

SUPPORTING FREE AND OPEN KNOWLEDGE



Rod Ward
Exeter University
15 July 2015

Introductions



- Name: Rod Ward
- Profession: Nurse
- Employment: Senior Lecturer (including research and admissions tutor, University of the West of England)
- Hobbies: Fire juggling, real ale, travel & editing wikipedia
- Wikipedia: Over 10 years, 75,000+ edits (mostly about Somerset and Bristol; history, geography, architecture and archaeology).

Overview of the day

- 10.00 Introductions and overview of wikipedia
- 10.15 Editing basics - including looking at article history, talk pages and category structure
- 10.30 Hands on exploration of relevant articles
- 11.30 Coffee & networking
- 11.45 Discussion of relevant policies and guidelines (Notability, NPOV, COI, BLP etc)
- 13.00 Lunch & networking
- 14.00 Hands on editing
- 15.30 Questions and discussion
- 16.00 Close & farewells + evaluation



WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia
anyone can edit



WIKIPEDIA

Freely available tertiary literature,
accessibly and neutrally summarised
from reliable secondary and primary
sources, in an ongoing process of good
faith collaboration involving both
experts and non-experts

**“Imagine a world in which
every single human being
can **freely share** in the
sum of all knowledge.
That's our commitment.”**

Not just an encyclopaedia

Wikipedia's sister projects

Wikipedia is hosted by the [Wikimedia Foundation](#), a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other [projects](#):



Commons

Free media repository



Wikiquote

Collection of quotations



Wikiversity

Free learning materials and activities



Wikibooks

Free textbooks and manuals



Wikisource

Free-content library



Wiktionary

Dictionary and thesaurus



Wikinews

Free-content news



Wikispecies

Directory of species



Meta-Wiki

Wikimedia project coordination

The Wikimedia projects

- Multilingual (in more than 280 languages)
- Free (as in free speech)
- Created by volunteer labour
- Run by the Wikimedia Foundation, a US charity
- Supported in the UK by Wikimedia UK, a charity
- No ads, no commercial influences, no government targets

So far

- One billion contributions in ten years
- Nearly 100,000 regular contributors
- Reached 400 million visitors per month in 2010, aiming for 1 billion per month in 2015
- About 20 million articles, 11 million media files
- About 0.5% of English articles are Good Article quality, 0.09% are Featured Article quality

The Five Pillars of Wikipedia

Wikipedia's fundamental principles, these are:

- It's an encyclopedia
- It's written from a neutral point of view
- Anyone can use, edit, share and modify the content
- Interact with each other respectfully and civilly
- It doesn't have firm rules

Core policies

- Verifiability [[WP:V]]
 - “Other people have to be able to check that you didn't just make things up. This means that all quotations and any material challenged or likely to be challenged must be attributed to a reliable, published source using an inline citation.”
- No original research [[WP:NOR]]
 - “All material in Wikipedia must be attributable to a reliable, published source. Articles may not contain any new analysis or synthesis of published material that serves to advance a position not clearly advanced by the sources.”

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Wikipedia:Assume good faith

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This page documents an English Wikiped guideline. It is a generally accepted standard attempt to follow, though it is best treated with occasional exceptions may apply. Any subst should reflect consensus. When in doubt, dis page.

This page in a nutshell:

- Unless there is clear evidence to the cor the project are trying to help it, do not hurt i.
- If criticism is needed, discuss editors' actio motives without clear evidence.

Assuming good faith is a fundamental principle on Wikipedia. It is that editors' edits and comments are made in **good faith**. Most peop project, not hurt it. If this were false, a project like Wikipedia woul t the beginning. This guideline does not require that editors continue faith in the presence of obvious evidence to the contrary (**vandalism** faith does not prohibit discussion and criticism. Rather, editors shou the actions being criticized to malice unless there is specific evidenc

When disagreement occurs, try to the best of your ability to explain problem, not cause more conflict, and so give others the opportunit Consider whether a dispute stems from different perspectives, and i reach **consensus**.

When doubt is cast on good faith, continue to assume good faith yo

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Wikipedia:Neutral point of view

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"*Wikipedia:Point of view*" redirects here. For the essay on how to describe points of view, see *Wikipe points of view*.

To raise issues with specific articles, see the *NPOV noticeboard*. For advice on applying this policy, tutorial. For frequent critiques and responses, see the *NPOV FAQ*.

This page documents an English Wikipedia policy, a widely accepted standard that all editors should normally follow. Changes made to it should reflect consensus.

This page in a nutshell: Articles mustn't take sides, but should explain the sides, fa and without bias. This applies to both what you say and how you say it.

Editing from a **neutral point of view** (**NPOV**) means representing fairly, proportionately, and as far as possible without bias, all significant views that have been published by reliable sources. All Wikipedia articles and other encyclopedic content must be written from a neutral point of view. NPOV is a fundamental principle of Wikipedia and of other Wikimedia projects. This policy is non-negotiable and all editors and articles must follow it.

"Neutral point of view" is one of Wikipedia's three core content policies. The other two are "**Verifiability**" and "**No original research**". These three core policies jointly determine the type and quality of material that is acceptable in Wikipedia articles. Because these policies work in harmony, they should not be interpreted in isolation from one another, and editors should try to familiarize themselves with all three. The principles upon which this policy is based cannot be superseded by other policies or guidelines, or by edito

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The Five Core Content Policies

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Wikipedia:Citing sources

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Various shortcuts redirect here; you may be looking for *Wikipedia Reference desk*, *Wikipedia Clean start*, *Wikipedia Citing Wikipedia* or *Wikipedia:WikiProject Computer science*.

For a simpler introduction to citing sources, see *Wikipedia:Referencing for beginners*.

This page documents an English Wikipedia content guideline. It is a generally accepted standard that editors should attempt to follow, though it is best treated with common sense, and occasional exceptions may apply. Any substantive edit to this page should reflect consensus. When in doubt, discuss first on the talk page.

Citations, frequently called references, are an important part of any Wikipedia article, serving to identify the reliable sources on which the information in the article is based. In most cases, citations for specific pieces of information contained in an article are given in the form of footnotes, though they can also appear within the body of an article.

Wikipedia's Verifiability policy describes when sources should be cited, and what kind of sources are considered reliable. It requires inline citations for any material challenged or likely to be challenged, and for all quotations, anywhere in article space. However, editors are encouraged to provide citations for all information added to Wikipedia.

This page contains information on how to place and format citations. Each article should use the same citation method throughout. If an article already has citations, adopt the method in use or seek consensus on the talk page before changing it. While you should try to write citations correctly, what matters most is that you provide enough information to identify the source. Others will improve the formatting if needed.

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Wikipedia:Notability

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This page is an article notability guideline. For the Notability WP-NOTES. For other uses, see Wikipedia:What Wikipedia

This page documents an English Wiki Wikipedia generally accepted standard that editors sh is best treated with common sense, and oec Any substantive edit to this page should ref discuss first on the talk page.

This page in a nutshell: Wikipedia article gained sufficiently significant attention by th and are not excluded for other reasons. We independent sources such as published jou attention. Notability does not directly affect topic should have its own article.

On Wikipedia, **notability** is a test used by editors to decide whet h its own article. Information on Wikipedia must be verifiable; if no r sources can be found on a topic, then it should not have a separa Wikipedia's concept of notability applies this basic standard to av inclusion of topics. Article and list topics must be notable, or "wort Determining notability does not necessarily depend on things like or popularity—although those may enhance the acceptability of a the guidelines explained below.

A note to remove a subject from an article: If you wish to request that

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Wikipedia:No personal attacks

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"WP:PA" redirects here. You may be looking for *Wikipedia:WikiProject Pennsylvania* or *Protected areas*.

This page documents an English Wikipedia policy, a widely accepted standard that all editors should normally follow. Changes made to it should reflect consensus.

This page in a nutshell: Comment on the content, not on the contribut

Do not make personal attacks anywhere in Wikipedia. Comment on content, not on the contributor. Personal attacks do not help make a point; they only hurt the Wikipedia community and deter users from helping to create a good encyclopedia. Derogatory comments about another contributor may be removed by any editor. Repeated or egregious personal attacks may lead to blocks.

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Wikipedia:Manual of Style

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This guideline is a part of the English Wikipedia's Manual of Style. Use common sense in applying it; it will have occasional exceptions. Please ensure that any edits to this page reflect consensus.

The **Manual of Style** (often abbreviated **MoS** or **MOS**) is a style guide for all Wikipedia articles. This is the MoS main page, which covers certain style topics (such as punctuation) in full, and presents the key points of others. The MoS also comprises many subpages, which provide detailed guidance on particular topics or subject areas. These are linked in this page's menu, and are listed at the MoS Contents page.

The MoS presents Wikipedia's house style, to help editors produce articles with consistent, clear, and precise language, layout, and formatting. The goal is to make the encyclopedia easier and more intuitive to use. Consistency in language, style, and formatting promotes clarity and cohesion; this is especially important within an article.

Writing should be clear and concise. Plain English works best: avoid ambiguity, jargon, and vague or unnecessarily complex wording.

Where more than one style is acceptable, editors should not change an article from one of those styles to another without a substantial reason. Revert-warring over optional styles is unacceptable.^[1] A discussion cannot determine which style to use in an article, defer to the style used by the first major contributor.

Any issues relating to style guidance can be discussed on the MoS talk page. Some of the past discussions that led to decisions on aspects of style guidance are recorded at the MoS register.

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Steve Smith (academic)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sir Steven Murray Smith, FACSS, FRSA (born 4 February 1952) is an international relations theorist, academic, and senior university manager. He is the current Vice Chancellor of the University of Exeter and Professor of International Studies.

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Early life [edit]

Smith was born on 4 February 1952 in Norwich, England. He attended the City of Norwich School, then a grammar school, on Eaton Road, Norwich. His parents were from working class backgrounds. At a parents evening, his form master told his parents about their son that *"people like you don't go to university"*. The school afterwards suggested finding a low-skilled job for him.^[1]

Steve Smith gained a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in Politics and International Studies in 1973, an Master of Science (MSc) degree in International Studies in 1974 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree (PhD) in International Relations in 1978, all from the University of Southampton.^[2]

Academic career [edit]

From 1976 to 1978, Smith lectured at Huddersfield Polytechnic. From 1979 to 1992, he lectured at University of East Anglia, becoming Director of the Centre for Public Choice Studies at UEA.^[2] He was a professor at the university from 1990 to 1992. From 1992 to 2002, he was Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor (Academic Affairs), as well Professor of International Politics at University of Wales, Aberystwyth and Head of the Department of International Politics.^[2]

In October 2002, he succeeded Geoffrey Holland as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Exeter.^[2] When, under his Vice-Chancellorship Edzard Ernst was involved in a dispute with Prince Charles about the Smallwood Report into complementary medicine, the prince's secretary Sir Michael Peat put pressure on the University to discipline Ernst for publicizing his reasons for dissociating himself from the report. After being subjected to a "very unpleasant" investigation by the University of Exeter, in which Ernst was "treated as guilty until proven innocent", the university accepted his innocence but continued, in his view, to treat him as "persona non grata". All fundraising for his unit ceased, forcing him to use up its core funding and allow its 15 staff to drift away.^{[3][4][5]}

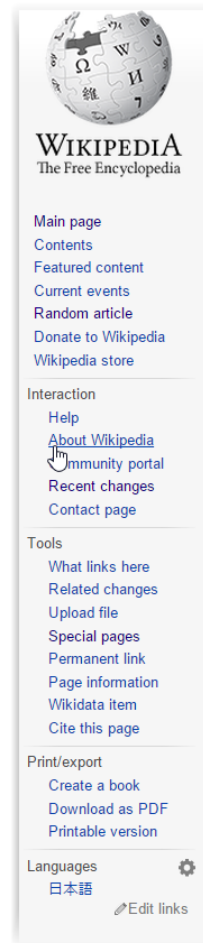
In the period 2003 to 2004, he was President of the International Studies Association (ISA).^[6] only the second non-American to receive this honour.^[2] Between 2006 and 2008 he was Chair of the Board of the 1994 Group.^[2] From August 2009 to August 2011, he was the President of Universities UK^[7] and remains on the board.^[8]

Steve Smith

Steve Smith

Born	4 February 1952 (age 63) Norwich
Residence	Exeter
Nationality	British
Fields	International relations theorist
Institutions	Vice Chancellor of the University of Exeter since 2002
Alma mater	University of Southampton
Known for	President of Universities UK (2009-2011)

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Steve Smith (academic)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sir Steven Murray Smith, [FACSS](#), [FRSA](#) (born 4 February 1952) is an [international relations theorist](#), [academic](#), and senior university manager. He is the current [Vice Chancellor](#) of the [University of Exeter](#) and [Professor of International Studies](#).

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Early life [\[edit\]](#)

Smith was born on 4 February 1952 in [Norwich, England](#). He attended the [City of Norwich School](#), then a [grammar school](#), on Eaton Road, Norwich. His parents were from [working class](#)

(Optional) infobox including picture

sity

Steve Smith



Born 4 February 1952 (age 63)
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Alma mater [University of Southampton](#)

m.^[1] **Known for** [President of Universities UK](#) (2009-2011)

References, external links, navboxes

authority control and categories

References [edit]

- ↑ Rebecca Attwood (27 November 2008). "UK university heads rose to the top from state schools" . Times Higher Education.
- ↑ *a b c d e f g* "The Vice-Chancellor and Chief Executive" . University of Exeter. Retrieved 18 July 2012.
- ↑ Paul Jump (23 June 2011). "Alternative outcomes". Times Higher Education Supplement.
- ↑ Edzard Ernst#Early retirement from Exeter
- ↑ http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2938733/Homeopathy-petulant-prince.html
- ↑ "ISA Presidents" . International Studies Association. Retrieved 18 July 2012.
- ↑ "Professor Sir Steve Smith" . UCAS.
- ↑ "UK Board Members" . Universities UK.
- ↑ *a b c* "Professor Sir Steve Smith - Biography" . University of Exeter. Retrieved 18 July 2012.
- ↑ *The London Gazette*: (Supplement) no. 59808. p. 2 . 11 June 2011.
- ↑ Smith, Steve. Sir. "University of South Florida" . USF. Retrieved 19 June 2012.

External links [edit]

- University of Exeter

Academic offices		
<div>Preceded by</div> <div>Sir Geoffrey Holland</div>	<div>Vice-Chancellor of the</div> <div>University of Exeter</div> <div>2002—</div>	<div>Succeeded by</div> <div>current</div>

<div>V · T · E</div>	University of Exeter	[show]
<div>Authority control</div>	VIAF: 100953580 · ISNI: 0000 0001 2145 5555 · BNF: cb12386933h (data) 	
<div> <div><div></div></div> <div>Categories:</div> <div>1952 births Living people People from Norwich British political scientists Fellows of the Academy of Social Sciences Academics of the University of Exeter Academics of the University of East Anglia Academics of Aberystwyth University Alumni of the University of Southampton Vice-Chancellors of the University of Exeter People educated at the City of Norwich School Knights Bachelor</div> </div>		

Talk page


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Talk:Steve Smith (academic)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article must adhere to the **biographies of living persons** policy, even if it is not a biography, because it contains material about living persons. Contentious material about living persons that is unsourced or poorly sourced **must be removed immediately** from the article and its talk page, especially if potentially **libellous**. If such material is repeatedly inserted, or if you have other concerns, please report the issue to [this noticeboard](#). If you are connected to one of the subjects of this article and need help, please see [this page](#).




This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Biography**, a collaborative effort to create, develop and organize Wikipedia's articles about people. All interested editors are invited to [join the project](#) and [contribute to the discussion](#). For instructions on how to use this banner, please refer to the [documentation](#).



[Biography portal](#)

Stub

This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the project's [quality scale](#).



This article is supported by [the science and academia work group](#) (marked as **Low-importance**).

Academic career [edit]

The relatively long passage about Edzard Ernst and the Smallwood Report does not belong in a summary of Steve Smith's academic career. Is this appropriate under WP:NPOV ? [Robmitchell4 \(talk\)](#) 17:02, 11 February 2015 (UTC)

Categories:

Biography articles of living people | Stub-Class biography articles | Stub-Class biography (science and academia) articles | Low-importance biography (science and academia) articles | Science and academia work group articles | WikiProject Biography articles

Article revision history

Steve Smith (academic): Revision history

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- [cur](#) | [prev](#) ● **00:51, 28 July 2014** [Isabella Forbes](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) .. (9,297 bytes) **(+37)** .. (→*Personal life*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#)) (*Tag: gettingstarted edit*)
- [cur](#) | [prev](#) ● **15:36, 17 April 2014** [137.222.124.16](#) ([talk](#)) .. (9,260 bytes) **(-3)** .. (*Partner is now wife*) ([undo](#))
- [cur](#) | [prev](#) ● **02:08, 20 March 2014** [Lebaronet](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) **m** .. (9,263 bytes) **(0)** .. (*typo*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
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Editing Steve Smith (academic)

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[Templates](#) [Named references](#) [Error check](#)

'''Sir Steven Murray Smith''' , [[Academy of Learned Societies for the Social Sciences|FACSS]], [[Royal Society of Arts|FRSA]] (born 4 February 1952) is an [[international relations]] [[theorist]], [[academic]], and senior university manager. He is the current [[Vice Chancellor]] of the [[University of Exeter]] and [[Professor]] of [[International Studies]].

==Early life==

Smith was born on 4 February 1952 in [[Norwich]], [[England]]. He attended the [[City of Norwich School]], then a [[grammar school]], on Eaton Road, Norwich. His parents were from [[working class]] backgrounds. At a parents evening, his form master told his parents about their son that '''people like you don't go to university''', The school afterwards suggested finding a low-skilled job for him. <ref>{{cite web|title=UK university heads rose to the top from state schools|url=http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/story.asp?storyCode=404475§ioncode=26|publisher=Times Higher Education|author=Rebecca Attwood|date=27 November 2008}}</ref>

Steve Smith gained a [[Bachelor of Science]] (BSc) in <http://www.southampton.ac.uk/socsci/politics/index.shtml> Politics and International Studies in 1973, an [[Master of Science]] (MSc) degree in International Studies in 1974 and a [[Doctor of Philosophy]] degree (PhD) in International Relations in 1978, all from the [[University of Southampton]].<ref name="Uni of Exeter bio" />

==Academic career==

From 1976 to 1978, Smith lectured at [[University of Huddersfield|Huddersfield Polytechnic]]. From 1979 to 1992, he lectured at [[University of East Anglia]], becoming Director of the Centre for Public Choice Studies at UEA.<ref name="Uni of Exeter bio" /> He was a [[professor]] at the university from 1990 to 1992. From 1992 to 2002, he was Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor (Academic Affairs), as well Professor of International Politics at [[University of Wales, Aberystwyth]] and Head of the Department of International Politics.<ref name="Uni of Exeter bio" />

In October 2002, he succeeded [[Geoffrey Holland]] as [[Vice-Chancellor]] of the [[University of Exeter]].<ref name="Uni of Exeter bio" /> When, under his Vice-Chancellorship [[Edzard Ernst]] was involved in a dispute with Prince Charles about the [[Smallwood Report]] into complementary medicine, the prince's secretary [[Sir Michael Peat]] put pressure on the University to discipline Ernst for publicizing his reasons for dissociating himself from the report. After being subjected to a "very unpleasant" investigation by the University of Exeter, in which Ernst was "treated as guilty until proven innocent", the university accepted his innocence but continued, in his view, to treat him as "persona non grata". All fundraising for his unit ceased, forcing him to use up its core funding and allow its 15 staff to drift away.<ref>Paul Jump (23 June 2011). "Alternative outcomes". Times Higher Education Supplement.</ref><ref>[[Edzard Ernst#Early retirement from Exeter]]</ref><ref><http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2938733/Homeopathy-petulant-prince.html></ref>

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- Neutral point of view, biographies of living persons, notability, conflict of interest & paid editing.

Neutral point of view

- Articles must not *take* sides, but should *explain* the sides, fairly and without [bias](#). This applies to both what you say and how you say it.
- All encyclopedic content on Wikipedia must be written from a **neutral point of view (NPOV)**, which means representing fairly, proportionately, and, as far as possible, without bias, all of the significant views that have been [published by reliable sources](#) on a topic.

Biographies of living persons

- Material about living persons added to *any* Wikipedia page must be written with the greatest care and attention to [verifiability](#), [neutrality](#), and [avoidance of original research](#).
- Biographies of living persons ("BLPs") must be written conservatively and with regard for the subject's privacy. Wikipedia is an encyclopedia, not a [tabloid](#): it is not Wikipedia's job to be sensationalist, or to be the primary vehicle for the spread of titillating claims about people's lives; the possibility of harm to living subjects must always be considered when exercising editorial judgment. This policy applies to any living person mentioned in a BLP, whether or not that person is the subject of the article, and to material about living persons in other articles and on other pages, including talk pages. The [burden of evidence](#) rests with the editor who adds or restores material.

Notability (academics)

1. The person's research has made significant impact in their scholarly discipline, broadly construed, as demonstrated by independent reliable sources.
2. The person has received a highly prestigious academic award or honor at a national or international level.
3. The person is or has been an elected member of a highly selective and prestigious scholarly society or association (e.g., a [National Academy of Sciences](#) or the [Royal Society](#)) or a [Fellow](#) of a major scholarly society for which that is a highly selective honor (e.g., the [IEEE](#)).
4. The person's academic work has made a significant impact in the area of [higher education](#), affecting a substantial number of academic institutions.
5. The person holds or has held a [named chair](#) appointment or "Distinguished Professor" appointment at a major institution of higher education and research (or an equivalent position in countries where named chairs are uncommon).
6. The person has held a highest-level elected or appointed academic post at a major academic institution or major academic society.
7. The person has made substantial impact outside academia in their academic capacity.
8. The person is or has been the head or chief editor of a major well-established academic journal in their subject area.
9. The person is in a field of literature (e.g., writer or poet) or the fine arts (e.g., musician, composer, artist), and meets the standards for notability in that art, such as [WP:CREATIVE](#) or [WP:MUSIC](#).

Conflict of interest & paid editing

- **Conflict of interest (COI) editing** involves contributing to Wikipedia about yourself, family, friends, clients, employers, or your financial or other relationships. Any external relationship can trigger a [conflict of interest](#).
- Conflict of interest is not about beliefs or biases. It is about a person's roles and relationships, and the *tendency to bias* that we assume exists when roles conflict. Deciding that someone has a conflict of interest is a description of a situation, not a judgment about that person or her actual beliefs.
- COI editing is strongly discouraged. It undermines the public's confidence in Wikipedia as an independent resource, and risks causing public embarrassment to the individuals and groups being promoted (see [Wikipedia is in the real world](#)). If it causes disruption to the encyclopedia, accounts may be blocked.

Conflict of interest & paid editing

- Paid [advocacy](#) is a category of COI editing that involves being compensated by a person or group to use Wikipedia to promote their interests. Advocacy is prohibited by our policies on [neutral point of view](#) and what [Wikipedia is not](#), and paid advocacy is an especially egregious form; the Wikimedia Foundation regards it as a [black hat](#) practice. Paid advocates are **very strongly discouraged** from direct article editing, and should instead propose changes on the talk page of the article in question. They are also required by the Wikimedia Foundation's terms of use to disclose their employer, client, and affiliation with respect to any contribution for which they receive, or expect to receive, compensation.

One final thought

- [Authority control](#)
- Specifically [ORCHID](#)
- **ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)** is a nonproprietary [alphanumeric code](#) to uniquely identify [scientific](#) and other [academic authors](#). This addresses the problem that a particular author's contributions to the [scientific literature](#) or publications in the [humanities](#) can be hard to recognize as most [personal names](#) are not unique, they can change (such as with marriage), have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different [writing systems](#). It provides a persistent identity for humans, similar to that created for content-related entities on digital networks by [digital object identifiers](#) (DOIs).
- The ORCID organization offers an open and independent registry intended to be the *de facto* standard for contributor identification in research and [academic publishing](#). On 16 October 2012, ORCID launched its registry services and started issuing user identifiers.

Hands ON

Explore articles relevant to you.

Consider neutral point of view, notability, verifiability etc. Taking Conflict of interest & paid editing into account – improve the articles.

Please add them to the list of articles which have been edited as part of or in association with this workshop on the event page.

SUPPORTING FREE AND OPEN KNOWLEDGE



Rod Ward
Exeter University
15 July 2015