The dialectic of open

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Quiz 1. Open – a good thing?

An open mind.

Quiz 2: Open – a good thing?

An open wound.

Quiz 3: Open – a good thing?

An open door.

Quiz 4: Open – a good thing?

An open door. The person you want to visit is in their office and available!

Quiz 5: Open – a good thing?

An open door to your home – but you left it closed and locked before you left for Congress.

By now the key point should be obvious: "open" per se is neither good nor bad. Whether a particular instance of "open" is a good thing depends on the context and one's perspective.

Research problem: reification of open access

VISION

unprecedented public good / unite humanity in common quest for knowledge

(BOAI 2002)

DEFINITION

no financial, legal or technical barriers (BOAI 2002) OPEN LICENSING including blanket commercial re-use as essential to definition

Reification: 3 examples



EU funders policy

Recommends use of open licenses CC-BY, CC-0 (public domain), CC-SA

"Does not accommodate non-commercial restrictions" https://www.coalition-s.org/implementation/

Canada – open government license implementation guidelines

"The information provider grants you a worldwide, royalty-free, perpetual, non-exclusive licence to use the information, **including for commercial purposes...**"

https://open.canada.ca/en/open-government-licence-implementation-guidelines

Gates Foundation open access policy

- Publication on open access terms: CC-BY license
- "permit all users of the publication to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format and transform and build upon the material, including for any purpose (including commercial)"
- https://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/General-Information/Open-Access-Policy

Research questions & method

Questions

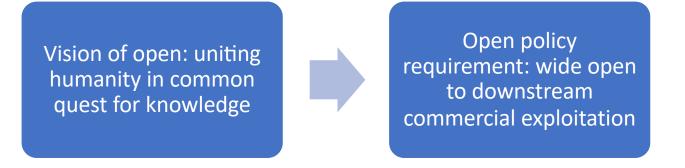
- How might this have happened?
- What are some of the potential social implications? Are they necessarily desirable?
- If not, what can be done?

Method

- Empirical evidence (where available)
- Critical dialectics (Frankfurt School)
 - Form of logic
 - Contradictions
 - Social context as factor
 - Critical: problems & solutions

How might this have happened?

• What happened:

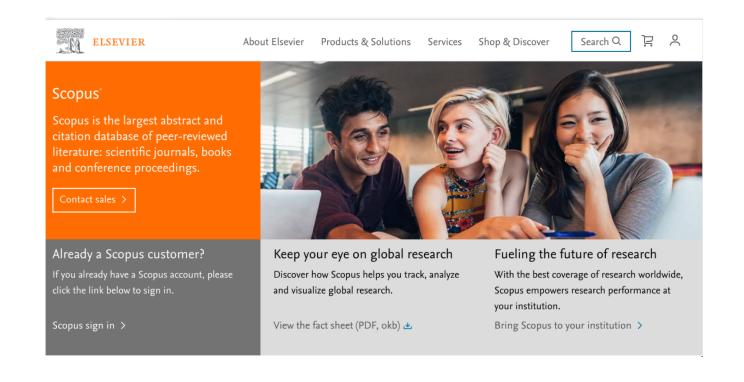


How might this have happened?



Potential social implications: a case study, a scenario, and two perspectives.

Case study CC-BY / CC-0 → for-pay Scopus



Gates Foundation \rightarrow CC-BY \rightarrow Scopus

What happens

- Gates Foundation How we work "To bring about the kinds of changes that will help people live healthier and more productive lives, we seek to understand the world's inequities" https://www.gatesfoundation.org/Ho w-We-Work
- CC-BY policy
- Downstream re-use includes for-pay Scopus
- Rich: pay for Scopus. Poor: do without.

Evaluation

- Profits to Elsevier √
- Added value for the rich √
- Uniting humanity in a common quest for knowledge X
- Development of underdevelopment ("helping" developing world but policy results in further inequity; neocolonialism) √
- Gates Foundation goals?

Open educational resources scenario (or killing the geese that lay the golden eggs)

- 1. Public institutions' resources → CC-BY / CC-0
- 2. Private for-profit institutions: free resources in for-pay packages / no obligation to give back!!
- 3. Private for-profit institutions appear high quality more cost-efficient (minimal investment in pedagogy)
- 4. In neoliberal societies: governments seek to cut funding to public institutions
- 5. Private advantage is short-term; loss of investment in pedagogy results in lower quality education and lack of public competition allows privates to raise prices

Government data – 2 perspectives

Canada – open government license implementation guidelines:

"The information provider grants you a worldwide, royalty-free, perpetual, non-exclusive licence to use the information, including for commercial purposes..."

https://open.canada.ca/en/opengovernment-licenceimplementation-guidelines First Nations Governance Information Center http://fnigc.ca/about-fnigc/vision.html

Vision: "every First Nation will achieve data sovereignty in alignment with its distinct worldview."

OCAP principles: ownership – control – access - preservation

Discussion (observations)

- Empirical approach and social phenomena: alternate universes (for experiments) for wait for catastrophe (e.g. climate change)
- Policy development in capitalist, neoliberal, neocolonial context without critical thought tends to replicate these social trends
- Critical dialectics (logic focusing on contradictions in social context): logical predictions, assess social impacts, and plan more rationally
- Note that critical dialectics fits contemporary Western society; may not be needed in holistic, rational society (Horkheimer, Adorno)

Recommendations

- Practice critical dialectics in policy development
- Teach critical dialectics
- Abandon policy driving ubiquitous open licensing including for commercial purposes
- Start with broad social questions e.g.: equity, decolonization, address climate change
- Develop context-specific and flexible approaches designed to fit both open and social goals (e.g. support First Nations data sovereignty; degrees of "open" a decision for each Nation)

Thank you

Thank you for listening. Here are my coordinates if you would like to discuss further:

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Selected references

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