After several years of not traveling, I got to spend part of a week exploring a new city. I can now mark Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania off on my list of places visited. I saw a couple museums, walked for miles, experienced the multitude of bridges of Pittsburgh (that is relevant only because I have a phobia of bridges), and had a lovely chat with a staff member at the downtown branch of the public library. After that, I had the opportunity to learn and socialize with a bunch of other librarians. There were so many sessions that deciding what to go to was often difficult. I also got to represent ANSS at the Engagement Fair and had some really interesting conversations with first-time attendees. Several section members met for a dine-around at CityWorks. Now that the ACRL conference is over, it is time to turn our attention to the ALA Annual Conference this summer. The section is currently working on putting together a social event for that conference – watch for more information on ALA Connect or the conference app and plan on attending.

Right now, our section is looking for people who would be interested in serving as a liaison to the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association. If you are interested in this position, please review the information on ACRL liaisons. You can also contact Elizabeth Fox or Thomas Diamond for more information. Please consider filling one of these positions for us. These are great ways to network with librarians and experts in anthropology or sociology. Serving
as a liaison is also a great way to extend your own knowledge of the fields we interact with.

I encourage you to find a way to become involved in our section. Know that most of our meetings are open and announced on ALA Connect. Even if you are not on a committee, you are welcome to attend. If you find a committee you would like to join, consider volunteering next year.

**ACRL Books**

ACRL publishes a range of books that can help academic and research library workers worldwide develop your careers, manage your institutions, and stay on top of developments in librarianship. See recent titles below, and explore our [online catalog](#) for more timely, thought-provoking, and practical ideas and research.

- Integrated Library Planning: A New Model for Strategic and Dynamic Planning, Management, and Assessment
- Exploring Inclusive & Equitable Pedagogies: Creating Space for All Learners, 2-Volume Set
- Thriving as a Mid-Career Librarian: Identity, Advocacy, and Pathways
- Undergraduate Research and the Academic Librarian: Case Studies and Best Practices, Volume 2

Interested in writing for ACRL? Contact Erin Nevius, ACRL’s Content Strategist, for more information, or visit ALA’s [publications website](#) to learn more about our book publishing program.

**ACRL Board of Directors**

- ACRL Board Pre-Annual Virtual Meeting ([meeting info](#)): Friday, June 16, 2023, 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM Central, [Zoom Login](#)
- Board Update (ACRL) ([meeting info](#)): Friday June 23, 2023, 8:00 AM – 10:00 AM Central, Palmer House Hilton, Salon 12, 17 E Monroe St, Chicago, IL 60603
- Board of Directors Meeting (ACRL) (Part 1 of 2) ([meeting info](#)): Saturday June 24, 2023, 8:00 AM – 9:30 AM Central, Palmer House Hilton, Salon 12, 17 E Monroe St, Chicago, IL 60603
- Board of Directors Meeting (ACRL) (Part 2 of 2) ([meeting info](#)): Saturday June 24, 2023, 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM Central, Palmer House Hilton, Salon 12, 17 E Monroe St, Chicago, IL 60603

During the Pre-Annual Virtual Meeting on June 16, there will be an open microphone period from 2:45 to 3:00 PM Central. Note that this period cannot be used to request that the Board take an immediate action. All guests planning to address the Board during the open microphone session are asked to arrive by 2:30 PM Central.

**Project Outcome**

Project Outcome is a FREE online toolkit designed to help libraries understand and share the impact of essential library programs and services by providing simple surveys and an easy-to-use process for measuring and analyzing outcomes. Participating libraries are also provided with the resources and training support needed to apply their results and confidently advocate for their library’s future. Project Outcome’s standardized surveys allow libraries to aggregate their outcome data and analyze trends by service topic, program type, and over time. [Sign up today](#).
Join your colleagues for the 2023 ALA Annual Conference & Exhibition in Chicago Illinois, June 22-27, 2023! The world’s largest library event brings together thousands of librarians and library staff, educators, authors, publishers, friends of libraries, trustees, special guests, and exhibitors! Register today!

2023 Annual meetings of ANSS will be held online. Please look for announcements of the meetings with links on ALA Connect.

ANSS schedule for in-person events in Chicago:

Friday, June 23
ANSS Social: (Time TBD)

Saturday, June 24
ANSS Program: 9-10:00 a.m.

This moderated panel discussion will introduce librarians in the social sciences to the information and resources they need to assist faculty and students with evidence synthesis research. Evidence synthesis research applies a specific methodology that includes collecting and analyzing studies related to a specific research question; within this broad classification fall several different types of studies. While literature (or narrative) reviews may be familiar to social science librarians, systematic reviews, scoping reviews, and other types of evidence synthesis have in the past been considered to be under the purview of medical librarians.

However, that landscape is shifting, as librarians across all disciplines are being asked for help with evidence synthesis research projects. Additionally, among those asking for assistance, students, and graduate students in particular, are one of the fastest growing populations in need of librarian support with these projects. As the popularity of evidence synthesis research increases across disciplines and populations, academic librarians at large must learn how to create effective, and manageable, services for both faculty and students.

This session will begin with a brief introduction to evidence synthesis, defining scoping and systematic reviews, in order to orient attendees who are new to the topic. Guided by questions provided by the moderator, panelists will speak for the majority of the session, exploring considerations for librarians interested in supporting faculty and students with evidence synthesis reviews. The panel discussion will emphasize the social sciences, but the presenters will provide practical information for librarians working in all disciplines.
Committee Reports

Conference Program Planning Committee - Chicago, 2023
Robert Miller, Chair

Our proposal was accepted! The panel presentation “Systematic and Evidence Synthesis Reviews: Supporting Research in the Social Sciences” will be held at ALA Annual 2023 (Chicago, June 22-27). Our panel is scheduled for Saturday, June 24, at 9:00 AM Central Time. (You can check ALA’s preliminary program for further info.)

Though used primarily in health sciences, systematic and evidence synthesis reviews are increasingly a part of the social sciences as well. Our panel will convene librarians who teach these advanced techniques to social science students, and audience members will learn how to support their own students in evidence synthesis research.

Rebecca, Marie, and I want to acknowledge our brilliant colleagues on the Conference Program Planning committee of the Educational and Behavioral Sciences Section (EBSS). The two committees always work together, and the EBSS squad are truly experts on planning, proposing, and implementing a conference program!

Instruction & Information Literacy Committee
Jessica Cherese Hagman, Chair

The Instruction and Information Literacy Committee continues its work developing Framework companion documents for ANSS-related subject areas. At the most recent ANSS Executive meeting, the draft version of the companion document for criminology was discussed and approved. The committee will be seeking feedback from those beyond the ANSS community, including feedback from fellow librarians and disciplinary feedback. This feedback will be used to develop a final draft to be submitted again to ANSS leadership before moving on to the Information Literacy Frameworks and Standards Committee. Please keep an eye out for additional opportunities to share your feedback or to send the feedback request to any faculty who may be interested.
The committee is also in the early stages of developing a companion document for Anthropology. A companion document for Sociology was approved by the ACRL Board of Directors in January 2022.

**ANSS Liaison Committee Report**  
Tom Diamond, Chair

The Liaison Committee is working to fill the vacancies for the American Anthropology Association (AAA) and Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) liaisons. The committee spoke with a potential candidate for the ACJS liaison and looks forward to possibly receiving an application. The committee posted the AAA liaison description to ALA Connect on April 4. A link to the posting will be made available on the ANSS Facebook and Twitter accounts. The recruitment will be posted on the ACRL Insider blog. The committee will meet virtually before the 2023 ALA Annual Conference.

**Membership Committee**  
Krystal Lewis and Jylisa Kenyon, Co-Chairs

It’s hard to believe that it’s already spring! Similar to last year, the Membership Committee is planning two socials for the upcoming ALA Annual Conference this summer. We are again collaborating with the Politics, Policy, and International Relations Section (PPIRS) to plan a joint, in-person social in Chicago for those in attendance. We also plan to hold a virtual social event in July for those who aren’t able to make it to Chicago. Continue to follow the ANSS Connect Discussion list for more details as we get closer to the conference!

On February 10th, the Membership Committee hosted the ANSS Orientation and Volunteering Webinar via Zoom. We had 19 participants: 11 chairs and 8 attendees. Attendees learned about the section’s resources, the committee volunteer process, and opportunities for involvement. The ANSS Chair, Vice-Chair and committee chairs described the section’s committees and answered questions. The webinar was not recorded but the slides were shared on ANSS ALA Connect.

As of February 2023, the ANSS has a total of 655 members, an 8% increase from February 2022 (605 members). Compared to February 2022, regular and international memberships increased while student, support staff, and non-salaried members decreased in February 2023. We continue to send letters to new, reinstated, and dropped members and ALA has been providing reports and statistics more quickly.

**Nominating Committee**  
Juliann Couture, Chair

The Nominating Committee is excited to put Ilka Datig on the 2023 ballot for ANSS Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Scott Hertzberg for ANSS Secretary, and Wayne Bivens-Tatum for ANSS Member-at-Large. Ilka Datig is the Head of Instruction and Outreach at Nazareth College, Scott Hertzberg is Reference Librarian at National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and Wayne Bivens-Tatum is Librarian for Philosophy, Religion, and Anthropology at Princeton University. Many thanks to these candidates for agreeing to run for ANSS office and for their continued outstanding service to the section! Special thanks goes to Elizabeth Fox for her tireless work to help finalize the ANSS ballot this year.

**Publications Committee**  
Steve Rokusek, Chair

The Publications Committee met virtually on Monday, February 13. Website manager Melissa Gonzalez reported that the ANSS website had 4,027 visitors from July through December of 2022, a large increase compared to the same period in 2021 (2,619 visitors). August was the busiest month for the website during the latter part of 2022, while December was the slowest. The most visited pages were the homepage, the ANSS Currents page, and the cataloging Q&A page. Melissa also reported that she is reviewing the entire website for pages and links that need to be updated or deleted.

Social media manager Jennifer Joe submitted a report that provided statistics for the ANSS Facebook and Twitter accounts. This data was from the period July through December of 2022. The Facebook account had 938 followers, up slightly from the previous report, while the Twitter account, with 248 followers, showed a slight decline.

Steve Rokusek announced that he will be stepping down as Chair of the Publications Committee when his term ends at the end of June. Jennifer Joe, longtime committee member and social media manager, will become the new Chair in July. Congratulations, Jennifer!
Resource Review and Bibliography Committee
Tom Durkin and Virginia Pierce, Co-chairs

Two article submissions were submitted for and published in the Fall 2022 issue of ANSS Currents:

- “Real-Time Collaboration Tools for Library Instruction,” by Jylisa Kenyon, and
- “Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI),” by Rosalind Fielder-Giscombe

In discussion with the editors of ANSS Currents, the deadline to have all content sent to the editors of Currents was April 5th, 2023. We planned our spring peer review schedule accordingly. Author submissions were due to the committee by March 20th and the peer-review and editing process was scheduled to be completed by April 3rd. The committee sent out calls for new review articles to the ANSS and ACRL communities through ALA Connect.

Current co-chairs, Virginia and Tom, are both scheduled to leave the committee in June 2023. The ANSS RRBC members met in February to choose new co-chairs. RRBC will have another virtual meeting in Summer 2023 to plan for the Fall 2023 issue of ANSS Currents. Please contact RRBC Co-Chairs, Tom Durkin (thomas.durkin@wisc.edu) or Virginia Pierce (vpierce@statelibrary.sc.gov) if you have any questions.

Review and Planning Committee
Triveni Kuchi, Chair

The ANSS Review and Planning Committee met on February 17, 2023. The committee discussed potential access to an ANSS Google Drive for document storage which would be useful for keeping confidential information such as the list of external reviewers/evaluators. We also discussed issues of information succession each year with the change in ANSS leadership. We will be looking into options for keeping documents easily accessible for incoming ANSS leaders. In addition, the committee is in the process of updating and adding new information to the ANSS Manual for Officers, Chairs, and Committee Members.

Subject and Bibliographic Access Committee
Ngoc-My Guidarelli and Liu Xiping, Co-Chairs

The Subject and Bibliographic Access Committee held a meeting for ALA Virtual. At the meeting, members discussed the charge of the subcommittee, as a new member questioned whether it is a research or service committee. If one checked the many Questions and Answers (Q & A) articles contributed by past members, one could only appreciate the depth and breadth of those essays. The Q & As are really meant to be informative. Members brainstormed ideas for new Q & As, gleaning some from the various cataloging fora like Autocat. Co-chairs participated in an orientation and volunteering webinar held by ANSS, and members updated the Diversity, Inclusion, Belonging, Anti-Racism (DIBAR) resource list started by Isabel Quintana.

RBMS 2023: A New Kind of Professional (#RBMS23)
Indiana University Bloomington
June 27 - 30, 2023
REGISTER TO ATTEND IN-PERSON OR VIRTUALLY!

RBMS 2023 will address not only questions of how to welcome, prepare, and retain new workers for the increasingly complex demands of GLAMS (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums, and Special Collections) professions, but one that addresses continuing education framed around changes in critical library theory and new approaches to our collections and careers. The program agenda is available as well as housing options and transportation information. We look forward to seeing you in Bloomington and/or online!
Discussion Group Reports

**Sociology Librarians Discussion Group**  
Joyce Martin and Cynthia Orozco, Co-Conveners

On Friday, February 10th, ANSS held an orientation and volunteering webinar which provided an opportunity for all committee chairs and discussion group conveners to reach out to potential new members and share information about ANSS committees and discussion groups. I would like to reiterate key information about our group shared at the February webinar and encourage ANSS members to join our discussion list or even consider becoming a future convener.

The Sociology Discussion Group provides a forum for discussion and exchange of information among sociology subject specialists and others interested in sociology librarianship. Participating in the Sociology Discussion Group provides a good opportunity to meet fellow librarians and learn more about current issues and library literature. A discussion group is an ongoing discussion list, with few to no formal meetings. Convener can choose to host an organized discussion, which we hope to host virtually around the same time as ALA Annual.

To join the ANSS Sociology Librarians Discussion Group discussion list, please join the group’s ALA Connect community. Please visit the [Connect FAQ page](#) for more information. Once you have joined this Connect community, you can post to the list by sending an email to ALA-ACRL-ANSS-SLDG@ConnectedCommunity.org or by creating a new post directly in the Connect community.
Early Encounters in North America: Peoples, Cultures, and the Environment

Overview
Early Encounters in North America: Peoples, Cultures, and the Environment is a primary source database from Alexander Street. Alexander Street has other primary source projects with the same layout such as Black Thought and Culture, Civil War Letters and Diaries, and North American Indian Thought and Culture. Early Encounters in North America is offered as a subscription or one-time purchase.

Coverage
Early Encounters in North America covers the time period of 1534 to 1850. It contains 385 books and 102,362 pages. This project collects the experiences of meetings between Europeans and Native Americans and describes the cultural exchanges between the groups. Documents include narratives, letters, diaries, and journals. These writings include perspectives from traders, explorers, enslaved people, Native Americans, missiona-
ries, and soldiers. The perspectives of men and women are both included. Highlights include George Catlin and John James Audubon’s illustrations and the Jesuit Relations in their original languages and translations. Some of the flora and fauna of North America are now extinct and the descriptions in these primary sources give researchers the only insight into these plants and animals (Alexander Street, 2022).

**Search Interface**

On the landing page (Figure 1) the user is provided with the option to search within the collection, choose from headings labeled “Browses,” or view the featured content.

The Browses are presented in an attractive carousel format of icons with headings from which to choose. The headings are clearly labeled with their content such as People, Subjects, Historical Events, Place Discussed, and Cultural Groups. When a user chooses one of the headings, they are presented with another clearly labeled drill down menu. In Figure 2, Historical Events is selected.
There is a choice between basic and advanced search, as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 below. In the advanced search option there are several filters to narrow the search including author, subject, and date. In the middle of the filters there is an option to select additional Alexander Street databases to add to the search. This might be slightly confusing to users who began their search knowing they were already in a specialized database.
Search Results

The search results are presented in order of relevance (Figure 5). They can be reordered alphabetically and by date. On the left-hand side the search can be filtered by author, subject, historical event, person discussed, place discussed, publisher, content type, publication year, year written, and place written/recorded. Records (Figure 6) are rendered as a typical e-book with navigation tools on the left-hand side. It is simple to use the magnifying glass icon to search within the document (Figure 7).

Figure 5. Search Results
A Lady’s Life in the Rocky Mountains
written by Isabella Lacy, 1891-1894 (New York, N.Y. G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1892), 206 pages

This document is part of a monograph. You are currently viewing A Lady’s Life in the Rocky Mountains

Figure 6. Record

Figure 7. Searching within a Record

A loose shoe — The Vale Pass — Bergen’s Park — A settler’s home — Haydn’s Divide — Sharp criticism — Speaking the truth


XI. Dear Valley — Lynch law — Vigilance Committees — The Silver Spur — Taste and abstinence — The Whiskey [...] [Fencing] — Smarsh — Turkey Creek Canyon — The Indian Problem — Public ridicule — Friendly meetings — The way to the Grass City — A rising settlement — Clear Creek Canyon — Staging — Sweating — A mountain town


XIV. A vineyard scene — The pleasures of monotony — The mountain [...] [John] [...] — Another mouth to feed — A timberline boy — An outcast —
Conclusion

Overall, Early Encounters in North America is an effectively-presented primary source database for undergraduate students. It particularly shines in the browsability features. Users searching for particular topics may need time to learn to navigate the interface, but there are many options to narrow searches. In a previous review, Choice also gave this database a review of “Recommended” (O’Donnell, 2003).

References


Elicit: The AI Research Assistant

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Reviewed: March 2023
Publisher: Ought
URL: https://elicit.org/
Annual Subscription Cost: Free to use

Introduction
Elicit is a free searching tool developed by Ought, a small non-profit research lab, that uses artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language searching to provide users with relevant scholarly papers and summaries of key findings from the papers. Elicit is an early-stage tool available to researchers and is best used for finding empirical research in social sciences and biomedicine. As detailed on Elicit’s Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) page, Ought expects Elicit to branch out into other areas and disciplines of research in the future. While Elicit is a free tool, creating an account with an email address is required to use it.

How does it work?
According to Elicit’s FAQ page, Elicit searches through 115 million papers from the Semantic Scholar Academic Graph dataset (S2AG). Semantic Scholar offers free AI search and discovery tools, which is supported by its global partnerships with over 50 academic publishers and data providers to offer users access to over 500 academic journals. The S2AG consists of a large compilation of
scholarly works, citations, and authors, which provides the metadata that powers Elicit.

One of the key differences between Elicit and other research tools is that Elicit searches for papers that are semantically similar to the user’s natural language question (Elicit’s FAQ page), meaning that long gone is the need for researchers or students to carefully choose and agonize over the ideal keywords for a search. Thus, when searching in Elicit, boolean operators are also unnecessary.

As detailed on Elicit’s FAQ page, by using S2AG, Elicit uses a workflow process called “Literature Review” to pull the top 400 best-matched papers from the dataset and re-rank them based on how semantically similar the title and abstract are to the user’s initial search question (see Figure 1). Elicit then reranks the top 400 papers into a smaller set of top 20 papers. Next, Elicit returns the top eight papers for the user and will continue to load papers when the user clicks “show more.”

![Figure 1. Elicit’s Literature Review Workflow](https://elicit.org/faq#how-is-elicit-built)
The last step in the workflow occurs when *Elicit* searches for PDFs of open access (OA) papers available online using DOIs via *Unpaywall* and *Grobid*. If there is an OA paper available, *Elicit* provides a PDF link for users. However, this doesn’t always work perfectly. According to *Elicit*’s FAQ page, it has run into issues where it provides a PDF link for an article, but is actually unable to show the full text of the paper due to issues parsing the full text in Grobid.

**Search Interface**

The best feature of *Elicit* is its simple and easy to use search interface (see Figure 2). As a user begins to type a research question into the search bar, *Elicit* helpfully generates additional possible research questions. *Elicit* does not have an advanced search option as commonly seen in other databases or searching tools. From the home screen, users have the option to upload their own PDF paper and *Elicit* will find related papers and summarize key findings (see Figure 3). Out of curiosity, I uploaded a literature review I wrote while earning my MLIS about the bias lurking in Library of Congress Subject Headings. *Elicit* analyzed my paper as if it was another paper from the S2AG dataset. It easily recognized that my paper was a literature review, provided an abstract summary, and pulled out meaningful passages including in-text citations. I assume *Elicit* did not offer any possible critiques of this paper because it is not published. Next, I uploaded a peer-reviewed paper sourced from California State University Monterey Bay library’s discovery tool, *OneSearch*. *Elicit* analyzed the paper, providing an abstract summary, population characteristics, possible critiques, and other citations.
At the top right corner of the homepage, Elicit offers tabs for: “FAQ,” “Tasks,” and “Starred.” The FAQ page is detailed and straightforward. I discuss the FAQ page below in further detail in the User Guidance section of this review. In addition, clicking on the “Tasks” tab directs users to a page where they can choose from recommended tasks and tasks created by others (see Figure 4). By clicking “Starred,” users are directed to a list of papers they have flagged or saved.

While Elicit’s search interface is similar to Google Scholar as both use natural language searching, Elicit goes a step further and offers a summary of the top four papers relevant to the user’s research query (see Figure 5). This is beneficial as it allows users to quickly gain understanding of search results without reading abstracts or entire articles. Elicit’s customized summaries are instantaneous and simplify the arduous task of reading through several articles for understanding.
Users can organize their searches by clicking on “sort by” and choosing options from a drop down menu, which includes paper title, abstract summary, PDF, year, or citations. In addition, users have the ability to filter by date, keywords, and study type. When clicking on an individual paper, Elicit offers possible critiques and other citations (see Figure 6). These critiques are valuable because it allows the user to easily read how other scholars are treating, interpreting, or writing about the paper. This is especially useful for college students as they develop their research skills when used in conjunction with other databases or tools like OneSearch.

User Guidance
Elicit’s extensive FAQ page provides links to its mailing list, Twitter account, YouTube channel, and Slack Workplace. When users join the mailing list, Elicit provides them with a weekly feature launch. Some examples of these launches can be found in Elicit’s Campaign Archive. Elicit’s Twitter page shares feature launches, but what’s most fascinating are the tweets and conversations between users of Elicit detailing their experiences in real time. Ought’s Elicit YouTube channel is particularly helpful for users as it offers in-depth and short tutorial videos and talks from the creators of Elicit. The majority of the tutorial videos are brief but helpful and easily digestible and will get users up to speed quickly. For example, short video tutorials include: Search with Questions, Find Papers with PDFs, Explore Specific Topics, Find the Best Papers with AI, Find the Latest Papers, and others. The Elicit Slack Workplace is another channel Ought uses to connect with users, share updates and launches, and provide resources.

Figure 6. Elicit’s Possible Critiques and Other Citations

Limitations
Ought highlights on its website that Elicit uses language models that have only been around for three years, noting that its process is far from perfect. For example, Elicit could have “hallucinations” where its generated summaries are not based on what the abstracts of the top four papers actually say, but instead the summaries are written based on what Elicit thinks they should say. Interesting, right? These hallucinations are problematic as they could leave the user with inaccurate or misleading information. Ought notes on their website that they’ve customized their models to ensure this does not prudently refer to effect sizes of the corresponding food item. On the basis of the limited data from 2 trials, no evidence of zinc depletion was found—a result consistent with isotope labeling trials (2198/2175/2192/219B). Nevertheless, future iron fortification trials should also include zinc nutrition as an outcome measure to address this issue definitively.

The lack of benefit on infections and growth is consistent with previous systematic reviews (220/221). However, there is a suggestive evidence of a beneficial effect of iron supplementation, most evident, on mental development in older children. The absence of a similar demonstrable effect with fortification could be attributed either to a dose effect (lower dose of iron being used in fortification in comparison with medicinal supplementation) or more likely to a scarcity of data (only 3 trials). Given the importance of this biological consequence for human resource development, it is imperative to urgently generate relevant high-quality data.

Conclusions
Synthesized evidence indicates that iron-fortified foods result in a significant improvement in hemoglobin, serum ferritin, and iron nutriture and a reduced risk of remaining anemic and iron deficient at the end of intervention. No evidence of zinc depletion was observed from the extremely limited data for this outcome. Important exploratory predictors of heterogeneity were a higher response associated with suboptimal trial quality, the use of confidants, and the use of HbFeTDA and a lower response when adults were included. Future work on fortification should focus on increasing the iron content and using more bioavailable compounds (e.g., HbFeTDA) or innovative strategies to enhance bioavailability in the footnotes and demonstrating the effect of (or lack thereof) on fortification on biological outcomes, particularly mental development in children.

The authors’ responsibilities were as follows: HSS and TO: designed the study, conducted the search, extracted the data, performed the statistical analysis, and drafted the manuscript; and EB: contributed to the study design and drafting of the manuscript. HSS and TO were guarantors. None of the authors had any conflict of interest with regard to this manuscript. The funders had no role in the design, implementation, or analysis and interpretation of the data.
happen, but that they consider information generated by Elicit to be 80-90% accurate.

According to Ought’s website, Elicit is limited as it is not able to evaluate the trustworthiness of its papers. While it offers users the ability to examine citations and critiques from other researchers, it does not determine the credibility of papers. According to Ought, “it summarizes the findings of a bad study just like it summarizes the findings of a good study.” However, the inclusion of the “Can I trust this paper?” section on the left side of the search results screen (see Figure 7) might cause confusion among users regarding whether Elicit analyzes papers for trustworthiness.

**Overall Review**

Elicit will likely continue to gain popularity as AI adoption advances in this field and many others. While Elicit is not 100% reliable, it can be used as a teaching tool for students in conjunction with information literacy instruction, particularly in the social and behavioral sciences and biomedicine fields. Based on its search interface and use of natural language searching, Elicit is taking a step in the right direction to provide researchers and students with easier access to information.

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Figure 7: Elicit’s “Can I Trust this Paper?”

Abstract

First-time parent couples from childbirth classes were randomly assigned to a four-session training group (n = 29) or a control group (n = 31). Members of the training group were taught behavioral strategies to promote healthy, self-sufficient sleep patterns in their infants, whereas the control group received the same amount of personal contact without the behavioral training. Six sleep variables were derived from a daily infant sleep diary completed by parents at two time points. Results show that at age 6-9 weeks, infants in the training group displayed significantly better sleeping patterns than did control infants. Training group parents awakened and responded less often to infant signaling and reported greater parental competence. By contrast, control group parents indicated increased stress over time.
Do Not Miss: Library Resources

Resource 1: SCImago Journal Rank

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Reviewed: March 2023
Publisher: SCImago Lab
URL: [https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php](https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php)
Annual Subscription Cost: Free

Journal metrics are an important method for evaluating journals ("Journal metrics," 2017) and therefore an important factor in faculty and graduate students’ decision making for where to submit manuscripts for publication. *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) has been a longstanding tool for getting publication metrics. The free competitor, *SCImago Journal and Country Rank*, was established starting in 2007 (Butler, 2008) and is a very good alternative source for publication-level metrics data.

Focusing on just the “journal rankings” section of the database, *SCImago* includes metrics data for journals in
an impressively wide variety of subject areas that are too numerous to list here. Most topics taught and researched at a university appear to be represented. Within the social sciences category, the database includes subcategories for the major areas of social science research including anthropology, economics, gender studies, geography, political science, social work, sociology, and many others. Overall, the journals listed for each social science category appear to be logical choices, and the lists are very helpful for comparing titles in a subcategory. The title lists for each subcategory are also quite thorough, a very welcome feature of this database. However, the database suffers from three unexpected drawbacks. First, the categories for sociology and political science are merged. This forces the user to manually pick apart the overall title ranking list for sociology and political science if the user only wants data for one of those subjects. Second, SCImago lacks a criminal justice category. By looking up a list of criminal justice titles, it is apparent that those titles are primarily found under the social science-law subcategory. Finally, though most of the title choices for the subcategories make sense, a few of the title list choices are hard to explain. For example, the Journal of Consumer Research, a journal that seems perfect for a marketing or consumer psychology category, is a highly ranked member of the anthropology category.

Within a subcategory, the list of journal titles can be sorted according to the useful metrics described below:

- **SJR:** this is the SCImago Journal Rank indicator, and is the primary metric in the database. The SJR help file defines this as “the average number of weighted citations received in the selected year by the documents published in the selected journal in the three previous years.” The database also uses these numerical rankings to sort all journal titles within a category into ranked quartiles.
- **H index**
- **Total Documents (currently benchmarked to 2021)**
- **Total Documents (past 3 years)**
- **Total References (currently benchmarked to 2021)**
- **Total Cites (past 3 years)**
- **Citable Documents. (past 3 years)**
- **Cites/Document (past 2 years)**
- **References/Document (currently benchmarked to 2021)**

The initial search interface on the welcome page is a great way to get information about a single journal title. A user has to simply type in the title of the journal and is taken to a well-prioritized list of likely journal title choices. After clicking a journal title, the user is presented with a wealth of useful journal title-related data and visualizations. The data for the SJR metric and SJR Quartile is located further down the page than expected and the user simply has to remember to scroll down a little to see that data.

The SCImago Journal and Country Rank database is a good and free way to find alternate metrics to the SJR impact factor. It is hoped that the database will remain a free source for this information.


**Review 2: GovInfo**

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Reviewed: March 2023
Publisher: United States Government Publishing Office (GPO)
URL: [https://www.govinfo.gov/](https://www.govinfo.gov/)
Annual Subscription Cost: Free

GovInfo is a free digital repository of federal government publications accessible to everyone. All of the documents in this online repository are produced by the United States Government Publishing Office (GPO), a federal agency responsible for publishing official documents of the federal government since 1861. Most of the content available in this resource covers 1994 to the present; however, there is a great deal of digitized historical content, of which the oldest dates back to 1793.

As noted in their About page, GovInfo provides free public access to official publications from all three branches of the federal government. It is a redesign, with improved features, of the older web resource FDsys, GPO’s Federal Digital System website, which has now been retired. Unlike the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP), which is a comprehensive finding tool for all government publications, GovInfo provides full-text, downloadable access to millions of official publications of the U.S. Government. To find out what is available, researchers can view a comprehensive list on the What’s Available page. If one wishes to browse and is not sure where to begin, the Featured Content page is also a great...
There are some really interesting documents and collections in GovInfo. For example, the U.S. Congressional Serial Set contains tremendous historical and current research value. Its content dates from the 15th Congress in 1817-1819 to today. In this one digitized collection alone, there are nearly 10 million pages of House and Senate journals, House and Senate documents, and State of the Union addresses. There are also historical and current texts of laws passed by Congress. One example, for instance, is the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), passed by Congress in 1990. If someone wished to read the actual text of NAGPRA, they could locate the full text in this resource. They could also access congressional hearings, regulations, compliance reports, and updates related to this law. Depending on one’s research interests in the anthropology, social science, and criminology fields, there are plenty of primary source U.S. publications here to use in one’s research.

For anyone interested in exploring the website further, there is a Help page that breaks down finding information such as learning how to find publications, learning what publications are available, search tips and sample searches, and so forth. There are also video tutorials and handouts. For even more in-depth coverage, the FDLP (Federal Depository Library Program) Academy provides numerous worthwhile archived webinars anyone may view.


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Sales for a quote

Ulrichsweb Global Serials Directory is a hidden gem when it comes to library resources. According to the product description, “Ulrichsweb™ is an authoritative source of information about more than 400,000 serials and other periodicals from around the world....” It includes whether a periodical is peer-reviewed or open access, its subject areas and overall scope, and its publication history. Over the past few years, Ulrichsweb has been my go-to resource when helping students confirm if periodicals are peer-reviewed.

Once a user arrives at the Ulrichsweb homepage, they can conduct a basic search by typing in the title or ISSN for a specific periodical or keywords of interest. A user can also conduct an advanced search and match their keywords to certain fields as well as limit their results by 17 different facets, including status, serial type, content type, language, subject area, country of publication, key feature, format, and review source.

On the results page, icons next to each result tell users more about the periodical. For example, the icons next to the American Journal of Sociology show that this serial has a table of contents available, is peer-reviewed/refereed, and has been reviewed. This result also demonstrates that the American Journal of Sociology is published in microfilm, online, and in print. If a user had searched for keywords rather than a title or ISBN, they could limit their results on the left side of the screen. Clicking on a result will allow a user to learn more about the periodical, including its subject classifications, publisher and ordering details, and price data. You can also view reviews from Library Journal, Magazines for Libraries, and independent reviewers.

Magazines for Libraries is a unique resource within Ulrichsweb because each review is written by a librarian with subject expertise related to the periodical’s topic and reviews are updated on a regular basis. These reviews often summarize the in-depth ‘aims and scope’ information included on the periodical’s website. They also share interesting details that might not be obvious when reviewing a periodical’s website, such as that the American Journal of Sociology includes “[a]n impressive book review section in each issue [that] presents 20 or more signed reviews of the most prominent works by social scientists.” Recently, Magazines for Libraries reviews have been a useful data point when making title-level collection development decisions. If you haven’t checked out Ulrichsweb or Magazines for Libraries recently, consider taking a look!

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