

Access: personal institutional the digital divide

LIB 1201
March 5, 2013

Personal access to information

- Digital divide
 - New York Times [article](#) from December 2010 & [editorial](#) from December 2011
- Household income & location
- Political: censorship
 - Iran's government [preparing national network not connected to global Internet](#)
 - Egyptian government [cut internet access](#) during 2011 protests
 - [Google](#) censored in China in 2010
- Free public access to information—online, print, non-text media?
 - Libraries are access points; what about filtering?

Institutional access to information

- Schools
 - Print: books, textbooks, etc.
 - Internet: ~~sometimes~~ usually filtered
- Libraries
 - Print onsite (circulation records are confidential, or are they? See USA Patriot Act, library records provision)
 - Internet onsite (usually filtered) & offsite
 - Some public libraries have research collections
- Museums
 - Images, art, artifacts
 - Some have specialized research libraries

The Open Access Movement

Unrestricted access to the results of research published in scholarly journals and the right to use those results to create new knowledge

The Student-run [Right to Research Coalition](#) supports open research resources ([video](#))

- What about textbooks?
- What about scholarly sources to support research projects?

Open Access breaking news: the FASTR

Martin, “The Politics of Research”

- Each group works on one concept:
 - Funding and disciplinary disparities (pp. 129-130)
 - Experts and non-experts; why is expertise privileged? (135-136)
 - What is the community model of research? (136-138)
 - Research and social movements (p.141-142)
- Summarize the concept and report to the class
- From small group discussion, generate one or more questions about this concept and ask your classmates to respond

More on Martin

- How feasible do you think Martin's alternative, “community participation,” is?
 - This article is from 1998 – how do you think the internet advances of the past 11 years have affected this?
- What are Martin’s biases, viewpoints?
- What does it mean when access to information varies by community?
 - What are some implications for individuals?
 - For American society?
 - For the world?

For Thursday, March 7

Metadata: taxonomies, folksonomies and the organization of information

Reading: Badke ch. 4; Dye; Harrod

Blogging: one reading response blog post

Virgilio and Luis are discussion facilitators