Greater Reach for your Research: Author's Rights & the Shifting Landscape of Scholarly Communication

Lisa Goddard & Shannon Gordon
Memorial University Libraries
February 19th, 2010

University Environment

- Copyright is automatically granted to author upon the creation of an original work in a tangible medium.
- Most universities have agreements stating that faculty own copyright in their scholarly works.

Copyrights

- reproduce
- distribute
- publicly display
- publicly perform
- prepare derivative works

Transferring Rights

- assign ownership of copyright
- grant permission via license

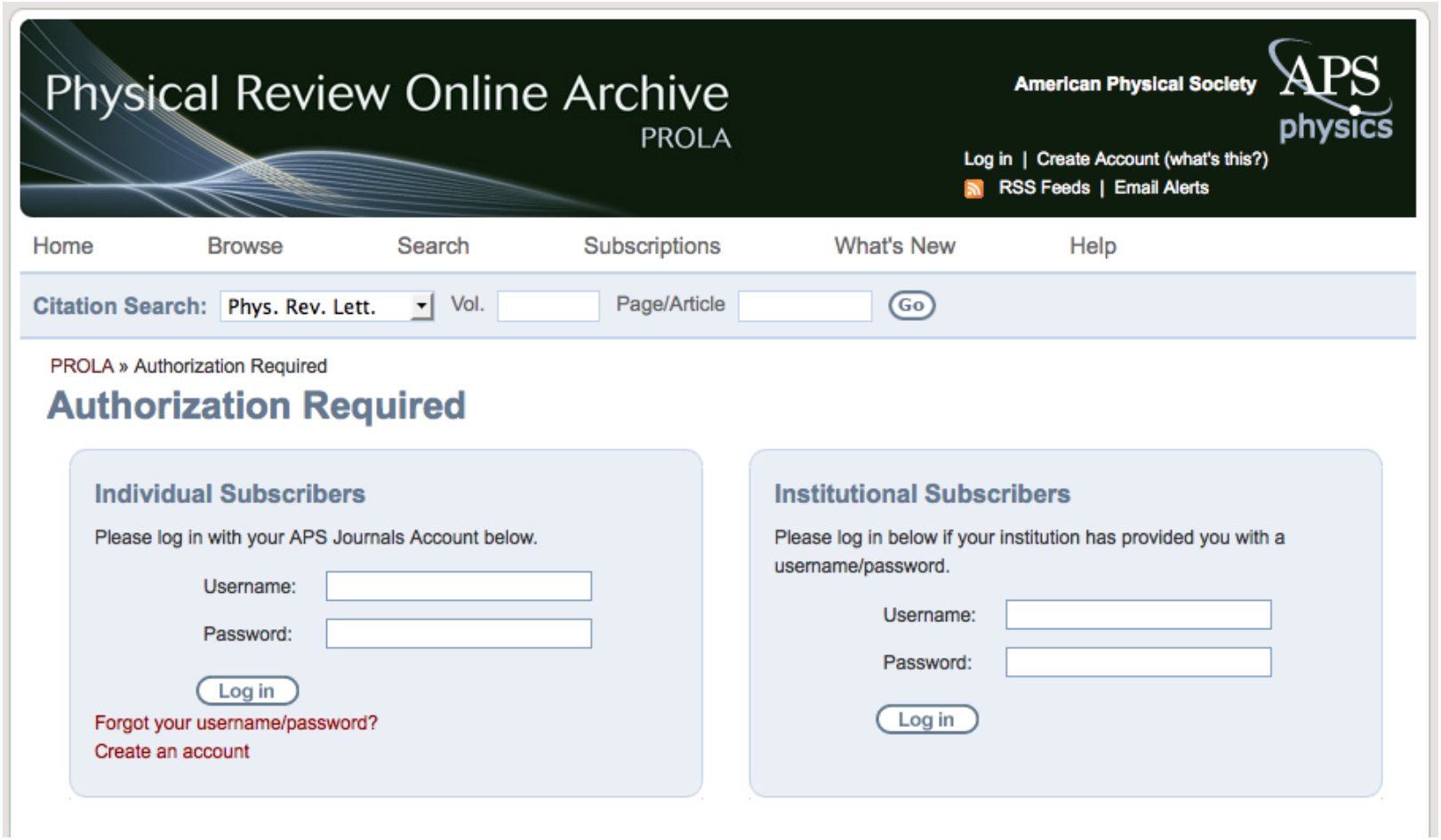
all rights? exclusive? perpetual?

Publisher Agreements

- **Academic authors traditionally transfer exclusive, full copyrights to the publishers of the journals in which their articles appear.**

- **Many disadvantages to this approach…**

Subscribers Only



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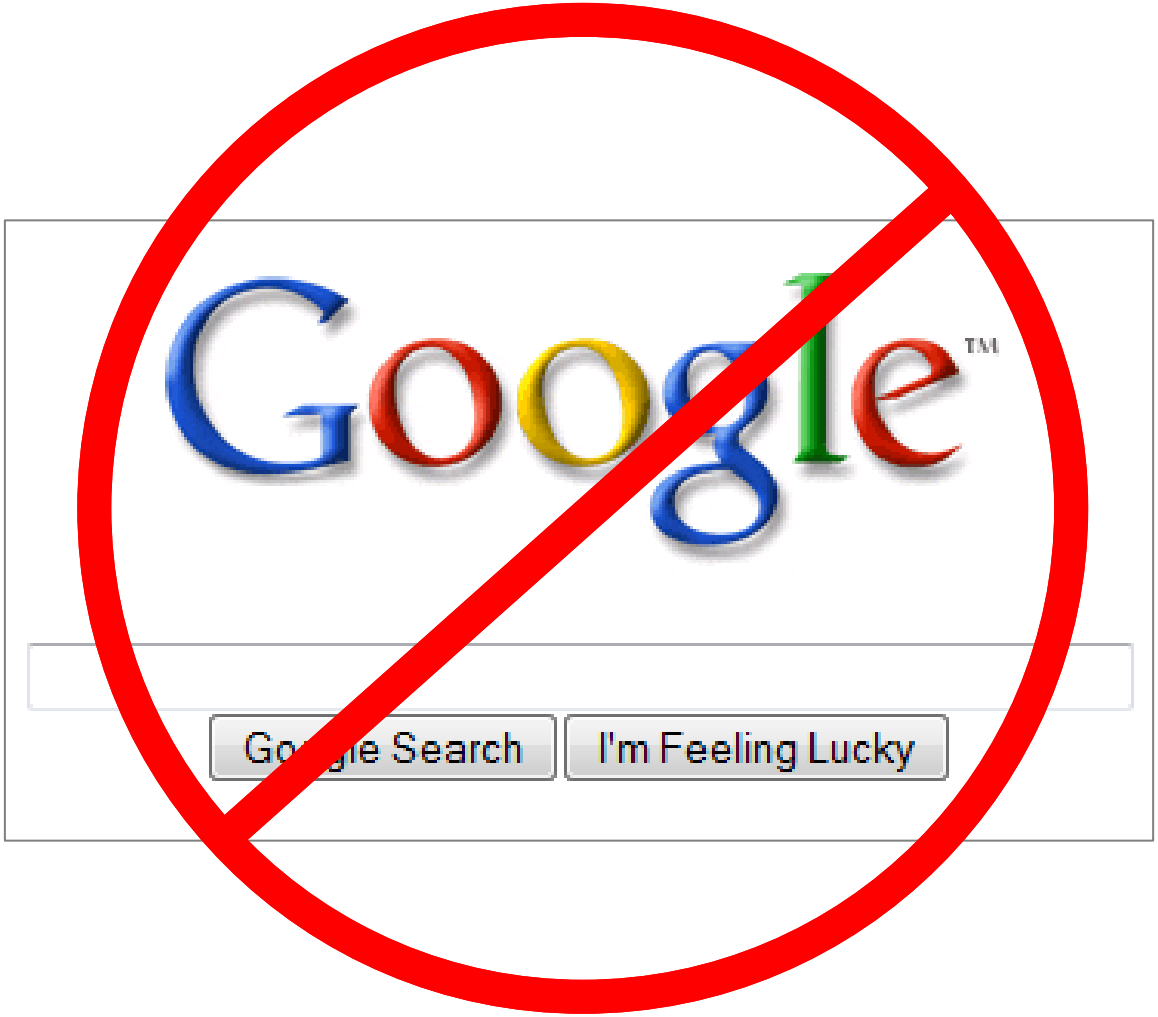
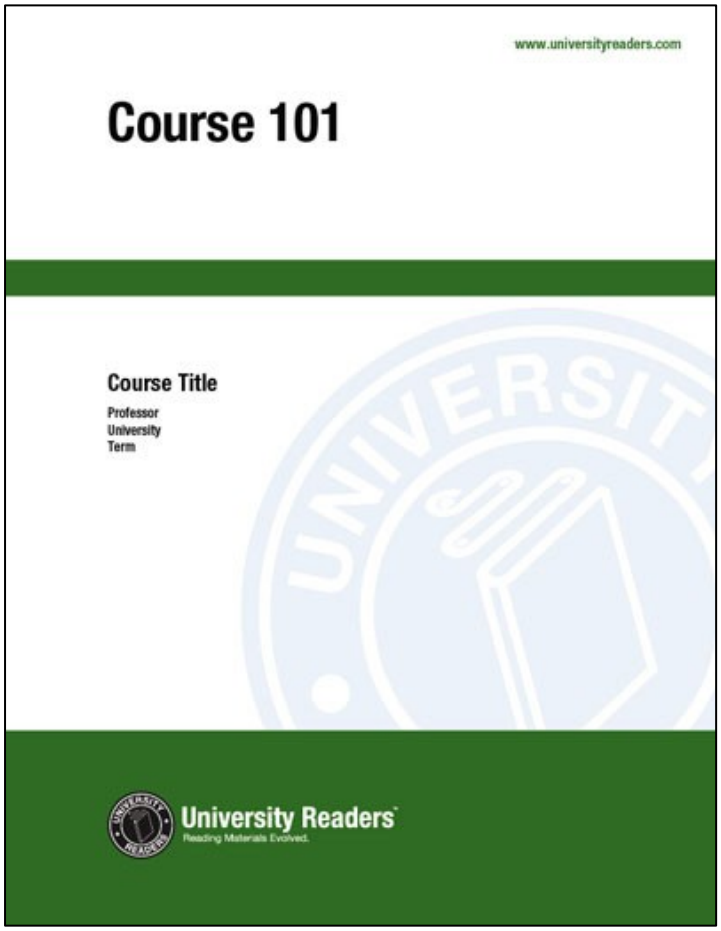


No Course Packs



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Home > Courses > Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences > Modeling Environmental Complexity > Course Home

12.086 / 12.586 Modeling Environmental Complexity

As taught in: Fall 2008

A microbial community growing in the runoff of a hot spring in Yellowstone National Park. The interplay of microbial growth and the flow of water produces brilliant patterns. (Image courtesy of Kate Harris. Used with permission.)

Level:
Undergraduate / Graduate

Instructors:
Prof. Daniel Rothman

Course Features
Course Description
Technical Requirements

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Course Features

- Lecture notes
- Assignments (no solutions)

Course Description

This course provides an introduction to the study of environmental phenomena that exhibit both organized structure and wide variability—i.e., complexity. Through

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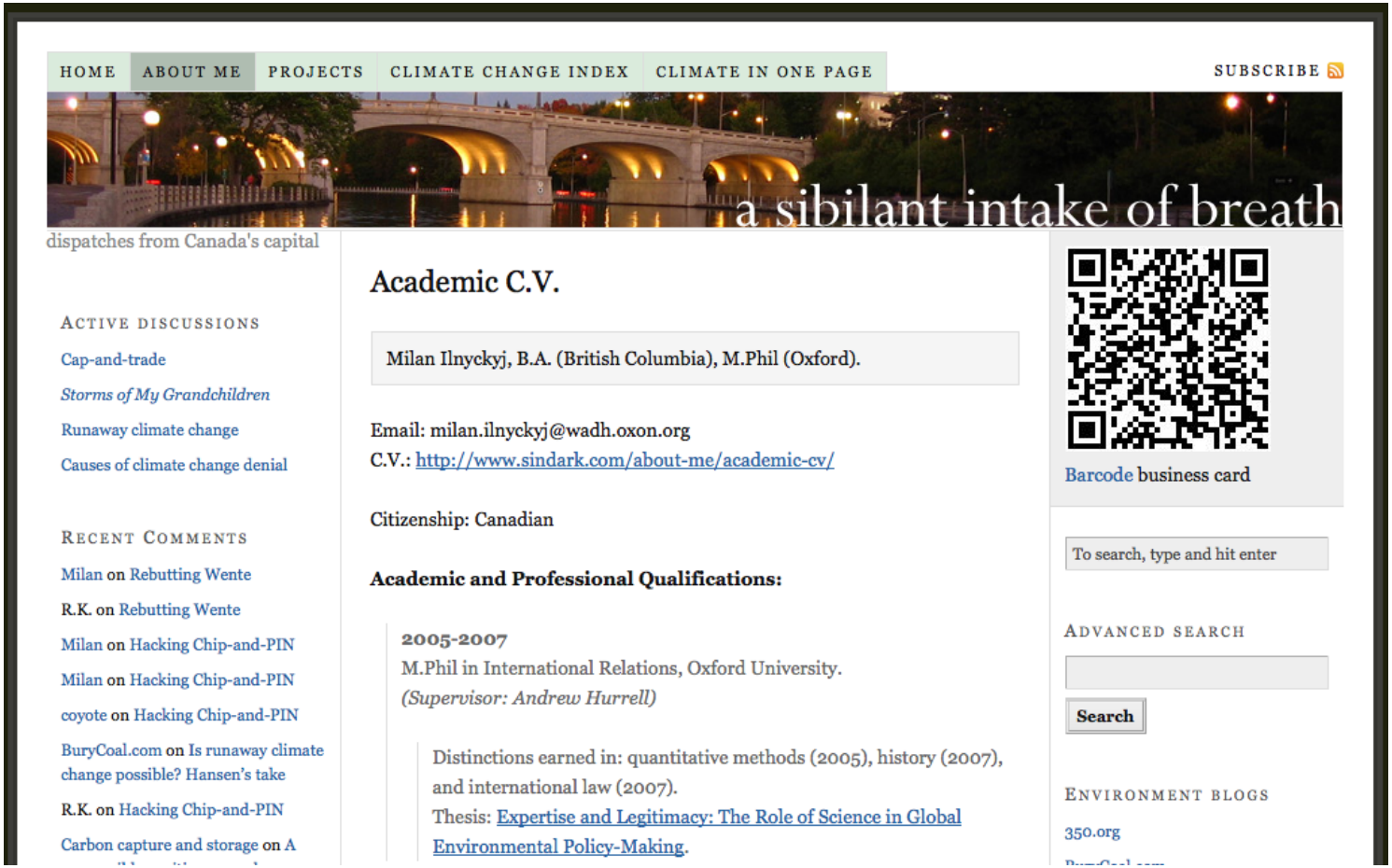
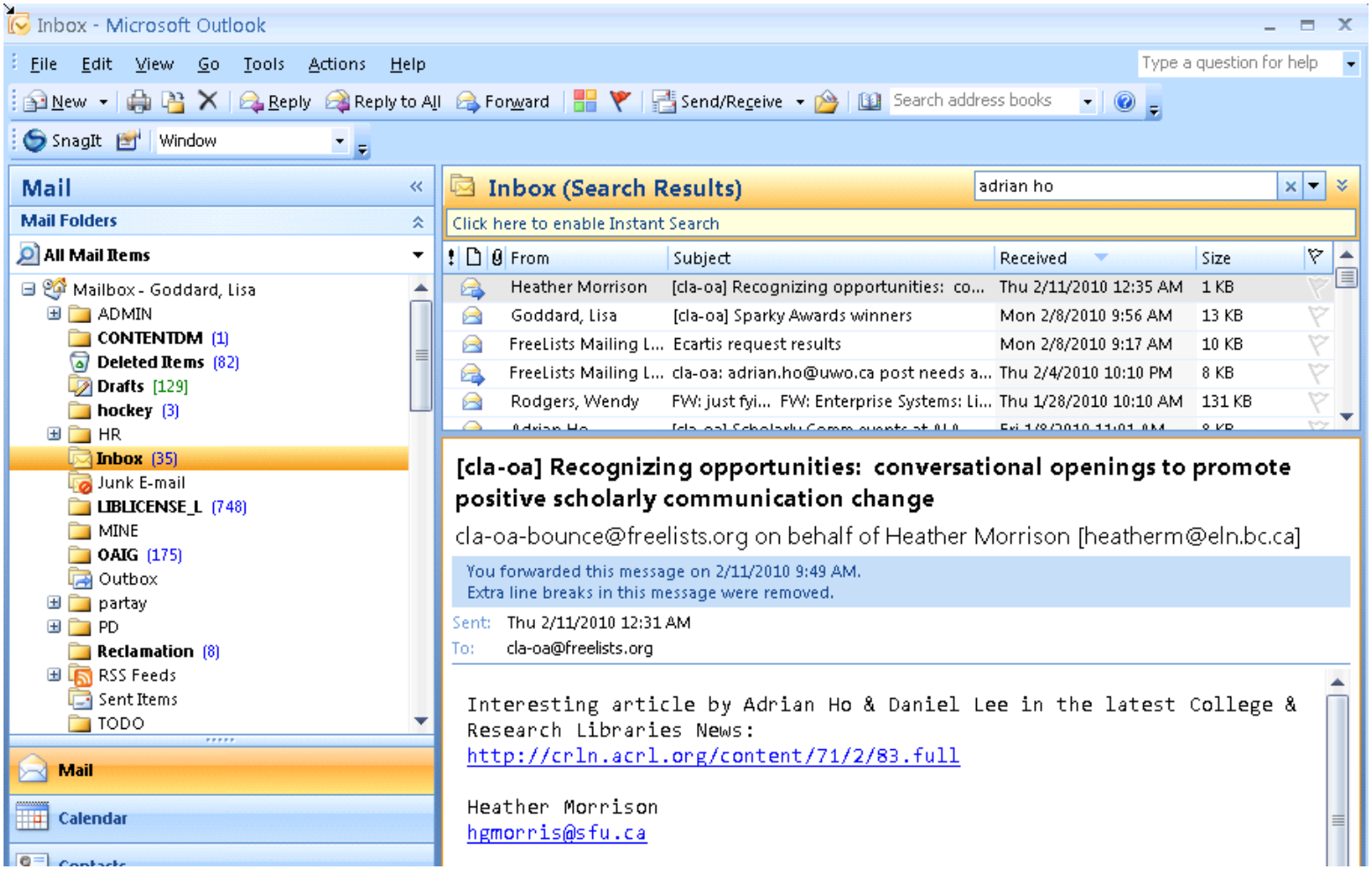


No Sharing with Colleagues



No Linking from Others

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Notes

(1) RDA is now scheduled for release in June 2010. The RDA Element and Value Vocabularies are available for viewing and use at: http://metadataregistry.org/rdabrowse.htm.

References

[Baker] Baker, Thomas. Private email to the authors, December 9, 2009.

[CILIP-BL Committee on RDA] CILIP-BL Committee on RDA. Available at: http://www.slainte.org.uk/aacr/index.htm.

[DBpedia] DBpedia. Available at: http://dbpedia.org/About.

[DCAM] Dublin Core Abstract Model. Available at: http://dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/.

[DCMI] Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. Available at: http://dublincore.org/.

[DCMI/JSC Meeting] Data Model Meeting, British Library, London, 30 April-1 May 2007. Available at: http://www.bl.uk/bibliographic/meeting.html.

[DCMI/RDA TG] DCMI/RDA Task Group Wiki. Available at: http://dublincore.org/dcmirdataskgroup/.

[DCMI Glossary] Available at: http://dublincore.org/documents/2001/04/12/usageguide/glossary.shtml.

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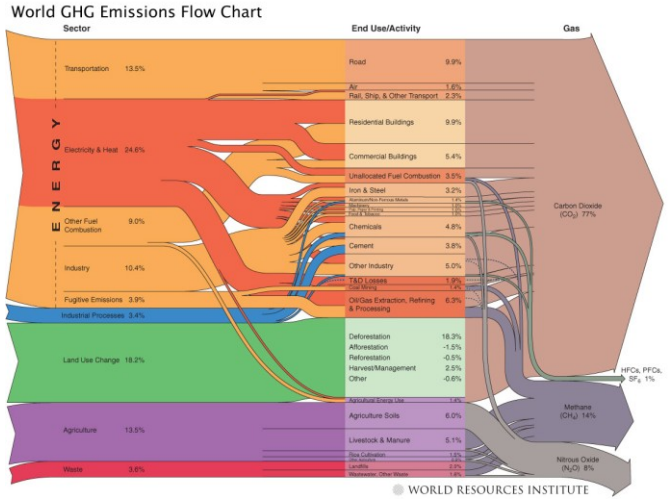

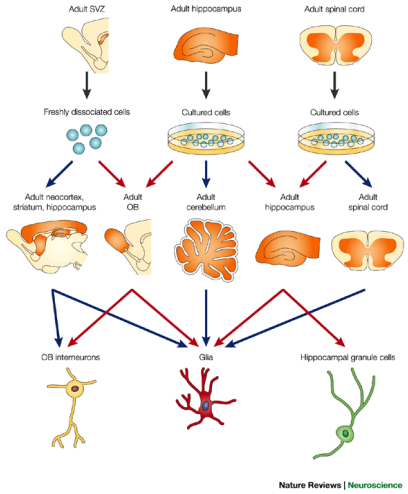

Table 1: Occupants and Nonoccupants Killed and Injured in Traffic Crashes

Description	Killed				Injured			
	2007	2008	Change	% Change	2007	2008	Change	% Change
Total*	41,259	37,261	-3,998	-9.7%	**2,491,000**	**2,346,000**	**-145,000**	**-5.8%**
Occupants								
Passenger Vehicles	29,072	25,351	-3,721	-13%	**2,221,000**	**2,072,000**	**-149,000**	**-6.7%**
Passenger Cars	16,614	14,587	-2,027	-12%	**1,379,000**	**1,304,000**	**-75,000**	**-5.4%**
Light Trucks	12,458	10,764	-1,694	-14%	**841,000**	**768,000**	**-73,000**	**-8.7%**
Large Trucks	805	677	-128	-16%	23,000	23,000	0	0.0%
Motorcycles	5,174	5,290	+116	+2.2%	103,000	96,000	-7,000	-6.8%
Nonoccupants								
Pedestrians	4,699	4,378	-321	-6.8%	70,000	69,000	-1,000	-1.4%
Pedalcyclists	701	716	+15	+2.1%	**43,000**	**52,000**	**+9,000**	**+21%**
Other/Unknown	158	188	+30	---	10,000	9,000	-1,000	---

Source: Fatalities - FARS 2007 (Final), 2008 (ARF), Injured - NASS GES 2007, 2008 Annual Files
* Total includes occupants of buses and other/unknown occupants not shown in table.
Changes in injury estimates shown in bold are statistically significant.

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CHAPTER 1

What Is the Semantic Web?

This book is about something we call the Semantic Web. From the name, you can probably guess that it is related somehow to the famous World Wide Web (WWW) and that it has something to do with semantics. Semantics, in turn, has to do with understanding the nature of meaning, but even the word *semantics* has a number of meanings. In what sense are we using the word *semantics*? And how can it be applied to the Web?

This book is also about a working ontologist. That is, the aim of this book is not to motivate or pitch the Semantic Web but to provide the tools necessary for working with it. Or, perhaps more accurately, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has provided these tools in the forms of standard Semantic Web languages, complete with abstract syntax, model-based semantics, reference implementations, test cases, and so forth. But these are like a craftsman's tools: In the hands of a novice, they can produce clumsy, ugly, barely functional output, but in the hands of a skilled craftsman, they can produce works of utility, beauty, and durability. It is our aim in this book to describe the craft of building Semantic Web systems. We go beyond coverage of the fundamental tools to show how they can be used together to create semantic models, sometimes called *ontologies*, that are understandable, useful, durable, and perhaps even beautiful.

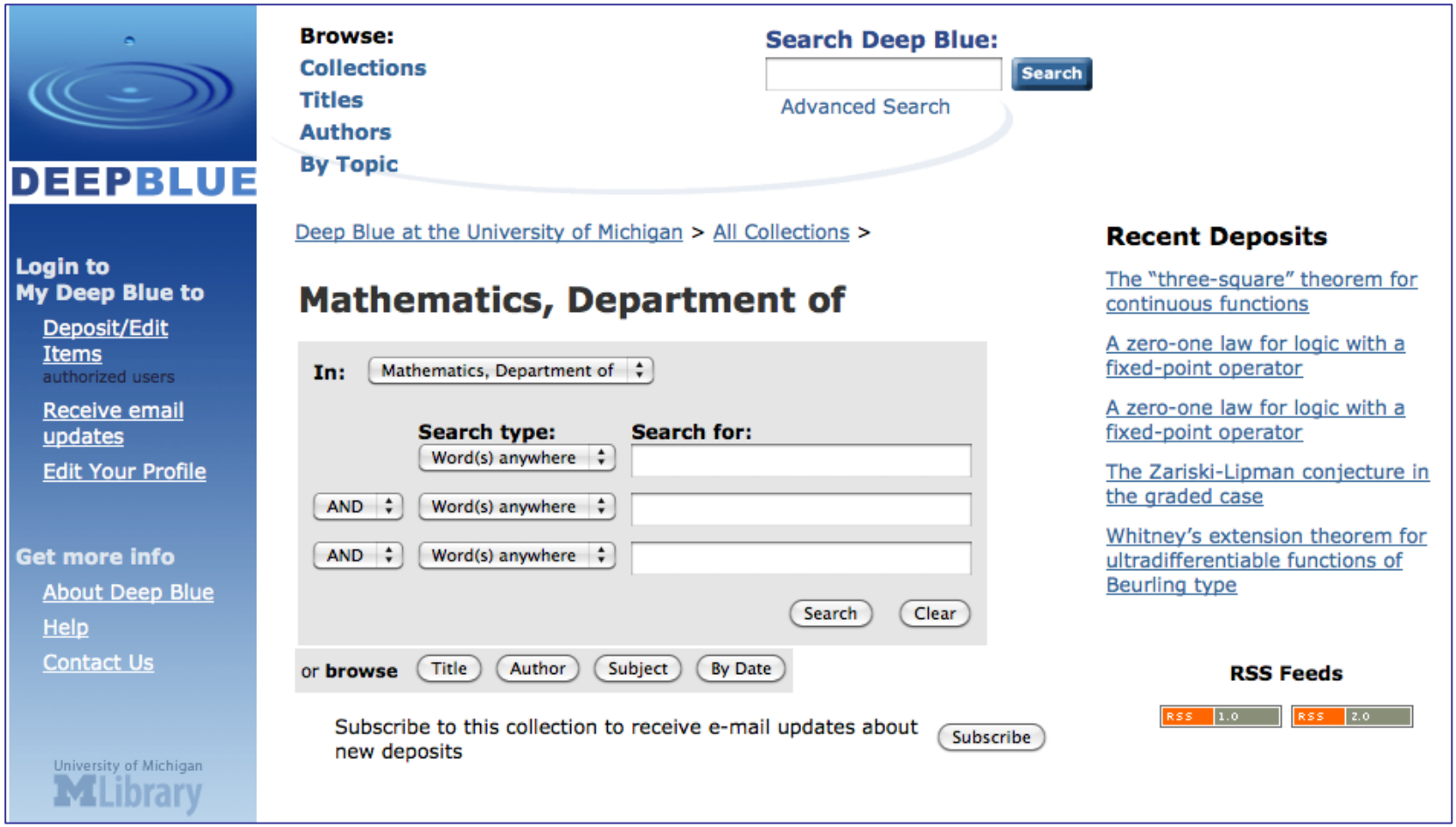
WHAT IS A WEB?

The idea of a web of information was once a technical idea accessible only to highly trained, elite information professionals: IT administrators, librarians, information architects, and the like. Since the widespread adoption of the WWW, it is now common to expect just about anyone to be familiar with the idea of a web of information that is shared around the world. Contributions to this web come from every source, and every topic you can think of is covered.

Essential to the notion of the Web is the idea of an open community: Anyone can contribute their ideas to the whole, for anyone to see. It is this openness that has resulted in the astonishing comprehensiveness of topics covered by

No Preservation Guarantee

No Institutional Archiving



Non-compliance with Funders

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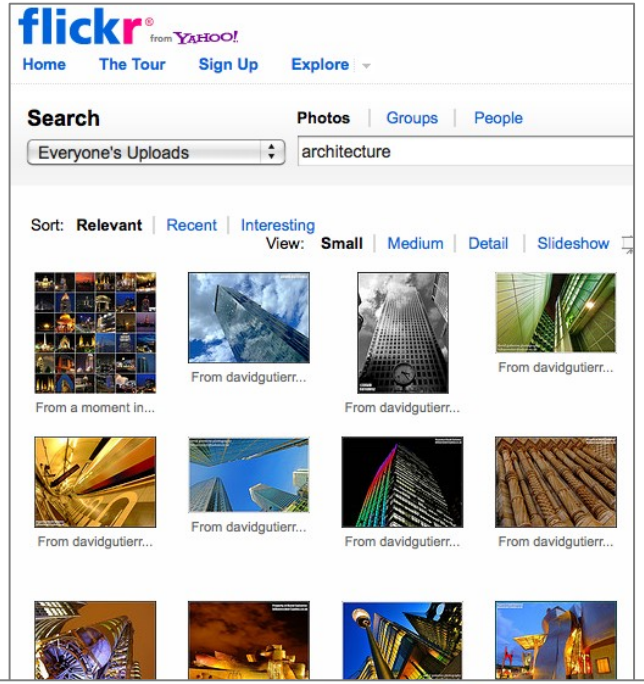
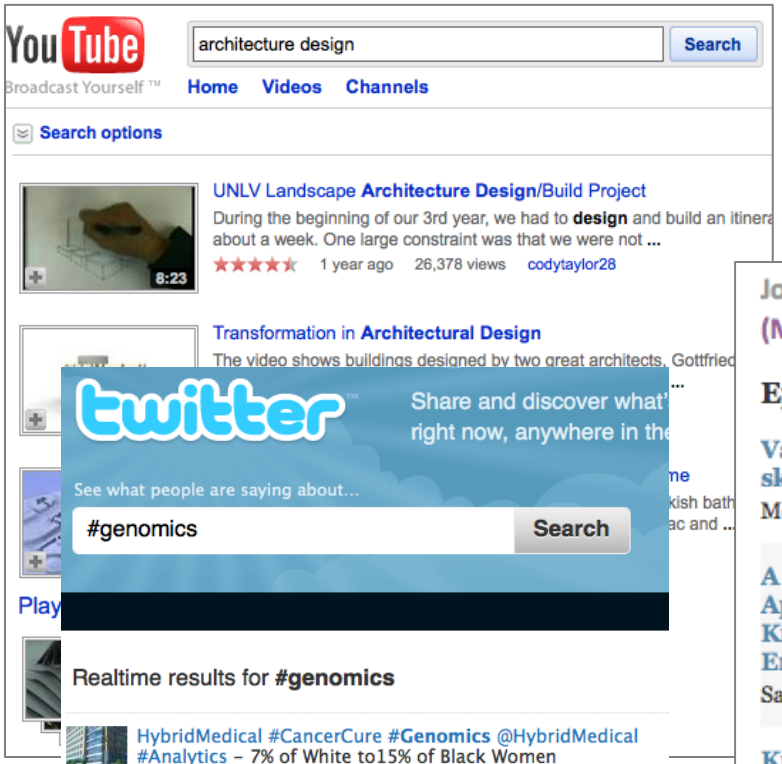
Each federal research funding agency should expeditiously but carefully develop and implement an explicit public access policy that brings about free public access to the results of the research that it funds as soon as possible after those results have been published in a peer-reviewed journal.

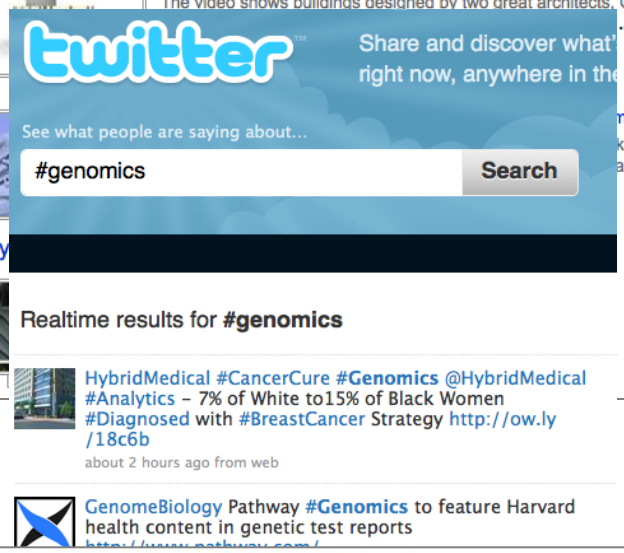
- US Scholarly Publishing Roundtable, 2010

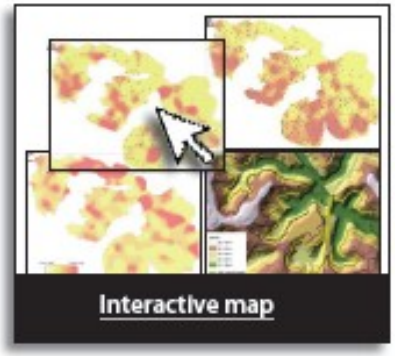
YOU may not have access

No Mashups









Interactive map:
Originally in a static format, these move-able maps allow the reader to superimpose the data maps over geographical maps on Google, helping the reader to more quickly understand and evaluate the information in the wider context.

Transformative Technologies

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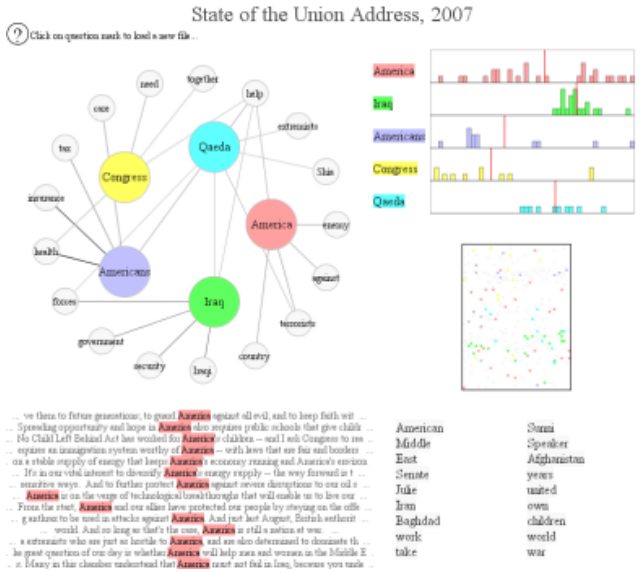
TEI

TEXT ENCODING INITIATIVE



Text Visualization

Get Semantic

Current Situation

- ⇒ Publicly funded projects
- ⇒ Faculty time & expertise
- ⇒ Rights given to commercial publisher free of charge
- ⇒ Academic community purchases the work back from publisher

Retain Your Rights: CAUT

To promote scholarly communication, autonomy, integrity and academic freedom, and education and research activities more generally, it is important for academic staff to retain copyright in their journal articles. (CAUT advisory, 2008)

Open Access Options

- CARL Author Addendum
- Creative Commons Licensing

Canadian Author Addendum

- **Publishers require only permission to publish an article, not a wholesale transfer of copyright.**

- **Grant specific rights while holding back rights for yourself and others.**

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/EngPubAgree.pdf

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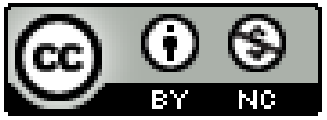

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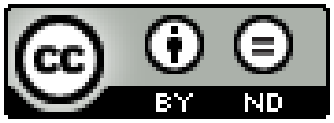

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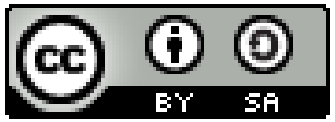

Attribution Share Alike

Institutional OA Policies

- Collective, university-wide action.
- Faculty agreements to retain author rights, and allow open access to intellectual output.

Harvard

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BERKMAN CENTER FOR INTERNET & SOCIETY
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard goes Open Access

February 13, 2008

From Berkman Fellow Melanie Dulong de Rosnay...

Yesterday, Harvard University's Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) unanimously voted a motion on open access policy. FAS Faculty members now grant to the university a non-exclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to distribute their scholarly articles, provided it is for non commercial uses. An opt-out mechanism allow Faculty members to waive this mandatory assignment upon request for some articles, for instance in the case of incompatible rights assignment to a publisher...

This mandated permission to the university contrasts with other approaches to open access, such as:
- self-archiving mandate, or obligation for authors to deposit their articles in open access repositories (research funded by NIH in the US, European Research Council, Wellcome Trust deposit mandate in the UK)
- negotiation by individual authors, without the bargaining power of an institution, to retain some of their rights to reuse and archive pre-print and/or post-print, immediatly or after an embargo period, through copyright addendum to be attached to publisher's copyright agreement, such as those proposed by Science Commons Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine, developed with SPARC and MIT,
- publication in open access journals, where authors' institutions often have to pay to be published (up to 3000$ per article), instead of the library having to pay a subscription to access to published articles.

Stanford

OA Self-Archiving Policy: Stanford University: School of Education

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OA Self-Archiving Policy: Stanford University: School of Education

Full list of institutions

Stanford University: School of Education (US* departmental-mandate)
http://ed.stanford.edu/suse/

Institution's/Department's OA Eprint Archives
http://roar.eprints.org/

Institution's/Department's OA Self-Archiving Policy
https://mx2.arl.org/Lists/SPARC-OAForum/Message/4450.html

Announced by Prof. John Willinsky at ELPUB 2008, 26 June 2008.

Faculty members grant to the Stanford University permission to make publicly available their scholarly articles and to exercise the copyright in those articles. They grant to Stanford University a nonexclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to their scholarly articles, in any medium, and to authorize others to do the same, provided that the articles are properly attributed to the authors not sold for a profit.

The policy will apply to all scholarly articles authored or co-authored while a faculty member of the School of Education, beginning with articles for which the publisher's copyright agreement has yet to be signed. The Dean or the Dean's designate will waive application of the policy upon written request from faculty who wish to publish an article with a publisher who will not agree to the terms of this policy (which will be presented to the publishers in the form of an addendum to the copyright agreement).

MIT

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engineering science management architecture and planning humanities, arts, and social sciences campus multimedia press

MIT faculty open access to their scholarly articles

March 20, 2009

email comment print share

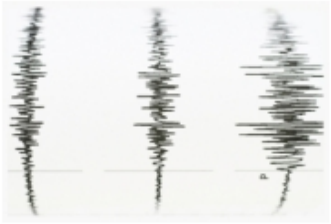
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20 - In a move aimed at broadening access to MIT's research and scholarship, faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have voted to make their scholarly articles available to the public for free and open access on the Web.

The new policy, which was approved unanimously at an MIT faculty meeting on Wednesday, March 18 and took immediate effect, emphasizes MIT's commitment to disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible.

"The vote is a signal to the world that we speak in a unified voice; that what we value is the free flow of ideas," said Bish Sinyal, chair of the MIT Faculty and the Ford International Professor of Urban Development and Planning.

today's news

Power from motion and vibrations



Forget about batteries. The ability to harness electricity from tiny vibrations could power a new generation of electronic devices.

related

Bish Sanyal

Hal Abelson

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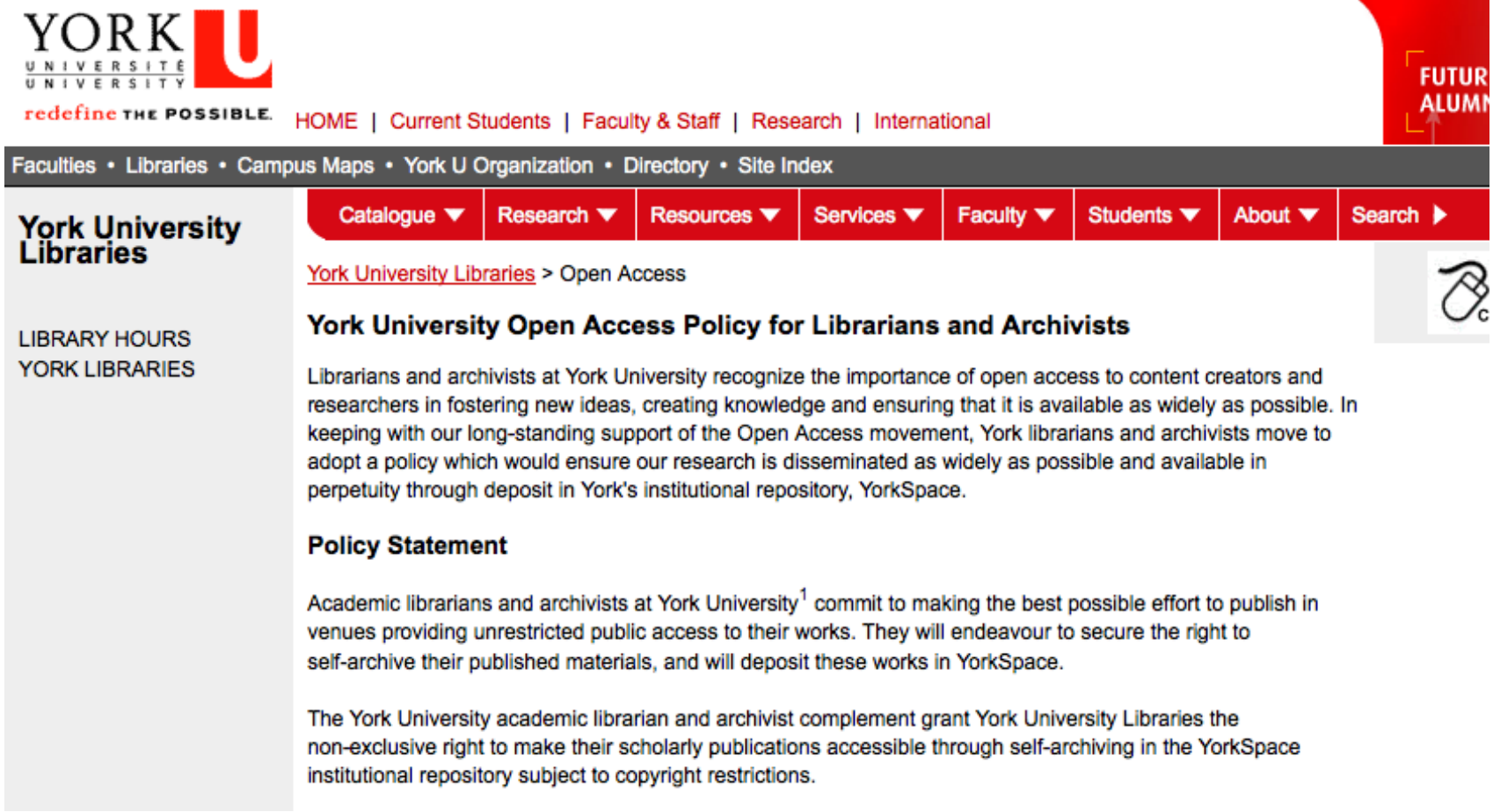
School of Environmental Sciences establishes open access policy
Posted: Thursday, November 26, 2009
The School of Environmental Sciences has taken a leadership role in promoting Open Access on campus by establishing a policy for their researchers. See the Policy Statement below and visit their collections in the Atrium.
Policy Statement
Researchers in the School of Environmental Sciences commit to making the best possible effort to publish in venues providing unrestricted public access to their works. They will endeavour to secure the right to self-archive their published materials, and will deposit these works in the Atrium.
The School of Environmental Sciences grants the University of Guelph Library the non-exclusive right to make their scholarly publications accessible through self-archiving in the Atrium institutional repository subject to copyright restrictions.

York



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York University Libraries > Open Access

York University Open Access Policy for Librarians and Archivists

Librarians and archivists at York University recognize the importance of open access to content creators and researchers in fostering new ideas, creating knowledge and ensuring that it is available as widely as possible. In keeping with our long-standing support of the Open Access movement, York librarians and archivists move to adopt a policy which would ensure our research is disseminated as widely as possible and available in perpetuity through deposit in York's institutional repository, YorkSpace.

Policy Statement

Academic librarians and archivists at York University[1] commit to making the best possible effort to publish in venues providing unrestricted public access to their works. They will endeavour to secure the right to self-archive their published materials, and will deposit these works in YorkSpace.

The York University academic librarian and archivist complement grant York University Libraries the non-exclusive right to make their scholarly publications accessible through self-archiving in the YorkSpace institutional repository subject to copyright restrictions.

Benefits to Authors

- visibility & citation
- access to global research output
- control over use and re-use of work
- funding agency compliance
- preservation & archiving
- custom presentation layers

Benefits to Institution

- reduced cost for journal access
- less identity-management overhead
- access to university research output
- institutional mashups
- greater transparency for data
- higher research profile for university

Benefits to Scholarship

- free access for all
- reduce cost of academic publishing
- improve interdisciplinarity
- large scale storage and preservation efforts without intellectual property barriers

Your options

1. **Publish in an OA journal**
   - The “gold” road to OA
2. **Submit to an OA repository**
   - The “green” road to OA

Gold OA

- Publishing in OA journals
- You retain ownership/control
- 100% free access
- There are no access barriers
- What do OA journals look like?

Vol 1 (2009)

Winter 2009

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Open Medicine

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All Issues

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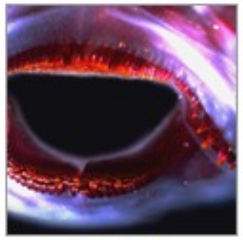
February

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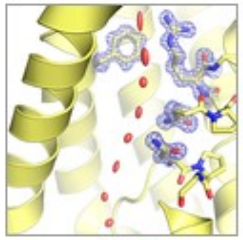
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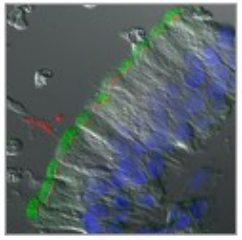
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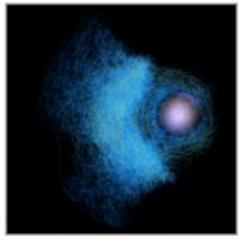
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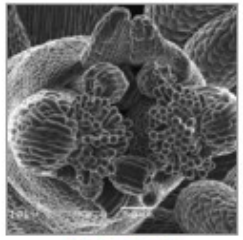
November

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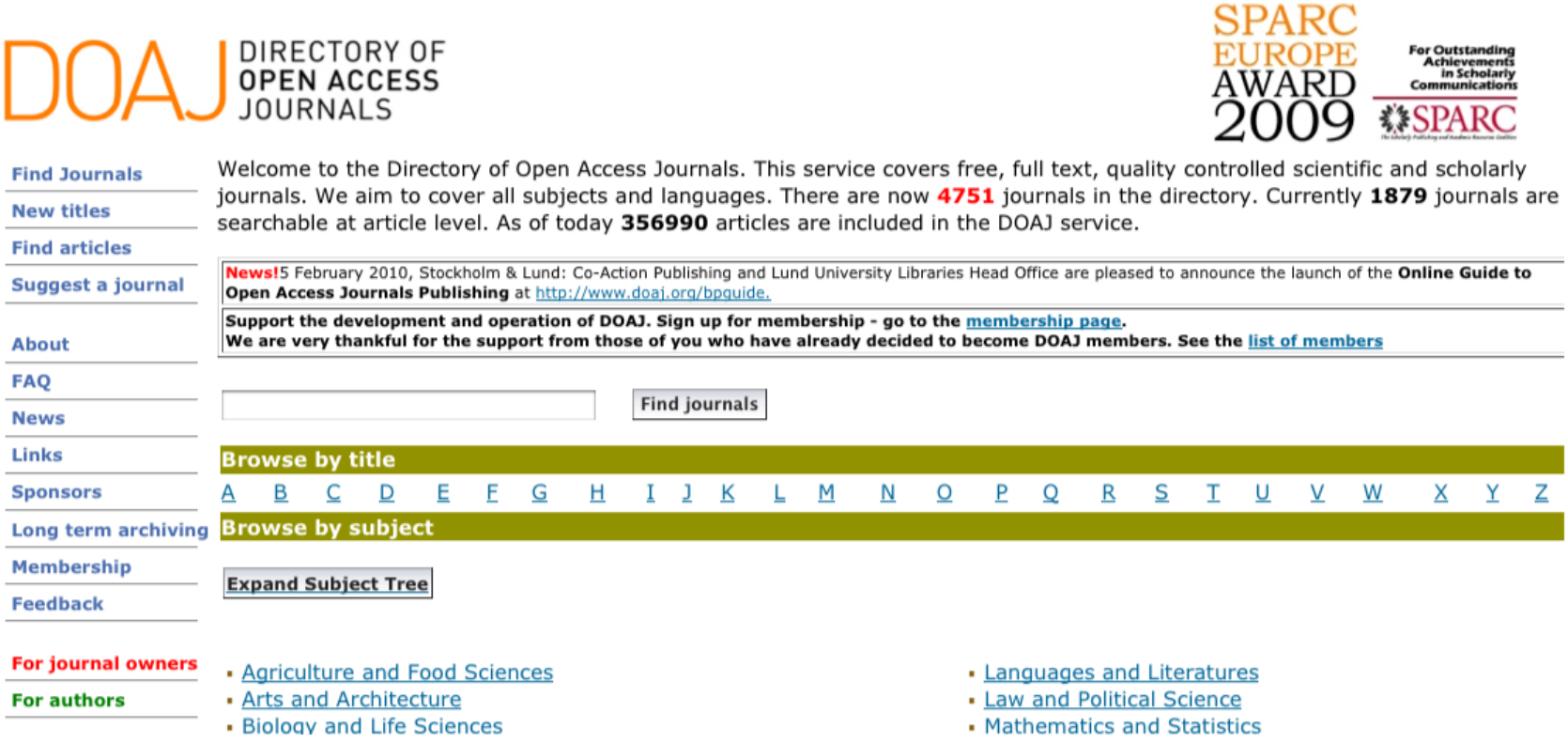
Where can I publish?



Do any fees exist?

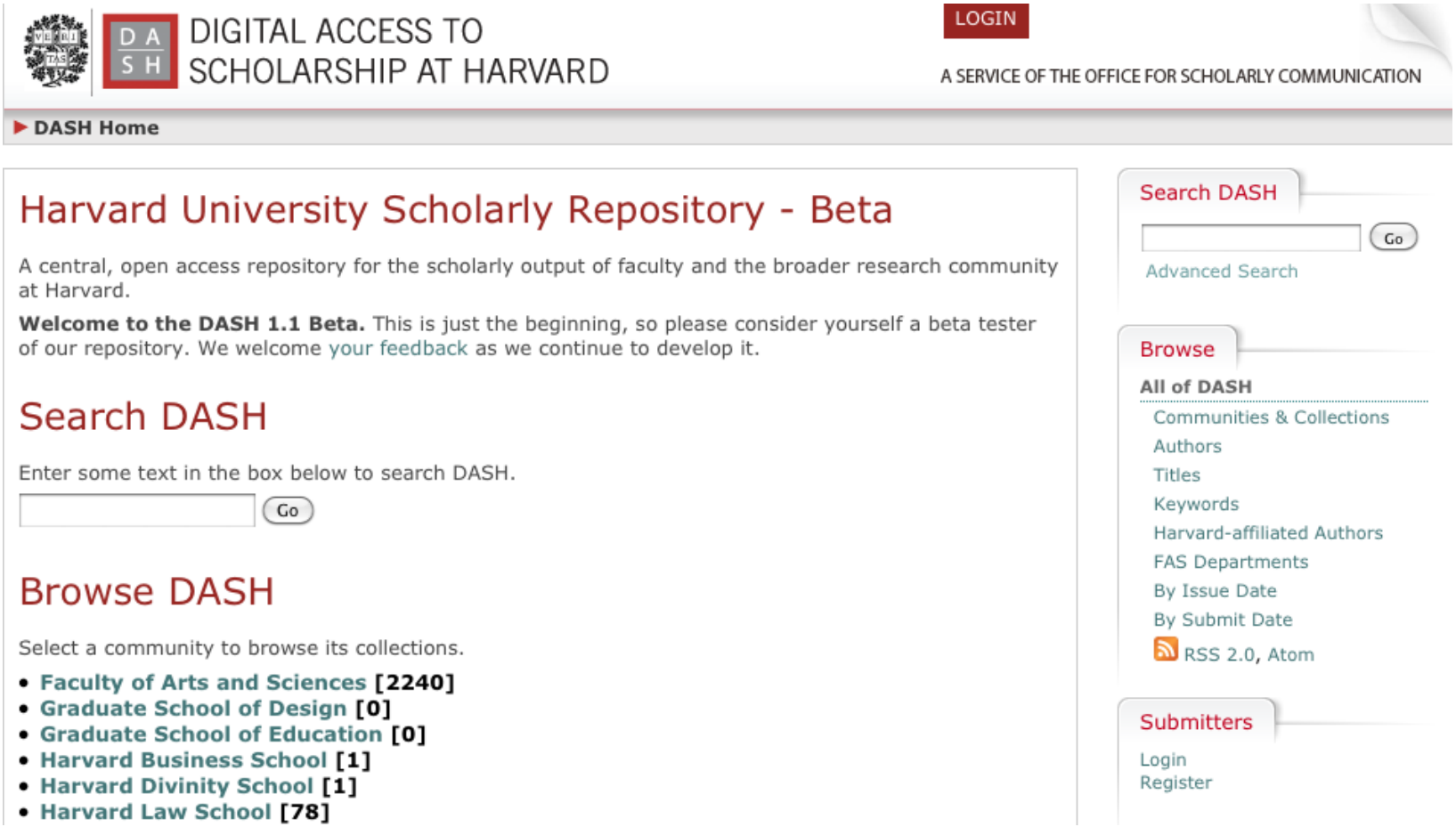
OA author funds

- University of Calgary
- Simon Fraser University
- University of Ottawa
- Compact for OA Publishing Equity

Green OA

- Self-archiving in an OA repository
- Preprints, postprints, or both
- Institutional
- Disciplinary

Harvard


DIGITAL ACCESS TO SCHOLARSHIP AT HARVARD
LOGIN
A SERVICE OF THE OFFICE FOR SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
DASH Home
Harvard University Scholarly Repository - Beta
A central, open access repository for the scholarly output of faculty and the broader research community at Harvard.
Welcome to the DASH 1.1 Beta. This is just the beginning, so please consider yourself a beta tester of our repository. We welcome your feedback as we continue to develop it.
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Robots Beware: indiscriminate automated downloads from this site are not permitted
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Condensed Matter (cond-mat new, recent, find)
includes: Disordered Systems and Neural Networks; Materials Science; Mesoscale and Nanoscale Physics; Other Condensed Matter; Quantum Gases; Soft Condensed Matter; Statistical Mechanics; Strongly Correlated Electrons; Superconductivity
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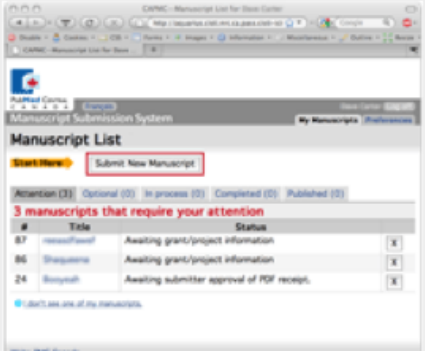
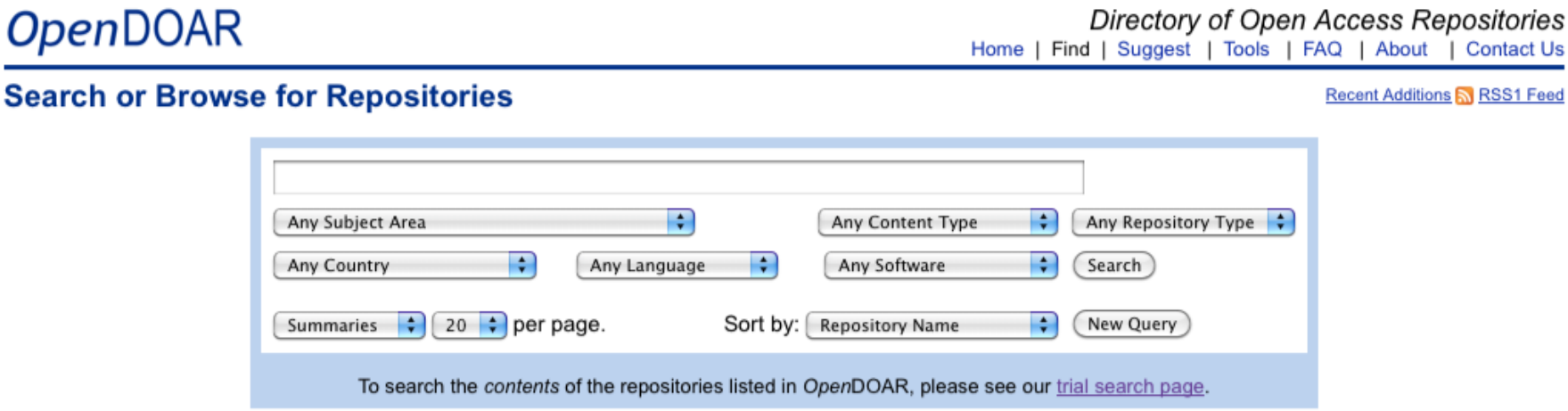


PubMed Central Canada is a **free digital archive** of full-text, peer-reviewed health and life sciences literature based on PubMed Central, the archive developed by the US National Library of Medicine. The search interface allows anyone to browse, search and download articles.

PMC Canada will launch a **manuscript submission system** later this year. It will support CIHR's Policy on Access to Research Outputs, which requires CIHR grant

What repositories exist?



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Why self-archive?

- **Funding agency policies**
- **Canadian Cancer Society**
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- **Canadian Institute of Health Research**
  - 6 months
- **National Institute of Health**
  - 12 months
- **Scholarly Publishing Roundtable**

Funding requirements

SHERPA JULIET

. . . opening access to research

Home | Guidance | Repositories | Projects | Links | About | Contacts

Research funders' open access policies

Use this page to find a summary of policies given by various research funders as part of their grant awards. Information about JULIET, and the breakdown of funders' policies is given in the Key below the table. Please use our Notification Form to submit details of new policies.

Click on the relevant column heading to re-sort by Country

Funding Organisation (*linked to their JULIET summary*)	Publications Policy: Open Access Archiving	Publications Policy: Open Access Publishing	Data Archiving Policy	Country
Académie suisse des sciences humaines et sociales (ASSH) **see**: *Schweizerische Akademie der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften* (*SAGW*)				Switzerland
Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)	✓			France
Alliance canadienne pour la recherche sur le cancer du sein (ACRCS) **see**: *Canadian Breast Cancer Research Alliance* (*CBCRA*)				Canada
Arthritis Research Campaign (arc)	✓ ✓			United Kingdom
Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)	✓			United Kingdom
Australian Research Council (ARC)				Australia
Austrian Science Fund **see**: *Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung* (*FWF*)				Austria
Autism Speaks	✓			United States
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)	✓		✓ ✓	United Kingdom
British Heart Foundation (BHF)	✓ ✓			United Kingdom
Canadian Breast Cancer Research Alliance (CBCRA)	✓ ✓			Canada
Canadian Cancer Society (CCS)	✓	✓		Canada
Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF)	✓ ✓	✓		Canada
Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)	✓ ✓	✓	✓	Canada

The details

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) / Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada (IRSC)

Country: Canada

JULIET Home | Open Access Archiving | Open Access Publishing | Data Archiving Policy | Key to OA Ticks

Publications Policy

Open Access Archiving

Whether to Archive:	* Requires deposition in Open Access archives
What to Archive:	* Peer-reviewed publications * Author's final version * Unspecified format
When to Archive:	* At the date of publication * Acceptable embargo: up to 6 months after publication
Where to Archive:	* In appropriate institutional repositories (Optional) * In named repositories... * PubMed Central (Alternative) * PubMed Central Canada (Required)
Archiving Conditions:	* Publisher's copyright, licensing & embargo policies must be respected

Open Access Publishing

Whether to Publish:	* Requires publication in Open Access publications
Where to Publish:	* in a peer-reviewed open access journal (Optional) * as an article with immediate paid-for open access (Optional)
Publishing Conditions:	* Costs of open access publication may be reimbursed by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research

Publishing service

Health Research Repository

Digital Archives Initiative

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Health Research Repository

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search collection

The Health Research Repository has been created by the Health Sciences Library to support Memorial University health researchers with disseminating and preserving their work. The service also aims to assist researchers in complying with Open Access funding agreements. All archived research will be located within the Health Research Repository collection of the Digital Archive Initiative.

Click here to make a submission.

"[T]he primary purpose of all research in the public domain is the creation of new knowledge in an environment that embodies the

Submission process

Health Research Repository

Submitting

Who can submit?
Faculty, staff or graduate students conducting health research can submit completed materials to the Health Research Repository. Eligible submissions include both funded and unfunded research.

What can I submit?
Documents currently being accepted for submission may include pre-prints, post-prints, and published journal articles with the appropriate copyright permissions. Other formats such as conference papers and research reports will also be included. Please inquire about additional formats. Unpublished documents will not be accpeted during Phase I of implementation of the repository.

How do I submit?
If this is your first time submitting, follow these steps to prepare your work for archiving. If you have submitted work in the past, proceed to the submission form.

Step 1: Grant permission | Step 2: Formatting | Step 3: Checklist

Why the fuss?

- More exposure
- Increased impact
- Universal access
- Easier information discovery
- Persistent access
- Long-term preservation
- Meet conditions of grant agencies

Looking ahead

- OA is here to stay
- New funding policies
- New OA author funds
- MUN institutional repository

Questions?

lgoddard@mun.ca

sgordon@mun.ca

Recommended readings

- Canadian Association of Research Libraries. (2005). *CARL institutional repository program*. Retrieved from http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/institutional_repositories/institutional_repositories-e.html.
- Harnad, S. (February 2010). The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies. The *Open Citation Project – Reference linking and citation analysis for open archives.* Retrieved from http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html.
- Scholarly Publishing Roundtable. (2010). *Report and recommendations from the Scholarly Publishing Roundtable.* Retrieved from http://www.aau.edu/policy/scholarly_publishing_roundtable.aspx?id=6894.