

## SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATIONS GLOSSARY

### **ARL**

Association of Research Libraries is a non-profit organization comprised of North American research libraries to act as a forum for the exchange of ideas that impact libraries and their constituents.

<http://www.arl.org/resources/>

### **Author Rights (AR)**

Allows authors to retain certain rights to their published articles, and to negotiate copyright transfer agreements with publishers.

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html>

### **Author Rights Addendum** (a SPARC document)

A legal instrument that modifies the publisher's agreement and allows the author to keep key rights to the published material

[http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/AuthorsAddendum2\\_1.pdf](http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/AuthorsAddendum2_1.pdf)

### **BioMed Central (BMC)**

A leading publisher of open access journals

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/>

### **Bucknell University Scholarly Communication website**

<http://www.bucknell.edu/x10881.xml>

Scholarly communications and publishing issues, news, and events on the Bucknell campus and beyond

### **CLOCKSS: Controlled LOCKSS**

A non-profit partnership of publishers and libraries developing an archive that preserves and provides access to scholarly communication.

<http://www.lockss.org/clockss/>

### **Coalition for networked information (CNI)**

An organization dedicated to supporting networked information technology for the advancement of scholarly communication.

<http://www.cni.org/>

### **Copyright and Intellectual Property**

Works together to provide access to information while safeguarding the author's rights to their intellectual property

<http://new.arl.org/sc/copyright/>

### **Create Change**

An educational initiative that promotes new opportunities in the changing scholarly communications environment

<http://www.createchange.org>

### **Creative Commons (CC)**

An organization that provides free tools to authors, scientists, artists, and educators to earmark their works with the desired copyright licenses.

<http://creativecommons.org/>

### **Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)**

An organization dedicated to developing widespread adoption of metadata standards.

<http://dublincore.org/>

### **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**

covers free, full-text, quality-controlled scholarly journals available online

<http://www.doaj.org/>

### **DSpace**

Digital library system that stores, preserves, and disseminates research material in digital format

<http://www.dspace.org/>

### **Federal Research Public Access Act (FRPAA)**

requires dissemination and access to government funded scholarly research results.

<http://www.taxpayeraccess.org/frpaa/>

### **Fair use**

A provision of copyright law that outlines the extent to which copyrighted work can be used or reproduced without seeking the permission of the copyright holder

<http://www.copyright.gov/fls/fl102.html>

### **Institute on Scholarly Communication**

The Association of Research Libraries and the Association of College and Research Libraries sponsor this institute for participants to develop a program plan customized for their institution to explore scholarly communication issues.

<http://www.arl.org/sc/institute/index.shtml>

### **Institutional repository**

A digital collection that captures and preserves the intellectual output of a single or multi-university community.

<http://www.sparceurope.org/Repositories/#FrequentlyAsked>

### **journal indexing**

To gain a high impact and to be recognized as an authoritative source a journal becomes widely available through indexing and abstracting to facilitate dissemination of information.

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/resources/ji.html>

### **License**

A legal document arrived at by negotiation between the author/creator and the publisher

<http://www.arl.org/sc/licensing/>

### **LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keeps Stuff Safe)**

Open source software that converts a personal computer into a digital preservation appliance creating accessible copies of e-journal content as it is published.

<http://www.lockss.org/>

### **Metadata**

Data that describes other data usually consisting of a full bibliographic reference, abstract, keywords, and other descriptive information, necessary for an institution archive or repository

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metadata>

### **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

The primary federal agency for conducting and supporting medical research.

<http://www.nih.gov/>

### **National Science Foundation (NSF)**

An independent federal agency created to promote the progress of science. NSF is the major source of federal backing in the sciences and engineering.

<http://www.nsf.gov/>

### **new models of publishing**

innovative systems that offer barrier-free access to research and educational resources

<http://www.arl.org/sc/models/index.shtml>

### **Open access (OA)**

information is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

### **Open Access Initiative (OAI)**

develops and promotes interoperability standards such as web interfaces, that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content.

<http://www.openarchives.org/>

### **Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)**

A non-profit computer library service and research organization dedicated to furthering access to the world's information and reducing information costs.

<http://www.oclc.org/>

### **The Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR)**

An authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. OpenDOAR also lets you search for repositories or search repository contents.

<http://www.opendoar.org/>

### **OAIster**

A project of the University of Michigan Digital Library Production Service which is a union catalog of freely available digital resources searchable by anyone

<http://oaister.umdl.umich.edu/o/oaister/>

### **open-source software**

software that is OSI (Open Society Institute) certified and must be distributed under a license that guarantees the right to read, redistribute, modify, and use the software freely.

<http://www.opensource.org/advocacy/faq.php>

### **Open URL**

A protocol for interoperability between an information resource and another web component, such as a browser or database.

[http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/sfx\\_openurl.htm](http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/sfx_openurl.htm)

### **Open Source Initiative (OSI)**

A non profit corporation dedicated to managing and promoting the open source definition through OSI Open Source certified software program

<http://www.opensource.org/>

**Portico**

An electronic archiving service that preserves scholarly literature published in electronic format

<http://www.portico.org/>

**Public Library of Science (PLOS)**

A non profit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making scientific and medical literature a freely available public resource.

<http://www.plos.org/>

**RoMEO Project**

Rights METadata for Open archiving is a project funded by the Joint Information Systems Committee to investigate the rights issues surrounding the self-archiving of research in the UK

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ls/disresearch/romeo/>

**RoMEO colours**

Used to highlight publisher's different categories of archiving rights

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeoinfo.html#colours>

**SHERPA (Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access)**

An organization investigating issues in the future of scholarly communication, SHERPA is developing open access institutional repositories in research universities to facilitate the rapid and efficient dissemination of research.

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/>

**Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)**

An alliance of research and academic libraries and organizations working to correct market dysfunctions in the scholarly publishing system.

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/>