

Librarians – we need to talk.

Cambridge Library Group
Milstein Room, Cambridge University Library
7 June 2018

Dr Danny Kingsley
Deputy Director, Scholarly Communication & Research Services
Cambridge University Library
@dannykay68



For a long time nothing changed

- 1665 until 1945
 - Paper journals
 - Most scientific publishing is done by learned societies
 - Only means of printing and distribution is publishers
 - Only means of accessing this material is to personally subscribe or to visit* the gatekeepers – a library
 - Libraries and publishers have a symbiotic relationship

* and I mean visit. In person.



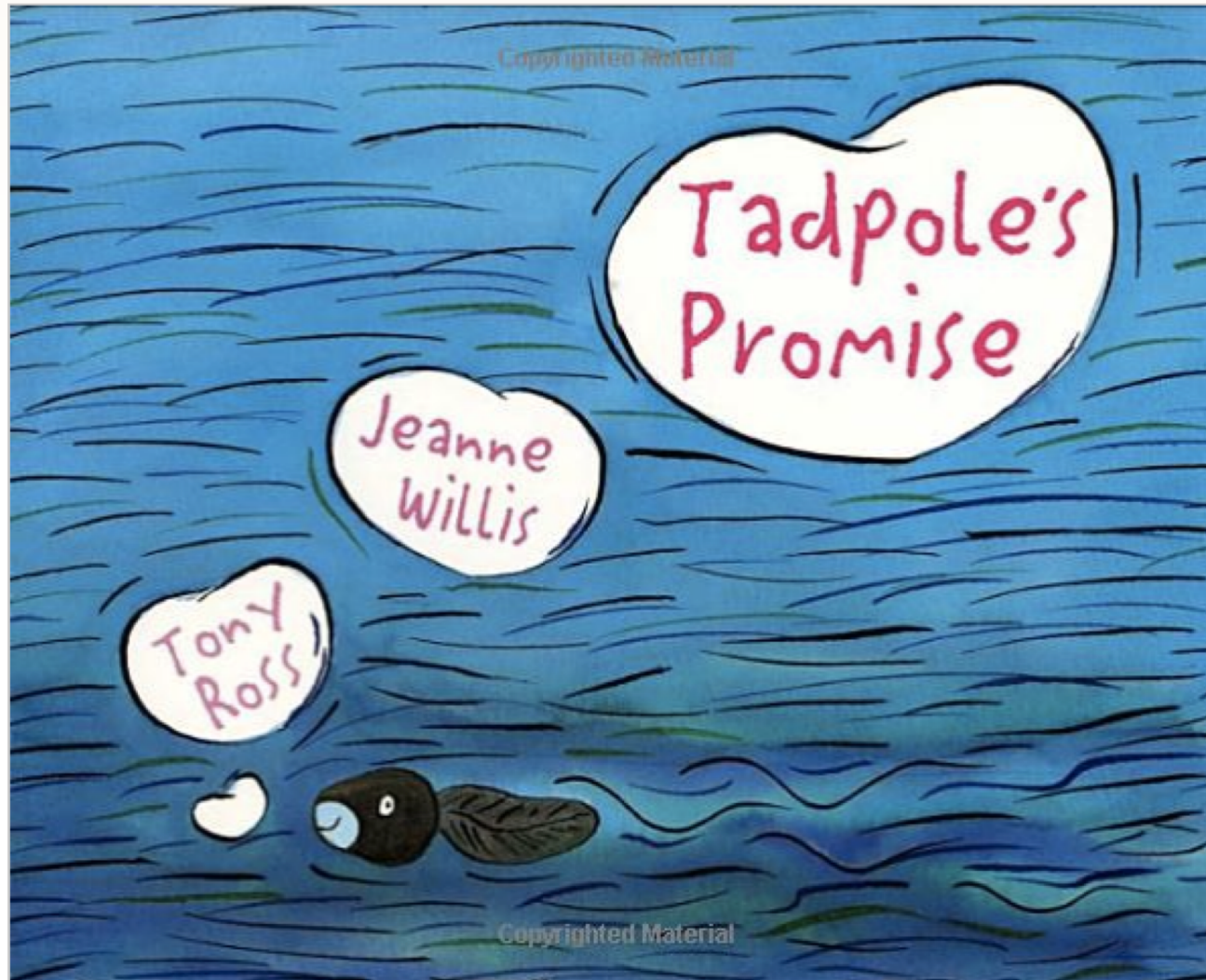
Post war growth

- 1945-1970
 - Science became a profession – rapid growth
 - This period confirms the role of commercial publishers as powerful actors in scientific publishing
- 1970 – 1995
 - Last period of print publishing
 - Corresponds to the Serial Pricing Crisis; it sees the financial power of the commercial publishers consolidating;

“Open Access: Towards the Internet of the Mind” (2017), Jean-Claude Guedon
<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai15/Untitleddocument.docx>



Are we all comfortable?



<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Tadpoles-Promise-Jeanne-Willis/dp/1842704265>

This talk is about change



- Early 1990's the internet was being used for non commercial practices eg: military and academic

Opportunity


1991 – arXiv.org started

Physicists were sharing research by post and then by email, but this was cluttering up inboxes.

Paul Ginsparg recognized the need for central storage, and in August 1991 he created a central repository mailbox stored at the Los Alamos National Laboratory which could be accessed from any computer.

Additional modes of access were soon added: FTP in 1991, Gopher in 1992, and the World Wide Web in 1993.

1994 – Stevan Harnad's Subversive Proposal

 **Stevan Harnad**

★

Proposal for Presentation
The Network Services Conference (NSC)
London, England, 28-30 November 1994

Name(s): Stevan Harnad
Affiliation(s): University of Southampton
E-mail address(es): har...@mail.soton.ac.uk
Postal address(es): Department of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences Centre
Title of presentation: PUBLICLY RETRIEVABLE FTP ARCHIVES FOR ESOTERIC SCIENCE
AND SCHOLARSHIP: A SUBVERSIVE PROPOSAL

Abstract:
We have heard many predictions about the demise of paper publishing, but life is short and the inevitable day still seems a long way off. This is a subversive proposal that could radically hasten that day. It is applicable only to ESOTERIC (non-trade, no-market) scientific and scholarly publication (but that is the lion's share of the academic corpus anyway), namely, that body of work for which the author does not and never has expected to SELL his words. He wants only to PUBLISH them, that is, to reach the eyes of his peers, his fellow esoteric scientists and scholars the world over, so that they can build on one another's work in that collaborative enterprise called learned inquiry. For centuries, it was only out of reluctant necessity that authors of esoteric publications made the Faustian bargain to allow a price-tag to be erected as a barrier between their work and its (tiny) intended readership because that was the only way to make their work public in the era when paper publication (and its substantial real expenses) were the only way to do so. But today there is another way, and that is PUBLIC FTP: If every esoteric author in the world this very day established a globally accessible local ftp archive for every piece of esoteric writing he did from this day forward, the long-heralded transition from paper publication to purely electronic publication (of esoteric research) would follow suit almost immediately. The only two factors blocking it at the moment are (1) quality control (i.e., peer review and editing), which happen to be implemented today almost exclusively by paper publishers and (2) the patina of paper publishing,

https://groups.google.com/forum/?hl=en#!topic/bit.listserv.vpiej-l/BoKENhk0_00



Biggest change the world has seen

- In 1995 commercial restrictions on the World Wide Web were lifted
- “Computer Chronicles - The Internet” (1995)
 - Who says online users are a bunch of antisocial geeks, here we are in a café... where you get the best of both worlds, real people and online people ... the growing power of ‘The Internet’
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=23&v=XluovrUA6Bk

Promises, promises

.... “I promise”, he said.

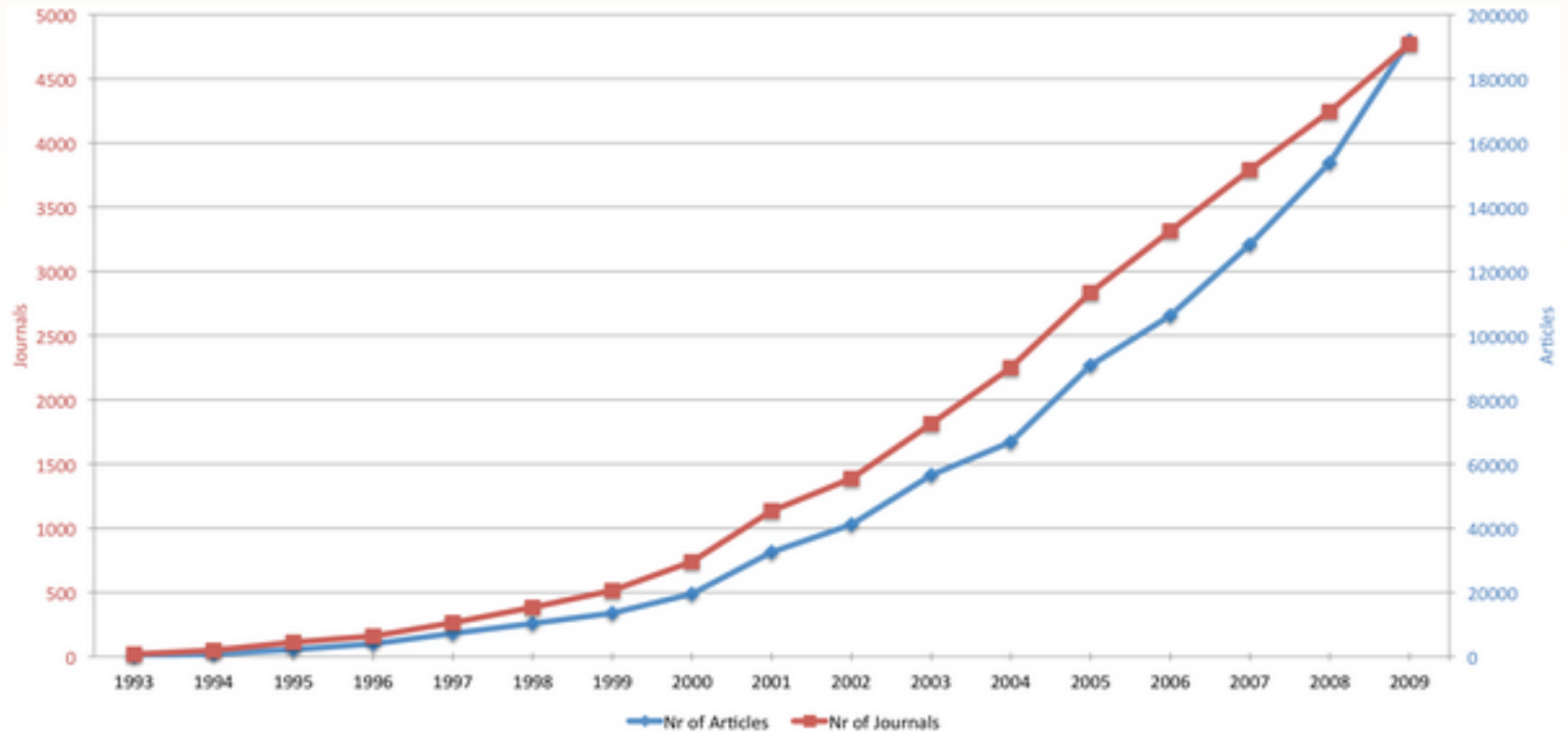


http://stella.catalogue.tcd.ie/iii/encore/record/C_Rb12405158_Stadpole%27s%20promise_Orightresult_U_X7?lang=eng&suite=cobalt

Journals started going online

- Researchers started publishing freely available journals online from 1993 onwards
- In 1995 a small study (!) showed there was little academic trust in online journals
 - Kingsley D, 1995 Honours thesis (First Class) Science & Technology Studies, University of New South Wales *Science online? A contextual analysis of the debate on electronic journals in science communication*
 - <http://hdl.handle.net/10440/1023>

Figure 2. The development of open access publishing 1993–2009.



Laakso M, Welling P, Bukvova H, Nyman L, Björk BC, et al. (2011) The Development of Open Access Journal Publishing from 1993 to 2009. PLOS ONE 6(6): e20961. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0020961>

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0020961>



Solutions to the serials crisis?

- In 1996, the first Big Deal was brokered in the UK with Academic Press
- In 2000 Academic Press was acquired by, and is now part of, Reed Elsevier
 - <http://ir.reedelsevier.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=67171&p=irol-newsArticle&ID=980090&highlight>
- In 2002 the term ‘Open Access’ was coined
 - “An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good.”
 - <http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>

The publishers also see opportunity

- “The most successful early entrants into online academic publishing were big commercial publishing firms. They were large enough to absorb the technical costs involved... digital distribution opened up new ways of generating income”
 - Big Deals
 - Selling individual articles
 - Paid-for data eg: usage statistics
 - Charging for TDM

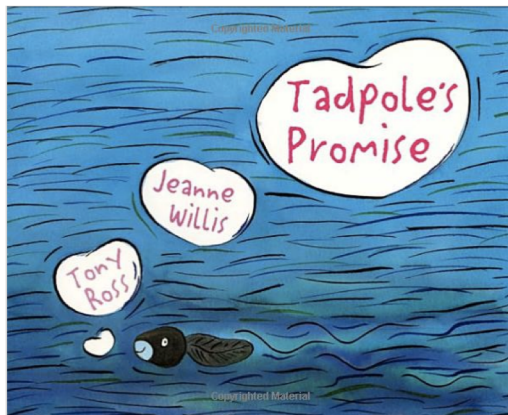
“Untangling Academic Publishing: A history of the relationship between commercial interests, academic prestige and the circulation of research”, Fyfe, A. et al, May 2017

<https://zenodo.org/record/546100>



Where were we up to?

.... – he had grown arms.



<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Tadpoles-Promise-Jeanne-Willis/dp/1842704265>

It's an analogy



Photo: [ep_jhu](#) Flickr CC-BY-NC 2.0

← Libraries

Publishers →

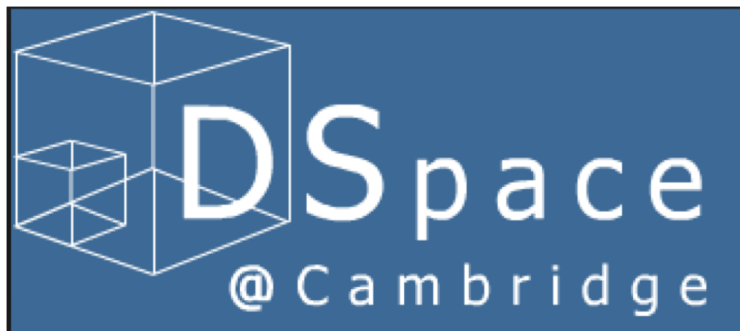


Photo: Rob Flickr CC-BY-NC-ND 2.0



Libraries start to change

- Libraries have been taking responsibility for providing access to the research output of their institutions for a long time
- Cambridge established a 'testbed' instance of DSpace in 2003

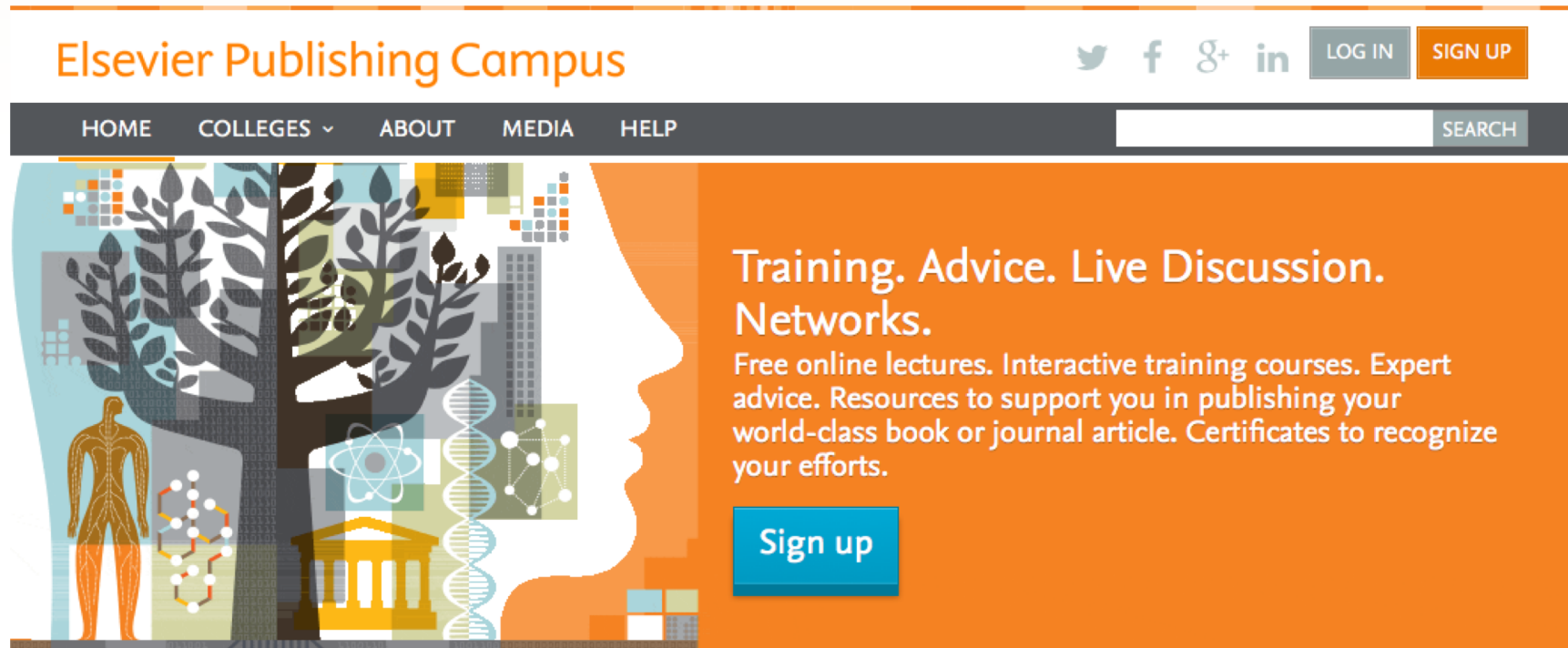


Publishers really started changing



M.A.R.C (CC BY-SA 2.0)

More than just publishing



The image shows the header and hero section of the Elsevier Publishing Campus website. The header features the site name 'Elsevier Publishing Campus' in orange, social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Google+, and LinkedIn, and buttons for 'LOG IN' and 'SIGN UP'. Below this is a dark navigation bar with links for 'HOME', 'COLLEGES', 'ABOUT', 'MEDIA', and 'HELP', along with a search bar. The hero section has a large orange background on the right with the text 'Training. Advice. Live Discussion. Networks.' and a 'Sign up' button. On the left is a colorful collage of scientific and academic icons, including a tree, a human figure, a DNA helix, a classical building, and molecular structures.

Elsevier Publishing Campus

HOME COLLEGES ▾ ABOUT MEDIA HELP

LOG IN SIGN UP

SEARCH

Training. Advice. Live Discussion. Networks.

Free online lectures. Interactive training courses. Expert advice. Resources to support you in publishing your world-class book or journal article. Certificates to recognize your efforts.

Sign up

<https://www.publishingcampus.elsevier.com/>



'Campus'? 'Colleges'?

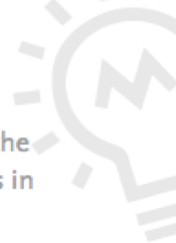
College of Skills Training

Online lectures and interactive training courses to boost your publishing and research skills



College of Big Ideas

Community discussions on the latest trends and innovations in publishing and academia



College of Networking

Understand how to make the most of every opportunity and promote your research to your peers



College of Research Solutions

Discover new ways and train yourself for effective and efficient research skills



College of Career Planning

From starting a PhD to navigating your way to becoming a journal editor. Planning your academic career starts here



College of Recommended Organizations

A range of professional organizations supporting your career



Free tools to find the newest published research

Keeping up-to-date is more than using the best search tools. Make it easier with free alerts, article recommender tools and mobile applications for your phone or tablet.

ScienceDirect

ScienceDirect is a leading full-text scientific database offering journal articles and book chapters from over 2,500 journals and more than 33,000 books. Find more with the [ScienceDirect recommender tool](#). And by [registering on ScienceDirect](#) for free, you can personalize your settings, save searches, create alerts, purchase articles and more. Learn how you can customize ScienceDirect for your needs in the ScienceDirect [Help](#) section.

Useful links

- Six ways to find open access content on ScienceDirect
- Free access for Postdocs via the Passport program
- Get started with ScienceDirect
- Get started with Scopus
- Identify open access content with Scopus
- Search articles on Mendeley
- Importing and organizing your documents in Mendeley
- Adding the "save to Mendeley" option to your bookmark bar

Postdoc Free Access Program

POSTDOC FREE ACCESS



Rewards - certificates

(Signed by the Managing Directors)



Careers advice

Early Career Researchers

Another temporary research position? You're not alone

Results of a recent survey demonstrate that permanent research positions can be tough to find, especially for young researchers

By Darren Sugrue Posted on 30 November 2015

[Print](#) [PDF](#)

Share story: [f](#) [t](#) [g+](#) [in](#) [v](#) [e](#) [m](#)

We've always known that there was a reasonable amount of mobility among researchers, but a recent survey shows just how common that can be, particularly for young researchers. Is that necessarily a bad thing? Or is it just part and parcel of being a researcher?↓

In a recent (unbranded) survey conducted by Elsevier's Customer Insights team, more than 4,500 researchers shared information on their own situations. These researchers were from all disciplines, ages and geographical regions.

One of the main findings is that many Early Career Researchers who are still working to establish their careers, lack job security in that they are employed on temporary contracts. They also tend to be quite mobile with almost half indicating that they are willing to move abroad to further their career in research.

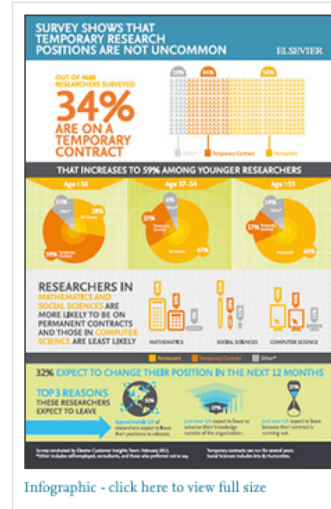
Almost 70% of those aged older than 37 years had permanent contracts. This compares to only 28% of those in the younger category.

Is being flexible the answer to a successful career in research?

Since obtaining her PhD from [Universidad de Córdoba](#), Spain, Dr. [Alina M. Balu](#) has held six positions in five countries. She still doesn't have a permanent contract but when asked if it was frustrating or just part of being an Early Career Researcher she said:



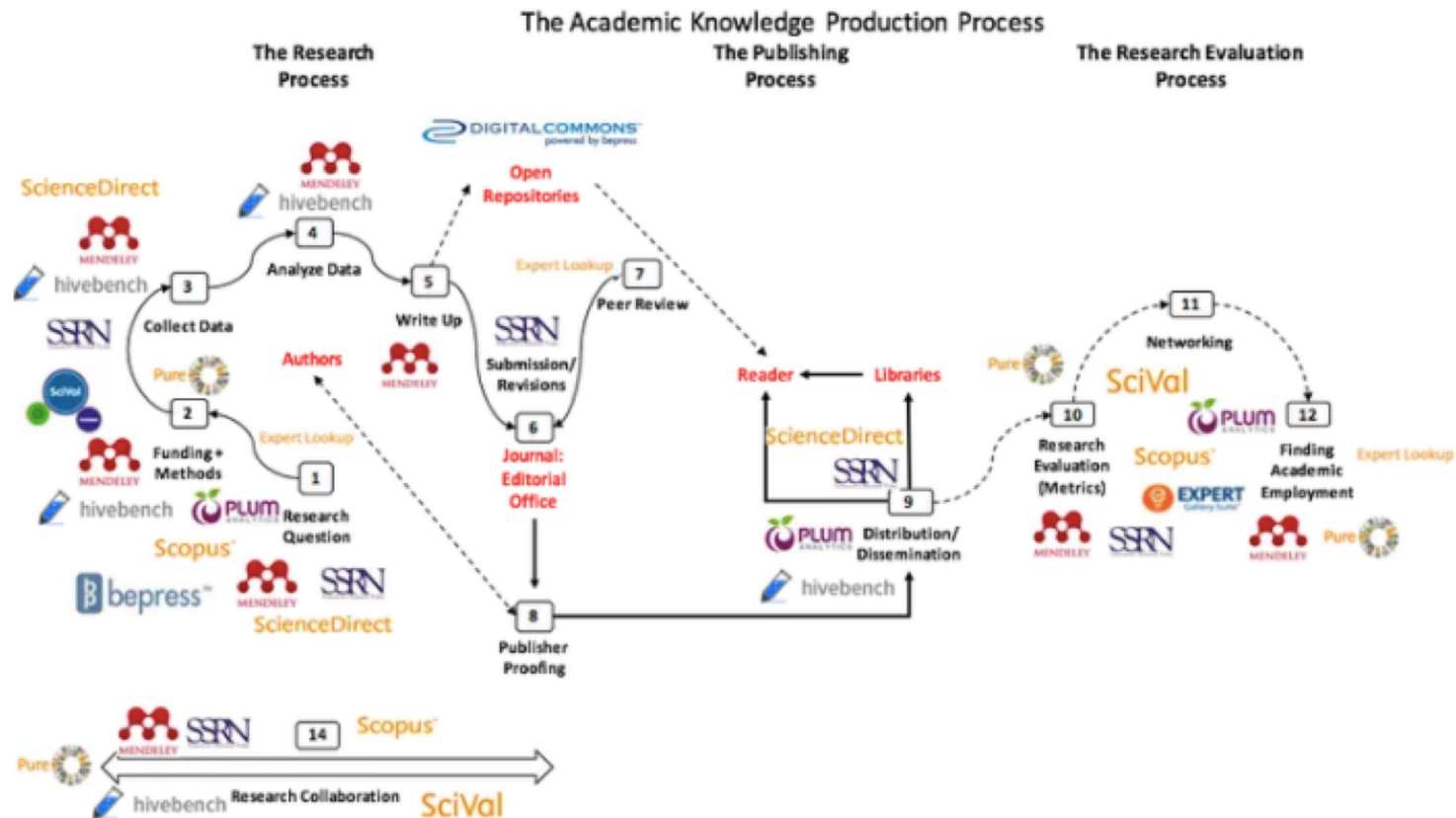
"Not having a permanent contract is more than a question of frustration. It really depends on



<https://www.elsevier.com/authors-update/home/featured-article/another-temporary-research-position-youre-not-alone>




A complete ecosystem



Vertical integration resulting from Elsevier's acquisitions, from Alejandro Posada and George Chen, (2017) *Rent Seeking and Financialization strategies of the Academic Publishing Industry - Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care- A Case Study of Elsevier*

<http://knowledgegap.org/index.php/sub-projects/rent-seeking-and-financialization-of-the-academic-publishing-industry/preliminary-findings/>

It seems to be working



RELX saw revenues shoot 15% higher during 2016, to £6.9bn, reflecting the positive impact of sterling weakness. But a 4% organic sales rise underlines the success of RELX's ongoing transformation drive (the company was formerly known as Reed Elsevier) as it moves to digital data services and away from traditional print formats.

“2 stunning growth stocks that could make you rich”
Aol, 19 April 2017

<http://www.aol.co.uk/money/2017/04/19/2-stunning-growth-stocks-that-could-make-you-rich/>

It is not just Elsevier



Image: Chris FLICKR CC-BY-NC

Digital Science

We have a vision...

... of a future where a trusted, frictionless, collaborative research ecosystem drives progress for all.



Figshare is a repository where users can make all of their research outputs available in a citable, shareable and discoverable manner.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Overleaf is an online LaTeX and Rich Text collaborative writing and publishing tool.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Symplectic's software helps researchers, librarians and their institutions collect, manage, analyse and showcase their research.

[LEARN MORE](#)



BioRAFT helps institutions get organized around researcher safety through its enterprise laboratory safety, compliance, and training software.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Over 1000 labs trust Labguru to design experiments, organize their research data & manage their inventory.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Transcriptic's revolutionary robotic lab generates the data you need quickly and reliably in the cloud.

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Peerwith is the marketplace for expert author services.

[LEARN MORE](#)



A better, faster way to discover, understand and analyze the global research landscape.

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IFI Claims are the patent data experts. Digital Science holds a minority investment in them.

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ÜberResearch provides decision support solutions for science funding.

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Make sense of your institutional data with our database of the world's research organisations.

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Read, manage & discover new literature like never before.

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Altmetric allows users to track and measure activity around academic research



The world's top laboratories are more productive, more compliant, and more consistent with TetraScience.



Our consultancy team has the extensive industry experience to bring you the complete bespoke services.

<https://www.digital-science.com/>



Everyone's getting into it

Esploro is a new product from ExLibris, a company owned by ProQuest



Moving beyond the traditional institutional repository

Esploro creates a unified system of records. It widens the scope of



Simplifying research workflows

Esploro unifies and automates research data workflows, replacing siloed, manually driven



Connecting libraries with research activities

Esploro helps libraries play a key role in academic research. It enables library staff to leverage



Improving compliance with research policies

Supporting the research office's ability to manage and track publications, Esploro enables an

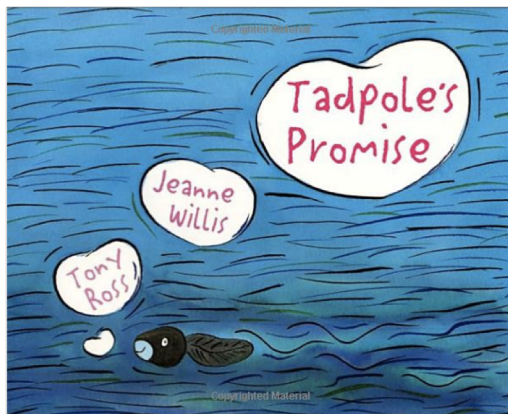
“ It is increasingly clear that a truly integrated approach to research services management is needed to ensure data coherency, enhance visibility and increase compliance.”

<http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/research-services-a-new-approach-esploro/>



Recap

... - he had no tail.



<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Tadpoles-Promise-Jeanne-Willis/dp/1842704265>

What is the role of the library?

- Discussion at RLUK2017 conference.
 - Are librarians *support staff* or *research partners*?
 - Should we be collaborating and partnering with the research community?
 - Should we be leading the University over these issues?
- See: “Become part of the research process – observations from RLUK2017”
 - <https://unlockingresearch.blog.lib.cam.ac.uk/>

What is Scholarly Communication?

- Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) 2003 definition:
 - *"the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic listservs."*
 - <http://acrl.libguides.com/scholcomm/toolkit/>
- Often Scholarly Communication services are run out of libraries

Governance

- These are big changes that need to be pushed through the system.
- This is particularly complicated at Cambridge



<https://www.governance.cam.ac.uk/governance/key-bodies/Pages/default.aspx>

The key bodies involved in University governance:

The Regent House and the Senate



The Regent House is the governing body of the University, made up of around 5,500 University academics, officers and senior College members.
The Senate, comprising holders of a University MA degree or higher and members of the Regent House, is principally tasked with electing the Chancellor.

[Read More >](#)

Change is S-L-O-W

Academics at the 800-year-old institution have a unique role in the running of their university and, along with owning their own intellectual property rights, members of the university's Regent House can lobby for a vote on all amendments and additions to the university's governing rules.

The ancient system of governance has come under attack in the past for being too cumbersome, and ill-designed for the 21st century. The university has come under pressure from government to reform its system of governance and intellectual property rights.

“Dons clash with Cambridge over intellectual rights”, The Guardian, 2005

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2005/nov/22/highereducation.businessofresearch>



But slow 'works'

- In 2012 the University raised £350 million through issuing 40 year bonds.

In addition to the University's strong balance sheet, Moody's also praised the strong governance of the University. "The university's governance and management is sophisticated with clear processes and approvals for any major decisions and a high degree of transparency, given the publication of all major matters and proposals in the university's weekly published Cambridge Reporter," Moody's said.

<https://www.tcs.cam.ac.uk/news/0019106-cambridge-university-awarded-aaa-credit-rating.html>

Esteem economy

Chris Potter / CC BY



- Academia is an unusual economy – no payment for publishing, instead esteem
- The people and institutions who have succeeded have done so within the current ‘economy’
- If the way research is rewarded changes, then the winners might not be winners any more

Resistance

- Generally institutions are reluctant to step up, partly because of the governance structure. **The nature of research itself is changing profoundly.** This includes extraordinary dependence on data, and complexity requiring intermediate steps of data visualisation. **These eResearch techniques have been growing rapidly, and in a way that may not be understood or well led by senior administrators.**

– “Openness, integrity & supporting researchers”

Emeritus Professor Tom Cochrane

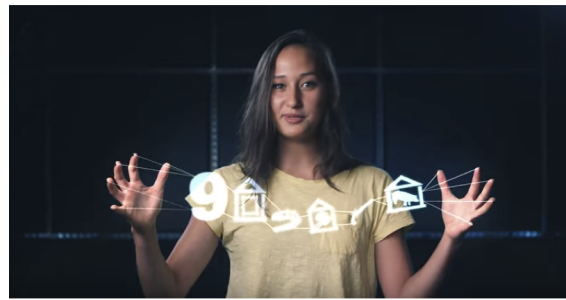
<https://unlockingresearch.blog.lib.cam.ac.uk/?p=307>

And then there is the administration

114 libraries



Many
administrative units



29 Colleges



You Tube Cambridge in Numbers

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwZsb2Ck](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwZsb2CkMsM)

[MsM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwZsb2CkMsM)

- It is a challenge to convince researchers to do anything.

- “Getting an Octopus into a String Bag”

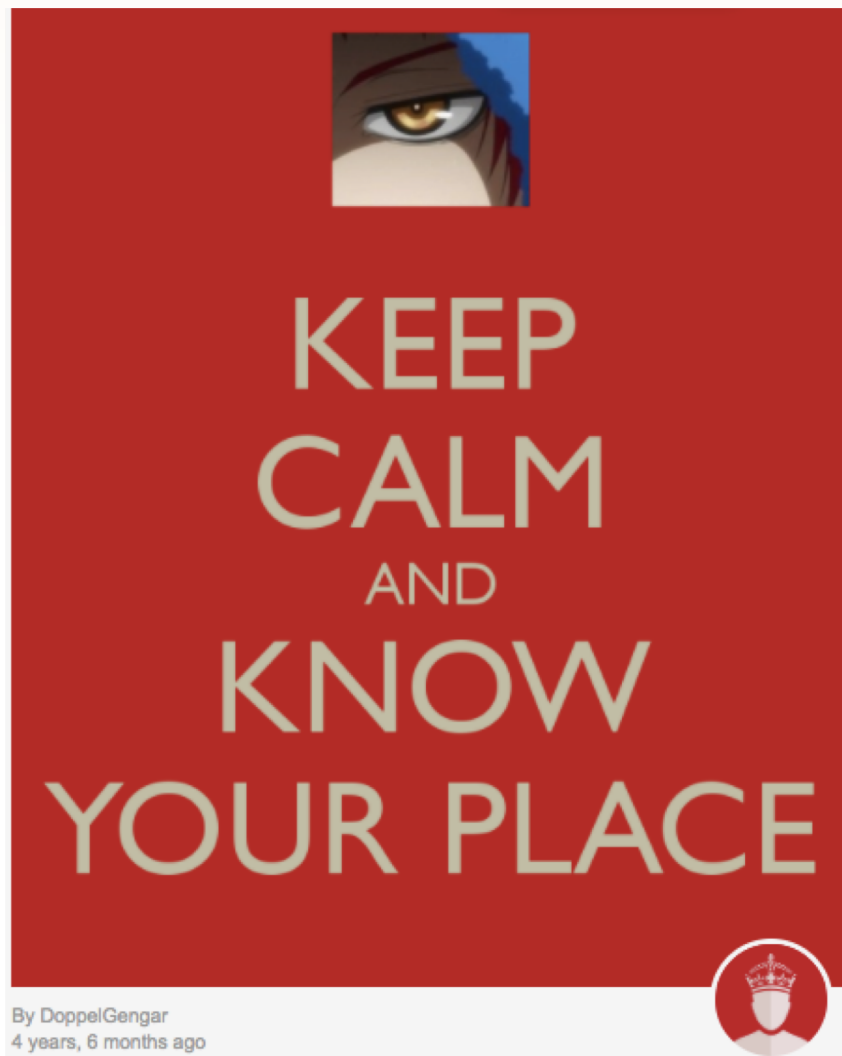
<https://www.slideshare.net/DannyKingsley/getting-an-octopus-into-a-string-bag-the-complexity-of-communicating-with-the-research-community-across-a-higher-education-institution>

Office of Scholarly Communication

- Managing funder compliance
- Taking the lead in Research Data Management
- Training library community
- Training and collaborating with the research community
- Strategic goals of the OSC
 - <http://osc.cam.ac.uk/about-scholarly-communication/strategic-goals-office-scholarly-communication>

Is it our 'place'?

<http://www.keepcalm-o-matic.co.uk/p/keep-calm-and-know-your-place-3/>

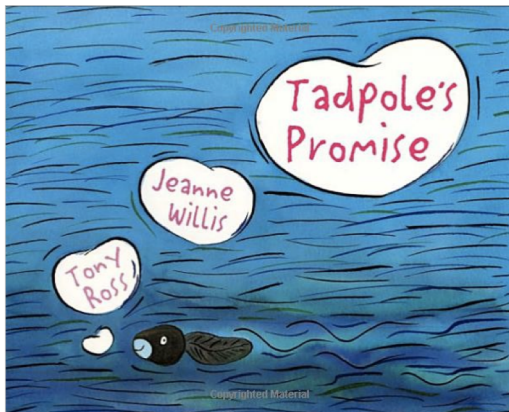


Yes we should be driving this agenda

- Scholarly Communication takes a ‘meta’ view of the research ecosystem
- Disciplinary differences mean individual researchers come to the table with very specific perspectives
- They all think they are right
- Very few understand that things are different in other disciplines – and that these are as valid as their own
- Scholarly Communication is a research discipline of its own. This is not recognised by most academics!

Let's wrap this story up

We left the story with the caterpillar crying herself to sleep in her cocoon



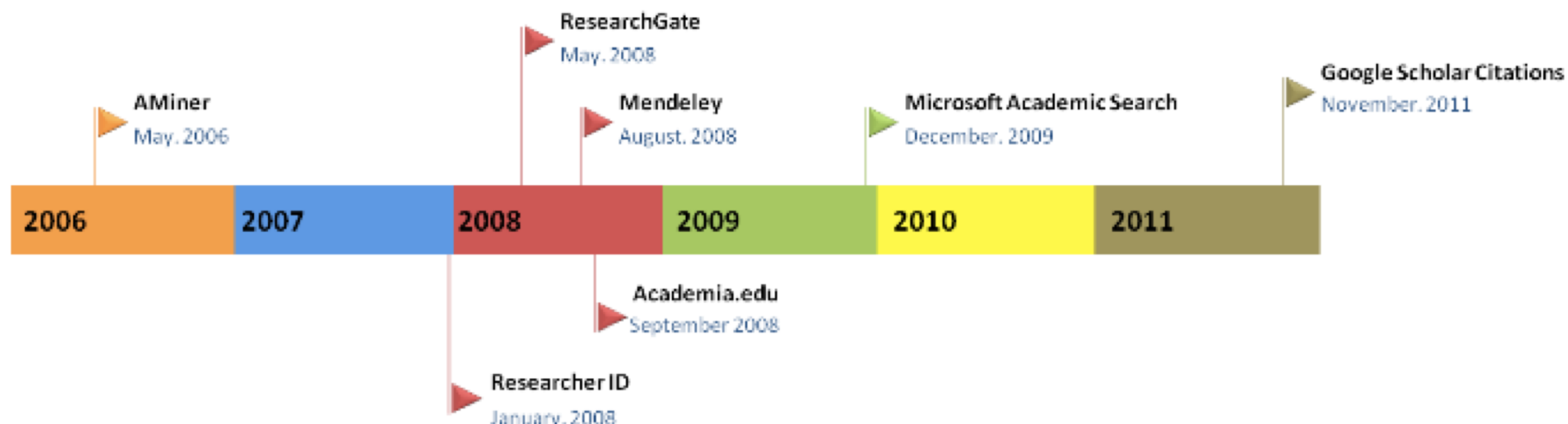
<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Tadpoles-Promise-Jeanne-Willis/dp/1842704265>

There's not much time



❯ "Europe's Future" by "Paul Nine-O" is licensed under "CC-BY"

Things are changing for publishers too

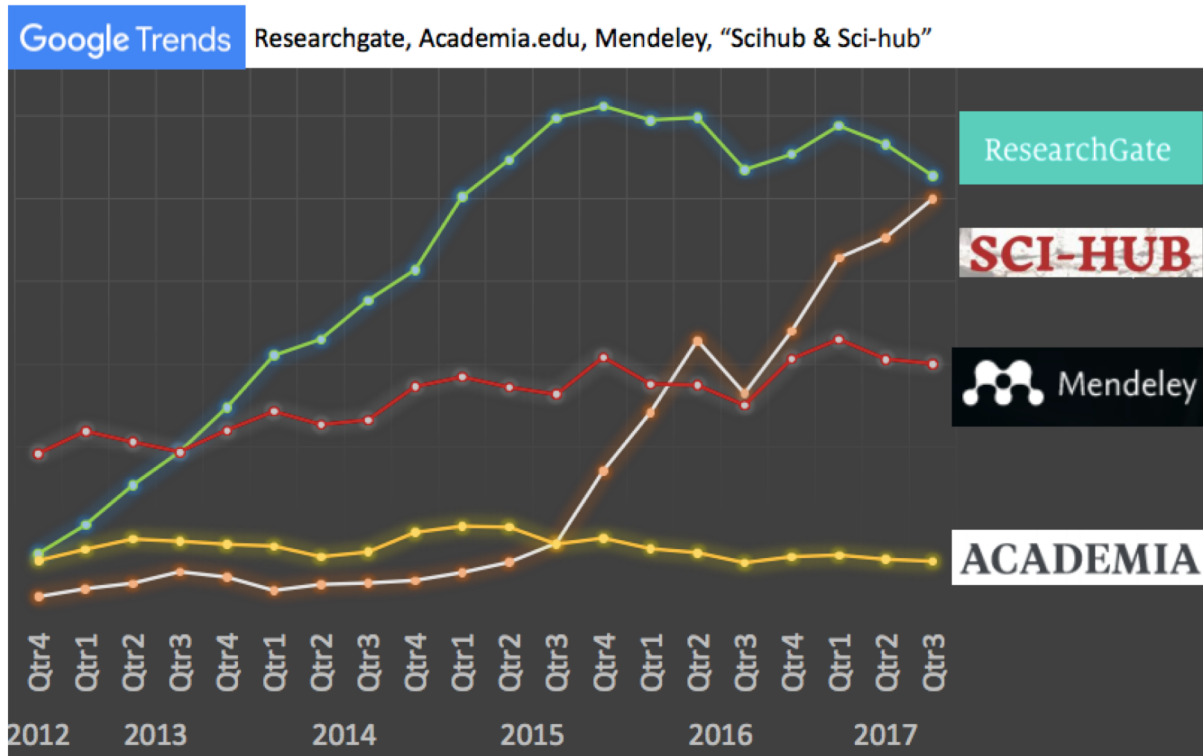


The role of ego in academic profile services: Comparing Google Scholar, ResearchGate, Mendeley, and ResearcherID
(4 March 2016)

<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2016/03/04/academic-profile-services-many-mirrors-and-faces-for-a-single-ego/>

Publishers are very concerned

Researcher uptake of 3 SCN platforms (and a fourth platform)



STM The global voice of scholarly publishing

5

https://www.stm-assoc.org/2017_10_10_Frankfurt_Conference_Wouter_Haak_STM_Presentation.pdf

Fighting back

- October 2017, Elsevier and the American Chemical Society filed a lawsuit in Germany against ResearchGate, alleging copyright infringement on a mass scale.
- November 2017, ResearchGate restricted access to 1.7 million papers on their site.
- April 2018 - the court case began in Germany with the intention to: “establish clarity on the legal responsibility of ResearchGate regarding copyright infringements”.



“The Coalition for Responsible Sharing aims to prevent the illicit hosting of millions of subscription articles on the commercial ResearchGate site”

<http://www.responsiblesharing.org/>



Who does this threaten?



John Bohannon, “Who's downloading pirated papers? Everyone”, Science, Apr. 28, 2016
<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/whos-downloading-pirated-papers-everyone>



Advice from VSNU

12 March 2018, the Dutch consortium VSNU announced that “Dutch universities and Royal Society of Chemistry Publishing (RSC) have been unable to reach a new agreement on access to scientific journals”.

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of
full-text journal articles

12

SCI-HUB

If all else fails, you may be tempted to use Sci-Hub. Do realize, however, that in many countries, including The Netherlands, the use of Sci-Hub is considered as an illegal act, as it involves content protected by copyright laws and licensing contracts.



http://www.openaccess.nl/sites/www.openaccess.nl/files/documenten/howtogettothepdf_march_2018.pdf



Damages?



The screenshot shows the top of a Nature news article. The header includes the 'nature' logo and navigation links. The article title is 'US court grants Elsevier millions in damages from Sci-Hub'. Below the title is a sub-headline: 'Some doubt that the publishing giant will see any money from the pirate site.' The author is 'Quirin Schiermeier' and the date is '22 June 2017'. There is a 'Rights & Permissions' button. The main text starts with 'One of the world's largest science publishers, Elsevier, won a default legal judgement on 21 June against websites that provide illicit access to tens of millions of research papers and books. A New York district court awarded Elsevier US\$15 million in damages for copyright infringement by Sci-Hub, the Library of Genesis (LibGen) project and related sites.' A photo of a woman speaking at a microphone is on the right.

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

News & Comment | News | 2018 | June | Article

NATURE | NEWS

US court grants Elsevier millions in damages from Sci-Hub

Some doubt that the publishing giant will see any money from the pirate site.

Quirin Schiermeier

22 June 2017

 **Rights & Permissions**

One of the world's largest science publishers, Elsevier, won a default legal judgement on 21 June against websites that provide illicit access to tens of millions of research papers and books. A New York district court awarded Elsevier US\$15 million in damages for copyright infringement by Sci-Hub, the Library of Genesis (LibGen) project and related sites.

Judge Robert Sweet had ruled in October 2015 that the sites violate US copyright. The court issued a preliminary injunction against the sites'

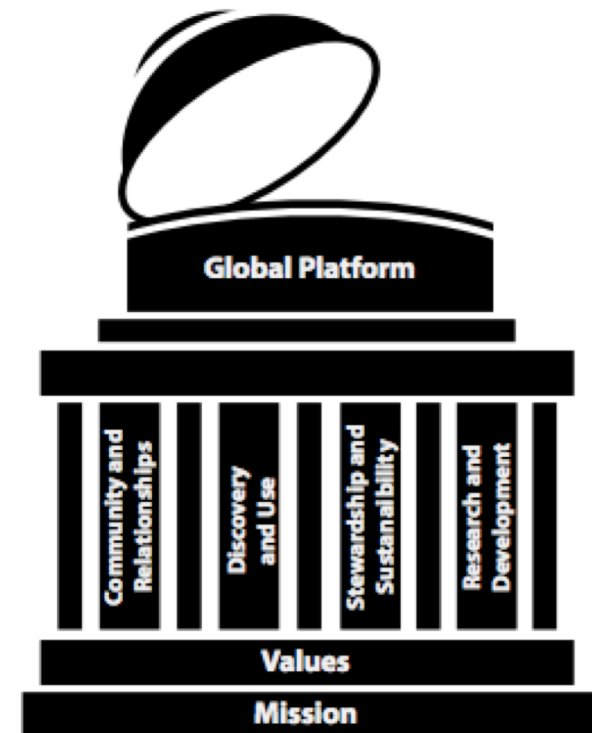


<https://www.nature.com/news/us-court-grants-elsevier-millions-in-damages-from-sci-hub-1.22196>



What can YOU do?

- MIT Institute-wide task force on the Future of Libraries
 - Be global and local in services
 - Skill generation in information assessment
 - Dissemination of research generated internally
 - Provide comprehensive digital access to collections
 - Generate open content platforms
 - Open access policies and infrastructure
 - Preservation and stewardship



<https://future-of-libraries.mit.edu/sites/default/files/FutureLibraries-PrelimReport-Final.pdf>



OSC
Office of Scholarly Communication

Lots of work to be done



Image by Danny Kingsley

Questions/Discussion

Thanks!

Dr Danny Kingsley

Head of Scholarly Communication

University of Cambridge

@dannykay68

