

What's 'Open' about Open  
Access?

The Vital Role of Copyright  
and Licenses

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## Some Background Who we are

- Membership organisation of 34 libraries in UK and Ireland
  - 29 university libraries
  - 3 national libraries
  - Wellcome and V&A
- Vision:
  - The UK should have the best research library support in the world

# Some Background

- This presentation is:
  - Personal
  - Non-legal
  - One view amongst many - OA Advocates disagree on the details

## Some Definitions

### What are we talking about?

By "open access" to this literature, we mean its **free availability** on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or **use them for any other lawful purpose**, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, **should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.**

## Some Definitions

# What are we talking about?

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Bethesda and Berlin Declarations, 2003

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<http://openaccess.mpg.de/286432/Berlin-Declaration>

# Some Definitions

## Colour Coordination

- **Self-Archiving:** Scholars should be able to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives which conform to Open Archives Initiative standards
- **Open-Access Journals:** Journals will not charge subscriptions or fees for online access. Instead, they should look to other sources to fund peer-review and publication (e.g., publication charges)

## Drivers for Libre OA

- Governmental Innovation Agenda:
  - Most governments accept that Research and Development (R&D) enables innovation which drives economic growth
  - In the UK, the breakdown of R&D is:
    - 61% Industry
    - 27% Higher education
    - 9% Government
    - 1% Private non-profit
  - Translating knowledge from higher education and government to innovative companies is mutually beneficial
  - Government's role is 'to provide the right climate in which Higher Education Institutions operate and collaborate with competing businesses.'

## Drivers for Libre OA

- Text and Data Mining
  - Scholarly literature growing at an enormous rate - over 1 million articles each year
  - Individual researchers can only read a shrinking and narrowing proportion of the total literature
  - Text and data mining techniques allow for automated analysis of 'natural language' material - potentially revealing hidden connections and relationships
  - Text and data mining requires copying and annotation of materials and there needs to be clarity as to the rights the user has in the materials they wish to mine
  - Libre OA gives that certainty



## Drivers for Libre OA

- Teaching and Learning
  - OA articles are a potentially very valuable teaching and learning resource
  - Can OA material be included in course packs, electronic reading lists, etc?
  - Clearly 'yes' if Libre, more ambiguous if Gratis
- Archiving and Preservation
  - Libraries, in particular, are interested in archiving and preserving OA articles
  - Do they have the right to download and host locally OA materials?  
Can they 'format shift' to ensure long-term access as formats become obsolete.
  - Again, clearly 'yes' if Libre, more ambiguous if Gratis

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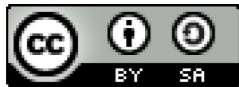
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doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7557/1.2.1.2522>

## TRANSITIVITY OF SPANISH PERCEPTION VERBS: A GRADUAL CATEGORY?

*Renata Enghels*

### ABSTRACT

This article examines to what extent perception verbs occurring in a syntactically transitive scheme are also semantically transitive. Indeed, since the perception process represents a mental rather than a physical contact between the perceiver/subject and the stimulus/object, it should be distinguished from the prototypical transfer of energy. It is shown that the semantic and conceptual differences between the perception modalities influence on the linguistic behaviour of Spanish perception verbs. In this perspective, the verbs *ver* (to see), *oír* (to hear), *mirar* (to look at) and *escuchar* (to listen to) are ranged on a scale of transitivity.

BIJHL  
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RESUMEN. Este artículo examina en qué medida los verbos de percepción que adoptan el esquema sintáctico transitivo se definen al mismo tiempo como semánticamente transitivos. De hecho, como los procesos de percepción establecen un contacto más bien mental en vez de físico entre el perceptor/sujeto y el estímulo/objeto, se distinguen de la transferencia de energía prototípica. El análisis muestra que las diferencias semánticas y conceptuales entre las modalidades de percepción influyen en el comportamiento de los verbos de percepción en español. A ese respecto, los verbos *ver*, *oír*, *mirar* y *escuchar* se posicionan en una escala de transitividad. La validez de esta jerarquía se averigua mediante datos empíricos. Con base en un amplio corpus de construcciones infinitivas, se examina en qué medida se observa una correlación entre la posición de un verbo de percepción en la escala de transitividad y el marcado de caso preferido del estímulo objeto. Se dedica atención particular al fenómeno morfosintáctico del acusativo preposicional.

**Palabras clave.** transitividad, verbos de percepción, caso, acusativo preposicional, infinitivo

## 1. Introduction

In most languages, the semantic nature of the perception verbs (PVs) varies according to two parameters, namely the agentivity of the perceiver and the modality of perception. Firstly, as to the degree of agentivity of the perceiver, one can distinguish between involuntary PVs and voluntary PVs: voluntary PVs have a perceiver/subject who actively searches for information whereas the subject of involuntary PVs assimilates the perception process that catches him by surprise. Secondly, the semantics of each verb changes according to the modality of perception: visual, auditory, gustative, tactile or olfactory. This article will concentrate on the PVs of the two main modalities, namely the visual PVs *ver* (*to see*) and *mirar* (*to look at*) and the auditory PVs *oír* (*to hear*) and *escuchar* (*to listen to*).

© Renata Enghels. *Borealis: An International Journal of Hispanic Linguistics*, 2012, 2 / 1. pp. 35-56.  
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# CHIRONOMUS

## Newsletter on Chironomidae Research

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### CURRENT RESEARCH

#### CHIRONOMIDAE (DIPTERA) IN THE HIMALAYAN LAKES – A STUDY OF SUB-FOSSIL ASSEMBLAGES IN THE SEDIMENTS OF TWO HIGH ALTITUDE LAKES FROM NEPAL

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<sup>3</sup>University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), Vienna, Austria

#### Abstract

Chironomid head capsules were identified from sediment cores taken from Lake Gokyo (4750 m) and Lake Gosaikunda (4350 m) in the east-central Himalaya, to determine taxonomic composition of chironomid assemblages over time. The sedimentation rate of Lake Gosaikunda was estimated at 0.05 cm/yr and that of Gokyo was estimated at 0.07 cm/yr by <sup>210</sup>Pb and <sup>137</sup>Cs dating. *Micropsectra* sp. was dominant in the sediments of both lakes. Lake Gokyo sediments also contained *Pseudodiamesa* sp., *Eukiefferiella/Tvetenia* sp., *Orthocladus/Cricotopus* sp. and *Rheocricotopus* sp. The concentration of headcapsules was nearly an order of magnitude greater in the Lake Gosaikunda core, which

Himalayan glaciers in the face of climate warming (Bolch et al. 2012). Shrinkage of many of these glaciers affects the discharge of rivers and lakes in the region. Palaeolimnological techniques present the possibility to infer change in environmental conditions over time, such as lake water temperature (Walker et al. 1991) using sub-fossil chironomid head capsules preserved in lake sediments. However, climate reconstruction modeling requires a calibration dataset based on samples of chironomid head capsules from a large number of lakes spanning a gradient of average temperature. The strong association between lake temperature and lentic chironomid distribution has been well-established by numerous calibration datasets from

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- **Gratis Open Access:** OA where only price barriers have been removed
- **Libre Open Access:** OA where price and at least some permission (rights) barriers

## Pragmatism - Does it Matter?

Rights Rapture [has] been holding us back from OA: [It has] held us back from grasping the Gratis, Green OA that is already fully within reach of mandates, and kept us over-reaching instead for still more, which is still beyond our grasp. Worst of all: (1)[...] Libre OA [isn't] urgently needed today ([...] perhaps only by a few specialty fields) whereas Gratis OA has been urgently needed by all for decades. (2) And if only the [...] Libre OA enthusiasts could set aside their impatience long enough to let 100% Green Gratis OA prevail thanks to mandates, *they would have their [...] Libre OA more quickly and surely that way than if they keep on over-reaching for it preemptively now, at the expense of Green Gratis OA.*

Steven Harnard

<http://poynder.blogspot.no/2013/07/where-are-we-what-still-needs-to-be.html>

## Pragmatism - Does it Matter?

In developing strategy and setting priorities, we recognize that gratis access is better than priced access, libre access is better than gratis access, and libre under CC-BY or the equivalent is better than libre under more restrictive open licenses. We should achieve what we can when we can. We should not delay achieving gratis in order to achieve libre, and we should not stop with gratis when we can achieve libre.

Ten Years on from the Budapest Open Access Initiative: setting the default to open

<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai-10-recommendations>

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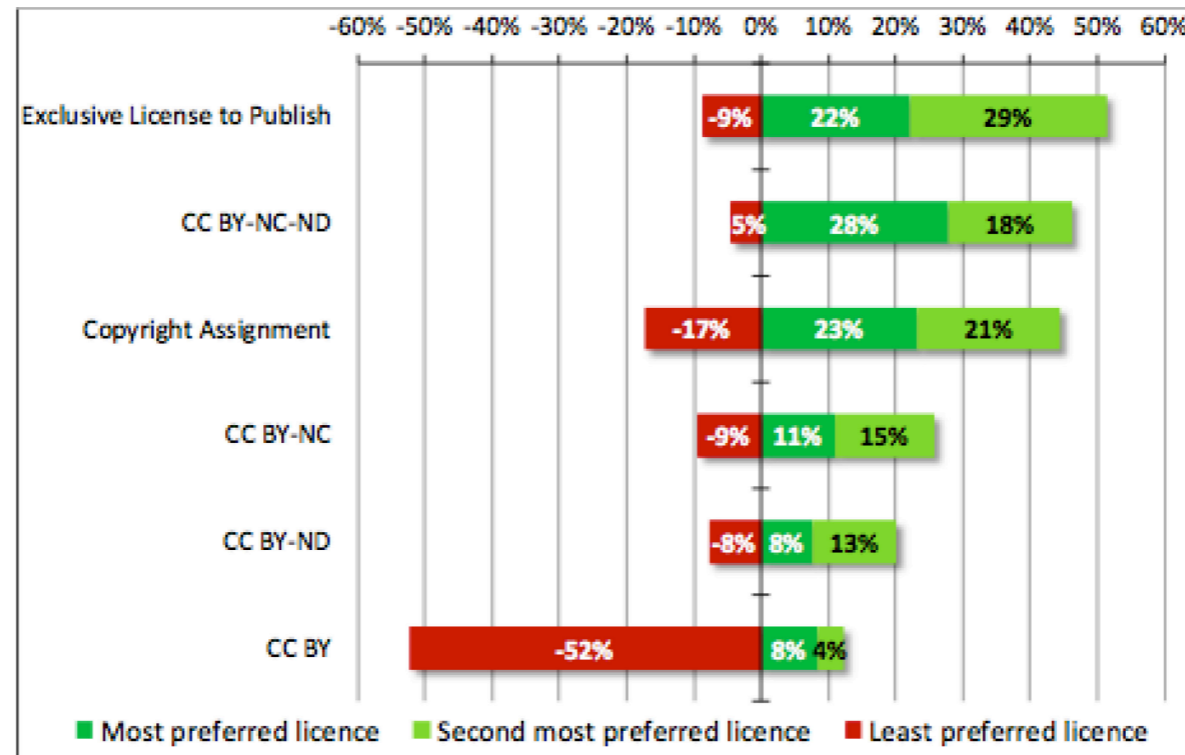
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## Pragmatism - How Open Is It?

- Most Open:
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  - Generous reuse and remixing rights (eg, CC BY)
  - Author holds copyright with no restrictions
  - Author may post any version to any repository or website
  - Journal makes copies available to trusted repositories
  - All full text, metadata, etc machine-readable

## Pragmatism - What do Authors Want?



## Pragmatism - What do Authors Want?

- Are decisions about copyright and licensing too important to leave to authors?
- If so, 'encouragements' are not sufficient
- Unless we are really, really good at explaining the benefits to **research** (not just authors!) of most liberal licenses

## Pragmatism - Text Mining

- PubMed central is 'a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).'
- Contains 2.9 'free to read' articles
- However, only 690,000 are part of the 'Open Access Subset'
- So, only 24% of total corpus can be text mined

# Political Solutions - UK

- Hargreaves Review of Intellectual Property in UK gives a unique opportunity to influence positively copyright reform
- Proposed series of exceptions that would allow:
  - Format-shifting for preservation
  - Exceptions for text-and data-mining
  - Solutions to the orphan works problems
  - Ensure that contract cannot trump copyright exceptions

# Political Solutions - European Commission

- Commission set up the Licenses for Europe Group.
- Set up four working groups, bringing together a range of stakeholders
- One was 'Text and data mining for scientific research purposes'
- 'The Group should explore solutions such as standard licensing models as well as technology platforms to facilitate TDM access.'
- Library and user groups withdrew when it became obvious that licensing models were the only solution being discussed.

## A Publisher Solution

As part of authorising text and data mining, signatories commit either to implementing the STM sample clause for non-commercial text and data mining into existing agreements (on request or as part of subscription renewal), or to offering researchers and institutions to which researchers are affiliated comparable and equivalent access rights for the purpose of non-commercial text and data mining of subscribed journal content for non-commercial scientific research, at no additional cost to researchers/subscribing institutions.

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- Emerald
  - “...if a mandate is in place but funding is not available to pay an APC, you may deposit the post-print of your article into a subject or institutional repository and your funder’s research catalogue 24 months after official publication”

## Further Control Through Additional Agreements

- Some publishers are approaching institutions with institutional mandates
- Insisting that the institution enters a separate agreement to allow green deposit
- Not clear what the legal basis of this is - surely agreement is between author and institution?

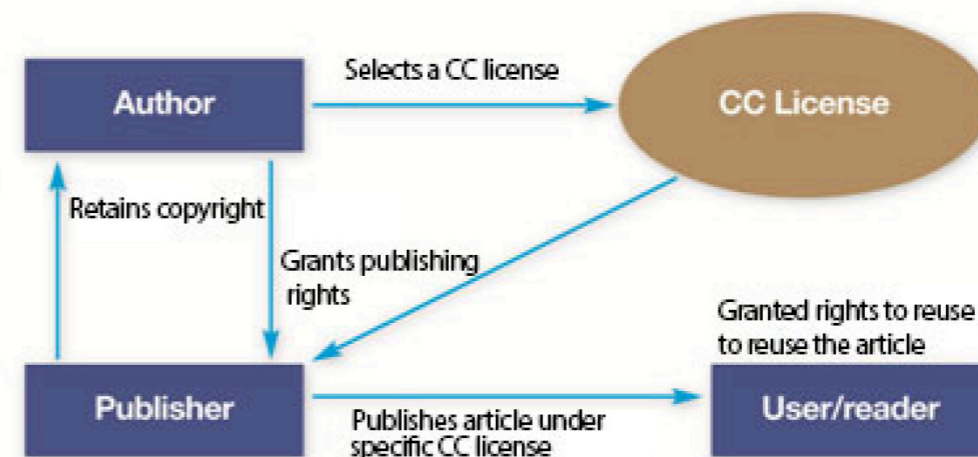
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# Final Thoughts

- Libre OA is the goal, but there may be stepping stones getting to it
- Clarity is vital
- Publishers have the power to remove ambiguity or add it - if you are a publisher, please remove ambiguity
- Most objections are related to control - perceived and real
- If authors have the choice, do they have the information to make informed choices?

# Keep our Eyes on the Prize

“It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge, and to diffuse it not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures-  
-but far and wide. ”

Daniel Coit Gilman, First President, Johns Hopkins University, 1878 (on the university press)

“ An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. ”

Budapest Open Access Initiative, Feb. 14, 2002