



bibliofile

concordia libraries' newsletter for faculty

winter 2007

Sharing references with students and colleagues made easy with *RefWorks*

RefWorks, a Web-based bibliographic management tool available to all faculty members through the Libraries' Web site, includes a powerful, yet underutilized function called *RefShare*, which allows you to share selected references or folders with students and/or colleagues.

RefShare can be used to create online class reading lists with links to full-text articles, if available. In addition, you can use *RefShare* to collaborate with colleagues from Concordia or from other institutions on various research projects by sharing relevant references. You can also encourage students to use *RefShare* when working on group assignments that include an information research component.

Once you have created a *RefWorks* account and have imported references from database and library

catalogue searches, you can create folders to organize and manage your references. Then, you can opt to share these folders by using *RefShare*. You can decide to send an e-mail with a URL to the shared folder, to copy and paste the shared

folder's URL to a course Web site, or to post the shared folder on a Concordia-wide list for all to see.

In addition to simply sharing references, you can allow students to

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Credit: ITS Creative Media Services

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Sharing references

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export those references to their own personal *RefWorks* account, to create bibliographies and to post comments. This last option is particularly interesting as it can be used as a learning strategy to encourage students to comment on readings. This online forum for exchanging

ideas, in turn, fosters the development of critical thinking skills.

RefShare offers numerous possibilities for both teaching and research. Creating “virtual” course packs can facilitate student access to full-text material that is available online. Sharing references with

fellow researchers can assist you in collaborative work environments.

To start using *RefShare*, log in to your *RefWorks* account at <http://library.concordia.ca/> (find Refworks in the Quick Links). ☺

Patrick Labelle

The screenshot shows the RefShare web interface. At the top, there is a logo for RefShare and the text 'Concordia University, Montreal'. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Search', 'View', 'Language', 'Help', and 'About this Database'. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation bar. The main content area is titled 'All References' and includes a 'Switch to: Standard View' dropdown menu. Below this, there are radio buttons for 'Use: Selected', 'Page', and 'All in List', and buttons for 'Add to My List', 'Print', 'Export', and 'Create Bibliography'. A 'Sort by' dropdown menu is set to 'Authors, Primary'. The list of references is displayed in a table-like format. The first reference is titled 'Don't Police Plagiarism: Just TEACH!' by Howard, Rebecca Moore, from Education Digest, 2002, 67, 5, 46, Prakken Publications. It is marked as 'Journal Reference 1 of 5' and is associated with a folder named 'Academic integrity'. A comment icon and the text '1 Comment View' are visible next to the folder name. A red button labeled 'Find it! @ Concordia' is located to the right of the reference. The second reference is titled 'Academic Dishonesty & Educational Opportunity' by McCabe, Donald L., from Liberal Education, 2005, 91, 3, 26-31, Association of American Colleges & Universities. It is marked as 'Journal Reference 2 of 5' and is also associated with the 'Academic integrity' folder. The third reference is titled 'Individual and Contextual Influences on Academic Dishonesty: A Multicampus Investigation' by McCabe, Donald L.; Trevino, Linda K.; et al. It is marked as 'Journal Reference 3 of 5' and is also associated with the 'Academic integrity' folder.

Screenshot of a shared folder on academic integrity that appears in *RefShare*. The ability to post comments was enabled and the first item on the list indicates that a comment has been made.

How to use *RefShare* in a nutshell

1. From your *RefWorks* account, click on “Folders” and select “Share Folders”
2. Click on the “Share Folder” button next to the appropriate folder
3. Select and customize the sharing options to meet your needs
4. Provide a title and a brief description for your shared folder
5. Click on the “Save” button
6. Click on the “E-mail URL” button to send a customized message to students or colleagues inviting them to consult your shared folder

To learn more about *RefWorks*

Attend the “Using *RefWorks* to Create Reading Lists and Encourage Academic Integrity” workshop held in collaboration with the Centre for Teaching and Learning Services.

Register online at <http://teaching.concordia.ca/workshop/>


Date: Wednesday, January 24, 2007

Time: From 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Location: LB-211

Contact Patrick Labelle (ext. 7685) for more information or to organize a workshop for your department

New features debut

With the winter 2007 issue, we are introducing two new columns, which we hope will become regular features that you will enjoy. In addition to news-related articles about new services and resources, these columns will address broader issues related to information and research. Let us know what you think of these new features. E-mail patrick.labelle@concordia.ca. 

the information society

The pervasiveness of information in our society impacts our everyday lives. **the information society** aims to provide insight into new and emerging trends in the information landscape that may directly or indirectly influence your role as teachers and researchers. In this issue, Sonia Poulin, Journalism and Communication Studies Subject Librarian, focuses on recent developments at *Google Scholar* and provides an overview of this increasingly popular resource among students and scholars. See page 10

researching...

Librarians are actively involved in a variety of research projects. **researching...** will provide a forum for librarians to share findings on completed or ongoing research that may be of interest to faculty members and to the university community at large. This venue may also initiate discussion and collaboration with those of you sharing similar research interests. Kumiko Vézina, Electronic Resources Coordinator, reports on her current study involving scholars' views on open access publishing and self-archiving in Quebec. See page 8


New information literacy resource for faculty

Information literacy aims to improve the way we interact with information. By acquiring effective information research skills and knowledge, we become more adept at accessing, evaluating and using information in our everyday lives.

Information literacy at Concordia is a new resource for faculty members that provides ideas for successfully integrating information literacy teaching and learning within courses and assignments.

An FAQ section answers questions such as What is information literacy? Why should I spare class time for information literacy? Why is information literacy important? And more.

In addition, the guide "Designing meaningful library assignments" provides strategies for integrating information literacy within assignments that encourage students to interact with information in thought-provoking and challenging ways.


Information literacy at Concordia is available online at <http://library.concordia.ca/services/users/faculty/infolit/> 

Patrick Labelle

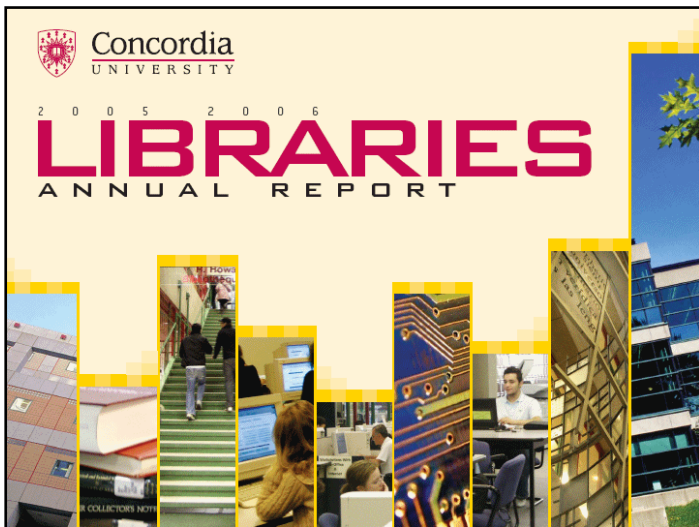


The screenshot shows the Concordia Libraries website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LIBRARY HOME, HOURS, SEARCH, CLUES, A-Z INDEX, ASK US, RESEARCH TOOLS, and QUICK LINKS. Below this is a section titled 'LIBRARY SERVICES'. A breadcrumb trail indicates the current page: 'You are here: home > library services > information for > faculty > infolit'. The main heading is 'Information literacy at Concordia'. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a list of links: 'Welcome', 'What is information literacy?', 'Position statement', 'Starting points for addressing information literacy', 'Library instruction', 'Designing assignments', 'For more information', and 'Contact us'. The main content area has a 'WELCOME' heading followed by a yellow box containing the text: 'This online resource is designed to raise awareness about information literacy at Concordia while providing useful ideas to successfully integrate information research within your courses and assignments.' Below this is another yellow box with the text: 'This is a new and growing resource. If you have comments or suggestions, please e-mail patrick.labelle@concordia.ca.'

Come see our newly-equipped Webster Viewing Room


Do you need to show films for class? Then check out Webster Library's Group Viewing Room. The room has been updated with a 50" wall-mounted plasma screen, which is connected to a variety of audio-visual equipment including a DVD player and VCR. The screen is also connected to a computer and can be hooked up to a laptop for presenting computer files. The room seats approximately 25 and can be booked in advance at the Periodicals & Media Services Desk at the Webster Library (ext. 7707). 

Joanna Duy



Libraries' Annual Report available online

William Curran, Director of Libraries, has prepared the Libraries' 2005-2006 Annual Report. In addition to highlighting new and ongoing activities relating to staff, services, usage and collections, the Annual Report discusses space needs and space planning, and addresses the Libraries' table of needs as it relates to the University's Capital Campaign. The Annual Report is available online at <http://library.concordia.ca/about/news/annualreport2005-2006.php>.

For print copies, e-mail libadmin@alcor.concordia.ca 

Patrick Labelle

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Updated *Global Market Information Database*

The Libraries' subscription to the *Global Market Information Database (GMID)*, formerly known as *Market Research Monitor*, was upgraded last fall. Concordia faculty members, staff and students now have access to a much more extensive collection of consumer market reports, with both analysis and data, covering over 60 countries. Included in the new content are detailed country and global reports as well as leading company reports. Some examples:

- *Marketing to Teenagers / Global Report* – includes sections on the fastest-growing sectors, spending analysis, regional trends and top brands and brand strategies.

- *Cosmetics and Toiletries in South Korea / Country Report* – includes sections on the competitive environment, leading companies, forecast market performance and reviews of special sectors like *Hair Care*.
- *Mattel Inc.: Toys and Games / Company Profile* – includes sections on geographic coverage, operational strategies, marketing and distribution strategies, core brands and even a SWOT analysis.

These reports can be very useful to anyone doing research on international markets and industries but also on Canadian consumer markets. *GMID's Consumer Lifestyle*

Reports give extensive insight into consumer habits around the world.

For quick access to the new content, click on "Browse reports" from the database's top menu bar. "Getting started with GMID" is a great introductory resource that is available from the database's Help/About option. For further information, contact Andrea Harland, Management and Marketing Librarian by e-mail at andrea.harland@concordia.ca or by telephone at ext. 7691. ☺

Andréa Harland

New entrepreneurship research guide

This recently created online guide brings together good resources with information about industries, companies, markets and consumers, as well as sources for advertising, starting a business, exporting, and regulations and licenses. There is a focus on Canadian business, but some sources can be useful for international research.

The guide lists, by the type of information they contain, subscription databases (*PMB*, *Global Market Information Database*), government Web sites (*Strategis*) and print sources (*CARD* for advertising rates).

Descriptions and some practical research tips are provided for more effective use of these resources.

This Web page will be useful to students as a starting point when doing research for a business plan, but also

Entrepreneurship - Business Research Guide

Menu:

- Industry Information
 - ▶ **Industry Classification Codes**
 - Articles in Journals, Magazines & Newspapers
 - Industry Reports & Data
 - Industry Ratios & Benchmarking Data
- Company Information
- Market & Consumer Data
- Demographic Data
- Rules, Regulations & Licences
- Guides to Starting a Business
- Advertising Sources
- Export/Import Resources

INDUSTRY INFORMATION - CLASSIFICATION

The following industry classification systems may be required on industries. These standardized systems assign numbers, where a larger number indicates a more specific activity, for example "food services", 7211 = "traveler accommodation, 721191 =

- [NAICS 2002](#) (North American industry Classification System): use keyword search this list.
- [SIC 1987](#) (Standard Industrial Classification System): use this list.
- [Correspondence Tables](#): use this site to find the correspondence between NAICS and SIC.
- [Standard Industry Classifications - Statistics Canada](#): find the correspondence between NAICS and classification systems.

any type of industry and marketing research. It can be accessed from

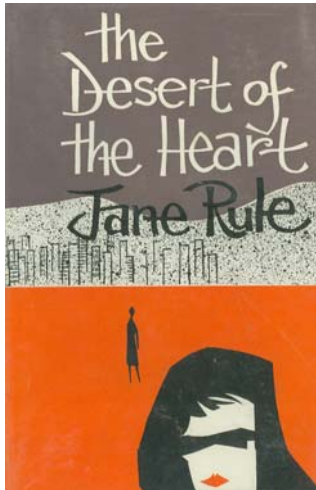
<http://library.concordia.ca/research/subjects/marketing/entrepreneurship>. ☺

Andréa Harland

FEATURING THE LIBRARIES' SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Gay and Lesbian Literature Collection

The Libraries acquired the *Gay and Lesbian Literature Collection* in 1997. Housed in Special Collections at the Vanier Library, the *Collection* consists of 19th and 20th century American, British, Canadian, French, French-Canadian and some European publications.

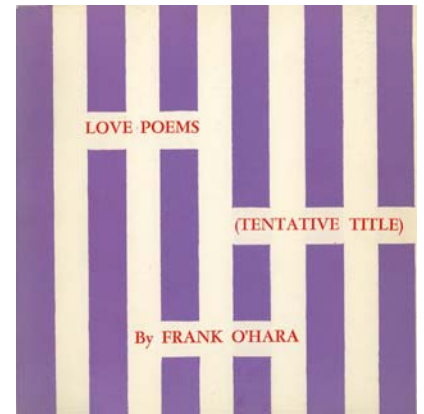


The Collection includes a first edition copy of Jane Rule's *The Desert of the Heart* from 1964.

There are more than 1,900 books, with contributions from 682 authors, most of which were published between 1950 and 1990. Most of the *Collection* consists of fiction and poetry with some books on film studies and the visual arts. There are also non-fiction scholarly works that depict the representation of homosexuality in Western society since the late 19th century, including some books published in the early 20th century that attempt to explain homosexuality as a scientific or medical phenomenon. There are also 447 books that include the original dust jacket, which can add perspective to a scholar's interpretation of the book.

The *Collection* is exceptionally strong in Canadian material, both French and English, with many books published by small and obscure presses in small runs. This is especially true of the 68 pulp fiction books by 61 authors. Most of the books are first editions and there are 105 rare limited editions and 102 books that are inscribed or signed by the author. One such item is a first edition of André Béland's 1944 publication, *Orange sur mon corps*,

one of the earliest French-Canadian novels to feature a gay character. Another item of special interest is a first edition (1893) of *Walt Whitman; A Study* by John Addington Symonds, who began his long correspondence with Whitman in 1871. Ironically, Symonds died on the very day his book was published, 19 April 1893.



The Collection's copy of Frank O'Hara's *Love Poems* is one of only 500 copies printed in 1965.

The rest of the *Collection* consists of selected issues of Canadian and international periodicals with gay and lesbian content, such as *Canadian Literature*, an 1873 issue of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* and an 1890 issue of the *New Review*. There are also many issues of Canadian and international gay and lesbian magazines, including a complete run of *After Stonewall* (Saskatoon), *Angles* (Vancouver), *Berdache* (Montreal), *Body Politic* (Toronto), *Ça s'attrape!* (Montreal), *Rites* (Toronto), *After Dark* (USA), *Babilonia* (Italy), *Christopher Street* (USA), *Fag Rag* from 1971 to 1987 (USA), *Gai Pied* (France), *Gay Left* (UK), *Gay Sunshine* (USA) and *Mattachine Review* (USA). Despite their relatively recent origins, these magazines are quite rare among Canadian collections.



***His Kind of Love* (1968) by Len Harrington is one of 68 pulp fiction books in the Collection.**

Having met the required criteria for "outstanding significance and national importance," the *Collection* received cultural property status from the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board in June of 1997. ☺

Vince Graziano

Consulting the *Gay and Lesbian Literature Collection*

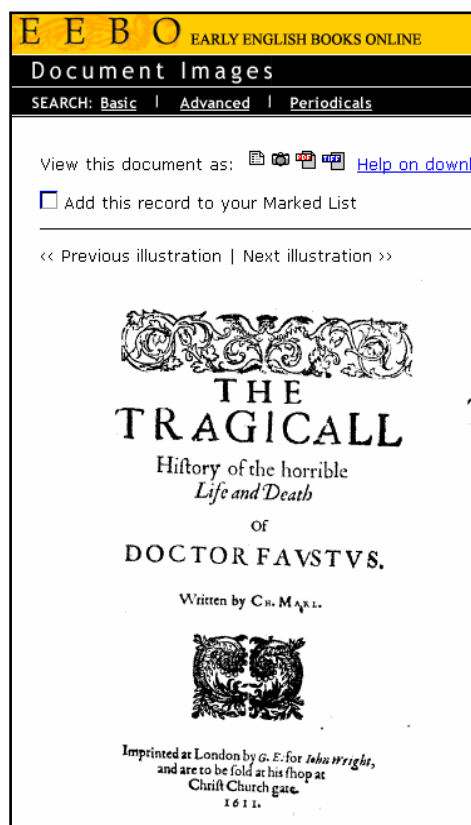
- Items can be identified in CLUES, the library catalogue (<http://clues.concordia.ca>); click on "More Options" and choose "Gay and Lesbian Literature Collection"
- The *Collection* is available for consultation in the Vanier Library Special Collections on Loyola campus, Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Update on library collections: good news ahead

Better library collections funding is an academic priority at Concordia University, as President Lajeunesse affirmed in his September 15th message, *Concordia on the move!*

In reality, this priority is already becoming tangible. In March 2006, \$1million, which had to be spent by the end of the budget year in May, was added to the collections budget. In July, the Libraries' continuing collection budget was increased by \$500,000, to \$3.7 million. This additional funding has enabled the acquisition of some high priority resources.

Most recently, *Early English*



Early English Books Online is one of many new resources available thanks to additional funding.

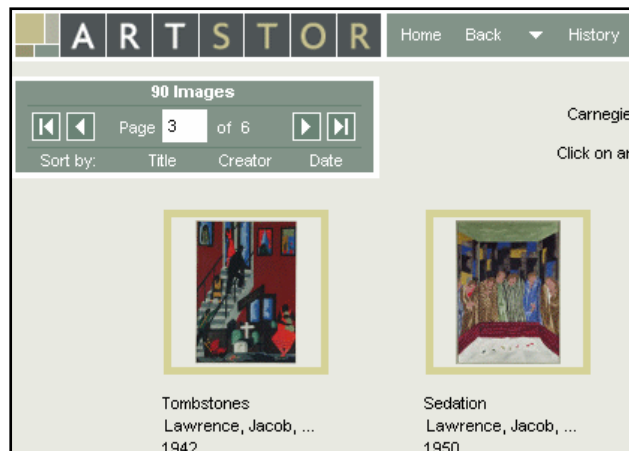
Books Online (EEBO) was approved for purchase by the Library Development Committee. *EEBO* is a full-text database of more than 100,000 books published from 1475 to 1700, all fully searchable. The Libraries are in a position to approve this database from advancement funds because of the increases to the continuing collections budget.

The Libraries were able to spend over a million dollars on monographs, both print and electronic, in 2005-2006, and will be doing the same this year.

PsycARTICLES (American Psychological Association) and the complete *SAGE Full-Text Collections* have increased access to electronic journals, especially in the humanities and social sciences.

The Libraries acquired Concordia's first image (*ARTstor*), and music (*Classical Music Library*) databases through participation in national consortial initiatives. Concordia users now have access, both on and off campus, to art images and music files.

Almost 14,000 digitized volumes of Canada's printed heritage (*Early Canadiana Online*), and over 4,000 plays, 500 scripts, and primary documents for North American history, film, drama, and sociology (*Alexander Street Press*) are now part of Concordia



ARTstor is a searchable database of more than 300,000 digital images.

collections. Additional online economic and statistical data is available through the *Economist Intelligence Unit Country Reports and Statistics*, and the *Statistical Abstracts of the United States Millennial Edition*.

Additional funding has enabled the acquisition of high priority resources

Librarians are engaged in a review within the Libraries, and with departments and other academic units, to identify priorities for additional collections expenditures. Students and faculty members have strongly expressed preferences for more online content and audiovisual material. National and provincial consortial initiatives will provide opportunities to acquire new electronic resources that address this demand. As a consequence, the Libraries will be supporting academic priorities to strengthen teaching and enhance research at Concordia University. ☺

Jocelyn Godolphin

Quebec scholars and open access



Ms. Kumiko Vézina is the librarian responsible for the coordination of electronic resources and is currently enrolled in the joint PhD in Communications program at Université de Montréal, UQAM and Concordia. She is also a member of a national Task Force on Open Access (Canadian Library Association) and has recently been appointed Chief-Editor of E-LIS, an open archive for Library and Information Science (<http://eprints.rclis.org/>). Research findings were presented at the CLA Annual Conference in June 2006 (<http://eprints.rclis.org/archive/00006526/>) and reported in *Partnership: The Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice*.¹

Interested in open access? Contact Kumiko via e-mail at kumiko.vezina@concordia.ca.

Thanks to networked information technology, access has become one of the key issues in our current scholarly communication system along with manners in which research is recorded, archived, distributed and used. I recently conducted a study on impressions about open access (free, immediate and unrestricted access to research) among Life Sciences faculty members in the six largest universities in Quebec. My objective was to gather knowledge about scholar's points of view and practices in regards to open access publishing and self-archiving. This type of data is essential for university libraries, especially collection services, as it helps us better understand this new environment and prepare for the future. To ensure better comparability of the results, my survey was inspired by an extensive study carried out by Swan and Brown in Great Britain.²

27% of respondents have already published in an open access journal

With a 20% response rate, my research findings show that more than half of the researchers were familiar with the concept of open access and 27% had already published in an open access journal. Of the remaining scholars that had not published in an open access journal, almost three-quarters stated that they perceived the open access journals in their field to have a low impact compared to the traditional subscription journals. As authors want their research to have the highest possible impact, this is an important factor. Furthermore, whereas a third of all researchers were familiar with self-archiving, only 12% had already deposited their research (10% on a personal Web page or the Department's laboratory Web page and

2% in subject-related open archives or institutional repositories).

Open access is defined as free online availability of content accessible through open access publishing or self-archiving

It seems most faculty members are interested in open access, but lack essential information especially concerning their rights to self-archive their research (drafts, pre-publications before peer-review and post-publications after peer-review), which results in the poor self-archiving rate reported by the online survey. However, scholars do have access to the free online database SHERPA/RoMEO (<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>) that indicates which journals and publishers allow self-archiving. By using this tool, authors could greatly improve their level of self-archiving practice.

While my research findings show, as do studies from other countries, that a minority of scholars deposit their research in repositories, 83% of all researchers would willingly comply to self-archive if their institution or funding agency required it. This is particularly encouraging as the Social Sciences and Humanities

Perceived low impact is the biggest deterrent for not publishing in open access journals

Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) adopted the open access principle in 2005 and, just recently, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) wrote a draft policy on access to research outputs, which would require

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Quebec scholars and open access

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scholars with CIHR funding to make their publicly funded peer-reviewed journal publications freely available on the Web (<http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/32326.html>).


As more legislation and policies will inevitably tackle the open access principle in the near future, as libraries and authors face new open access journal models based on new economic structures, as more and more institutional repositories are created, this type of study is essential to better understand the needs, perceptions and expectations of scholars as to the product and impact of their research. The open access movement has and will continue to play an important role in the academic environment as it is a

cost-effective way to disseminate and use scholarly information. ☺

Kumiko Vézina

1 – Vézina, K. (2006). Libre accès à la recherche scientifique: Opinions et pratique des chercheurs au Québec. *Partnership: The Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice*, 1(1). Available online at <http://journal.lib.uoguelph.ca/index.php/perj/article/view/103/169>

2 – Swan, A., & Brown, S. (2005). *Open access self-archiving: An author study*. Cornwall, UK: Key Perspectives. Available online at <http://dlist.sir.arizona.edu/814/>



Journal: **Journal of Clinical Psychology** (ISSN: 0021-9762)
 Publisher: **John Wiley & Sons, Ltd**

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Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

These summaries are for the publishers *default* policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors. *All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.*

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons
Pre-print: ✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Post-print: ✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On personal web site only Published source must be acknowledged with set phrase Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used Articles in some journals can be made Open Access on payment of additional charge
Mandated OA: ? Wellcome Trust (<i>Under discussion</i>); ✓ NIH (<i>Paid OA option - selected journals</i>)
Paid access: Open Choice - selected journals
Copyright: view policy
RoMEO: This is a RoMEO green publisher
Update: suggest update for this record

Screenshot of *SHERPA/RoMEO*, a free online database that indicates which journals and publishers allow self-archiving. In this example, the *Journal of Clinical Psychology* is a “green” publication, meaning that authors can archive both pre- and post-print versions of their articles. Self-archiving conditions are also stated.

help your
students
succeed

info
research 101

<http://library.concordia.ca/help/tutorial/>

Google Scholar



Google Scholar, launched in November 2004, and still in beta release, is a Web based search engine for scholarly literature including journal articles, pre-prints, theses, books, unpublished papers, technical reports and other scholarly material.

The simplicity of the familiar *Google* search box together with the prospect of quick access to scholarly material make it an attractive tool for both novice and skilled researchers. The recent addition of linking capabilities between *Google Scholar* and Concordia's electronic resources and catalogue further add to the appeal. But how well does *Google Scholar* cover the research literature and how does it compare to traditional bibliographic and full-text databases?

Google Scholar searches through journal content of scholarly publishers, open source journal

repositories and some freely accessible databases, such as *PubMed*. It also searches through Web sites it has deemed scholarly. Significant gaps in coverage have been documented by various reviewers and a recent study on the content searched by *Google Scholar* concluded that coverage was very weak in the arts and humanities, slightly better in the social sciences and strongest, but uneven, in science.¹ Unlike traditional database producers, *Google* has not released a list of publisher sites and repositories that *Google Scholar* searches, therefore it is impossible to know the parameters and limitations of any search conducted. Traditional databases such as *Academic Search Premier*, *ERIC* and *PsycINFO* often provide cover to cover indexing of the core journals in their subject area, and make public the sources indexed

in their databases. In addition, they are forthright in providing dates of coverage and information on frequency of updates. With this information in hand, the researcher can determine whether the most recent literature and most appropriate journals have been searched, which is not the case with *Google Scholar*.

The simplicity and prospect of quick access to scholarly material make Google Scholar an attractive tool

A search using a comparative search tool called *Side-by-Side* provides some quick insight into some of the concerns on coverage.² Using the tool, a search on "reality television", retrieved 143 references from the Blackwell site and only 51 references to Blackwell titles from *Google Scholar*. The most recent article from *Google Scholar* was 2003 while the Blackwell site retrieved multiple articles from 2006. Currency and completeness are major concerns and should be taken into account by any researcher using *Google Scholar*.

Google Scholar search features are much less sophisticated than those search features available through the traditional databases. One may search by author, publication and date range, but there is no subject indexing. Traditional

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar search interface. At the top left is the Google Scholar logo with 'BETA' next to it. A search box contains the text "reality television" and a "Search" button. To the right of the search box are links for "Advanced Scholar Search", "Scholar Preferences", and "Scholar Help". Below the search box is a green bar with the text "Scholar All articles Recent articles Results 1 - 10 of about 1,520 for 'reality television'. (0.08 seconds)". The main content area shows three search results, each with a citation and a list of links. The first result is "[BOOK] Entertaining crime: television reality programs" by M Fishman, G Cavender - 1998 - Aldine de Gruyter, with links for "Cited by 22", "Related Articles", "Web Search", "Import into RefWorks", and "Find it @ Concordia - Library Search". The second result is "[BOOK] Freakshow: first person media and factual television" by J Dovey - 2000 - Pluto Press, with links for "Cited by 53", "Related Articles", "Web Search", "Import into RefWorks", and "Find it @ Concordia". The third result is "[BOOK] Reality TV: the work of being watched" by M Andrejevic - 2004 - Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, with links for "Cited by 26", "Related Articles", "Web Search", "Import into RefWorks", and "Find it @ Concordia - Library Search".

***Google Scholar* combines citation and relevancy rankings to present results, which may lead undergraduate students to discover the more prominent works in a subject area.**

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Google Scholar

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databases provide the user with more control via sophisticated search features, controlled vocabulary for subject indexing and often database-specific thesauri for finding and checking subject terms used in the database. These features can significantly affect the quality and depth of retrieval of a search.

Citation ranking, or the number of times a reference has been cited by others, is worked into the relevancy ranking that *Google* uses to determine how citations are displayed in the results list. Although, the quality of the citation ranking has been questioned, as *Google Scholar* establishes the citation rank itself based upon the sources it crawls, this is still very useful to the researcher and may lead undergraduates to discover the more prominent works in a subject area. In my own trial searches, which were mostly in the humanities and social sciences, the most heavily cited references, at the top of the results list, were often books.

References to books are generally presented with four clickable links: “Cited by” which takes you to a list of references that cited the book, “Web Search” which searches the web for the book, “Library Search” which provides local library locations for the book via the *Worldcat* database (including Concordia locations), and the “Find it @ Concordia” link which takes you to an ISBN search of the book in *CLUES*.³

Search results for articles may lead directly to the full-text, to a citation with abstract and/or a fee-

ABI/INFORM (ProQuest Business)	52%
Art Abstracts	8%
ATLA Religion Database	10%
Chemical Abstracts	60%
ERIC (education)	44%
Historical Abstracts	6%
JSTOR	30%
Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts	40%
MathSciNet	42%
MLA Bibliography	8%
PAIS International	26%
Project MUSE	88%
PsycINFO	48%
ScienceDirect (Elsevier)	90%
Sociological Abstracts	44%

Identical searches were performed in *Google Scholar* and in the native search interface of certain databases to compare coverage.

Source: Neuhaus, C. et al. (2006)

based subscription service. Concordia users may set their *Google Scholar* preferences to link with Concordia’s electronic journal collection. Once set, a “Find it @ Concordia” link will appear beside a reference which is available full-text via Concordia Libraries. The “Find it @ Concordia” link may also appear below the citation, if an electronic version was not found. It is important to note, that should the “Find it @ Concordia” link not find the full-text of the item referenced, or not appear at all, one needs to double-check in the e-journals list and in *CLUES* to determine if the item is available. Articles available within the library in print format will not have any linking from *Google Scholar*.

Google Scholar is an important new tool with great ease of use and

accessibility, and will be most appropriately used to “find a few references”. It should not be relied upon to provide comprehensive searches of any one source or subject area. ☹

Sonia Poulin

1 – Neuhaus, C. et al. (2006). The depth and breadth of *Google Scholar*. *portal: Libraries and the Academy*, 6(2), 127-141.

2 – Jascò, P. (2005). *Side-by-side2 native search engines vs Google Scholar*. <http://www2.hawaii.edu/~jacso/scholarly/side-by-side2.htm>


3 – How to set up *Google Scholar* to find resources available at Concordia – <http://library.concordia.ca/help/howto/googlescholar.php>

Concordia Libraries to participate in Canada-wide survey

In February 2006, the Libraries conducted their first-ever online user survey, LibQUAL+. In 2007, we will conduct our second LibQUAL+ survey, this time as part of a Canada-wide effort to collect and compare data on user perceptions of their university library.


The 2007 LibQUAL+ survey is sponsored by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) and will bring together more than 50 libraries across the country. It will be the first time that Canadian research libraries participate in gathering national and regional data on user opinions of library service quality. Previously, Canadian universities participating in LibQUAL+ could only compare themselves on a broader North American scale, but this initiative will allow us to assess how we are doing in a Canadian context.



In February 2007, if you are one of 900 faculty members selected for our online survey (undergraduate and graduate students will also be sampled), we encourage you to complete it. Your investment of time will be greatly appreciated and will give us the feedback we need to help us develop services that better meet your expectations. For more information and a summary of the 2006 survey results, consult <http://library.concordia.ca/about/libqual/> 

Joanna Duy

COLOMBO contributes to increased use of ILL

COLOMBO, a province-wide interlibrary loans (ILL) system, was introduced last May and has since contributed to an increase in ILL use at Concordia. After logging in to COLOMBO, you can search other library catalogues from across the country to find an item of interest or you can fill in a blank request form. The Libraries' ILL staff will attempt to fill requests by obtaining materials at the local, provincial, national or international level. Discover COLOMBO at <http://library.concordia.ca/services/ill> 

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