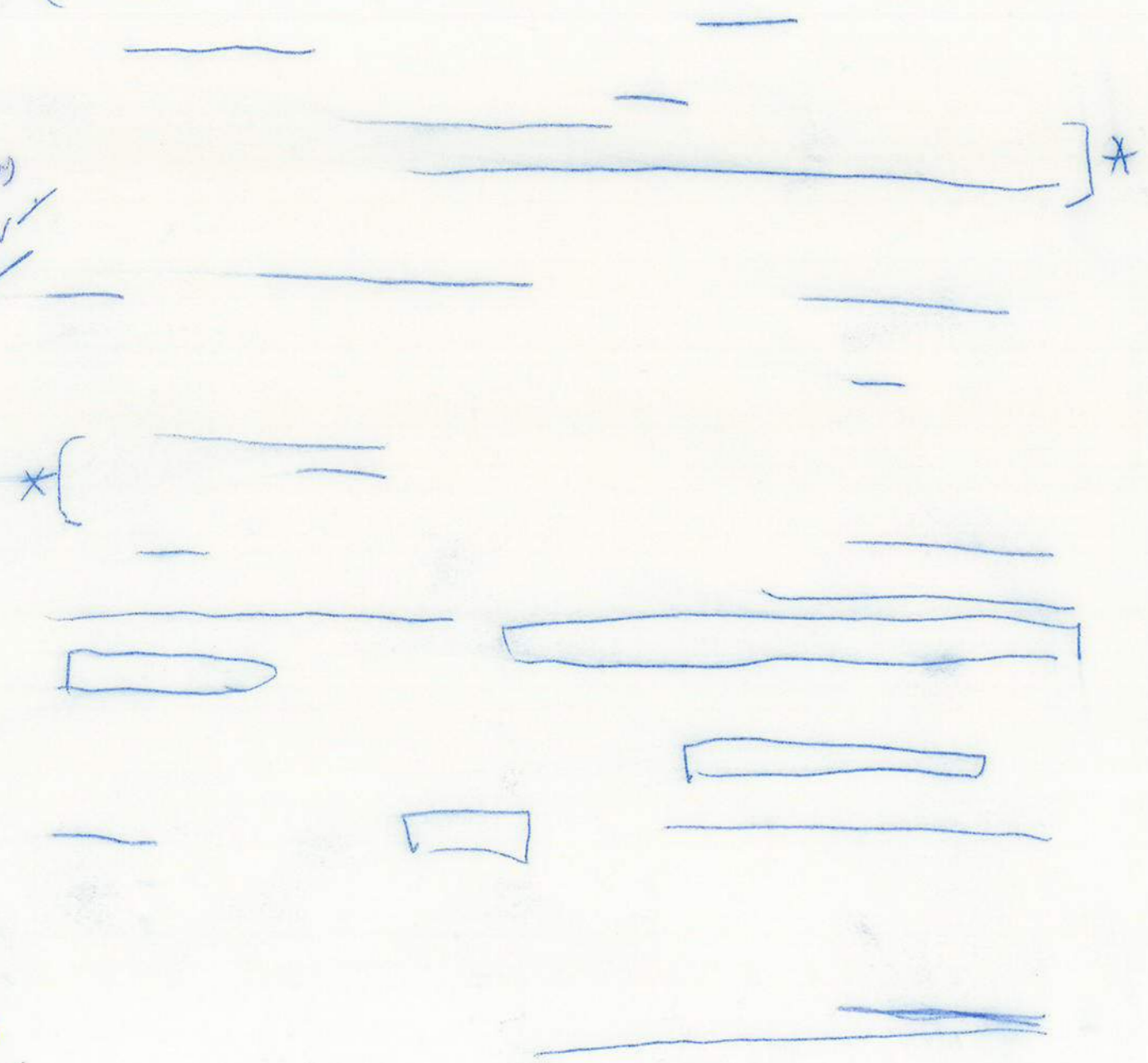


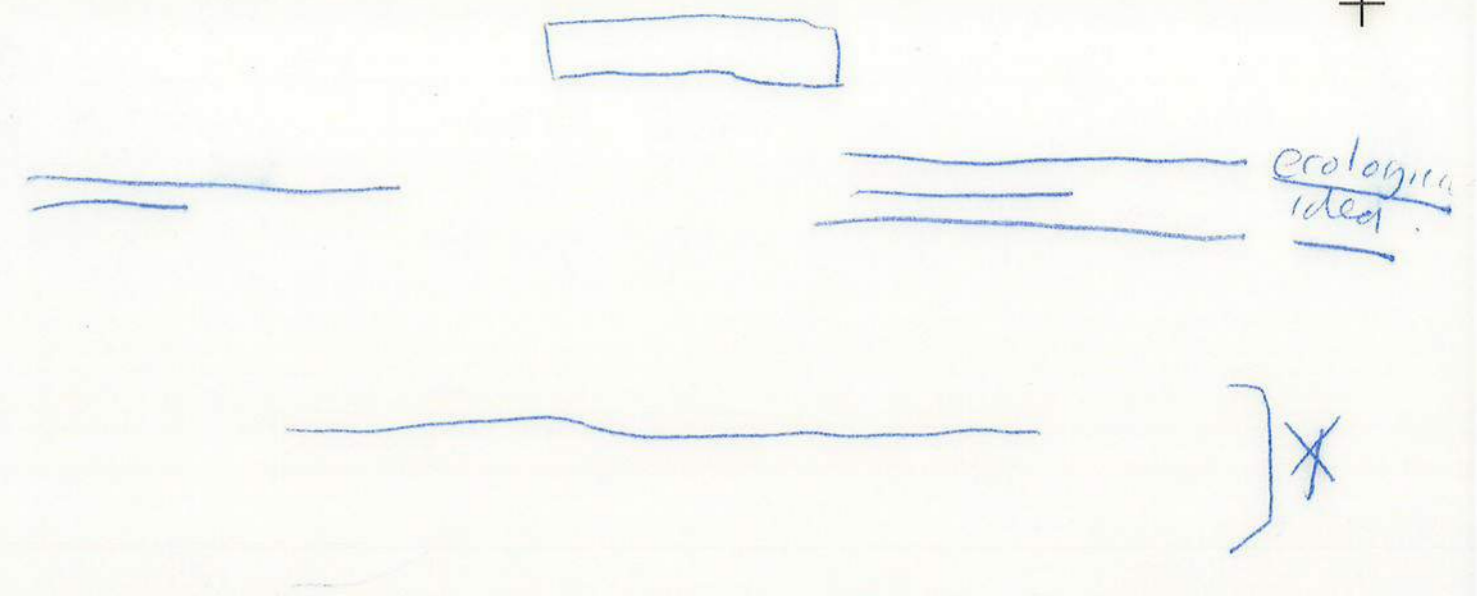
Critical
inclusion

Asymmetry
of
labor



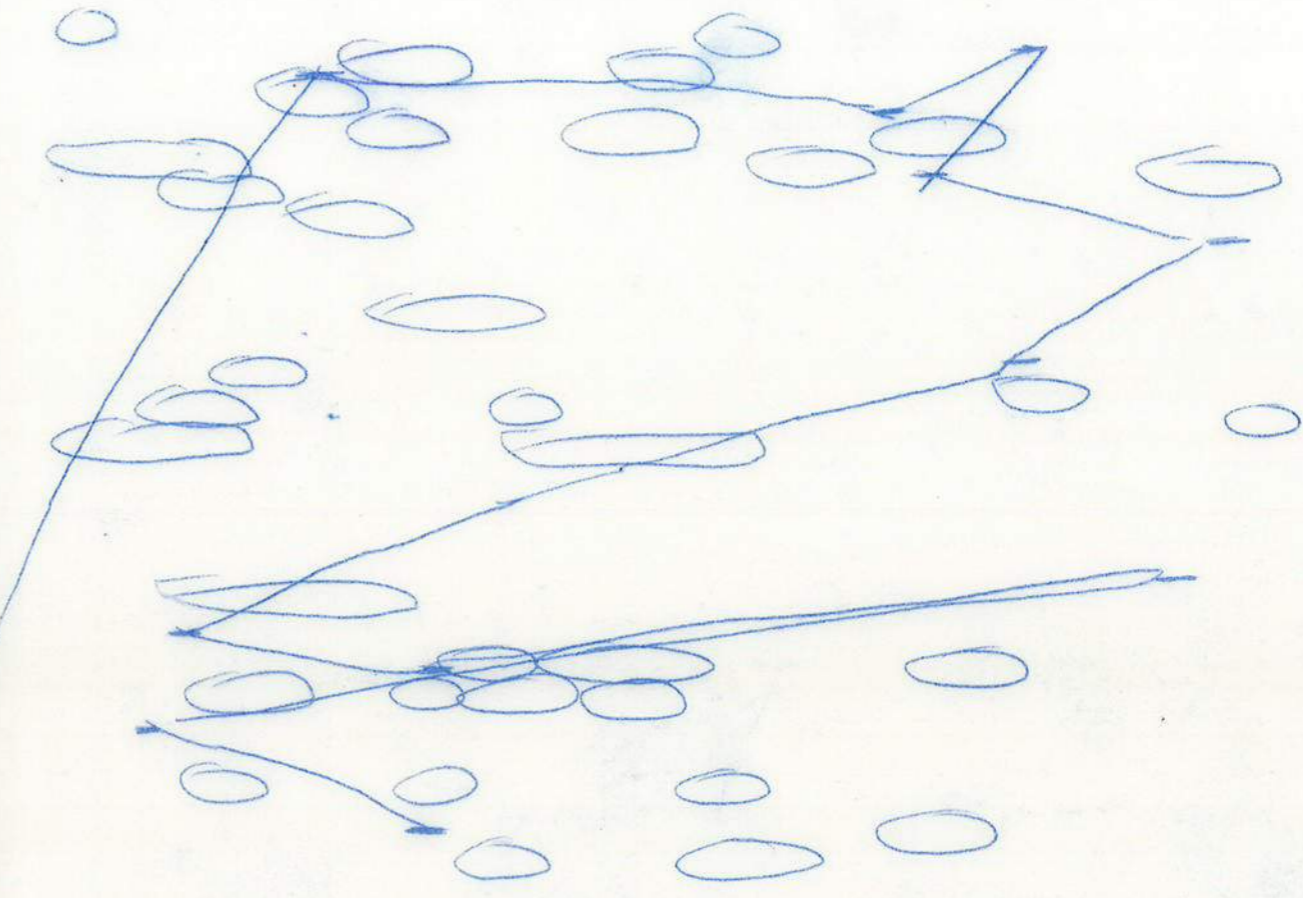
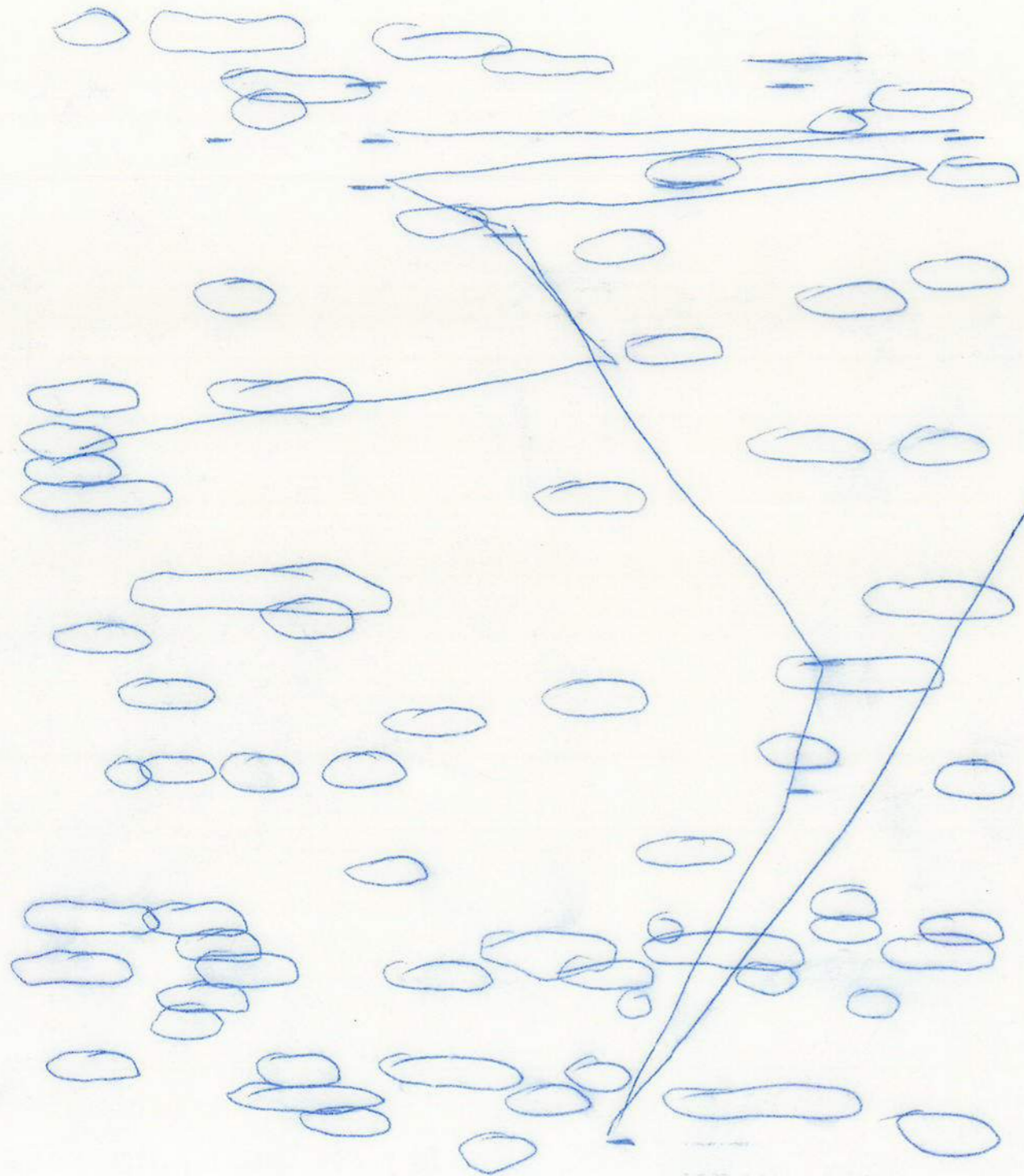
What
makes
'public'?
(the platform)
the infrastructure?
the interface?
why is the
not public?

Public - the public
public interest.



ecological
idea

Sci hub - architect in platform, not payments.
"Custodians of infrastructures."

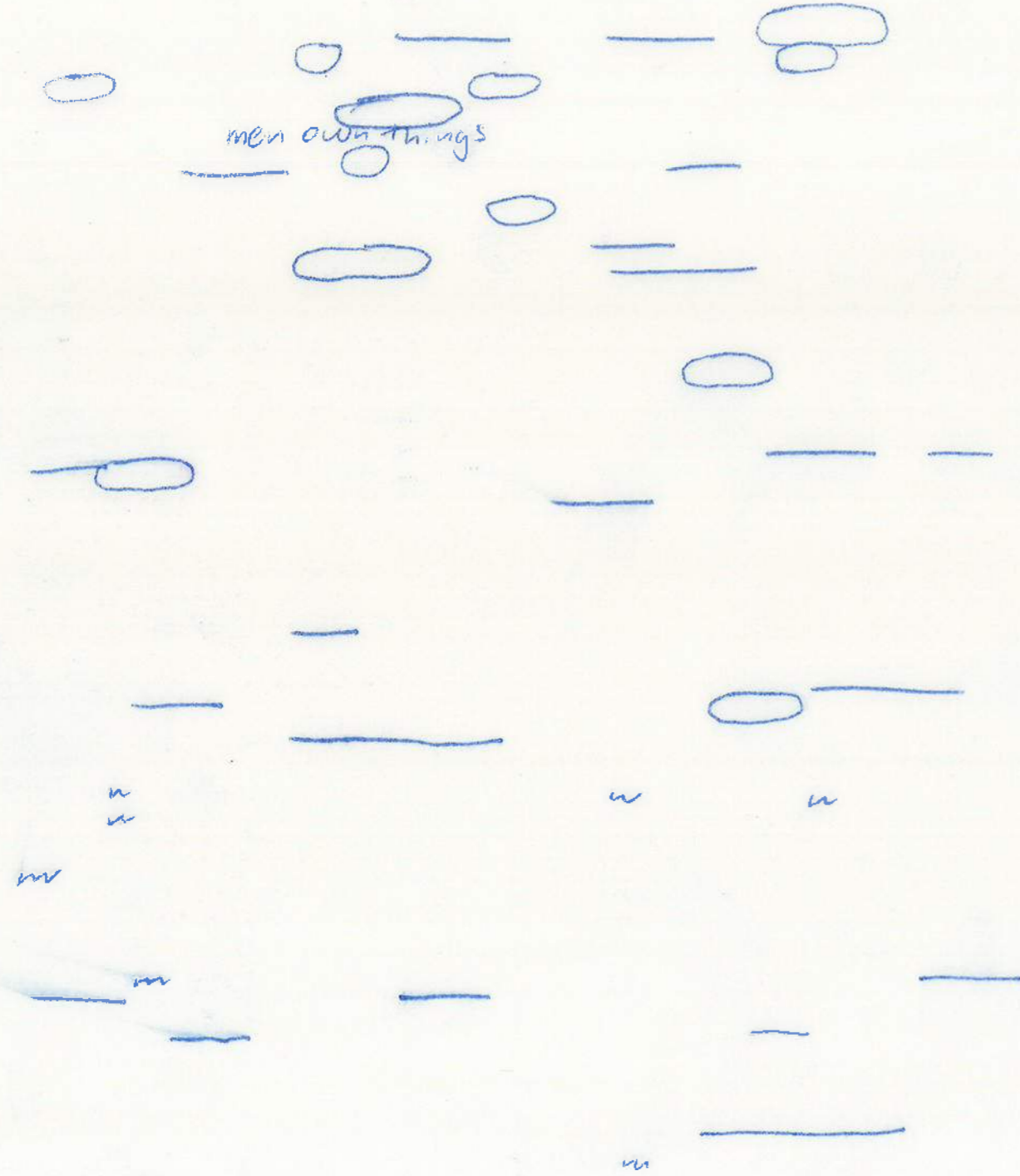


MARGINAL CONVERSATIONS

actors

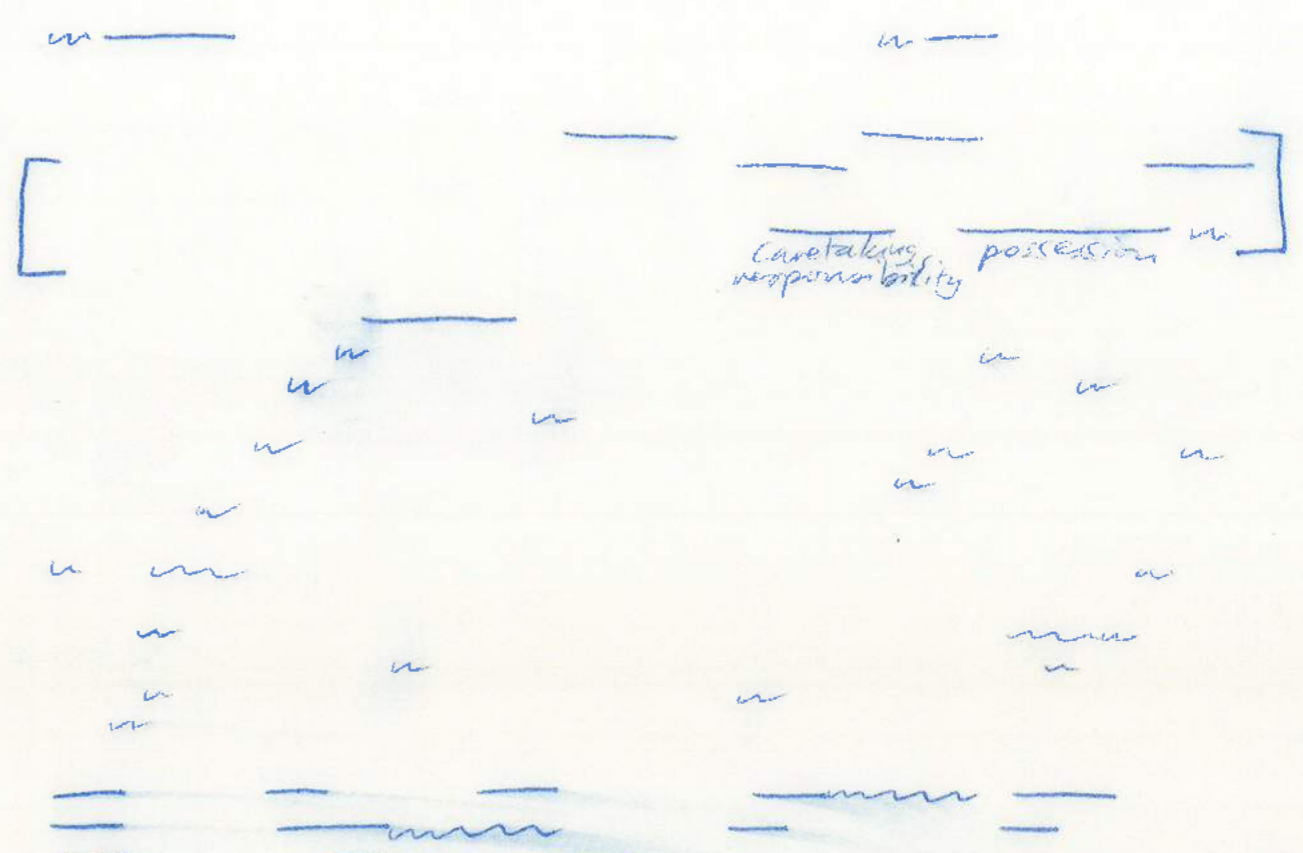
possession
vs
caretaking

men own things



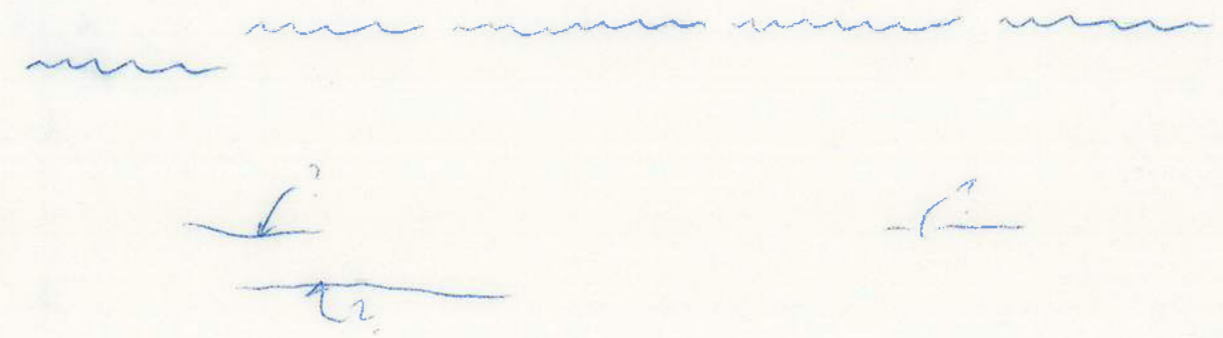
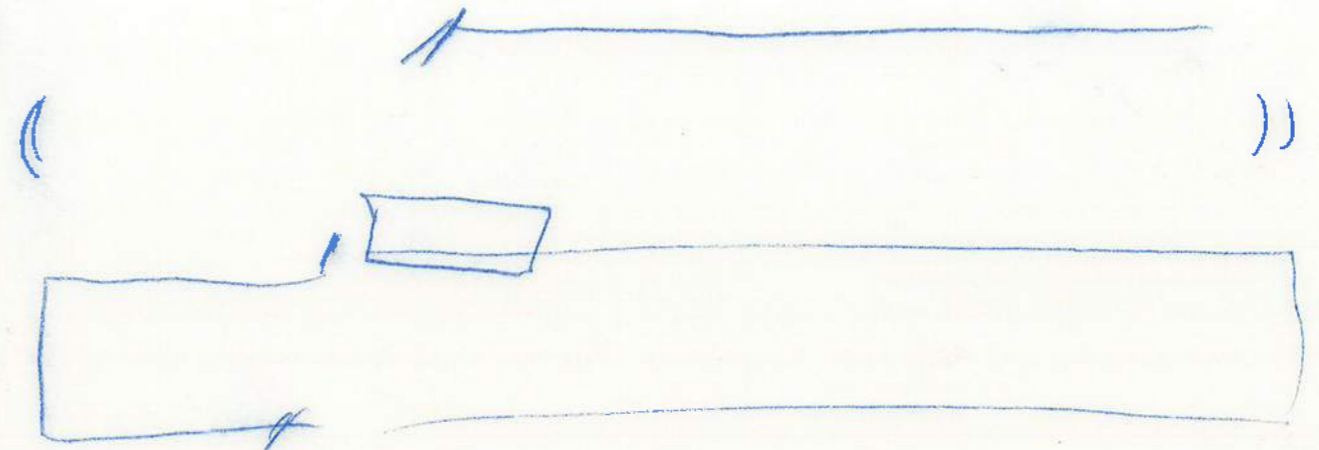
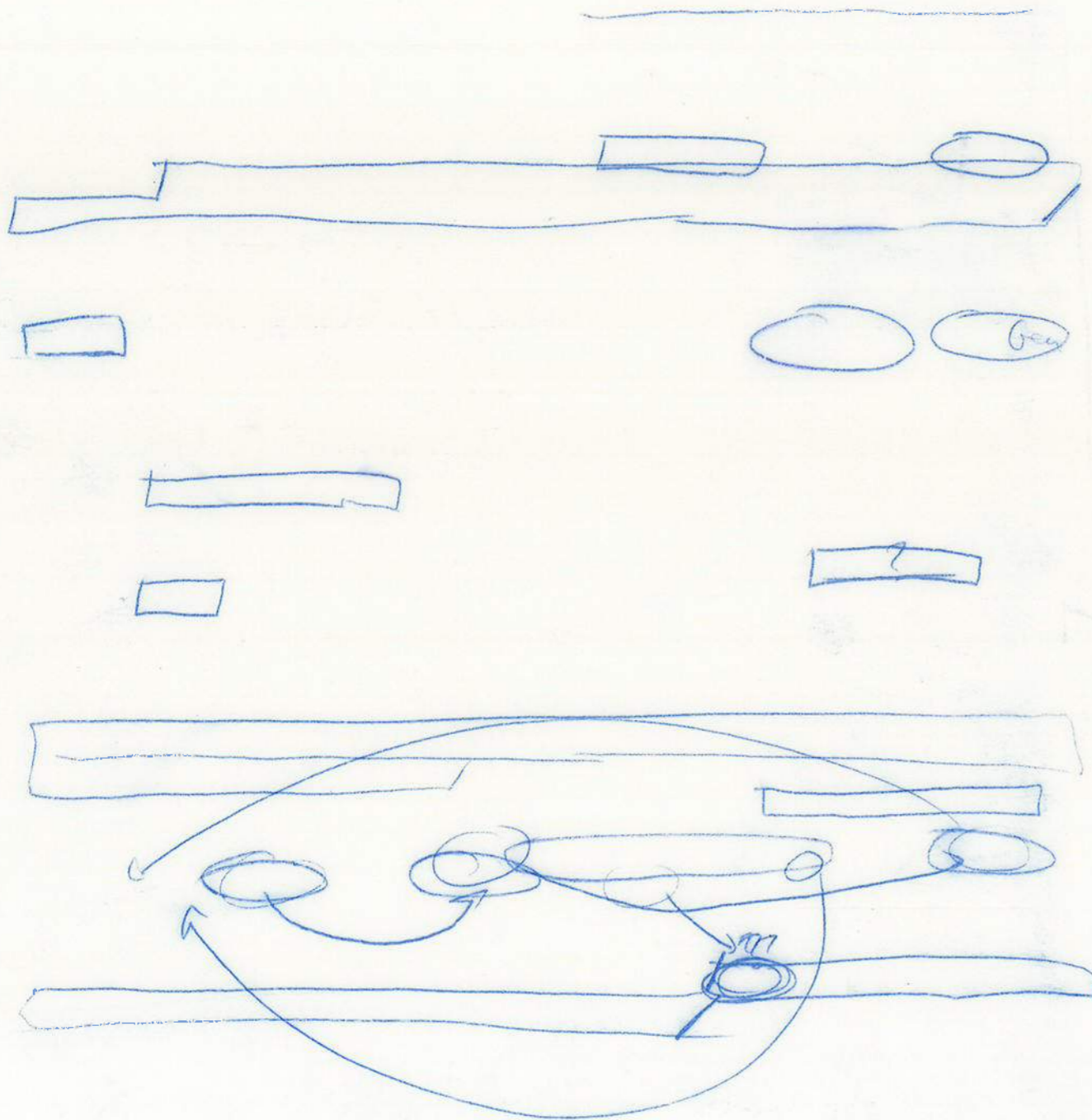
moral imperatives

+



naming = owning ∴ easy to own a thing,
not easy to own an action

↓
enshrined
in notion of
copyright:



♂?

+

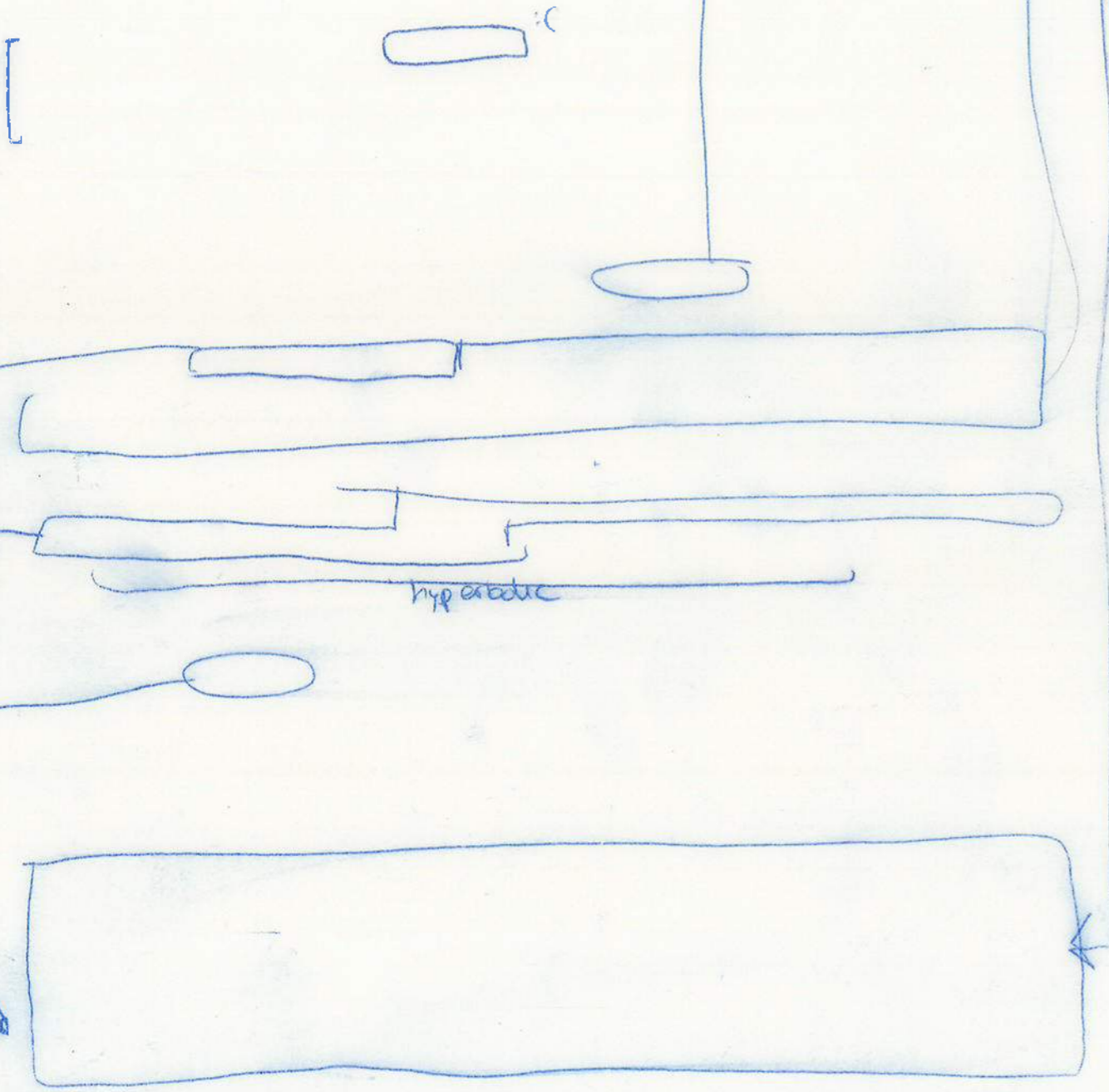
symptoms
of academic
publish or perish

gangs
and the police

rel
eased

when
admissions
are in

en
cess
an be
shut
re affected
to
interests



information wants to be
free?

being able
to share
privilege

independent
researcher POV
≠ academic
POV } strategy
about
publishing

— ○ —

— ○ — Custodians of Knowledge?? —

Can knowledge be considered as privilege??

What is IRC??

— is it moral??

Who are they??

Hadn't library legal??

why?? → Because you are running their business

BROKEN SYSTEM

— ○ —
— ○ —
— ○ — what does it mean = do we have responsibilities??

Look for that!

— ○ —

—
—
—

MARGINAL CONVERSATIONS

371
ELWENH

is it moral??

is knowledge
a privilege

What is IRC??

Who are they??

This is the goal of shadow libraries →

darknet-shadow

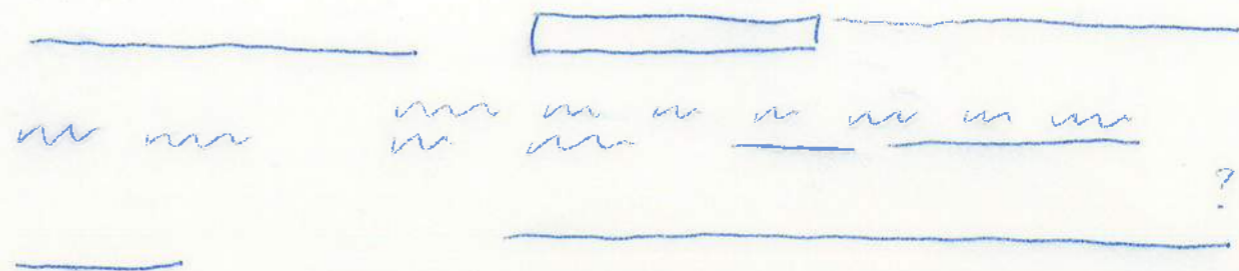
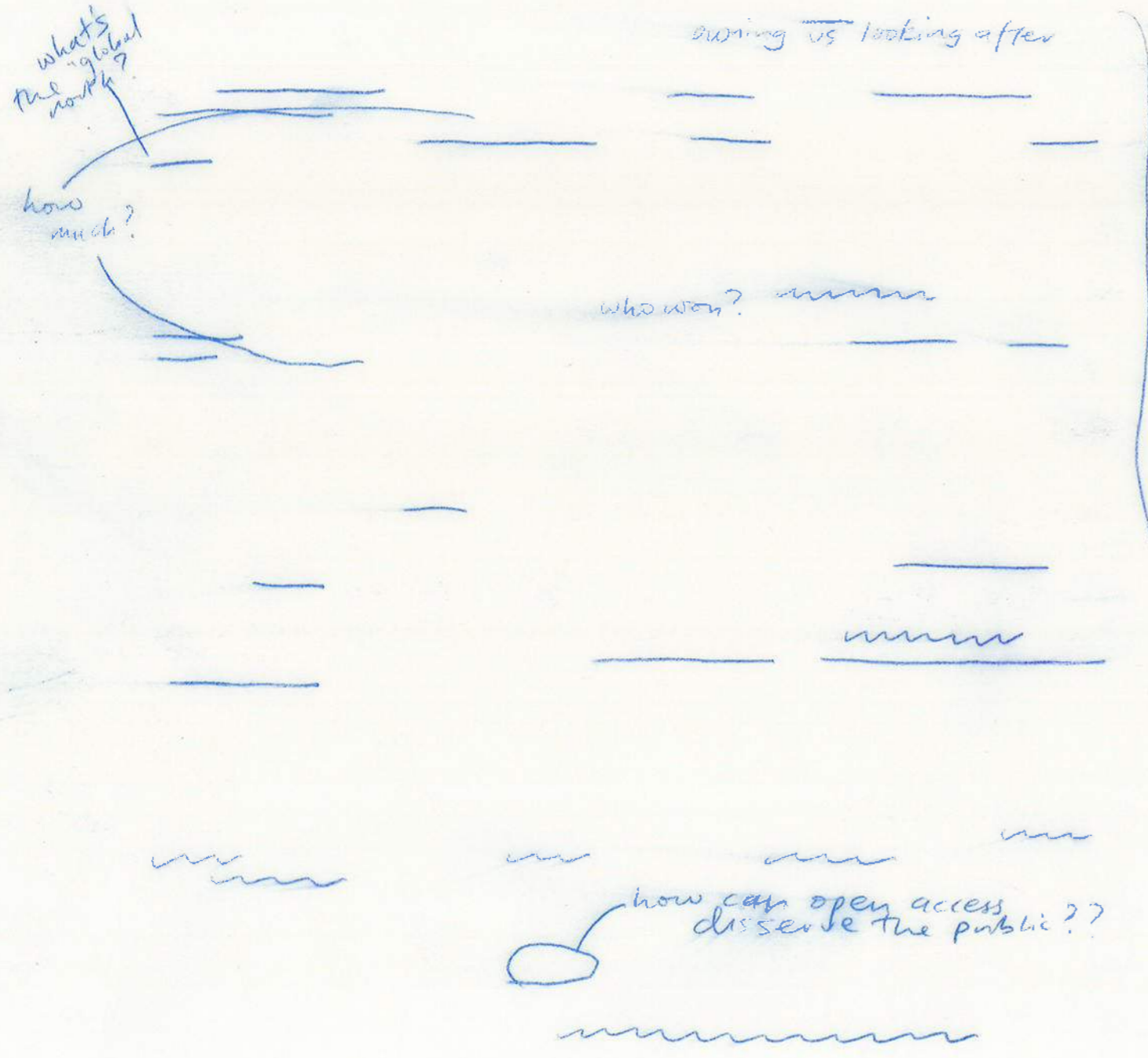
Alexandra
Elbakyan

SYSTEM IS BROKEN!!

+
Do we
have a
repairable
system??

I have to
read that

repeat shock
question
research



rather combative.

but visibility can mean vulnerability

Wolf

Monoskop

among other webs

constant

memory of the world

→ ? where is the Little Prince ~~reference~~ source?

what is knowledge & what is entertainment?

Metaphor
Issue

[Handwritten scribbles and lines]

Actions

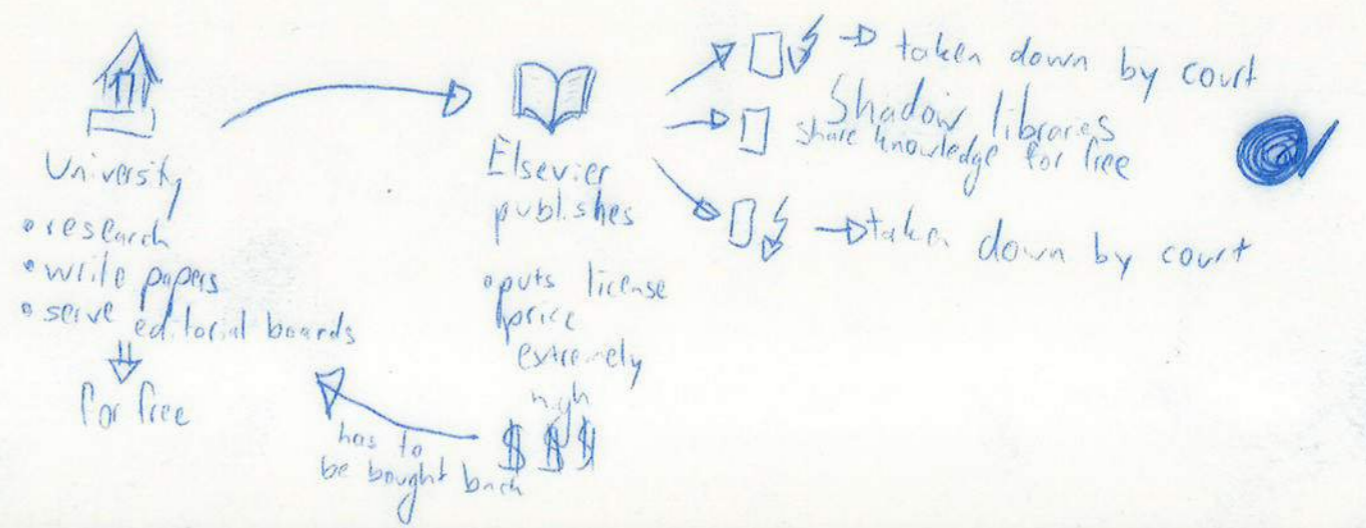
[Handwritten scribbles and lines]

General
info

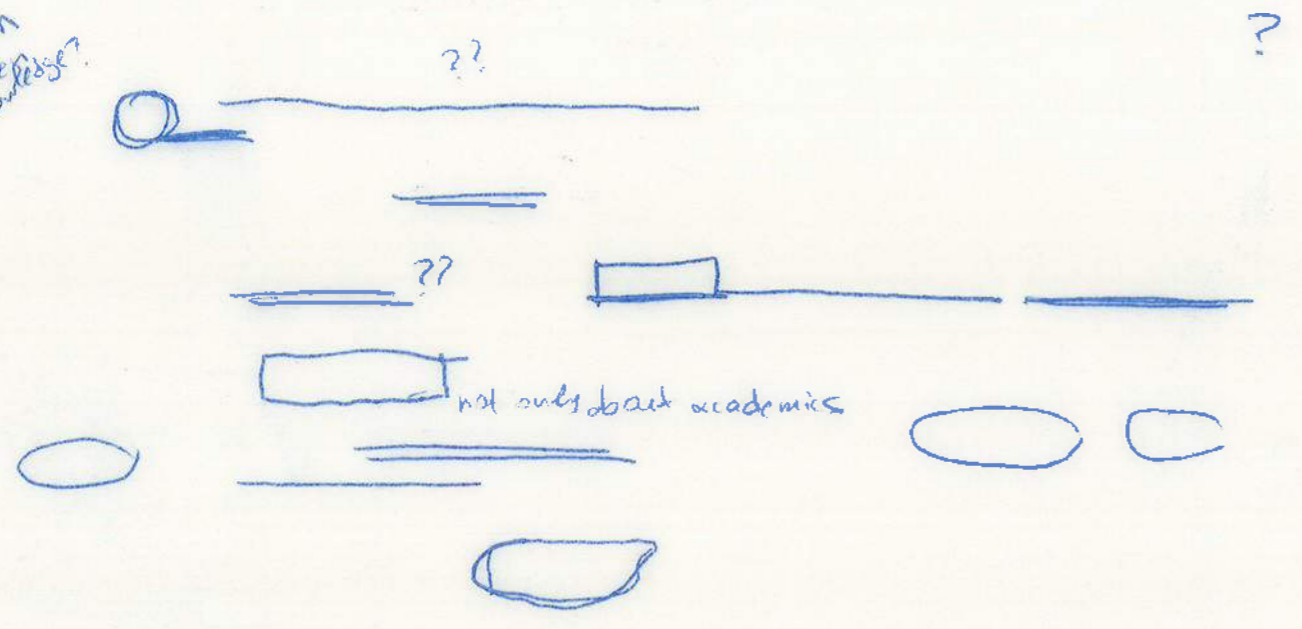
[Handwritten scribbles and lines]

[Handwritten scribbles and lines]

[Large handwritten oval]

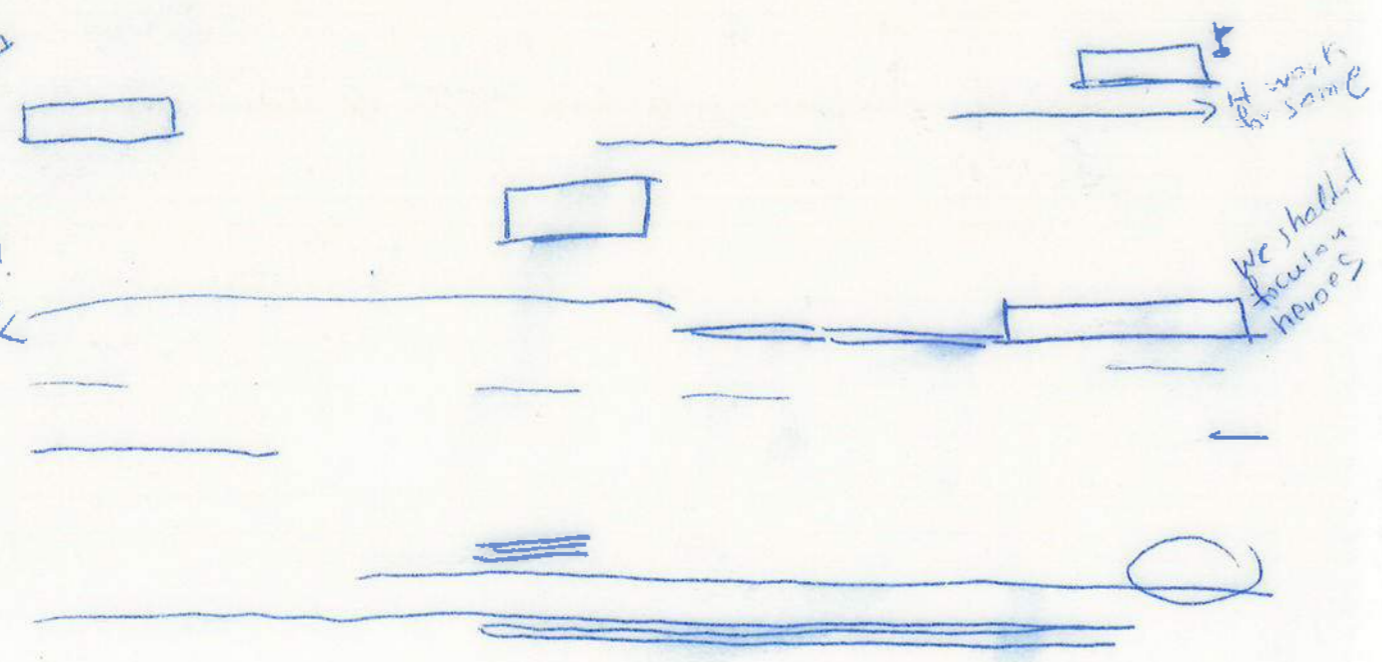


How can
businessmen
own knowledge?



devaluation
is key.

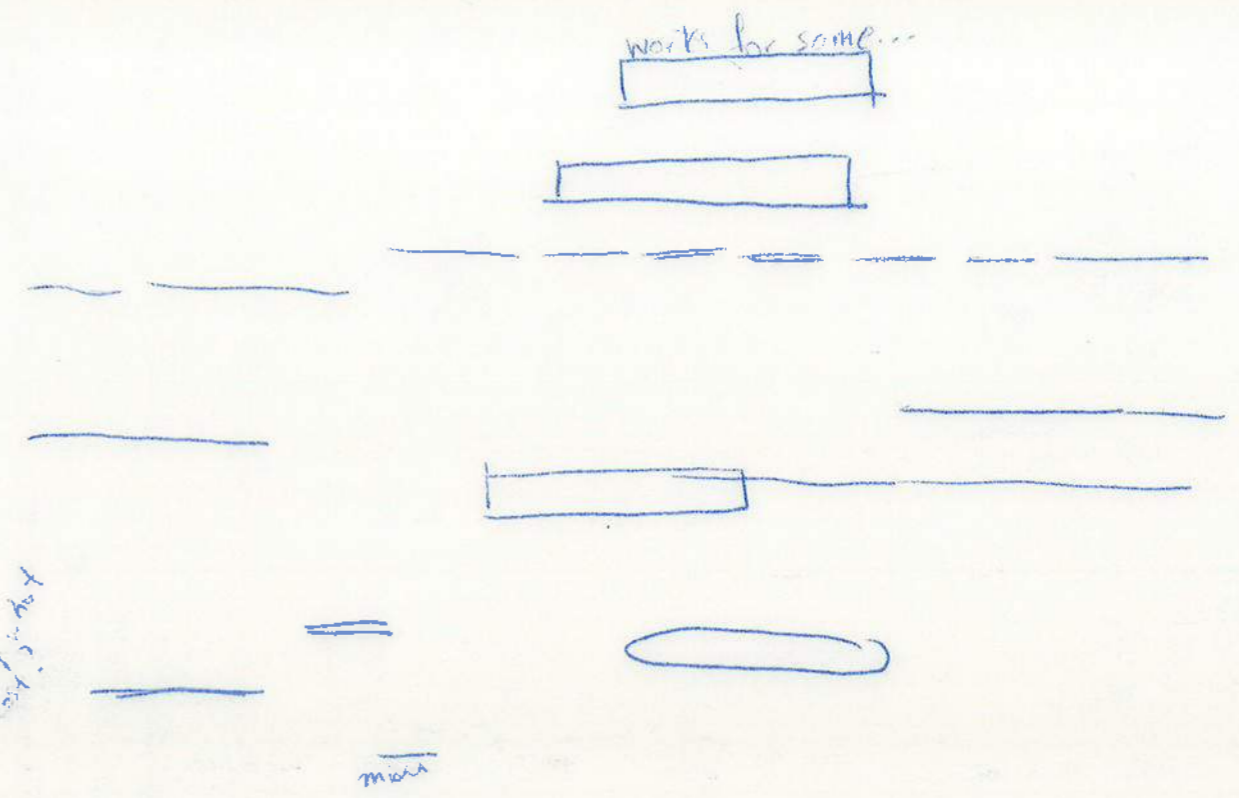
IS THIS
A CRIME??



works for some...

it works for some

man



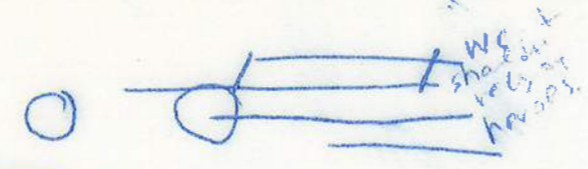
This is not included in the reference
mission and own knowledge

It is easy to argue about academic material



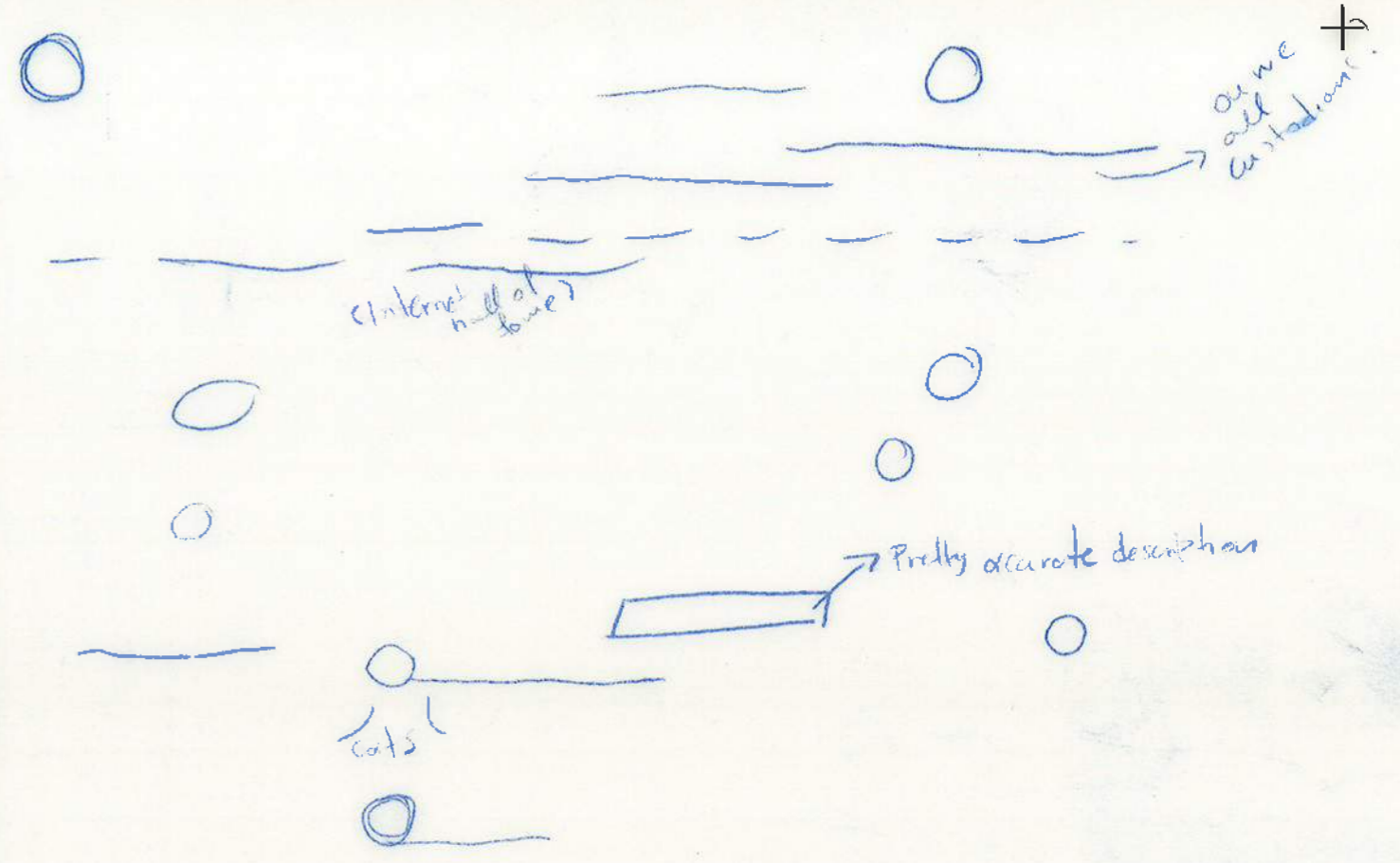
It is not a judgment

Who is we, what is our labor? We are "human?"



Back to nothing? What was happening?

Who decides what is the public interest?



10. Antoine de Saint Exupery, Little Prince

In solidarity with Library Genesis and Sci-Hub

In Antoine de Saint Exupéry's tale the Little Prince meets a businessman who accumulates stars with the sole purpose of being able to buy more stars. The Little Prince is perplexed. He owns only a flower, which he waters every day. Three volcanoes, which he cleans every week. "It is of some use to my volcanoes, and it is of some use to my flower, that I own them," he says, "but you are of no use to the stars that you own".

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SYSTEM IS BROKEN!!

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30 November 2015

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- "Sci-Hub Tears Down Academia's 'Illegal' Copyright Paywalls." TorrentFreak. Accessed November 30, 2015. torrentfreak.com. ↗
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- "Guerilla Open Access Manifesto." Internet Archive. Accessed November 30, 2015. archive.org. ↗

Do we have a responsibility as users??

I have to read that!!

37% ELSEVIER

Alexandra Elbakyan

darknet-shadow

is knowledge a privilege

is it moral??

Who are they??

In solidarity with Library Genesis and Sci-Hub

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How can businessmen own knowledge?

There are many businessmen who own knowledge today. Consider Elsevier, the largest scholarly publisher, whose 37% profit margin¹ stands in sharp contrast to the rising fees, expanding student loan debt and poverty-level wages for adjunct faculty. Elsevier owns some of the largest databases of academic material, which are licensed at prices so scandalously high that even Harvard, the richest university of the global north, has complained that it cannot afford them any longer. Robert Darnton, the past director of Harvard Library, says "We faculty do the research, write the papers, referee papers by other researchers, serve on editorial boards, all of it for free² and then we buy back the results of our labour at outrageous prices."² For all the work supported by public money benefiting scholarly publishers, particularly the peer review that grounds their legitimacy, journal articles are priced such that they prohibit access to science to many academics - and all non-academics³ across the world, and render it a token of privilege.³

??

not only about academics

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devaluation is key.

it works for some

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IS THIS A CRIME??

We should focus on heroes

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mind-never

works for some...

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exit to what

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Why?? → Because you are ruining their business

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What does it mean → Do we have responsibilities???

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Shut down library Genesis??

possession
vs
care taking

actors

In solidarity with Library Genesis and Sci-Hub

In Antoine de Saint Exupéry's tale the Little Prince meets a businessman who accumulates stars with the sole purpose of being able to buy more stars. The Little Prince is perplexed. He owns only a flower, which he waters every day. Three volcanoes, which he cleans every week. "It is of some use to my volcanoes, and it is of some use to my flower, that I own them," he says, "but you are of no use to the stars that you own".

There are many businessmen who own knowledge today. Consider Elsevier, the largest scholarly publisher, whose 37% profit margin¹ stands in sharp contrast to the rising fees, expanding student loan debt and poverty-level wages for adjunct faculty. Elsevier owns some of the largest databases of academic material, which are licensed at prices so scandalously high that even Harvard, the richest university of the global north, has complained that it cannot afford them any longer. Robert Darnton, the past director of Harvard Library, says "We faculty do the research, write the papers, referee papers by other researchers, serve on editorial boards, all of it for free ... and then we buy back the results of our labour at outrageous prices."² For all the work supported by public money benefiting scholarly publishers, particularly the peer review that grounds their legitimacy, journal articles are priced such that they prohibit access to science to many academics - and all non-academics - across the world, and render it a token of privilege.³

Elsevier has recently filed a copyright infringement suit in New York against Science Hub and Library Genesis claiming millions of dollars in damages.⁴ This has come as a big blow, not just to the administrators of the websites but also to thousands of researchers around the world for whom these sites are the only viable source of academic materials. The social media, mailing lists and IRC channels have been filled with their distress messages, desperately seeking articles and publications.

Even as the New York District Court was delivering its injunction, news came of the entire editorial board of highly-esteemed journal Lingua handing in their collective resignation, citing as their reason the refusal by Elsevier to go open access and give up on the high fees it charges to authors and their academic institutions. As we write these lines, a petition is doing the rounds demanding that Taylor & Francis doesn't shut down Ashgate, a formerly independent humanities publisher that it acquired earlier in 2015. It is threatened to go the way of other small publishers that are being rolled over by the growing monopoly and concentration in the publishing market. These are just some of the signs that the system is broken. It devalues us, authors, editors and readers alike. It parasites on our labor, it thwarts our service to the public, it denies us access.⁶

We have the means and methods to make knowledge accessible to everyone, with no economic barrier to access and at a much lower cost to society. But closed access's monopoly over academic publishing, its spectacular profits and its central role in the allocation of academic prestige trump the public interest. Commercial publishers effectively impede open access, criminalize us, prosecute our heroes and heroines, and destroy our libraries, again and again. Before Science Hub and Library Genesis there was Library.nu or Gigapedia; before Gigapedia there was textz.com; before textz.com there was little; and before there was little there was nothing. That's what they want: to reduce most of us back to nothing. And they have the full support of the courts and law to do exactly that.⁷

In Elsevier's case against Sci-Hub and Library Genesis, the judge said: "simply making copyrighted content available for free via a foreign website, disserves the public interest"⁸. Alexandra Elbakyan's original plea put the stakes much higher: "If Elsevier manages to shut down our projects or force them into the darknet, that will demonstrate an important idea: that the public does not have the right to knowledge."

moral imperatives

We demonstrate daily, and on a massive scale, that the system is broken. We share our writing secretly behind the backs of our publishers, circumvent paywalls to access articles and publications, digitize and upload books to libraries. This is the other side of 37% profit margins: our knowledge commons grows in the fault lines of a broken system. We are all custodians of knowledge, custodians of the same infrastructures that we depend on for producing knowledge, custodians of our fertile but fragile commons. To be a custodian is, de facto, to download, to share, to read, to write, to review, to edit, to digitize, to archive, to maintain libraries, to make them accessible. It is to be of use to, not to make property of, our knowledge commons.

More than seven years ago Aaron Swartz, who spared no risk in standing up for what we here urge you to stand up for too, wrote: "We need to take information, wherever it is stored, make our copies and share them with the world. We need to take stuff that's out of copyright and add it to the archive. We need to buy secret databases and put them on the Web. We need to download scientific journals and upload them to file sharing networks. We need to fight for Guerilla Open Access. With enough of us, around the world, we'll not just send a strong message opposing the privatization of knowledge — we'll make it a thing of the past. Will you join us?"⁹

We find ourselves at a decisive moment. This is the time to recognize that the very existence of our massive knowledge commons is an act of collective civil disobedience. It is the time to emerge from hiding and put our names behind this act of resistance. You may feel isolated, but there are many of us. The anger, desperation and fear of losing our library infrastructures, voiced across the internet, tell us that. This is the time for us custodians, being dogs, humans or cyborgs, with our names, nicknames and pseudonyms, to raise our voices.

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30 November 2015

naming = owning ∴ easy to own a thing, not easy to own an action

Dušan Barok, Josephine Berry, Bodó Balázs, Sean Dockray, Kenneth Goldsmith, Anthony Iles, Lawrence Liang, Sebastian Lütgert, Pauline van Mourik Broekman, Marcell Mars, spideralex, Tomislav Medak, Dubravka Sekulić, Femke Snelting...

enshrined in notion of copyright?

1. Larivière, Vincent, Stefanie Haustein, and Philippe Mongeon. "The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era." PLoS ONE 10, no. 6 (June 10, 2015): e0127502. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0127502. "The Obscene Profits of Commercial Scholarly Publishers." svpow.com. Accessed November 30, 2015. ↗
2. Sample, Ian. "Harvard University Says It Can't Afford Journal Publishers' Prices." The Guardian, April 24, 2012, sec. Science. theguardian.com. ↗
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6. "The Cost of Knowledge." Accessed November 30, 2015. thecostofknowledge.com. ↗
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8. "Court Orders Shutdown of Libgen, Bookfi and Sci-Hub." TorrentFreak. Accessed November 30, 2015. torrentfreak.com. ↗
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repeat shock
question
research

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what's the work?

how much?

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owning vs looking after

who won?

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how can open access disserve the public??

In Elsevier's case against Sci-Hub and Library Genesis, the judge said: "simply making copyrighted content available for free via a foreign website, disserves the public interest"⁸. Alexandra Elbakyan's original plea put the stakes much higher: "If Elsevier manages to shut down our projects or force them into the darknet, that will demonstrate an important idea: that the public does not have the right to knowledge."

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rather combative

but visibility can mean vulnerability

We find ourselves at a decisive moment. This is the time to recognize that the very existence of our massive knowledge commons is an act of collective civil disobedience. It is the time to emerge from hiding and put our names behind this act of resistance. You may feel isolated, but there are many of us. The anger, desperation and fear of losing our library infrastructures, voiced across the internet, tell us that. This is the time for us custodians, being dogs, humans or cyborgs, with our names, nicknames and pseudonyms, to raise our voices.

woof

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30 November 2015

Mouskop
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constant
memory of the world

- ? where is the Little Prince reference? source?
1. Larivière, Vincent, Stefanie Haustein, and Philippe Mongeon. "The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era." PLoS ONE 10, no. 6 (June 10, 2015): e0127502. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0127502., "The Obscene Profits of Commercial Scholarly Publishers." svpow.com. Accessed November 30, 2015. ↗
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what is knowledge & what is entertainment?

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Even as the New York District Court was delivering its injunction, news came of the entire editorial board of highly-esteemed journal *Lingua* handing in their collective resignation, citing as their reason the refusal by Elsevier to go open access and give up on the high fees it charges to authors and their academic institutions. As we write these lines, a petition is doing the rounds demanding that Taylor & Francis doesn't shut down Ashgate⁵, a formerly independent humanities publisher that it acquired earlier in 2015. It is threatened to go the way of other small publishers that are being rolled over by the growing monopoly and concentration in the publishing market. These are just some of the signs that the system is broken. It devalues us, authors, editors and readers alike. It parasites on our labor, it thwarts our service to the public, it denies us access.⁶ *Who is (we), what is (our) labor? We are "human"?*

We have the means and methods to make knowledge accessible to everyone, with no economic barrier to access and at a much lower cost to society. But closed access's monopoly over academic publishing, its spectacular profits and its central role in the allocation of academic prestige trump the public interest. *We should not rely on heroes?* Commercial publishers effectively impede open access, criminalize us, prosecute our heroes and heroines, and destroy our libraries, again and again. Before Science Hub and Library Genesis there was *Library.nu* or *Gigapedia*; before *Gigapedia* there was *textz.com*; before *textz.com* there was *little*; and before there was *little* there was nothing. That's what they want: to reduce most of us back to nothing. And they have the full support of the courts and law to do exactly that.⁷ *Back to nothing? What was happening?*

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Who decides what is the public interest?

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10. Antoine de Saint Exupéry, *Little Prince*

This is not included in the references!
Businessmen do not own knowledge!

It is easy to argue about "academic material"

are we all custodians?

(Internet hall of fame)

→ Pretty accurate description

cats