



AZUSA PACIFIC
UNIVERSITY

University Libraries

Newsletter

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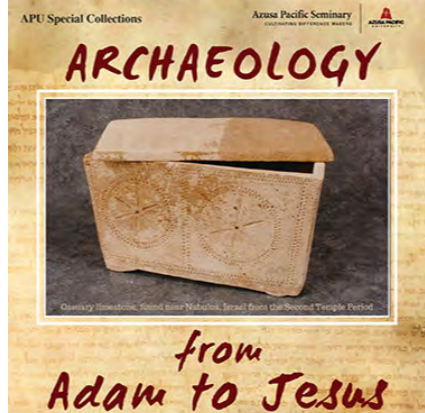
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Archaeology from Adam to Jesus

By [Ken Otto](#), Professor, Special Collections Librarian, University Archivist

The Fall 2019 Darling Rotunda Exhibit is entitled *Archaeology*



From Adam to Jesus. The 28 antiquities in the exhibit come from the Azusa Pacific University Bible Lands Collection. The Bible Lands Collection was established to preserve artifacts in a teaching collection to demonstrate the cultural setting in which biblical events took place, and is comprised of items such as jugs, juglets, jars, pots, oil lamps, pyxis, amphoriskos, glass, and metal from ancient eras such as the Neolithic Period, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Persian Period, Roman Period, and Byzantine Period. Highlights from the exhibit include a Neolithic bowl (the oldest item owned by Azusa Pacific University), an ossuary (or bone box) from the time of Jesus, and a set of seven oil lamps showing how the oil lamp developed over different eras.



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PRIMAL PICTURES



THE LEADING 3D ANATOMY RESOURCE

Primal Pictures

Human anatomy is now 3D. A comprehensive resource for educators, students, professionals, and practitioners, [Primal Pictures](#), provides 3D resources that are the world's most medically accurate and detailed graphic renderings of human anatomy. The database is an interactive multimedia resource with 3D images, interactive models of human anatomy, videos, animations, clinical slides and much more. You have access to 3D Atlas of Human Anatomy, 3D Human Anatomy & Physiology, 3D Real-Time Anatomy and 3D Human Functional Anatomy.

To use this database please click [here](#) and select Primal Pictures.

[Check out the video.](#)

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Introducing Our Online Library Information Science Intern

By [Evelyn Shimazu Yee](#), Associate Professor, Head of Library Community Relations

This fall, we have been blessed with the opportunity to have an unpaid online and distance intern in library science. University Libraries' student intern was first assigned to Evelyn as a mentee through the ALA/APALA mentoring program that matches graduate Library Information students in the academic track with seasoned American Library Association (ALA) academic librarians, who serve as mentors. Evelyn was able to arrange meeting with Shelly while attending the American Library Association Conference sessions in Washington, D.C. this past summer. ALA is the accrediting body for Graduate Level Library Information Science Programs.



Shelly Black, Intern

Shelly is an excellent graduate student with a 4.0 GPA. To add to her accomplishments, she was also most recently offered the opportunity to have her writing published as an article in a significant academic journal. She has been able to meet her internship requirement with the archive Evelyn curates, officially named, the *Historical Nikkei American Missions*. The archive is closely linked with not only the history of APU's early institutions, administrators and Nisei alumni leaders, but is also linked to significant local Quaker, Free Methodist, Holiness, and Presbyterian Church mission history. It is this historical backdrop brought to light and documented by Christians, that contributed to U.S. Presidential declarations of apology, support, and honors which were bestowed respectfully from Presidents Truman, Ford, Reagan, Bush, and Obama. The apology was issued towards those who lost their lives, livelihoods, education, property, personal dignities, and freedom due to [Executive Order 9066](#), the internment of thousands of Japanese Americans in World War II.

Shelly is of Japanese American and Latino heritage. She is living in Arizona where the Poston and Gila River desert concentration camp sites are located and where members of Evelyn's own family were held in confinement in barbed wired camps and exile for three years. Evelyn's relatives were middle class, American born citizens and permanent U.S. residents & business owners in the U.S. as early as 1899.

Below is Shelly's letter of gratitude:

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in a remote internship with Librarian and Curator, Evelyn Yee. As a graduate student at the University of Arizona School of Information, this fulfills an internship requirement for my MA, Library and Information Science program. This is a meaningful opportunity that will provide me with the practical experience I am seeking in describing, organizing, and researching digital archival collections. As a Japanese American who grew up in California and in a Christian household, I am personally drawn to working on the Historical U.S. Missions of Americans of Nikkei Heritage collections that Evelyn curates, and I look forward to increasing awareness and access to one of APU Libraries' distinctive ethnic collections.

Sincerely,

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Stamps Library Gets an Upgrade

The flooring in Stamps Library was as old as the library itself. In much need of updating, the carpeted flooring has been replaced with hard vinyl, giving it a refreshed, long-lasting look. The flooring is more durable and expected to have greater longevity in comparison to carpet.

Whenever there is a renovation, there is a process of careful selection of materials that work best for high traffic areas and allows for longevity. In the end, the goal is to make the library a more appealing, welcoming environment that allows for optimal study and research.



Before



After

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Destroy the myth that libraries are no longer relevant

Library Myths

By [Jennifer Blair](#), Assistant Professor, Head of User Services

Stereotypes and myths often plague libraries, playing into humor, but more seriously into a lack of understanding of what libraries are and what librarians and library staff do. The supposed mystery behind libraries also plays into myths that effect a library's relevance within their own community. The following provides you with the five most common myths, debunked with facts to help change the perception of libraries:

Myth 1: Nobody uses libraries anymore

The most common myth in libraries is that they are dated, irrelevant, and nobody goes anymore. This likely stems from the idea that libraries are a place where old books, shushing librarians, and silence reside.

Facts:

- The media continues to play into the stereotype through film and t.v., projecting a nostalgic, but often, and unfortunate, perspective of irrelevance.
- The reality is that libraries are one of the highest used places in any community, including college campuses, providing resources that allow patrons and scholars to succeed. To incorporate scholarly success, libraries provide the latest and most relevant resources for research support and services.
- Rather than move with the trend to innovate, according to [The Atlantic](#), college students appreciate and prefer libraries for what they are, a quiet and welcoming place to study.
- With a community of less than 10,000 students and a far lesser number of visitors on any given day, the following numbers speaks volumes into not just the use of the library, but the value of it by the APU community. The statistics provided are for **September 2019**, considered **one of the slower months** of the academic year:
- Use of APU University Libraries included **over 40,000 individual visits with over 6,300 prolonged study visits.**
- From the 6,300 prolonged study visits, **over 3,400 included use of the study rooms.** As a whole, **groups** of two or more people **used the study rooms over 1,300 times.**
- **Over 400 research-related interviews were conducted** by librarians with scholars.

Myth 2: Everything we need is on the internet

Facts:

- A good majority of information is on the internet, but how much of it is actually relevant is

slim. In an era of fake news and limited resources, the library could not be any *more* relevant. Libraries advocate and instruct on what we need: *access to relevant information*. Determining that relevance requires the work of librarians to assess and provide access, but also to instruct the individual scholar in being able to discern through information literacy.

- If we refer to books alone, only a relatively small percentage has been digitized. This is unlikely to change due to [copyright infringement and other limitations related to man power needed to digitize](#). In contrast, although millions of books are available as ebooks, the [ebook bubble](#) appears to have already bursted. Or rather, it never really inflated. In comparison to print books, a shift has occurred in which individual preference for print books continues to grow, especially among the newest generations. As many as [92% of college students](#) prefer print.
- If everything were truly on the internet, that speaks to a greater issue of the [Digital Divide](#) and access. Information placed on the internet means required access. For education, this means an expectation for student success, translating into requirements for completing even the simplest of homework assignments for students as young as elementary age. According to the [U.N.](#), a large majority, over 50% of the world's population, still do not have access to the internet; many of which come from the developing world. Hitting home, [roughly 35% of lower income homes in the U.S. do not have home internet access](#). So, what does that say about libraries? Libraries are called to provide access, especially to marginalized and underprivileged groups. If libraries were to close because 'everything is on the internet', than that remains a large disservice to the underprivileged, widening the gap for scholarly success, thus the opportunity to succeed in all realms.

Myth 3: Librarians just read all day

Fact:

- That's a nice thought, but...if librarians do any reading, it is more about assessment and research. No job realistically pays you to read for pleasure.
- Academic librarians focus on a [variety of activities](#) that includes, but is not limited to:
 - Consulting with faculty, staff, and students on their information needs
 - Create information literacy programs
 - Instruct both in and out of the classroom on information literacy
 - Facilitate access to information
 - Collaborate with faculty, instructional designers, and other specialists
 - Teach undergraduate and graduate level courses
 - Develop and incorporate programs, services, and policies for scholarly needs
 - Research and publish in the field
 - Develop relationships and advocate for the library

Myth 4: Resources are free

Facts:

- Resources may be free to you, but certainly not the library. The purpose of libraries is to ensure free access and services to its patrons, but the perception that goes with it is that it is also free to the library.
- Why does this matter? Libraries cost money to run just like any other department or entity. To understand that means the first step in changing the perception and value of the libraries. When a monetary value is placed, it intrinsically adds greater value. But, the greater value is in the philosophy of libraries. The purpose is to carry out the [core values](#) of confidential, free access to diverse information; to create, maintain and enhance education, uphold intellectual freedom, be sustainable and preserve information, and be ethically and

- socially responsible for the people it serves.
- Resources that you and libraries hold dear including databases, books, interlibrary loan, and many others is one of the highest costs in a library budget. For example, one academic library could easily spend \$1 million dollars annually on databases that give access to academic journals. This excludes book budgets which is also a great cost.
- Being able to serve everyone in their community requires a commitment to cover all subjects and all needs. This translates into a budget which then translates into true value to the community the library serves.
- What is the dollar value behind it? From an outcomes perspective, strategic planning is always looking towards student retention. For academic libraries, the value in student retention far exceeds costs in running the library. For example, essential to student success and retention is academic engagement. [Academic libraries play a key role](#) in that when students engage, retention remains noticeably higher. So, the monetary value that is placed on the library also speaks to the library's ability to provide educational value.

Myth 5: It's all about books

Facts:

- Books are just one small factor of what libraries do and what they are. Books inhabit the library, whether physically or digitally. They tell you the core collections of the library and strengthens the library's ability to provide resources. But, they are only the beginning of what libraries provide.
- When somebody does not know the answer where are they told to go? The most random questions are asked on a daily basis because most have the perception that the library is where you go to find the answers. This is true in that books can guide you, but the service of the library to scholars and patrons alike is the true method to finding the answer and is done through scholarly research and seeking help from equipped librarians.
- Academic success in most subjects requires use of journal articles and other resources such as music scores and films. The library provides this through collection development.
- Academic success relies on technology and equipment, as well as teaching. The library provides access through technology ranging from computers to mobile power banks. For teaching, information literacy is taught by librarians to equip scholars in being able to discover, interpret, and understand the value of information.
- Finally, academic success relies on environment and space. The library provides multiple options for study including quiet and silent study spaces, study rooms, and computer labs. In addition, space and furniture design provides multiple options that serve various needs of library users.

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Live Study Room Schedule

You can now view the availability of study rooms in real time! Study rooms are first-come, first-served, but that does not mean you should not be able to view availability. To view the study room schedule, visit apu.edu/library/services/studyrooms or click [here](#). Anyone with an APU email will be able to view the schedule for Marshburn and Darling Libraries:

[Marshburn](#)

[Darling](#)

For more information on study room policies, click [here](#).

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