SOURCE search field to specify a publication. You must specify the section name exactly as it appears in the publication.

*Example:* SE(money)

### Stop Words
ProQuest ignores the following frequently used words. To use them as part of a search phrase, enclose them with quotation marks: e.g. "the sound and the fury".

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### Example Searches
The examples below illustrate the kinds of searches you can build in Basic Search or Advanced Search using operators and fields.

**Orphan***
Find articles containing the words orphan, orphaned, orphanage, etc. The "*" is the truncation symbol to find multiple forms of a word.

**Churchill and Iron Curtain**
Find articles that contain the word Churchill and the phrase Iron Curtain.

**"Nobel Peace Prize"**
Find articles that contain the phrase Nobel Peace Prize.
Always enclose phrases longer than two words in quotation marks.

**Blacklist and hollywood**
Find articles that mention blacklist and Hollywood.

**AU(Christen Andersen)**
Find articles written by Hans Christen Andersen.