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Scholarly Communication and Research Libraries

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Scholarly Communication and Research Libraries

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This is a presentation at the Association of Research Libraries 12th Annual Leadership Symposium in Boston, MA. The URLs of the examples and resources mentioned are listed at the end.

A separate session at the Symposium addresses open access, open data, and open educational resources. Therefore, these topics are not covered in this presentation.

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Scholarly Communication

“the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic listservs.”

ARL: Scholarly Communication
Stakeholders

• Scholars/Researchers (as authors, editors, reviewers, and readers)
• Publishers
• Libraries
• Higher education and research institutions
• Research funding agencies
Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

Depending on the mode of dissemination, some components may not exist.
Concerns over Scholarly Publishing

- Journals as crucial vehicles for knowledge sharing
- Institutions funding research and their libraries buying back published research
- Journal prices escalating, especially in scientific, technical, and medical fields
- “Big deal” electronic journal packages
- Licensing restrictions on access
Concerns over Scholarly Publishing

• Less library funding for purchasing monographs
• Limited sales of monographs
• Fewer opportunities for monograph publishing
• Problems for junior faculty and university presses
Other Issues

- Lengthy process for dissemination
- Internet as communication channel not fully utilized
- Licensing vs. Purchase and owning
- Changes in information-seeking behavior
Forces that Affect Scholarly Communication

- Copyright law
- Technology
Copyright Issues

• Author’s exclusive rights
• Transfer of rights to journal publishers
• Loss of control over one’s own intellectual property
• Transfer of rights ≠ All or nothing
Author Rights

A balanced approach to copyright management:
• Retain the rights you want
• Use and develop your own work without restriction

SPARC: Author Rights
Author Rights

- Increase access for education and research
- Receive proper attribution when your work is used
- If you choose, deposit your work in an open online archive where it will be permanently and openly accessible

SPARC: Author Rights
Fair Use

Use of a reasonable amount of a work may be considered fair:

• criticism
• comment
• news reporting
• teaching
• scholarship
• research
Best Practices in Fair Use

“This is a code of best practices in fair use devised specifically by and for the academic and research library community...”

Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Academic and Research Libraries
Copyright Term

• Limit on copyright term to ensure the “common good”
• Publishers maximizing the value of rights transferred to them to increase profits
• Long copyright term not conducive to widest possible dissemination of research
• Reform of copyright law to meet the challenges of the networked environment
Technology

New models for scholarly communication:

• new form of presentation
• new business model
• new way for authors and readers to communicate
• new approach to peer review
• some combination of the above
Flow-pattern Guided Fabrication of High-density Barcode Antibody Microarray
Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
HyperCities

Thick Mapping in the Digital Humanities

Todd Presner, David Shepard, and Yuki Kawano

with contributions by Alex Ihinger, Mike Brinton, Rebekah Erhardt, Chris Johnston, Diane Johns, and Xabene Eisenbarth

HyperCities

A project that brings quantitative data (demographic statistics) together with qualitative storytelling related to LA's Historic Filipinotown.
Campus-Based Publishing

• Research libraries offering publishing services to campus constituents
• Services supported by reallocating resources, partnering with related services, and developing modest revenue streams
• Libraries generally focusing on the capabilities and possibilities of new publishing models
• Library Publishing Coalition
E-Research

“computationally intensive, large-scale, networked and collaborative forms of research and scholarship across all disciplines, including all of the natural and physical sciences, related applied and technological disciplines, biomedicine, social science and the digital humanities.”

ARL: E-Research
Data Management and Curation

• Understanding of the relevance of data in the research lifecycle
• Understanding of cyberinfrastructure as the primary medium for scholars in all disciplines
• Growing number of libraries developing services to support research data management and curation
Digital Repositories

- Online infrastructure for collecting, organizing, archiving, and curating a wide range of digital works
- Also databases that enable users to search and freely access collected materials
Types of Digital Repositories

- Subject, data, or institution in focus
- SHARE (SHared Access Research Ecosystem)
Evolving Roles of Research Libraries

• Library services and operations embedded in scholarly communication
• Responsibility to ensure that scholarly communication is as healthy and efficient as it can be
• Opportunities to create change in higher education and research communities
Campus Engagement

• Partner with academic departments and/or research centers to host public events to proactively inform faculty, students, and university administrators of the latest development of scholarly communication, e.g., Research Without Borders Series at Columbia University Libraries

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Campus Engagement

• Inform faculty and university administrators of exorbitantly expensive journal packages and unreasonably restrictive licensing terms, e.g., University of Montreal Libraries’ explanation of the cancellation of Wiley journals

  ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Campus Engagement

- Identify allies among faculty and students and collaborate with them to promote positive change in scholarly communication, e.g., Dr. Hal Abelson chaired a committee that formulated the institution-wide open access policy at MIT.

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Campus Engagement

• Collaborate with the graduate school and/or office of research to host workshops on scholarly communication topics

• Connect and collaborate with library schools to prepare future information professionals to work in a new and evolving environment of scholarly communication

[ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action]
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Launch and administer an open access repository to archive and provide access to locally generated research and scholarly works, e.g., Deep Blue at the University of Michigan

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Provide library publishing services and publish open access scholarly content in collaboration with academic departments, research centers, faculty, and student groups, e.g., eScholarship at the University of California system

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Integrate concepts of scholarly communication into information literacy programs, writing classes, etc., e.g., information literacy instruction at North Carolina State University

[ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action](#)
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Develop a network of librarians who are knowledgeable about copyright law to advise faculty and students on their rights, options, and responsibilities, e.g., the Copyright First Responders Program at Harvard Library
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Educate faculty and students about data literacy, provide advice on writing data management plans, and offer resources for managing, sharing, and curating research data for access and reuse, e.g., research data services provided by Purdue University Libraries

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Create a task force at the library to help librarians develop new skills and expertise in view of how research and scholarship are generated, disseminated, and consumed in the digital age, e.g., The Developing Librarian Project at Columbia University Libraries

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Realignment of Library Resources, Services, and Practices

• Refrain from signing licensing agreements that include terms that diminish fair use and the exceptions for libraries under copyright law.

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Sharing your knowledge

• Ensure open access to your own publications (and presentations) by archiving them in a digital repository or by publishing in open access journals

• Share resources that work well in explaining scholarly communication issues to faculty, students, university administrators, and scholarly societies

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit: Take Action
Examples and Resources Mentioned

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit. Take Action: What You Can Do to Make a Difference
http://acrl.ala.org/scholcomm/?page_id=25

ARL: E-Research
http://www.arl.org/focus-areas/e-research

ARL: Scholarly Communication
http://www.arl.org/focus-areas/scholarly-communication
Examples and Resources Mentioned

*Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Academic and Research Libraries*

http://www.arl.org/focus-areas/copyright-ip/fair-use/code-of-best-practices

Copyright First Responders Program at Harvard Library

https://osc.hul.harvard.edu/programs/copyright/first-responders/
Examples and Resources Mentioned

Create Change
http://www.createchange.org/

Deep Blue at the University of Michigan
http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/

The Developing Librarian Project at Columbia University Libraries
http://www.developinglibrarian.org/
Examples and Resources Mentioned

eScholarship at the University of California system
https://escholarship.org/about_escholarship.html

HyperCities
http://www.hypercities.com/

Journal of Visualized Experiments
http://www.jove.com/
Examples and Resources Mentioned

Library Publishing Coalition
http://www.librarypublishing.org/

MIT Open Access Policy
https://libraries.mit.edu/scholarly/mit-open-access/open-access-at-mit/mit-open-access-policy/

OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)
http://opendoar.org/
Examples and Resources Mentioned

Research data services provided by Purdue University Libraries

https://www.lib.purdue.edu/researchdata

Research Without Borders Series at Columbia University Libraries

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/events/
Examples and Resources Mentioned

SHARE (SHared Access Research Ecosystem)
http://www.share-research.org/

SPARC: Author Rights
http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/authors/addendum

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
http://plato.stanford.edu/
Examples and Resources Mentioned

University of Montreal Libraries’ explanation of the cancellation of Wiley journals
(Annulation d’abonnements à la majorité des périodiques de la collection Wiley Online Library)

http://www.bib.umontreal.ca/communiques/20140115-DB-annulation-periodiques-wiley.htm
Examples and Resources Mentioned

“Why Does Google Scholar Sometimes Ask for Money?” Engaging Science Students in Scholarly Communication and the Economics of Information (information literacy instruction at North Carolina State University)

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01930821003667021
http://surface.syr.edu/sul/78/
Relevant Readings and Resources

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit
http://acrl.ala.org/scholcomm/

Assessing the Future Landscape of Scholarly Communication: An Exploration of Faculty Values and Needs in Seven Disciplines
http://escholarship.org/uc/item/15x7385g
Relevant Readings and Resources

Campus-based publishing
http://www.sparc.arl.org/initiatives/campus-based-publishing

Common Ground at the Nexus of Information Literacy and Scholarly Communication
Relevant Readings and Resources

Copyright Lectures (videos)
http://copyx.org/lectures/

Current Models of Digital Scholarly Communication

Data Information Literacy
http://www.datainfolit.org/
Relevant Readings and Resources

e-Science Portal

http://esciencelibrary.umassmed.edu/

*Getting the Word Out: Academic Libraries as Scholarly Publishers*

Relevant Readings and Resources

Improving the Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship


New Librarians and Scholarly Communication: Get Involved

http://crln.acrl.org/content/68/3/155.full.pdf+html
Relevant Readings and Resources

*New Roles for New Times: Transforming Liaison Roles in Research Libraries*


Principles and Proposals for Copyright Reform

http://www.authorsalliance.org/principles-and-proposals-for-copyright-reform/
Relevant Readings and Resources

Scholarly Communication: A Lament and a Call for Change
http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/pla.2012.0025
http://hdl.handle.net/1903/12873

Scholarly Communication Column, College & Research Libraries News
http://bit.ly/1CoTPKO
Relevant Readings and Resources

SPARC Initiatives
http://www.sparc.arl.org/initiatives

SPEC Kit 349: Evolution of Library Liaisons
Stay Informed

ACRL Scholarly Communication Discussion List
http://www.ala.org/acrl/issues/scholcomm/scholcommdiscussion

ARL on Twitter
https://twitter.com/ARLnews

LIBLICENSE Discussion Forum
http://liblicense.crl.edu/
Stay Informed

Open Access Tracking Project
https://plus.google.com/+PeterSuber/posts/Wkr8GZPy2UN

Re:Create Coalition Blog
http://www.recreatecoalition.org/blog/

The SPARC Weekly
http://paper.li/SPARC_NA/1334596809
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