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Nyheter Notiser — ScieCom info

Nationellt forskningsarkiv i Nederländerna

Forskare från alla ledande holländska universitet har nu officiellt lanserat det fritt tillgänglig arkivet DARE-net (Digital Academic REpositories) http://www.darenet.nl/page/language.view/home. Nu finns här totalt

47 000 dokument från 16 institutioner. Man hävdar stolt att ingen annan nation i världen kan erbjuda en så omfattande fri tillgänglighet till sina vetenskapliga resultat. DARE höstar material från lokala arkiv, bibliografiskt material, fulltext och audio eller video.

DARE, som startade inofficiellt 2004, är ett samarbetsprojekt mellan samtliga holländska universitet, Nationalbiblioteket, Kungliga Nederländska Vetenskapsakademien (KNAW) och Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). Citerat från:
http://www.theregister.co.uk/2005/05/11/open_access_research/print.html

En europeisk PubMed Central

En grupp ledande forskningsfinansiärer i UK (bl.a. The Wellcome Trust, forskningsråden för medicin och för biovetenskaper samt the British Heart Foundation) förbereder ett permanent fritt tillgängligt sökbart digitalt forskningsarkiv, ett UK PubMNed Central. Den11 maj inbjöd man organisationer intresserade av att driva ett sådant arkiv att lämna anbud senast 10 juni.

Dr Mark Walport, Director of the Wellcome Trust:

"We are committed to achieving the maximum impact from the research we fund
- that means making the findings accessible to those who most want to see

them. A UK PubMed central would give users the widest access to information
with an assurance of quality. This is the first step on a road to changing the way we think about accessing scientific information."

Prof Jeremy Pearson, biträdande medicinsk chef vid British Heart Foundation:

"The BHF supports the principle of free public access to the published research it has funded. The creation of a database containing these papers will also aid the BHF in analysing the outcomes of its research and planning future strategy."

Se **http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/ukpmc** och artikel I Guardian 11 maj,
http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/story/ 0,,1480943,00.html

Forskningsråden i UK: Policy för tillgång till forskningsresultat

Den 19 april annonserade **forskningsråden i UK (RCUK)** att de kommit överens om en policy rörande tillgång till och spridning av resultat av den forskning som finansierats av dem. Policyn är nu ute på remiss till samtliga 121 rektorer för kommentarer. Den definitiva policyn väntas vara klar i mitten av maj 2005.
Läs mer om denna nyhet: **"Research councils' requirements could bankrupt academic journals"** - av Susan Mayor. BMJ, 2005;330:923 (23 April).

Författarattityder till att deponera i öppna arkiv

har på uppdrag undersökts av Alma Swan, Key Perspectives Ltd, UK. Hennes rapport kommer inom kort att publiceras av JISC. Siffermaterialet är färdiganalyserat och redan nu kan avslöjas att av undersökta författare skulle 81 % villigt deponera sina artiklar i ett öppet arkiv om detta krävdes av dem och 13% skulle göra det med viss tveksamhet. Den mest positiva inställningen fanns i USA med 88% villiga och 11% som skulle arkivera med tveksamhet. Den mest negativa attityden fanns i Kina med bara 58% villiga och 32% som skulle arkivera men motvilligt.

DOAR - Directory of Open Aceess Repositories

är ett nytt viktigt Open Access projekt som drivs i samarbete mellan University of Nottingham i UK och Lunds universitet, Biblioteksdirektionen. Projektet är ett logiskt komplement till Directory of Open Access Journals- DOAJ, som ju redan är Biblioteksdirektionens ansvar. Med DOAR och DOAJ täcks både den "gröna" och den "gyllene" vägen till OA Mer information finns på

projektets webbsida - **http://www.opendoar.org**

Nya Open Access alternativ : Blackwell Online och Oxford Journals

Två andra förlag testar samma modell som Springers Open Choice. Blackwell Publishing har lanserat Online Open på forsök tom år 2006 (**http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/press/ pressitem.asp?ref=272&site=1**)

Författare till accepterade artiklar kan välja att betala USD 2500 för Open Access. Avgifter för t ex färgbilder tillkommer som vanligt. Prenumerationspriserna anpassas efter mängden av OA artiklar. Blackwell Publishing tillåter både pre-och post-printarkivering utan embargo.

Oxford Journals inför valfri omedelbar Open Access för accepterade artiklar mot en publiceringsavgift på GBP 1500. Priset rabatteras till GBP 800 om institutionen har en onlineprenumeration. Författare från utvecklingsländer kan också få rabatt.

Post-print publicering är tillåten först 12 månader efter OUPs onlinepublicering. en anpassning till NIH:s policy. Har OA avgift erlagts kan man egenarkivera omedelbart.

Databasen Cochrane Library svensk licens via SB

Den statliga myndigheten SBU, Statens beredning för medicinsk utvärdering, (**www.sbu.se**) har köpt en nationell licens för den välkända medicinska databasen Cochrane Library. Detta innebär att alla svenska läkare, forskare och patienter kan komma åt innehållet i databasen. Övriga nordiska länder har köpt liknande nationella licenser.

Finska undervisningsministeriets OA-grupp

Den arbetsgrupp som Finlands undervisningsminister tillsatte i höstas har nu avlämnat sin rapport, inklusive 30 konkreta rekommendationer. Arbetsgruppens uppdrag var "att utarbeta rekommendationer för främjande av en öppen vetenskaplig publicering (open access – fri tillgänglighet) i Finland. Rekommendationerna skulle rikta sig till dem som finansierar forskning, de organisationer som bedriver forskning och de instanser som bedriver vetenskaplig publikationsverksamhet". T ex. rekommenderas Undervisningsministeriet att främja och understödja öppen publicering och att sörja för verkställigheten av dessa rekommendationer i samarbete med andra ministerier samt att följa efterlevnaden av rekommendationerna . Ministeriet rekommenderas också att uppmuntra högskolorna till samarbete vid främjandet av fri tillgång till vetenskapliga publikationer.

Ett sammandrag på finska, svenska och engelska finns på **http://www.minedu.fi/julkaisut/tiede/2005/tr08/kuvailu.html**

Tyvärr finns rapporten i sin helhet endast på finska.

Open Access till vetenskapliga data "en seger för vetenskapssamfundet"

Den fritt tillgängliga Human Genome Project har vunnit över Celera Genomics Corp., ett företag som startades av Craig Venter 1998 med avsikt att kommersialisera mänskliga gensekvenser. Forskarna i The Human Genome Project arbetade intensivt för att hinna före Celera med att kartlägga gensekvenser och lyckades göra så många data allmänt tillgängliga att den kommersiella potentialen för Celera krympte. Celera kommer nu att deponera sina data i den fritt tillgänliga GenBank via US National Center for Biotechnology Information, USA.

Källor: Nature 435, 6 (5 May 2005) | doi: 10.1038/435006a
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v435/n7038/full/435006a.html
Science, Vol 308, Issue 5723, 775 , 6 May 2005 **http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/308/5723/775a**

Forskningspropositioner i Norge och Sverige

Norge: Stortingsmelding nr 20 talar om en handlingsplan:
"Utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet mener at utviklingen av åpent tilgjengelige tidsskrifter og publikasjonsarkiver er en positiv utvikling som vil bidra til økt formidling og bruk av forskningsresultater."
"Som et ledd i Regjeringens handlingsplan for modernisering vil departementet utrede mulighetene for i større grad å gjøre offentlig finansiert forskning tilgjengelig elektronisk" Handlingsplanen skall lägges fram sommeren 2005.

Sverige: "Forskning för ett bättre liv" Proposition 2004/05:80 är vagare i sina uttalanden om OA, som bara nämns i följande sammanhang:
Fri spridning av vetenskapliga artiklar på nätet, s.k. open access, väcker allt större internationellt stöd, särskilt vad gäller tillgång till statligt finansierade forskningsresultat. OA bygger bl.a. på att lärosäten verkar för att de egna forskarnas artiklar o.dyl. läggs ut i s.k. öppna arkiv.
Samarbetet mellan KB och lärosätena för att bygga upp och samordna sådana arkiv är viktigt. Propositionen ställer frågan om i vilken mån statliga forskningsfinansiärer kan kräva att forskningsmaterial som skrivs med deras stöd skall kunna

tillgängliggöras i öppna arkiv.

Vid Berlin 3 konferensen i mars 2005 enades man om följande två rekommendationer
För att implementera Berlindeklarationen bör institutioner:

1. Genomföra en policy som kräver att deras forskare deponerar en kopia av samtliga publicerade artiklar i ett fritt tillgängligt arkiv
2. Uppmuntra sina forskare att publicera forskningsartiklar i OA tidskrifter där lämpliga sådana finns samt ge stöd för att möjliggöra detta.

Skotska universitet stöder Open Access
Skottland har sin egen deklaration om Open Access. Den inleds så här: "We believe that the interests of Scotland will be best served by the rapid adoption of open access to scientific and research literature." Tjugo universitet har undertecknat deklarationen. Se **http://scurl.ac.uk/WG/OATS/declaration.htm**

Flera amerikanska universitet har formulerat principförklaringar om vetenskaplig publicering
University of California, Berkeley är det senaste i raden och antog 4 maj ett principuttalande avsett att öppna upp tillgången till forskningsresultat för en bredare publik och återta kontrollen av sin vetenskapliga publicering genom att behålla copyright. Man uppmuntrar forskarna att publicera i och/eller att arbeta för alternativa publiceringskanaler och lovar att se till att det finns verktyg och incitament för dem att ändra sitt beteende. **http://academic-senate.berkeley.edu/news/ statement_of_prin_for_web.pdf**

Andra som antagit publiceringspolicies är **University of Kansas**, det första amerikanska universitet som formulerade en Open Access Policy. Se **http://www.provost.ku.edu/policy/ scholarly_information/ scholarly_resolution**. och **Columbia University, NY**. Se **http:// www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/ news/libraries/2005/2005-04-21.open_access.html** och Cornell University. Se **http://www.library.cornell.edu/scholarlycomm/resolution. html**

Science Publishing. New Permanent Working Group
http://www.euroscience.org/WGROUPS/SC_PUBLISHING/

index.htm

Styrelsen för Euroscience har beslutat utse en arbetsgrupp för vetenskaplig publicering, Euroscience Working Group: Science Publishing. Arbetsgruppen skall förbereda debatter och diskussioner om vetenskaplig publicering vid Euroscience Open Forums (ESOF)

Nyheter och Notiser är sammanställda av **Ingegerd Rabow**, projektledare ScieCom, förste bibliotekarie Lunds Universitets Bibliotek, Biblioteksdirektionen
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Fri forskning, men ej fri tillgång till resultaten

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För forskare är det viktigt att publicera sig i tidskrifter, allra helst i högt rankade vetenskapliga specialtidskrifter. Publiceringen ligger till grund för den akademiska karriären och t.ex. beviljande av medel. Så här har det fungerat i alla tider, mer eller mindre. Men, nu höjs det röster emot denna tradition. Argumenten är bland annat att traditionell publicering går för långsamt, då det inte sällan tar över ett år från inlämning av manus till tryck. För många vetenskapsområden är det en mycket lång tid. Ett ännu starkare argument emot traditionell publicering är att tidskrifterna som forskare publicerar sig i är dyra och svåråtkomliga. Det upplevs - med all rätt - fel att fri forskning som leder till en mängd intressanta resultat inte ska vara fritt tillgänglig. Vill man läsa forskningsresultaten krävs mycket kostsamma prenumerationer på högt specialiserade tidskrifter.

Det kan nämnas att Uppsala universitetsbibliotek idag prenumererar på exakt 12435 elektroniska [1] tidskrifter. Till detta ska läggas alla pappersbaserade [2] prenumerationer (en hel del överlappning finns så klart). Prenumerationerna kostar Uppsala universitet c:a 32 miljoner kronor per år. Det blir nästan 9000 kronor per anställd forskare och år. Stora siffror är svåra att hantera, men omräknat i procent på forskningsmedel så kan man säga att 1.2% av alla forskningsintäkter går till prenumerationer. I Storbritannien betalar universiteten årligen totalt 1024 miljoner kronor för sina tidskrifter [3]. Det finns exempel på tidskrifter som kostar biblioteken mer än 200 000 kronor - per tidskrift alltså! Per år.

För att få publicera sig i en tidskrift idag måste författaren ge upp copyright till sitt manus och skänka bort det till ett kommersiellt företag! Sedan "tvingas" forskaren att köpa tillbaka en prenumeration på sin egen (och andras) text. Situationen blir än mer orimlig då största delen av forskningen finansieras av skattemedel. Vinstmarginalen för förlagen ligger på 40% enligt välgrundade beräkningar [4].

Förslaget som ska råda bot på problemet kallas "Open Access". Med det menar man att det ska vara fri tillgång till samtliga publikationer, för alla! Det är naturligtvis en tilltalande idé. För att garantera vetenskaplig höjd ska tidskrifternas sätt att granska innehåll behållas, men betalas direkt av författaren. Det finns alltså en direkt kostnad för författaren att publicera sig, medan tillgång till texten blir fri. The Wellcome Trust [5] och The Human Genome Project [6] i Storbritannien har bestämt sig för denna modell av publicering, och visat att det kan fungera i praktiken.

Många förlag skriker högt, och säger (men menar något annat) att förslag som detta kommer leda till försämrad kvalité på forskningen. Andra förlag och organisationer, som IEEE, håller masken betydligt bättre och lyckas resonera kring en möjlig förändring och sin egen roll i framtiden.

"Good or bad, open access is happening," declares John Vig, IEEE's 2005 Vice President of Technical Activities and the past chair of the Technical Activities Board's Strategic Planning and Review Committee. "It's not a matter of 'if,' but 'when.'" [7].

Är det inte dags för utbildningsminister Leif Pagrotsky, näringsminister Thomas Östros och IT-minister Ulrica Messing att börja fundera i dessa banor? Inte nog med att Sverige med Open Access skulle kunna få mer forskning för pengarna, vi skulle också kunna få ut större effekt av forskningen när också resultaten av forskningen blir tillgängliga på ett nytt sätt. I propositionen "Forskning för ett bättre liv" [8] finns nämnt av Kungl. biblioteket några positiva ord om "Open Access" men i övrigt finns det mycket få andra spår på denna höga politiska nivå. IT-politiska strategigruppen har heller inte varit aktiva här vad jag jag se [9].

Om inget görs snart kommer allkonstnärerna på Google att dominera även på detta område. De är redan idag bäst på fritextsökning, har stora möjligheter att sköta e-post [10] bättre än de flesta andra, och nu ger de sig på lokalisering av vetenskapliga rapporter [11]. Var ska det sluta…?

[1] Universitetsbibliotekets E-tidskrifter, **http://www.ub.uu.se/databas/eresurs/etidskr/ start.cfm? titel=A**

[2] Tidskrifter vid UUB, **http://www.ub.uu.se/journal/ print/ index.cfm**

[3] New report reveals open access could reduce cost of scientific publishing by up to 30 per cent, **http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/ doc_WTD002874.html**

[4] An Economic Analysis of Scientific Research Publishing, **http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/doc_WTD003181.html**

[5] Funding the Way to Open Access, **http://biology. plosjournals.org/ perlserv/? request=getdocument&doi=10.1371/ journal.pbio.0030097**

[6] Human Genome Project (HGP), **http://www.ornl.gov/sci/techresources/ Human_Genome/home.shtml**

[7] Information Free-for-All?, **http://www.theinstitute.ieee.org/portal/ site/tionline/menuitem.130a3558587d56e 8fb2275875bac26c8/index.jsp?& pName=institute_level1_article&TheCat= 2201&article=tionline/legacy/ inst2005/mar05/3w.featureaccess.xml&; jsessionid=C2X157V0p3VLn4FFWvm NysYt0L29IHMZ66J401YMZZ1G6Mzkyj0v!1997196387**

[8] **http://regeringen.se/sb/d/5359/a/41135;jsessionid =aB2O6yxRscp9**

[9] Slutrapport från IT-politiska strategigruppens arbetsgrupper 2004, **http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/5145/a/41904**

[10] **http://gmail.google.com/**

[11] **http://www.scholar.google.com/**

English abstract

Reports from the UK show we could save up to 30 per cent by making scientific research available for free. A 30 per cent increase in available research funding would be welcome news to the research community. For example, the subscription fees to journals at Uppsala University are currently 32 million kronor per year. This translates to 9.000 kronor per researcher, or 1.2 per cent of available research funding. The Swedish IT-User Centre (Nita) urges the Swedish Minister for Education, Research and Culture, the Minister for Industry and Trade, and the Minister for Communications and Regional Policy to consider Open Access as a way to improve dissemination and impact of publicly funded research.

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More content in the institutional repository

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"Self-archiving is, of course, very desirable, but the issue is quite simple: Publishers are not really going to allow authors to self-archive in an easy way, and authors are not going to do it unless it is completely painless."
–Vitek Tracz, InfoToday January 2005. [**http://www.infotoday. com/it/jan05/poynder.shtml**]

This is a summary of a report from a BIBSAM-funded project "Mera dokument i det institutionella arkivet" that ran from September 2004 until January 2005.

Aims of the project:

- To increase the awareness of self-archiving and Open Access issues among researchers at Lund University
- To try a work-flow that makes it as simple as possible for authors to self-archive, by supplying them with information on which of their publications they are allowed to self-archive and doing the actual self-archiving for them by proxy.

Background: Electronic publishing and self-archiving at Lund University

Lund University has no policies on electronic publishing or self-archiving. Neither does the university require any kind of annual standardized or centralized publication lists from faculties or

departments. Electronic publishing and self-archiving is a very decentralized affair where departments or divisions make their own decisions.

The most common way to self-archive at Lund University is that the author makes his publications available from his personal home page. There are also a few examples where departments or divisions self-archive systematically. (e. g. Department of Automatic Control [http://www.control.lth.se/publications/]).

Awareness of the Open Access movement, the changes in scientific communication, copyright issues is not widespread but it is growing. The Lund University Libraries, Head Office has tried to raise awareness by giving workshops, seminars, writing articles in the university magazine and visiting departments.

The Lund University Libraries Library Board recognises the importance of paying attention to the changes in scientific communication and one of the strategic goals for the Head Office is "To support researchers publishing and self-archiving in Open Access journals and services".

Lund University Libraries offer two central services for self-archiving. Since 1996 all dissertations have been registered in Lund University Dissertations [http://theses.lub.lu.se/postgrad/?lang=en]. Registration is mandatory but full text is optional. Out of ca 3,500 registered dissertations 150 are available in full text. Starting in 2005 the Faculty of Medicine will publish all their dissertations in full text in Lund University Dissertations and we have noticed an increasing interest from individual doctoral students to make their dissertations available. In 2002 we set up an institutional repository demonstrator (LU:research [http://lu-research.lub.lu.se/]). The Information Committee at the Faculty of Medicine immediately was interested in using the service and as a result of our meetings we chose a broader scope for the service and included references without full text in the archive. The Faculty of Medicine wanted to have a single entry point to their publications. They also stressed the importance of branding and together we created a medical faculty user interface to their sub-set of LU:research called Lund Virtual Medical Journal (LVMJ) [http://lvmj.medfak.lu.se/]. LVMJ is seen as a marketing tool for the faculty and it is "owned" by their Office for Strategic Communication. It is maintained by the faculty library who also enters the records and the full text. At the start only references where entered but from spring 2004 full text is entered whenever possible.

Project goal
The use of LU:research by other faculties is very uneven, with individual departments, divisions or researchers entering mainly references.

To increase the use of LU:research and make more full text dissertations available we are working both towards the university administration to get policy decisions and towards the researchers to get their publications into the repository.

Since there are no central policy decisions yet, we have to convince the researchers and the departments that there are advantages in making their publications freely available and preferably using LU:research in favour of the already existing self-archiving on institutional or personal websites.

In this project we wanted to reach new researchers and try to get their attention by giving them a very specific offer to self-archive named articles for them.

Selection of articles and connecting them to the authors' e-mail

Using standard bibliographic databases, we searched for all papers with at least one author from Lund University in journals from publishers listed in the SHERPA/ROMEO [http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php] database on publishers copyright policies and self-archiving. We made separate lists of publishers who allow self-archiving of postprints using their pdf-file and of those who allow self-archiving of the last refereed, accepted manuscript.

The author names and addresses from the bibliographic data were checked against the LDAP directory of Lund University. We could, with reasonable accuracy, derive a list of authors from Lund who had published in journals allowing archiving of pre-prints or post-prints.

The technology used is simple, a couple of perl scripts and a very simple (2 tables) Mysql relational database. The database was built in order to answer different questions mainly for statistical purposes. In addition it makes it very easy to extract information grouped by different fields like year, authors, self-archiving policy etc. One of the scripts was used for uploading the article information into the database. The other script was written to take care of sending the emails to the authors. The main difficulty was to correctly identify all the authors from the bibliographic data.

We limited the search to publication years 2001 - 2003 and to the databases in ISI Web of Science to get a reasonable amount of articles. Then we matched the publishers against the SHERPA/RoMEO database. Finally we matched the authors against the Lund University staff directory LDAP-server to get the authors e-mail adresses. This gave us 377 articles where the publishers allowed self-archiving of postprints using their pdf-file, 836 articles where the publishers allowed self-archiving of the final, refereed and accepted manuscript and 218 articles where only pre-prints were allowed. The number of articles where no self-archiving was allowed was 620. Lund University is strong in chemistry research

and a large portion of these "white" articles are published by the American Chemical Society.

Contacting the authors
The collected information was stored in a database and from that database authors e-mail, article and journal title was added to a standard e-mail that we sent to the article authors. In addition to the information in the e-mail we also created a web page with additional information on self-archiving and Open Access. [http://lu-research.lub.lu.se/moreresearch.html].
The e-mail content was a brief introduction to the project, article and journal title, some information on the probability of free articles being used more than those that requires subscription, a short how-to-do, link to more information and contact information. The authors only had to reply if they wanted their articles self-archived in our institutional repository LU:research [http://lu-research.lub.lu.se/] and then we did the practical work. Either the authors sent us the pdf-files or we downloaded them from the journal sites.

Response from the researchers
We sent 377 e-mails to 398 authors and received positive replies from 109. No one responded negatively to our e-mail. The only complaints were from three authors who were co-authors of several articles. They wished we could have sent all articles listed in one message. The reason we did not send lists was that we wanted all co-authors of an article to get the same mail.
Divided by faculty the responding authors were affiliated as follows.

Faculty of Medicine: 28
Faculty of Science: 24
Lund Institute of Technology: 5
Faculties of Humanities and Theology: 4
Administrative, Economic and Social Sciences: 1
Lund University School of Economics and Management: 1

The total number of postprint, publishers pdf allowed articles sorted by authors faculty affiliation.
By faculty of
medicine: 192 articles
science: 125 articles
technology: 48 articles
humanities: 6 articles
social sciences: 5 articles
economy: 1 article

13 of those who responded asked us to self-archive as much of their publication lists as possible. Ca 200 full text articles were added to the archive.

Follow up

After adding the articles to the archive we sent a personal e-mail to each of the authors who had responded, telling them how to find their records in LU:research and asking them to reply to a set of questions. We got 28 replies out of 63 possible.

The first questions were related to future workflow. How would they want this service to be organised in the future. Would they do the self-archiving themselves or through a centralized service?
27 replied that they wanted the self-archiving done by a central service at the university and 1 that the individual researcher should do it.
25 would send information to a central service when they had published a new article. 2 would not. One of these argued that the identification of new articles should also be done centrally. 3 of the respondents worried about remembering to send the information to a central service.

Questions regarding attitudes towards self-archiving postprints in manuscript form and preprints and towillingness to self-archive a postprint in a refereed and accepted manuscript version.
16 yes and 11 no. The concern raised in a number of the no replies was the difficulty to know for certain the status of a manuscript copy. Only 1 would self-archive a preprint.

Our last question was if they wanted us to visit their department and inform about LU:research, self-archiving, Open Access etc. 12 answered yes and 12 answered no.

The replies from this small subset of researchers positive to self-archiving show that they don't want to do the the actual self-archiving themselves, more then half of them are willing to self-archive accepted and refereed postprints in manuscript form and only one would also archive preprints.

Since major publishers like Elsevier, Springer/Kluwer, Nature Publishing Group, etc have adopted the strategy of allowing only manuscript post-print publishing the researchers´ attitude towards self-archiving postprints in this format seems to be an obstacle to consider. Out of the 1431 articles where some kind of self-archiving was allowed in our sample 836 belong to this category. Based on the replies regarding the willingness to self-archive postprint manuscript we decided not to make a mass-mailing of the 836 articles in this category.

Conclusions

As a one off marketing of LU:research and self-archiving in general we deem the outcome of the project as satisfactory even if we only got replies to 109 e-mails out of 377. Since the authors only had to reply to an e-mail to get an article self-archived this only

emphasises the general lack of awareness of and incentives to self-archiving at Lund University and, it seems, most other universities. Even so, we have reached many new researchers. These new contacts will hopefully serve as inroads into their departments as we continue to work in a follow-up phase.

Our next step will be to contact the researchers who have replied positively and see if we can get a general mandate from their division or department to self-archive all publications that are allowed and doing that by proxy.
That we should do all this work centrally I see as a temporary solution while we are establishing self-archiving as a routine practice among researchers at Lund University. A success criterion will be the development of a network of proxies at faculty and/or department level, preferably utilising the network of libraries that is in place already at Lund University.

The way of identifying articles and authors that we have used could be used to identify potential self-archivers at any University.

Staff
Jörgen Eriksson, Librarian at Lund University Libraries, Head Office co-ordinated the project and was responsible for the contacts with researchers.
Hampus Rabow, MA, Lund University, did the search for articles and the matching against the different databases.
Salam Baker Shanawa, System Developer at Lund University Libraries, Head Office, was responsible for the automated e-mail
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Norway is opening up to Open Access

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During the last few years we have seen in Norway a steadily growing interest in the new scientific communication strategies epitomized by the Open Access (OA) movement. As we abundantly witness in gardens at springtime, growth invariably starts from the ground upwards, and the same has for the last few years been the case as regards the growth of the OA movement in Norway. At this time, however, we are happy to see that the delicate OA plant is also getting attention from the owners of the garden. This, we hope, will in due course lead to a feedback of fertilizing stimuli that will enable the OA plant to grow into full bloom.

In my short article I will first briefly mention the major, current OA activities at the institutional level in Norway. Then I will point out how this work has lately been translated into declarations in favour of OA on the part of research policy bodies on national level and discuss at some length what this interest may hopefully lead to in the future.

Of the six Norwegian universities (two of which were given university status within the last year) four have at this time established institutional repositories or are in the process of doing so (University of Tromsø).

The University of Oslo has developed its own system, DUO, resulting from a collaboration between the central IT department and the library (**http://www.duo.uio.no/**) The Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in Trondheim has opted for the Swedish system DIVA, developed by the University of Uppsala. (**http://www.ub.ntnu.no/prosjekt/dravh/**). At the University of Bergen DSpace has been chosen (**http://bora.uib.no/index.jsp**). The University of Tromsø is presently making strategic and technical plans for the introduction of university-wide services in the field of OA. There are also a series of initiatives in this field at the regional colleges of higher education. Here work is at present being concentrated on open access to master theses. It is interesting to notice that in Norway, like in most other countries, libraries have been the ones that have taken up the cudgels for OA and developed services in the field as a natural extension of their electronic services.

Together the universities and colleges have formed a joint OA development group. Two of the main aims are to develop and apply a standard set of metadata and get in place an OAI harvester for all Norwegian materials that are hosted in the repositories of the institutions. Members of the group take an active part in Scandinavian and Nordic cooperation in the field of OA.

As a result of the various OA activities on institutional level, there has also been a steadily growing awareness on national level of the problems and solutions in relation to OA. As a case in point, Universitets- og høgskolerådet (The Norwegian Board of Higher Education), which is the joint cooperative and policy body of all universities and colleges of higher education, issued a statement in January of this year called " Åpen tilgang til vitenskapelige artikler" (Open Access to Scientific Articles). In this statement the Board gives a succinct exposition of the malfunctions of the present scientific communication system and recommends its member institutions to:

- Launch advocacy actions in support of OA
- Cooperate on the establishment of national licences with OA journal publishers and provide money at institutional level for author payment of article publication
- Market the publishing opportunities at hand in the use of OA journals
- Establish institutional repositories and create cooperative schemes among institutions
- Adopt institutional policies that strongly recommend that all scientific articles produced at the institution be stored in the institutional archive of the institution
- Develop technical solutions for the seamless integration of the contents of institutional repositories in the joint Norwegian system for research documentation, FRIDA.

It seems that these guidelines are in close correspondence with the joint recommendation that emerged from the recent Berlin 3 meeting on OA held in Southampton on 28. Febr.-1. March 2005:
" In order to implement the Berlin Declaration institutions should:

1. Implement a policy to require their researchers to deposit a copy of their published articles in an open access repository
and
2. encourage their researchers to publish their research articles in open access journals where a suitable journal exists and provide the support to enable that to happen".

In March this year the Government issued its Report no. 20 to the Storting (Parliament) (2004-2005) called "Vilje til Forskning" (Commitment to Research).
In the chapter on science and society the government commits itself to strengthening the dissemination of research results to various user groups. The Government finds that OA journals and publication archives represent a positive development that will contribute to an increased level of communication and assimilation of research knowledge in society at large. Hence, the Government will ask the Ministry of Education and Research to look into ways of strengthening the electronic dissemination of results from publicly funded research as part of an action programme for modernizing public services, due this summer.

The recommendations from the two national bodies mentioned above have to be taken as clear indications that OA from this time onwards will be issues of debate and actions in Norway also. What will be the immediate effects of this new interest in research publication policy?
The Board, one could say, has in its statement gone as far a s an advisory body possibly can go, also as it is operating more or less on the basis of consensus. Its recommendations are detailed and to the point and will doubtlessly be a stimulus for institutions that want to move towards OA.

However, it will clearly be up to the individual institutions to implement polices that make it a requirement (cf. the Berlin 3 recommendation above) that authors deposit all their scientific articles and other types of peer reviewed works in the institution's repository or other form of OA archive.

Today, there is ostensibly a great discrepancy between the capability of the technical systems for making research instantly mediated to users everywhere, and what has so far been achieved by the repositories based on the new technology.
It is deeply regrettable that today a majority of researchers fail to recognise their obligations to make their publicly funded research

as widely accessible as possible. In particular, it seems that established scholars with a high standing within the respective scholarly networks and invisible colleges, are often the most self-complacent and ignorant of the serious dysfunctions of the present money-driven mechanisms of the scientific publishing trade.
A recent study by Key Perspecives, Ltd, UK on international researchers and OA makes it clear that today there is a widespread ignorance of the OA movement in the scholarly communities. See **http://www.eprints.org/berlin3/ppts/02-AlmaSwan.ppt**

In my view, there are a number of reasons why there is a good case for requiring the depositing of research articles in an institutional archive.
Here it must be underlined that by doing so, there is no intention of restricting the long-standing privilege of researchers to decide where and when an article is to be published and to erode the system of quality assurance/peer review, which is a sine qua non to research endeavours. The only thing the university asks for is a copy of the published item in the repository - and for the following two main reasons.

1. OA mechanisms offer the funding body (ministry/research council, charities etc) a complete, i.e. full text, accessible record of research. Today, it is at least in my country, taken for granted that the use of public money should be accounted for in a transparent manner. In this respect OA is a most suitable way to create accountability of research. By collecting all the research articles, the institution will also have access to a most valuable source for scientific evaluation purposes, for the professional marketing of the institution and for the description of its intellectual history.
2. Research can aptly be described as a never-ending activity where new research almost invariably builds on earlier research. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that research be communicated as widely as possible. It has, incidentally, already at this stage of OA history been demonstrated that OA articles are more extensively used and cited than toll-access articles. In the future we will see more clearly how OA may dramatically enhance the impact of research both within the research area itself and in society at large.

As demonstrated above, in its recent Report to Stortinget, the Government has barely been looking into the challenges and solutions contained in the OA movement. This is the time therefore, to actively engage the Ministry of Research in discussions and demonstrations of the merits, ways and means of OA. It is only the Ministry, that on behalf of the Government may mandate the institutions of higher education and the research council to put in place instruments with respect to their accountability duty, e.g. to mandate the depositing as already mentioned. It is to be hoped that Norway will be among the first to

adopt an official OA policy, and now is the time to fight for this goal.

It is here heartening to find that the statistics pertaining to the attitude of British researchers to mandatory depositing is positive: In the study mentioned above it turned out that 81% of the researchers asked would comply with an institutional policy of mandatory depositing, 13% would do so grudgingly, and 5% would resist such a policy. If it can be done in the UK, it can also be done in Norway.

For a long time there has been a despairing complacency in this field on the part of research institutions around Europe, but a massive change is now under way. This is being demonstrated by the growing list of institutions that have recently adopted a pro-active institutional OA policy. These institutions include a number of major prestigious research institutions in Europe, like The Max Plank-institutes in Germany, CERN in Switzerland and CNRS and INRIA in France. We also see that more and more universities declare an OA policy, both in Europe, Australia and the USA – and collectively so – as in Portugal.

The question of IF Open Access will be the norm, is now long overdue, the remaining question is simply: WHEN?

Norsk sammanfattning

Interessen stiger for OA i Norge
Som i andre vekstprosesser har OA-utviklingen i Norge skjedd nedenfra ved at entusiaster på universitetene (rettere sagt på universitetsbibliotekene) har tatt initiativ til løsninger som fremmer åpen tilgang til forskning. I dag finnes det publiseringsarkiver ved universitetene i Oslo, Bergen og Trondheim, og snart kommer Tromsø etter. Også flere av høgskolene har laget sine web-baserte formidlingsopplegg, for det meste for eksamensarbeider.

Det nye i løpet av det siste halvåret har vært at også faglige og politiske myndigheter på nasjonalt nivå har begynt å interessere seg for OA. I januar sendte Universitets- og høgskolerådet (UHR) en begrunnet anbefaling til alle sine medlemsinstitusjoner om å støtte OA og treffe konkrete tiltak for å fremme allmenn tilgang til institusjonens forskningsresultater.

Like før påske kom Stortingsmelding nr 20 for 2004/2005 kalt "Vilje til forskning", som er å se på som Regjeringens nye forskningsstrategi. Her understerkes bl.a. behovet for bedre tilgang til forskningsbasert kunnskap og den positive utviklingen som åpent tilgjengelige tidsskrifter og publiseringsarkiver representerer. Som ledd i Regjeringens handlingsplan for modernisering, som

fremlegges i sommer, vil det bli vurdert hvordan offentlig finansiert forskning kan gjøres tilgjengelig elektronisk.

Tiden er derfor nå inne til å klargjøre for de offentlige myndigheter det som skjer innen OA både i Norge og utlandet – og ikke minst – hvordan OA gir viktige løsninger på de problemer som dagens tradisjonelle systemer for vitenskapelig kommunikasjon skaper.

Det er gode grunner til at forskerne på de vitenskapelige institusjonene fra nå bør gi en kopi av sine artikler til sin institusjons publiseringsarkiv – og bare inngå publiseringsavtaler med utgivere som gjør dette mulig. Men vil så forskerne rette seg etter et slikt påbud fra institusjonens ledelse eller fra departementet?
En større undersøkelse fra Storbritannia om dette forholdet gir her grunn til optimisme: 74 % av de spurte ville etterkomme institusjonens påbud, 14% ville gjøre det motvillig, mens kun 4% ville motsette seg å formidle sin forskning også via det institusjonelle arkivet. Kan man få forskerne med seg i Storbritannia, må vi også kunne klare det i Norge!

Creative Commons Meets Open Access

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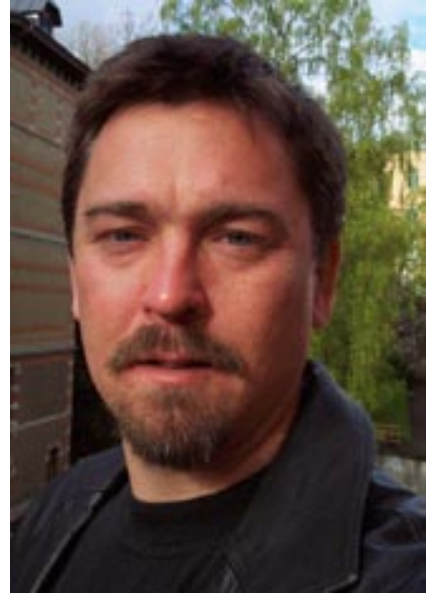
Copyright

The copyright system allows the creator to establish and legally defend ownership rights in intangible creations. The author does not own the tangible expression (e.g. the book) but she does have property rights in its contents. While this was a great step forward in the economic and social position of the author [1] the system also limits the creativity of others. This limitation is in place since the legal system revolves around the concept of individual property where exceptions or permissions to use anothers property are derogations from the norm. The limitations have the effect that the intellectual property of one creative artist cannot be taken and used as the foundation of new products. In other words artists cannot re-mould or remix that which is protected and by doing so create new intellectual products. This is a serious side effect in cultural and scientific fields of endeavour [2]. The natural way in which to use anothers property is to ask permission. This is method is also used in intellectual property. Permission to use is often granted under certain conditions (for example economic remuneration or limitations to extent of use). Obtaining permission can be a complex affair since there are several barriers on the way. These may include, amongst other things, identifying and locating the owner (or co-owners) and then being able to communicate ones requests in the correct form and language.

Creative Commons
In an effort to remove some of these barriers the Creative Commons (CC) project was launched in 2001. Taking inspiration in part from the Free Software Foundation's GNU General Public License [3] the first project of the CC's was the release of a set of copyright licenses free for public use. Following this CC has developed a Web application that helps people dedicate their creative works to the public domain or retain their copyright while licensing them as free for certain uses, on certain conditions.

The licensing project has been a great international success and is still under development. In 2005 the CC launched another project – the Science Commons whose purpose is to apply the philosophies and activities of CC in the realm of science. The purpose of this article is to explain the fundamentals of the CC & Science Commons.

The CC licensing project wanted to achieve three main goals: (1) simplifying for creators to share their creations, (2) create licenses that would be enforceable in courts and (3) use internet technology as an infrastructure where creative people could easily find and share their products. To fulfil all three goals each license is created in three different forms: (1) A commons deed which is easy to read and understand, (2) a legal license which is enforceable in court, and (3) as digital code which can be read by search engines to facilitate internet searches of CC licensed material.

The user-friendly goal in (1) is founded on four easily recognisable symbols.

No derivatives   Non-commercial   Attribution   Share-alike

Figure 1. The four basic symbols

A practical example
Ludwig is a pianist who composes and records his own music. Since Ludwig is interested in sharing his music he turns to CC for licensing help. On CC's webpage Ludwig begins by choosing what type of intellectual property he wants to protect (for example audio, images, video). After choosing audio Ludwig is faced with some simple questions. Whether he allows commercial use of his work and whether he allows modifications of his work. For the former the possible answers are either yes or no. For the latter the choices are:

-

    Yes

-

> Yes as long as future works are shared under the same conditions as the original

> - No

From these questions Ludwig can create six different licenses (figure 2), which can be portrayed as combinations of the four symbols above (where attribution is compulsory).
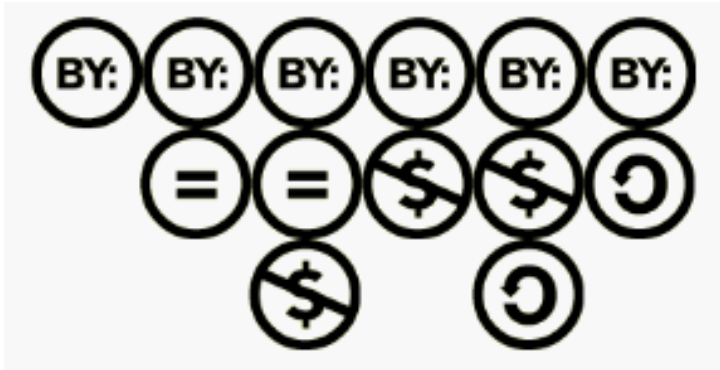

Figure 2. Six different licenses

In our example Ludwig decides not to allow commercial use of his work and that any derivates must be shared under similar conditions. After making his choices the CC website produces (1) a Commons Deed which explains in layman's terms what Ludwig's conditions for sharing are. This document also contains the explanatory images.

This is to re-enforce and increase the understanding of the conditions. Ludwig is also given an html code that he can cut and paste into his webpage. This helps others find the relevant conditions Ludwig has chosen, it also provides a link to the formal license and alerts search engines to the conditions of Ludwig's music. At the same time Lisa, a jazz singer, is looking for music to suit her style. By using the CC search engine (or by using the CC search engine [4] created by Yahoo! [5]).

Figure 3. Ludwig's licenses

Lisa can search for music that is covered by the CC license that allows derivative works to be made. Lisa finds Ludwig's music downloads it and adds her lyrics to the music. After these adaptations Lisa puts the finished work on her website (licensed under the same conditions as Ludwig had chosen since this was a condition for using the original work). Two individual creations (music and lyrics) have been fused together to create a third.

Naturally all this had been possible even without CC. The importance of CC is not that it creates a new possibility per se. The importance of CC is that it works by building upon existing contract and copyright law. Simplifying its use without loosing its effect. This is coupled with the awesome search capabilities provided by internet technology. This in combination with the enormous popularity of both the licensing scheme and the technology has resulted in the CC growing rapidly into a creative force to be reckoned with. Seen in this light CC has created a new possibility for creative people to share each others products.

The science commons
The importance of sharing and communication in the development of culture can hardly be understated. The sharing of knowledge, information and data is especially important in the genre of scientific work where we are regularly reminded that good science involves building on the past. This is sometimes referred to as "standing on the shoulders of giants." [6] Recently there has been a growing awareness on the way in which copyright is being used to protect the business model of the publisher, which in turn is having a negative impact on scientific teaching, development and general access to scientific data [7]. To counteract this there has been a growth in what has been termed open access or open science.

"Open science is variously defined, but tends to connote (a) full, frank, and timely publication of results, (b) absence of intellectual property restrictions, and (c) radically increased pre- and post-publication transparency of data, activities, and deliberations within research groups." [8]

The term open access has been growing in stature and has both come to be associated with academic journals whose use of intellectual property does not limit access to scientific data and to an alternative theoretical approach to knowledge sharing [9]. The Berlin Declaration has defined open access as "...a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community...Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material."

The CC has already used its licenses to aid the spread of scientific knowledge. Schools and universities can make available their course materials under the OpenCourseware license, which is a similar license as explained above. In addition to this the Science Commons [10], a project under the auspices of the CC, has been launched in 2005. The goal of the Science Commons is "...to encourage stakeholders to create areas of free access and inquiry using standardized licenses and other means; a 'Science Commons' built out of private agreements, not imposed by the state." The project is

divided into three main activities (1) publishing, (2) licensing, and (3) data.

Publishing, licensing & data
Through digital technologies the methods for delivery and replication of scientific documentation has radically changed. However copyright law has not adapted rapidly enough to support the full use of the potential of the new technology. The publishing project is an attempt to address the conflict between law and technology in relation to scientific publishing. This is done by creating and promoting publishing aids such as pre-print and post-print standard commercial publisher licenses, institutional archive licenses and supporting author self-archiving. The goal of the licensing project is to support the access to unpublished scientific data through material transfer agreements [11]. The data project is struggling with the problem of how to make raw data available to other researchers and the public without having to choose between the extremes of reserving all rights through the copyright approach or no rights through the use of the public domain.

Conclusions
The CC has expanded rapidly since its conception. Its use has not only enabled many creative people to share their work while maintaining control but has also provided better methods for searching and finding material which can be used freely as an alternative to existing copyright legislation (but not in violation of the legislation). The CC idea has also provided a concept around which people can gather and spread ideas on the role of intellectual property in the digitally enabled environment. The commons has become more than a licensing system it has become an alternative way of viewing intellectual property. This alternative, however, does entail a disposal of the system – an approach which has certainly aided its widespread acceptance.

From this standpoint the initiative to begin the science commons is not to be seen as being in competition with the earlier schemes but rather as a method of focusing attention upon an issue which is of importance not only to the scientists involved, research funders, libraries and universities. The issue of open access to science, scientific data, publishing and results is a vital issue of importance to us all.

The power of the CC is to be able to gather a widespread support among all those concerned and to work with the existing system to create a third alternative to the existing dualism of the copyright system which is the choice between "all rights reserved" or "no rights reserved" the Science Commons hopes use the model which has proven successful elsewhere and that is: "some rights reserved".

Links and notes

[1] Hemmungs Wirtén, E. (2004), No Trespassing: Authorship, Intellectual Property Rights, and the Boundaries of Globalization, University of Toronto Press.

[2] Lessig, L. (2005) Free Culture: The Nature and Future of Creativity, Penguin Books.

[3] http://www.fsf.org/

[4] http://search.creativecommons.org/

[5] http://search.yahoo.com/cc

[6] The expression is often sourced to Newton. However, the metaphor is much older and can be traced at least as far back as to 1159 when John of Salisbury wrote it in his work Metalogicon.

[7] Rabow, I. Den vetenskapliga allmänningen, lecture, Göteborg University April 2005.

[8] Maurer S. "New Institutions for Doing Science: From Databases to Open Source Biology", European Policy for Intellectual Property Conference on Copyright and database protection, patents and research tools, and other challenges to the intellectual property system, University of Maastricht (November 24-25 2003).

[9] For example Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge <http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>, Budapest Open Access Initiative <http://www.soros.org/openaccess>, Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>, and European Cultural Heritage Online Charter <http://www.ling.lu.se/projects/echo/contributors/charter.html>.

[10] http://sciencecommons.org

[11] Such as the (1995) Uniform Biological Material Transfer Agreement (UBMTA).

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Svensk sammanfattning

Creative Commons-projektet har på mycket kort tid vuxit till ett stort

och internationellt livskraftig projekt som hjälper människor att dela med sig av sina upphovsrättsskyddade verk. Projektets internationella spridning omfattar snart även Sverige där projektet har etablerats och är under utveckling med en planerad lansering under hösten 2005. I kraft av projektets popularitet har Creative Commons nu även påbörjat ett projekt vars syfte är att använda grundidéerna och erfarenheterna för att underlätta kunskapsdelning inom vetenskaplig forskning. Syftet med den här artikeln är att presentera grundidéerna och metoderna med vilka Creative Commons underlättar delning av upphovsrättsligt material, samt att visa på vilket sätt Science Commons bidrar till Open Access.