

A Brief View of the IFLA WLIC 2017 (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions World Library & Information Congress) in Wroclaw, Poland

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I attended the full IFLA WLIC 2017 conference in Wroclaw, Poland from August 18-25, 2017. There were many interesting open programs on issues related to copyright, open information, metrics, ethnography research, and more.

Altmetrics: It's Time to Take Action – Serials and Other Continuing Resources - Session 80

Sunday August 20, 2017 1:45 pm - 3:45 pm

What are altmetrics? Stacy Konkiel from Altmetric LLP

- Altmetrics capture the way that interactions are taking online around a publication. Umbrella term for many types of metrics. Altmetrics applies to all types of scholarly outputs, not just articles and books. They are contextual, give demographic information, where something is being talked about, and also qualitative data.

Measuring Research Impact of Library and Information Science Journals: Citation verses

Altmetrics - Ifeanyi J Ezema, University of Nigeria

- Traditional metrics tend to be skewed against non-Western publications. Google Scholar is the broadest option for Nigeria.

Exploring values-based altmetrics to enhance library services – Stacy Konkiel from

Altmetric LLP

- Stacy Konkiel and others received a Mellon grant to investigate metrics and the humanities. Metrics and goals are mismatched in this area, for example: the humanities cannot be compared to science using the impact factor. HuMetricsHSS framework—towards humane metrics for the humanities and social sciences. Humanities values:

equity, openness, collegiality, quality, community. Applying this framework to library services: equity and collection management. (Altmetrics institutional indicators) It is best to use indicators not metrics. <http://www.humetricshss.org>

Web-based Citation: A New Metric for Evaluating Scientific Journals - Afsaneh

Teymourikhani, National Library and Archives of Islamic Republic of Iran

- Research looked at overlap between Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar for open access citations from 1300 open journals. Google Scholar covers 10 times the amount of humanities journals and 2 times the amount of social science ones than WoS and Scopus.

Developing an Academic Hub with Data Synchronization: Altmetrics Display and Added

Value Information for Promoting Scholarly Communication Performance - Ming-Yueh

Tsay, Graduate Institute of Library, Information and Archival Studies, National Chengchi University, China

- NCCS: they created their own Academic Hub using ORCID (open researcher and creator), altmetrics.com, and databases.

The Altmetrics of Retracted Articles in Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Shima Moradi,

National Research Institute for Science Policy, Iran

- She really looked for any relationship between altmetrics and retraction; 185 articles and their altmetric activities. There were 792 altmetric activities on these articles. Be aware of research misconduct; cite responsible contributes; use modern scholarly environment to discuss research; increase the visibility in humanities and social sciences.

President's Session by Donna Scheeder - Libraries: A Call to Action - Session 095

Monday August 21, 2017 9:30 am – 12:45 pm

First Panel - Trends

Nancy E. Weiss, General Counsel, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

- Impacts of Culture Shifts – We are continuing to experience profound cultural shifts. People are looking to libraries as community centers as more information is available online. Libraries are there throughout a lifetime. Libraries are becoming anchor institutions. Libraries as community catalysts, creating positive community change, at the intersection of social wellbeing and community impact. A place of providing legal support, migration issue information, or a safe space for discussion. Places to document social change, example DocNow. Places to think about increasing surveillance, example On the Record, All the Time.
- Principles and Values in Trends: Values in Design including the design of information systems; librarians should be informing layers of digital creation, otherwise we cede control to systems designers. Open Data for the Public Good including hack-a-thons, data literacy education and open educational resources. Digital Collections by and for Diverse Communities including better metadata. Designing Systems for Diverse Community's Needs including creating tools that make digital library systems accessible to many different cultural communities, example Mubartu. Ebooks including simplified access to ebooks, example SimplyE and Open eBooks. Technology tools reflecting library values, example learning labs and learning to code. MIs- and disinformation is one of the top three global threats. Data privacy in Civic & Digital Literacy.

Respondent: Lorcan Dempsey – OCLC

- 'Library has no agenda other than allowing people to invent their own agenda.' However, libraries have to have a strategy to provide the resources that people need to do what they

want to do. Libraries have to understand competing interests. We support those who create scholarly and creative works. We use appropriate cultural protocols. We have a role in active remembering, be sensitive to the type of material we are collecting, that we are recording all aspects of cultural events. What is the balance between neutrality and advocacy?

Respondent: Helena Asamoah Hassan - AFLIA

- Changes in the institutions and in librarianship itself? How much more can we stretch public libraries to offer, social services, and idea labs? What is the strain placed on libraries to be everything? What are the privacy concerns with advocating for open data?

Q&A: Can or should libraries really be neutral? The show of hands in the room was split. Why did global vision go to the regionals? Gather voices to have a work plan of common themes.

Second Panel – Turning Trends into Action

Leonhard Dobusch – University of Innsbruck Business Professor

Open Libraries for an Open Society

- Research agendas get complicated by publishers – with the increasing use of scholarly materials online, we need to be pushing towards open access, open educational resources for scholars. The use of Google Scholar is increasing, but you hit paywalls when accessing content, and Twitter is being used to discuss research. Some resources push you to being closed, like ResearchGate. The global effects of publishing are exclusionary and monetary charges are often asked for. How to serve researchers who do not have access? What is the role of libraries? Libraries create open access through institutional repositories. Sci-hub is a response to scholarly information being closed. Libraries cannot legally give access to this material. However, users who have institutional access to

articles still use Sci-hub. Is Sci-hub sustainable? You can apply the garbage strike test. How long does it take to be uncomfortable if a service is not provided? What if publishers stopped providing access to copyrighted materials? People would turn towards Sci-hub and their librarians. There would be an alternative. How open do we want to be? Moreover, how will we do it? We must be on the offense and the defense. Sci-hub is an offense. Libraries publishing more is an offense strategy.

Francesco Pisano, director of the UN library in Geneva

- Libraries are important to the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The core components are vision and principles, implementation, results and framework, and follow-up. Five P's: People, Partnership, Peace, Prosperity, and Planet are the focus of the SDGs. The SDGs have a network of focus in those areas.

Breaking News – Burning Issues and Emerging Challenges in Copyright - Copyright and other Legal Matters - Session 119

Monday August 21, 2017 4:00 – 6:00 pm

Debate: Fair Use / Fair Dealing Is the Most Helpful Copyright Exception for Libraries

- Point 1: Fair Use encourages creativity and does not harm revenue streams for publishers.
- Point 2: Fair Use is not enough on its own. Preservation is vital; if we cannot preserve them and make them available to the next generation, what are we doing? Preservation should not be subject to a fair use test. Fair use tests can also be too specific; some country's lists are 700 pages long.
- Point 3: Fair use should be in every country's law and in every treaty. It is the most important copyright exception for libraries. There are numerous exceptions for interlibrary loan, digitization, classroom use, and others but they are insufficient for

today's work in libraries. Ambiguity is our friend when looking at exceptions. Fair use is a fundamental and authorized right, a safeguard for free speech, a broad and flexible idea. Fair use contributes \$3 trillion to the US economy. It is essential to creativity and the research process. It is not illegal, piracy, or subversive. Libraries must go to the front lines. Our opponents are well-funded and well-connected.

- Point 4: Fair use should have specific exceptions for libraries. We need to circumvent technological exceptions in the digital environment.

Understanding Your Library from the Inside Out: a Workshop in Library Ethnography for User Assessment - Social Science Libraries and Africa Section - Session 137

Tuesday August 22, 2017 09:15 am - 1:00 pm

Celia Emmelhainz – University of California Berkeley

- Was the question worth asking? That is what you start with.
- Questions worth asking are relevant, with actionable changes. Important to have a new insight, that has value to the profession, and that is interesting to you. Recommended book 'Thinking like an Anthropologist'.
- Sample anthropological research questions: Big Picture: What is the larger context for this question? Interpretations: What do people mean by X? Comparisons: What are the differences between two groups? Change over time: How is this practice changing? Place and Biology: How does this environment affect our bodies? Power Dynamics: How do power dynamics affect what people do? Reflexivity: What am I doing here? Talk with Others: Are the people I study equal participants in developing this research?
- How would you go about the research? Do an ethics review. Have gatekeepers, make announcements of research, set up interviews, and follow-up. Take photos, videos, audio,

text. Observe social, physical interactions or digital interactions. Cognitive mapping: map relationships, daily path, or other geographic topic of study. Focus groups (4-6 people), interviews (one-time) & narratives (over time, more than once). Pile sorts: participants list everything that comes to mind on a topic, and then sort it into categories or priorities. Patron diaries: participants keep diaries, photos, and videos or comments on their work processes.

- Sampling: How do you pick people to sample? Do not go with convenience. Snowball sampling, collect more people from those you contact. Homogenous: shared characteristics in depth, small set of graduate students in one program. Maximum variation: select widely as possible, some who use it all the time and some who never come in. Quota sampling: If you know a number of something (how many males and females, you pick so many from each group). Random sampling: example, if you had a database of all library users, pick every seventh name, and contact them.

How to Find It? International Legal Institutions Informing the Public from the Government Information and Official Publications– Session 168

Tuesday August 22, 2017 4:00 – 6:00 pm

- There are many barriers to finding international legal information: Cost, Awareness of existence of resources, Knowledge of how to find and use the information, Connectivity/Distance, Language.
- Global Online Access to Legal Information (GOALI) can help.
<http://www.research4life.org> There are many publishers contributing to this platform, including academic programme partners. There are ILO International Training Centres. Access to paid information would improve pleadings and therefore jurisprudence.

- The European Documentation Centres are at the national and the European level. There are official publications of the European Union that the EDCs provide.
- The European Court of Human Rights was established in 1959. It monitors the respect for human rights for 800 million Europeans. It is an organ of the Council of Europe, it has 49 member states. It uses the European Convention on Human Rights.

Action for Development through Libraries Programme (ALP) - Advancement of Libraries Programme – Session 208

Wednesday August 23, 2017 1:45 pm to 3:45 pm

The Development and Access to Information (DA2I) report is the first of a series of annual reports that will monitor the progress countries are making towards fulfilling their commitment to promote meaningful access to information as part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. <https://da2i.ifla.org/>

General Assembly – Session 213

Wednesday August 23, 2017 4:15 – 6:00 pm

Reaching the IFLA Strategic Goals by IFLA Secretary General Gerald Leitner

<https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/annual-reports/2016.pdf>

- Strategic Direction 1: Libraries in Society. The main achievements are in advocacy efforts and the IFLA trend report will be updated every five years. Strategic Direction 2: Information & Knowledge. Entry into force of the Marrakesh Treaty to increase availability of materials for the visually differently abled. Active at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). Strategic Direction 3: Cultural Heritage. The number of Preservation and Conservation Centres grew around the world. UNESCO PERSIST: Guidelines for the selection of digital heritage for long-term preservation created and

disseminated. IFLA continued to safeguard documentary cultural heritage. Strategic Direction 4: Capacity Building. Building Strong Library Associations (BSLA) has reached 60 countries. Great progress was made to promote libraries in the UN2030 Sustainable Development Goals through the International Advocacy Programme (IAP).

Being Open about Open - Academic & Research Libraries, FAIFE and Copyright and Other Legal Matters – Session 232

Thursday, August 24, 2017, 10:45 am – 12:45 pm

Re-envisioning a Future of Scholarly Communication - Chris Hartgerink, Tilburg University, Netherlands <http://library.ifla.org/1631/1/232-hartgerink-en.pdf>

- How can we make science open? It will make science better not just for science itself but for science publishers. Crossref use is increasing, DataCite is increasing even faster. Important to think about how to communicate because the scientific paper is dead. Hypothesizing research after the data is collected is a problem. We are duct-taping solutions to the scientific papers; pre-prints, data publication. These do not solve the problem. If we continue creating a single point of failure (the final published paper), it is shortsighted. We need to think about all of the points of the research process; it removes the potential for failure. Transparency is about rigor, it needs to be built in. Theory, Hypotheses, Materials, and Data are all nodes on the network. These are forms of pre-registration of ideas and opportunities for feedback and collaboration. It also creates a chronological timeline. This network-based model can help to recreate scholarly communication.

Towards Open Science: China's Scientific Research and Libraries - Xiang Yang Huang, National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China (Zhao, Yan presented)

- There is rapid development of open access. Emphasis is placed on publicly funded research outputs with a focus on peer-reviewed papers. Open scientific data is available in China Scientific Data, Science DB, and OERs.

What it Takes to Make 'Open' the Default - Vanessa Proudman Monen, SPARC Europe, Netherlands

- What does it take to make Open the Default? What are obstacles? There are prerequisites that need to happen for making open the default. 1. The new EC Copyright Directive Draft and ancillary right for publishers. We must work together to work open access and open science in the law. 2. The researcher is rewarded for a range of outputs, not just the scientific papers. In addition, the funders need to make requirements. 3. Strong policy needs to exist. There are about 850 open access policies around the world, a much fewer number of open data policies. These are not streamlined and can be difficult for researchers to follow. 4. More partnerships of not just advocates, but with research managers, associations, and funders. 5. Publishers offer new business models. 6. Institutions are taking on a greater role in disseminating their own work. 7. A sustainable infrastructure needs to exist. 8. Educate the research community about what is going on around open access. There are so many tools, how do they orient? Figshare 101 innovations in scholarly communications now numbers in the thousand. 9. The research community must champion and drive this effort. Get them to tell the story, not librarians and libraries. Young researchers are critical. 10. More partnerships between OA and OS communities to work more efficiently.

The Mining "Revolution"; Are Libraries Supporting Researchers or Publishers? Peter Murray-Rust, ContentMine, United Kingdom

<https://www.slideshare.net/petermurrayrust>

- Open access is not making knowledge open and it is getting worse. The publisher-academic complex is destroying scholarly communication. Mega-publishers are destroying our systems and the libraries pay the bills. Libraries are 25 years behind the cutting edge. Academics are no longer free. Believe in young people to change the future. Wikipedia is the best and biggest collection knowledge on the planet, because it uses modern technology. We should be at the forefront of WikiData. Which side are you on? The publishers or the researchers? Every time you buy a closed system, you contribute to the problem.

Altruism as the Founding Pillar for Open Monograph Publishing in the Global South Reggie

Raju, University of Cape Town, South Africa

- Raju provided an African perspective to open monograph publishing within the library. The library as a publisher is relatively new to Africa, especially open monographs. There are pragmatic measures to promote openness. High impact publishers often overlook the global south but there are networks of researchers and scholars looking for visibility.

There were many wonderful, intriguing sessions at this year's IFLA WLIC and I am providing my own perspective in the hopes that you find something useful.