Open Access at all flanks

articles, books, multimedia

and data (in the next talk)

6th November 2019

Jens Vigen, CERN

Plan S

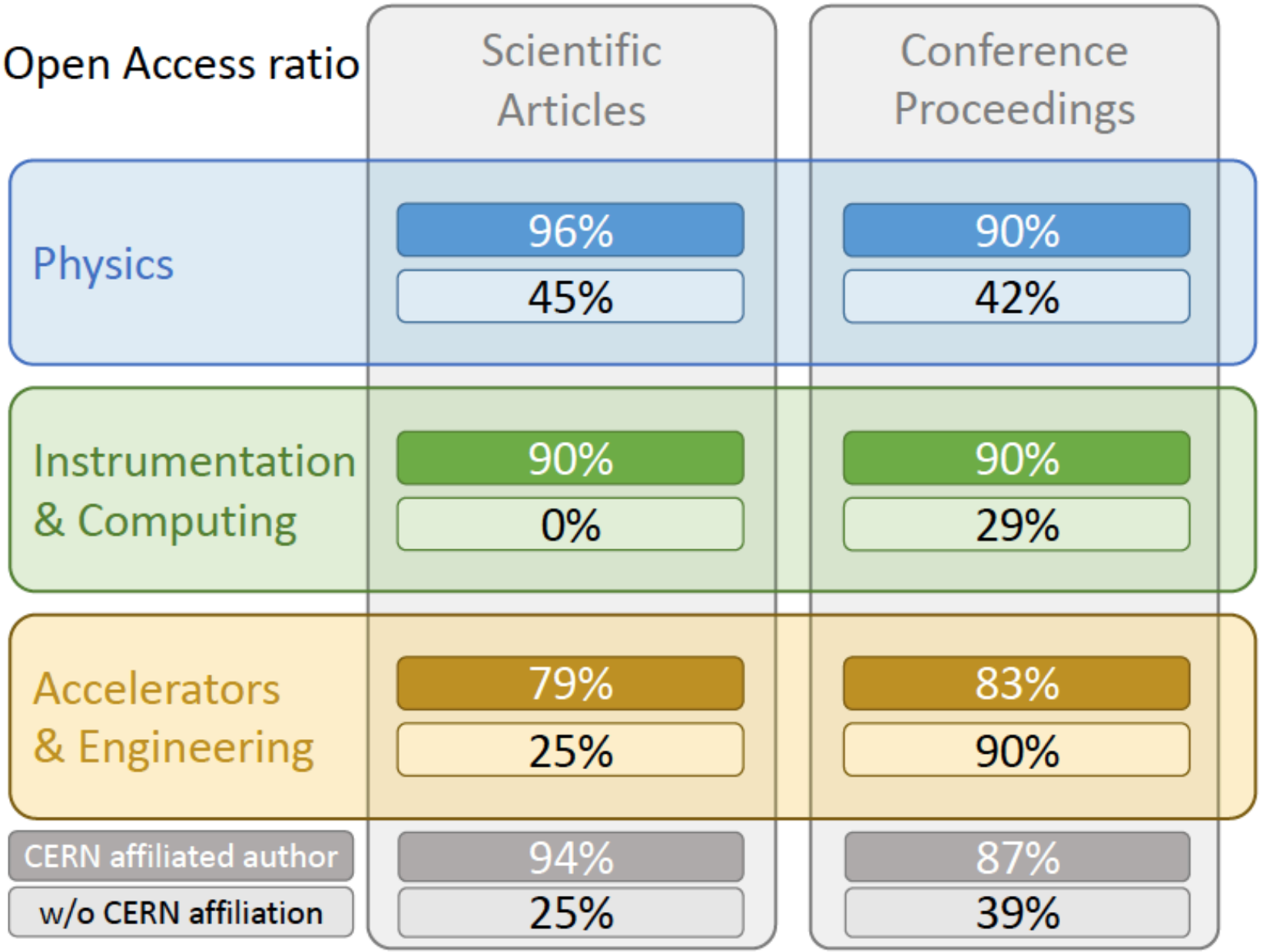
Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications

The key principle is as follows:

"After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms."

- Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;
- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;
- In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
- Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;
- When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);
- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;
- The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020;
- The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;
- The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;
- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.

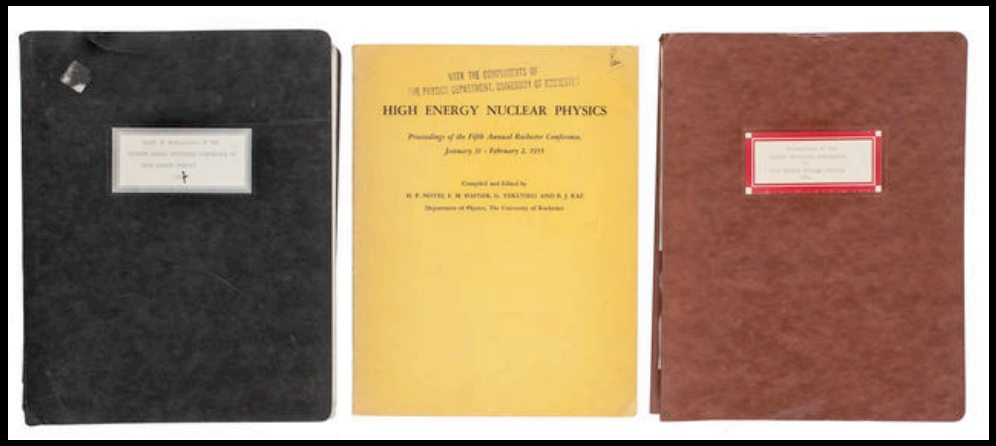
Status CERN Open Access



Publishing policy

- Release of a policy for gold OA 2014, revised 2016
- Preference to SCOAP^3 journals
- Main outlets currently causing "OA issues"
  - Nature
    - "Solved" on a case by case basis
  - Science
    - "Digital reprint" available as "free to read"
- Conferences remain a difficult problem to solve
  - Better campaigns to influence conference organizers to be developed

Conference proceedings



Campaign to get all the "classics" online.

- **Clearing rights**
- **Digitizing**
- **Uploading metadata/fulltext**

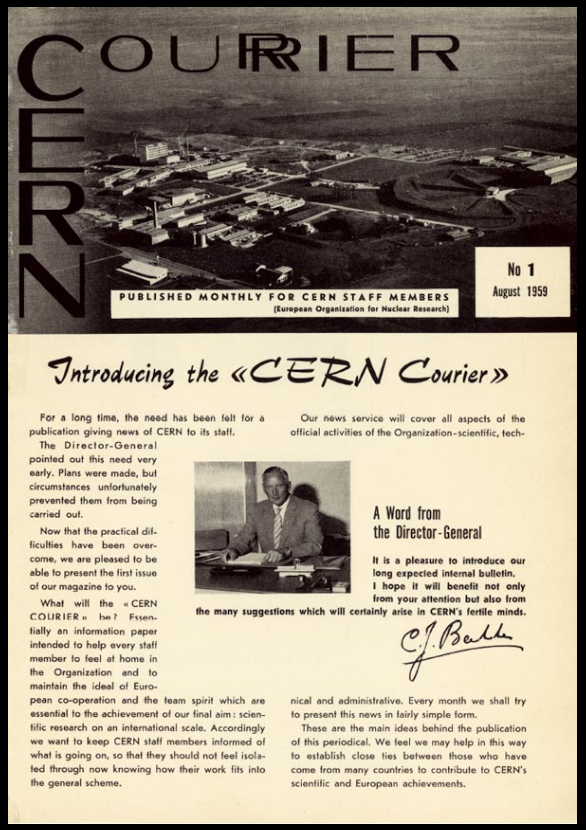
Cyclotrons Conference 75
Cyclotrons Conference 78
Cyclotrons Conference 82
Cyclotrons Conference 84
Cyclotrons Conference 86
Cyclotrons Conference 89
Cyclotrons Conference 92
Cyclotrons Conference 95
Cyclotrons Conference 98

Rochester 52
Rochester 54
Rochester 55
Rochester 56
Rochester 57

DIS 95 and DIS 2003

ICHEP 58 (CERN)
ICHEP 59 (Kiev)
ICHEP 60 (Rochester)
ICHEP 62 (CERN)
ICHEP 64 (Dubna)
ICHEP 66 (Berkeley)
ICHEP 68 (Vienna)
ICHEP 70 (Kiev)
ICHEP 74 (London)
ICHEP 76 (Tbilisi)
ICHEP 78 (Tokyo)
ICHEP 84 (Leipzig)
ICHEP 90 (Singapore)

Accomplished digitization projects



CERN COURIER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR CERN STAFF MEMBERS
(European Organization for Nuclear Research)

No 1
August 1959

Introducing the «CERN Courier»

For a long time, the need has been felt for a publication giving news of CERN to its staff.

The Director-General pointed out this need very early. Plans were made, but circumstances unfortunately prevented them from being carried out.

Now that the practical difficulties have been overcome, we are pleased to be able to present the first issue of our magazine to you.

What will the «CERN COURIER» be? Essentially an information paper intended to help every staff member to feel at home in the Organization and to maintain the ideal of European co-operation and the team spirit which are essential to the achievement of our final aim: scientific research on an international scale. Accordingly we want to keep CERN staff members informed of what is going on, so that they should not feel isolated through now knowing how their work fits into the general scheme.

Our news service will cover all aspects of the official activities of the Organization - scientific, technical and administrative. Every month we shall try to present this news in fairly simple form.

These are the main ideas behind the publication of this periodical. We feel we may help in this way to establish close ties between those who have come from many countries to contribute to CERN's scientific and European achievements.

A Word from the Director-General

It is a pleasure to introduce our long expected internal bulletin. I hope it will benefit not only from your attention but also from the many suggestions which will certainly arise in CERN's fertile minds.

C. J. Bakker

bulletin

Week Monday 19 February — no 8/96 — Semaine du lundi 19 février

Consécration pour les Inventeurs du World-Wide Web

Tim Berners-Lee

Près de sept années après son invention au CERN, le World-Wide Web a tissé sa toile d'araignée sur tout le réseau Internet. Ses inventeurs, Tim Berners-Lee maintenant en poste au Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) et Robert Cailliau membre de la division ECP du CERN, vont recevoir l'une des plus hautes distinctions dans le domaine de l'informatique : le prix ACM Software System 1995. Un prix qu'ils partagent avec Marc Andreessen et Eric Bina, inventeurs de "Mosaic", le logiciel de navigation du Web. Cette récompense leur sera décernée lors du banquet de l'ACM (Association for Computing) le samedi 17 février à Philadelphie. L'ACM est une organisation scientifique et académique internationale fondée en 1947 et dont la vocation est de promouvoir l'art, les sciences, les technologies de l'information et leurs applications.

En l'espace de quelques années, le World-Wide Web est devenu un véritable phénomène de société. Le Web, comme on le surnomme, au départ destiné à la petite communauté des physiciens des hautes énergies, a finalement ouvert les portes d'Internet au grand public. De fait, les chercheurs du CERN éparpillés sur toute la surface du Globe avaient besoin d'accéder aux mêmes informations où qu'ils soient.

En 1989, Tim Berners-Lee alors en poste au CERN proposa un système d'information décentralisé, reposant sur l'hypertexte, un procédé permettant de relier des informations apparentées. En cachant les adresses de réseaux derrière des éléments d'information mis en évidence sur l'écran, l'information pouvait circuler d'un ordinateur à l'autre. Tim Berners-Lee fut alors rejoint par Robert Cailliau qui se consacra plus précisément à l'objectif initial consistant à fournir des outils pour la communauté des physiciens. De son côté, Tim Berners-Lee poursuivait le développement plus général du Web. Les premiers logiciels de navigation et serveurs furent élaborés. Le Web était né, avec le monde entier comme

Accolade for Inventors of the World-Wide Web

Robert Cailliau

Nearly seven years after it was invented at CERN, the World-Wide Web has woven its way into every corner of the Internet. On Saturday, 17 February, the inventors of the Web, Tim Berners-Lee, now at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and Robert Cailliau of CERN's ECP Division, will be honoured with one of computing's highest distinctions: the Association for Computing (ACM) Software System Award 1995. They share this prize with Marc Andreessen and Eric Bina, inventors of the Web browser "Mosaic". ACM is an international scientific and academic organisation, founded in 1947, to promote the art, science, engineering and application of information technology.

In the space of a few years, the Web has become a social phenomenon. Having started life as a system designed for the small community of high-energy physicists, the Web has opened up the Internet to the general public. The catalyst for this breakthrough was CERN researchers' need to communicate with colleagues working in universities and institutes all over the world.

It all began in 1989, when Tim Berners-Lee, then working at CERN, proposed a distributed information system for the Laboratory, based on "hypertext", a way of linking related pieces of information stored on computers. By hiding network addresses behind highlighted items on the screen, information could be linked between several computers. Tim Berners-Lee was then joined by Robert Cailliau who concentrated more on the initial goals of providing tools for the physics community, whilst Berners-Lee continued broader Web

Digitization done by a company
Post-processing@CERN

Both journals available via the CERN Document Server
and of course retrievable in Google ☺

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

CERN/95 Rev.

Geneva, 6 October, 1954.

FIRST SESSION OF COUNCIL

GENEVA

7th-9th October, 1954

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of Session by the Chairman of interim Organization.
2. Rules of Procedure (draft)
3. Establishment and report of Committee on Credentials. CERN/96
4. Approval of Agenda.
5. Approval of the Draft Minutes of the 9th Session
6. Election of Officers of the Council:
   a) President
   b) Two Vice-Presidents.
7. Recognition of Final CERN/98
8. Final Report
9. Org

st July 1953.

General of the interim

the interim Organization CERN/97

ties of interim Organization. CERN/98

ary to the Resolution CERN/IFC/27 Rev,

will be laid before the

CERN/99

CERN/100

f reference and composition, and

sition of CERN Committees

rocoo

osition of both the CERN/105

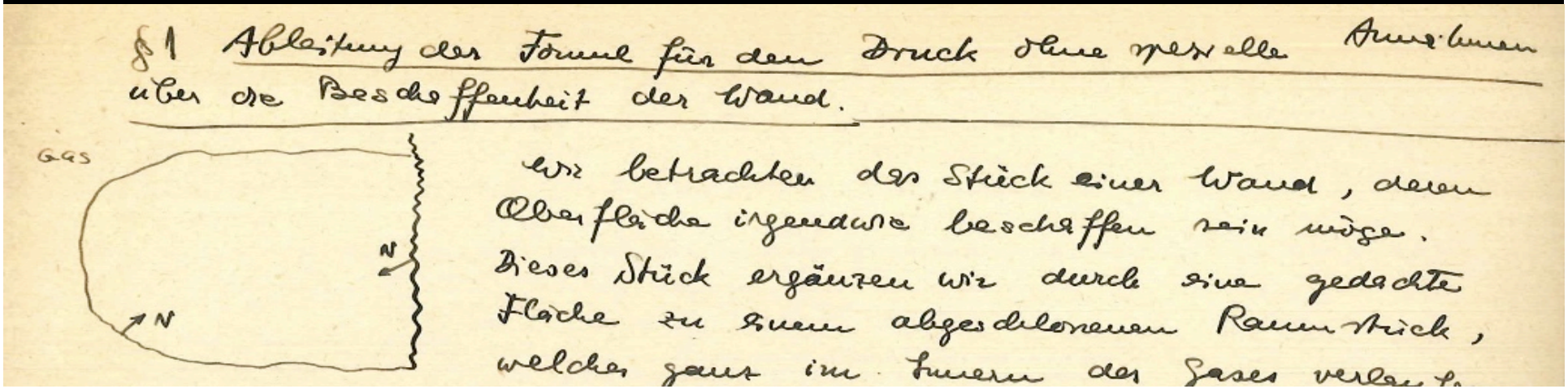
cientific Policy Committee

CERN/106

Second Council meeting,
held in the *Bâtiment électoral*

The Pauli Archive

- New online resource
  - Notes taken by Josef Jauch of Wolfgang Pauli's 1935-1938 ETH lectures (Courtesy of the Department of Theoretical Physics, University of Geneva).
- Heisenberg Archive
  - Digitization of Heisenberg's letters to Pauli
  - Rights held by the Heisenberg-Gesellschaft



Completed digitization of the B-W collection

The colour collection is underway

120 000 pictures sent to
CONTENTRA TECHNOLOGIES - BVBA FONS
(40% India, 60% Belgium)
Scanning: 40 CHF cents per picture
Manual enhancement with Photoshop: 17 CHF cents per picture

Total contract: 85 500 CHF (+ equal size of CERN effort)

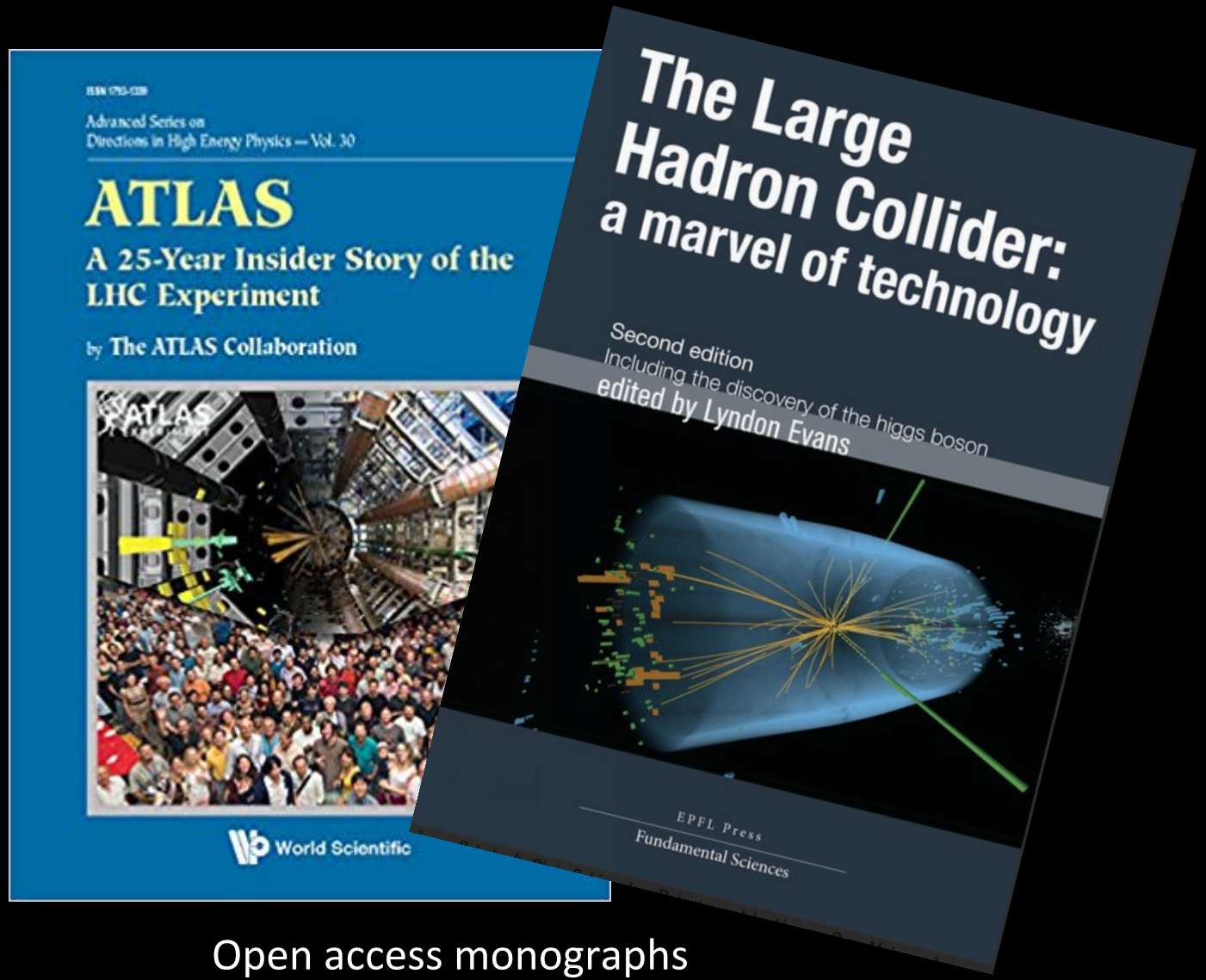
Open Access books

More and more publishers do now offer Open Access books:

- The prices are comparable to the production of a Yellow Report
- Good distribution and discoverability via publishers online platforms

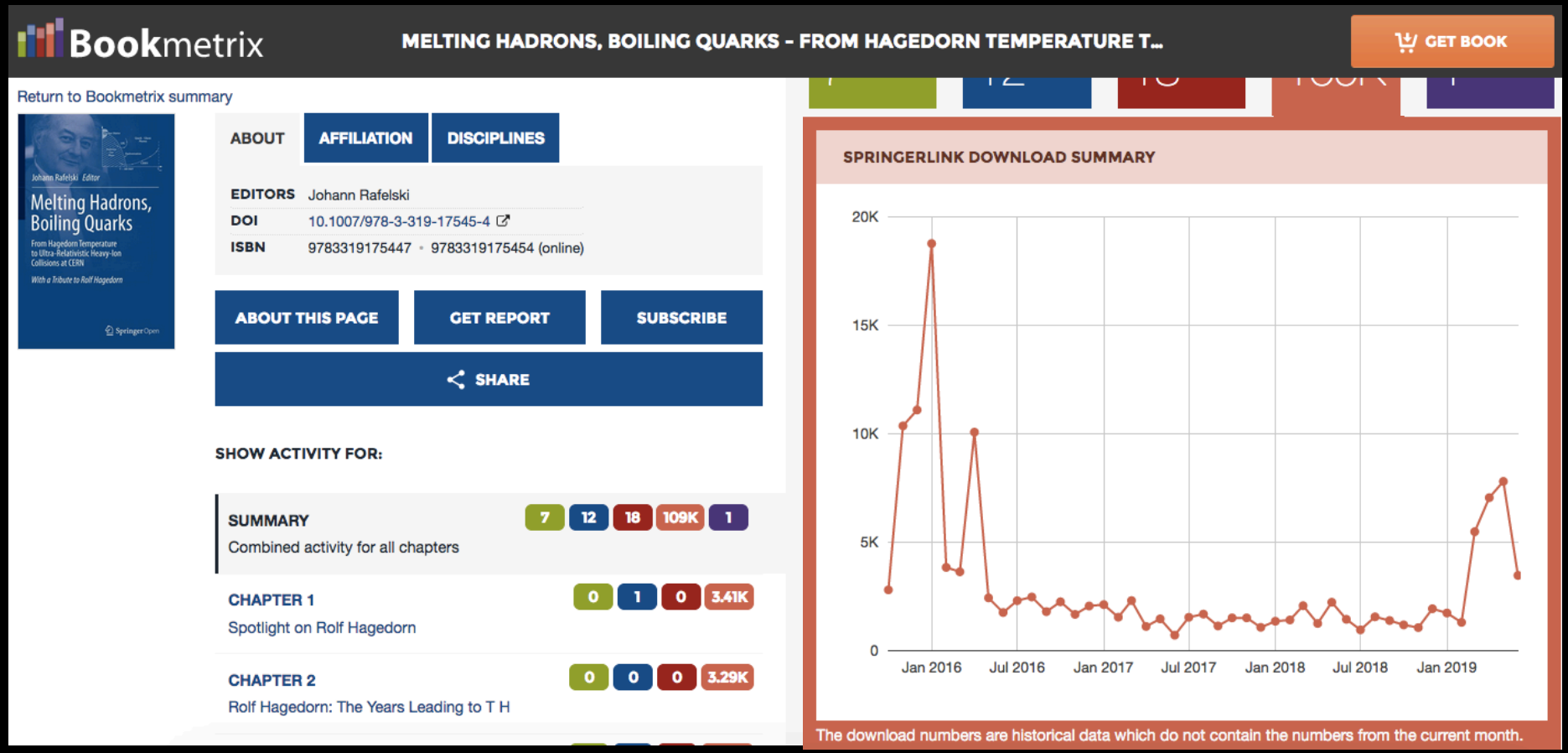
The Scientific Information Service can consider “sponsorship” of authors planning to publish relevant “CERN works”

Typical “CERN books”



Open access monographs

Success for open access book



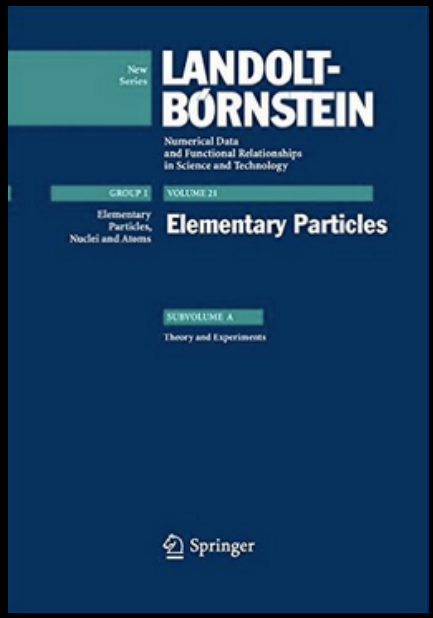
The downloads for Hagedorn (2016), **open access**, correspond to 3848 book equivalents
Can be compared with downloads for Källén (2014), trad. model, correspond to 1500 books

New open access monograph

In the pipeline (expected early 2020)

Particle Physics References

- Vols 1-3 and to be published under the CERN/Springer OA book agreement:
- Vol. 1 : Theory and experiments
- Vol. 2 : Detectors for particles
- Vol. 3 : Accelerators and colliders



An updated and revised version of LB volumes


COPYRIGHT
sampling
sharing
copying
CRIMINAL

Happy to be published ☺

A 50-year story from High-Energy Physics

Nobody cared about retaining copyright …

… which is obviously causing issues today

You shall avoid this mistake and still be published!


BY

Why does not Wikipedia have the best picture?

biola Gianotti

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

iola Gianotti (Italian: [faˈbiola dʒaˈnɔtti]; born October 29, 1960) is an Italian particle physicist, a former spokesperson of the AS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN in Switzerland, considered one of the world's biggest scientific eriments.[1][2] She has been selected as the next (and first female) Director-General of CERN, starting on 1 January 2016.[3]

Contents [hide]

- iography
- TLAS career
- onours and awards
- eferences
- xternal links

Fabiola Gianotti

Born	October 29, 1960 (age 54) Rome, Italy
Fields	Physics
Alma mater	University of Milan
Known for	ATLAS experiment
Notable awards	Ambrogino d'oro (2012) Special Fundamental Physics Prize (2012) The Niels Bohr Institute Medal Honour (2013)

ography [edit]

notti holds a Ph.D. in exp N in 1987, working on
ous experiments includin precursor to the LHC
ERN. Her thesis was on

notti began working on li when the collaboration
an in 1992. Gianotti also

notti is also a member of Batavia, Illinois. A trained pianist, she has a professional music
oma from the Milan Cons

CERN multimedia is Open Access, but does not carry the right license …

- The CERN license is not recognized by Wikipedia and other actors …
- CERN strives to move towards a scheme of generally recognized licenses
- Creative Commons has become mainstream
- LHC exps. publish under CC-BY since 2009
- The Management is now going through a process with the intention to implement the same license conditions for multimedia as for our scientific publications (without running non-understood risks)
- Still unclear when the new license can be implemented

Predatory journals

Identifying predatory journals

Identifying Predatory Journals Using Evidence-based Characteristics

Librarians can assist academics to avoid embarrassing traps

BEALL'S LIST of PREDATORY Open access PUBLISHERS

Closed since January 2017

What are persistent identifiers (PIDs)?

ORCID Support

6 months ago · Updated

Follow

A persistent identifier is a long-lasting reference to a digital resource.

An *identifier* is a label which gives a unique name to an entity: a person, place, or thing. Unlike URLs, which may break, a *persistent* identifier reliably points to a digital entity. An ORCID iD is an example of a persistent identifier for a person. Learn more about persistent identifiers.

You may have heard of DOIs (digital object identifiers), which are persistent identifiers for things or entities such as journal articles, books, and datasets. Crossref and DataCite are the main organizations assigning DOIs for these purposes in scholarly communication. ORCID works closely with Crossref, DataCite, and many other PID organizations to build trusted connections between iDs and other identifiers.