

Developing a Collaborative Culture

Ruth V. Small, Professor, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University

Collaboration implies mutual interdependence as well as mutual respect. Each participant must bring something of value to the collaborative table. Muronaga and Harada (1999) assert that successful collaboration is based on a shared vision, common goals, and active and mutual respect. Small (in press) states, "To be motivated to collaborate, all participants must first see some personal value in collaboration and believe that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to be successful collaborative Partnerships for

a vibrant and engaged community of learners, strengthens the whole

Awareness of the roles and expertise of library media specialists is also cited as an important factor in creating collaborative partnerships. Hartzell (1997) advocates a proactive approach by library media specialists in their relationships with teachers and suggests one strategy for accomplishing heightened awareness and visibility through greater participation in neighborhood educational professional organizations and conferences.

- Some practitioners were asked to share their strategies for establishing a collaborative culture in their schools. Their ideas are presented below.
- Begin by establishing a relationship with just one teacher and developing effective collaborative projects. Successful examples of librarian-teacher collaboration can become contagious, creating a demand for other such experiences throughout the school. Success breeds success.
- Be open and friendly with your teachers. Go seek them out because they are going to come looking for you. A proactive library media specialist is a critical prerequisite to successful collaboration.
- Volunteer to do staff development workshops on technology. This helps to establish your credibility as an instructor and your expertise in a valuable area for potential collaboration.
- Develop administrator support for flexible scheduling and collaborative planning. Administrator support can make a big difference in how hard or easy it is to create cooperative relationships with teachers.
- Sit in on team or grade level meetings or other days when planning occurs.
- Study classroom and hallway bulletin boards; find out what is happening and think of ways you might collaborate.
- Get assigned to committees as an initial introduction to working with teachers.
- Submit articles to your district newsletter highlighting student activities related to collaboration projects. Offer to be in class the day the teacher assigns a research project to give a research pep talk.

All of these strategies help to develop a collaborative mentality (Small, in press) in which all collaborative partners understand the importance and benefits of collaboration to themselves, each other, and their students.

If you have proven strategies for fostering a collaborative culture in your school and would like to add them to this list, please email them to me at drruth@syr.edu.

Works Cited

Abilock, D. and M. Lusignan 1998. Teacher-librarian collaboration in practice: Global warming. *Book Report* 17, no.1: 42–45.

American Association of School Librarians and Association for Educational Communication and Technology. 1998. *Information power: Building partnerships for learning*. Chicago: American Library Association.

Bishop, K. and N. Larimer. 1999. Literacy through collaboration. *Teacher Librarian* 27, no.1: 15–20.

Callison, D. 1999. Keywords in instruction: Collaboration. *School Library Media Activities Monthly* 15, no.5: 38–40.

Commeyras, M. and L. DeGroff. 1998. Literacy professionals perspectives on professional development and pedagogy: A national survey. *Reading Research Quarterly* 33, no. 4: 434–72

Farwell, S. 1998. Successful Models for Collaborative Planning. *Knowledge Quest* 26, no. 2: 24–30.

Getz, I. 1996. Attitudes of preservice and inservice teachers toward working with school librarians. *School Libraries* 2, no.1: 59–70.

Hartzell, G. N. 1997. The invisible school librarian: Why other educators are blind to you. *School Library Journal* 43, no. 11: 24–29.

Haycock, K. 1999. What works: Collaborative program planning and teaching. *Teacher Librarian* 27, no. 1. Accessed Feb. 20, 2009. www.teacherlibrarian.com/whatworks27,1.html

———. 1998. What works: Collaborative cultures, team planning and flexible scheduling. *Teacher-Librarian* 25, no. 5: 28.

Jones, J. R. 2000. Developing a teacher-librarian partnership in a literature-based approach. Paper presented at the 18th International Reading Association World Congress on Reading in

promote and publish high quality original research concerning the management, implementation, and evaluation of school library programs. The journal also emphasizes research on instructional theory, teaching methods, and critical issues relevant to the school library profession. Visit the [website](#) for more information.

The mission of the American Association of School Librarians is to advocate excellence, facilitate change, and develop leaders in the school library field. Visit the [AASL website](#) for more information.