Open Science & Scientific Publishing
Open Access and the progress of science

Promise, Permissions, Persistence, & Partnerships

Anna Gold, Head Librarian MIT Engineering & Science Libraries - November 13, 2007
1. Promise
✓ More than the same old story
✓ The new story - examples:
  ✓ Text mining
  ✓ Retaining information
  ✓ Rich, flexible units of scholarly communication

2. Permissions & Persistence: barriers to open science & library actions on:
✓ Permissions
✓ Persistence

3. Partnerships: for realizing the promise of open science
Promise: more than the same old story...

Elsevier subscription inflation, 2002-2007: 40%

Elsevier operating profit, 2001: 34%
“Numerous scientists have pointed out the tragic irony that, right at the historical moment when we have the technologies to permit worldwide availability and distributed processing of scientific data and their concomitant promise for broadening collaboration and accelerating the pace and depth of discovery, we are busy locking up that data and slapping legal restrictions on transfer.” – Creative Commons
What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science?
Promise

What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? **Text mining.**
What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? **Text mining.**

“Text mining is a reality today, at least on a limited basis, and producing some results of real value... [T]he barriers to progress will be more around business models for those journals that aren’t open access (some open access journals actually package up a compressed archive of all their articles and invite interested parties to simply copy the files and compute away; clearly this is not going to be as straightforward for a commercial publisher).”
– Clifford Lynch, August 2007, *CT Watch Quarterly*
Promise

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What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? Retaining information.
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Promise

What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? **Rich, flexible units of scholarly communication.**
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What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? **Mash-ups of data & articles.**
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Promise

What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? **YouTube for Science.**
Promise

What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science? YouTube for Science.
Promise

What would be gained if scientists could create new ways of using the record of science?

“At this point in time we can only imagine what is possible, but it is certain that it will dwarf what any one company might achieve.”

– BioMed Central
Permissions
Permissions

Neurology

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“Who holds the copyright to the Universe?”
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Scholarly Publication - MIT Libraries
Retaining rights & increasing the impact of research

About

The MIT Libraries now have a half-time position supporting MIT faculty and researchers who have questions about their options and rights in the world of scholarly publishing, which has evolved dramatically with the advent of the digital age.

Ellen Finnie Duranceau moved into the new position in September 2006 and is the author of this blog.

Duranceau has worked in the MIT Libraries since 1990 in a variety of roles. Since 1996, she has been negotiating license agreements for ejournals and databases so that this content can be made available on the MIT network under terms for access and use that meet MIT's needs. Her new role expands the focus from purchase of digital scholarly content for use at MIT, to support for MIT faculty and researchers at the time of publication, when many rights and potential uses are defined in publisher agreements.

Duranceau's new role supports a collaborative process being engaged in by the entire academic community to realize the full potential of technology to increase the reach and impact of research.

Ellen Duranceau can be reached at:

[Contact Information]

Site Index
Permissions

Scholarly Publication - MIT Libraries
Retaining rights & increasing the impact of research

Can you legally reuse and share your own work?

Retaining Rights & Increasing the Impact of Your Research: Information for MIT authors

Technology enables broad, swift, and convenient communication of research, offering authors the promise of increased visibility, as well as flexible reuse, storage, and access to their work.

Many publishers have created barriers to this promise.

By regaining control of their own work and collaborating with other stakeholders, faculty and researchers can create an improved system without compromising the shared values of the academic community.

What can faculty and researchers do?

What can students do?

Faculty perspectives

Open access initiatives

For more information, contact Ellen Duranceau, Scholarly Publishing and Licensing Consultant for the MIT Libraries.

Headlines

- Open Science & Scientific Publishing: Presentations & Discussion Nov. 13
- New Podcast: Professor Eric von Hippel on Openness

libraries.mit.edu/scholarly
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Scholarly Publication - MIT Libraries
Retaining rights & increasing the impact of research

Home | Open Access Initiatives | Faculty and Researchers | Students | MIT Amendment Form | About | News

MIT Amendment Tool
Tool to Generate Completed PDF [More on this tool]

MIT’s amendment appears as the default. Other amendment options appear by using the drop down list under “agreement type.”

MIT authors who have questions about using any of these addenda should contact Ellen Duranceau, Scholarly Publishing & Licensing Consultant, MIT Libraries, ellinnie at mit.edu, x38483.

(See the MIT Amendment Form for more information on using the MIT amendment.)

Please enter the information requested below and select an addendum. For more information on how to select and use an addendum, refer to the FAQ.

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Persistence
Persistence

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MIT is an independent, coeducational university located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. For more informal information, see the MIT Student Information Processing Board's SIPB WWW Server.

Spotlight: Spring 1997 IASS Guide

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MIT 1999
Persistence
dsphere.mit.edu
MIT Libraries FACADE project seeks to “future-proof” digital architectural files:

“Imagine losing the drawings for the Louvre, the Vatican, or the Taj Mahal. For centuries archivists have had to worry about the hazards of time, water and pests that threaten paper documents. Today’s Computer-Aided Design (CAD) files face a new kind of preservation challenge—digital obsolescence. ...”
Persistence
Partnerships
Partnership: Permissions

Until the rules of copyright are changed, we can change the way we use the rules:

• Consortium to pay for global open access (SCOAP³)
Partnerships: Persistence

“The mission of Portico is to preserve scholarly literature published in electronic form and to ensure that these materials remain accessible to future scholars, researchers, and students.”

portico.org
“The change will come when scientists understand that they are in control. The publishers need us more than we need them.” – Harold Varmus (interview and photo from Wired magazine, 2006)
WEB SITES MENTIONED:

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SCOAP³: http://www.scoap3.org
Permissions

Scholarly Publication and Copyright: Retaining Rights & Increasing the Impact of Research

Ellen Finnie Duranceau
Scholarly Publishing and Licensing Consultant
efinnie@mit.edu / 617 253 8483

libraries.mit.edu/tutorials/video
Partnerships: Promise

enhancing inter-operability among digital assets, schemata, vocabularies, ontologies, metadata, and services (MIT Libraries + CSAIL)

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Partnerships: Permissions

Some are changing the rules

• NIH, HHMI
• Faculty