Trends in Scholarly Communication

University of Nebraska Scholarly Communication Symposium

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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
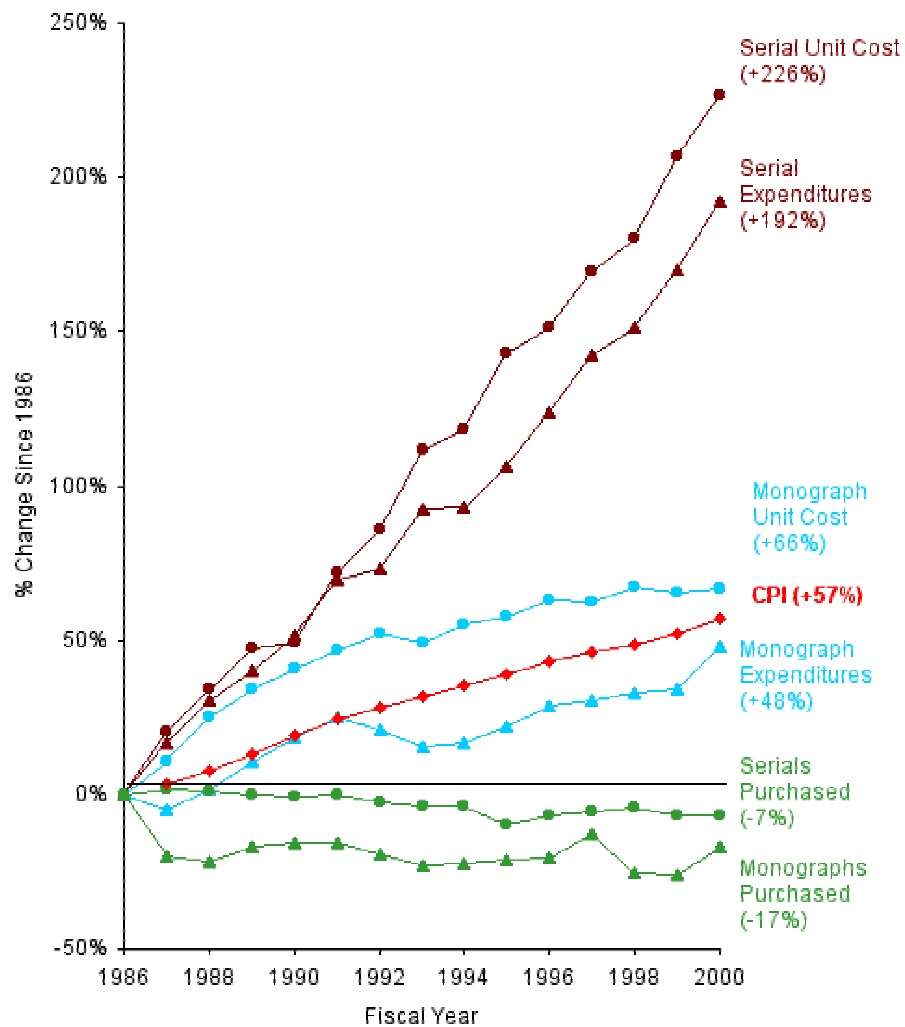
Barriers to Broad Access

- 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

Monograph and Serial Costs
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2000

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

- Conference at Tempe, Arizona, March 2-4, 2000.

- Sponsored and endorsed by Association of American Universities and the Association of Research Libraries.

- Principles: **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

Tempe Principles

- 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.

Tempe Principles

- 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.

Tempe Principles

- 9. In electronic as well as print environments, scholars and students should be assured privacy with regard to their use of materials.

SPARC and Create Change

- 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

Academic Archiving and Open Access

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/**

Academic Archiving and Open Access

Self-Archiving allows individual scholars to maintain their work in a publicly accessible website

- Self-archiving and Peer Review: **http://www.eprints.org/self-faq/**

Academic Archiving and Open Access

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

Academic Archiving and Open Access

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

Academic Archiving and Open Access

Institutional Repositories:

- DSpace (MIT): **http://www.dspace.org/**

- EScholarship (University of California): **http://escholarship.cdlib.org/**

- Caltech Collection of Open Digital Archives: **http://library.caltech.edu/digital/**

- Additional Information: **http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=h16**

Speed of Publication

- Electronic publication "ahead of print".
- Manuscript management systems (electronic submission and peer review): **http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=h16**
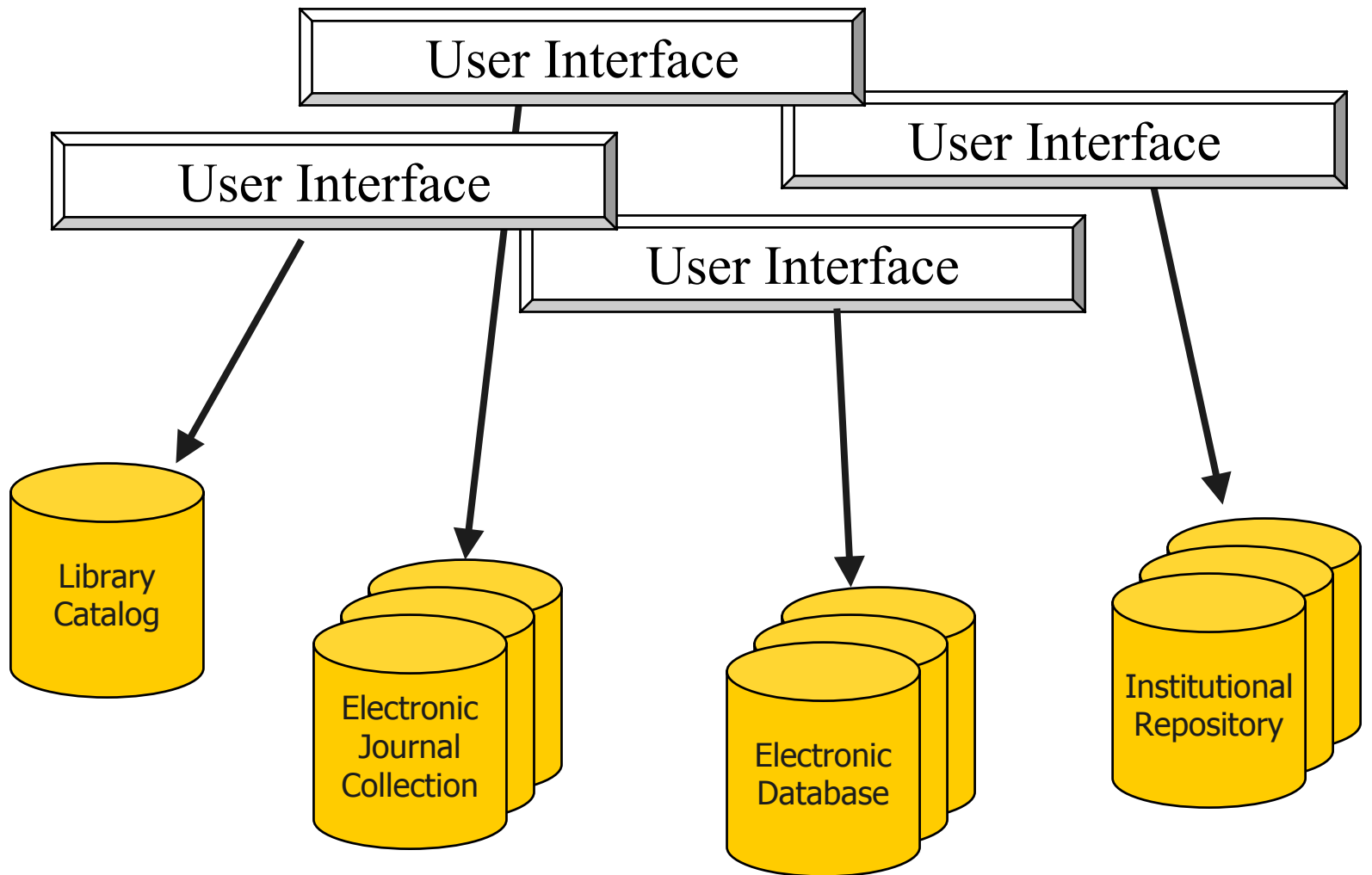
The Scholar's Portal

- *Enhancing access by organizing access*
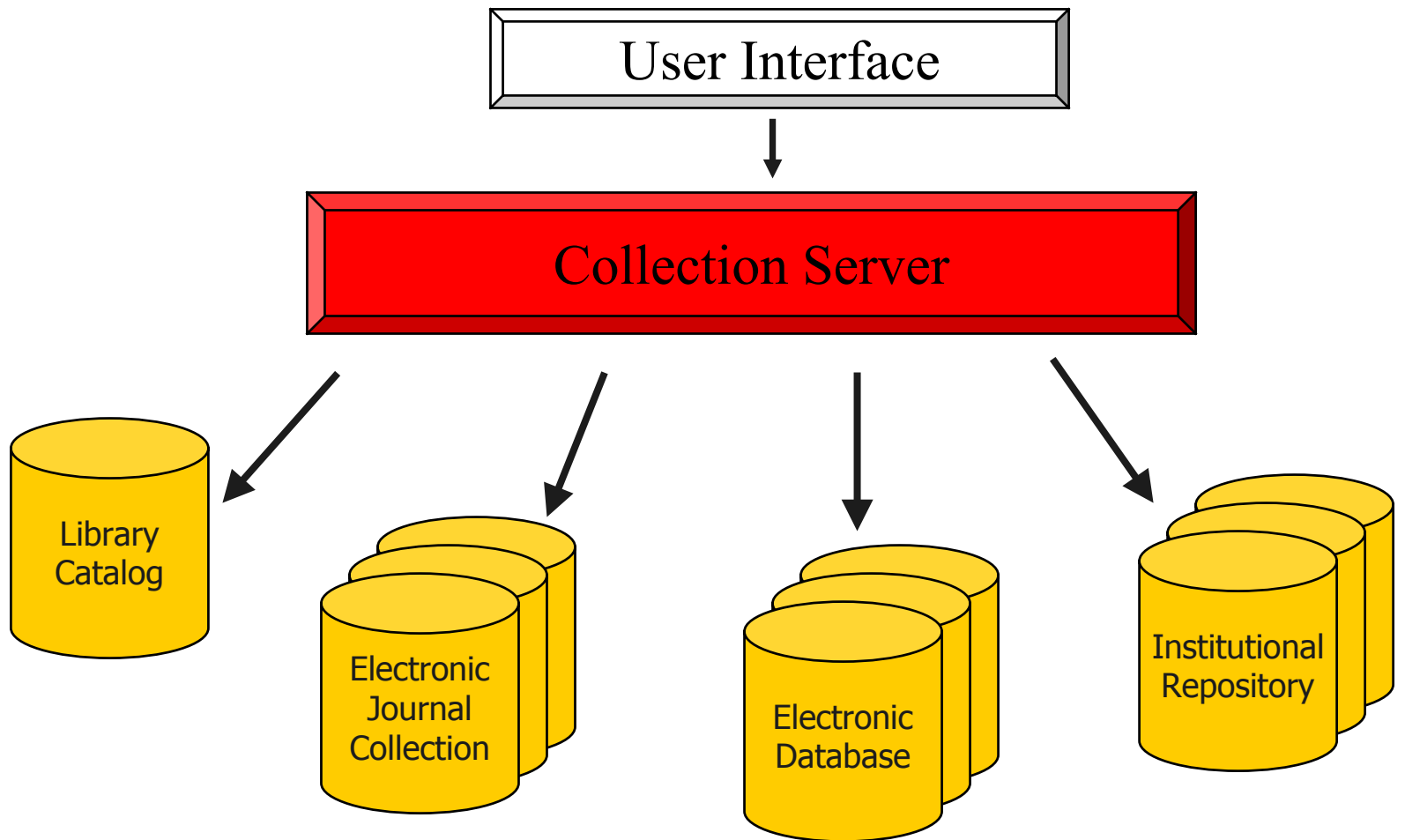
Scholar's Portal

- 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

Scholar's Portal

- ARL Scholars Portal Working Group Final Report, May 2002: **http://www.arl.org/access/scholarsportal/final.html**

- Ex Libris MetaLib: **http://www.exlibris-usa.com/MetaLib/**

- Endeavor ENCompass: **http://encompass.endinfosys.com/**

- Fretwell-Downing ZPortal: **http://www.fdusa.com/products/zportal.html**

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