Trends in Scholarly Communication

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... or 50 Miles as the Crow Flies:

A Bird’s Eye View of An Unsettled Landscape
The Fundamental Issue

- Scholarly Literature is Different from Commercial Publication
  - Not written for direct compensation
  - Freely given to publishers
  - Research and writing are supported through public funds
  - Access is intended to be as wide as possible
Barriers to Broad Access

- High Costs
- Restrictive Licensing Terms
- Slow Speed of Publication
- Too Much Information
High Costs

- Erosion of Subscription-based Access to Journals
- Decline in Book Purchases and Erosion of Scholarly Monograph Publishing
Restrictive Licenses

- Contract Terms Supersede Copyright Law and “Fair Use.”
- Contracts May (and Do) Restrict:
  - Who may use the journal
  - Permissible uses or kinds of research
  - Classroom use
  - Scholarly sharing
Speed of Publication

- Print Distribution Cycles
- Peer-review Process
The Paradox of Plethora

- Too Little Access
- Too Much Information
Pointing Toward Solutions

- *Tempe Principles*
- SPARC and Market Alternatives
- Self-archiving and Open Access
- Electronic Manuscript Management
- Portals and Federated Searching
Tempe Principles for Emerging Systems of Scholarly Publishing

- Principles: [http://www.arl.org/scomm/tempe.html](http://www.arl.org/scomm/tempe.html)
Tempe Principles

1. The cost to the academy of published research should be contained so that access can be maintained and expanded.

2. Electronic capabilities should be used to provide wide access to scholarship, encourage interdisciplinary research, and enhance searchability.
Tempe Principles

3. Scholarly publications must be archived in a secure manner.

4. The system of scholarly publication must continue to include processes for evaluating the quality of scholarly work.
5. Faculty should manage copyright in a manner that assures the faculty access to and use of their own published works in their research and teaching.

6. In negotiating publishing agreements, faculty should choose journals that support the goal of making scholarly publications available at reasonable cost.
7. The time from submission to publication should be reduced in a manner consistent with the requirements for quality control.

8. The evaluation of faculty should place a greater emphasis on quality of publications and a reduced emphasis on quantity.
9. In electronic as well as print environments, scholars and students should be assured privacy with regard to their use of materials.
Market competition as a strategy to reduce costs and create greater access to scholarly literature.

Tools to support faculty-controlled publication
Academic Archiving and Open Access

- Copyright 101: You own your work until you transfer your rights.
- Copyright Transfer vs. Copyright Licensing
- Creative Commons: http://www.creativecommons.org/
Academic Archiving and Open Access

- Open-Access Publishing
- Self-Archiving
- Institutional Repositories
Open-Access Publishing grants free access to peer-reviewed literature

- Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI): http://www.soros.org/openaccess/
- Public Library of Science: http://www.publiclibraryofscience.org/
- BioMed Central: http://www.biomedcentral.com/
Self-Archiving allows individual scholars to maintain their work in a publicly accessible website

Institutional Repositories: Digital collections that organize, preserve, and make accessible the intellectual output of a whole institution or consortium.
Institutional Repositories:

- Focus on academic content
- Provide a University-wide view of research
- End-user tools for posting and reviewing documents and metadata
- Planning and support for long-term accessibility
Institutional Repositories:

- Caltech Collection of Open Digital Archives: [http://library.caltech.edu/digital/](http://library.caltech.edu/digital/)
Speed of Publication

- Electronic publication “ahead of print”.
The Scholar’s Portal

- Enhancing access by organizing access
Scholar’s Portal

- Current situation:
  - A plethora of databases, websites, and e-journals
  - Little standardization of presentation or searching
  - Interdisciplinary work is increasing
Scholar’s Portal

- Federated Searching: Single-search access to
  - Licensed databases and journals
  - External resources (web sites)
  - Local library catalog
User Interface

Collection Server

Library Catalog

Electronic Journal Collection

Electronic Database

Institutional Repository
Scholar’s Portal

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