Technology Left Behind -- All Aboard the Twitter Train

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Technology Left Behind — All Aboard the Twitter Train

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treated by software architect Jack Dorsey in 2006, Twitter (http://twitter.com/) is a micro-blogging service that allows users to post messages of limited length to the Web. Twitter asks users to answer one simple question: What are you doing? The idea for the service grew out of Dorsey's desire to be able to find out what his friends and family were up to. The site launched publicly in August of 2006, and quickly grew in popularity. In May 2007, Twitter Incorporated was born. The service currently has over six million users, but has yet to turn a profit (http://twitter.com/about/about).

Tweeting Basics

Twitter posts, also called tweets, are limited to 140 characters, including spaces. Twitter accepts message from the Web, text message, instant message, and several other methods, enabling users to update their Twitter status from just about anywhere.

Because of the limited number of characters, linking conventions have been developed to help Twitter users connect with each other and keep track of their posts. To respond to another user's post, you place the @ sign followed by the user's Twitter name at the beginning of the post. Your reply will appear in the user's profile. Similarly, you can mention another user in a post using the same convention (@username), but in the middle of a post, rather than at the beginning.

Hash tags, which begin with the # character, can be used to group tweets on common topic. For example, conference organizers of this year's Special Libraries Association Annual Conference, set up a hash tag (#sla2009) to facilitate communication among attendees. (Smith)

Another useful Twittering tool to be aware of is the use of tiny URLs. When posting URLs in a tweet it is very easy to exceed the 140 character limit. Many Twitter users take advantage of TinyURL (http://tinyurl.com/) and similar services that take a long, unwieldy URL and translate it into a much shorter, easier to use URL.

If you are interested in tracking what a particular Twitter user is doing or saying, you can sign up to follow his or her tweets. By the same token, other users may follow your posts. Similar to Facebook, users can, if they choose, block people from viewing their content by "protecting" their tweets. Unprotected Twitter posts are available on the Web, open for all to see.

Really, Who Isn't On Twitter?

Just about every type of library and library affiliated organization can be found on Twitter: public, academic and special libraries, librarians, publishers, library related conferences, vendors, and authors. The format and functionalities of the Twitter service particularly lend it to use by libraries. 1) It's free to use, so there are no expenses to incur. 2) It's brief. Unlike blogs and Facebook accounts, which can take more time to keep up to date and administer, Twitter posts can be crafted in just a few minutes. 3) It's easy to use. Setting up an account takes only a few minutes, and posting is relatively intuitive.

In the June issue of Library Journal, Sonja Cole (@bookwink) lists 20 ways in which libraries can take advantage of Twitter. Cole's suggestions cover a wide range of possibilities, such as starting a Twitter book club; recommending books, movies, or other resources for patrons; posting links to library Web pages and events; or providing a daily tip on how to use a library resource.

Jenny Colvin, the Music Librarian at Furman University, uses Twitter to keep in touch with her patrons. She created a Twitter account for the Maxwell Music Library at Furman University (@fumuslib) in July 2009. At the beginning of October @fumuslib had around 40 followers, the majority of which are Furman music students. Other followers include music library at other institutions, music vendors such as Naxos, and Furman professors.

Colvin primarily uses the account to push information out to her patrons. She posts at least once a week, and focuses her tweets on items that are relevant to her Music Library patrons. For example, she has in the past tweeted about events at a local music store, new library acquisitions, and musical performances occurring on campus.

In addition to Twitter, Colvin also maintains a Music Library blog and a Facebook page for the Music Library. She has imbedded her Twitter account in the Music Library Facebook page, so that as she tweets, she is simultaneously updating the Facebook page. Colvin notes that since she has begun posting updates to Twitter, she posts to Facebook and the blog less often. Where with Facebook and the blog she felt the need to compose longer, more detailed posts, Twitter allows her to post brief messages of only one or two sentences. She can still connect with users, but can do so much more quickly.

It is interesting to note that, in addition to the Music Library Twitter, Colvin has two personal accounts, one dedicated to the books she reads and another for her baking hobby. For Colvin it was important to separate each of her interests into separate accounts to give her tweets some focus and direction. She felt that merging the content and all of her interests into one Twitter account would muddy the waters and distract from the purpose of her tweets.

Tweet Your Way Through Charleston

This year the Charleston Conference has incorporated Twitter into its communication with conference attendees. Managed by Leah Hinds, Research Editor for Against the Grain and Assistant Director for the Charleston Conference Twitter account can be followed at @chsconf. The account was launched in September 2009, and Hinds strives to post something at least once every work day. Like Colvin, Hinds has set up the Charleston Conference Twitter to update the CC Facebook page. Says Hinds, “We can post one time and have the information displayed in both places.” Hinds' tweets mostly consist of announcements regarding the conference. However, she has also posted links to blog posts or articles mentioning the conference’s Plenary Speakers, as well as information about the Francis Marion Hotel, where the conference will be held.

Followers of the Charleston Conference Twitter account are an even mix of librarians and vendors, almost all of which are conference attendees. The main purpose of the account, says Hinds, is to provide a place for conversation during the Conference, and she expects more content to come later, during and after the conference. “We will email conference attendees with a hash tag to tweet the conference, #chsconf09, and have lined up a couple of the Student Interns to monitor the feed,” she explained.

Home, Tweet Home

Recently, I hopped on the Twitter train myself, creating a Twitter account for this column. Technology Left Behind’s home on Twitter is @libtag.

I had a Twitter account for less than a week, before I found myself in a tiny Twitter controversy. One of my very first posts highlighted the RefWorks Alumni program, which allows alumni of an academic institution perpetual access to RefWorks. I included in my post a link to the FAQ on the RefWorks site (https://www.refworks.com/content/products/alumni/faq.aspx). In less than 24 hours a RefWorks trainer had posted a response to my post, letting me know that I had linked to an old FAQ and had consequently posted some inaccurate information (http://www.refworks-cos.com/alumni-program/faq-user.html).

I felt a little embarrassed for having been called out. (In my defense, I found my information by following the links to the Alumni program on the RefWorks Website. It’s not my fault the site wasn’t up to date.) In return, I posted a message thanking the trainer for the update, and mentioned that RefWorks might want to update its own site.

I did learn a valuable lesson from all this.
A Haunted Computer?

Column Editor: Mary E. (Tinker) Massey (Serials Librarian, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Jack R. Hunt Library) <masse36e@erau.edu>

Sometimes I sneak into my work area earlier than usual to understand the nature of my computer. When I leave in the afternoon, I shut the computer down and expect it to remain down until I arrive at 7:30 AM. To my surprise, the computer is dancing with lights that enunciate its name — Dell, before I come in. Even at seven, the lights are frolicking across the screen. I think if there was a second screen, they would be talking to each other. How is this machine cranking up so early by itself, when I shut it down at night? Well...this is a small problem, so I ignore it and sign in for the day. One annoying problem is that incoming messages I save to one file appear in another file more often than I wish or can control. What’s that about? On occasion, I hit the button to save a message and it has disappeared completely. Is that normal? Then, there are those days when the computer decides to stop in the middle of everything I am doing. I try all the escapes, controls, deletes, and whatever is on the keyboard, but nothing and no combinations work. It just stases at me! Other people come and try their magic, but their sorcery doesn’t work either. I do other non-computer activities and eventually return to my chair to find that the computer has cleared itself and is functioning again. Viruses and Trojans come and go...and yet the computer defies everyone. It has a definite personality and likes to play games. I’m just not sure I have time to do that while trying to get my normal work done.

You know, this reminds me of a computer back in the eighties that I used to visit in our communal computer room. Sometimes serials have specific convoluted search methods for finding them on OCLC, at least it did in those days. Well...I spent a little time sitting in front of the computer trying to design that specific search pattern when I looked up and saw on the screen, “Message unclear.” Not wanting to have my mind read any further, I got up and left the room without the search being done. When I returned to our unit so quickly, I was asked why. I answered, “That computer reads my mind. If I go back in there, I’ll use another computer instead. No way do I want computers trying to find my path before I locate it myself!”

Now, my desk phone takes messages and sometimes hides them. I’m supposed to get a red light, but sporadically that doesn’t happen. Funny thing is, my mobile phone picks and chooses my messages that are available and others I can get a week later if the phone releases them. I’m beginning to think that machines have a lot of fun with me. One of my cars years ago blew a plug and we had to grind down a dime to make it run. I’ve had toasters that used to throw the completed toast a couple of feet in the air. This problem might be inherited, as my mother’s pressure cooker blew its jigger and spewed pea soup all over the kitchen ceiling. Her sewing machines used to throw fits and the kitchen stove my Dad picked out for my Mom never would work right for her, too hot/too cold/intermittent?

What do you think? Are there rogue machines that cause difficulties in our lives or are there explanations that will some day make sense of all this? Is it me? I have had problems in my youth wearing watches with metal straps. They die of magnetism early in life and no charging of batteries or any other mechanism will make them work on my wrist. The best I could do in those days was a plastic coated watch or a pocket watch, hence the jeans I used to wear in the 70’s. Do you have problems with some machines...unexplainable ones? I have decided that a little pat on the head of my illustrious dancing computer goes a long way to having it work properly. I say goodbye and hello in the morning, try a little conversation during the day, and give it recreation time doing Majhong at lunch. We are testing out a workable contract. How about you? My coworkers say I have a haunted computer, but I think it’s just lonely. Perhaps we may have some kind of bad triangle in my corner of the room? Do you have some technology in your office with problems? I’m not sure whether to think too long or hard about this one?!

References


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