
Rutgers University has made this article freely available. Please share how this access benefits you.
Your story matters. [https://rucore.libraries.rutgers.edu/rutgers-lib/36238/story/]

This work is an ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT (AM)
This is the author's manuscript for a work that has been accepted for publication. Changes resulting from the publishing process, such as copyediting, final layout, and pagination, may not be reflected in this document. The publisher takes permanent responsibility for the work. Content and layout follow publisher's submission requirements.

Citation for this version and the definitive version are shown below.


**Terms of Use:** Copyright for scholarly resources published in RUcore is retained by the copyright holder. By virtue of its appearance in this open access medium, you are free to use this resource, with proper attribution, in educational and other non-commercial settings. Other uses, such as reproduction or republication, may require the permission of the copyright holder.

Article begins on next page
The 32nd IATUL Conference was held at the Warsaw University of Technology from May 29th to June 2nd, 2011. IATUL 2011 featured many opportunities for an international audience of library managers, librarians, vendors and guests to engage deeply in the issues of the movement toward a more “open environment” in science and technological university libraries. Sessions on topics such as open access, open educational resources, new technologies that can support openness, and all aspects of scholarly communication (with focus on science librarianship) provided a stimulating program that led to many meaningful conversations in a city and university that are at the cutting edge of innovation and positive growth and change.

“The International Association of Technological University Libraries (IATUL) was founded in Düsseldorf, Germany in May 1955, as an international forum for the exchange of ideas relevant to librarianship in technological universities throughout the world. IATUL is a voluntary international non-governmental organisation of a group of libraries, represented by their library directors or senior managers, who have responsibility for information services and resources management.” (http://www.iatul.org/about/)

The full proceedings of this year’s IATUL conference may be accessed at: http://www.bg.pw.edu.pl/iatul2011/proceedings/

The opening keynote, featuring Stevan Harnad, Canada Research Chair in Cognitive Sciences at the Universite du Quebec and also a faculty member at the University of Southampton, UK set the tone for the conference, reminding all librarians that opening up the world’s scholarly literature is still within our collective grasp. Although the “green road” to open access has been a circuitous one, Harnad remains one of the world’s most prominent proponents of one of the original tenets of the open access movement; the self-archiving of author postprints (and/or preprints) on the web. Harnad discussed the issue of mandates, with a focus on the type of
mandate adopted by the University of Liege, in mandate shorthand possibly known as ID/OA (immediate deposit upon acceptance/optional access)—where the mandate is linked to performance/publish or perish. This type of institutional mandate may be most successful as it ties performance of researchers to the act of self-archiving, providing an easily understood (and easily undertaken) method of making research available from the repository. Harnad continues to espouse an approach that does not have to become more complicated, but simply relies on the deposit of authors’ final versions in repositories. Harnad also made the point that librarians alone cannot be the ones to make the vision of green open access a reality, but instead that the focus on open access through self-archiving must also come from the levels of vice chancellor, provost or recteur, deans,’ or departmental levels in the university. Librarians cannot “do this alone” or “make open access happen.” This was welcome news to some librarians as they wonder how to not only craft the message but also to assure success for the population of repositories with postprints that link to versions of record. This approach makes all research papers freely available to readers and researchers worldwide. There were many reminders to librarians who may be grappling with all kinds of other issues of open access that the focus on opening up the refereed scholarly article research literature, even though still unrealized, has few roadblocks from the publisher side, many of whom allow liberal self-archiving of author postprints or other versions besides the branded publisher PDF. Harnad’s focus remains on the self-archiving of the two and a half million articles in the approximately 25,000 scientific journals. This particular method of achieving open access does not depend on “publishing reform, copyright reform, or peer review reform” and is related to, but not about the serials crisis. It only requires the deposit, and can include an embargo if necessary or desirable, or the use of the “eprints button.” The eventual extent of the corpus of self-archived papers may be as yet unrealized, but Harnad’s presentation might have been the motivation needed for some to refocus energy on this method of achieving open access to the scientific journal literature to all who need and desire to “access, use, and build upon” it. The message that was reinforced was that opening up the scientific literature does not require other strategies such as setting up author funds or starting new journals, but only the practical action of depositing articles in repositories. Harnad’s message was a useful and positive one with which to begin the conference proceedings.

The first plenary session, “Strategies for advocating scholarly communication” proved provocative with speakers representing teaching faculty, commercial publishers, and the European Commission. The panel addressed three topics: open access, library communities’ ability to provide stewardship for their collections, and tools for scholarly communication. The focus on open access in this panel related to its sustainability over time, and whether differences in definition or focus could be related to sector, such as industry or academia. The discussion of advocacy focused on academia. The panelists discussed how scientists find information, that 14-20% of references are found by search, and that a person can usually get the PDF of a desired article. Most “important” articles can be discovered. Panelists discussed the added value of a scholarly paper within the context of a collection; that there is value in the collection of papers, and also the value of the data sets linked to the associated articles. A main point is that
researchers must have access to what they really need, and that there are differences in the needs of the junior scholar just starting out versus the senior scholar level researcher. Fabio Casati stressed the importance not only of research papers but the datasets upon which publications are based.

The value that publishers add was discussed. The panelist from the commercial publisher, Springer, Wim van der Stelt, while stating that much has changed, reminds attendees that the publisher must focus its efforts on the needs of the customer. Springer pioneered the hybrid journal, and with “Springer Open Choice,” an author may choose from many journals that utilize this particular model. Springer states that the uptake by authors of Springer Open Choice has affected 2011 institutional journal pricing. In another move toward open access, the acquisition of BioMedCentral was discussed, as was “Springer Open” (gold OA) which will cover many disciplines, and where articles will be fully and immediately open access. Elsevier’s representative also focused on value of content over time, as well as the quality of service to researchers. Elsevier allows self-archiving (green), and does not have a focus on OA publishing (gold). Quality is important, publishers are adapting and want to deliver excellent services and search capability.

There was further discussion on the importance of internet issues to the open access movement, and that many believe that science should be available to all interested citizens. Open access should be supported as a general principle. Jarkko Siren of the European Commission, Belgium, focused on the vital role of policymakers. The possibilities inherent in the establishment of mandates were discussed, as was the role of librarians in convincing researchers of the benefits of making scholarship open access, while making OA implementation easy for researchers. Lots of work needs to be done. The panel showed the variety of stakeholder positions on open access generally, and left attendees with plenty to discuss in terms of the directions of their own university science libraries.

Parallel sessions covered “Open Access to Knowledge in the Modern University,” “Open access activities of the German National Library of Science and Technology: SCOAP3-DH and the support of German universities for arXiv,” and “Shared benefits from exposing research data.” Another session on local initiatives included “Benefits and Challenges of AO Institutional Repository Implementation in Seventh-day Adventist University Libraries: An International Perspective,” “The Technical Sciences Knowledge Exchange and Academic Publications Sharing Integrated System as an example of an academic system to share knowledge and communicate between the university environment,” and “Structural changes in Library of Vilnius University to ensure and implement ideas of Open Access.” A third session option presented panels on the “library perspective on scholarly communication” and included “E-SEVENTUIR-Digital Research Repository (experience and perspectives). Librarians from Chalmers University of Technology Library, Sweden discussed results of the adoption of their 2010 Open Access Policy which mandates “green” open access. The researchers discussed issues surrounding the Chalmers Publication Library (CPL), and moving to open access for university
research as a practice implemented by the Library. Issues with specific publishers were discussed in terms of self-archiving practice in a situation where a mandate is issued. Dr. Marinus Swanepoel of the University of Lethbridge, Canada followed with an interesting discussion of changes to scholarly communication (analog to digital), and potential roles for libraries in light of the changing landscape.

The second plenary session focused on “cooperation for improving access to scholarly communication.” Professor Norbert Lossau’s paper focused on “OpenAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe),” the large repository initiative of the European Commission, providing support for the EC’s open access pilot. COAR (Confederation of Open Access Repositories), another major open access organization focused on issues of visibility, population, interoperability and support for repositories and those who staff them was also discussed. Marcin Werla and Cezary Mazurek, representing the Poznan Supercomputing and Network Center discussed organizational models of digital libraries in Poland based around regional cooperation. Polish cultural and scientific heritage are being promoted via cooperation with the Europeana initiative through participation in the EuropeanaLocal project. Participation with the DART-Europe portal was also described. These efforts lead to greatly expanded cooperation and access to valuable information by end users. Creation of the Digital Libraries Federation pulled together scattered digital libraries into one network, thereby enhancing visibility for Polish cultural heritage.

Judy Stokker of Queensland University of Technology presented an overview of openness that would seek to encompass more than open access to publications and extend to open scholarship, open science, open government, and open data. Stokker’s focus on Australia, and in particular the Australian National Data Service (ANDS), reminded librarians of the importance of participation in widening the open access agenda. Stokker also reminded participants that senior administrators need to address structural changes. In terms of data curation, Australia will be issuing mandates in the next few years. Important longer term objectives were discussed. The Australia National Data Service will provide structure, support and access to issues of research data. In Australia, The Council of Australia University Librarians (CAUL) has formed specific groups for assisting its members with engaging in open scholarship at all levels.

The Third Plenary Session focused on new models and tools for teaching and learning. Professor Bodan Galwas of Warsaw University of Technology presented an interesting talk on the history of European universities as well as the importance of redefining universities for today’s society in order to respond to global challenges. The importance of lifelong learning for citizens as well as the future of physical college campuses were addressed.

Mary Lou Forward of the OpenCourseWare Consortium (ocwconsortium.org) discussed the importance of open sharing in all aspects of education. Forward focused on the “open education movement” and on the wide selection of courses available online. MIT’s online offerings are an example of the approximately 15000 courses available on the internet. There is a large audience
of lifelong learners using open courseware. Librarians can work on the metadata and discovery aspect. Forward discussed open courseware as a possible “bridge” between secondary and higher education. How can libraries help integrate open educational resources? There are many open courses by distinguished faculty available online at http://www.ocwconsortium.org/ Faculty can give material away, and the myth that students using OER don’t come to class has been dispelled. OpenCourseWare Consortium is an important global portal to online educational resources.

Sue Owen and Anne Horn of Deakin University, Australia presented information on “DESIRE2LEARN,” the learning management system selected by the University in 2010 to replace Blackboard. A research study drove this transition. A library widget is being developed to fully integrate collections and services (LibGuides, for example) throughout the LMS and the library homepage will have a top level link. The library’s experience in partnering with faculty and others in the university to implement this e-learning platform was discussed. The possibilities for partnering and increasing visibility of the library in the University are extensive.

A group of librarians from Poland, Latvia, Finland and Estonia presented a comparative study of E-learning and B-learning (blended learning) information literacy programs at science and technology universities in the Baltic region. Parallel research was conducted through the use of a survey in each country to analyze the situation with e-learning and blended learning in terms of many factors such as platforms in use, targets and measures/outcomes. Regional cooperation in research and innovation was demonstrated through this partnership between librarians from 4 countries.

Parallel sessions that followed investigated issues of improving information competencies. Janine Lockhart of Cape Peninsula University of Technology, South Africa discussed issues in the development and implementation of the “Online Information Literacy Module.” The module is available from the CPUT Libraries’ website, and is free online for others to use. The importance of the development of an information literacy policy was discussed as well as integration of the IL module with Blackboard. Julija Niauraite of Vilnius University Library of Lithuania also demonstrated an online information literacy initiative taking place in Lithuania. This project utilized existing staff and other resources to create an effective information literacy program based on six main information literacy steps. Software used was available freeware. Information can be found on the Vilnius University site at: http://www.ir.mb.vu.lt. A 2009 research study focused on researchers’ use of databases and current awareness tools, and results may be found at: http://www.Lmba.Lt/eMOBD/Index.htm.

In the next set of parallel presentations, librarians from Lithuania discussed the coordination role of the Lithuanian Research Library Consortium in development of competencies of librarians and users as well as its work in open access advocacy. A specific project, “eMoDB.LT: Opening of Research Databases for Lithuania,” was profiled. In “Open Resources for Higher Education: the Indian Scenario,” authors Susmita Chakraborthy and S.B. Ghosh contributed a paper
containing an overview of open access from the perspective of a developing country. The major digitization initiative, “Digital Library of India” will attempt to digitize all of the books of India.

In the fourth plenary session, aptly entitled “New tasks, new skills—is it still a library,” my presentation (Mullen) focused on the practical realization of open access in the library, specifically the impact of open access (in all of its forms) on public services and collection development. Challenges in moving the open access agenda toward “front line” library work were discussed. Open access behavior by librarian practitioners may not match strident rhetoric often found in library circles. There are many strategies that those in the library may undertake in order to make sure open access trickles down throughout all layers of the library. This presentation provided some information on potential roadblocks to the realization of open access through usual library strategies, programs, and policies with a focus on public services and collection development.

Blazej Feret of the Library of the Technical University of Lodz, Poland followed with a discussion of the changing roles and functions of the academic library. Feret presented some practical activities that may keep the library relevant as an attractive central hub for students while creating visibility for the work of librarians. In this case, the library becomes the coordinator for specific services that contribute to the working of the university’s electronic learning platform. The library’s integration with “WIKAMP,” an integrated platform supporting distance learning based on Moodle illustrated an important strategy to keep the library central to the university mission and work. Sue Roberts of the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand spoke on issues of managing change in order to provide support for the creation of new culture and services, specifically focused on improving access to open research resources. A case study was presented to illustrate how digitization may have evolved from a “special projects’ model to one of a core business for the library. Roberts also referred to the “service turn” where it is not only content that is most important to the effective library organization but “customer centered service delivery.” People are the important thing. Global context and challenges, the cost effectiveness of open access, and the model of the library building as the campus hub with changing services were only some of the many issues explored. Innovation and flexible design (along with a focus on risk taking and opportunity) is crucial for libraries in meeting needs of faculty and students in the years to come. An important point was that leadership is important in not only preparing organizations for change, but in helping them cope throughout the inevitable struggles.

A nice segue followed with a series of sessions discussing the challenges with managing change in the library. Janina Pupeliene of Klaipeda University, Lithuania discussed challenges faced by library administrators in a move toward more open learning. Library cooperation and partnerships were stressed. Maude Frances, Janet Fletcher and Sue Harmer of the University of New South Wales followed with a discussion of the Library’s initiatives in support of eResearch. The Library’s strategic initiatives include data capabilities, and the library expects to “grow” data librarians. There is a continued focus on strategic collaboration and relationships. A workshop
entitled “Round Table—Let’s practice e-learning tools and methods” with moderator Marta Sadowska-Hine provided participants with an opportunity to share ideas on the development of e-learning in the library. A final paper by Iryna Zhuravlyova of the V.N.Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine discussed the state of institutional repositories in Ukraine, one prominent example being the “ELibUkr Project (Electronic Library of Ukraine: access to digital information through University Knowledge Centers)” which opened in 2009. With the success of repository efforts in Ukraine, librarians must now continue to stress the importance of self-archiving of research work by scientists.

A fifth plenary session focused on collection development and management and was entitled “Strategy for collection development in libraries and open archives.” In “The collection? It’s all about the user!” Maria A. M. Hijne of Delft University of Technology, Netherlands discussed ebooks, user-driven acquisitions, and university assets developed by users (data, articles, etc.) taking a more central role. Weeding and other collection management topics were discussed, such as the issue of journal weeding, where if secure e-access is available, no copies of print journals published after 2000 will be available (and one copy of a journal published pre-2000). Development of new criteria for collection management is necessary. Marek Niezgodka of the University of Warsaw gave the final presentation focused on the “open future of academic research and communication,” particularly in the case of Poland, where there is community involvement and governmental support for the building of an open knowledge society. This speaker sees a bright future role for librarians with a move from a being providers of services to active members of the “academic enterprise.”

Engaging poster sessions, many describing repository initiatives taking place in a variety of countries added to the open discussion aspect of the conference. IATUL is small enough that all poster presenters hold an important place in the program and presenters have ample time to engage with interested audience members. A daylong social and educational program included a trip to the National Library, an interesting tour of the impressive Warka Brewery, and a dinner at a lakeside country home in the beautiful Polish countryside.

In conclusion, librarians know that collaboration and strengthening of relationships while building new ones enhances a common global library agenda. The interconnectedness of all libraries and librarians around the open access theme allows one to envision a world of information made discoverable, interoperable and reusable, advancing research across the world. For this week in Poland, librarians gathered together to rally around the central focus on “openness” of information and research worldwide.

One major takeaway from this conference was the need for the library community to continue to place an emphasis on the global perspective when it comes to issues of open access and other issues involving access to scientific information. Hearing snippets of informal conversation as
well as engaging with those from other countries allows one to develop a more global perspective on the issues. Scientists often collaborate internationally, and librarians gain a greater understanding of the issues inherent in the information chain by talking with colleagues from science libraries around the world. Culture and background aside, librarians want to serve the needs of library users, making the research literature discoverable and accessible. Libraries have always had a mission toward openness, and the digital revolution has allowed an extension of the mission that is a natural fit for academic science librarians. Sharing strategies and innovations allows libraries to remain vital and relevant as so much of the scientific literature (and the data alongside) moves onto the free web.

Next year’s IATUL conference at a beautiful modern venue in Singapore will allow librarians to continue the conversation while experiencing the library environment in yet another part of the world. The closing ceremony of IATUL 2011 provided an enticing overview of next year in Singapore.