Publishing, Copyright and Open Access: Copyright and the Academic Landscape

Dave Johnston, University of Windsor

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/dave_johnston/8/
Publishing, Copyright and Open Access

Copyright and the Academic Landscape
Roadmap

- The Back Story
- Copyright in the classroom
- Academic Publishing and Open Access
In Canada

- For the purposes of this Act, “copyright”, in relation to a work, means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatever, to perform the work or any substantial part thereof in public or, if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof.

  - (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-42/page-4.html)
Copyright and You!

- There are two major ways in which copyright impacts you in academia (at least...)

  Classroom

  Research and Publishing
The internet and digital publishing seemed to promise reduced costs and greater accessibility for academic research. Online distribution could be relatively inexpensive and make it easy for everyone to benefit from the fruits of research. However not all of this promise was realized.

Pros: Open up new ways of assessing research
Cons: Serials Crisis
Scholars create content, review content, edit content, but lose control of the content they create. Research sits behind paywalls. Publishers have a monopoly.

It becomes more and more difficult for institutions to continue to provide access to research. It becomes even harder for anyone sitting outside of the walls of our institutions to access research. This includes not-for-profits, government organizations, the general public, and the private sector.
**Article-Level Metrics** (ALMs) are a new approach to quantifying the reach and impact of published research. Historically, impact has been measured at the journal level. A journal's average number of citations to recent articles (i.e., its impact factor) has for years served as a proxy for that publication’s importance. Articles published in highly-cited journals were viewed as impactful by association. As electronic dissemination of scholarly content has surpassed print, it has become easier to disaggregate an individual article’s impact from the publication in which it appeared. It’s also possible to track different markers of an article’s reach, beyond just citations. ALMs seek to incorporate new data sources (sometimes referred to as “altmetrics”) along with traditional measures to present a richer picture of how an individual article is being discussed, shared, and used.
Specifics...

- SPARC
- ALTMETRICS
- Scholarship at UWindsor
The Course Pack?
Changing Landscape

- Two major events changed this complicated picture
  - Library Licenses to Materials and Open Access
  - Updates to Canadian Copyright Law (**Bill C-11**)
Library Licenses and Course Reserve

- Check journals use restrictions on our [site](#)
- Use [Course Reserve](#)
Fair Dealing

- **Law**
- **@UWindsor**
- Fair Dealing outlines the rights of content users, not just content owners.
- “Fair dealing for the purpose of research, private study, education, parody or satire does not infringe copyright.”
The Classroom Basics

• [Copyright at Uwindsor](#)

• “Teachers, instructors, professors and staff members in non-profit universities may communicate and reproduce, in paper or electronic form, short excerpts from a copyright-protected work for the purposes of research, private study, criticism, review, news reporting, education, satire or parody.”
Open access is a relatively simple concept. Make the results of research freely available online meaning that anyone can benefit from it, increasing the exposure and impact of researchers and their work.

What is Open Access

Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.
(Suber, 2013)
The United Kingdom Research Council (RCUK) recently released its revised open access policy which aims to ensure timely, unrestricted and free access to all RCUK funded research.

In the United States, in addition to the longstanding National Institutes of Health open access requirement, the Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR) seeks to provide open access to more government funded research. Meanwhile, many universities have introduced open access policies on their campuses. While these policies share the common aim of providing open access to scholarly research, there are different paths that individuals can take in achieving this goal -- each with their own costs and benefits.
Goals

Showcase Windsor Research

Remove Barriers to Access

Preserve into the future

Scholarship @ UWindsor

Scholarship @ UWindsor

Scholarship @ UWindsor

LEDGY LIBRARY
University of Windsor
Some Unfortunate Terminology
Connecting People to Research

• The web connects people to work they care about

Search: Culture and leadership: Comparing Egypt to the GLOBE study of 62 societies
Some Early Data

- Great exposure for theses and dissertations
Showcasing Yourself as a Scholar

- Your audience may be bigger than you think!
- Increase the visibility and readership of your work
- A online presence to communicate who you are as a researcher
- Increase Opportunities to collaborate
My research is focused on problems of legal design in market democracies in the context of globalization and innovation. I am currently working on rational choice models to analyze the phenomena and characteristics of legal order and how to integrate these models with normative theories of law and justice. I continue to work on questions of how the rules for tax law systems and dispute resolution affect the production of innovation. This involves questions not only of the price and quality of legal services, but also of innovation in the provision of legal goods and services and the provision of the legal infrastructure that supports globalized innovative economic activity. I am particularly interested in thinking about how existing regulatory situations for legal and innovation laws need to meet the needs of the cross-global economy and the potential for more globally-distributed methodologies of providing legal inputs to support economic growth, democracy, and global integration.

Unpublished Papers

PDF
Sounding Out: Using Formal Agreements to Build Informal Relations to Support Innovation (with Ilia Braun) (2013)
In a study that builds on Masculay's 1930s footnotes, we aimed to push businesses that

PDF
The U.S. faces a mounting crisis in access to justice. Most people, especially women, do not have access to legal representation. This article explores what we can do to improve access to justice. The potential for more globally-distributed methodologies of providing legal inputs to support economic growth, democracy, and global integration.

Articles

PDF
Microfoundations of the Rule of Law (with Barry W. N intends), Annual Review of Political Science (2014)
Many social scientists pay the requisite of law in their accounts of political...