

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION ROUND TABLE NEWS

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From The President

By Lisa Williams



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The purpose of LIRT is to advocate library instruction as a means for developing competent library and information use as a part of life-long learning.

I am leaving the position as President and will be joining you at the membership meeting on Sunday, June 27th.

Lisa



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can't believe it's been five years! That's right: this issue marks the end of my, and last, year as editor of



Join in the Discussion of
“Student Transitions”
at ALA Annual in Washington DC

“Helping Students Transition to College”
Saturday, June 26, 4-5:30 P.M.

The LIRT Transitions to College Committee will host
“Helping Students Transition to College,” an ACRL
Instruction Section

1. Archer, Joanne, Ann M. Hanlon, and Jennie A. Levine. "Boosting Primary Source Literacy." *Libraries* 35.5 (2009): 410–420.

Giving a much needed boost to research on "primary source literacy," librarians at the University of Maryland set out to investigate their students' knowledge of primary source materials. The authors developed an online guide of tools and resources to assist in primary source research. They then studied students' knowledge of these materials by arranging a user study course of undergraduate students. The goal was to determine if the online guide successfully assisted students in their research efforts. Although the results were mixed, the article demonstrates the need for students

Multiple perspectives provide insight and opportunity, an additional aspect of the collaborative effort was implication for the future. The authors provide an overview of their collaborative effort, development of assignments, and the resulting spread of dialog to other faculty concerning their findings. This article is useful for librarians looking to develop information literacy initiatives through collaboration with faculty.

increased faculty participation in information literacy programs as one of the positive effects of using Blackboard. The ability of the Blackboard system to monitor and document student results is highlighted as a way to provide concrete outcomes for accrediting agencies. This article provides a detailed example for others who are considering online instructional efforts.

10. Jeffrey, Keven M., Lauren Maggio, and Mary Blanchard. "Making Generic Tutorials Content Specific: Recycling Evidence-based Practice (EBP) Tutorials for Two Disciplines." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 28.1 (2009): 1–9.

13. McMillan, Mar-1(acy pr)16(6f 0 Tc 0 Tw 6f 0 Tc)r aa(onc accr)5

This article outlines the efforts of librarians at the Alumni Medical Library, Boston University Medical Center. The librarians developed two evidence-based practice tutorials which were adopted by courses at the University. Since the mid 1990s, the librarians at the Alumni Medical Library have taught students the skills to formulate clinical questions and locate information by using medical resources. The tutorials were developed to assist with this process and provide access to knowledge. Details are provided on the methods used to develop the tutorials, format, and customization of content. Medical librarians will find this article useful for the subject specific detail and tutorial development for the discipline while general readers will be interested in reading of the technical aspects of developing tutorials.

11. Julien, Heidi, and Shelagh K. Genuis. "Emotional Labour in Librarians' Instructional Work." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 9.6 (2009): 926–937

With increased emphasis on the teacher-librarian model comes both rewards and stress. Emotional labor—where workers are expected to espouse certain emotions as part of a job and to promote the organization's goals can readily be applied to teaching librarians. In this article, the authors look at how librarians perceive their teaching role, with the positive and negative experiences associated with it. Focusing on Canadian public and academic librarians, the study draws from qualitative interviews and participants' diaries. Although many of the participants derived pleasure from their instructional work, many had negative or stressful experiences as well. The authors recommend that institutions take into account the "negative experiences" of librarians by offering pedagogical training, increased preparation for classes, and that they the opportunity to express frustrations and stresses associated with teaching. Those interested in the "burn out" factor among instructional librarians will enjoy this article.

12. Knecht, Mike, and Kevin Reid. "Modularizing Information Literacy Training via the Blackboard eCommunity." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 9.1 (2009): 1–9

In this article, librarians at Henderson Community College in Kentucky describe their experiences using the eCommunity feature of Blackboard course management software as part of their information literacy program. Among the advantages of using Blackboard are convenience of access and immediate feedback for students. In addition to popularity among students, the authors point to



of this article explore whether or not students are interested in an online game as a method of library instruction and how their feelings about games compare to their feelings about more traditional instruction methods. Game-activity logs and post-game interviews were used to gauge students' lev69 -1.1Tc 0 Tw 17.0Atrinstruc





Singer also provides an example in which the journal, <http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/>, has a URI (<http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/>). The full text of <http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/> is accessible from <http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/>, which also has a URI (<http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/>). Using existing vocabularies (Dublin Core and RDF), the following triples describe information about <http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/>; that it's a journal; and that it's included in <http://example.org/ex/EBSCO/ASP>.

Subject	Predicate	Object
http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/	dc:title	"Acta Psychologica"
http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/	rdf:type	http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/Journal
http://example.org/ex/Acta+Psychol/0001-6918/	dcterms:isPartOf	http://example.org/ex/EBSCO/ASP
http://example.org/ex/EBSCO/ASP	dc:title	"Academic Search Premier"

A collection of these statements about the thing being described is a "graph;" there's no limit on the number of triples that can be used to describe a resource and the predicates can be taken from any vocabularies. Additionally, if a "Linked Data Agent" wants to know more about <http://example.org/ex/EBSCO/ASP>, it could follow that link. (Singer, 118–119)

Another example of the use of RDF triples using a MARC record is provided in the [chapter, "Library Data in the Web World."](#) Take this MARC tag for a publication statement for the book [: http://www.viking.com/9780670850000](#):

260 \$a New York : \$b Viking Penguin, \$c 1994

Although not coded like Singer's example, this example provides three RDF triples that represent the data relationships found in this MARC tag for this MARC record:

New York \mathcal{A} is place of publication of \mathcal{A} Raintree County
 Viking Penguin \mathcal{A} is publisher of \mathcal{A} Raintree County
 1994 \mathcal{A} is date of publication of \mathcal{A} Raintree County (Library Data in the Web World, 8)

The use of Linked Data accomplishes two things:
 It can enable access to individual bits of data on the Web, and
 It makes that data readable by both humans and machines.

How does Link Data impact libraries? Most libraries have a significant investment in at least one database that provides access to the resources available from the library—the online catalog. For years, librarians have discussed constantly and frequently the issues associated with the proliferation of information silos found within libraries. Librarians and vendors work incessantly to eliminate these silos, as can be seen through time with the development of the Z39.50 standard, federated search interfaces, catalog user interface overlays such as Aquabrowser, Encore, or Endeca, and most recently discovery services such as EBSCO Discovery Service and Summon. However, none of these solutions really get to the heart of the silo issue—data silos—data imprisoned in MARC records.

What if a user's information quest would be more effective if she could query the data more directly and not rely on a systems search options? What if Wikipedia wants to make use of the data found in library authority records to improve the quality its information on authors and also provide connections to the body of an author's works? How many users really start their information searches with the online catalog versus the number of users who start their information searches with Google or other search engines? It's not possible for Google, or any other search engine, to the rich data held by these catalogs. It's not possible for the rich authority records or controlled vocabularies to be used by other Web pages that might benefit from them. It's not possible because the individual bits of data are inaccessible to machines. However, the use of Linked Data in library catalog systems makes this possible, and, in fact, this has been done in LIBRIS (<http://libris.kb.se>), the National Library of Sweden union catalog. See this Google search for Grisham, restricted to the LIBRIS domain as an example of what is possible: <http://www.url.com/librisgrisham>

Within the library profession, there are already two movements that will assist with the implementation of Linked Data in library databases: FRBR (Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_Requirements_for_Bibliographic_Records) and RDA (Resource Description and Access <http://www.rdaonline.org/>). FRBR has been addressed in a previous Tech Talk column (<http://fleetwood.baylor.edu/LIRT/lirtnews/2005/sept05.pdf>), and RDA is the soon-to-be-released replacement for AACR. The article "RDA in RDF" in discusses how FRBR and RDA work together and how RDA data elements are now being defined in RDF (<http://metadataregistry.org/schema/list.html> and <http://metadataregistry.org/vocabulary/list/page/2.htm>).

The Library of Congress has created Library of Congress Authorities and Vocabularies (<http://id.loc.gov/authorities>) using SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System), an RDF-compliant language



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