

Scholarly Communication

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What IS Scholarly Communication?

Scholarly communication is a general term used to describe the process where scholars and researchers share and publish their research findings so that they are available to the wider academic community and beyond.

- Journal Articles
- Books
- Book Chapters
- Conference proceedings, etc.

“The Scholarly Communication Crisis”

- Journal costs have increased MUCH faster than we can keep up. [go to: tinyurl.com/2fw6av4 ; tinyurl.com/yfk24jg]
- There are more and more journals being published -- we can't buy them all!
- Granting agencies (including the government) are upset that the research product (journal articles) are not freely available to all.
- Citizens who pay for much of the research don't have access.
- Many at smaller schools or abroad do not have access to the research results they need to advance their research.
- There is a perception that the value publishers add to publications is not proportional to the prices they are asking.



Why Do We Publish?

- To make an impact – we want our research to make a difference.
- To build a reputation.
- To engage with other scholars.
- To fulfill institutional and organizational expectations.
- Professional advancement.
- To make money.

What Might We Want to Do with Our Work?

- Share with colleagues
- Make it available to our students
- Use parts of it in future work
- Use parts of it in a Wikipedia entry
- Post it to our website or to a repository





Copyright Transfer

In order to publish your work, publishers need from you the right to publish your work.

But usually publishers ask you to transfer ALL your copyrights to them.

The work belongs to you until you give your rights away!

You May Lose Your...

- Right to distribute copies
- Right to use copies in your classroom
- Right to make derivative works
- Right to archive the published copy into a disciplinary or institutional repository





WHAT Rights Do the Publishers Need?

- A non-exclusive right to publish and distribute a work and receive a financial return
- Proper attribution and citation as journal of first publication
- Right to migrate the work to future formats

Read the Copyright Transfer Agreement Carefully

- It doesn't have to be all or nothing!
- Some publishers will explicitly grant the author certain rights
- Some publishers will agree to change the copyright transfer agreement





What Other Options Do You Have?

- Publish somewhere else
- Publish in an Open Access journal
- Go ahead and publish as planned

The decision is entirely up to YOU!

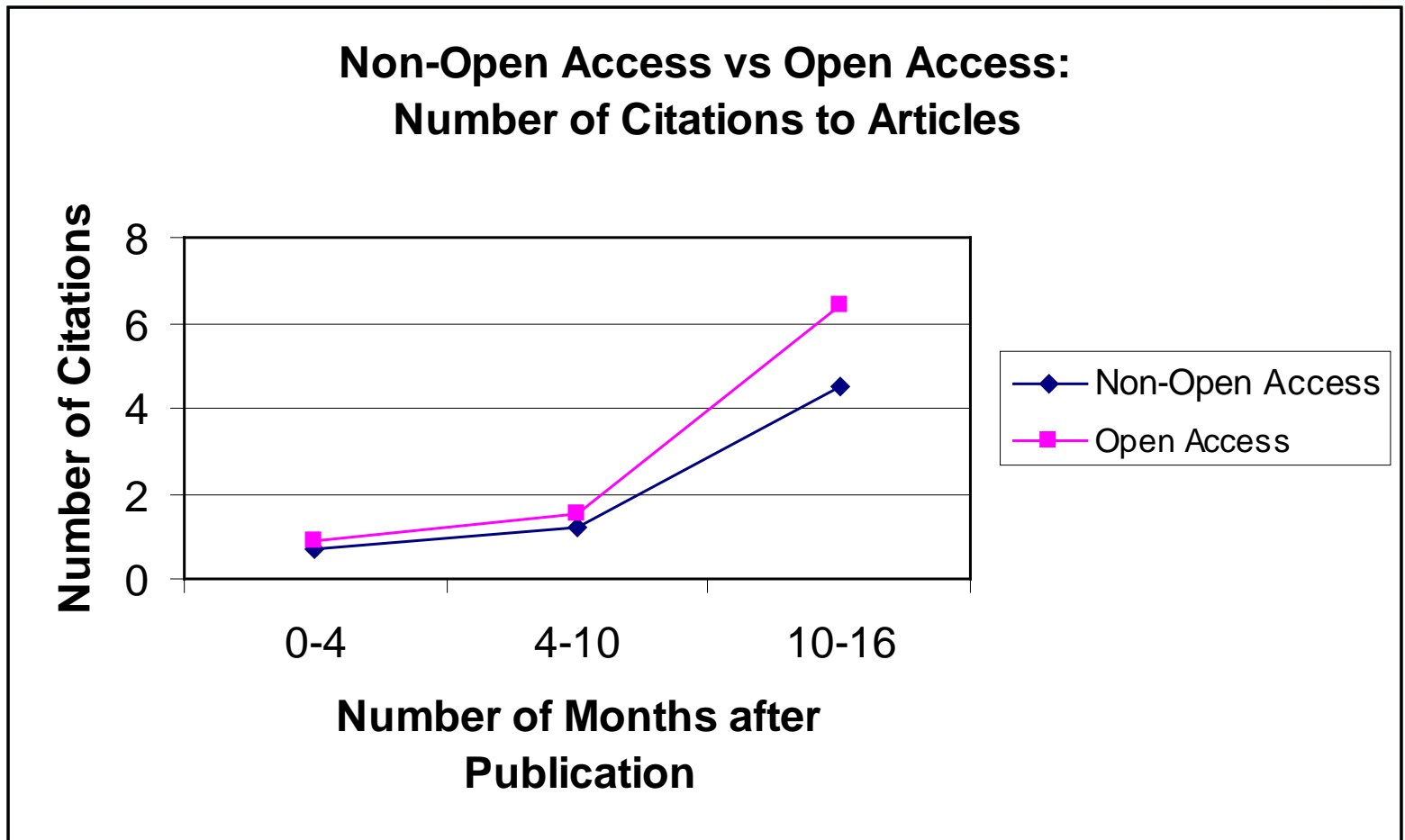
[="Author Rights" education]

Open Access

- Freely available to anyone with Internet access
- Authors retain copyright
- Users must properly cite and acknowledge the authors.



An Extra Advantage to Open Access: Paper may be cited more frequently



Eysenbach, PLOS-Biology, 2006

Venues for Open Access...

- Publish in a fully OA journal
 - See: [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
 - Some OA journals charge the authors; many do not
 - Most are peer-reviewed
- Hybrid journal:
Pay a fee to have your article OA in an otherwise non-OA journal
 - See: [Wikipedia entry on Hybrid Journals](#)
- Deposit your work in an openly accessible repository (at institution and/or for discipline)
 - See: IDEALS ideals.illinois.edu/
 - See: PubMed Central www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/

Open Access is Becoming an Expectation

- **National Institutes of Health Mandate (U.S.)**

As of April, 2008: All journal articles based on research funded by the NIH will be deposited into *PubMed Central* upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication. Copyright compliance is required.

- **Federal Research Public Access Act**

Legislation currently before Congress that would extend this mandate to many other U.S. government research funders. (Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Space, NSF, and more)

Open Access is Becoming an Expectation

- Wellcome Trust
- Harvard University
- MIT
- Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology
(data, not articles)
- National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences [see: ir.las.ac.cn/]

For other Open Access mandates, see [ROARMAP](#):



IDEALS - IDEALS.illinois.edu/

Digital institutional repository for research and scholarship produced by faculty, researchers, and graduate students at University of Illinois

- Distributes research as widely as possible via search engines and other tools
- Preserves work for long-term access
- Provides open access to research, thus increasing its impact
- Is a D-Space repository

IDEALS: Copyright Issues

- Authors retain copyright
- Many publishers allow authors to deposit the final version of their work (after peer review); some publishers allow deposit of the published pdf
- Consult the [*Sherpa Romeo Publisher Copyright Policies & Self-Archiving*](#) to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement



Learn More...

Univ. of Illinois Scholarly Communication site

www.library.illinois.edu/scholcomm/

IDEALS

ideals.illinois.edu/

PubMed Central (Openly accessible medical articles)

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/

Open Access Mandates

www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/

Sherpa-Romeo: Publisher's copyright policies

www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

www.DOAJ.org/

Wikipedia: Hybrid Journals; Open Access

tinyurl.com/275bnb9; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

Federal Research Public Access Act

www.taxpayeraccess.org/issues/frpaa/index.shtml