Linked Open Communism:

Better discovery through data dis- and re-aggregation

--- or --

How I learned to shut about about linked data AND BUILD SOMETHING!!



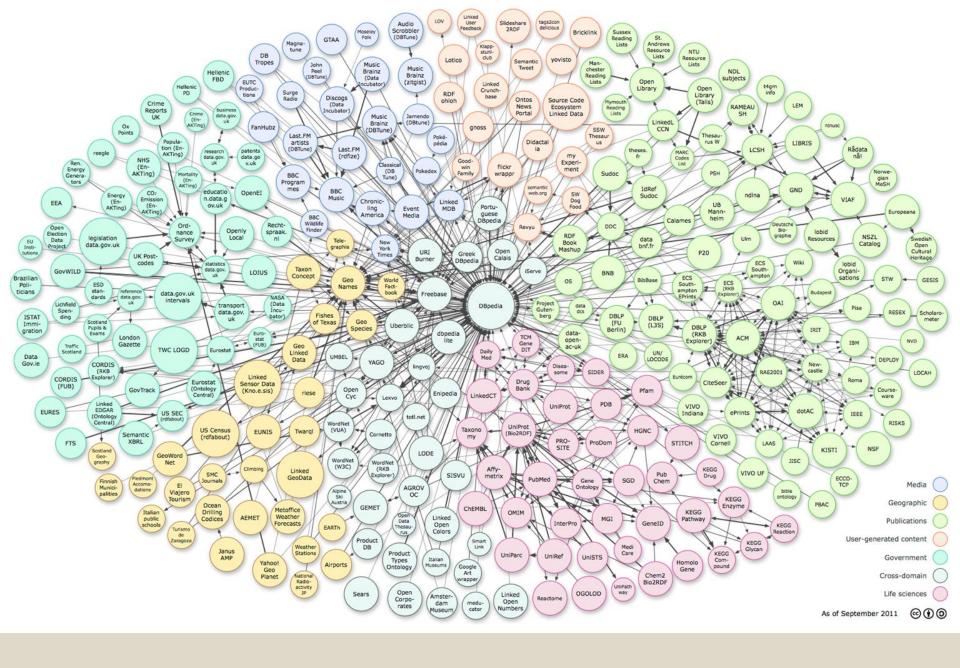






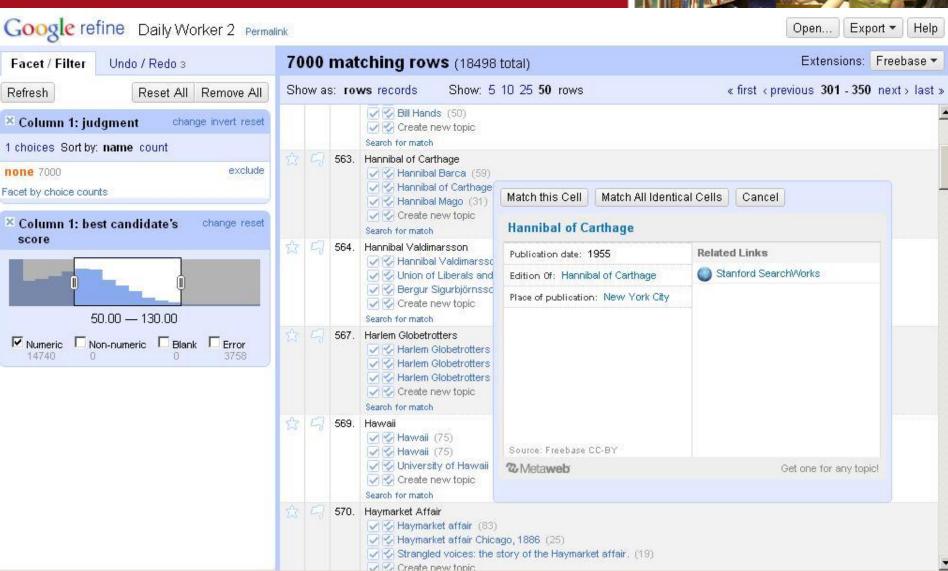
Metadata as a GraphTyped "things", nan





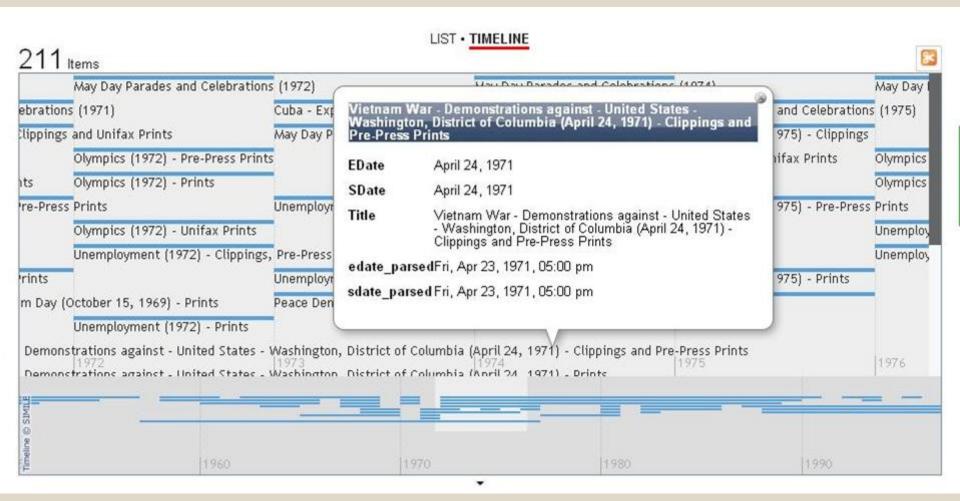
Refine





ViewShare







Context





Users' storiesAdding context through recombin

Backing Away from Evangelism...





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Probably a violation of several copyrights & trademarks.

LIBRARIES

Aside on metaphors





mage by Jonestown Institute via Wikimedia

Aside on metaphors





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Drinking the Kool-Aid

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the Veronica Mars episode, see Drinking the Kool-Aid (Veronica Mars).

"Drinking the Kool-Aid" is a metaphor commonly used in the United States and Canada that refers to a person or group holding an unquestioned belief, argument, or philosophy without critical examination. The phrase typically carries a negative connotation when applied to an individual or group. There are two likely sources for the term: the first is the Ken Kesey Kool-Aid Acid Tests of the 1960s. The second source is the November 1978 Rev. Jim Jones Jonestown Massacre. [1][2] where members of the Peoples Temple were said to have committed suicide by drinking a Kool-Aid drink laced with cyanide. [3][4]

The Acid Tests were a series of parties held by novelist Ken Kesey in the San Francisco Bay Area during the mid 1960s, centered entirely around the use of, experimentation with, and advocacy of, the psychedelic drug LSD, also known as "acid." Kesey, along with the Merry Pranksters, a group of people associated with Kesey, traveled around the United States and held events called "Acid Tests", where LSD-laced Kool-Aid was passed out to the public (LSD wasn't illegal in the U.S. until 1966). Those who drank the "Kool-Aid" passed the "Acid Test". These events were described in Tom Wolfe's 1968 book The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test. However, the expression is never used figuratively in the book, only literally. This source of the phrase may explain why some references to "drinking the Kool-Aid" are not negative, but, rather, refer to enthusiasm for a new idea. Basically, though, the inference can be made that if someone "drank the Kool-Aid" then they are "tripping," i.e., hallucinating and removed from reality.

Some survivors of the Jonestown incident object to the link between blind faith and the deaths of members of the People's Temple implied by the phrase, because some victims were murdered—forced to drink at quipoint—rather than being convinced to commit suicide. In addition, Jim Jones had previously had many rehearsals for the event in which the drink contained no poison, which led to cult members believing the drink was harmless on the day that it did

Objections notwithstanding, the phrase has been used in a variety of contexts to describe blind, uncritical acceptance or following. This usage began in limited circles in the late 1990s, and reached mainstream use in the late 2000s.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Use
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- 3 See also
- 4 References

Use [edit]

According to scholar Rebecca Moore, early analogies to Jonestown and Kool-Aid were based around death and suicide, not blind obedience. [6] The earliest such example she found, via a Lexis-Nexis search, was a 1982 statement from Lane Kirkland, then head of the AFL-CIO, which described Ronald Reagan's policies as "Jonestown economics," which "administers Kool-Aid to the poor, the deprived and the unemployed." [6]

In 1984, a Reagan administration appointee, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, was quoted as criticizing civil rights leaders Jesse Jackson, Vernon Jordan Jr., and Benjamin Hooks by making an analogy between allegiance to "the black leadership" and blind obedience to the Jonestown leaders; "We refuse to be led into another political Jonestown as we were led during the Presidential campaign. No more Kool-Aid, Jesse, Vernon and Ben. We want to be free."[7]

In 1989, Jack Solerwitz, a lawyer for many of the air traffic controllers who lost their jobs in the 1981 PATCO strike, explained his dedication to their cause in spite of the substantial personal financial losses he incurred by saying "I was the only lawyer who kept the doors open for them, and I thought I'd get a medal for it... Instead, I was the one who drank the Kool-Aid."[8]

The widespread use of the phrase with its current meaning may have begun in the late 1990s. In some cases it began to take on a neutral or even positive light, implying simply great enthusiasm. In 1998, the dictionary website logophilia.com defined the phrase as "To become a firm believer in something; to accept an argument or philosophy whole-heartedly." [6]

The phrase has been used in the business and technology worlds to mean fervent devotion to a certain company or technology. A 2000 The New York Times article about the end of the dot-com bubble noted, "The saying around San Francisco Web shops these days, as companies run out of money, is 'Just keep drinking the Kool-Aid,' a tasteless reference to the Jonestown massacre." [9]

The phrase or metaphor has also often been used in a political context, usually with a negative implication. In 2002, Arianna Huffington used the phrase "pass the Kool-Aid, pardner" in a column about an economic forum hosted by President George W. Bush. [10] Later, commentators Michelangelo Signorile and Bill O'Reilly have used the term to describe those whom they perceive as following certain ideologies blindly. [11] In a 2009 speech, Newsweek editor Jon Moscham etracead his political indopondones by saying "I did not drink the Ohama Kool Aid last year "[12]



Context is so central

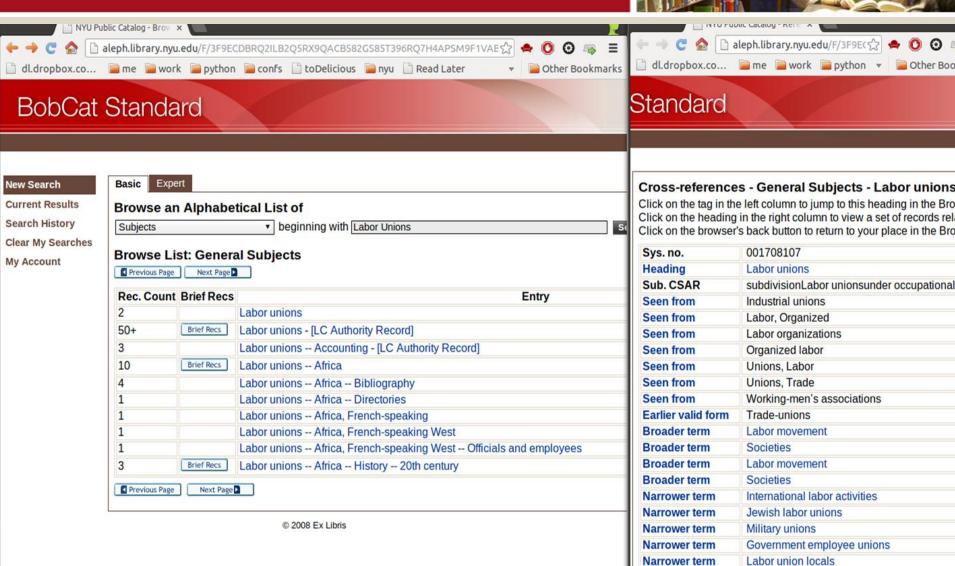




And yet our Controlled VocabsAre nearly goneBecause the interfaces to them were broken





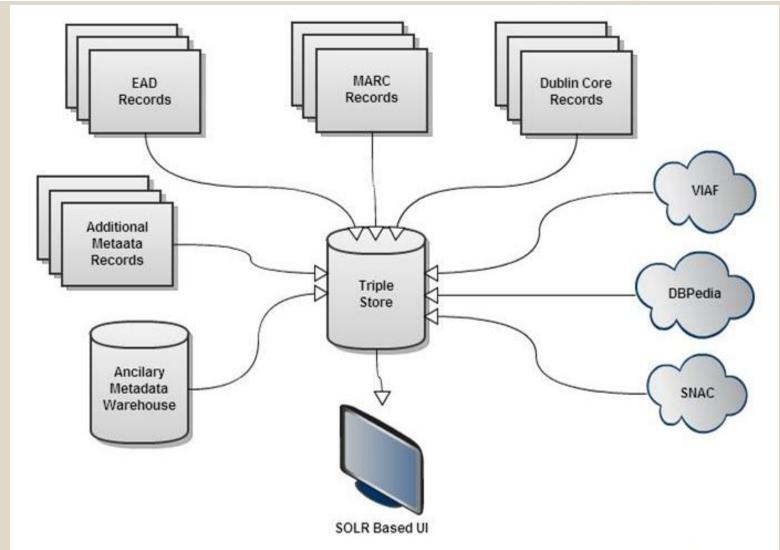




 Next-Gen Discovery Systems don't make use of Authority Control"Browse" was/is broken as a UI DesignRich data in Authorities, disconnected from narrative, context, searchRicher "Authority" type data outside libraries...

Linked Data Based UI DesignFor Boutique Collections





A research leave





Public Domain image of Paulette Goddard via Wikimedia Commons. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paulette_Goddard-publicity.JPG

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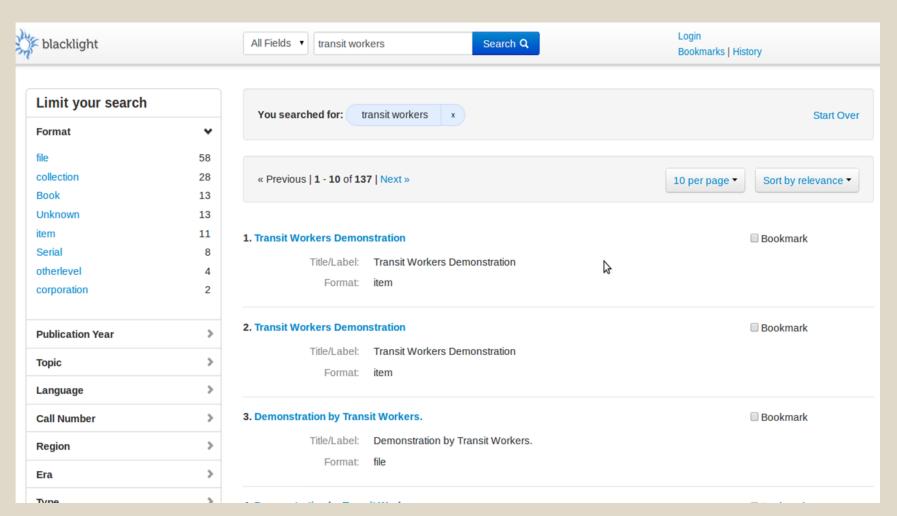
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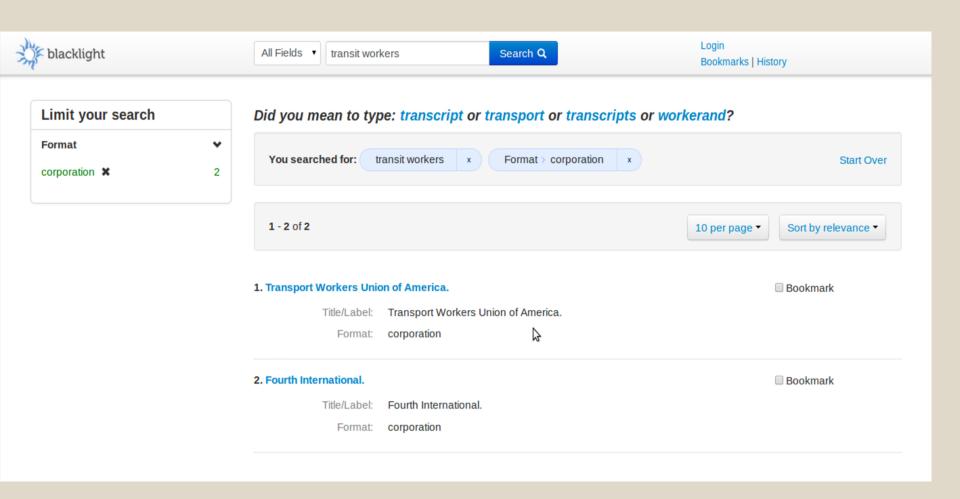
Dis-aggregate EAD records into Collections & ComponentsCreate a broad set of resource "types" Extract key "entities" from EADPut this in BlacklightLoad MARC & other data



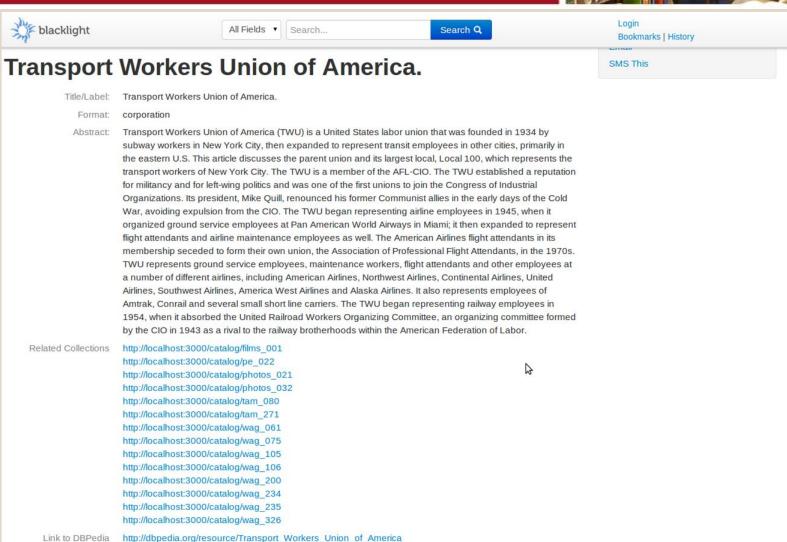










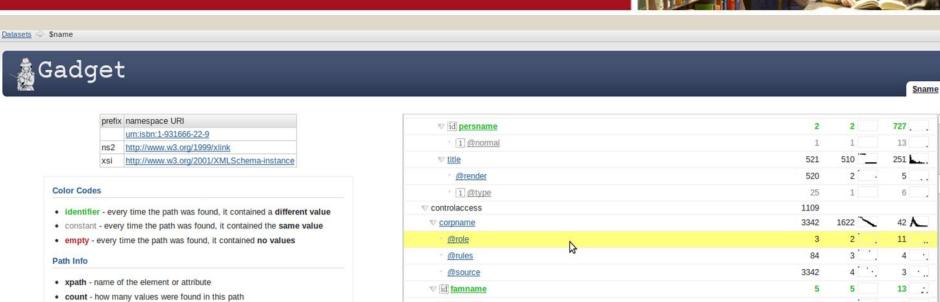




Vanilla Blacklight"pre-beta"

Technology Stack – Support Tools





· uniques - how many unique values were found . length - the average character lenght of the values

▽ [id] persname	2 2	727
1 @normal	1 1	13
▼ <u>title</u>	521 510	251
@render	520 2	5
1 @type	25 1	
▽ controlaccess	1109	
▼ corpname	3342 1622	42 1
@role N	3 2	. 11
@rules &	84 3	4
@source	3342 4	3
▼ [id] famname	5 5	13
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hide identifiers | hide constants | hide sparklines

Gadget!

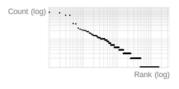


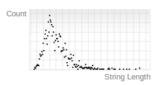
🌡 Gadget

Sname

/ead/archdesc/controlaccess/corpname

Show all values | Show only clusters





average length is 42 characters

Simile

1622 unique values out of 3342 occurrences

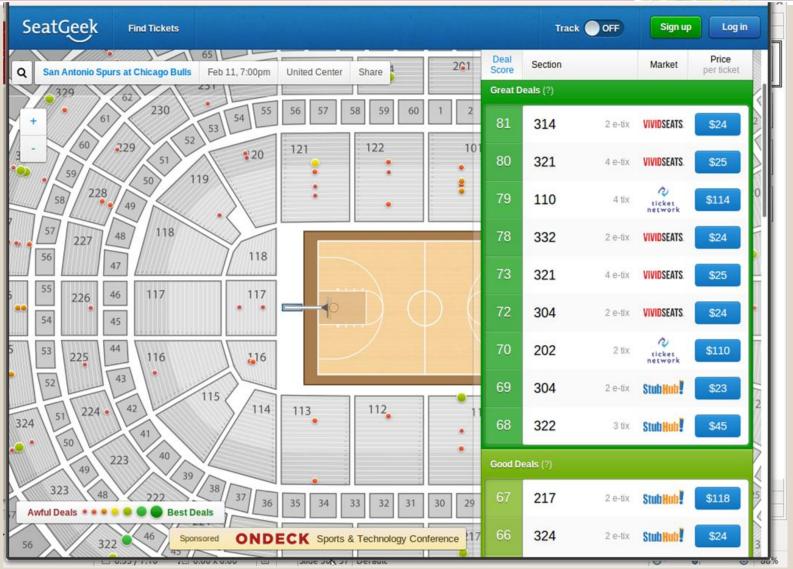
Value Type value to jump to	Frequency	Length
1199, National Health and Human Service Employees Union v Pictorial works	1	79
1989 Charter Revision Commission (New York, N.Y.).	1	. 50
30th Street Station (Philadelphia, Pa.).	1	40
ACT UP New York (Organization).	1	31
AFL-CIO.	13	8
AFL-CIO. Committee on Political Education.	4	42
AFL-CIO. International Affairs Dept.	1	. 36
AFL-CIO. New York City Central Labor Council.	5	45
AFL-CIO. New York City Central Labor Council. Black Trade Unionists Leadership Committee.	3	89
AFSCME.	9	7
AFSCME. District Council 1707.	3	30
AFSCME. District Council 37 (New York, N.Y.).	15	45
AFSCME. District Council 37 (New York, N.Y.) History	3	56
AFSCME. District Council 37 (New York, N.Y.) v Periodicals	2	63
AFSCME. District Council 37 (New York, N.Y.) v Pictorial works	1	67
AFSCME. District Council 50 (N.Y.).	1	. 35
AFSCME. Local 1930 (New York, N.Y.).	3	36
AFSCME. Local 420 (Municipal Hospital Workers Union) (New York, N.Y.).	2	70
AFSCME. Local 420 (Municipal Hospital Workers Union) (New York, N.Y.) v Pictorial works	1	92
AT & T.	1	. 7
Showing <u>10</u> , 20, <u>50</u> , <u>100</u> values per page	next p	page 🔷



Python & RDFLib4Store & HTTP4StoreSunburntFuzzyWuzzy(Lots of other Python modules....)

FuzzyWuzzy & SeatGeek!

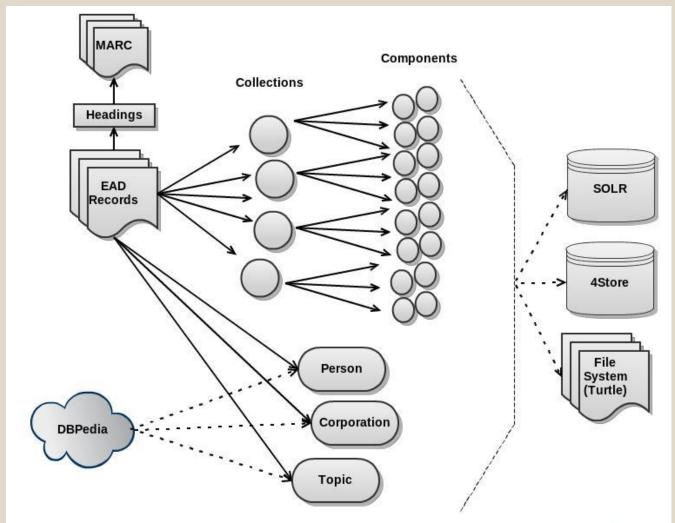




LIBRARIES

Data Flow







Classes: Collections, Components, EntitiesClass methods



EAD -> SOLR:DBPedia matchingRe-solr-izing entities: ~10 minutes



Provenance-ishFirst EAD cut produced ~4m triplesEasy to delete whole graphs, or individ triplesSPARQL-able – good for stats:





https://github.com/chrpr/ead2rdf2solr





Components: Inheritance of accesspoints VIAF, id.loc, fast reconciliationOverride configs for DBPedia matching

DBPedia Override Examples



Germany. |t Treaties, etc. |g Soviet Union, |d 1939 Aug.

23.http://dbpedia.org/page/Treaty_of_Non

_

Aggression_between_Germany_and_the _Soviet_UnionTextile Workers' Strike, Gastonia, N.C.,

1929.http://dbpedia.org/page/Loray_Mill_ Strike



EAC-CPF reconciliation, record creationPossibly relationship to Hydra?SOLR Relevancy RankingSOLR-Marc ModificationsUpdate mechanismTest with other Datasets (NYPL/NYU/METRO project)



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