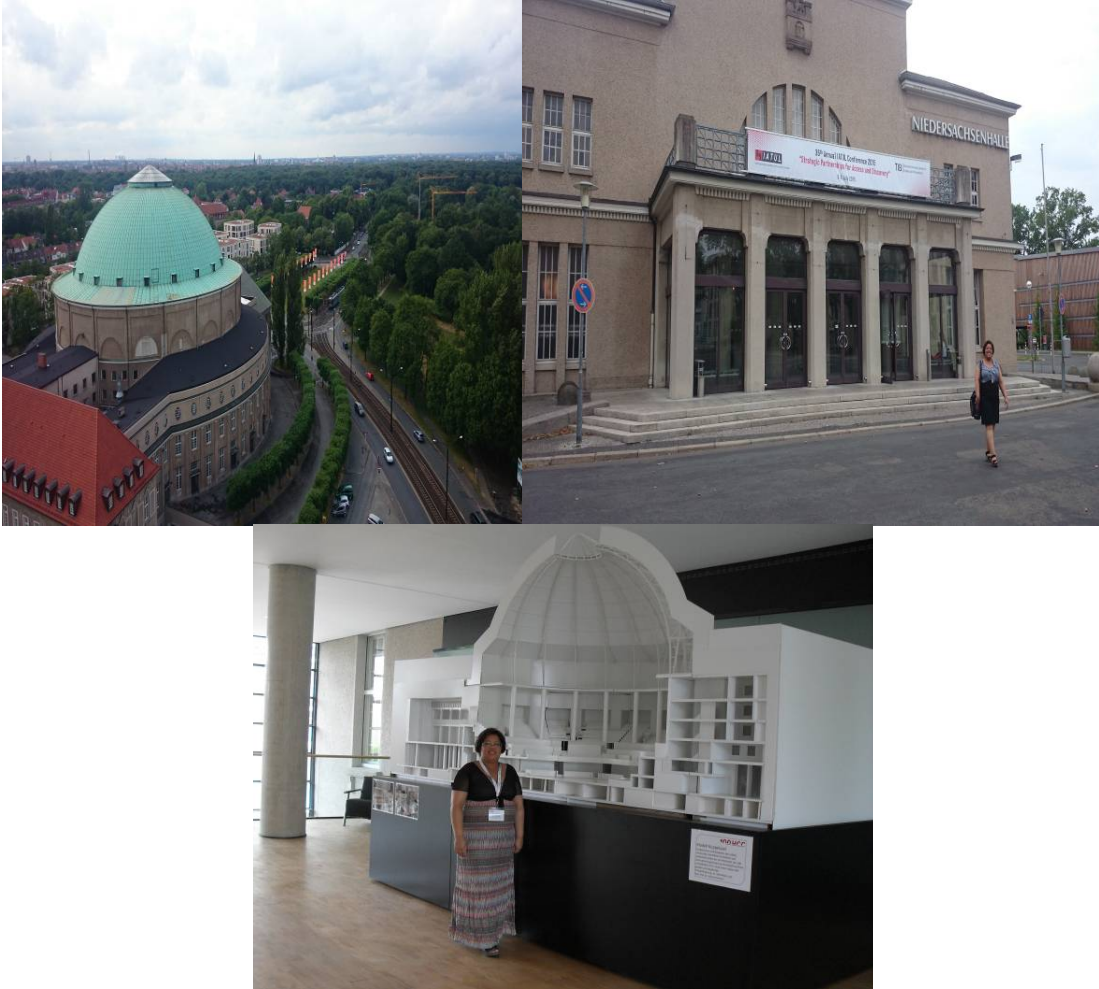


36th Annual IATUL Conference Report – Lynn Kleinveldt



36th Annual IATUL Conference Report 2015
“Strategic Partnerships for Access and Discovery”
5-9 July 2015
Hannover, Germany
Trip Report



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What is this conference?

IATUL, founded in 1955, is an International Association of Technological University Libraries, which creates the platform for knowledge and expertise to be exchanged among technological libraries around the world. At the IATUL conference in 2014, a decision was taken to open the forum to all libraries to widen networks and collaboration. “The main objective of IATUL is to provide a forum where library directors and senior managers can meet to exchange views on matters of current significance and to provide an opportunity for them to develop a collaborative approach to solving problems. IATUL also welcomes organizations who supply services to university libraries into membership, if they wish to be identified with the association’s activities” (About IATUL, 2015: iatulconference2015.org).

Why this conference?

The IATUL conference focuses on university of technology libraries at a management level, and is directly related to my work as a faculty librarian at a University of Technology library as discussions around the challenges that academic libraries face and the way forward was the highlight of the conference. The theme of the conference, “Strategic Partnerships for Access and Discovery”, gave me an opportunity to present an extract of my current PhD research by means of a poster at the conference since my focus is on the role of science and technology research and its contribution to the society through building networks and partnerships to enhance the sharing of resources in higher education.



What did I learn?

To answer this question, I will provide a brief set of details for each of the sessions that I attended during the conference. In addition, I will share the conference proceedings on The University of Bologna STS/PhD Google group.

My expectations before attending this conference were:

- To learn new discovery tools for supporting research
- To gain latest information relating to my PhD research, in particular, digital libraries
- To build new networks for future collaboration.

My participation met all the preceding goals in addition to providing the opportunity to discuss Digital Library practices and faculty-librarian collaboration with many university library colleagues from different parts of the world.

Detailed Session Information:

Monday, 6 July 2015, 09:00-09:30 Opening Session

Seminar Title: Welcoming remarks by TIB Library Director

Seminar Instructor: Uwe Rosemann

Seminar Summary:

A brief overview of the TIB Library was presented by the Library Director. TIB is both a university library and a National Library of Science and Technology. This library is involved in many projects, which includes digitization, data publications and is the data site. Collaborative initiatives include German libraries, Library Science 2.0 Association, and partnerships on a national level.

Seminar Title: Welcoming remarks by IATUL President

Seminar Instructor: Reiner Kallenborn

Seminar Summary:

The IATUL president gave a brief overview of the forum and highlighted that IATUL is 60 years old this year. The conference is the footprint of professional librarians. Optimizing access is crucial for society as a whole. This international platform gives the opportunity to network with university libraries worldwide.

09:30-10:15

Keynote 1: Innovative usage of unstructured information sources: from text- and data-mining to model driven decision support

Seminar Instructor: Martin Hofmann-Apitius

Seminar Summary:

Presented on how eScience and cloud computing plays a major role in the information world. The integration of biology in disease modeling was described by using an example of a cancer patient, and how retrieval of information in the most efficient way within two weeks can save a patient's life by using tools – text mining- Pro Miner(pre-processing) and Scaiview (Semantic searching). These tools link text and terms to a database - normalization. UIMA is open source software used to for the identification of relationships in text. OpenBEL is used to capture knowledge on causes and effects, and can be illustrated through graphs. Belief workflow: text-BEL- complex process with 70% and 90% recall and precision.

Conclusion: What text mining can deliver – relation extraction for example from BioNLP, shared task. However a human curator is still needed – semi automatic extraction. Text mining and decision support – is claimed that this automation allows more than 100 publications to be scanned through or read, which a human could not read within two weeks. This is an approach to save lives through text mining. The issue of copyright needs to be discussed further.

My major takeaways:

- Can use unstructured text as input for data mining
- Provides tools can extract useful facts for diverse research situation (in this case Cancer modeling to identify possible therapeutic strategies and compounds, for example)
- Can use semi-automation for extraction to generate a knowledge base

Action Items(s):

- This could be a way of working with huge datasets.

- Implementation of text mining tools can assist with content analysis of qualitative data for researchers

10:15-11:00

Keynote 2: From open access to open science: a vision

Seminar Instructor: Jose Cotta



Seminar Summary:

This presentation focused on the movement from open access to open science. The political framing of open science is DSM. The challenges faced with open science are:

- E-infrastructure
- Open access to research results and processes
- Evidence-based policy making / global systems science
- Public engagement, citizen science, crowdsourcing

Look at new ways of peer reviewing scholarly work. Science should be linked to innovation – relationship between ICT and art. Open science is about making sure that science serves innovation and growth. OA to publications in Horizon2020: Mandate

- All publications to be published OA
- Deposited in a repository
- Also to deposit the data to validate the results

Open research data - Pilot (H2020), which thematic area, which kind of data to be covered, data management and promotion are things to be considered.

My major takeaways:

- Have a data management plan for each research project
- Open research data (ORD) – work in progress
- OpenAIRE – fundamental project – key European Commission funded projects

Action Items(s):

- Promote open access publishing through round table discussions and forums

11:30-12:30

Panel discussion: Information resources and societal change

Participants: Martin Hofmann-Apitius, Jose Cotta, Frank Scholze and Elisha Chiware

Seminar Summary:

The discussion started by listing the challenges faced by academic libraries in world where technology is changing so rapidly and how academic libraries constantly need to adapt to the changing demands of their users:

- Information growth and relevance
- Cost of information / falling budgets
- Complexity of information – big data
- The use of Google, lack of critical reading, identifying reliable information on the web
- Infrastructure remains a challenge, how can libraries deal with this?

My major takeaways:

- Science as an enterprise, new data, a new way of communicating
- Partnership between faculty and library is vital – dialogue – impact factor. Library responsible to extract projects from chemistry researchers for example
- Libraries have a role to play in changing the world, one example being data text mining of twitter feeds in Africa regarding disease outbreaks – social media platform
- Resources should be evenly distributed – the future of academic libraries – RDM – collaboration with the university- research strategic plan- crucial for libraries to get involved
- Agree on semantics – controlled vocabulary – metadata – build global resources
- Library play a stronger role by creating data clouds- to manage researchers' data community repository
- Policy-makers need to accompany role model of the library
- Consider where to invest responsibly – to deal with budget issues
- “now you can” paradigm - see global competition- address societal impact

Action Items(s):

- Start building partnerships with faculty through network analysis

13:30-15:00

Session 1B: Managing collections by the University Library. ETH Zurich's Strategy 2015-2020

Presenter: Stefan Wiederkehr

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted the strategy for handling scientific collections and opening access to information resources through digitization. The function of scientific collections is research, teaching transfer of scientific knowledge and preserving cultural heritage. The priorities of the strategy 2015-2020 are focusing on research infrastructure. ETH Zurich's collection thus has a role to play as reference collections for current research and teaching.

My major takeaways:

- High-end digitization, state of the art metadata, innovative platforms
- Global trends – convergence of libraries, archives and museum collections in the digital age

- Leading role of ETH-Bibliothek is making accessible and mediating the collections owned by ETH Zurich.
- Digital strategy – select what to digitize – prioritizing
- Marketing digital collection – integrated into other library services. Can retrieve usage statistic of digital collections
- Accessible in the future? – want to put everything online.

Action Items(s):

- Collaborate with faculty with regards to digitizing collections

Session 1B: Broader and deeper: designing a digital newspaper system

Presenter: Inci Onal

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted the importance of a digital newspaper system at the Hacettepe University in Ankara, Turkey. Today, newspaper collections are faced with a change in the digital libraries. The library's newspaper collection dates back to 1828 – Ottoman newspaper. Technology creates new perceptions of how the community works and what are possible access policies. It is important to take into consideration cooperation and collaboration through good practice, user needs, improve access, co-ordinate collections, policies and educate librarians. Newspapers and government publications are what are accessed the most by Turkish researchers. Turkey's role in the EU newspaper: PULMAN-XT, CALIMERA, EUROPEANA [projects funded by the minister of culture].

My major takeaways:

- Library leaders and organizational members all participate in digital newspaper project
- Contributes to knowledge and expertise in the development of digital information

Action Items(s):

- Collaborate with faculty with regards to digitizing collections

Session 1B: Is it too late to ensure continuity of access to the scholarly record?

Presenter: Peter Burnhill / Lisa Otty

Seminar Summary:

The presentation focused on scholarly records (publications) at the University of Edinburgh in the UK. Their shared task is to ensure researchers have access to research publications. The threat in continuity of the scholarly record is that print collections sitting on library shelves have now moved out of the library, online and owned by vendors, stored in databases. Dealing with this is the emergence of keepers of digital content – example: Hathi Trust and thekeepers.org (Global monitor). Priority has been placed on archiving digital content and e-serials. Libraries need to work together on this.

My major takeaways:

- Accept responsibility for stewardship of collections
- Use the keepers registry
- CLOCKSS and Portico
- Contribute to collection development expertise as the invisible infrastructure

Action Items(s):

- Collaborate with faculty with regards researcher profiles

15:30-17:00

Session 2A: Shadow of the leader: how library leaders undermine or bolster change efforts

Presenter: Petra Duren

Seminar Summary:

The presentation focused on change management and leadership. Perpetual change, deliberate large-scale changes results in only 19% of major change projects being evaluated as successful. Research was conducted in the US and Germany, investigating the main successes and failures of leaders.

Findings in the US:

- Participation / preparation , communication, expectations/ goals/ objectives, employee relations, trust and accountability were aspects highlighted by respondents

Findings in Germany:

- Communication, project management, participants, goals, serious handling of team members were highlighted a very important by respondents
- Poor communication, poor project management, no participation, negative attitudes, no serious handling of team members' worries and anxieties to change were highlighted by respondents

My major takeaways:

- Communication is crucial when introducing change
- Having a Project management committee is important
- Participation by those impacted by the change is crucial
- Conduct qualitative interviews with members of staff

Action Items(s):

- Open communication channels – create an environment to share knowledge and ideas

Session 2A: Validating library strategies by assuming the user perspective

Presenter: Simone Fuhles-Ubach

Seminar Summary:

The New Zealand strategy, for business administration was adopted by the Cologne University of Applied Sciences Library in Germany. Strategies in libraries include:

- Forward-looking, long-term, includes plans and actions, ensure success
- Highly individual system performance, which depends on the overall framework
- An action plan and rationale

Why?: compete for resources, money, and stakeholder awareness, justify your performance, positioning in the host organization, within the library environment – cooperation, communication and marketing.

Perspective: macro - technology, politics, budget, demographic change, reading habits. Micro – target group, e-science, supplier/ editors, RFID, competitors.

My major takeaways:

- Open strategies – PRUB model
- The NMC Horizon report 2014 – key trends in technology
- Describe what the end user want to do – research data should be readily available to researchers
- Validate strategies: 2 ways – start with the benefits to guide the strategy – ask the users. Then start with the project – integrate your library strategy

Action Items(s):

Open communication channels – create an environment to share knowledge and expertise

Session 2D: The Gottingen eResearch alliance: research library and computing center, together, to support enhanced digital processes for interdisciplinary research

Presenter: Jens Dierkes

Seminar Summary:

The presentation focused on the scientific lifecycle and digital transformation. The eResearch components are cooperation, distributed resources, share & reuse and infrastructure. Digital data is becoming a central asset of today's research. A research data policy is important. eResearch enhances research and develops an optimal knowledge infrastructure on the Georg-August University Gottingen campus. The Gottingen eResearch Alliance – a pilot project, funding 5 positions for 4 years (2014-18), run by GWDG and SUB, interdisciplinary background and central point of contact.

My major takeaways:

- 4 pillars – consulting, services, connecting and training
- Integrate into the curriculum – next generation researchers for eResearch

Tuesday, 7 July 2015, 09:00-09:30

Keynote 3: Open? Make it easy and fair!

Seminar Instructor: Wilma van Wezenbeck

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted Open Access initiative at the TU Delft Library in the Netherlands. Why? - easy access to research findings. Science grows when read and used. Science is for all. Open Science – open research publications.

How? – Publication support. @tudelft, TU Delft repository, data repository. Most research is publicly funded and therefore all publications should be open access.

Now – can make open access happen if we do it together. We know what we are talking about and have been negotiating for years. Joining forces makes librarians knowledgeable.

My major takeaways:

FAIR: flexible, assertive, innovative, and realistic

Action Items(s): Read the following:

“The Oligopoly of academic publishers in the digital era”

“The power of Open Access”

“Disrupting the subscription journals’ business model for the need...”

09:30-10:00

Keynote 4: University libraries – between service providers and research institutions

Seminar Instructor: Wolf-Tilo Balke

Seminar Summary:

The presentation focused on semantics of data and metadata indexing at the L3S Research Centre in Germany. “Getting information off the Internet is like taking a drink from a fire hydrant”.

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Semantic indexing – heterogeneous formats – classic publications, primary research data, simulations and models, audiovisual content. Problems – automatic indexing.

Searching – scientific community cultures, for example Chemistry, CAS, manual indexing (a division of the American Chemical Society). There is the question of creating interfaces for each discipline, meeting interdisciplinary needs.

My major takeaways:

- Cooperation needed between information management science and computer science domain
- Where to extract suitable metadata for indexing? – corpus-centric
- Exploit social annotations
- Quality of metadata vs quality of content
- Altmetrics / bibliometrics / scientometrics – h-index, centrality etc
- What impact does Web 2.0 have on science?
- Library information services need more semantics and active research collaboration. Adapt to the needs of the domain and user community
- Deep investigations of metadata extraction are vital.

10:00-10:30

My Poster presentation: Collaboration and Social Networks between Chemistry Researchers: what does this mean for Academic Libraries?

Presenters: Lynn Kleinveldt and Dean Booyen

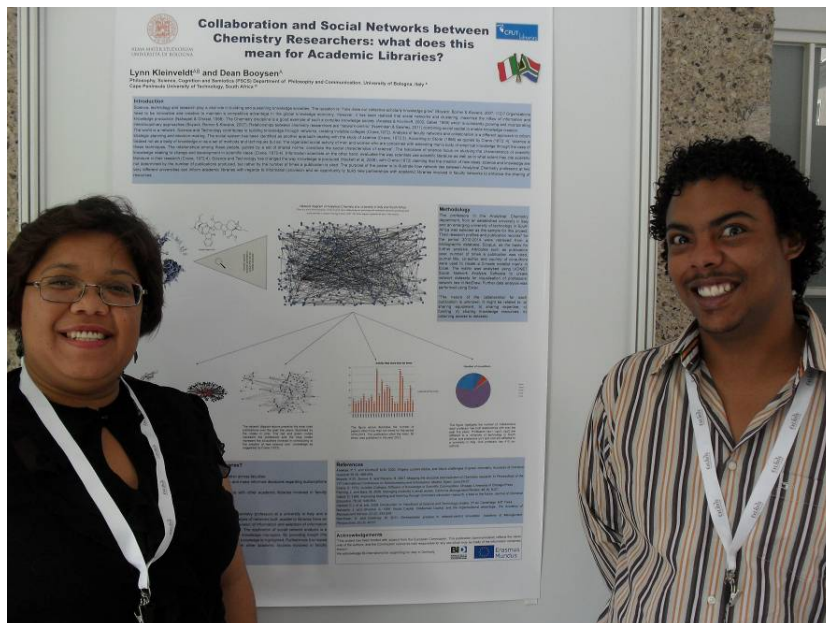


Seminar Summary:

The purpose of the poster is to illustrate the network ties of analytical chemistry professors at 2 very different universities, and how the analysis can inform academic libraries to build new networks and partnerships to support the university's advancement in research. Network analysis of faculty is a different approach for academic libraries to plan strategically and make informed decisions regarding the provision of electronic resources, ensuring these publications in particular are accessible via the Library Website. It is also an opportunity to build new

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partnerships with academic libraries in the faculty networks, to enhance the sharing of resources. See electronic copy of the poster attached.



11:00-12:30

Session 3B: University library – support to university scientific journals

Presenter: Lenka Nemeckova

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted how researchers are being supported by the Czech Technical University, Central Library in Prague, promoting Open Access through OJS, DOI, CrossCheck, CC, DOAJ and OA standards. The Proceeding Series was founded in 2014 and assigns ISSN and ISBN to support high-quality conference proceedings throughout CTU disciplines. It functions as a means to fill the desperate gap.

Open Journal Software – the library assist researchers to index their publications in Web of Science / Scopus / Proceedings Series. The library also assists faculty in publishing their own journals such as Geoinformatics FCE CTU (published by the faculty of Civil Engineering) and Civil Engineering Journal (published according to the International Publication Standards).

My major takeaways:

- Benefit of library editorial office – guidance and technical support
- Great feedback from researchers
- Help the library get insight into publication standards by faculty

Action Items(s):

- Explore Open Journal Software to promote open access publishing to faculty.

Session 3A: We all do better when we work together – the international EconBiz Partner Network: improving research, access to subject information and international cooperation in economics and business studies

Presenter: Tamara Pianos

Seminar Summary:

The presentation showcased the portal EconBiz at the German National Library of Economics in Kiel, Germany. The aim of the portal is to create greater visibility of content and German research in partner countries. The EconBiz network targets the university community and the library by communicating with partners through the Calendar of events, Annual student competitions, mail, wiki, webinars, partner meetings and via Facebook. The aim of the annual student competition is to improve students' Information Literacy skills. The library also receives feedback about the portal from the university community. The following were some of the challenges faced by the library regarding the portal:

- Access is a huge issue. A separate portal for international partners was confusing – just contained open access content.
- Student competition was challenge due to the language barrier

My major takeaways:

- New partners are a good door-opener. One highly motivated person per institution is very helpful
- Benefits: promotion of services, get feedback on EEXCESS, easily find partners for potential joint networks via the portal
- Future plans: find libraries, business and school partnerships. Intensifying the network and cooperation is beneficial.

Action Items(s):

- Explore the portal as a different to engage with university community and research

Session 3A: 3 Cs to Learning: The Thammasat University Libraries experience

Presenter: Srichan Chancheewa

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted the library repository, MYCAT. The 3Cs of learning are connectivity (multidiscipline, students must connect with other students), collaboration, and correctness (MyCAT – checking student thesis duplicates. There is also a plagiarism detection system, COPYCAT, is built into the procedure for thesis submission).

My major takeaways:

- Library repository offers MOOCs on Information Literacy
- User role and task management – students upload their thesis into MYCAT, then COPYCAT checks against plagiarism, then the thesis is automatically uploaded into the repository, digital archive and request DOI.

Action Items(s):

- A good system to explore to streamline thesis submission procedure at the university.

15:30-17:00

Session 4C: Changing spaces: creating the next generation of work environments for library staff

Presenter: Sharon L. Bostick / Brian Irwin

Seminar Summary:

The presentation focused on changing spaces for library staff at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago / Sasaki Associates, Watertown, USA. The two critical aspects of changing an environment are staffing and organizational structure, and flexible and innovative. The ideal scenario for staff spaces include adaptability and should support the job. It should be pleasant, collaboration spaces and make available space away from the desk for admin work. However, in reality we are located in older, rigid staff spaces. Observations of library staff spaces show the evolution of the library from storage and study space to a learning space. As the library becomes more fluid and dynamic, what does this mean for staff spaces? What does your main desk say about your library? It is vital to reconsider staff spaces, which should make provision for more self-service and open space, ensuring that consultant space is close.

My major takeaways:

- Distributed office model
- There is not a one-size-fits-all solution
- Create a master plan and an implementation strategy
- Think about the mission of your library instead of personalities of staff
- Learn some lessons from the corporate world.

Session 4C: Impact²: Through power of collaboration. How we increased our impact by helping researchers to increase theirs

Presenter: Hester Mountifield

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted how the library got involved in increasing research quality and performance at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, which is a strong research led university. Emphasis have been placed on academic ranking of world universities and performance-based research funding (PBRF), which means that each researcher is required to submit a portfolio of evidence for review and assessment of research performance. The library purchased 'Symplectic' elements in 2010, which provides academics and PhD students with a platform to host their research profile.

Altmetrics – Digital Science, system integration, data integration, collaboration and partnerships.

Biblioinformatics service – multi faceted impact reporting system

Consultations and research impact reports are provided for individuals by the library.

My major takeaways:

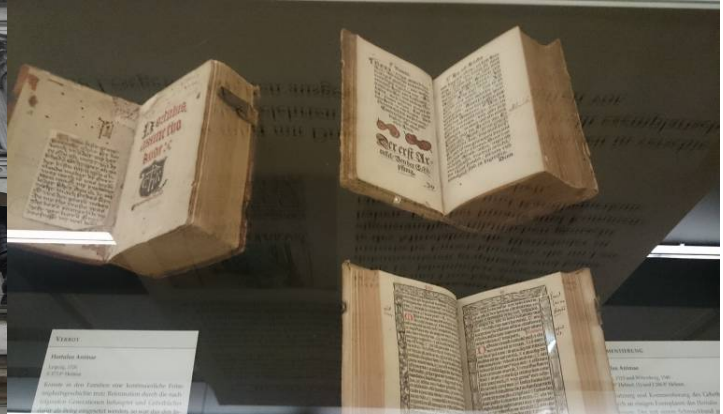
- Use Scival Elsevier for comparing publications per university
- Working groups – increase outreach, increase impact, citation working group
- Invite faculty to come with their publications to the computer lab and library staff assisted them to upload publications to their research profile
- Exponential impact for the library, researchers and the university
- Busy with a review model for research

Action Items(s):

Use Scival Elsevier in my PhD research to study researchers' profile.

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Wednesday, 8 July 2015: Study Tour Day



Thursday, 9 July 2015, 09:00-11:00

Presentation 1: Easy access to open access: integration of open access publications into the EZB Linking Service

Seminar Instructor: Evelinde Hutzler / Silke Weisheit

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted the EZB linking service at the University of Regensburg, Germany, which is a link resolver that checks the availability of full text in electronic journals. There are 600 participating libraries which includes 125 international institutions and 80800 journals. It incorporates 40 third-party systems such as library portals, virtual libraries, databases and the Internet. A user can see what the status of a record is by the traffic lights: Green represents free access, Yellow: host university license, and Red: subscribed by another library – no access. Usage statistics of EZB revealed 7 million open access (green), 4 million being university license (yellow), and 10 million being no access (red) – this remains a challenge

My major takeaways:

- Integration of open access publications into EZB
- Want to deal with issues of access by linking to institutional repositories
- BASE: linking with publishers is also vital for easy access. Higher range of parallel publications due to OA added

Presentation 2: How to discover reusable technology pictures (title change: Automatic harvesting)

Seminar Instructor: Lambert Heller

Seminar Summary:

The presentation focused on picture/image reuse at the TIB in Hannover, Germany. Images which has its own DOI are key for quick understanding of research and its results, and is highly reusable in education and other research. How do you find reusable picture by topic? – Google Images can be restricted to material licensed for reuse, but has low precision. Some disciplines are highly centered on digital images. How can we make a change, a huge difference quickly? Content mining for pictures? How and where? – Large-scale thesaurus based content mining on technology and engineering titles. Where to store the pictures and metadata? – Wikipedia.

- Wikidata: collaborative data
- Wikimedia Commons: already the largest open picture archive
- Wikiproject Open Access: already many science applications
- Wikipedia Zero: free mobile WP access in developing countries: Google knowledge graph – draws from Wikipedia and wikidata
- Want to build into Wikisource images [OpenCU]

My major takeaways:

- Content mining is vital
- Eager to share everything, including code and data
- Encourage reuse of the picture index
- Cooperation and endorsements from Wikimedia and CrossRef.

Presentation 3: Semantic video retrieval of the TIB/AV-Portal

Seminar Instructor: Sven Strobel

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted the AV-Portal at TIB, which is a free web-based portal for scientific videos from the realms of Science and Technology. The target audience are teacher students and the core subjects are Chemistry, Maths and Physics. There altogether 2900 videos in the portal.

Name-entity recognition: linking automatically extracted textual metadata with terms of a knowledge base. Textual metadata – speech transcript. The benefits are that users can move easily to the section of the video they are interested in without having to watch the whole video. Metadata and retrieval – taxonomic schema.

The semantic search is based on the TIB/AV-Portal knowledge base which include subject headings and thesaurus.

My major takeaways:

- Textual Query allows a user to enter a search term and all synonyms in English/German translation is automatically included in the search, resulting in more relevant results retrieved.
- Results retrieved contain the facet, highlights the segment in the video according to facet searched eg: search for publisher or subject.

Presentation 4: Video abstracts: a new way of scientific communication

Seminar Instructor: Paloma Marin Arraiza

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted the importance of video abstracts for scientific research. Science is knowledge elaborated with the scientific method. Objectivity, intelligibility and dialect are the 3 principles of scientific method. Science is based on complex ideas, complex and expensive experiments. Scientists aim to communicate through publications. An example of a video abstract: “Social Jetlag...” is available on YouTube. The “New Journal of Physics” and “JLSC Librarianship and scholarly communication” integrates video abstracts into journal articles. Collaboration between scientists, publishers and libraries are crucial.

Challenges include file size, new workflows, rights permission, how to measure impact, library – reinvent ourselves, attract new users, support new media. For the scientist – relevance of video abstract for the scientific career, video sharing platforms. ACRL – guidelines are available for libraries to deal with media. TIB/AV-Portal – The library provide support by taking care of videos. Videos can be accessed more widely through social media and they have persistent identifiers – DOIs can be tracked.

My major takeaways:

- “video or vanish” instead of “publish or perish”
- Know the potential of videos. Know the potential alternative of metrics
- Initiate a multimodel project, links between sources
- Collaboration between library and publishers – eg; Vectors Journal

11:30-13:30

Presentation 5: Complementing a research library's knowledge management using VIVO

Seminar Instructor: Ina Blumel

Seminar Summary:

The presentation showcased a model, VIVO, for linkable research information with LOD ontologies. Open source software is supported by Duraspace (a consortium). The main aim of TIB VIVO is providing structured, well-connected, non-redundant research information in one place. The project involved Information Management students over a period of 13 weeks which entailed connecting an author with a publication through VIVO authorship and adding LOD ontologies such as BIBO. It facilitates reporting processes – getting out statistics for evaluation and funding (research management). Introducing an institutional research information system common is important as research management is the driving force. The RI paradigm is more open – discovery world, to establish networks, success of Facebooks for scientists” (eg ResearchGate).

My major takeaways:

- Don't exchange reports but the data!
- Link institutional research info system for open access and reuse of research
- Research info and networking systems – upcoming default activities for modern research libraries
- New impact measures and visualizations
- Information discovery in a linked open data world
- Community building, policy and standards building

Presentation 6: It all started with blogs: developing new roles for librarians in collaborating with faculty on teaching, learning and research

Seminar Instructor: Chia Yew Boon

Seminar Summary:

Presentation highlighted how the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore use blogs as a service. The NTU Library led a cross-departmental team which includes colleagues from the IT centre services and centre of excellence in learning and teaching to establish a campus-wide blog development service. All librarians are involved in blogs. The library moved from a blog service to a university blog provider. Challenges faced included: blogs always evolving, NTU Logo, technical skills and updates, security issues, compliance with social media guidelines. There are 4 blog projects: library, teaching and learning, admin, research. It supports flipped-classroom teaching. Students are to present their research findings by creating blogs which should include text, images, and videos. An example is the CM8001 “Impact of chemistry on society” blog. There are 3 librarians that assume official roles of associate editors.

My major takeaways:

- Blogs as a service is a great calling card
- Build new partnerships, and brings others along with the library.

Presentation 7: Mobile discovery for libraries and museums

Seminar Instructor: Wolfgang Stille

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted a mobile application launched by Darmstadt University in Germany. The aim of the project consortium which included Stadel museum and other partners was to ensure searching and finding resources, but also finding things the user is not aware of – discovery. Requirements for the library and museum: fast and relevant results, and access to museum objects. The experiment with App development: must run on all standard web browsers, support all mobile devices, support touch screens. The TU Find was launched a week before the IATUL conference which includes a touch sensitive faceting with a topic pie. The hierarchical faceting using GND – German common authority file did not work very well.

My major takeaways:

- Evaluation of App: the main result – the topic pie makes users curious, semantic relations between objects. A short demonstration of the APP was presented [#IATUL2015 – twitter].
- Investigating recommended systems.
- The library wants to use the museum APP for the digitized library collection. The APP development is not using open source software – working together with industry.

Presentation 8: 3D Printing and scanning: new ways to engage with students and researchers

Seminar Instructor: Oliver Bridle

Seminar Summary:

The presentation highlighted how the Radcliffe Science Library at the University of Oxford in the UK used a proactive strategy to bring innovation to the library services by lending e-readers and iPads, and providing 3D printing service. 3D printers can print with a variety of materials such as plastic and chocolate. It can produce models quickly from computer generated 3D models. It is old but now it is cheap technology.

<https://www.tinkercad.com/> is free to use to design an object. There is also the option to download 3D models from sites for free: www.thingiverse.com. The other option is to scan an object and convert it into a computer model. 3D printing at Oxford:

- Available in the Physics department and labs
- IT department teach CAD course
- Natural History Museum
- 3D printing society at the university

Why a 3D printer at the library?

- Make new technology accessible. Educational role – fits in with the strategic plan, a way of engaging with readers and researchers. It is successful in other libraries. Is cheap, can staff a service. Printers cost 300-1000pounds. The library received a grant to implement the service. It is a service mediated by librarians.
- Procedure: user brings model- model checked- payment made- printed in a week- user collects. Students are charged 2pounds for the first hour, and 1 pound for every additional hour. Librarians received training. The service was launched in December 2014 and marketed via the Libguide. Demos were done.
- Successes: 100 models printed, received positive feedback, wide range of jobs, engaging with users

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- Challenges: failed prints and breakdowns (only 1 printer), lack of redundancy, demand on staff – heavy workload, copyright issues
- Collaboration: MRI scanner toy produced, Bronchi model – collaborated with the chemistry department, Richie group – physical chemistry
- Where next?: added another printer, training more staff – also involved in teaching, working on a summer school.

My major takeaways:

- Adopting a proactive strategy
- Changing library spaces
- Partnering with others to provide new services through the library.

14:30-16:00

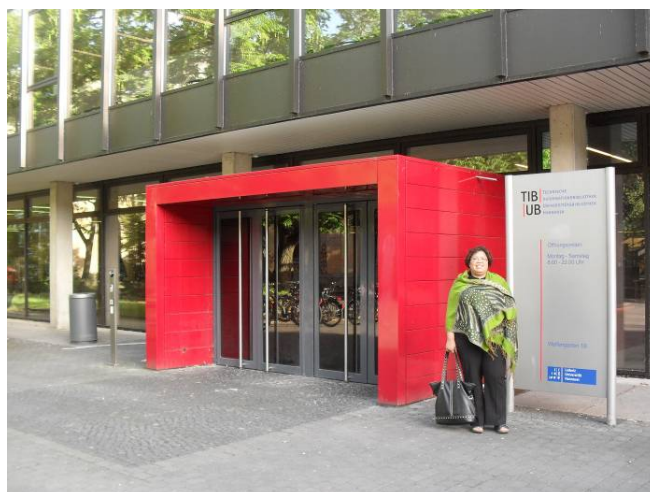
Closing Session

The IATUL Poster winner was Poster number 1.

2016 IATUL conference will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Canada, hosted by Dalhousie University – The oldest university in Canada. The conference theme for next year is: “Library Leadership in a Sea of Change: Bowsprit of Service.”

Conclusion

The conference exceeded my expectations and I have benefited from attending valuable presentations which gave me insight into new developments in Library Science, Science and Technology. In my capacity as a faculty librarian, as well as a current PhD student, I am able to make a contribution to the university library by exploring and implementing innovative best practices learnt at the IATUL conference. I would like to thank BI-International for supporting my stay in Germany.



36th Annual IATUL Conference Report – Lynn Kleinveldt

Miscellaneous Networking Opportunity: Events

Sunday, 5 July 2015

Arrived in Hannover, registered for the conference and attended the IATUL welcome session at 17:00. This session held at the Hannover Congress Centre was a good opportunity to meet new colleagues in the library field and to network. Travelling to the conference venue was convenient via the S11 underground from Kropcke station in the centre.

Monday, 6 July 2015

Attended the barn party at the Hannover Zoo, which started with viewing animals in the zoo and there was time for taking photographs. Networking continued during dinner on the topic of interest, digital libraries, where experiences were exchanged from UK, Switzerland and Germany. There was also an opportunity to build network with the IEEE contact for Italy.

Tuesday, 7 July 2015

Dinner was held at the Hugo's restaurant in the Hannover city centre and here conversations continued which included an opportunity to talk to the IATUL president.

Wednesday, 8 July 2015

Had a tour of the oldest library, where the duke catalogued a collection of 15000 books, which were handwritten and included cross references. This handwritten catalogue will be digitized shortly. This library is responsible for digitizing the 17th century collection. The tour of the Volkswagen Autostad was very interesting as we had guided tour through the factory and afterwards we visited the museum.

Thursday, 9 July 2015

The closing dinner was held at the Hannover Congress Centre.

Friday, 10 July 2015

Visited the TIB German National Library of Science and Technology which was very inspiring as we got insight into how the library embraced technology. Of particular interest was the arrangement of current journals, where back issues are displayed neatly on the shelves next to the current issue for easy access. Provision has been made for more workspace for students. The library also offers a coffee area at the entrance of the library.