



Library Currents

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Walter Young Center-Library Partnership. The Walter Young Center and the library will share resources to create a special collection of works focusing on careers. The aim is to create a location where students at all levels, from first-year students considering majors to seniors thinking about careers, can find helpful materials. The Walter Young Center will continue to provide career counseling and related services as well as to house written materials relating to careers and graduate admissions.

The collection will be located in the cafe in the area previously occupied by the Civil War Collection. Included will be a wide range of titles linked to specific majors (eg. Jobs for Music Majors, Jobs for English Majors), to categories of employers (eg. The Book of U.S. Government Jobs, Jobs and Careers With Nonprofit Organizations). Also included will be books focusing on particular careers (eg. Careers in Law, Careers in Advertising, Careers in Art, Careers in Criminal Justice) as well as works offering guidance for those applying to graduate or professional schools (eg. The Grad School Handbook: An Insider's Guide to Getting In and Succeeding, Graduate Admission Essays: What Works, What Doesn't and Why). All books in the collection will be on "open reserve" available for three-day checkout.

If you wish to recommend books for this collection or have career related pamphlets that you want to contribute, please notify Lelan McLemore at lmclemor@cc.edu or at 7177.

Library Hours. The library will be closed from December 23 until January 4.

Updates from Library Instruction. Library 101, Learning in the Informational Age, is entering its third semester at Carroll College this Winter Session. This class will meet January 4-14th (9:00AM-11:45AM) in the Library Instruction Room. This course is ideal for students who want

to become more proficient with library research, or for those students who are new to the college library.

This course combines the skills students use in writing (pre-writing, drafting, revising) with the skills they use in library research (planning, searching, evaluating). In order to complete the major assignment for this course, the annotated bibliography, students must select a topic, find background information, define the topic, and finally, locate and evaluate print and electronic sources. Students can select any topic they would like to research. This semester's projects include The Genetic Risk Factors of Breast Cancer, Breast Cancer in the African American Community, The Effects of Pollution on Asthma, and Refugees in Germany and Poland after World War II.

Questions about the course should be directed to Kristin Miller (524-7674 or krismil@cc.edu). The syllabus can be viewed at http://www.cc.edu/library/New_Folder/library1.html.

Upcoming Sessions:

Winter 2000 (TWRF, January 4,5,6,7 and MTWRF January 10,11,12,13,14) 9:00-11:45 AM

Spring 2000 (MTWR January 18-March 7) 12:00-12:50 PM

Spring 2000 (Saturday January 22-March 4) 8:30AM-12:30 PM

Library Instruction information for Faculty. As you put together your course syllabi for Spring 2000, please remember that the library can be of assistance with research assignments. Many of you visited the library this Fall and made use of our Library Instruction room. We will again be offering hands-on, course-related instruction sessions in the spring. Librarians can provide students with a search strategy that is tailored to your course research assignment, including appropriate reference materials, useful subject headings, and online search strategies for the many periodical indexes and full-text databases. Students will have an opportunity to practice their online search skills while a librarian is available to help them evaluate and troubleshoot.

Librarians are also available to assist faculty in creating their library research assignments. If you would like to discuss ways of adding information competency to your assignments, please feel free to contact us. Examples of librarian/faculty collaboration can be found at http://www.cc.edu/library/New_Folder/scavenge.html. Here are a few things to keep in mind when scheduling your Library Instruction session:

- Please schedule your session after your students have received their research assignments.
- Please schedule your session at least one week in advance.
- Provide the librarian facilitating your session with a copy of the research assignment at least one week in advance, so that we can plan a class that is meaningful to your students.
- The librarian will facilitate the entire session including a required learning activity that assesses student learning (these assignments are designed to get the students started on the required research assignment).

- Faculty must be present during their Library Instruction session. It will make the session more meaningful to students if they are able to ask questions about the research they are required to complete.
- Please notify Kristin Miller (524-7674 or krismil@cc.edu) if students attending the session have special needs.

E-Doc. For the past several months, the Interlibrary Loan department has been using a new service for delivery of journal articles. It's called E-Doc. Currently available only for items received from the UW-Madison campus, E-Doc is a method of direct electronic delivery. Instead of receiving a photocopy of the journal article, you will receive the document electronically. You will receive an e-mail notification that a document is available. (Of course, if you don't provide an e-mail address, this service won't be available to you.) The e-mail will contain information about the original request, including the citation as well as a "hot link" to the document itself, which is stored on a server at WILS (Wisconsin InterLibrary Services, in Madison). E-Docs are actually files in the PDF format, so to view an e-doc you, will need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available on the library computers in the Information Commons. When you receive an e-doc, you can click on the hot link and retrieve the document. For most e-mail programs, this works automatically, by launching a Web viewer. If you are using telnet to read your mail, simply cut and paste the URL into the address window of your web browser. Once the document is obtained, the Web viewer automatically launches a TIFF or PDF viewer. At that point, the document can be viewed or printed. Because of copyright concerns (as well as limited server space), the document will only remain on the server for two weeks. If you have any problems retrieving these documents, please come to the ILL office, Room 117, next to the reference desk, or call 650-4832.

Books of the Millennium. The library invites you to nominate your favorite book of the 20th Century for a display and bibliography to be produced early next year. Call Jim Van Ess at ext.7178 for a nomination form. Deadline for submissions is New Years Eve.

From the Carroll College Archives. The library's renovation made necessary the temporary removal of the corner stone while the front entryway was enlarged. Stonemasons removed the copper-lined box that had been put in place on June 8, 1941, six months before Pearl Harbor. The contents included:

- A picture of the Carroll College Board of Trustees, June 1941.
- A copy of the 1940/41 Carroll College Catalogue.
- The College View book for 1941.
- The Alumni Bulletin, April 1941.
- Departmental brochures, including a description of the art program offered in affiliation with the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee.
- The Echo (the college newspaper), May 23, 1941.
- Waukesha Daily Freeman, June 7, 1941.
- United States coins of varying denominations, one cent to fifty cents.
- U.S. postage stamps of varying denominations, ½ cent to ten cents.

- A Wendell Willkie political button. Willkie won 45 percent of the popular vote in the 1940 presidential election in which Franklin D. Roosevelt received 55 percent of the vote.

Most of the items received severe water damage over the course of time and are duplicated in the Carroll College Archives. The one document that did not have much water damage is also the one document not owned by the College Archives—a copy of the address given at the corner stone ceremony by Rev. Edwin O. Kennedy, moderator of the Wisconsin synod of the Presbyterian Church. The address is printed here in its entirety:

Years hence, when the cornerstone of the Carroll College Library is opened, this paper will extend to you the greetings of the synod of Wisconsin of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

As I write these words in Madison the bands are playing in the street and a parade of soldiers and other patriotic groups is passing by my window, for this is Memorial Day. There is an unusual poignancy in the celebration this year. One by one we have seen the European nations drawn into another war—Germany, Italy, France and England. Other countries have been invaded one by one—Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Greece. Our own country is sharply divided in sentiment. Some favor full assistance to Great Britain and her allies. Others feel we would do better to supply her with arms without entering what is called “a shooting war.” On the plaza in front of the State Capitol half a block away is a great pen to hold contributions of aluminum articles, for Dane County has been selected by the government as a testing ground to see how much of this necessary war material can be secured in this way. Thus, by the parade of soldiers and the pen of cast-off pots and pans, we are reminded of the shadow of war that deepens for us all.

What will you think of us, you who read these words years hence? You will see the superficial signs of our civilization in your museums and you will smile indulgently at our quaint clothing and utensils and vehicles. For in your day these will be changed. But what of the deeper side of our life? Will you feel the throbbing reality of our life as we wrestle with the problems and tensions of our day? For ours is a tense and tragic generation. In my own lifetime of barely two-score years I have seen man’s conquest of time and space by the automobile, the aeroplane and the radio. But in that relatively short span I have also lived to see the waging of two wars on a world scale—the evidence that our material progress has moved far beyond our social and spiritual maturity. Yet this cornerstone which is being laid is a testimony to our faith. Though war should rise against us, we will still be confident that the forces of sound learning and enlightened Christian conscience will win out at the end. God will not be mocked.

So we salute you across the years, you who receive these greetings. You will see us more plainly than we can see ourselves for to you will be given the perspective of time. Will you pity us or envy us? That depends upon what happens between our generation and yours. Looking forward we believe that your world will be a better world—a place where the Christian Church will have come together in deeper unity and fellowship and where the nations and races and classes of men will have fulfilled more completely their divine destiny of brotherhood and cooperation.

To that end we lay this cornerstone and with the accompanying ceremony we reaffirm our faith in Him who is and shall be evermore the Chief Cornerstone, even Jesus Christ our Lord.

Interested in Searching the Web Anyone? On a recent Wednesday morning, the Carroll Library hosted a teach-in for librarians in the Waukesha County Federated Library System. Although the Library is not a member of that system, the use of our classroom allowed us to listen to Rose Trupiano, a reference librarian at Marquette University, explain the use of the tools available for searching the World Wide Web. Since almost everyone connected with the Library searches the Web, I want to share with you some of the information provided by Ms. Trupiano.

After summarizing Ms. Trupiano's main points, I will present the information, which I myself found most useful, namely, facts about two search engines, two directories, and two MetaSearch engines. Before closing, I will list some very useful Web sites wherein you can learn everything you ever wanted to know about Web searching tools.

First, a word about searching the Web. The fact of the matter is that when you search the Web, you are not really searching the Web at all; rather, you are searching an intermediate database (a search engine) or you are using a page which has provided in some fashion links to other pages or databases (a directory). The following list defines the types of intermediary search tools that can be used to search the Web.

Directories: These are lists of handpicked sites usually arranged hierarchically into broad and narrower subject categories. Most directories are now morphing into what is called portals—a term used to indicate that they are doors to more internet features such as email, hosting web sites and personal calendar sites, and more. Directories are especially useful for broad subject searches. Examples of directories: Yahoo (<http://www.yahoo.com>), Lycos (<http://www.lycos.com>), and Excite (<http://www.excite.com>)

Search Engines: Search engines are databases produced by robots which spend 24 hours each day searching and retrieving pages from the web. These indexed pages are what you search when you use a search engine. Examples of Search Engines include AltaVista (<http://www.AltaVista.com>), Google (<http://Google.Netscape.com>), and Northern Light (<http://www.NorthernLight.com>).

MetaSearch Engines: Metasearch Engines search several individual search engines at once; theoretically, they produce a faster complete search of the web; in practice, however, they search only about 10% of any one search engine. So unless you are simply curious about whether a term appears on the Web or you are searching for just anything about a topic, MetaSearching ought to be avoided. Examples of MetaSearch Engines: Dogpile (<http://www.dogpile.com>), Ask Jeeves (<http://www.askjeeves.com>).

Two Search Engines. According to current search engine wisdom, Google.com is the simplest search engine and the one most likely to return useful hits from broad searches. While this search engine is not the largest (estimated that it contains only 30 million pages) its spider searches the web in a unique manner: it uses a version of citation indexing in which it detects a) where on a page a link is placed and the size of the font which represents it b) how many pages cite or link to a page and c) how important the linking pages are. Assuming that pages to which many sites link, especially many important sites, are better and more relevant than those to which few link, Google is able to produce a more relevant ranking of sites and consequently more relevant material. Other Google pluses:

- 1) Total lack of advertising means that google.com loads quickly.
- 2) Search results include the title of the page or the URL and a brief summary that includes one or more of the words from the search as well as the size of the file
- 2) Unlike some search engines, Google searches pages whether or nor they have been personally submitted;
- 3). Since it returns only web pages that contain all the words in a query, narrowing a search requires only adding more words to the query.
- 4) Search results are cached (saved) in the Google server; this ensures the searcher that the file is available.

Negatives:

- 1) Google does not support truncation so multiple searches may be necessary.
- 2) Google does not recognize any implied singular or plurals; each must be searched

A second interesting and useful search engine is Northern Light. Because this search engine attempts to collect high quality documents from books and journals, it contains documents not usually located by the other search engines. Northern Light combines in one search a very large full-text Web-page database (about 160 million pages) with over 5,400 searchable full-text published (print) journals and an array of online news resources. In one search command, you may access both relevant web pages and relevant journals and news. This database supports natural language searching (you can ask a question which contains a term considered most important for your search), Boolean searches (link terms by and, or, not), phrase searching by the use of quotation marks, and the inferred Boolean operators + or - before terms or phrases to ensure the presence or absence of the terms. Northern Light is most unique in that its sorts its hits into custom folders based on source subject, document type, and language.

Two Directories. The most often used directory is Yahoo (<http://www.yahoo.com>). The most popular web site on the Internet, probably because it represents the easiest way to find information on the Web, Yahoo receives 70 million visitors a month; it provides links to over 1 million web sites. A staff of 150 editors reviews sites for inclusion in this important subject directory. Because Yahoo uses people rather than a preprogrammed set of criteria to determine the sites it will index, Yahoo generally lists only valid and relevant sites. Users can search within the Yahoo categories for sites -- Yahoo understands the inferred Boolean operators: "+" and "-". Yahoo also understands phrase searching ""

LookSmart (<http://www.LookSmart.com>) contains links to approximately 1.2 million Web sites. The LookSmart staff is comprised of 200 editors who (like the Yahoo staff) are paid to investigate submitted Web sites and search the Web for worthwhile web sites and then link them from within appropriate categories. LookSmart does not use any Boolean operators (full or inferred); it also does not have any allowance for searching by phrase. Last August LookSmart introduced a new service called LookSmart live (www.looksmart.com/live/). Currently one of 80 editors answers within 24 hours a question you submit regarding Web searching. Eventually, LookSmart live hopes to hand off the questions to others on the Web. To assure the quality of the answers, LookSmart will publish the qualifications of the person who answered the question.

Two MetaSearch Engines. RedeSearch is the newest of the MetaSearch engines; it provides a fast search of 10 search engines. Remember that by using the MetaSearch engines, you are limiting yourself to only searching about 10% of any given search engine.

Ask Jeeves is an amazing site. All you do is ask a question and Ask Jeeves will return a list of web sites that it thinks will best be able to answer your question. Ask Jeeves retrieves the list of web resources via several search engines (Alta Vista, InfoSeek, etc.) One can also search through their list of already answered questions.

Remember that the tools listed here are but a minute part of electronic searching utilities. Searchiq.com (<http://www.searchiq.com/guide/resources.htm>) lists over 80 general search engines and well over 200 subject-specific search engines. Since that page also rates search engines, you might find a visit to that site useful. A tutorial on the use of search engines as well as an analysis of the usefulness of various search engines is found at the following addresses:

<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/FindInfo.html>.

<http://www.notess.com>

New Books. A list of all newly purchased books cataloged during November is attached to the electronic version of this issue of Library Currents.