

WORLD CONGRESS FOR FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

6TH MEETING

ADDIS ABABA 25-26 02 2020

Roberto Caso

Open Science vs.
Intellectual Property in
a Democratic Order

University of Trento — Italy roberto.caso@unitn.it

Outline

- 1. Democratic science in a democratic order, public dialogue and academic copyright
- 2. Private information control and authoritarian evaluation of science
- 3. Open Science as public and democratic science

1

Democratic science, public dialogue and academic copyright

Modern science as open science

SIDERE VS NVNCIVS MAGNA, LONGEQVE ADMIRABILIA Spectacula pandens, fuspiciendaque proponens vincuique, prafertim vero PHILOSOPHIS, MA ASTRONOMIS, que à GALILEO GALILEO PATRITIO FLORENTINO PATRUITIO FLORENTINO PATRUIGOMANIS, publico Mathematico PERSPICILLI Represidente from the object of the control of t

Superiorum Permiju , & Privilegio .

THILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME
ACCOMPT

OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
INMANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD

In the SAVOT,

Printed by T. N. for John Marryn at the Bell, a little without Temple-Ber, and James Allefty in David-Lane;
Printers to the Engl Society.

Robert King Merton



Merton: open science in a democratic order

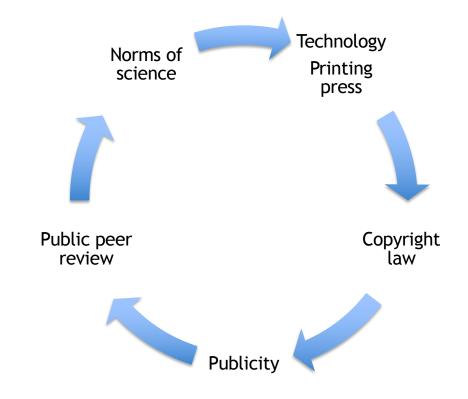
1938, 1942, authonomy, democracy, norms of science CUDOS:

- Communism
- Universalism
- Disinterestedness
- Organized skepticism

Merton 1988: symbolism of «intellectual property»

• "I propose the seeming paradox that in science, private property is established by having its substance freely given to others who might want to make use of it. I shall argue further that certain institutionalized aspects of this property system, chiefly in the form of public acknowledgment of the source of knowledge and information thus freely bestowed on fellow scientists, relate to the social and cognitive structures of science in interesting ways that affect the collective advancement of scientific knowledge».

"Academic copyright" and publicity



2

Private information control and authoritarian evaluation of science

Monsters University: be competitive!





Garfield, 1955, the rise of numbers

Science, 122(3159), p.108-11, July 1955.

populations that scarcely need vaccination, because of a low incidence of paralysis, already have an abundance of poliomyelitis strains in the community that are actively immunizing children soon after they are born.

References and Notes

- 1. D. Bodian, Am. J. Hyg. 55, 414 (1952).
- D. M. Horstmann, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med. 79, 417 (1952).
- , R. W. McCollum, A. D. Mascola, J. Exptl. Med. 99, 355 (1954).
 D. Bedian and R. S. Paffenbarger, Jr., Am.
- D. Bedian and R. S. Paffenbarger, Jr., Am J. Hyg. 60, 83 (1954).
- D. Bodian, Ibid. 57, 81 (1953).
- 6. This work was aided by a grant from the

- National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. J. F. Enders, T. H. Weller, F. C. Robbins, Science 109, 84, (1949).
- J. S. Youngner, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med. 85, 202 (1954).
- J. E. Salk, J. S. Youngner, E. N. Ward, Am. J. Hyg 60, 214 (1954).
- D. Bodian, ibid. 60, 339 (1954).
- G. Shwartzman et al., Conference on Biology of Poliomyelitis, N.Y. Acad. Sci. 20 Jan. 1955.
- D. Bodian and H. A. Howe, J. Exptl. Med. 85, 231 (1947).
- A. B. Sabin and R. Ward, J. Exptl. Med. 73, 771 (1941).
- J. F. Kessel et al., J. Exptl. Med. 74, 601 (1941).
- H. A. Wenner and E. F. Rabe, Am. J. Med. Sci. 222, 292 (1951).
- A. B. Sabin and R. Ward, cited in J. Mt. Sinai Hosp. 11, 185 (1944).

- D. M. Horstmann et al., J. Exptl. Med. 86, 309 (1947).
- 18. D. Bodian, Am. J. Hyg. 60, 358 (1954).
- H. K. Faber and L. Dong, J. Exptl. Med. 101, 383 (1955).
- 20. D. Bodian, Federation Proc. 13, 685 (1954).
- 21. Pediatrics, 15, 107 (1955).
- ——, Am. J. Hyg. 56, 78 (1952).
 W. McD. Hammon, L. L. Coriell, P. F. Wehrle, J. Am. Med. Assoc. 151, 1272 (1953).
- Summary Report: Evaluation of 1954 Field Trial of Poliomyelitis Vaccine. Vaccine Evaluation Center, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, 12 Apr. 1955.
- D. Bodian, The Dynamics of Virus and Rickettsial Infections, (Blakiston, New York, 1954).
- H. A. Howe, D. Bodian, I. M. Morgan, Am. J. Hyg. 51, 85, (1950).
- 27. H. A. Howe, Am. J. Hyg. 60, 371 (1954).

Also see : Adair WC, Citation Indexes for Scientific Literature, American Documentation 6:31-32, 1955

http://garfield.library.upenn.edu/papers/adaircitation indexes for scientific literature 1955.html

Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation

case. Classified indexes are also dependent upon a subject analysis of individual articles and, at best, offer us better consistency of indexing rather than greater specificity or multiplicity in the subject approach. Similarly, terminology is important, but even an ideal standardization of terminology and nomenclature will not solve the problem of subject

Edwards & Roy, 2017, perverse incentives

"Over the last 50 years, we argue that <u>incentives for</u> <u>academic scientists have become increasingly perverse</u> <u>in terms of competition for research funding</u>, development of quantitative metrics to measure performance, and a changing business model for higher education itself"

Metrics and private information control



SPARC Landscape analysis 2019

- Academic publishing is undergoing a major transition as some of its leaders are moving from a content-provision to a <u>data</u> <u>analytics business</u>. [...]
- Through the seamless provision of these services, <u>these</u>
 <u>companies can invisibly and strategically influence</u>, <u>and</u>

 <u>perhaps exert control</u>, <u>over key university decisions</u> ranging from student assessment to research integrity to financial planning

Copyright law

From work of authorship to data, e.g.:

- EU Database sui generis right
- US and EU legal protection of Technological Protection Measures (TPMs)

Reichman, Okediji, 2012

A fundamental change of attitudes would be necessary. A top priority for policymakers should be to avoid generating legally established fiefdoms, in which a few private rights holders can combine the bulk of all scientific data and literature into monopolized repositories where access and use are restricted and controlled from the top down, and in which the commodified inputs of publicly funded science are distributed on a proprietary basis. Failure to achieve such a shift in priorities places digital and computational science in developed countries at risk of becoming progressively entangled in "copyright thickets" precisely at a time when these countries face stiff chal-

3

Open Science as public and democratic science

Openness





E.g. open science and health care





Larivière, Shu, Sugimoto 2020



Si ouvrir la recherche sur les coronavirus accélère la production de connaissances dans ces domaines, pourquoi — autres que pour des raisons mercantiles — ne pas ouvrir les résultats de recherche sur tous les problèmes de santé publique?



Open Access for profit (and personal data processing)

Elsevier Acquires SSRN

By ROGER C. SCHONFELD | MAY 17, 2016 6 COMMENTS





Q SEARCH \supseteq CART \equiv MENU

Home > About > Press releases > Corporate - Pr... > Elsevier acquir...

Elsevier acquires bepress, a leading service provider used by academic institutions to showcase their research

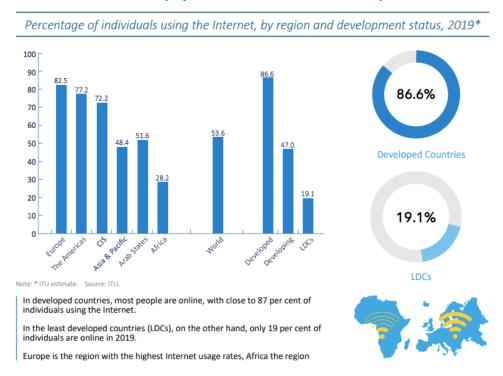
Bepress to benefit from Elsevier's technology and analytics to expand offerings to more institutions, while helping Elsevier drive further adoption of its research data management

snowcase their research

Bepress to benefit from Elsevier's technology and analytics to expand offerings to more institutions, while helping Elsevier drive further adoption of its research data management

Digital divide (source: Measuring digital development Facts and figures, ITU publications, 2019)

Most of the offline population lives in least developed countries



Data and computational power

- Who is able to access open data?
- Who is able to process open data?

Policy and ethical perspectives

- Policy: connecting IP law and evaluation of science with democratic goals and the right to/of science
- Reforming IP and copyright law; rethinking science evaluation system
- Ethical: the role of scientist

Values and principles

Open Science may help hindering the centralization of scientific power only if it becomes aware of the fact that, in the digital age, it has become the heir of all the values and principles that public science has traditionally fostered in the analogic age

Aaron Swartz "Legacy" 2006



Legacy, 2006

«So what jobs do leave a real legacy? [...]

But one good source of them is trying to do things that change the system instead of following it. For example, the university system encourages people to become professors who do research in certain areas (and thus many people do this); it discourages people from trying to change the nature of the university itself.

Naturally, doing things like changing the university are much harder than simply becoming yet another professor. But for those who genuinely care about their legacies, it doesn't seem like there's much choice».

References

- Caso R., The Darkest Hour: Private Information Control and the End of Democratic Science, May 1, 2018, 10.5281/zenodo.3640061
- Edwards M.A., Roy S., Academic Research in the 21st Century: Maintaining Scientific Integrity in a Climate of Perverse Incentives and Hypercompetition, in Environmental Engineering Science, Volume 34, Number 1, 2017, DOI: 10.1089/ees.2016.0223, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5206685/
- Larivière V., Shu F. Sugimoto C.R., Coronavirus et édition savante : une question de transmission, in Acfas Magazine, 13 février 2020, https://www.acfas.ca/publications/magazine/2020/02/coronavirus-edition-savante-question-transmission
- Merton R.K., Science and Social Order, in Philosophy of Science, 5, 1938, 321
- Merton R.K., Science and Technology in a Democratic Order, in Journal of Legal and Political Sociology, 1, 1942, 115
- Merton R.K., The Matthew Effect in Science, II: Cumulative Advantage and the Symbolism of Intellectual Property, in Isis, vol. 79, no. 4, Dec., 1988, 606
- Pievatolo M.C., Open science: human emancipation or bureaucratic serfdom?, December 12, 2019, 10,5281/zenodo,3572759
- Reichman J.H., Okediji R., When Copyright Law and Science Collide: Empowering Digitally Integrated Research Methods on a Global Scale, in Minnesota Law Review, Vol. 96, No. 4; Minnesota Legal Studies Research Paper 12-54, SSRN: http://ssrn.com/ab-stract=2149218
- Shaver L., The Right to Science, Wisconsin Law Review 2010, no. 1 121-184
- Shaver L., The Right to Science: Ensuring that Everyone Benefits from Scientific and Technological Progress, European Journal of Human Rights, 2015/4, 411-430
- Shaver L., Sganga C., The Right to Take Part in Cultural Life: On Copyright and Human Rights, Wisconsin International Law Journal 27 (2010): 637-662
- SPARC, Landscape analysis. The Changing Academic Publishing Industry Implications for Academic Institutions, March 28, 2019, https://sparcopen.org/our-work/landscape-analysis/

Roberto Caso

E-mail:

roberto.caso@unitn.it

Web:

http://www5.unitn.it/People/it/Web/Persona/PER0000633#INFO

https://aisa.sp.unipi.it/chi-siamo/

https://www.robertocaso.it/

Copyright

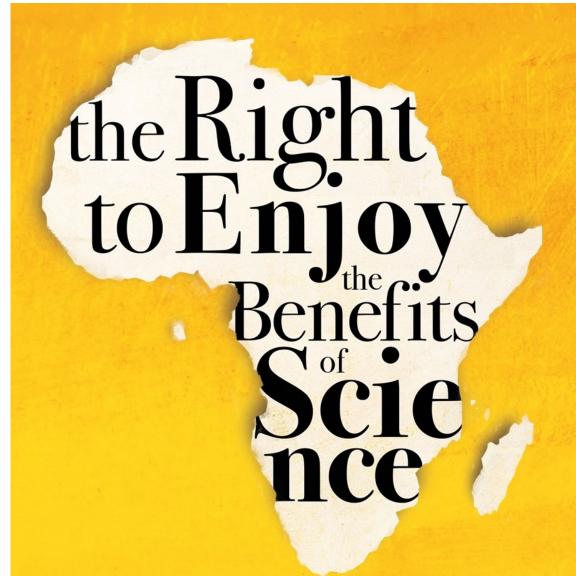
Copyright by Roberto Caso



Creative Commons License

Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0)

https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/



WORLD CONGRESS FOR FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

6TH MEETING ADDIS ABABA 25-26 02 2020

Thank you!

Roberto Caso

roberto.caso@unitn.it