BOBCATSSS 2020 PARIS

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
FAKE NEWS
AND DISINFORMATION

abstract booklet

Université Gustave Eiffel

IFIS — INSTITUT FRANCILIEN D'INGÉNIERIE DES SERVICES

BOB CAT SSS 2020 PARIS

БИТ

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BOBCATSSS 2020 - PARIS

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

FAKE NEWS AND DISINFORMATION

ABSTRACT BOOKLET

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PREFACE

Dear participants of BOBCATSSS 2020

Dear participants of BOBCATSSS 2020,

This booklet provides you with an overview of all selected papers, oral presentations, posters and workshops that will be presented during the conference. They are listed by type of presentation, then in alphabetical order by title.

Presentations come from 19 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States of America.

This year, we have chosen "INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, FAKE NEWS AND DISINFORMATION" as theme for BOBCATSSS 2020. The old hoax has grown with the generalization of the internet and the different means of communication. Social media especially have changed the way we consume news, becoming something omnipresent in all aspects of our daily activities. Thus, fake news and disinformation have turned into a real threat to our democracies as well as our personal lives. It is therefore imperative that students, future information professionals, together with professionals, reflect on the different aspects of this complex subject in order to find solutions.

We hope that these three days will be a mutual enriching experience, remembering that it is precisely this family spirit that has made Bobcatsss successful throughout the years.

We wish you a fruitful conference and hope you will enjoy your stay in France.

INVITED SPEAKERS

"Fake news: should LIS professionals be gatekeepers?"

Matilde FONTANIN
University "La Sapienza", Rome & University of Trieste

Biography

Matilde Fontanin is currently a PhD student at Rome University "La Sapienza" (Italy). With a background education in linguistics, she has been a librarian since 1995 and fell in love with the idea of the library as intermediator to information from the very beginning of her experience as academic librarian (at Udine first, and then Trieste).

She started teaching English to librarians in 2001 and has developed since interests in e-elearning, information literacy and recently open access. Active in Continuing Professional Development, she is a member of the Board for Professional Development of AIB, the Italian Library Association, and served two terms on IFLA SC CPDWL, a Committee where she remains as consultant.

Her current research is on the role that libraries and librarians can play in teaching critical thinking in an age of Fake News – she presented her first steps at BOBCATSSS2019.

Though fond of the digital, she finds free space for creative thinking whenever she logs off to ride her bicycle, an almost daily habit.

Abstract

"Fake news" has become a buzzword, but what does it mean? Understood, apparently, by everyone, the concept is the object of multidisciplinary studies. Admittedly, the first realm it touches is the news, that is journalist and political communication, but any discipline dealing with information cannot help but come to terms with a phenomenon which, ephemeral as it may be, has a great impact on our *onlife* experience.

Though already existing in the analogic world, fake news rises ethical questions after its inception in the digital realm. As for any innovation, it is only after the discovery phase is over that humans reflect on its impact on civil society. Cybernetics, founded by Norbert Wiener, induced Père Dubarle to wonder whether the new science, combined with the theory of games, would eventually generate a *machine à gouverner, "to supply the obvious inadequacy of the brain when the latter is concerned with the customary machinery of politics"*. These words, written decades ago, could still build the basis for an ethical reflection.

Since fake news affects information, the question is to what extent it affects a profession whose mission is to offer "*an online collection of digital objects of assured quality*" as the IFLA/UNESCO Manifesto for Digital Libraries states. Should LIS professionals deal with truth only? What is the meaning of *true* as opposed to *fake*? To what lengths should librarians strive to "verify" information? Where is the thin line between selection and censorship? And, above all, who says it is their task at all? After attempting a broad definition based on current literature, the focus of this talk is on the impact that the spread of fake news, disinformation and misinformation has on LIS professionals in terms of their mission, code of ethics, competences and professional requirements.

"Real or false news? How can anyone make the difference."

Rose-Marie FARINELLA

Biography

A journalist-turned-teacher, Rose-Marie Farinella is working in a primary school in Taninges, in the French Alps. For her Media and Information Literacy curriculum, she received a global award during the *GAPMIL Week*, organized by UNESCO, in Jamaïca (2017), a european award during the *SaferInternet4EU*, organized by the European Commission, in Brussels (2018) and 3 national awards: at the «*National Congress of digital culture and MIL* » in Lyon (2017), during "*the French annual congress for Journalism*" in Tours (2016), at the "*Innovative Teacher's Forum*", organized by the "Café Pédagogique" in Paris (2016). She participated in the writing of a collective book « Des têtes bien faites/ Défense de l'esprit critique» (Well-made heads / Defense of the critical mind) published by PUF in January 2019, under the supervision of Nicolas Gauvrit and Sylvain Delouvée.

Abstract

The challenge of her Media and Information Literacy project is to give keys to all pupils to distinguish real news from false news on the Internet and on social networks generally speaking. The aim is to sharpen students' critical thinking skills so that they are not manipulated by others but also by themselves while being aware of certain cognitive biases. The aim is also to help them to become cyber citizen who will block and fight racist, xenophobic ideas, conspiracy theories unfortunately widely spreading on the web. At the end of the schoolyear, pupils receive a "Hoaxbuster diploma" (i.e. a false information tracker diploma) in a ceremony during which they take an oath on the mouse of their computer: *"Before forwarding a piece of information, I will always check it".*

She is experimenting her pedagogical scenario in a primary school for the sixth year with 10 year-old pupils. She created this curriculum for such young pupils, because most of them, are using the internet. They are subject to the same risks as their elders. She wants to give them intellectual self-defense tools, before they become teenagers -a vulnerable age- when they risk to be tempted by reductive discourses from all kinds of manipulators.

Throughout the year, the students are deeply involved in the activities. Like grown-ups, they reason, debate, and create contents (drawings, articles, posters, photos, videos). Moreover, they are able to express themselves freely about what they find on the internet, talk about their favorite Youtubers, and ask thousands of questions. Each year, they astonish her through the relevance of their remarks and questions. Her pedagogical scenario is available on the website of the National Education Inspectorate of Cluses. *http://www.ac-grenoble.fr/ien.cluses/spip.php?article583*

"Should you believe what you see?"

Vincent NOZICK
Gustave Eiffel University
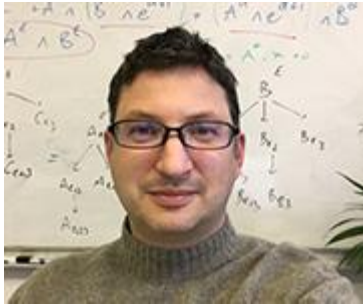
Biography

Vincent Nozick received his Ph.D. in computer sciences in 2006 from Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée University, France. In 2006, he was laureate of a Lavoisier fellowship for a post-doc position in the laboratory of Prof. Hideo Saito, Keio University, Japan. Since 2008, he has been a tenured "maître de conférences" at Gustave Eiffel University, France. He held a "délégation CNRS" position from 2016 to 2018 at the Japanese French Laboratory for Informatics (JFLI), at Keio University, NII and The University Tokyo, Japan. He is in charge of the Master2 of imagery sciences at Gustave Eiffel University, France.

His current research focuses on both digital image and video forensics and geometric algebra.

Abstract

Over the last decades, the popularization of smartphones and the growth of social networks have made digital images and videos very common digital objects. According to several reports, almost two billion pictures are uploaded every day on the internet. This tremendous use of digital images has been followed by a rise of techniques to alter their contents, using editing software like Photoshop for instance. Unlike digital images, editing videos has been a time-consuming and painstaking task due to the complexity of the editing process. However, the generation of falsified digital content has seen a significant leap forward with the development of deep learning techniques. Indeed, artificial intelligence technology greatly simplified the process of creating falsified content and enhanced the quality of the falsifications. Today, the danger of fake news is widely acknowledged. In a context where more than 100 million hours of video content are watched daily on social networks, the spread of fake news raises more and more concerns. Indeed, these fake images and videos can affect various domains, from press, social networks and politics to visio-conference systems and video surveillance.

In this context, some efforts are conducted by the research community to design some tools to prevent fake news to be released. Digital image and video forensics are an emerging research field that attempt to detect these image falsifications and restore trust towards digital imagery.

During this talk, I will give an overview of some common falsification tools and their evolution in regard to the emergence of deep learning. We will observe how the human brain can be defenceless against computer generated contents and can be fooled if it drops its vigilance. Then, I will present of a set of digital image and video forensics methods to detect these forgeries. These techniques are based on computer programs where most of them can distinguish tiny details and pixel variation over the image that are imperceptible for the human eye. We also may see the limit of technology to protect us against malicious contains.

PAPERS

Academic Honesty in Humanities in Latvia: Reporting Mistakes of Academic Publications

Antra Upeniece
University of Latvia – Latvia

Academic integrity and honesty have been breached not only by students in the learning process but also by researchers in academic publishing. Not reporting mistakes of academic publications is misconduct. The research aim is to research mistake reporting rates in the Humanities field in Latvia, prescribing common mistakes and possible reasons for not reporting mistakes. The leading researchers of Humanities have been surveyed. The mistake occurrence in the researcher publications between researchers' publications and other researcher publications are compared. Seventy percent of researchers report mistakes pointing out that "colleagues", "no time" and "there is no point" are the main reasons for not reporting the mistakes. The research concludes that 1/3 of all publications are with mistakes in Humanities in Latvia. Researchers are more emotionally attached to their publications and strongly reacting (disappointment, anger) to typographical errors. Academic honesty is partially respected.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: academic publication; academic honesty; academic integrity; mistakes; mistake reporting; Humanities

Analysis of the Fake News as an Instrument of Political Propaganda and Social Promotion

María del Carmen Rodríguez López, Rafael Ceballos-Roa
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We can say that the meaning of fake news is a false story that looks like news. Frequently they are made and spread with some purpose. Using the available technologies, the fake news maker creates stories and give them the appearance of a truthful fact. The information manager has the challenge to manage and analyse the information and the effects that the fake news has in its environment.

Now, in this paper, we present the analysis that we have made about fake news. This fake news was made as an instrument of political propaganda and social promotion in the society of northern Spain, using the media that they had. But, got the fake news its purpose? What role did the information unit have in this story?

The methodology that we use is the study of the information management about the fake news made by the information units and the effect that the fake news had.

Ending we can say that the information manager really can be the gatekeepers of trustworthy information.

Topic: Librarians as gatekeepers of trustworthy information

Keywords: Archives; fake documents; information manager; northern Spain

"Bib-bot" as Modern Technological Bibliotherapy

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Nowadays computers, smartphones and many more modern technological devices are used in almost all fields of life. Moreover, the children of the so-called internet/millennium generations (Z and A/Alfa generations) use these most of the time, day by day; as a direct consequence.

Being students of the teacher-training degree program (Hungarian literature and language and library majors) at the University of Debrecen, the authors' aim is to develop new methodologies of teaching/learning/reading/ for their future teaching work. In the present study, they wish to elevate the methods of classic bibliotherapy to a digital level, by using a chatbot. It is a computer program based on algorithms and simulates a normal conversation between a human being and a machine tool. Such softwares are used widely in various areas, mainly in marketing, webshops, booking, and other services. Following in the wake of the already-existing variety of possibilities, the authors' attempt is to be innovative and revolutionize an educational service, by applying this software. To this end they created a chatbot and named it "Bib-bot."

"Bib-bot" combines IT skills and LIS science with literature and psychology. The online-conversation topics will be: fairy tales, short stories, poems and, what is more, songs. These literary and musical works abound in examples of friendship and family crisis, common and rare problems, negative behavior and lack of self-confidence. The authors will attempt to offer solutions to the different problems and situations through a well-known methodology (bibliotherapy), in a new, digital environment. The chatbot will make it possible to follow the children's response online. The "Bib-bot" will help us develop the students' emotional intelligence, critical thinking and digital competence, not mentioning the benefit that thereby their text comprehension can improve and their willingness to read will be increased in a world, which is available almost exclusively in e-form.

Topic: Innovative educational services in libraries

Keywords: chatbot; children; bibliotherapy

Challenges in Annotating a Corpus for Automatic Hate Speech Detection

Kristina Wagner, Cassandra Bumann
University of Hildesheim – Germany

Hate speech and other offensive content have been increasingly observed on social media, which can influence public opinion forming as it impacts the ability to have a critical discourse (Habermas, 1984).

The Hate Speech and Offensive Content Identification in Indo-European Languages (HASOC) Track was organized as a shared task as part of the FIRE conference 2019. One of the first steps to build an automatic system is to annotate a corpus the system can learn from. Two data sets consisting of tweets have been annotated in English, German and Hindi respectively. As the quality of the later identification of objectionable content relies on the quality of the annotation, being aware of the challenges and handling them is crucial.

As for the annotation of the German set, the focus of this research, eight amateur annotators were consulted. After receiving guidelines and discussing unclear cases frequently, they achieved substantial interrater agreement (around 86%). In their overview paper, Fortuna and Nunes (2018) report that the interrater agreement is usually lower. Nevertheless, various difficulties arose, as annotation is a complex task (Nobata, Tetreault, Thomas, Mehdad, & Chang, 2016).

For this study, the annotators were interviewed, and the annotation process was monitored to evaluate challenges. Some identified challenges were irony and the use of language registers, for example insults which are exclusively used as such within right-wing groups.

The goal of this research is to increase awareness about the importance of annotation and its difficulties. Future research should work on establishing solutions for those issues.

Topic: Online disinformation

Keywords: hate speech; annotation; automatic hate speech detection; HASOC

Copyright Literacy of LIS Students in Portugal: What Do they Know and What they Need to Know?

Ana Lúcia Terra[1], Fernanda Martins[2], Maria Manuela Pinto[2]
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2: University of Porto – Portugal

Changes in information access and consumption behaviours have significantly changed with the spread of Information and Communication Technologies, in general, and with the availability of digital communication networks and mobile devices, in a more specific approach. This context makes available a massive amount of contents, which can be accessed by all without the need of great financial or cognitive effort. So, unauthorized consumption of content, both through download and streaming, has become an integral part of the daily lives of the majority of social actors in their multiple uses of the internet. Disrespect for copyright, both because of ignorance of the meaning of this notion and unawareness about its consequences, has become a problem on which we need to reflect and for which action is needed. In this scenario, information professionals and Library and Information Science (LIS) students will have an essential role to play. As far as LIS students are concerned, it is important to know what knowledge they have about copyright laws and what kind of content and approach should be followed in the curriculum of undergraduate, master's or doctoral programs.

In light of these assumptions, in 2012 in Bulgaria, (Todorova *et al.*, 2017) initiated a study of the knowledge of archives, museums and libraries professionals on copyright issues. These professionals increasingly need to deal with complex problems of copyright and need to have specific knowledge and skills. This study gained an international dimension, with the participation of 13 countries, including Portugal, and shortcomings in the copyright competencies of information professionals were identified. In this sense, it has become important to study the level of competency training of LIS students in order to make proposals for improvements in this area. Thus, another multinational study regarding copyright literacy skills among LIS students, called Copyright Literacy of LIS Students (CoLIS) was designed, in 2017-2018.

For data collection a questionnaire with 13 questions was created, with closed answer options. Questions were about the identification of the kinds of works under copyright protection, familiarity with copyright issues, information sources used to improve copyright knowledge, national copyright law, and students' personal opinion about general knowledge and perceptions of copyright and related aspects in the specific context of information services and other cultural institutions. Four questions about demographic aspects were also included. This survey instrument was translated from English into Portuguese and data were collected among undergraduate and master students from LIS area at the Polytechnic Institute of Porto and University of Porto. Seventy-nine valid questionnaires were collected, applied between February 2018 and February 2019. The paper will show the key findings on familiarity, knowledge, awareness, and opinions on copyright issues of LIS students. A comparison with the results from other countries using the same survey instrument will be undertaking. A discussion about LIS education curriculum in Portugal regarding copyright aspects is also intended, considering Intellectual Property as an educational weapon.

Topic: Intellectual Property as an educational weapon

Keywords: Copyright literacy; LIS Education; Portugal

Critical Thinking as a Crucial Skill in the Digital Era

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The digital revolution has completely changed the way in which society is informed and communicated. Globalization and hyperlinking allow the "digital author" to reach an unlimited number of users. The popular online media, blogs, vlogs, podcasts, social networks and social media offer a wide range of news and analyses on social topics. Information literacy and critical thinking skills are of great importance for individuals in times of high prevalence of fake news, misinformation and pure lies in the digital environment.

The article presents critical thinking and abilities to think creatively in the digital era that we all live in. The critical thinking is the art of analysing, evaluating and predicting the consequences of actions. It also helps to improve our worldview and can refine our thinking. The main idea is that critical thinking is a crucial skill nowadays because it trains minds to accept selectively information and choses only the right one. The authors describe the main characteristics of the critical and creative thinking and some strategies for applying this type of thinking to problem-solving situations. It has been described how to structure an argument, judge the credibility of a source or make a decision. It will not be difficult to see how to do these things in many other contexts too. Everyone will be competitive if they develop their ability to come up with new ideas.

Efforts to Increase the Accessibility and Impact of University Research: Results of a Bulgaria-U.S. Collaborative Survey

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This paper describes the results of a collaboration between a U.S. Fulbright Scholar in Bulgaria and University of Library Studies and Information Technologies (ULSIT) researchers to determine ULSIT faculty Open Access awareness, practices, and preferences. In March 2019, the authors distributed a survey to faculty in all academic ranks at ULSIT. Sixty-four of 102 researchers responded to the survey, resulting in a representative sample of 63%. The authors interpret selected findings of ULSIT researchers regarding open access publishing, open-access science policies, and related issues. The research, which found wide support for open access and among ULSIT researchers, also found gaps in awareness and understanding of open access policies and practices. The research reveals a need for training in all aspects of OA at the university and areas for future research. In this paper, the authors evaluate OA related training provided at ULSIT in the context of the Fall 2018 Fulbright award and provide recommendations for future training to increase the availability and impact of ULSIT research via a proposed institutional repository, OA policy development, and open access publishing opportunities.

Topic: Open access to scientific information as a weapon against fake news

Keywords: open access; international collaboration; institutional repository; faculty training; Bulgaria; USA

Electronic Content and the Intellectual Property in the New Communication Environment

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University of Library Studies and Information Technologies – Bulgaria

The use of new information and communication technologies is changing both the public communication and the sharing of diverse content – text, graphics, multimedia, and that leads to changes in our understanding of the environment we are living in. Creating intellectual products through technologies is changing the way that copyrighted content is distributed, processed or archived. Through resources such as social networks, personal blogs, microblogs, web pages, and all other internet platforms, everyone is a user of copyrighted content. As each of us is currently creating and distributing electronic content in the new communication environment, it is necessary to analyze basic guidelines regarding intellectual property and the use of copyrighted resources. To achieve this goal, the following research tasks have been fulfilled: the nature of electronic content and its species diversity is distinguished; an overview of the intellectual property objects representing electronic content is done. Conclusions have been made regarding the need for knowledge related to intellectual property and, in particular, copyright for electronic content in the new communication environment.

Topic: Intellectual Property as an educational weapon

Keywords: electronic content; intellectual property; copyright; internet; communication environment

Emotions in Training Activities for the Evaluation of Information in Libraries

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We propose a study of the emotions at stake in the training actions in information evaluation set up by many libraries in the context of the dissemination of fake news. The aim will be to deepen the understanding of emotions associated with receiving contradictory information and questioning it, and to take these into account when designing new training activities. This interest in the emotions associated with receiving information is based on the observation of a paradoxical approach to them. On the one hand, the success of disinformation operations is traditionally attributed to emotions caused by sensational news taking precedence over a critical and distanced view of the information at hand. However, emotions are considered as an essential component of the information-seeking process by the approaches that study this process by studying the affects they trigger: this is the case of Carol C. Kuhlthau's approaches (1991), which show how feelings vary during the information seeking process, or the customer satisfaction surveys from information seeking for leisure (Fulton, 2006).

Our study will be based on an inventory of information evaluation training initiatives implemented by libraries, which will focus on the analysis of the emotions evoked by the librarians who participated in these workshops and their construction. This first part of the study will be based on about ten interviews with librarians involved in this type of project. It will be conducted with the participation of undergraduate students, who will use it as a basis for designing new workshops in some of the institutions where the survey will have taken place, with a view to action research.

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Topic: Librarians as gatekeepers of trustworthy information

Keywords: Emotion, information evaluation, libraries, training activities, fake news.

Ethics, Fake News and Information Professionals

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Dissemination of the Fake News has vastly emerged in the digital era. Any type of information true, false, biased or misleading can be spread through any digital platform. There are different ways and forms of delivering information. Additionally, any type of institution or professional as media, journalists, political parties, politicians or financial companies are constantly on the arena of the Fake News.

Fake News alter the reality and as a consequence is difficult to change receiver mind. Information professionals have an opportunity to engage its communities through good practices based on information literacy fighting against any type of information disorder. Relating to an information unit as an archive or a library when keeping information on the long term, professionals need to follow a code of conduct to provide objective information to its patrons. However, this code of conduct is not only a librarian or an archivist responsibility but also from who creates the original information.

Focusing on dissemination and information disorders there are ethical issues that involve information professionals. In this paper, we analyse cases of unethical information behaviour in different fields. At the same time, we explore ethical codes of conduct on information professionals, in relation to the spread of the fake news on digital platforms.

As a conclusion, this paper will provide guidelines to avoid unethical information behaviour in relation to information disorder.

Fake News and the Ethics of Censorship

Nancy Steffes
Wayne State University, School of Information Sciences, Detroit Michigan, USA

While it is important for information professionals to protect all information, even topics they may morally or politically disagree with, what about misinformation? Do we protect access to "fake news"? Considering information is rapidly spread via social media and accepted as truth, should we protect people's right to have access even if we know it to be false? These questions were posed to me by an information student this semester and in this presentation, I will attempt to address them. All information professionals strive to teach individuals how to determine real news from fake news, however, this can be difficult due to several factors such as propaganda (all nations use propaganda); criminal activity (scams); and general societal misinformation such as advertising and libel (notably political candidates). ***Fake news isn't always obviously fake. In fact, the most successful fake news will always look realistically plausible.*** The ethical dilemma in this situation is that the information professional is making the decision on validity based on their own assumptions. Potentially, all information is useful to some prospective researcher. Many countries currently archive fake news for historical purposes. Years from now, this information could be instrumental to someone interested in contemporary daily life, socially, politically and culturally. To purposely destroy information is an act of censorship and our profession vehemently opposes censorship in any form, therefore, we should provide as much information as possible that allows present and future generations the ability to make up their own minds about the validity of its content.

Fake News – Predatory (Fake?) Journals: Misdirections in Scientometry

Dr. Erzsébet Dani [1], Juhász Attila[1]
1: University of Debrecen [Debrecen], Faculty of Informatics – Hungary

"Fake news" is not a new concept. It has a long history, but nowadays it is spreading with an unprecedented speed due to the availability of digital devices and the widespread use of social media platforms. Fake news being present in many areas of life, it did not avoid the scientific world either. Parallel with the appearance of Open Access, predatory journals – that could also be referred to as „fake journals" – have also made their pseudo-scientific appearance in the world of science. The goal of such journals in recruiting manuscripts for publications is purely profit-oriented – a profit to be gained through deception.

The following questions arise:

- How does the Hungarian Academy of Sciences relate to this problematic, considering the present scientometric requirements?

- What are the measures the Academy itself can apply in order to protect the authenticity of science?

- Furthermore, how is it possible that such measures of the Academy (e.g., scientometry) can themselves add to the misdirections that predatory journals generate?

The present study will be devoted to these issues, after providing a brief theoretical background, and a description of the present Hungarian situation as well as introducing and analyzing the nature of predatory journals, their main characteristic features, in a much more detailed fashion (publishing price, peer review process, fast publishing timelines, false impact factors, etc). As for methodology, an ongoing empirical survey will be used, based on a questionnaire which investigates how Hungarian higher-education researchers relate to the above issues.

Topic: Open access to scientific information as a weapon against fake news

Keywords: scientometry; predatory journals; Open Access; scientific information

Falsification, Fabrication, and Forgeries - an Overview of Fraud in Academia

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Despite systems like peer review being put into place to avoid fake information seeping into the realm of accepted science, false information and conclusions still slip through the cracks and get published. We have been taught to trust peer-reviewed academic journals, so sometimes it takes too long for fake information to be recognized as such. Retractions - the withdrawal of an academic article because of scientific misconduct or honest errors - used to be rare, but their number has increased dramatically in the past years.

This presentation sheds light on the motives and methods of academic fraud.

Scientists struggling to fulfill their quotas and write enough papers to stay afloat in a publish-or-perish world can either intentionally or accidentally publish incomplete or misinterpreted data. Sometimes they go so far as to even falsify facts, or have their research compromised by a conflict of interest, creating a biased result.

Another big problem is "predatory", questionable journals, who often publish unevaluated papers for financial reasons. That means poor research is given undeserved credibility, while quality research published in the same journal might later become tarnished by association.

Dishonest reviewers create peer review rings, alliances that manipulate the peer review system and serve to improve the chances of an article getting published.

The presentation also examines several infamous instances of how academic fraud has led to devastating results – from archeological forgeries setting the study of biology back dozens of years, to misconduct in the field of medicine costing human lives.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: scientific misconduct, academic fraud, academic publishing, predatory journals, peer review

The Formation Process of Library Districts by Non-profit Organizations: Case Analysis of the Josephine Community Library District

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2: Faculty of Library, Information and Media Science, University of Tsukuba – Japan

In the United States, public libraries are divided into three main legal bases in 2017. The first is a General-Purpose Government, which occupies 64.0% of public libraries (Institute of Museum and Library Services, 2019). The second is a Library District, which occupies 15.4%. The third is a Non-Profit-Organization (NPO), which occupies 13.9%. Among the legal bases, the proportion of Library Districts has increased since 1990 by 8.9%, from 6.5% in 1992 to 15.4% in 2017.

Library Districts are Special-Purpose Governments for the single purpose of library management with tax levy and bond authority. Currently, the legal basis that public libraries can acquire stable financial resources through the formation of Library Districts is attracting attention (Elliott, 2013; Goldman 2018). However, many previous studies have been based on the financial system of Special-Purpose Governments. In addition, these studies were under discussion on the premise that public libraries will change the legal basis from General-Purpose Governments to Library Districts.

Therefore, we analysed the formation process where the legal basis of public libraries has changed from the NPO to the library district. The analysis method was an in-depth case analysis based on material analysis. Additionally, the first author conducted a field survey to observe the management statues in the library district. The subject of the case analysis was the Josephine Community Library District formed in 2017 in the state of Oregon. Then, we clarified the impact of the change from NPOs to library districts in subsequent library management. Furthermore, through the case analysis, we proposed a new framework for "Sustainability" in library district studies.

Topic: Librarians as gatekeepers of trustworthy information

Keywords: Library Management; Special Purpose Governments; Library Districts; Local Governance; Community Governance; Non-profit Organizations

Framing Hongkong's Movement on Twitter: between China's Censorship and Hongkong Democrats' Resistance

Guillaume Lefevre, Bin Lang, Yifan Wang
University Gustave Eiffel, IFIS – Paris – France

This oral communication intends to review how China's socio-media censorship has polarized media discourse on the current political and social issues of Hongkong. From a comparative perspective, it aims to mobilize a qualitative content analysis to discover how China's state-owned media and Hongkong's pro-democracy media frame the movement of *Fan Song Zhong*. Furthermore, by comparing the different viewpoints defended by the Chinese mainstream media and Hongkong's democratic media online, this study attempts to explore, through the content analysis of this complex social phenomenon, the opposition of public opinion on "propaganda and counter-propaganda", "censorship and counter-censorship" and "nationalism and populism" between Chinese mainland and Hongkong.

"One Country, Two Systems (*yiguo liangzhi*)" is a constitutional principle formulated by Deng Xiaoping, chef supreme de la Chine. As political rhetoric (S.Balme & Balme, 2005) of the Communist Party of China (CPC), it defines the politic system and regime of Hongkong and integrates into the Basic Law of Hongkong since its handover to the mainland China. This statement allows Hong Kong to retain political and economic systems different from the socialist mainland China, and to protect Hong Kong's freedom and democracy in the name.

Fan Song Zhong, neologism repeatedly appeared in all Chinese-language media, is an acronym of the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement in Hongkong. As its politic and economy expands, the CPC is applying a more proactive approach to strengthen its information control model and deepen its political censorship of the media and propaganda (Arsène, 2012; Huang & Arifon, 2018; Li, 2015). The Extradition Law Amendment Bill is seen as an essential means of strengthening control and monitoring of mainland China in Hong Kong. It is following the attempt to enact the law on the extradition of threats from Hong Kong's Special Administrative Region of the Chinese mainland since March 31, 2019. This movement not only brought a deep social movement in Hongkong, but also caused security and economic uncertainty of this Pearl of the Orient. Meanwhile, it generates a severe public opinion conflict focusing on Beijing's propaganda and censorship, and Hongkong democrats' counterpropaganda and counter-review.

Because of its convenience, connectivity and interactivity, Twitter has become a debate field for the CPC and Hong Kong democrats. On the one hand, the CPC used its official Twitter accounts to strengthen its propaganda by defending its authority; On the other hand, the Hongkong democrats mobilized Twitter to wield discourses for democracy. In order to analyze these polarized discourses, we intend to apply Entman's framing analysis method (1993) to interpret these controversial voices on Hongkong's current social movement. We choose to observe 6 Twitter accounts (3 Chinese media's accounts and 3 Hongkong Democrats') from April to October 2019. We will collect, class and analysis this various information in different information typologies to respond to our research question: How does Beijing express its support for the Hong Kong regime? How does the Hong Kong pro-democratic media express its resistance and distrust of the CPC's censorship?

The Future of News and How to Stop It: A Proposal to Reinvent News for the 21st Century

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Beginning in the sixteenth century a growing body of "immutable mobile" information, made possible by the printing press, led to rapid innovations in philosophy and science (Latour, 1968, p. 7). Collaborative networks like res publica literaria facilitated knowledge creation, curation, and access, and the beginnings of what we now call information literacy. Institutions like the library, the museum, and the publisher began to form what Habermas termed the public sphere (Habermas, 1989).

Today we have an abundance of information resources undreamed of in past centuries, but are exposed via the internet to more disinformation than any previous generation. Media technologies are largely being used to stimulate strongly affective responses to commercial and political messaging, leading to a crisis of trust in all forms of information and an entrenchment of political, cultural, and social divisions. The critical demands of the digital age have outpaced development of a corresponding information literacy.

Most journalists are unfamiliar with the knowledge practices and dispositions of information literacy. Short of reinvention, the relevance of news organizations will continue to decline. In this paper I propose a new collaborative model for news production and curation combining the expertise of librarians, journalists, and technologists, with the objectives of addressing today's information literacy deficit, and restoring reasoned deliberation in the public sphere.

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Topic: Innovative tools, practices, and strategies for fighting fake news and enhancing media literacy

Keywords: Fake News; Information Literacy; Libraries; Journalism; Collaboration; Public Sphere

Glimpses of Twitter and Facebook in Research Articles

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The purpose of the study is to encircle how research articles have depicted Twitter and Facebook by reviewing keywords and terms in abstracts and titles. The data was collected from Scopus by utilizing a search query which was gradually and iteratively matured, by reviewing keywords and titles as well as reading through randomly selected abstracts. The final number of articles were 2415, which were analysed using MS Excel for statistical measures while VosViewer was used to analyse keywords, terms in abstracts and titles as well as bibliographic coupling and citation analysis. The findings show a steady increase of articles published from 2011, suggesting a growing interest to research the subjects. As for citations it's shown that outliers can heavily skew the measure and that there are discrepancies between the most cited articles and the whole dataset. The co-word analysis identifies four main clusters, showing how Twitter and Facebook relate to different aspects of social media in a political context. The findings also indicate changes in how Twitter and Facebook have been depicted and the differences between the two are discussed from two features of social capital, namely bonding and bridging. In conclusion, the research surrounding Twitter and Facebook have grown and become more complex and multifaceted, but also that they're seen more in relation to practical implications and societal events taking place. Analysing the structure of the clusters it's shown that the subject is not becoming saturated.

Topic: Buzz, virality and social media

Keywords: bibliometric analysis; Twitter; Facebook; co word analysis

How Can we Use Smart Classrooms in Library Usage Lessons?

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Following the international examples and the trends of the 21st century, using smart devices in the classroom is spreading out in Hungary too. Teachers, device producers and IT companies recognized the advantages of using these tools and technologies in the classrooms. Since 2016 in Budapest and throughout there are more and more schools with smart classrooms, owing to the Digital Education Strategy of Hungary.

In the school year of 2018/2019 my school, the Budapest IX. Kerületi Szent-Györgyi Albert Általános Iskola és Gimnázium got so many ICT tools, to use them in everyday teaching. This year we got a smart classroom too with tablets, smart board and a laptop too.

Free use of ICT during classrooms is new to our children. Keeping obedience during lessons are hard because most of the time our students do not think about their ICT tools as a work tool.

My research has a central question. How smart classrooms can change the students' learning motivation, and how their performance changing.

In this research I examined 10-12 years old students in library using lessons. The motivation changed radically. They do not like library using lessons, but after the first class with the smart classroom, they changed their mind. They learned proper use of libraries easily. Before these tools, using alphabet was hard for some students, but nowadays they are much more confident with it.

In the future, I would like to try out these new technologies with students up to 10th graders (16 years old students).

Topic: Innovative educational services in libraries

Keywords: smart classroom; ICT; library; education

How Misinformation and Disinformation Affect the Organization and its Employees' Performance in the Digital Era

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It is crucial to understand how information, when well managed, becomes the primary factor of intelligence and competitive advantage of an organization. Information management makes an essential contribution to achieving the organization's mission and strategy, affirming its business or area of operation, making its human resources and tangible resources profitable. Information is therefore indispensable to the organizations that structure and classify it based on its organization, its functions and activities, that is, on the basis of documentary production, information flows between departments, archiving and proof that this information constitutes. In 21st century organizations, where the digital paradigm is omnipresent, it's crucial that the information manager be aware that misinformation and disinformation are real threats to quality information and that can jeopardize the success of effective information management. Through the literature review, we intend to reflect on various theoretical issues, highlighting ideas and good practices to combat the danger of this negative reality. These include the need for all employees of an organization to have media literacy skills, which can be fostered and formally provided by the institution through lifelong learning.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Strategic information management; Informational functions; Misinformation; Disinformation; Media literacy

The Information Professional During a Curation Process at WhatsApp Business

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This paper describes how the Information Professional manages information during a curation process through WhatsApp Business to ensure that information transmitted, individually or in groups, is current, true and verifiable. Such an approach is justified by the great importance that information currently assumes, the increasingly common practice of information exchange through dialogues, online, by peers or groups and the danger that false and / or wrong information may cause to individuals and / or groups. The Information Professional, as a group curator at WhatsApp Business, is in touch with new challenges and opportunities. Among these challenges, it is possible to cite issues related to the information life cycle, especially regarding its verifiability and obsolescence. With respect to opportunities, the Information Professional will be the information facilitator as an important asset capable of enriching the lives of individuals or groups. The purpose of this paper is to address various aspects of this curation process, taking advantage of a real case of curating information about Portugal for individuals interested in the country. In this work it was possible to verify that the curation process can be facilitated with the knowledge and application of several free technologies, available online, which help in the verifiability and timeliness of the transmitted information, as well as the WhatsApp Business tools themselves.

Topic: Online disinformation

Keywords: Information Professional; Online Content Curation; WhatsApp Business; Online Information Obsolescence; Fake news

Information Professional's Role in Front of Fake News Phenomenon

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The goal of this paper is to analyze the main characteristics of the Fake News phenomenon in the Information Science field. With the digital era and the use of new technologies, new habits to consume information have appeared that have favoured the dissemination of distorted or false information on any digital platform.

Information professionals traditionally had resources to satisfy the informational needs of its users. Reference sources were a guarantee and control in the sense that information offered was reliable. On the digital era, informational professionals had lost the information monopoly and had been forced to share knowledge with internet sites and social networks sites that offer any type of information. The dissemination of this knowledge has permitted the emergence of a new concept: the Fake News.

Fake News cannot be ignored by information professionals and two essential tasks could be carry out. First, the use of resources that permit to filter and curate information to offer the users adequate informational resource. Second, to provide strategies to fight the Fake News. Consequently, we propose a guide that provides tools and resources that could help users to check information obtained through new technologies. Additionally, these set of resources, tools and recommendations could serve information professionals to digitally curate information that could later offer to its users.

To sum up, we review papers and recommendations from a wide variety of institutions as well as international media to elaborate an implementation guide to be useful to the Information Units that are our workspace.

Topic: Librarians mission to educate and advocate for the truth

Keywords: fake news; librarians; information professionals; information literacy; information evaluation

Japan's Sontaku Culture and its Democracy Based on Fake News – a critical examination of Japanese political and internet society

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Sontaku was selected as 2017's buzzword-of-the-year in Japan. It was inspired by a corruption scandal around the construction of a private school. This traditional word, almost forgotten in the modern lexicon, was "reincarnated" in Japan's 21st century society. Sontaku refers to "doing or saying something to please an important person," this expression as well as kuh-ki wo yomu (reading between the lines), has come to characterize the atmosphere of public discussion in Japan. We explore these concepts in relation to internet culture and examine sontaku-like cultural behavior which governs how Japanese youth consume and interact in online groups. To do this we examine identity and performance theory and explore an NHK media consumption questionnaire (Hodaka, 2018). We also conducted a questionnaire (n =97) with university students aged 18-24 on internet media and their consumption behavior. We found that participants consumption was focused within their own specific interest groups with little consideration to accuracy.

Topic: Fake news as scientific and democratic challenges

Keywords: Japan; Identity; Internet; Sontaku; Ideology

The Library and Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences

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Recent years have seen a growth in requests for library assisted systematic reviews. This growth has been especially noticeable in the social sciences, a trend we hope to shed some light on this paper.

This paper will briefly outline systematic reviews as they apply to social science (and offer some thoughts as to why they are on the rise now), present a toolbox for librarians hoping to get involved in this kind of work, and finally give a few words of caution (time spent, authorship, etc.).

The University Library at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) has collaborated with researchers conducting systematic reviews for a long time. However, this work has been mostly confined to the medical field. Systematic reviews in social sciences differ from the medical field in a number of ways: there is no agreed upon vocabulary in social sciences, the databases are more varied and therefore there are issues with poor metadata, duplicate references, etc. Increasingly, social scientists see a need for raising the bar of their literature reviews. There is much talk about echo chambers in the public sphere these days: It is naive to believe that (social) science cannot also have its own echo chambers. By collaborating with the library in designing the search, in selecting the databases and also in screening the references, researchers can raise the quality of their work, while focusing on the substantive issues of their field.

Topic: Librarians as gatekeepers of trustworthy information

Keywords: Systematic reviews; Social Science; Embedded librarian; Research Support; Rayyan; Endnote; NVivo

Library Management of Personal Digital Legacy

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As more and more previously physically existing mementos get converted into digital content, so does the demand grow to preserve these for our families and acquaintances. The task is difficult since at present there is no known data storage solution that can securely store digital data for an unlimited time or at least for a human lifetime. People use less and less paper in their everyday lives, and the time might come when we do not use paper at all, and we store every information in the form of bits. This phenomenon can bring with it the dark digital age. In history, those time periods are called dark age from where very little material is left behind which could tell about a certain era. The main reason for the spread of false theories, news and theses is the lack of accurate information and ignorance of the facts. If an era were to become an information black hole, it would do exactly that in the historical perspective. Libraries have the opportunity to become an active participant in the efforts towards preventing the 21st century from becoming an information black hole in history. There are many priced digital legacy management services on the web the background of which we barely know, and still they have been functioning for years, which signals a strong user demand. In my presentation, I will present operational models of these services and outline a possible way for the libraries to play its part in managing personal digital legacies.

Topic: Librarians as gatekeepers of trustworthy information

Keywords: digital legacy; dark digital age; information black hole

Mobile Access to Library Services and Resources, Mobile Learning and Modern Users

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Modern users of information and education services require a number of changes in the approaches for provision of access to information resources and opportunities to use them. This attitude explains the key role that libraries should play in the global information society as main providers of modern solutions for access to information such as mobile digital services. The present paper outlines the results of a 2017 survey on mobile digital libraries and mobile education conducted with students from the University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Sofia, Bulgaria. The aim of the study is to determine, analyse and summarize the users' level of awareness, needs and attitude towards mobile education and mobile library services. The following conclusions have been made: modern information users highly appreciate modern technologies and use them actively; the provision of mobile information and library service is the indispensable and adequate answer to contemporary users' demands; Bulgarian users need an information environment suited to European and world tendencies for mobile information provision. The implementation of mobile information technologies in the modern education system gets a wonderful reception from the public and proves to satisfy the needs of the users of contemporary education and information environment tailored to individual requirements. The inclusion of mobile digital libraries and mobile education in the information environment is a way to meet the current users' demands.

Topic: Innovative educational services in libraries

Keywords: digital libraries; mobile digital libraries; information and communication technologies; mobile learning; innovative educational services

Model of Perfect News Like a Critical Conception in the Area of Fake Information

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Research is dedicated to the phenomenon of fake news and ways of its critical understanding. The terminological review considers different determinations like fake news, false information, misinformation, critical thinking, media education, media criticism.

It is parted on 2 theoretical parts (terminological review, critical skills and different critical conceptions) and 1 practical part of model of perfect news and its application for recognition of fake news.

To conclude, this investigation proposes special tools lined with critical thinking and critical skills. Using the model of "perfect" news (official character, discretion of language and lack of emotional pressure) we could pick out distorted difference between fake news and perfect news.

Results of this research can be useful in the spheres of media education, journalism, media criticism and information sciences.

Topic: Critical thinking as a key skill against fake news

Keywords: fake, fake news, misinformation, critical thinking, media education, "perfect" news

Presenting Information in Three-Dimensional Virtual Spaces

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In this talk, we consider some systems of virtual spaces developed recently in the Virtual Reality Laboratory of the Faculty of Informatics at the University of Debrecen, Hungary, from the point of view of presenting information. Along with overviewing applications connected to education, virtual presentation of materials of libraries, medical care, rehabilitation and sports, we focus on spaces containing three-dimensional visualizations of historic buildings and monuments (cf. Gilányi, A., Bujdosó, Gy. & Bálint, M. (2017); Gilányi, A., Rácz, A., Bálint, M. & Chmielewska, K. (2018b) and Gilányi, A., Rácz, A., Bólya, A. M. & Chmielewska, K. (2019)).

The restoration, protection and conservation of historic monuments are of particular importance for communities, nations and countries. There are internationally accepted guidelines for such activities, which guarantee the preservation and (if possible) the appropriate reconstruction of monuments. However, in several cases (often as a consequence of some social requirements of the late 20th and the 21st centuries), these guidelines are not followed by concrete physical reconstructions. This leads to serious debates: historians, archaeologists and museologists as well as international and national organizations responsible for preserving cultural heritage talk about misinformation and falsification of history in such situations (Gilányi, A., Rácz, A., Bálint, M. & Chmielewska, K. (2018a)). We discuss the question, in which form the application of virtual reality and information presented in three-dimensional virtual spaces can be helpful in such situations.

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Public Libraries as Discursive Spaces: A Review of the 'Discussion' Concept in Public Sphere Literature

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Habermas (1962) described how the early European public sphere served as a check on state power. At that time, coffee houses, salons, and table societies were the physical infrastructure for the public sphere. Today, public libraries are said to form part of that infrastructure. Like the ideal public sphere as described by Habermas, public libraries exhibit the characteristics of openness, common concern, and debate.

A number of studies explore the relationship between public spheres and libraries. For example, Stilwell (2006, 2018) discusses social exclusion and the role that public libraries play in promoting democracy. Widdersheim and Koizumi (2019) conduct a systematic review of the literature. Audunson et al. (2019) identify four themes of public libraries and the public sphere: social inclusion, library as a place, freedom of censorship and information access, and library and social media.

The concept of 'discussion' is prevalent within the literature. This is unsurprising given how 'discussion' is a necessary condition of the public sphere. Despite its prevalence and importance, however, it is unclear how public libraries function as discursive spaces. Further work is needed to uncover what is meant by 'discussion' and what discursive functions public libraries serve.

The purpose of this research is to elucidate how public libraries act as places for public sphere discussion. This study asks 1) what are the general thoughts about the library as a discussion space, 2) what kinds of theories and concepts are utilized in articles regarding discussion places in public libraries, and 3) what kinds of cases have been used to describe public libraries as discussion spaces?

To address these questions, literature related to the public sphere and public libraries were reviewed. The review analysed 119 works identified by Widdersheim & Koizumi (2019). From these, literature related to "public libraries as a discussion place" was extracted. This was done by careful reading and by using the keywords, "discussion(s)", "place(s)", "arena(s)", "public discourse(s)", "democracy", "civic democratic," "debate(s)", "space(s)", "forum(s)", and "public opinion(s)". A total of 54 works was extracted that focused on public libraries and discussion. Core discussion functions of public libraries were then categorized by taking precise notes.

Analysis of the 54 works revealed five discussion functions of public libraries: (1) public debate, (2) public space, (3) information provision, (4) civic education, and (5) citizens as a discursive issue. In the public debate function, public interests and topics are raised by the library through its events and collections. In the public space function, public libraries provide a safe and open space for social events where diverse people interact. In the information provision function, public libraries provide reliable information, including e-government services. In the civic education function, public libraries educate citizens about discussion through language learning and literacy events. Finally, in the citizens as a discursive issue function, libraries emphasize citizens, especially vulnerable populations, as issues of common concern. These findings establish a strong connection between the public sphere and public libraries, and they clarify several discursive functions of public libraries.

Recognizing and Labelling Fake News: Student Perspective

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As more and more people have internet access and are spending a fair amount of their time online, it is important to possess skills and knowledge to recognize misleading and inaccurate information resources. For the purpose of this research, an infographic made by the EAVI European Association for Viewers' Interests is being used as they created an effective way of recognizing different types of fake news to the public. Data analysis and a questionnaire are being conducted among the student population of the University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Croatia. Different examples are being given to students where they have to recognize whether they've been given a fake news article. The purpose of this research is to determine to what extent students in the city of Osijek are implementing their knowledge about fake news in digital environment, can they and how well can they identify false resources. Data is being gathered with the help of quantitative methodology. There is no similar study of this type conducted in the city of Osijek before, therefore authors of this research believe that this paper will with its originality contribute directly to the importance of this topic in academia and send a clearer picture if there should be more courses on this subject integrated in the curricula at a university level. This study can either serve as an example of good practice or as a notice that university program should be more involved and active in the field of information literacy and resources.

Topic: Information and media literacy as a shield against fake news

Keywords: fake news; digital society; student population; University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek; information literacy

Research on Information Filters in the Google Environment Based on the Analysis of Digital Content of Students of the Faculty of Management of the University of Lodz

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3: Institute of Sociology – Poland

The occurrence of information filters, so-called filter bubbles (Peiser E, 2011), is necessary in the process of adapting digital content to the needs of recipient groups and individual users.

Filters allow, among other things, to present products / services to users who are potentially or really interested in them. Similar mechanisms also allow you to customize content to convince or strengthen recipients, e.g., in relation to political views. This situation was particularly raised in the context of Cambridge Analytica and its impact on the presidential election in the US and the Brexit campaign in the UK. As a result, analyzing the behavior of digital device users and then presenting them with content to be consistent with their real needs and habits can change the reality. Undoubtedly, these processes support the spread of fake news that falls on vulnerable land.

The ethics of analyzing digital data and the transformation of the privacy paradigm are today important topics in the context of both scientific and social discussion. The authors of the work, inspired by the study of DuckDuckGo (DuckDuckGo, 2018) , decided to examine a group of students of the Faculty of Management at the University of Lodz.

The main goal of the study was to develop a methodology related to analyzing filter bubbles (in the Google search engine environment), which in the future will allow the analysis of a maximum group of recipients.

Topic: Privacy and digital citizenship

Keywords: information bubbles, digital data, academic environment.

The Role of Metadata in Fake News Detection

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Global technological progress has created the infrastructure for the new type of society and for various media outlets. The phenomenon of fake news is a result of unreliable media outlets and individuals with motives to cause distress, misinformation and disinformation. Fake news can be defined as false and unreliable information which appears trustworthy, but there is no editorial process nor truth behind creating and disseminating it. Fake news can also refer to news satire and parodies, manipulation of photographs and video materials, etc. Technological progress enables "doctoring" of images and texts with the use of sophisticated software. Fake news is easily accessible, especially via social media which then quickly disseminates false narratives and information. The question which poses itself is how to recognize altered or completely fabricated pieces of information. There are multiple possibilities of fake news detection. First of all, there is critical thinking and media literacy but certain fake news is hard to recognize just by using those skills. Having knowledge about data structure, digital objects and metadata can be an answer for recognizing authentic content. Understanding authenticity as well as reliability and integrity can prove useful in enhancing critical thinking, media literacy and an ability to discern fake from real news. It is important to understand that when a certain digital object is authentic it does not mean that it is real and vice versa. The purpose of this paper is to showcase the importance of authentic content and skills with which fake news can be discovered.

Topic: Tools or platforms for detecting fake news

Keywords: fake news; fake news detection; digital object; metadata

The Roles of "Library as a Place" for Providing Reliable Information in the Democratic Society

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People, recently, can access various information easily because of the dissemination of the internet through technology development. Besides, people can quickly distribute news through social network service, e.g., Twitter and Facebook. However, disinformation such as fake news has appeared and diffused online, and has caused serious social problems (Fletche et al., 2018; Lazer et al., 2018). In this situation, librarians and library scholars have focused on places to provide reliable information for citizens (Buschman, 2019; Walsh, 2010). The libraries are places where people who do not have IT devices can gather information and people who have various cultural, educational and financial backgrounds can meet each other. Therefore, libraries can be places performing the legitimacy and justice in the democratic society. We utilized a comprehensive literature review for illustrating the current situation of public libraries and for revealing the roles of "library as a place" to provide reliable information for citizens. The primary research question is what roles does the library play for users as a place to accumulate reliable information? This research consists of the following three perspectives, especially regarding the information behavior of library users: (1) Information gathering, (2) Improvement of information literacy and (3) Information utilization. As a result, we identified that libraries provide reliable and trustworthy information to patrons, and educate citizens about information literacy for not being misled by disinformation. Moreover, we revealed that libraries play the role of promoting democracy by establishing a place that library users can exchange information and opinions, and discuss it.

Topic: Librarians mission to educate and advocate for the truth

Keywords: Reliable Information; Library as Place; Democratic Society; Information Literacy

Statistical Disinformation in the Library Association of Latvia Reports

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Author of this paper during bachelor thesis research faced with the problem of statistical data. The number of participants of the Library Association of Latvia (LAL) events on various resources are shown differently. These inaccuracies are making the wrong impression, it is a form of information disorder – disinformation. This situation also influences the quality of further research. If researchers do not have access to primary data source, he or she could trust to false but easily accessible data.

The aim of this paper is to research the number of participants of LAL annual events, its statistical reflection accuracy in reports and publications.

Scope of research: The research analyses tendencies of statistics which reflects the number of participants of LAL annual events from 1989 (reestablishment of LAL) to 2018.

Research questions:

1. Are statistical data of LAL annual events being reflected correctly?

2. In which period there have been characteristic inaccuracies in the reflection of the number of participants of LAL annual events?

3. How do statistical inaccuracies influence the process of research?

Results: The statistics of participants of LAL annual events are not inaccurate at every year, it is a periodical phenomenon. At some periods it is noticeable that there are at least three different versions. This situation makes research process more difficult – it is complicated to find out which is correct one without access to primary data.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Library Association of Latvia; reports; annual events; statistics; research

The Threat Fake News Pose During Early Childhood and the Importance of Media Literacy for Parents: An Assessment of the Conditions in Turkey

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The period of early childhood constitutes the most important period of human lifespan. To a large extent, an individual's linguistic and cognitive developments come into full completion during ages 0-6. During early childhood, it is of vital importance to create an environment which will contribute to the cognitive development. The rapid progress of information and communication technologies has caused children to be in more interaction than ever with the internet and televisions. While the internet and televisions have educational benefits, they also come with possible threats for children. The amount of fake news within the media rising day by day is one of those threats. Being exposed to fake news affects children's psychological and cognitive development in a negative manner. The responsibility of keeping small children who do not possess the ability to question the reliability of certain information away from false and fake news falls unto the parents. This is possible through the parents raising their awareness regarding the threats waiting their children online and them being able to guide their children to use media in a correct manner. This research's aim is to determine the state of media literacy among parents in Turkey and observe the kinds of precautions they take in order to protect their children from fake news on the internet and televisions. Within the context of the research, it is aimed to interview randomly chosen parents who have children between the ages 0-6 mark and from different socio-economic stages in order to carry out an assessment regarding the current conditions in Turkey.

Topic: Information and media literacy as a shield against fake news

Keywords: Fake news, Media literacy, Early childhood and fake news, Media literacy against fake news, Media literacy for parents

Transition of Contemporary Japanese Public Libraries Through the Analysis of the Plan Configuration

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This paper aims to determine the architectural characteristics and historical transition of Japanese public libraries. In recent years, users need to visit libraries has decreased due to the internet and open-access materials. Following the trend, librarians and library scholars have tried to attract people to the physical spaces, and discussed the legitimacy and the efficacy of libraries in the democratic society. Library architectures have highly prioritized functions of meetings and discussion. Tokoyoda (2017) stated that Japanese libraries are expected to play roles as a calming place and a place for meeting and promoting local revitalization. In the Library Yearbook (2018) published by Japan Library Association, it is reported that new types of library facilities that implemented these roles are being increasingly built in Japan. As Uematsu (2014) states, this transition is important because it had been said in Japan that "library facilities were only containers for services."

To illustrate this transition, we analysed the plan configurations of 172 Japanese public libraries built after the Second World War. This research provides materials for the planning process of establishing library buildings and facilities, which can help librarians to make more specific orders to architects when they plan library buildings and facilities expected to carry out the role as a place for meetings and discussion. Since no research has been conducted to describe the architectural characteristics of library facilities by collecting samples from the entire public library in Japan, it can contribute to the construction of new public libraries.

Topic: Innovative educational services in libraries

Keywords: Public Library; Plan configuration; Japan

Truthfulness, Reliability and Accuracy of Information – Challenges Facing Contemporary Library Specialists

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The saying "Unless it is on The Web, it doesn't exist" has become the 21st century disease. We have got used to receiving access to information with the click of a button. We often seek no alternative source, ignore the traditional places for access to information and forget about the consequences of multiplying fake data and facts.

There are countless examples of fact discrepancies related to historical events and processes, which in an educational process would lead to the creation of fake concepts and conclusions; creating fake information through which one gains popularity, commercial success, fast profits, SEO, information theft and personal data, etc.

The best way to verify information is to seek confirmation from an alternative source other than the internet. And although libraries are in the background in the race for information storage, they are still one of the few knowledge institutions where one can find the way to truthful and reliable information. Here undoubtedly stands out the role of library information specialists who mediate between the stored knowledge and the specific demand of the user.

The current paper aims to shed light on some of the challenges to services in contemporary libraries. It also strives to present different aspects of teaching and training future library and information specialists related to building a rich information culture and capabilities of working with information in the right way.

Twitter: Relay of Validated Information, but also of Rumors - Two Examples of Analysis in the Field of Health

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The transition to Web 2.0 has been characterized by a consequent multiplication of forms of communications for the citizen. He can now easily post his personal opinions on Twitter or Facebook. It can also communicate on the web in the form of associations (Dacheux, 2000; Proulx, 2003; George, 2003). This advent of web 2.0 opened the era of "e-democracy" (Rodotà, 1999). This new time has had positive repercussions in the health field. It has encouraged the citizen's participation in his own life and well-being (Rodotà, 1999). But it has also had negative repercussions because social media has become the relay for false information and rumors, especially at the time of outbreaks (Jin, 2014).

This article presents two examples of these impacts through two studies conducted on Twitter.

The first study analyzed via the software Radarly tweets posted on Twitter over a period from 02/06/2019 to 30/06/2019, concerning the problematic of drug use with a filter on the French language and incorporating the #cocaine. The 120 tweets selected allowed us to confirm that most of the publications relayed press articles, especially of scientific type. It was pointed out that the media played a role of relay and sounding board, particularly of messages of prevention. Press organizations and journalists represent 60% of all actors on this network. Health professionals are present at 7% and disseminate scientific information. In particular, they share the results of validated studies, thus promoting the dissemination of scientific and technical information.

The second study analyzed via the Radarly software tweets posted on Twitter over a period from 01/04/2019 to 07/07/2019 concerning the problem of Ebola disease that has been raging since 01/08/2018 in the Democratic Republic of Congo and that has made more than 2000 dead. In this study, the Ebola term and #Ebola were used in the query, with a filter on the French language. Seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-two tweets were collected and categorized via the software. The tool also extracted and represented knowledge in a cartographic way and identified the dominant themes in the form of clusters. The tone of the messages had also been determined by the tool. The study revealed that part of the Congolese population communicating on the network thought that the disease was a kind of plot to destabilize the country. This part of the population is spreading rumors. For example, they accused health workers of spraying the virus and stealing organs from the sick and the dead.

Our two studies present two examples of social repercussions of Twitter, a negative relay of false information and rumors and a positive repercussion of dissemination of validated scientific information. These studies suffer from bias, including a short period of analysis and the choice to limit to the French language. But above all, the choice of analysis on Twitter can question. Indeed, this media limits the number of characters. It thus limits the lengthy discussions, thus making it the relay of facts of news and the engine of polemics rather than the federator of true micro-communities.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Twitter; rumor; validated information; ebola; drug

Types of Fake News During the 2019 Election Campaign in Poland

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In the paper the authors show the impact of fake news on Polish citizens created during the campaign on the parliamentary elections 2019 based on the most famous types of them. The most popular fake news has been selected. The authors proposed the typology of them and also enriched the paper with illustrations and interpretation of identified fake news.

Research methods such as observation method, document analysis method and individual case method were used in the work. The paper answers the questions: What are the most popular schemes of creating fake news? In what way are they created and shared? What is their social effort?

In conclusion, there were described the reactions of citizens and the effects of published fake information as well as the harmfulness of fake news in electoral campaigns.

Topic: Fake news as scientific and democratic challenges

Keywords: campaign; fake news; Poland

University Students' Awareness of Fake News on the Web: the Role of Detection Plugins

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Misinformation has become common in the online world, where anyone can create and quickly disseminate news to the public around the globe using social media. Young people make the majority of social media users, which makes this population particularly vulnerable to fake news and misinformation. According to the European Union, misinformation is false information created to confuse people and hide the truth. Being able to detect fake news is difficult given the plethora of information available online. Consequently, a number of plugin extensions exist to support fake news detection and warn users of unreliable and unverified content. Considering the recent media attention this topic has received, a number of studies have been conducted in this area, however, none in Croatia. The purpose of this paper is to better understand 1) what plugins are currently available in Croatia, 2) students' attitudes and experiences with fake news and plugin detectors, and 3) how Croatian students evaluate news and their detection strategies. In-person testing will be conducted with ten Croatian university students, during which they will be presented with fake and genuine online news on the same topic, to understand if and how they differentiate between the two. A follow-up interview will be used to dive deep into their testing experience as well as their overall experience with fake news and detection plugins. This research will shed light on Croatian students' awareness of fake news and their detection strategies, and give direction for designing fake news awareness raising initiatives among this population.

Topic: Tools or platforms for detecting fake news

Keywords: fake news; plugins; Croatian university students; media literacy

Vaccination and Fake News: Point of View of a Curator / Immunologist of the Topic Since Last Spring 2019

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Vaccinations are one of the major accomplishments of Medicine for infectious diseases and beyond. However, since the first attempts, fake news about potential side effects inundated media of all kinds.

This "fake news" problem reemerged recently and focused mainly on 5 domains, however, well taught in some medical schools: Multiple sclerosis and hepatitis B vaccination, autism, unexplained newborn sudden death, macrophages fasciitis and aluminum, thiomersal mercury and neurological disorders.

Social networks indeed enormously amplified the diffusion of fake news, statements and positions, in most cases without sound arguments. Last spring, some social networks (Google, Facebook, Snapchat, Pinterest...) decided to implement new policies and limit access to false information.

We decided to curate information still circulating on the internet, mainly through the curation tool Scoop.it, to approach the evolution of the topic focusing on the following questions: Who are the producers of fake news/statements related to vaccination? Where are the influencers mostly active in the global world? What kind of information is still circulating on the web? What has been done and what can be done by social networks, national and supranational bodies to limit the impact of fake news on public health.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: vaccinations, curation, social networks

Who Knows What Fake News Look Like?

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The concept of fake news is not a new concept, but has existed since the invention of printed media. In modern times, due to technological advances, news is massively spreading through online platforms and social media, since it is faster, cheaper and has more reach, making it easier than ever to spread disinformation and misinformation. Fake news is defined as "news articles that are intentionally and verifiably false and could mislead readers" (Shuy, K., Slivaz, A., Wangy, S., Tang, J. and Liuy, H., 2017). They include "false information that can be verified as such and are created with dishonest intention to mislead consumers" (Shuy, K., et al., 2017). Previous studies have operationalized fake news in six ways: as satire, parody, fabrication, manipulation, propaganda, and advertising (Tandoc Jr., E. C., Lim, Z. W. and Ling, R., 2018), which makes recognizing fake news that much more complicated. There are numerous programs and systems available today that can automatically detect fake news (e.g., Snopes, Hoaxy, Politifact, etc.), but the most important part of detecting fake news is information and media literacy of the audience that enables them to evaluate presented information and recognize false news.

This research will focus on students of the Department of Information Sciences at the University of Zadar. The aim of this research is to examine the way students of information sciences evaluate news and information conveyed through news articles. The main purpose is to determine their level of understanding of fake news and to assess their ability to identify them. It is planned to test a minimum of 30 students using a two-part survey questionnaire. The first part will consist of closed and open questions that will showcase their news seeking habits and behavior. The second part will consist of an assessment task containing 7 daily newspaper articles of questionable content for participants to evaluate following checklist of elements which are most important for recognizing fake news. Research questions in this research are: 1) how students evaluate everyday news articles; 2) does information literacy help in recognition of elements of fake news; 3) to what extent are students aware of the existence of fake news in daily news outlets and how they recognize them. The results will show their ability to evaluate the news and recognize false or misleading content.

The importance of this research is to showcase if the students of information sciences are able to recognize fake news and evaluate information in everyday news articles as well as to determine the importance of information literacy, media literacy and other skills gained via education/study program when dealing with fake news. Also, this research may serve as a basis for further research and comparison between students in other fields of study.

Topic: Information and media literacy as a shield against fake news

Keywords: fake news; information literacy; media literacy; university students

Would-be Teachers' Digital/Information Literacy Competencies in the World of Contradictory Information

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In the course of my research my goal has generally been to assess the digital competence of prospective teachers, and establish what tools they will need in their future teaching to motivate the young generations to read more and more. The issue of learning by reading, and then teaching based on reading and learning is gaining ground with increasing intensity in our digital world. We should also take into consideration that these activities are rapidly claiming digital space.

Taking it a little further, the goal of this paper is intended to find answers to the following questions:

What kind of sources will would-be teachers use in education? In the case of online information will they be able to distinguish false or unreliable information from what is true and reliable, what can be regarded "fake news" in the context of the conference theme, and in terms of my research concern?

Do they have adequate media and information literacy to inform their students about proper electronic and traditional sources, too?

What digital competencies do they have, and what are the most important qualities of a good and effective teacher in their judgement?

The present study will be devoted to these issues, with a focus on Hungarian and Carpathian-Basin teacher-training programs. As for methodology, an ongoing empirical survey will be used, based on a questionnaire which investigates how Hungarian university students relate to the above issues.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: media literacy; digital competence; teacher training; information sources

POSTERS

Applications and Practices to Prevent the Bubble Filter

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The Internet personalized content, found in search engineers and social media, can be really appealing since humans tend to reach out for news that reaffirms their own beliefs. However, from a democratic point of view, the lack of contrast and diversity can result in isolated information bubbles that go against the critical thinking and empowers the so called echo chamber effect. This situation can favor ideological and political radicalization, already seen in several elections around the world (Lobo, 2017).

Studies, such as Newman's (Newman et.al, 2016), prove how the news consumption in social media has increased dramatically and now the majority of the users get informed via Facebook, Google or Twitter. From an ethical and professional perspective, librarians need to know the democratic risks that can arise due to the bubble filter, fake news and social bots present in these platforms.

In this poster, based on an exhaustive literature review, we aim to present several applications, search engineers, practices and behaviors that librarians should apply and spread to its users in order to preserve the diversity of information and prevent the bubble filter.

A Comparative Analysis of Japanese and Norwegian Library Policies

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The purpose of this research is to examine library policies related to services for children and teens in Japan and Norway. This research contributes to the development of library services by analyzing the differences in library policies between two countries with different cultural frameworks.

In this research, we conducted a qualitative analysis of library policies on services for children and teens published in Japan and Norway between the late 1990s and August 2019. Vogel (2015) stated that comparing the policies of different governments to a common problem can be used to draw inferences, and this serves as a foundation for theory-building. As a result, in Japan, many libraries prioritize collections when providing services for teens since the government promotes reading as a policy (Uragami, 2019). In the society where migrants live together, Norwegian libraries play an essential role in bridging different ethnicities. In conclusion, public libraries and library policies are closely related. We revealed the foundation for providing services in public libraries by focusing on the contents of the library policies in each country and discussed the current status and prospects of library policies in Japan and Norway.

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Topic: Innovative educational services in libraries

Keywords: Library Policy, Teen Services, Children's Services, Japan, Norway, Comparative Analysis

Critical approach to news information. Model of "perfect" news

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Research is dedicated to the phenomenon of fake news and ways of its critical understanding. The terminological review discerns the determinations like fake news, false information, misinformation, critical thinking, media education, media criticism.

Paper is parted on the theoretical parts: terminological review, critical skills and various critical conceptions. Critical thinking considers self-management and transferable skills (responsibility, efficiency, capability for analysis, intellectual curiosity) which are important for critical approach to news information.

The practical part is about the model of "perfect" news and its application for recognition of fake news. It is possible to distinguish between fake and true news by characteristics like an emotional pressure, using of brilliance words (attractive or not) and orientation on interpersonal relations.

To conclude, this investigation proposes special tools lined with critical thinking and critical skills. Using the model of "perfect" news (official character, discretion of language and lack of emotional pressure) we could pick out distorted difference between fake news and "perfect" news. Results of this research can be useful in the spheres of media education, journalism, media criticism and information sciences.

Topic: Fake news as scientific and democratic challenges

Keywords: fake, fake news, misinformation, critical thinking, media education, "perfect" news

Digital Media Literacy in Library Instruction

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In 2018, UNC Charlotte, a public university in North Carolina, participated in the Digital Polarization Initiative. The Digital Polarization Initiative uses four moves in instruction: check for previous work, go upstream to the source, read laterally, and circle back, to build students' civic, information, and media literacy. After the pilot ended at UNC Charlotte, Atkins Library formed a Digital Media Literacy committee and identified these goals:

Define Digital Media Literacy as it relates to our students.

Identify ways we can incorporate DML instruction into our library instruction program.

We wrote our own definition of DML and brainstormed ideas for programming and events. Our main goal is to create a Digital Media Literacy Framework based on 3 ideas in DML: Manipulation, Bias, and Power. Then create a database of DML lesson plans that meet the needs of all students at all stages of inquiry and research. The purpose of this poster is to show how we've defined DML and how we identified the main ideas for our framework. Additionally, this poster will show learning outcomes and activities we designed for our classes in our library instruction program.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Digital Media Literacy; Academic Libraries; Lesson Plans; Library Instruction

The effect of different kinds of word embeddings on the classification of medical records

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Nowadays, hospitals store huge amounts of clinical data, among others unstructured texts in medical records. Using deep learning approaches, such unstructured texts can be used for information extraction (Gerbel, Laser, Schönfeld & Rassmann, 2019). The goal of this project was to develop a method to classify whether a radiological medical record written by a physician indicates a patient with a Weber fracture (Fiebeck, Laser, Winther & Gerbel, 2019). This is necessary because a lot of these texts don't mention the kind of fracture directly. Word embeddings are used to make the texts usable for machine learning. The word embeddings are trained with medical records from the Hannover Medical School Enterprise Clinical Research Data Warehouse (Gerbel et al., 2019). The medical records were tokenized and cleaned of stop words. The data was transformed with doc2vec to build document vectors. These document vectors were used to train a simple neural network to recognize whether the medical report indicates a Weber fracture. In this work, different kinds of word embeddings are tested and compared. The problem is that word embeddings are normally tested with reference datasets (Lau & Baldwin, 2016). Unfortunately, there are no datasets available for the German language, therefore the word embeddings were evaluated with a small self-made dataset and its effects on the neural network were described. The crucial point for evaluation is the validation of the results by domain experts, which will be the next step.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Medical information management, word embeddings, deep learning, machine learning, information extraction

Fake Death Announcements on Twitter: RIP Elizabeth II and Greta Thunberg?

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Fake death announcements can be held as one of the most ancient forms of disinformation. Long before the age of #fakenews, in the 17th-18th centuries, French King Louis XIV was a usual target of such rumors. In recent decades, so-called "death hoaxes" have become a staple of "celebrity culture" as mediated by the internet.

Within the contemporary social media landscape, Twitter plays a significant part in spreading new forms of death announcements. The real-time nature of collective editorial processes (tweeting, retweeting, hashtagging, commenting, quoting, deleting) and the polyphony of the networked crowd (gathering users, journalists, fact-checkers, institutions) are some of the features that increase the reach of circulating death rumors. Nowadays fake death announcements are subject to multidirectional circulation and convey diverse materialities which are visually appealing.

This poster proposal focuses on documenting and analyzing two recent fake death announcements as observed through the lens of Twitter: #RipQueenElizabeth (5/1/2019) and #RipGretaThunberg (29/8/2019). Such case studies shed light on how contemporary death rumors spread in different ways by adopting specific shapes. From a media studies perspective, these fake announcements are related both to the social status of an icon (whether an established Head of State or an emerging activist) and to "agenda setting" criteria (a speculative reaction to an ongoing media narrative). From the standpoint of vernacular digital culture, such fake announcement question of the authority of a source (a Reddit meme, Wikipedia screenshots) and inspire derivative contents (conversations, parodies, articles) that show a truly complex social function of so-called "fakes".

A Fake News Quiz

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Fake news is a type of yellow journalism or propaganda that consists of deliberate disinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional news media (print and broadcast) or online social media.

Digital news has brought back and increased the usage of fake news. The news is then often reverberated as misinformation in social media but occasionally finds its way to the mainstream media as well.

Fake news is written and published usually with the intend to mislead in order to damage an agency, entity or person, and/or politically, often using sensationalist, dishonest or outright fabricated headlines to increase readership (clickbait).

This poster shows a "Fake news or Not"-Quiz of social media posts (e.g., Twitter) of persons of interest (e.g., Donald Trump). For every post you have to decide if it is fake news or not. Every quote will be explained by further information about (possible) consequences the fake news triggered.

Topic: Truth Society vs. Fake News Society

Keywords: Quiz, Fake News, Propaganda, Clickbait

Fake News and Misinformation: Informing and Educating Users in Higher Education Libraries in the Republic of Croatia

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In the modern digital society news are available immediately to everyone. It is also possible to spread the news very fast. The academic and scientific community is not immune to the dissemination of fake and inaccurate information. The higher education libraries play an important role in educating and informing their users in recognizing fake and inaccurate scientific information. They realize this role as part of implementing various programs and activities related to information literacy. Based on the article *How to Spot Fake News* IFLA has created an infographic designed to guide the librarians and library users in several steps to identify fake information. The recommendation is to publish the mentioned infographics on the library premises, on websites, social networks, etc. with the aim of educating the library users and wider social community. The aim of this paper is to determine the extent to which the librarians in higher education libraries of the Republic of Croatia are familiar with IFLA recommendations and whether they are implementing it in their work with the users. For this purpose, a survey has been carried out among higher education librarians in the Republic of Croatia, examining whether the libraries have highlighted the infographics on their premises and on websites, and whether the librarians implement in some other way the information literacy programs within which the higher education teachers and students are educated about inaccurate information and methods in which these can be identified, and avoid their dissemination and use in professional and scientific work.

Topic: Truth Society vs. Fake News Society

Keywords: fake news, higher education libraries, information literacy, education of users

Fake News – Predatory (Fake?) Journals: Misdirections in Scientometry

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"Fake news" is not a new concept. It has a long history, but nowadays it is spreading with an unprecedented speed due to the availability of digital devices and the widespread use of social media platforms. Fake news being present in many areas of life, it did not avoid the scientific world either. Parallel with the appearance of Open Access, predatory journals – that could also be referred to as „fake journals" – have also made their pseudo-scientific appearance in the world of science. The goal of such journals in recruiting manuscripts for publications is purely profit-oriented – a profit to be gained through deception.

The following questions arise:

- How does the Hungarian Academy of Sciences relate to this problematic, considering the present scientometric requirements?

- What are the measures the Academy itself can apply in order to protect the authenticity of science?

- Furthermore, how is it possible that such measures of the Academy (e.g., scientometry) can themselves add to the misdirections that predatory journals generate?

The present study will be devoted to these issues, after providing a brief theoretical background, and a description of the present Hungarian situation as well as introducing and analyzing the nature of predatory journals, their main characteristic features, in a much more detailed fashion (publishing price, peer review process, fast publishing timelines, false impact factors, etc). As for methodology, an ongoing empirical survey will be used, based on a questionnaire which investigates how Hungarian higher-education researchers relate to the above issues.

Topic: Open access to scientific information as a weapon against fake news

Keywords: scientometry; predatory journals; Open Access; scientific information

The fight against Fake News in Spain

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As well as most of the european countries, Spain is facing population aging. The digital divide causes disinformation and unfounded rumours among others. This context creates difficulties for the implementation of new tools fighting against falsehoods.

Maldita.es is a non-profit resource created in order to approach tools to the Spanish society to diminish disinformation.

This website is a way of reaching media literacy in Spain. Furthermore, it has developed its own tools in order to achieve its objective. Maldita.es is part of the International Fact Checking Network and it is the only Spanish organization that has been a member of Experts appointed to the High-Level Group on Fake News and online disinformation designated by the European Comission in 2018.

Credibility is its biggest value, and tools such as Maldito Dato (Fucking data), Maldita Hemeroteca (Fucking newspapers library) or Maldito Bulo (Fucking falsehood) have increased the visibility of this organization on their way against fake news in Spain.

One of their biggest achievements is the creation of a real time Fact-checking commission during the political debate for the presidential election in April 2019. Maldita.es corroborated all the data that the candidates to the presidency of Spain showed during the most viewed emission of the year. They did this in order to avoid -as their slogan says- "being fooled".

Friendly, Fake, or Phishing? Tools and Tips for Website Evaluations

Kimberly Nicholson
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Digital Literacy is as important for future workers in the 21st century as reading and writing and math (Gurney-Read, J., 2013). Unfortunately, fake news is more prevalent and can be disseminated more quickly than ever, according to media literacy expert Frank. W. Baker. According to a report cited by Jacobson Pew Research Center found that, "twenty three percent of Americans say they have shared fabricated reports, knowingly or not" (Jacobson, L., 2017). People have not acquired or honed digital literacy skills will not be able to determine whether a website is legitimate, and may not think to check for authorship or bias (Dempsey, K., 2017). The consequences of digital illiteracy can even affect every aspect of an individual's life. Social media platforms and other forms of asynchronous communications can help alleviate social isolation, which contributes to elevated health risks such as depression, and poor self-rated health (Hammig, O., 2019).

As librarians, we can provide tools to help mitigate this skills gap. This poster will be a visual aid that can show computer users simple ways to check the legitimacy of the websites they are browsing. It will feature two images of the same webpage, one real and one compromised. On the compromised webpage image, indicators of falsity will be highlighted and explained. The poster will list links to websites and online tools that can be used to fact/bias check websites.

Topic: Librarians mission to educate and advocate for the truth

Keywords: Fake News; Digital Literacy; Phishing; Critical Thinking

How Can design Elements Help Students Detect Fake News?

Laura Vukas, Josipa Bašić
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Easy access to a large amount of information attract students to the Web. Research shows that when looking for any information, young people first go to social networks without concern about the author or source of information. As a result, students' opinions and attitudes are easily impacted by both genuine and fake news. With a rapid rise of fake news, many plugins became available to help users detect fake information. According to Salowitz, plugins should show fake news at all times, indicate why it is labeled as such, and prevent its further dissemination. From customer experience standpoint, plugins should be visible to the users, use appropriate terminology (e.g., labeling fake content as 'controversial' rather than 'fake'), use color coding to indicate the level of controversy and, it needs to be easy to use. However, not all the available plugins comply with these requirements. This poster will provide suggestions for design of customer experience with fake news detection plugins. This is a part of a larger study on university students' interaction with fake news and use of plugins, where ten university students will test six fake news plugin detectors within Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter. The identified problems will be redesigned based on the literature on fake news detector plugins and human-computer interaction (HCI), as well as UX/UI design in order to improve customer experience with fake news detection plugins and boost their use among the university student population in Croatia.

Topic: Tools or platforms for detecting fake news

Keywords: fake news detectors, plugins, UX/UI design elements, university students

How to Teach Information Literacy to Youth: Experiences of a Teaching Intervention

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Today's society requires competence in asking questions and seeking answers, finding information, interpreting and evaluating sources. We need to be able to identify what is real and reliable and also, to be able to use information ethically ourselves. We need information literacy. This is especially important for children and youth who are more vulnerable to fake news and manipulated information. Although young people are said to be fluent searchers of information since they daily "google" for information, research shows that their information literacy skills are inadequate (Ladbrook & Probert, 2011; Wineburg & McGrew, 2016). Teaching information literacy creates challenges also for teachers and their traditional instruction practices, as they have to guide pupils to work independently in changing information environment, that a teacher cannot control – on the internet. In this Pecha Kucha presentation, I share experiences of a longitudinal teaching intervention to improve pupils' information literacy skills in a Finnish lower secondary school (Alamettälä & Sormunen, 2018; Alamettälä & Sormunen, 2019). The teachers designing the intervention were informed of the Guided Inquiry Design (Kuhlthau, Maniotes & Caspari, 2015), a research-based teaching model for information literacy, and integrated some of its features into their teaching. The quasi-experimental pre-test, post-test, follow-up design was used to investigate the effect of the intervention. Pupils' learning outcomes were measured in Web searching, critical evaluation, and argumentative use of Web information. Teachers' experiences were mapped out through interviews.

Topic: Information and media literacy as a shield against fake news

Keywords: information literacy instruction, guided inquiry, intervention, school, pupils

Open Access International

Natalie Schlottke, Anne Talk
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"Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society." (Berlin Declaration, 2003)

This quote from the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities" is the core of the open access movement: Scientific findings should be freely accessible to everyone.

We want to answer the questions:

- What does Open Access publishing mean?

- What do the Open Access "colors" mean and how do they differ?

- Is Open Access the solution for the serial crisis?

This poster presents a short overview on Open Access and the current situation in Germany. It gives information on the business models, as well as the financing strategies of Open Access used at the present time. We compare the German situation to the international position; with a special emphasis on the German project DEAL.

Finally, we try to answer the final question: Have we already achieved our goals?

Topic: Information and media literacy as a shield against fake news

Keywords: Open Access; Colors of Open Access; Serial Crisis; DEAL

Plagiarism assessment - How plagiarism can be identified in Germany and its effects on authors and institutions

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In recent years there were several famous cases of allegations of plagiarism, especially in politics, the most notorious one being the so-called Guttenberg-Affair regarding the Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg. In his case proof of plagiarism in his thesis later on resulted in not just a withdrawal of his academic title, but also forced his resignation as Minister of Defence of Germany.

This poster shows an overview of plagiarism in Germany and its effects on authors and institutions. We want to answer the following questions (using notorious examples of accusations of plagiarism):

- What is plagiarism?
- How do universities in Germany deal with this problem?
- How can plagiarisms be detected before doctoral candidates get their title/be prevented?
- Which tools can be used?
- How should allegations of academic misconduct be reported?
- Who should do it?
- Who should be trusted to investigate allegations of academic misconduct?
- Who should do a PhD and why?

Topic: Fake news as scientific and democratic challenges

Keywords: Plagiarism, plagiarism assessment

Political Early Warning System: Be ready against fake news and protect democracy!

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Fake news cannot be deemed as a new phenomenon but the rise of information technologies such as artificial intelligence and also social media have a tremendous impact. Indeed, information spread much faster through platforms and yet, artificial intelligence among others can render a fake very similar to real thereby it can become much more difficult to be detected. For instance, Vinci, Perrier and many other firms, brands have been victims of fake news. Democracy even can be threatened as well since opinion could be easily manipulated. Most organizations are at best using scanning to detect fakes while others use a 'white' list of sources in order to cope with the rise of fakes. Therein, there is room for improvement concerning the detection and also actions to counter fake news. Thus, we propose for the first time a Political Early Warning System (PEWS) aiming to help political parties and societies at the whole to better detect and optimize their decisions to better fight against fake news. PEWS can be construed as an advanced Competitive Intelligence system based on the French definition. Therefore, a dedicated model was built and all the related scenarios of fakes, their impacts and probabilities were calculated and visualized with a software named Strat brain. The list of political indicators elaborated, it could help any organization or country to better anticipate fake news and act through a dedicated learning organization.

Topic: Fake news as scientific and democratic challenges

Keywords: Fake news, Political Early Warning System, Competitive Intelligence, Democracy.

Predatory Publishing - a little guide on how not to be fooled

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University of Applied Sciences and Arts Hannover – Germany

Predatory publishing is a serious phenomenon. Authors, scientists and the public are getting deluded by publishers pretending to be serious. Unlike fake news the reason is not always a bad will or stupidity by the author, sometimes it is not easy to distinguish a serious journal from a "fake" one.

Scientists do have to publish for their reputation. Publication fees exploded within the last years and predatory publishers are sometimes pretty inventive in fooling even renowned scientists and authors. Journals names sound like established journals, the peer review seems to be high-quality and publishing is cheap compared to some well-known publishers.

This presentation answers the questions:
- What is predatory publishing?
- What techniques do predatory publishers use?
- How can predatory journals be identified?

What are the risks for authors and their institutions publishing in these journals? And how does this phenomenon affect the open access movement?

Topic: Open access to scientific information as a weapon against fake news

Keywords: Predatory publishing, Open Access

Teaching Information Literacy: Which Digital Skills for Information Professionals?

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2: Université Grenoble Alpes - Médiat Rhône-Alpes - France

In France, among other entities, two national networks handle the lifelong learning of information professionals: the regional training centers for librarianship career (CRFCB) and the regional units of training in scientific and technical information (URFIST). One of their main programs includes information and media literacy, defined as " all skills required for mastering information literacy: identification and description of the needs, knowledge production, information technology skills, assessment and use of the results, mastering of ethical rules, as well as social and economic stakes " (ADBU, 2012). These skills feature how to fight back against fake news and disinformation, how to evaluate and analyze information and how to develop one's critical thinking.

What part can training centers play in putting up a learning program to effectively teach information literacy? Which ways to get the necessary skills and how to validate these competences? How can training centers get a more exhaustive information literacy program?

To undertake a reflection on this subject, the first step includes an analysis of the several sessions of training of trainers in information literacy supplied by the database of the two networks. This study will present an overview of the outcomes, performance indicators, contents, organization and speakers. The results will be combined to start a reflection on a shared frame of reference, to rethink the training program with a more skill-based approach. This will also help consider a better evaluation and acquiring of these skills and make sure there is sufficient and effective training nationwide.

Topic: Librarians as gatekeepers of trustworthy information

Keywords: training of trainers, frame of reference, evaluation of information, skill evaluation, skill-based approach, skill valorisation

Teaching Primary School Student Media Literacy Skills with Educational Games

Brian Van Der Steen, Niels Van Der Meer, Tim Van Waas
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The focus of this research was discovering what an educational game could look like which primary school teachers could use to teach children between 10 and 12 media literacy skills. This was done by looking at what type of learning methods teachers currently use to educate the targeted demographic, what types of educational games were popular and what requirements a game must have before it can be classified as educational.

The research has shown that media literacy includes a big set of skills. These skills include understanding fake news, understanding the basic facilities of the online world and searching for simple information on the internet. An educational game that could teach these skills would be a point & click adventure game on the computer, for this genre has been popular for educational games for a long time, or a physical card-based game that utilizes the computer. In the case of the physical card-based game, there is a need for a competitive element, as well as an interactive element with a computer to keep the children engaged with the game.

A prototype of a card-based educational game was designed based on the results of the research. The game focused on skills like fake news and searching for information on the internet and was tested at a primary school in the Netherlands. Results of this test showed that this type of educational game is well fitted for the target demographic and could be used to educate children about media literacy skills.

Topic: Innovative tools, practices, and strategies for fighting fake news and enhancing media literacy

Keywords: education; media literacy; games; educational games

Toolbox for Processing References in Systematic Reviews

Magnus Rom Jensen, Solvor Solhaug
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Our poster will detail how the library can facilitate systematic searches in the social sciences. The poster will be divided into searching, collecting (reference managers), screening (Rayyan) and analyzing (Nvivo). What makes these searches special is the large amount of references and the need to process them in a systematic manner. The aim of the poster is to give the audience a brief insight into the various tools that can be used for doing a systematic review in the social sciences.

The reference manager section of the poster will focus on Endnote and Zotero and offer some thoughts on their relative merits. Of special interest is the duplicate removal function and how each software program handles downloading references from databases.

The screening process can be very labor intensive. To make this process as efficient as possible, we recommend using computer software, specifically Rayyan. We will briefly list the advantages and challenges we have had with this software in our work.

NVivo is a computer program often used in the analysis of qualitative data. Here we will briefly show how NVivo can be used to analyze the results of a systematic review.

Topic: Innovative tools, practices, and strategies for fighting fake news and enhancing media literacy

Keywords: Systematic reviews, Social Science, Research Support, Rayyan, Endnote, NVivo

WORKSHOPS

Fighting disinformation online: The EU institutions model

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2: European Commission Representation in Italy, Rome, Italy
3: European Documentation Centre Librarian, University of Teramo, Giulianova, Italy

Since the phenomena of "fake news" arised in the panorama of the web journalism and social media, the European Commission delivered its strategy in order to tackle online disinformation promoting and delivering citizens' awareness.

The workshop will present the actions held by the European Commission - DG Connect as the Action Plain against disinformation and the famous Code of Practice. Presenters, together with the Digital Leader of the EC Representation in Italy, will give insights about the actions taken by the European Commission and their implementation, with a focus on the European Elections and on the work led by the Representation in Rome and the Librarian of the European Documentation Centre of the University of Teramo.

Participants will interact with presenters in order to receive details to check the reliable information, to follow specific channels, to manage social media accounts and to promote a communication plan, with the aim to improve attendees' knowledge and skills.

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Learning How to Avoid Fake Content Playing Games

Marina Encheva[1], Gergana Yancheva[1], Anna Maria Tammaro[2], Francesco Zanichelli[2]
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2: IFLA. Library Theory and Research Section (IFLA LTR) – The Hague, Netherlands

The Workshop will start presenting the preliminary findings of NAVIGATE (09/2017-08/2020), a project funded by Erasmus+ a program under Key Activity 2 - Strategic partnership supporting innovation.

NAVIGATE aims at enhancing students learning to use serious games that can hopefully support the enhancement of Information Literacy competencies. The project is focused on Higher Education (HE) students in Humanities as a major target.

Learning outcomes

Participants will learn how to evaluate information literacy games

The Project team will introduce the first findings of Navigating.

In the first phase of the Project (Output 1 - O1), a comparative study of the information literacy competences of the students was carried out in the three universities in Parma, Sofia and Gävle and on the basis of the results a Competency tree was elaborated including the necessary competences to avoid fake content. The Italian Team conducted a workshop to better understand what competencies the faculty would like the students to learn.

The learning outcome of the workshop provides examples of learning situations and strategies that can assist in the development of games.

In the second phase (Output 2 - O2), around 67 games used for learning information literacy in academic libraries were identified and evaluated. The top 20 games for information literacy have been ranked according to three aspects: technological interface, content, pedagogical aspects (outcomes, activities and assessment). An interactive database was developed in order to visualize the list and categories.

The Workshop in the second part will be guided by the NAVIGATE team who will engage participants in the evaluation of existing games.

The learning outcomes expected will be in experimenting with the evaluation of games for information literacy.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Information literacy, fake content, learning, digital games, higher education students.

Rethinking the Library as a Sense-making Interface

Boers Raoul[1], Dave Krapels[1], Egid Van Houtem[2]
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2: Cubiss Limburg (Heerlen, Pays-Bas) - Netherlands

Just as any stakeholder vying for audience attention in the public sphere, public libraries are in a constant state of reinvention. Changes in society and the prevalence of digital technology within it are challenging core concepts and conventions of public libraries the world over. Change processes, public perception and marketing are not anathema to the strategic agenda of current public library institutions, nor are they at the core of day-to-day activities.

Design students exhibit a unique set of traits and skills, complementary to a broad range of tasks. One of those tasks is the intervention in conventional settings that reaffirm previously held convictions and -by result- predetermine strategic policies. In short: by employing design methodologies, design students can provide novel perspectives to loosen and reframe strategic positions held and so expose predispositions ingrained in the communal semantics of existing praxis.

Design students of Maastricht Academy for Media Design and Technology were invited by public libraries to employ methods of systemic design for future proof policy-making in a myriad of topics, challenging the tenets that position public library institutions in the commons. Pivotal to these topics was the question of relevance of public libraries in a world of mobile digital media and the challenges these media pose to digital citizens and to the notion of the public library as a spatial convention.

Employing the notion of "making as a medium for understanding" and using systems design as a lens for sense making, students tackled complex questions put forward by two public libraries. Framing the public library as an interface that is in need of reinvention and purposeful redesign, students employed speculative design scenario's and design interventions. Doing so, they invited the participating libraries to a process of critical reflection on their role as critical sense makers in an age of an overabundance of sources, across a wide quality spectrum.

Topic: Innovative tools, practices, and strategies for fighting fake news and enhancing media literacy

Keywords: Systems design, speculative futures, concepting, digital media, citizenship, interfacing, public library

Spotting Fake News in Geopolitical and Tourist communication

Gabriela Seccardini

Gustave Eiffel University – IFIS – Paris – France

The digital revolution has provided new opportunities, but also new challenges to communicators in all fields. In this workshop, I am interested in tackling fake news in two domains: geopolitics and tourism, as well as their possible interrelations. The main objective is to reflect together about the many implications and issues that fake news have in today's world.

We will start by defining "fake news" and the plethora of keywords and notions connected to the phenomenon, like "misinformation", "alternative facts", "post-facts" and "post-truth", "thinkfluence", "information warfare", "clicktivism", "hacktivism", "troll armies", "narrative warfare", "propaganda", to clarify the subject we are dealing with, to "know the enemy" (!). Attendees will be asked to work and question facts, news, and other communication materials, both recent and less recent, and asked to dissect them with the information literacy tools provided in the first part of the workshop. Attendees are very welcome to share their own examples and experiences.

The workshop will be organized around three main activities: case study exercises, and large- and small group discussion.

We will investigate together how "fake news" and other forms of online and offline (dis)information shape offline popular perceptions and narratives in geopolitics and tourism (e.g., the perception of a place or nation and the consequent tourist flow dynamics).

Through this workshop, we will get an overview of fake news in a new perspective, that of geopolitics and the tourism industry, whose connection is a new branch of research.

The workshop is designed for attendees who are eager to get more experience in "spotting the fake" behind big headlines and attractive marketing slogans in both current geopolitical affairs and tourist destination advertising and branding. As geopolitics and travel interest our everyday life and everybody is concerned, information literacy is an essential skill to develop in these fields.

Topic: Information, misinformation and disinformation

Keywords: Fake news, misinformation, geopolitics, tourism, communication, offline popular perception, post, truth, alternative facts, thinkfluence, narrative warfare

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