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We want to hear  
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Send us your questions, suggestions for topics to address in the SC Digest, and information to include in the Digest.

Contact  
Denise Troll Covey

## From Keith and Denise

Kudos to CMU-Q librarians Teresa MacGregor and Alicia Salaz for distributing the SC Digest to their constituencies and sharing with us the feedback they receive.

## Open Access Week+

### **Culture Change: Making Sharing the New Norm**

October 22, 2014

3:00-4:30 pm

University Club (123 University Place)

Presentation by Erin McKiernan, early career researcher who pledged:

- Not to write, edit or review for a closed-access journal.
- To blog about her research and post preprints of her articles.
- To remove her name from an article if a co-author chooses to publish it in a closed-access journal.

See [Walking the talk](#). Hosted by the University of Pittsburgh Library System.

### **The Challenge of Openness and Transparency in Scholarly Communications**

October 29, 2014

4:30-6:00 pm

6115 Gates Hillman

Panel discussion with:

- Maryann Martone, [Force11](#)
- Peter Binfield, [PeerJ](#)
- Rachel Burly, [Wiley](#)
- Jennifer Lin, [Public Library of Science](#) (PLOS)

Moderator: Keith Webster

Hosted by CMU Libraries and the University of Pittsburgh Library System.

In addition, CMU liaison librarians are planning events or outreach for their constituencies.

## Important CMU Updates

### ORCID Initiative @ CMU

Technical implementation and marketing and communications plans have been finalized for the pilot project to acquire ORCID IDs for researchers in the College of Engineering (CIT). Based on a more thorough understanding of the issues, the final plans differ somewhat from our initial thoughts:

- The pilot project will not acquire ORCID IDs for CIT graduate students because of FERPA complications. ORCID IDs will be acquired for graduate students at a later date.
- To avoid creation of duplicate ORCID IDs, CIT researchers will use a locally developed web application (app) to indicate whether they already have an ORCID ID or whether they want us to create one for them. In response to what's indicated, the app will fetch an existing ORCID ID or create a new ORCID ID and publish it in the campus identity management system.
- ORCID records created in the pilot will be associated with the researcher's Andrew email address. Only the researcher's name and ORCID ID will be publicly accessible.

The [ORCID Initiative @ CMU](#) website has been updated to reflect these changes.

### Open positions in Scholarly Publishing, Archives & Data Services

[Data Services Librarian](#) – We need to fill the position that became open when Steve Van Tuyl accepted the position of Digital Repository Librarian at Oregon State University. The initial search did not succeed in recruiting a viable candidate, so the search is on again.

[Senior Systems / Software Engineer](#) – We've created a new position for a senior level developer to help us achieve our strategic initiatives, including implementing a new platform for our institutional repository that can accommodate datasets and other research products not in PDF format.

### CMU Research Data Management Policy

The Faculty Senate approved the [Research Data Management Resolution](#) in January 2014, recommending that the University develop a Research Data Management Policy aligned with federal agency requirements to establish the University's commitment to long-term data management. Federal agencies have been slow to release their data management requirements, which in turn has delayed the development of a campus data management policy.

In the spring, we studied policies developed elsewhere (e.g., Australia, UK) to determine their nature and scope, and discussed with the Data Management Executive Committee the contours of a campus policy and the supplementary and procedural documentation that will be needed. Documents are currently being prepared to engage stakeholders and solicit their guidance on the development of a draft policy and accompanying documentation.

### CC licenses in Research Showcase @ CMU

Following the Faculty Senate's passage of the [Open Access Resolution](#) (2007) and [Central Repository Resolution](#) (2008), CMU developed [Guidelines on Author Rights and Preservation](#). These documents strongly encourage CMU researchers to provide open access to their work and to manage their copyrights effectively, licensing reuse rights whenever possible.

Described in the [August issue](#) of the SC Digest, Creative Commons (CC) licenses are a well-established way to license reuse rights and increase use of your work. The option to attach a CC license to content deposited in [Research Showcase @ CMU](#) is now available for all collections in the repository. If you [directly deposit](#) your work in Research Showcase, choose the CC license you want from the drop-down menu. If you send your work to Katie Behrman ([kbehrman@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:kbehrman@andrew.cmu.edu)) to deposit for you, tell Katie which CC license you want.

**Note that you can only license rights that you own.** If you have transferred exclusive rights to a publisher, you cannot license those rights.

## Discover

### Discover DARPA Research

Launched in February 2014, the [DARPA Open Catalog](#) organizes and shares the results of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) research, including open source software, peer-reviewed publications and other research materials from most programs in the agency's Information Innovation Office. The Catalog records link to content deposited in institutional, disciplinary, and publisher repositories. Some of the content is available open access; some of it is behind a paywall.

The DARPA Open Catalog is rapidly expanding its offerings. See [Reference: U.S. Dept. of Defense: DARPA's Open Catalog Expands Listings](#).

## Create and Share

### Recognize and Reward Contributions

Articles can have many authors, even hundreds or thousands of authors. Often only the lead author gets full credit when it comes to the faculty review and promotion process. Contributors who provided essential support – collecting, analyzing, and managing the research data – are at best acknowledged, at worst ignored.

A group of funders, publishers, and institutions led by Amy Brand (VP Academic & Research Relations and VP North America for Digital Science) and Liz Allen (Head of Evaluation for the Wellcome Trust) are addressing this inequity by creating a contributor role taxonomy. The controlled vocabulary will be implemented in contribution tags included with a work's metadata, along with the DOI and the ORCID IDs of the various contributors. The developers target cultural change as the biggest challenge: "Getting senior researchers to change how they think about authorship and credit is no small thing."

See the [interview](#) with Amy Brand for details about this as-yet unnamed but very important project.

## Policy

### Another Fair Use Victory

A federal court recently rejected the effort by Fox News to use copyright and the "hot news" doctrine to shut down TVEyes, a searchable database of TV and radio station broadcasts. Subscribers can search the database and view clips of the original broadcasts in which their search terms appear.

Fox claimed TVEyes subscribers were misappropriating Fox content, viewing entire broadcasts in ten minute increments without authorization. Presented with ample evidence that customers were using the content for commentary and criticism, the court ruled:

- The use was fair use.
- TVEyes' copying and making available of all Fox News' broadcast content was integral to its transformative purpose of creating a complete and useful database of the information.
- The service posed no threat of market harm to Fox News.

The court also rejected Fox's appeal to the dubious doctrine of "hot news misappropriation" because the doctrine creates a quasi-property right over facts (in tension with the First Amendment) and furthermore does not apply in this case. TVEyes does not claim the content is its own.

See [Fox Copyright Claim Fails to Suppress TVEyes' Media Monitoring Service](#).

### Author Manuscripts versus Versions of Record

A recent thread on the [ScholComm email discussion list](#) began with a discussion of what constitutes open access. Is free to read online sufficient? Or to be considered open access must the work also license reuse rights? The fracas about definitions morphed into a thought provoking and revelatory debate of the comparative value of archived author manuscripts and published Versions of Record (VoR). Kevin Hawkins (University of North Texas) repounded presciently, asking whether institutional repositories are creating a second-class publication ghetto of manuscripts (as suggested by Sue Gardner, University of Nebraska-Lincoln) or whether – now that authors are increasingly citing manuscript versions with DOIs – publisher paywalled repositories are becoming a ghetto of VoR? #wootwoot.

### Null Results and Reproducibility

David Crotty at [the scholarly kitchen](#) has explored tensions inherent in efforts to increase transparency and efficiency in research. The proposed solution to the problem of researchers trying to build on published studies that cannot be reproduced is to invest in reproducing these studies and giving career credit for the replications. The proposed solution to the problem of researchers wasting time repeating unpublished studies that yielded negative results (and hence were not published) is to provide a publication outlet for these studies. Crotty mischievously summarizes: “Don’t trust published positive results, spend time and money to repeat them, but trust unpublished negative results, and don’t waste your time repeating them.” He acknowledges that some amount of redundancy is necessary, questions who will fund it, and cautions that gains in accuracy must be weighed against losses in progress. See [When Crises Collide: The Tension Between Null Results and Reproducibility](#).

### Problematic launch of the AAAS’s first open access journal

In late August 2014, more than 100 researchers signed an open [letter](#) to [The American Association for the Advancement of Science](#) (AAAS) expressing concerns about their new journal, their first open access journal, *Science Advances*. The primary issues are the default CC-BY-NC license and the surcharges. CC-BY-NC is not recognized by some funders as an open license. The authors question the \$1,000 surcharge for a CC-BY license and the \$1,500 surcharge for articles that exceed ten pages – in addition to the \$3,000 Article Processing Charge (APC). The letter calls for AAAS to drop the surcharges, provide a transparent calculation of the APC, and release supplementary data files under a CCo license. The AAAS’s [response](#) was “a classic PR piece,” according to Liz Allen at the [ScienceOpen](#) blog. Papers rejected by *Science* or its sister journals can be considered for publication in *Science Advances* without further review. Sigh.

### The slippery PNAS License to Publish

According to the [PNAS License to Publish](#): “Ownership of copyright in the WORK remains with the author(s).” Sounds like PNAS is one of the good guys, but beware. Instead of requiring authors to transfer copyright ownership exclusively to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the agreement requires authors to license all their copyrights exclusively to NAS: “the author(s) hereby grants to the National Academy of Sciences (USA) for the full term of copyright and any extensions thereto the sole and exclusive, irrevocable license to publish, reproduce, distribute, transmit, display, store, translate, create derivative works from and otherwise use the Work in any language or in any form, manner, format, or medium now known or hereafter developed without limitation throughout the world, and to permit and/or license others to do any or all of the above.” NAS in turn grants authors four non-exclusive rights, including the right to deposit their final manuscript in an institutional repository.