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Shaping the Repository

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LAW REPOSITORIES SHAPING the FUTURE

Shaping the Repository

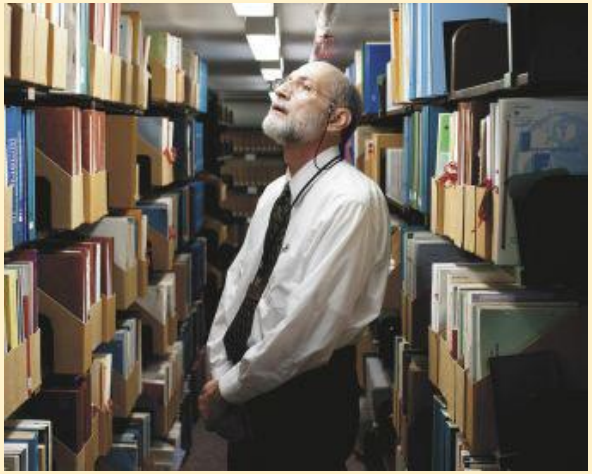
Woodlands Conference Center, Williamsburg, Virginia

Hosted by College of William and Mary

March 30-31, 2015

This conference is made possible by a grant from the AALL/Bloomberg Continuing Education Grants Program and by the sponsorship of bepress and LIPA.

Presenter:



Paul Royster

Coordinator of Scholarly Communications
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Manager, http://digitalcommons.unl.edu

Institutional Repository (IR) established 2005

850 series, 255 communities

78,250 documents

28.5 million downloads (to date)

Our University

- Established 1869
- 6 blocks from state capitol
- 24,500 students, 1650 faculty, 3700 staff
- Degrees awarded: 3700 BA, 800 master's, 300 PhDs
- Annual budget: $ 1.2 billion
- Research budget: $ 250 million
- Library budget: $ 15 million

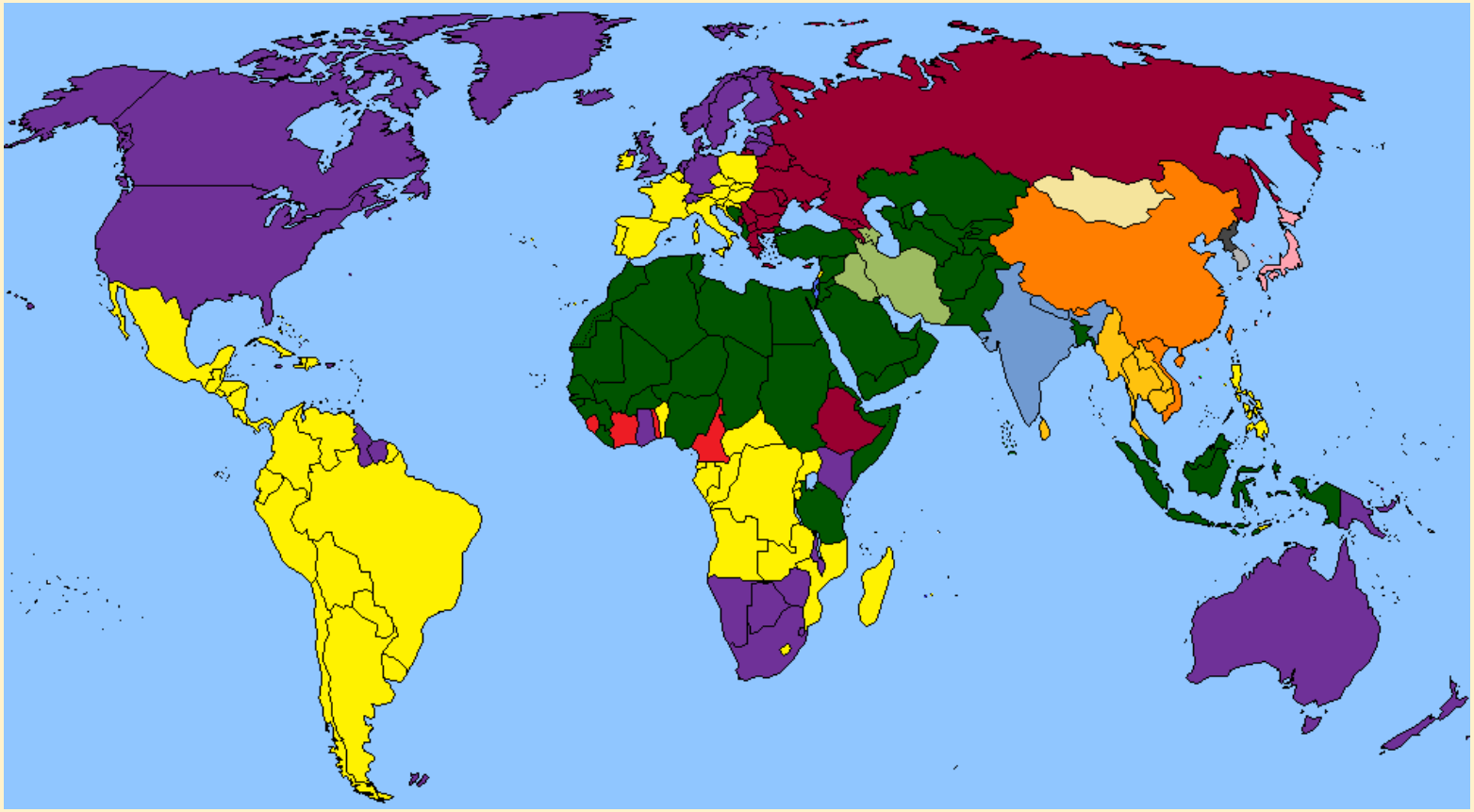
Why repositories are critical:

Budgets are down, acquisitions are down, foot traffic is down, reference visits are down, …

How can we relate to the faculty—other than to say "We have cancelled your favorite journal"?

Why repositories are critical:

We want to share ideas and experience, especially our educational, legal, and political experience.



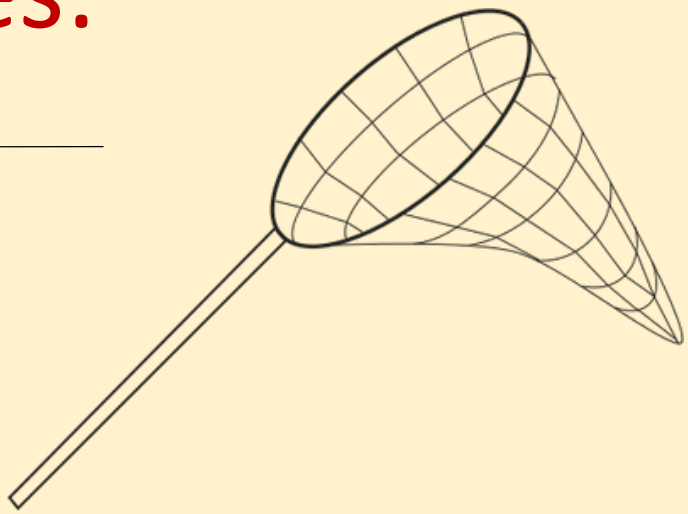
What is the repository, really ?

- not the servers or hardware or software
- not the staff

- but the <u>set of services</u> it provides

"Opportunity is missed by most people because it is dressed in overalls and it looks like work."—Thomas Edison

There are two roles:



1. Collection

2. Dissemination

Svalbard
Global Seed Vault

Noah's Ark, Simon de Myle, 1570

“Expert” Advice

1. Use open source software
2. Expect faculty to self-archive
3. Seek campus “mandate” or deposit policy
4. Promote author-rights addendum
5. Provide funds for gold OA fees
6. Participate in Open Access events
7. Promote Creative Commons licenses
8. Require peer review for original publishing
9. Assign all possible identifiers

We have followed none of this advice.

I could go through each one and explain why, but I only have 45 minutes.

Instead, I will describe the road we have taken, and where it has led us:

1. Provide services
2. Make it easy
3. Give immediate feedback
4. Maximize content upload
5. The IR belongs to the depositors

http://www.corcohighways.org/highways/wy/wyroutes/?p=2683

1. Services provided:

permissions & copyright clearance

hunting & gathering

scanning

typesetting

metadata-ing

uploading & posting

usage reporting

promoting

POD publishing

"Beyond Mediated Deposit"

2. Participation made easy

"Send us your vita, and let us do the rest."

3. Immediate Feedback

From: DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Digital Commons, and Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication

Dear Author,

You had **6760** new downloads in February 2015 across your **261** papers in DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Digital Commons, and Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication.
Your current readership:

393365 Total Downloads

VISIT MY DASHBOARD

Automatic monthly reports. Detail down to article level.

4. Maximize Content Upload

This may seem obvious, but it bears emphasizing:

If you are not posting documents, you are not approaching the goal → 100% of scholarship freely accessible online.

This is how the struggle to free scholarly communications will be won.

<u>Our mission</u>: Shovel as much free content as possible onto the Internet.

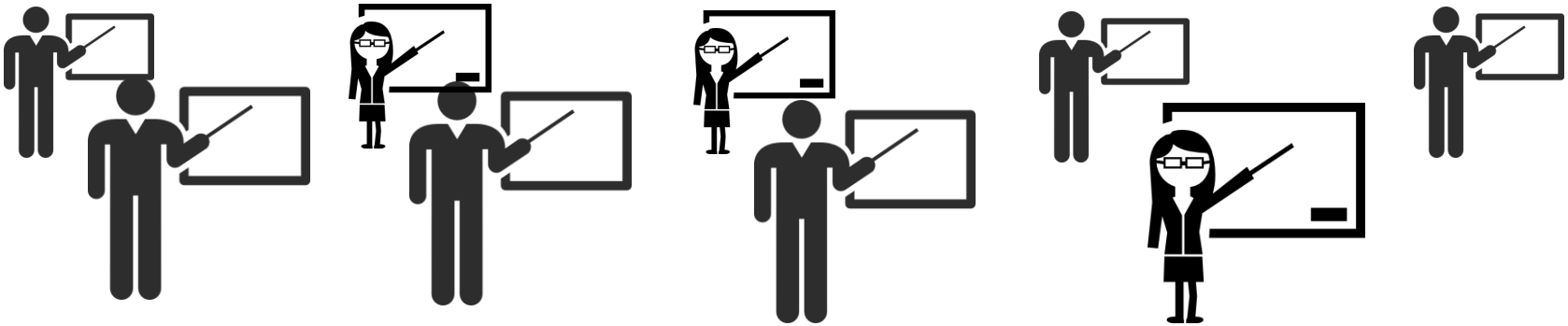
5. The IR belongs to the faculty

Not to the library; not to the university; not to the public.

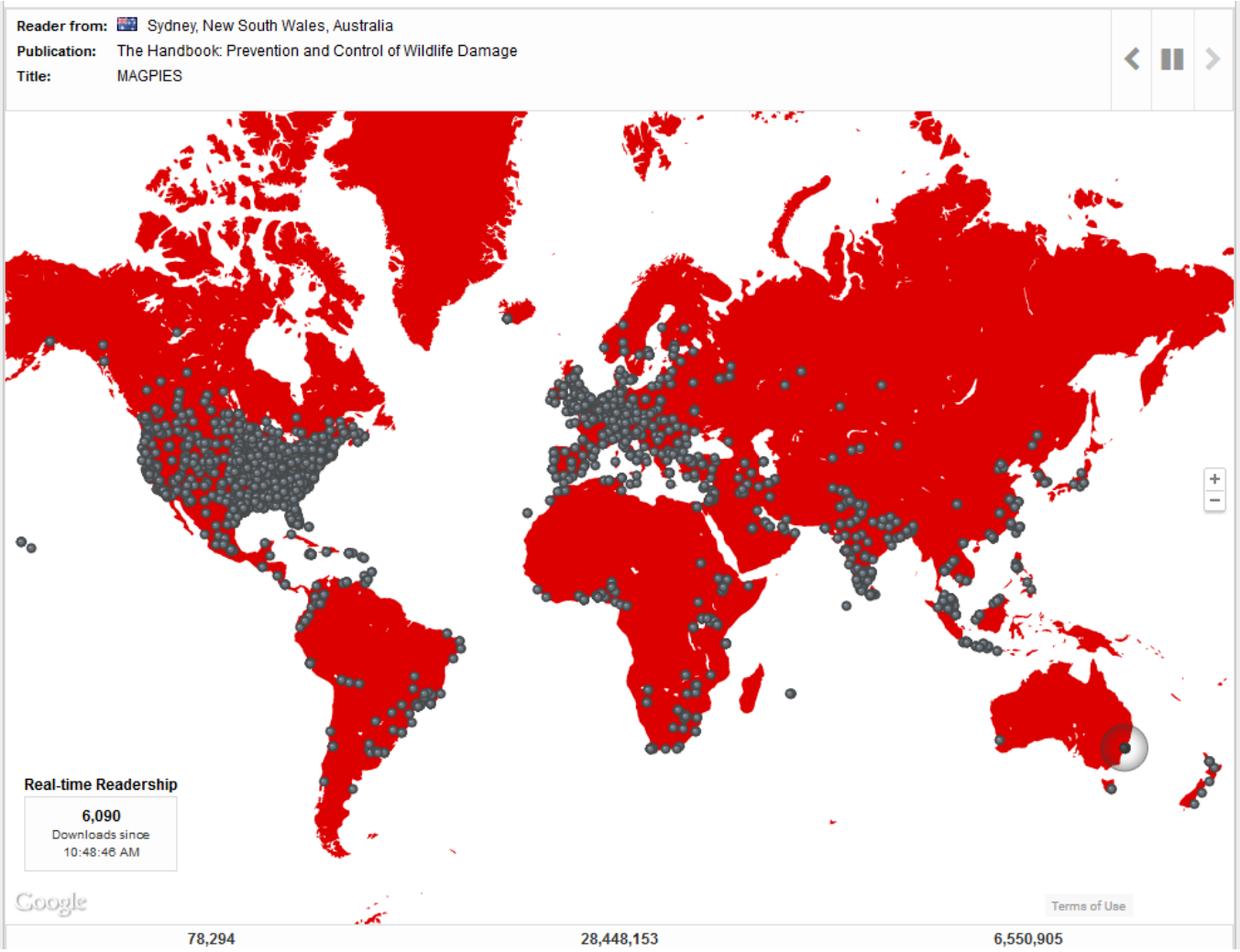
All policies derive from this principle.

We are not gatekeepers, arbiters, enforcers, approvers, censors, regulators, or judges.

We do not use the IR to track faculty grants or productivity.



Our function: disseminate faculty content, as widely as possible



Have we been successful ?

2nd-largest institutional repository in United States (after Michigan's "Deep Blue")

78,000 full-text documents

- 65,000 free access
- 13,000 campus-only ETDs

28 million downloads since 2005

- 6 million in past year, or 500,000/month
- to more than 210 countries

In recognition, I have awarded us this trophy.

We are the university's most visited subdomain

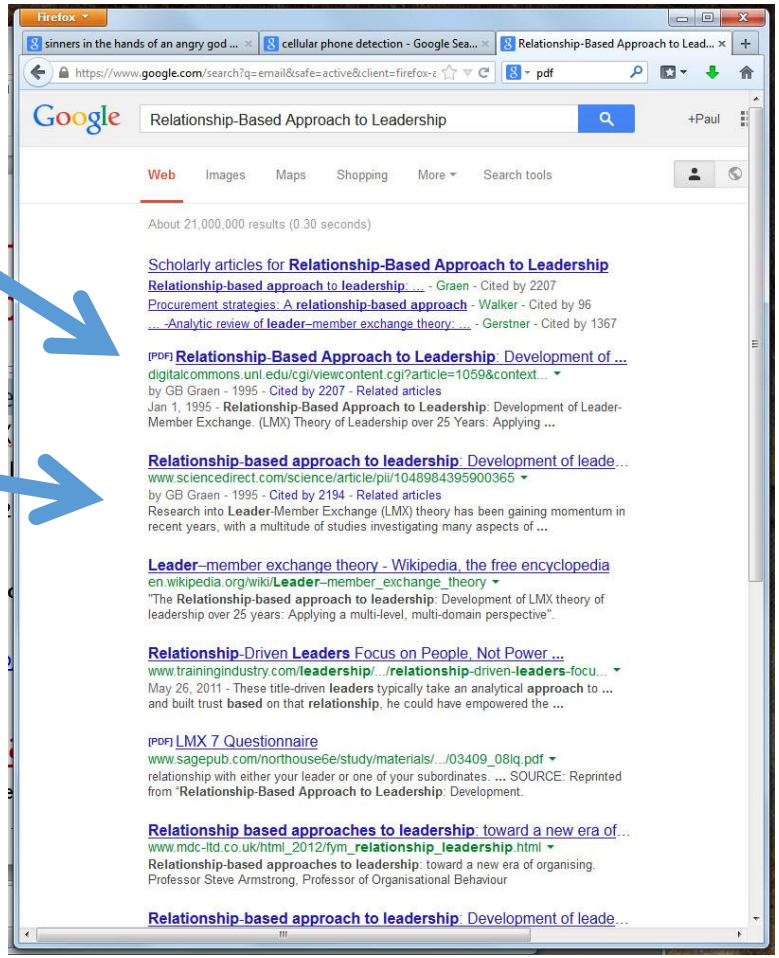
Subdomain	Percent of Visitors
digitalcommons.unl.edu	**11.68%**
unl.edu	7.90%
droughtmonitor.unl.edu	6.88%
lancaster.unl.edu	5.53%
cse.unl.edu	4.50%
food.unl.edu	4.04%
dwb4.unl.edu	3.65%
ianrpubs.unl.edu	3.39%
cba.unl.edu	2.57%
dwb.unl.edu	2.12%

Source: http://www.alexa.com/siteinfo/unl.edu#trafficstats (5/27/2014)

Our content ranks above Elsevier's in Google search results

UNL DigitalCommons version of article

Elsevier version of same article



(Because we get more traffic than the subscription and paywall sites.)

We have more faculty participation than we can handle

Our staff:

3 librarians, full time

3 work-study student assistants

Candy Hermosillo is a sophomore from Cozad, Nebraska (pop. 3977). I said I would make her famous.

Faculty repeat participation rate: 99%

If we can get one article from Professor X, there is a 99% chance he will come back with more.

We typeset our author versions to match the pagination and layout of the publisher versions.

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Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/anbehav

Experimental confirmation that avian plumage traits function as multiple status signals in winter contests

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status signal
winter sociality
Zonotrichia atricapilla

Status signals are thought to reduce costs of overt conflict over resources by advertising social status or an individual's ability to win contests. While most studies have focused on single badges of status, recent empirical work has shown that multiple status signals may exist. To provide robust evidence for multiple badges of status, an experimental manipulation is required to decouple signals from one another and from other traits linked to fighting ability. Such experimental evidence is lacking for most studies of multiple status signals to date. We previously found that two plumage traits in golden-crowned sparrows, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*, were correlated with social dominance in encounters between unfamiliar individuals. To confirm that each plumage patch functions as an independent status signal, we experimentally augmented the sizes of the gold crown patch and the black crown patch during encounters between unfamiliar individuals with similar premanipulation crown sizes. In nearly all cases, the individual with the artificially augmented gold or black crown was dominant during the trial and manipulations of each colour were equally successful in conferring dominance. The relative differences in crown sizes between manipulated and unmanipulated individuals in a dyad and mismatches in crown sizes of the manipulated bird led to escalation in gold trials, but these same factors were not significant for black trials. This study provides unequivocal evidence for multiple status signals: both black and gold crown patches influence social status per se and they do so independently of the other crown patch.
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Physical conflict over limited resources can be costly in terms of both time and health. These costs can favour the evolution of signals that can resolve conflicts without physical aggression, namely 'status signals' or 'badges of status' (Rohwer 1975, 1977; Maynard Smith & Harper 2003). Numerous studies identify traits that function as status signals, in both breeding and nonbreeding contexts, and for a wide diversity of taxonomic groups (Senar 1999, 2006; Whiting et al. 2003; Tibbetts & Safran 2009). Nearly all studies of status signals to date have focused on investigating a single trait or badge that indicates dominance in a given species (Senar 2006; Tibbetts & Safran 2009), in contrast to multiple signals. This may be due to the assumption that status signals should be directly linked to fighting ability and that a single badge should be sufficient to convey this information. In contrast, studies of traits selected through mate choice have focused on multiple signals for the past two decades (Møller & Pomiankowski 1993; Marchetti 1998; Andersson et al. 2002; Uetz & Roberts 2002; Candolin 2003; Doucet & Montgomerie 2003; Chaine & Lyon 2008a; Dunn et al. 2008). In this context, receivers are thought to benefit from attending to a number of different traits that reflect different aspects of individual quality ('multiple messages') in a mate, or if multiple cues aid in more accurate assessment of quality ('backup cues'; Marchetti 1998; Rowe 1999; Candolin 2003). However, signalling in nonmating contexts should entail similar selection pressures as sexual signalling and thus could resemble sexual signals in many respects (West-Eberhard 1983; Lyon & Montgomerie 2012). Indeed, recent evidence from a few species suggests that multiple status signals also occur in contexts other than mate choice (Bókony et al. 2006; Chaine & Lyon 2008b; Chaine et al. 2011) and that they could be more common than previously thought.

Status signals have been particularly well studied in birds, yet studies that investigate the function of multiple status signals are rare. In dark-eyed juncos, *Junco hyemalis* (Balph et al. 1979), two traits were found to correlate with social dominance, but it was

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Experimental confirmation that avian plumage traits function as multiple status signals in winter contests

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Abstract
Status signals are thought to reduce costs of overt conflict over resources by advertising social status or an individual's ability to win contests. While most studies have focused on single badges of status, recent empirical work has shown that multiple status signals may exist. To provide robust evidence for multiple badges of status, an experimental manipulation is required to decouple signals from one another and from other traits linked to fighting ability. Such experimental evidence is lacking for most studies of multiple status signals to date. We previously found that two plumage traits in golden-crowned sparrows, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*, were correlated with social dominance in encounters between unfamiliar individuals. To confirm that each plumage patch functions as an independent status signal, we experimentally augmented the sizes of the gold crown patch and the black crown patch during encounters between unfamiliar individuals with similar premanipulation crown sizes. In nearly all cases, the individual with the artificially augmented gold or black crown was dominant during the trial and manipulations of each color were equally successful in conferring dominance. The relative differences in crown sizes between manipulated and unmanipulated individuals in a dyad and mismatches in crown sizes of the manipulated bird led to escalation in gold trials, but these same factors were not significant for black trials. This study provides unequivocal evidence for multiple status signals: both black and gold crown patches influence social status per se and they do so independently of the other crown patch.

Keywords: carotenoid, experimental, golden-crowned sparrow, manipulation, melanin, multiple signals, social dominance, status signal, winter sociality, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*

Physical conflict over limited resources can be costly in terms of both time and health. These costs can favor the evolution of signals that can resolve conflicts without physical aggression, namely "status signals" or "badges of status" (Rohwer, 1975, 1977; Maynard Smith and Harper, 2003). Numerous studies identify traits that function as status signals, in both breeding and nonbreeding contexts, and for a wide diversity of taxonomic groups (Senar, 1999, 2006; Whiting et al., 2003; Tibbetts and Safran, 2009). Nearly all studies of status signals to date have focused on investigating a single trait or badge that indicates dominance in a given species (Senar, 2006; Tibbetts and Safran, 2009), in contrast to multiple signals. This may be due to the assumption that status signals should be directly linked to fighting ability and that a single badge should be sufficient to convey this information. In contrast, studies of traits selected through mate choice have focused on multiple signals for the past two decades (Møller and Pomiankowski, 1993; Marchetti, 1998; Andersson et al., 2002; Uetz and Roberts, 2002; Candolin, 2003; Doucet and Montgomerie, 2003; Chaine and Lyon, 2008a; Dunn et al., 2008). In this context, receivers are thought to benefit from attending to a number of different traits that reflect different aspects of individual quality ("multiple messages") in a mate, or if multiple cues aid in more accurate assessment of quality ("backup cues"; Marchetti, 1998; Rowe, 1999; Candolin, 2003). However, signaling in nonmating contexts should entail similar selection pressures as sexual signaling and thus could resemble sexual signals in many respects (West-Eberhard, 1983; Lyon and Montgomerie, 2012). Indeed, recent evidence from a few species suggests that multiple status signals also occur in contexts other than mate choice (Bókony et al., 2006; Chaine and Lyon, 2008b; Chaine et al., 2011) and that they could be more common than previously thought.

Status signals have been particularly well studied in birds, yet studies that investigate the function of multiple status signals are rare. In dark-eyed juncos, *Junco hyemalis* (Balph et al. 1979), two traits were found to correlate with social dominance, but it was unclear whether the two signals function dif-

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Under the 11th Amendment (1795) to the US Constitution, states (and their agencies, such as our university) are immune from being sued for damages in federal court.

We do not abuse this, but it serves as a safety net in case of unintentional violation.

The Story of the Tractor Tests

JOHN DEERE

MASSEY FERGUSON

Mercedes-Benz

1918 Fast-talking Eastern salesman sells no-count tractor to honest and unsuspecting Nebraska farmer.

1919 Nebraska Legislature passes Tractor Test Law requiring all tractors sold in state to be tested at university lab.

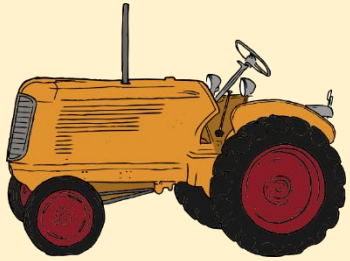
1998 University establishes Lester F. Larsen Tractor Test Museum.

2007 Museum webmaster invites me to visit.

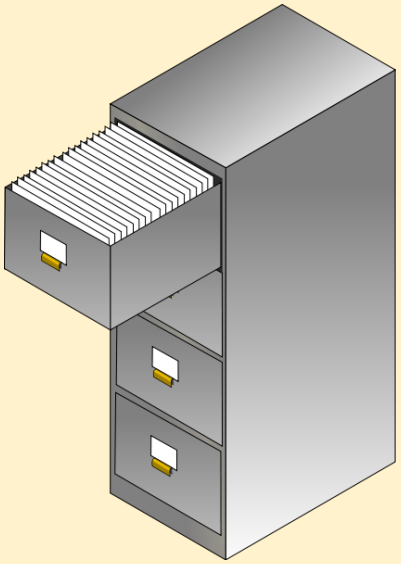
Lester F. Larsen Tractor Test & Power Museum

- Old barn & shed on ag campus

- Old farm equipment



- Room-full of paper files
  (88 years of test reports)



NEBRASKA TRACTOR TEST 760 - JOHN DEERE 4010 LPG

The University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station

E. F. Frolik, Dean and Acting Director, Lincoln, Nebraska

POWER TAKE-OFF PERFORMANCE

	Hp	Crank shaft speed rpm	Fuel Consumption Gal per hr	Fuel Consumption Lb per hp-hr	Hp-hr per gal	Temp Degrees F Cooling med	Temp Degrees F Air wet bulb	Temp Degrees F Air dry bulb	Barometer inches of mercury
MAXIMUM POWER AND FUEL CONSUMPTION									
Rated Engine Speed—Two Hours									
	80.60	2200	9.242	0.487	8.72	190	61	75	28.988
Standard Power Take-off Speed (1000 rpm)—One Hour									
	72.82	1900	8.089	0.472	9.00	190	61	75	29.010
VARYING POWER AND FUEL CONSUMPTION—TWO HOURS									
	71.00	2280	8.075	0.483	8.79	178	61	74	.....
	0.00	2463	3.049	....	....	155	62	77	.....
	36.05	2314	6.092	0.719	5.91	159	62	76	.....
	80.43	2200	9.296	0.491	8.65	188	62	77	.....
	18.82	2420	4.511	1.019	4.17	158	61	76	.....
	53.48	2289	6.946	0.552	7.70	160	62	76	.....
Av	**43.30**	**2328**	**6.329**	**0.621**	**6.84**	**166**	**61**	**76**	**29.007**

DRAWBAR PERFORMANCE

Hp	Draw-bar pull lbs	Speed miles per hr	Crank shaft speed rpm	Slip of drivers %	Fuel Consumption Gal per hr	Fuel Consumption Lb per hp hr	Hp-hr per gal	Temperature Degrees F Cooling medium	Temperature Degrees F Air wet bulb	Temperature Degrees F Air dry bulb	Barometer inches of mercury
VARYING DRAWBAR POWER AND FUEL CONSUMPTION WITH BALLAST											
Maximum Available Power—Two Hours—5th Gear											
71.77	4691	5.74	2204	5.55	9.115	0.540	7.87	182	66	78	28.660
75% of Pull at Maximum Power—Ten Hours—5th Gear											
57.11	3506	6.11	2300	3.62	7.520	0.560	7.59	156	61	68	28.879
50% of Pull at Maximum Power—Two Hours—5th Gear											
39.50	2379	6.23	2315	2.55	6.455	0.695	6.12	152	65	71	28.905
MAXIMUM POWER WITH BALLAST											
61.00	6741	3.39	2294	14.30	3rd Gear.....			156	53	58	28.865
70.39	6021	4.38	2200	10.09	4th Gear.....			160	53	58	28.865
72.13	4767	5.67	2205	6.65	5th Gear.....			162	55	62	28.865
71.68	3526	7.62	2199	4.11	6th Gear.....			166	61	68	28.825
72.24	2708	10.00	2210	3.16	7th Gear.....			162	64	70	28.825
MAXIMUM POWER WITHOUT BALLAST											
69.51	4989	5.23	2223	14.57	5th Gear.....			160	53	56	28.950

VARYING DRAWBAR PULL AND TRAVEL SPEED WITH BALLAST—5th Gear					
Pounds pull	4750	4850	4900	4900	4950	4900
Horsepower	72.1	66.0	58.8	52.3	44.9	37.9
Miles per hour	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.9

TIRES, BALLAST and WEIGHT		With Ballast	Without Ballast
Rear tires	—No, size, ply & psi	Two 15.5-38;6;18	Two 15.5-38;6;14
Ballast	—Liquid	553 lb each	None
	—Cast iron	700 lb each	None
Front tires	—No, size, ply & psi	Two 6.00-16;6;40	Two 6.00-16;6;40
Ballast	—Liquid	None	None
	—Cast iron	None	None
Height of drawbar		18 inches	18 inches
Static weight	—Rear	7320 lb	4815 lb
	—Front	2240 lb	2290 lb
Total weight with operator		9735 lb	7280 lb

Department of Agricultural Engineering
Dates of Test: September 12 to September 23, 1960
Manufacturer: JOHN DEERE WATERLOO TRACTOR WORKS, WATERLOO, IOWA
Manufacturer's Power Rating: 80 PTO Horsepower (observed)

FUEL, OIL and Time Fuel commercial propane **Specific gravity converted to 60°/60°** 0.5103 **Weight per gallon** 4.25 lb **Oil** SAE 20-20W **API service classification** ML, MM, MS, DG **To motor** 1.571 gal **Drained from motor** 1.098 gal **Transmission and final-drive lubricant** John Deere Special 303 oil **Total time engine was operated** 49 hours.

ENGINE Make John Deere LPG **Type** 6 cylinder vertical **Serial No** 22E 1405 **Crankshaft mounted** lengthwise **Rated rpm** 2200 **Bore and stroke** 4" x 4" **Compression ratio** 9.0 to 1 **Displacement** 302 cu in **Carburetor size** $1^{13}/_{16}$" **Ignition system** battery **Cranking system** 12 volt electric **Lubrication** pressure **Air cleaner** oil washed wire screen **Oil filter** full flow replaceable paper element **Oil cooler** radiator for transmission and hydraulic oil **Fuel filter** felt pack in fuel lock strainer **Muffler** was used **Cooling medium temperature control** two thermostats.

CHASSIS Type tricycle **Serial No** 21T 1530 **Tread width** rear 60" to 88" front 8¾" to 18¼" **Wheel base** 96½" **Center of gravity** (without operator or ballast with minimum tread, with fuel tank filled and tractor serviced for operation) Horizontal distance forward from center-line of rear wheels 31.2" Vertical distance above roadway 37" Horizontal distance from center of rear wheel tread 0" to the right/left **Hydraulic control system** direct engine drive **Transmission** selective gear fixed ratio partial range synchro-mesh **Advertised speeds mph** (at 1900 rpm) first 1½ second 2½ third 3¼ fourth 4¼ fifth 5¼ sixth 6¾ seventh 8¾ eighth 14¼ reverse first 3¼ second 5 third 8½ **Clutch** dry disc operated by foot pedal **Brakes** wet disc hydraulically power actuated operated by foot pedals **Steering** power assisted **Turning radius** (on concrete surface with brake) right 120" left 120" (on concrete surface without brake) right 146" left 146" **Turning space diameter** (on concrete surface with brake applied) right 283" left 283" (on concrete surface without brake) right 335" left 335" **Belt pulley** 967 rpm at 1900 engine rpm diam 12" face 8½" **Belt speed** 3035 fpm **Power take-off** 1003 rpm at 1900 engine rpm.

REPAIRS and ADJUSTMENTS No repairs or adjustments.

REMARKS All test results were determined from observed data obtained in accordance with the SAE and ASAE test code.

First and second gears were not run as it was necessary to limit the pull in third gear to avoid excessive wheel slippage. Eighth gear was not run as it exceeded 15 mph.

We, the undersigned, certify that this is a true and correct report of official Tractor Test 760:

L. F. LARSEN
Engineer-in-Charge

L. W. HURLBUT, Chairman
G. W. STEINBRUEGGE
J. J. SULEK
Board of Tractor Test Engineers

EXPLANATION OF TEST REPORT

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Each tractor is a production model equipped for common usage. Power consuming accessories can be disconnected only when it is convenient for the operator to do so in practice. Additional weight can be added as ballast if the manufacturer regularly supplies it for sale. The static tire loads and the inflation pressures must conform to recommendations in the Tire Standards published by the Society of Automotive Engineers.

PREPARATION FOR PERFORMANCE RUNS

The engine crankcase is drained and refilled with a measured amount of new oil conforming to specifications in the operators manual. The fuel used and the maintenance operations must also conform to the published information delivered with the tractor. The tractor is then limbered-up for 12 hours on drawbar work in accordance with the manufacturer's published recommendations. The manufacturer's representative is present to make appropriate decisions regarding mechanical adjustments.

The tractor is equipped with approximately the amount of added ballast that is used during maximum drawbar tests. The tire tread-bar height must be at least 65% of new tread height prior to the maximum power run.

BELT OR POWER TAKE-OFF PERFORMANCE

Maximum Power and Fuel Consumption. The manufacturer's representative makes carburetor, fuel pump, ignition and governor control settings which remain unchanged throughout all subsequent runs. The governor and the manually operated governor control lever is set to provide the high-idle speed specified by the manufacturer for maximum power. Maximum power is measured by connecting the belt pulley or the power take-off to a dynamometer. The dynamometer load is then gradually increased until the engine is operating at the rated speed specified by the manufacturer for maximum power. The corresponding fuel consumption is measured.

Varying Power and Fuel Consumption. Six different horsepower levels are used to show corresponding fuel consumption rates and how the governor causes the engine to react to the following changes in dynamometer load: 85% of the dynamometer torque at maximum power; minimum dynamometer torque, ½ the 85% torque; maximum power; ¼ and ¾ of the 85% torque. Since a tractor is generally subjected to varying loads the average of the results in this test serve well for predicting the fuel consumption of a tractor in general usage.

DRAWBAR PERFORMANCE

All engine adjustments are the same as those used in the belt or power take-off tests. If the manufacturer specifies a different rated crankshaft speed for drawbar operations, then the position of the manually operated governor control is changed to provide the high-idle speed specified by the manufacturer in the operating instructions.

Varying Power and Fuel Consumption With Ballast. The varying power runs are made to show the effect of speed-control devices (engine governor, automatic transmissions, etc.) on horsepower, speed and fuel consumption. These runs are made around the entire test course which has two 180 degree turns with a minimum radius of 50 feet. The drawbar pull is set at 3 different levels as follows: (1) as near to the pull at maximum power as possible and still have the tractor maintain the travel speed at maximum horsepower on the straight sections of the test course; (2) 75% of the pull at maximum power; and (3) 50% of the pull at maximum power. Prior to 1958, fuel consumption data (10 hour test) were shown only for the pull obtained at maximum power for tractors having torque converters and at 75% of the pull obtained at maximum power for gear-type tractors.

Maximum Power with Ballast. Maximum power is measured on straight level sections of the test course. Data are shown for not more than 12 different gears or travel speeds. Some gears or travel speeds may be omitted because of high slippage of the traction members or because the travel speed may exceed the safe-limit for the test course. The maximum safe speed for the Nebraska Test Course has been set at 15 miles per hour. The slippage limits have been set at 15% and 7% for pneumatic tires and steel tracks or lugs, respectively. Higher slippage gives widely varying results.

Maximum Power Without Ballast. All added ballast is removed from the tractor. The maximum drawbar power of the tractor is determined by the same procedure used for getting maximum power with ballast. The gear (or travel speed) is the same as that used in the 10-hour test.

Varying Power and Travel Speed with Ballast. Travel speeds corresponding to drawbar pulls beyond the maximum power range are obtained to show the "lugging ability" of the tractor. The run starts with the pull at maximum power; then additional drawbar pull is applied to cause decreasing speeds. The run is ended by one of three conditions; (1) maximum pull is obtained, (2) the maximum slippage limit is reached, or (3) some other operating limit is reached.

For additional information about the **Nebraska Tractor Tests** write to the **Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

John Deere 4010 LPG

1960

They also had:

- Scanner

- Volunteers

- Cat

2,200 test reports went online in 2007-2008
2.8 million downloads to date
Avg = 35,000 – 40,000 per month, > 1,000/day

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/tractormuseumlit/

What resources do you have access to …

… that might have unexpected global appeal?

I had no idea the tractor tests would be at all popular, but I said “Yes” to everything and let the Internet audience decide.

Full-Text Downloads past 90 days -- DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Series	Avg. per day
Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)	1,215
Nebraska Tractor Tests	1,067
Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension	527
Great Plains Quarterly	476
Electronic Texts in American Studies	436
Faculty Publications, Department of Psychology	427
Robert Katz Publications (Physics)	411
USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff Publications	361
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Insecta Mundi	131
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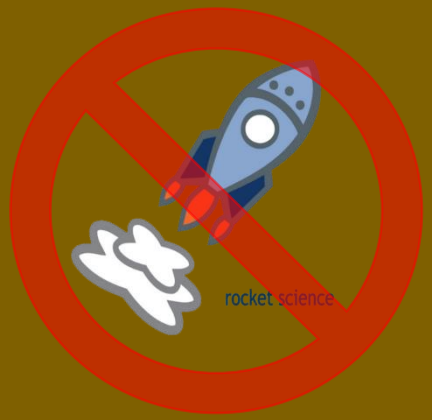
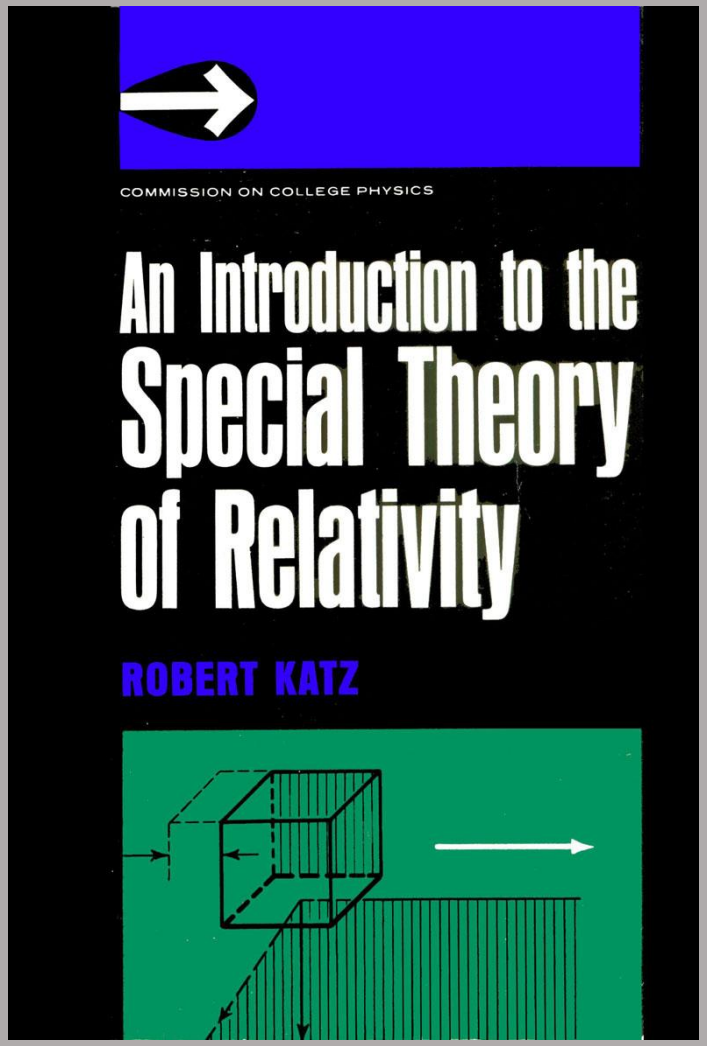
Faculty Papers and Publications in Animal Science	121
Papers in Natural Resources	119
Sociology Department, Faculty Publications	115

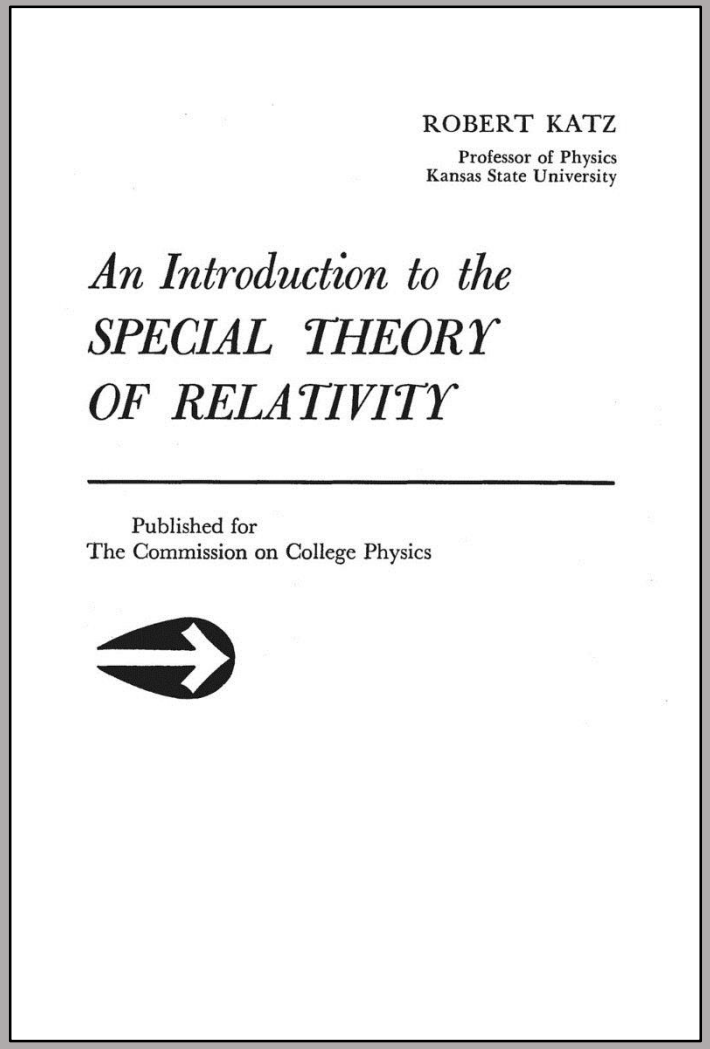
Total daily avg. 16,567

It is the plain, humble, simple, and homely content that gets the widest distribution.



Except when it isn't





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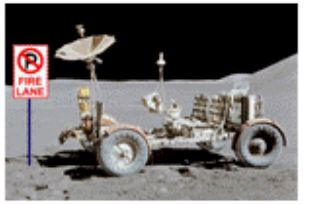

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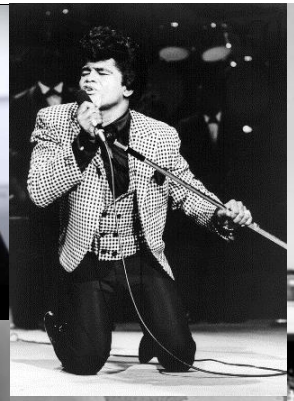
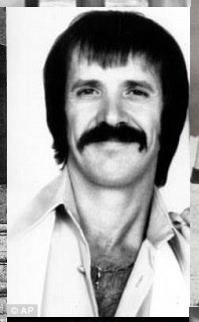




Taking on some issues

Recruitment strategies

1. Build it & they will come.
2. Make it cool & they will come.
3. Make a rule & they will follow it.
4. Do it for them & they will approve.

Open Access

Free to access, download, save, print, link, & make "fair use"

YES

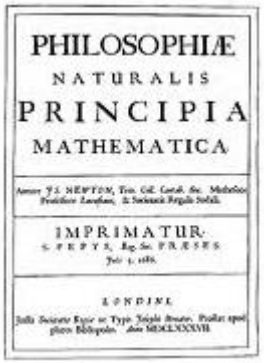
Free to re-post, re-distribute, use commercially, & make derivative works

NOT SO MUCH

Paying for open access

Questions:

1) Does scholarly communication have to be a commercial transaction?


PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA

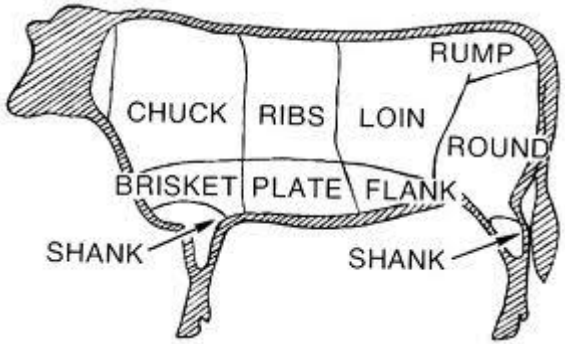
IMPRIMATUR
S. PEPYS, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES

LONDINI

=

2) Is “open access” just a way to provide an alternate income stream for commercial publishers?

My beef with **Gold** and **Hybrid** OA:



- We are giving our money to the same folks who have been holding our content for ransom for the past 50 years.

- What if we put these resources into developing our own cooperative means of production and distribution?

Creative Commons

Great for OER textbooks, teaching resources, etc.

Great, if the author wants to.

Not good as a requirement imposed on the author.

CC vs. CCC

Creative Commons

- not-for-profit corporation
- defines re-use licenses used by publishers
- no fees
- supported by grants & donations
- used for open access

creative commons

Copyright Clearance Center

- not-for-profit corporation
- sets and collects usage fees for publishers
- retains a 15% commission
- funding Georgia State infringement case
- used for paywalled content

Copyright Clearance Center

Institutional open access policies or deposit mandates

If you want to spend time and energy getting one in place, that's your choice.

We decided against it and have not regretted that.

In practice, they have all the force of a New Year's resolution.

Except your university can end up owning "a piece of the action"

"… a nonexclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright … in any medium … and to authorize others to do the same."

Our role as **Repositorians** …

- To give scholars and researchers <u>control over the intellectual property they create</u>.

- Not to regulate or stipulate or legislate what they do with it.

Instead of rules and requirements,
a trust relationship.

Instead of monitors and enforcers, let librarians be partners and co-conspirators.

Summary:

A repository …

… is not a technology program
or a collection development operation.

It is a services program and
a publishing operation.

How librarians see publishers:

Wise, inscrutable wizards wielding great powers and enchantments.

How publishers see themselves:

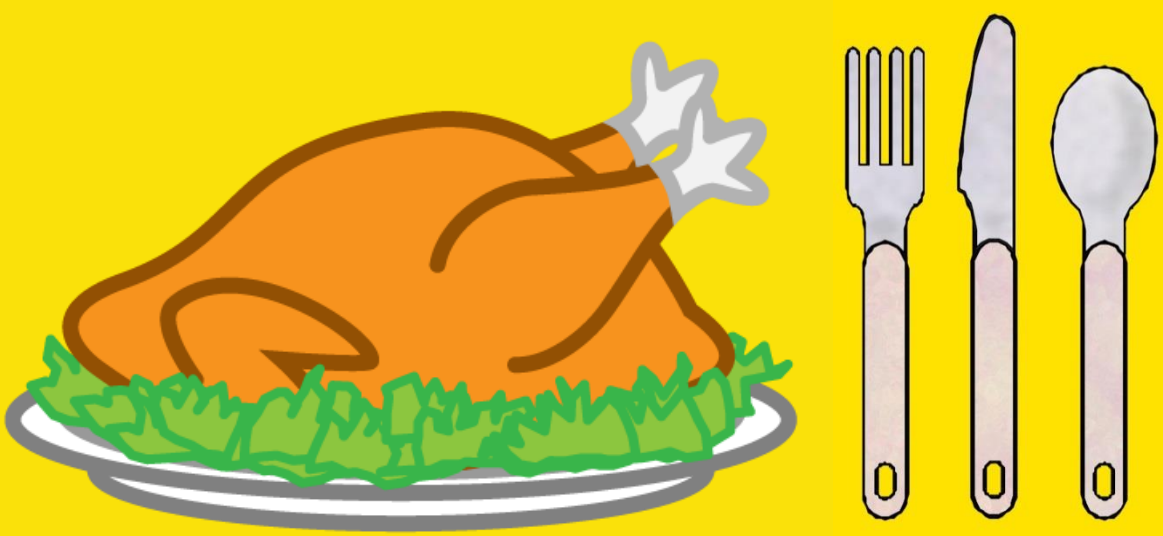
Noble gallant defenders of intellectual property (theirs) against scurvy pirates (us).

How publishers see universities:

Money Tree,
Winston Smith,
1983

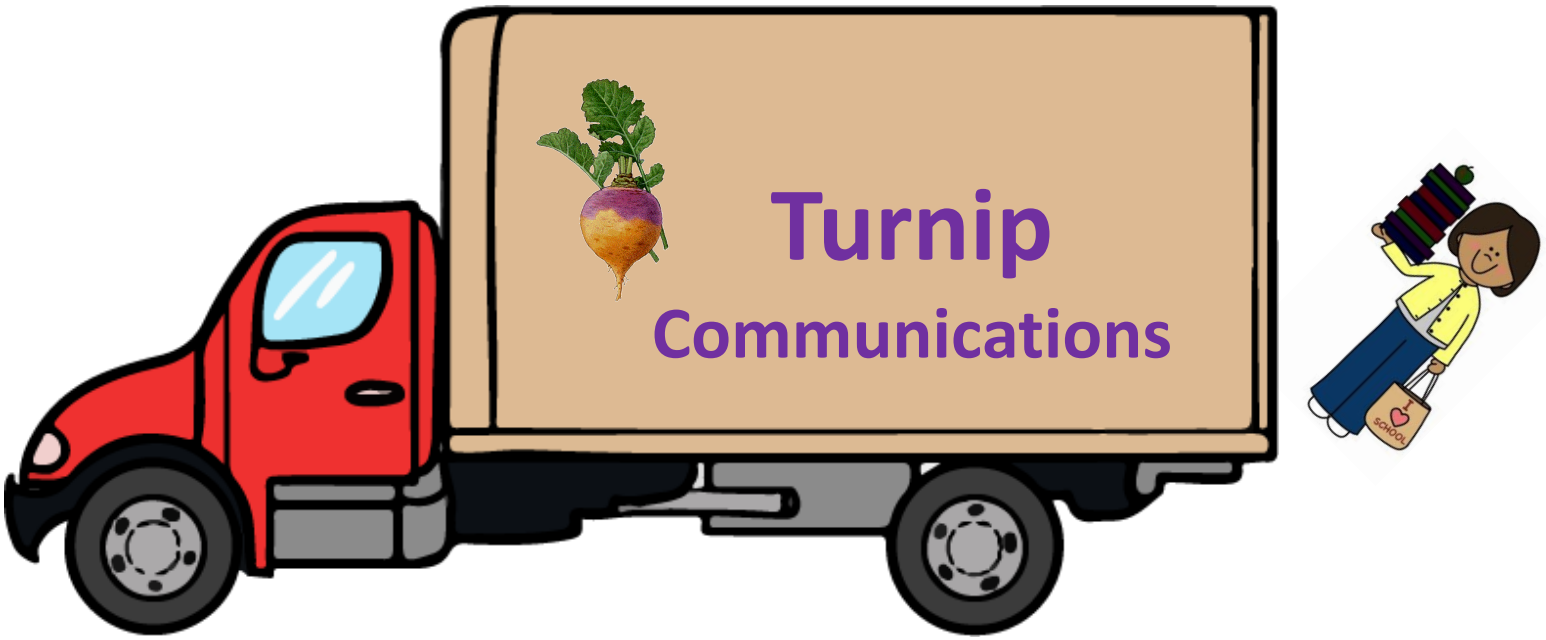
Perpetually renewable sources of large funding.

How publishers see libraries:



What’s for dinner.

Publishers' view of library publishing:



But we use our IR as a platform for original publishing.

Zea Books is the monograph publishing imprint of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries.

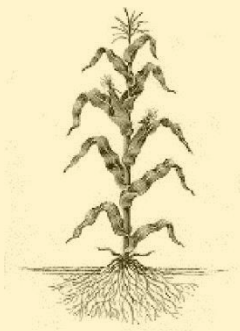
☞ Print (on-demand) from Lulu

and via Lulu from amazon.com et al.

☞ E-books online in institutional repository:

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/zeabook/



"Zea" is for *Zea mays,* commonly known as "corn."

Production Tools

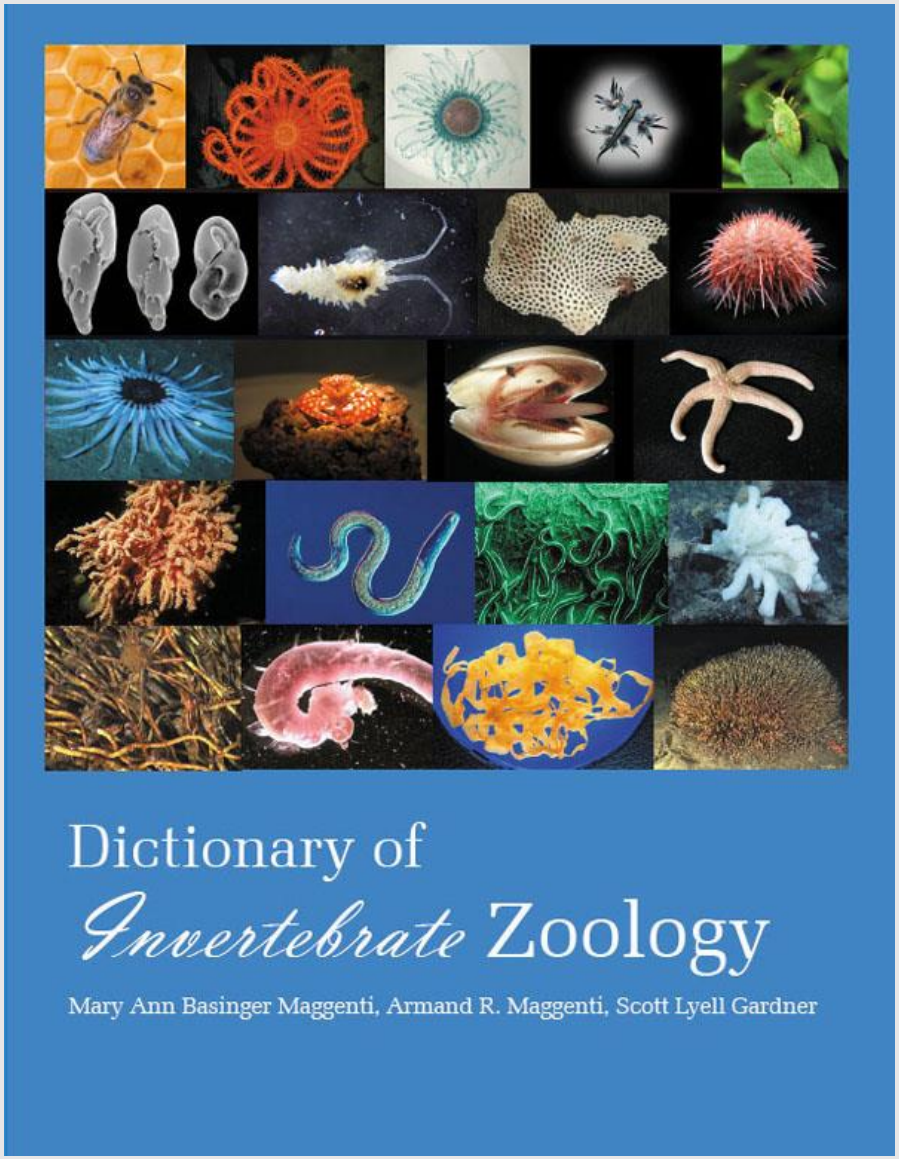
MS Word/Office	*editing, fonts*
Adobe Acrobat	*manipulate PDF's*
Adobe Photoshop	*manipulate graphics*
Adobe InDesign	*layout text & graphics*

33 titles to date

- 9 in 2013; 4 in 2014; 3 in 2015 (so far)
- plus 14 in Am.Studies E-texts series

2013 income = $ 3,545

Lulu $ 2,344; Amazon (Kindle) $ 1,201



85,165 downloads
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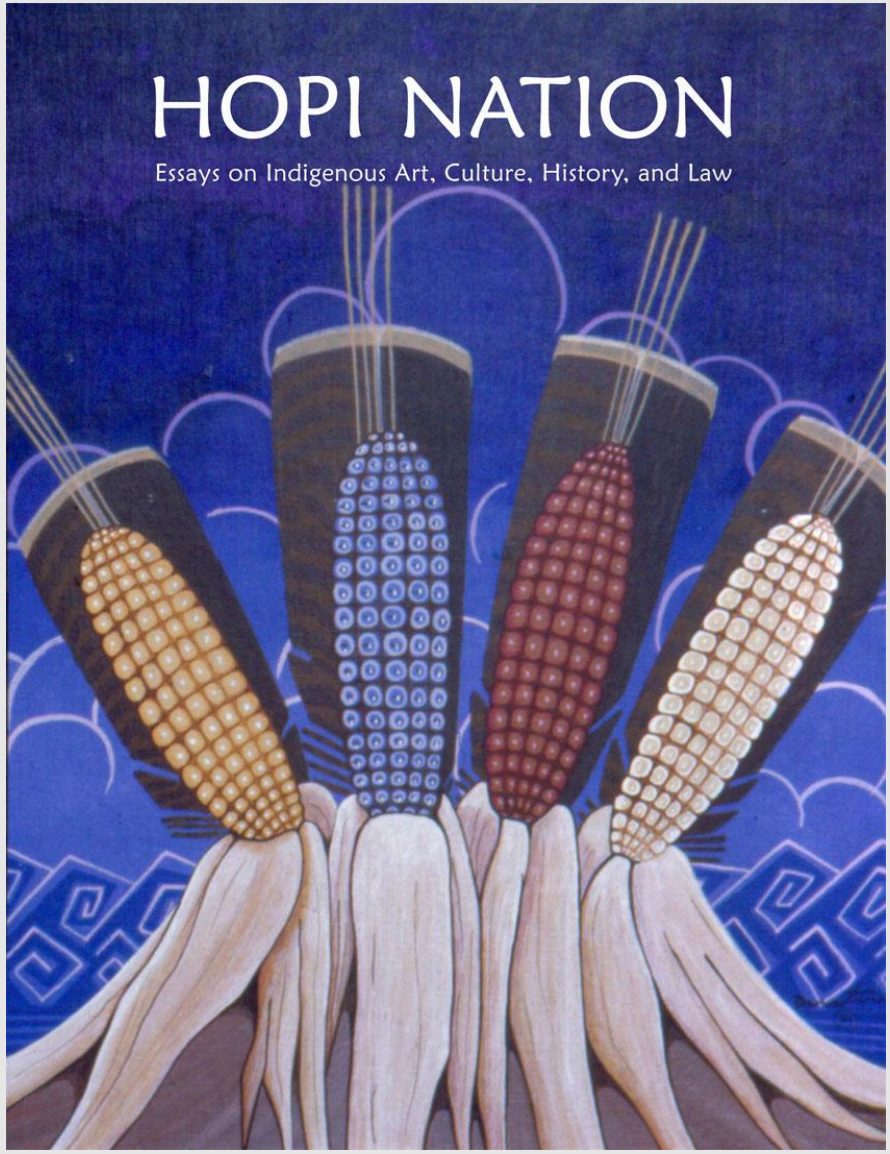

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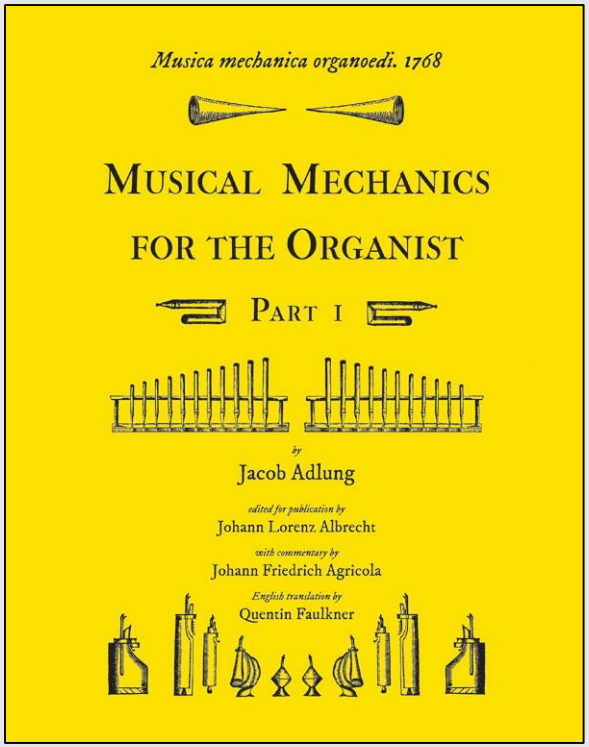

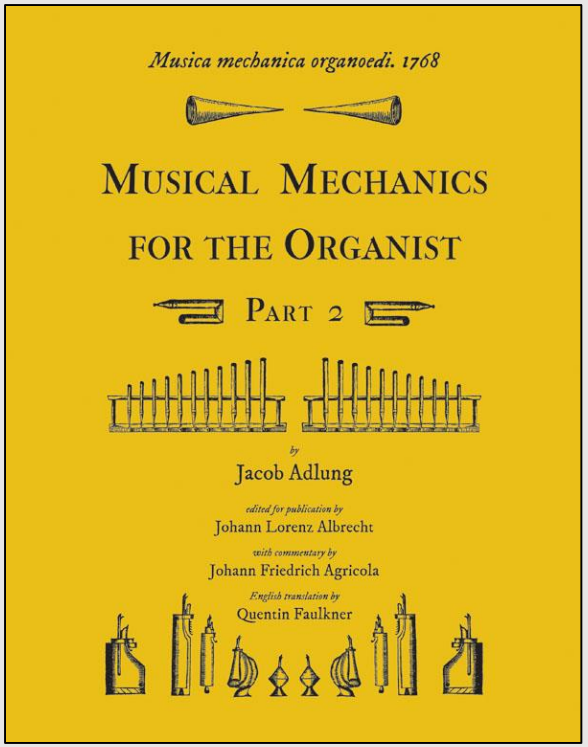

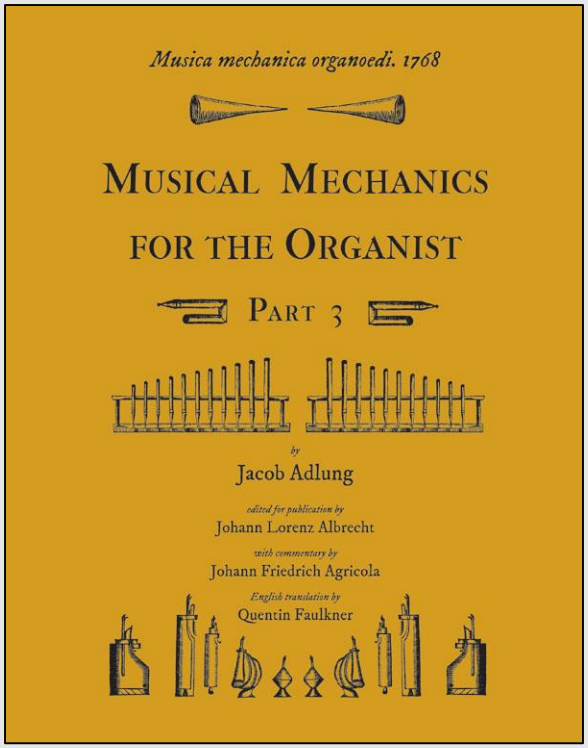

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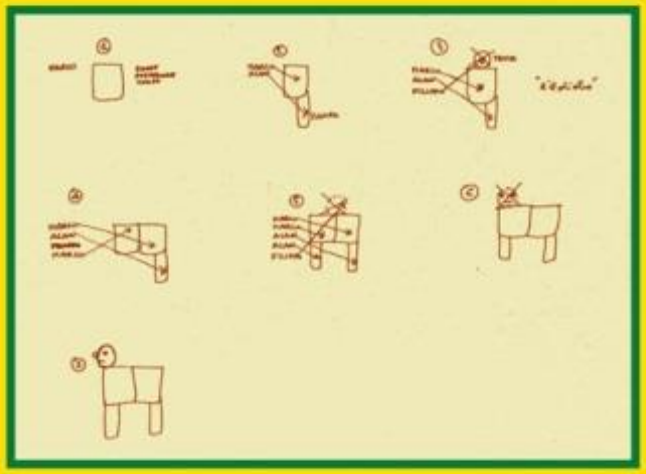
From an emeritus music professor who had spent 20+ years on the translation—with no real hopes of getting it published.



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Reflective Practice in Reggio Emilia 1990

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Michael Praetorius

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De Organographia

Parts III – V, with Index

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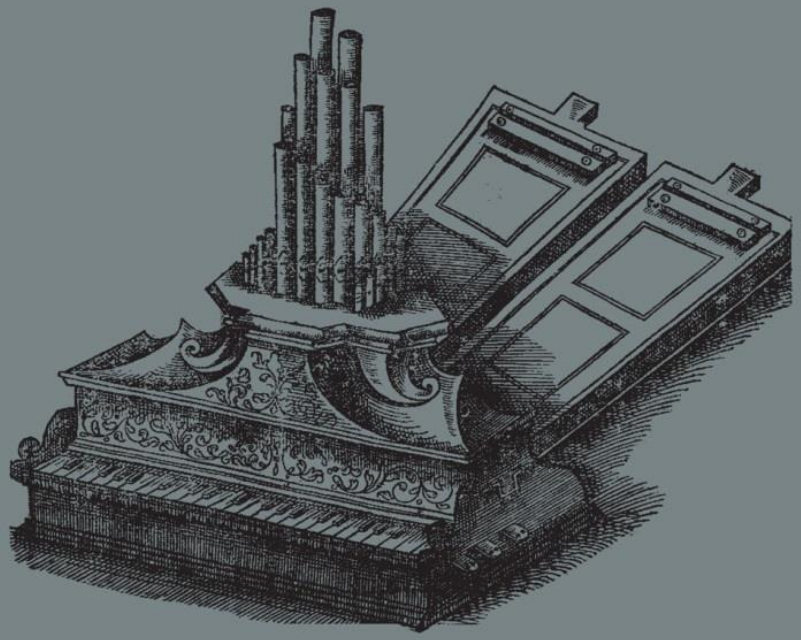

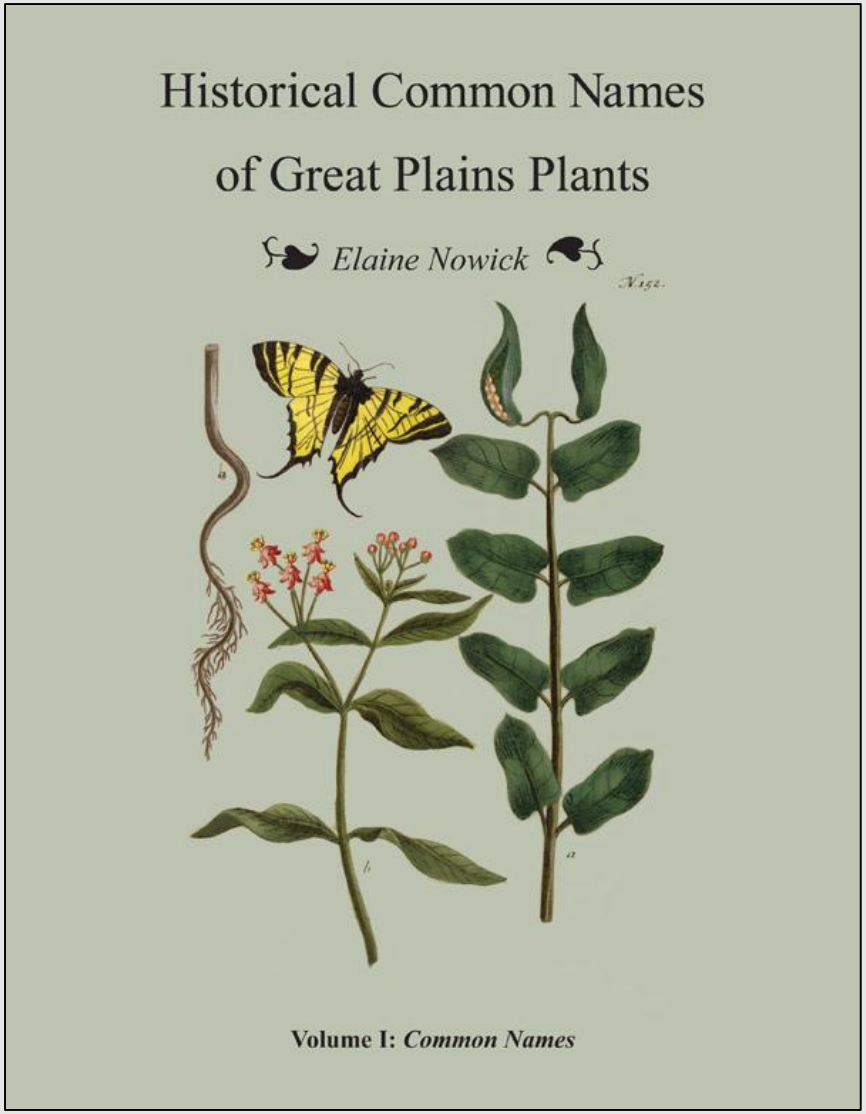

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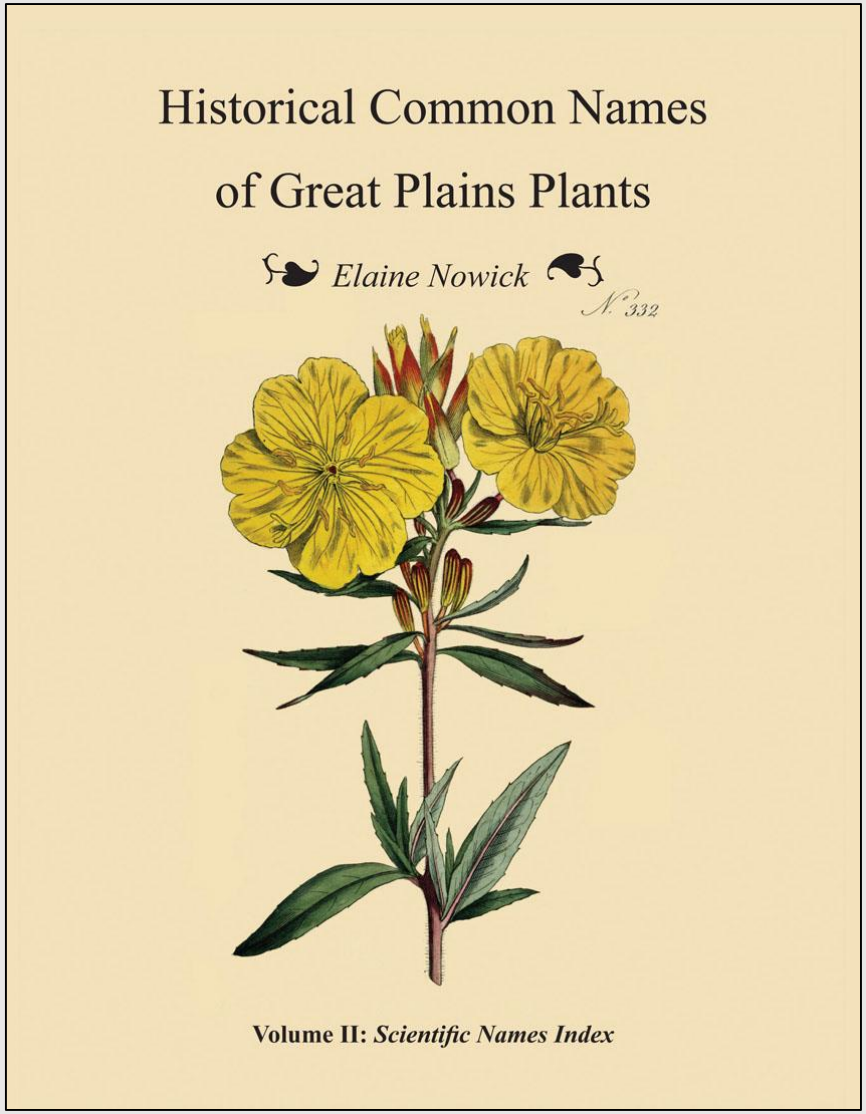

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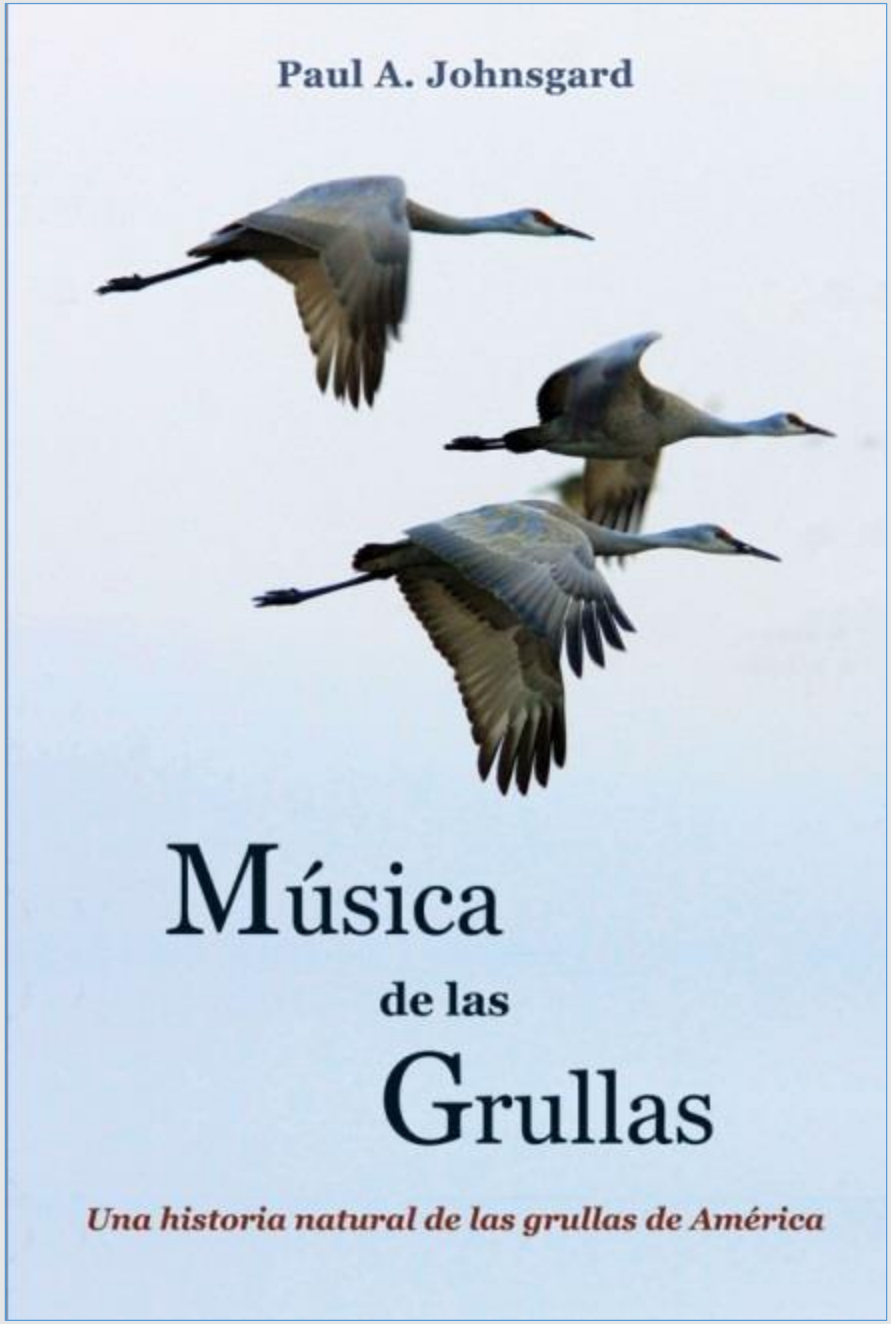
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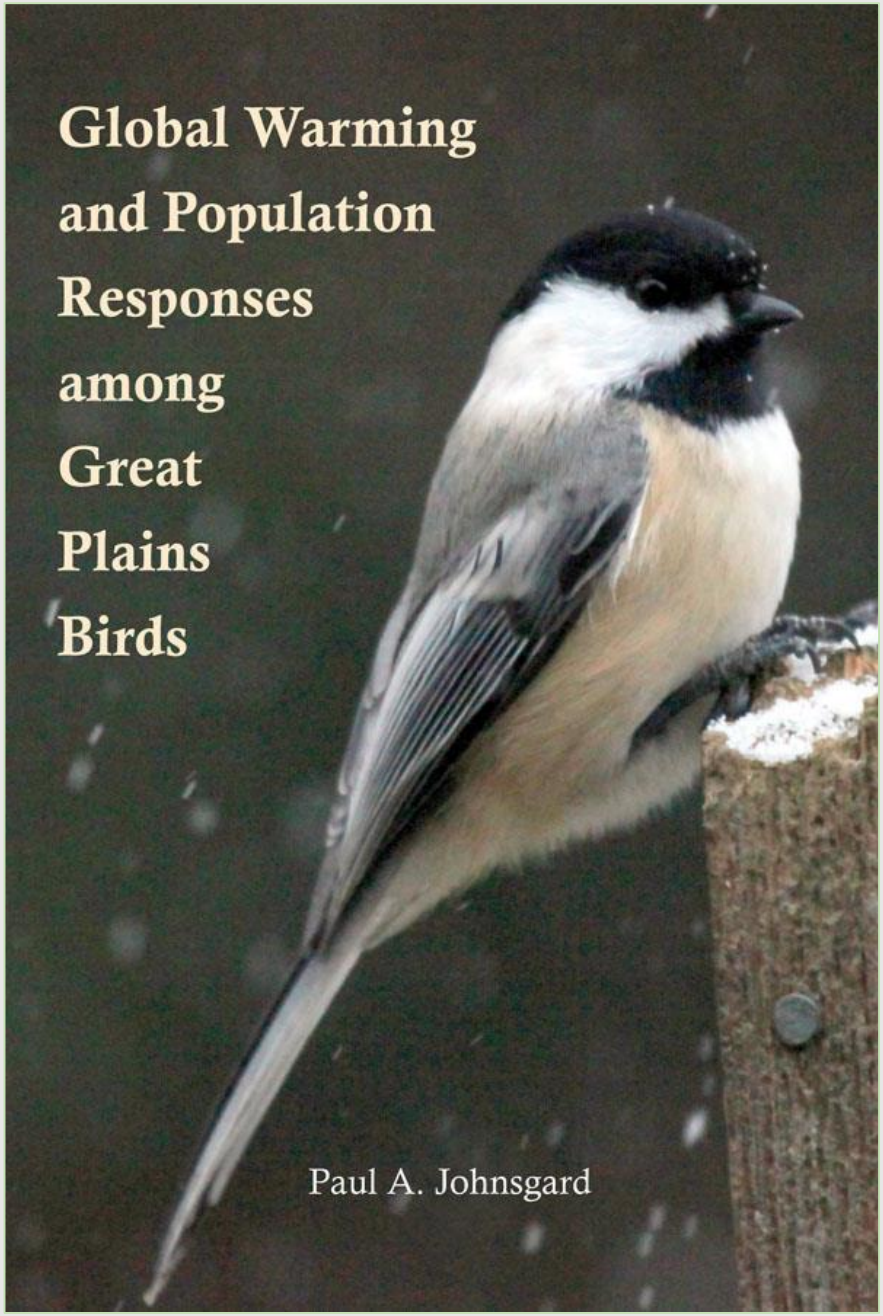
Una historia natural de las grullas de América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Marcelline Hutton

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in the 1920s & 1930s

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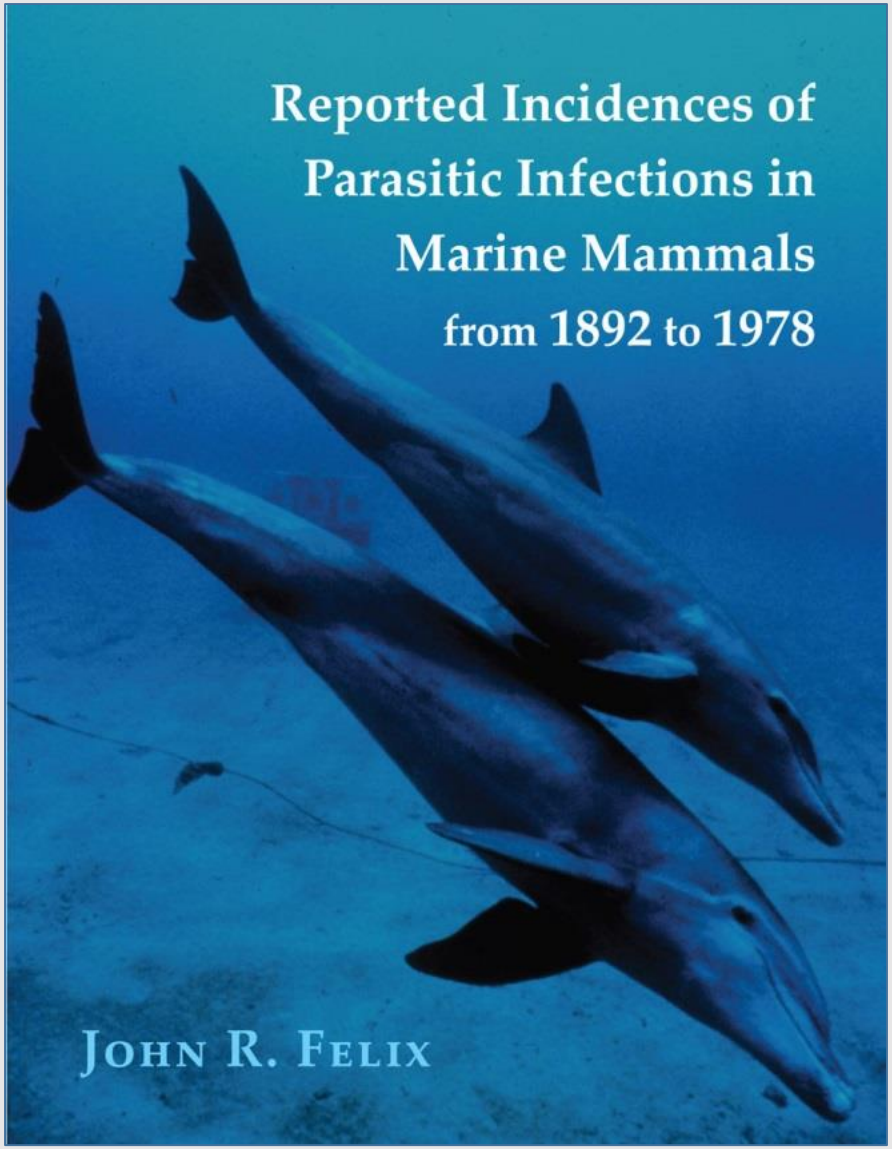
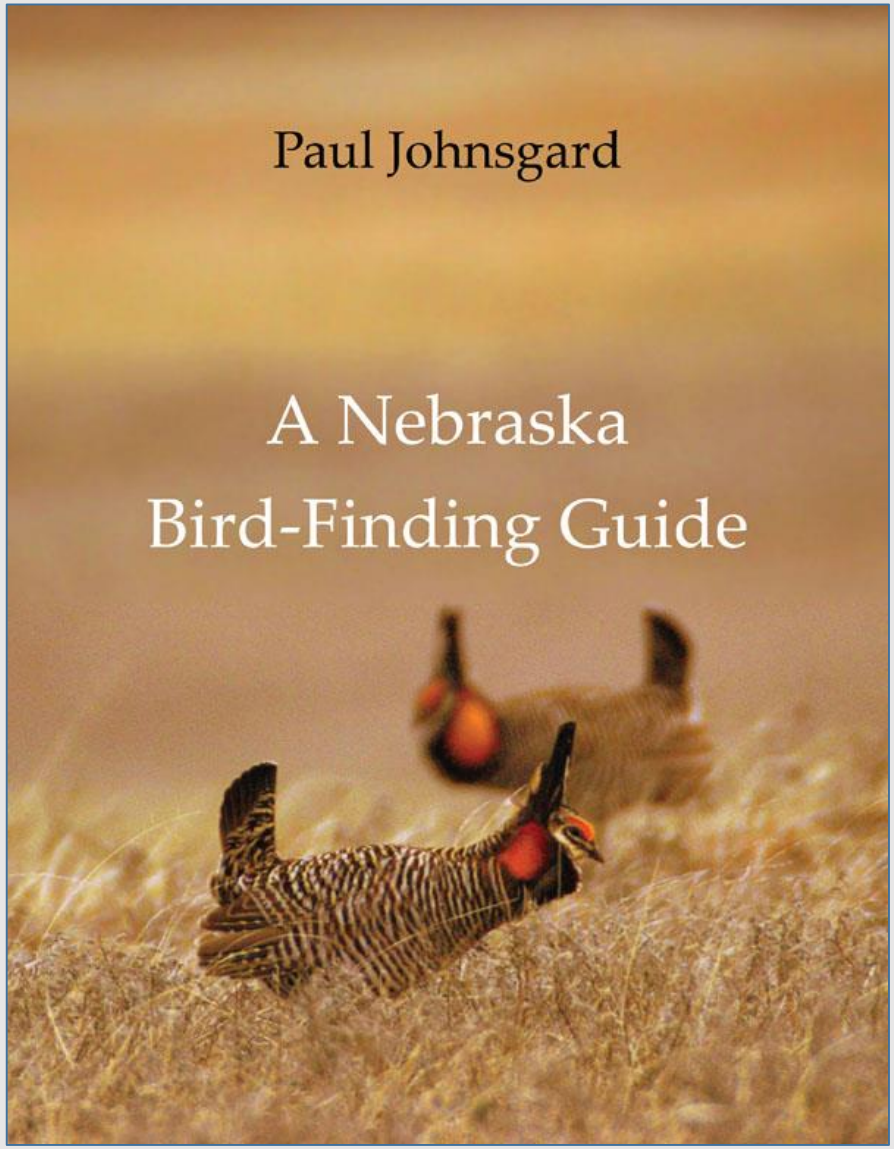
WE SURVIVED

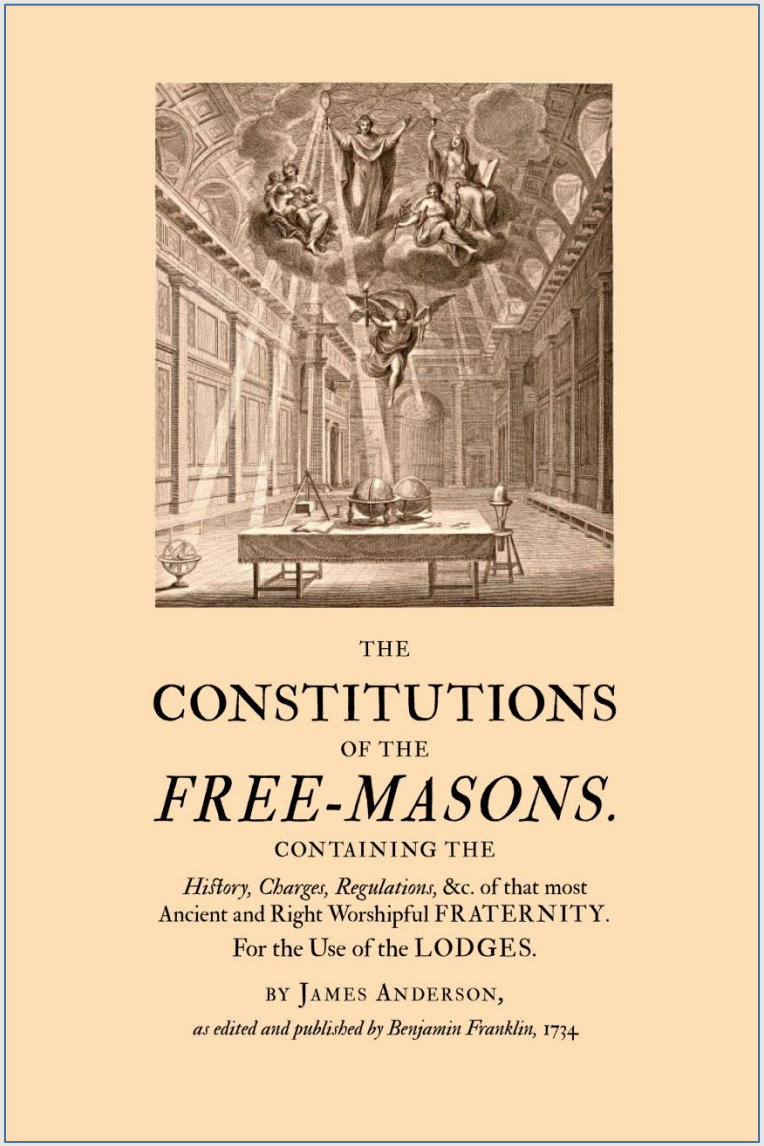
... AT LAST I SPEAK





Q: Where was *schistosomiasis* first reported in sea lions?

Q: Where can I see a prairie chicken lek near Broken Bow?



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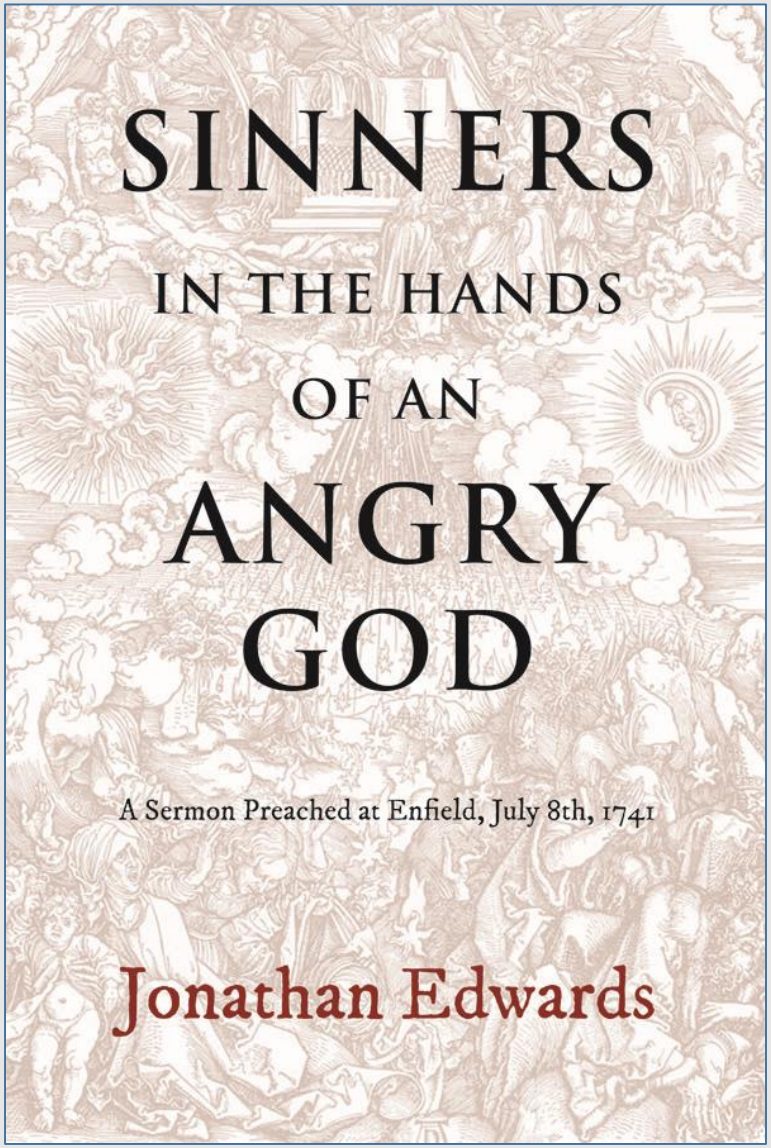

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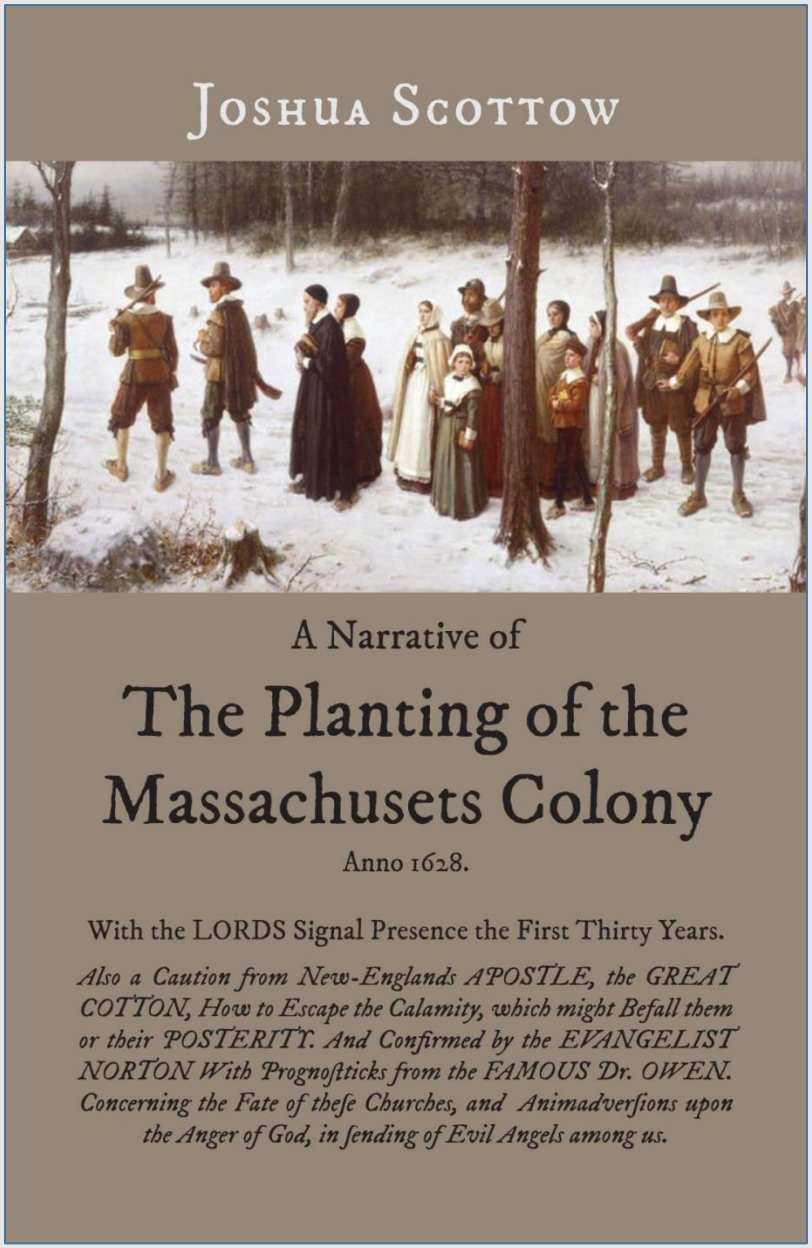
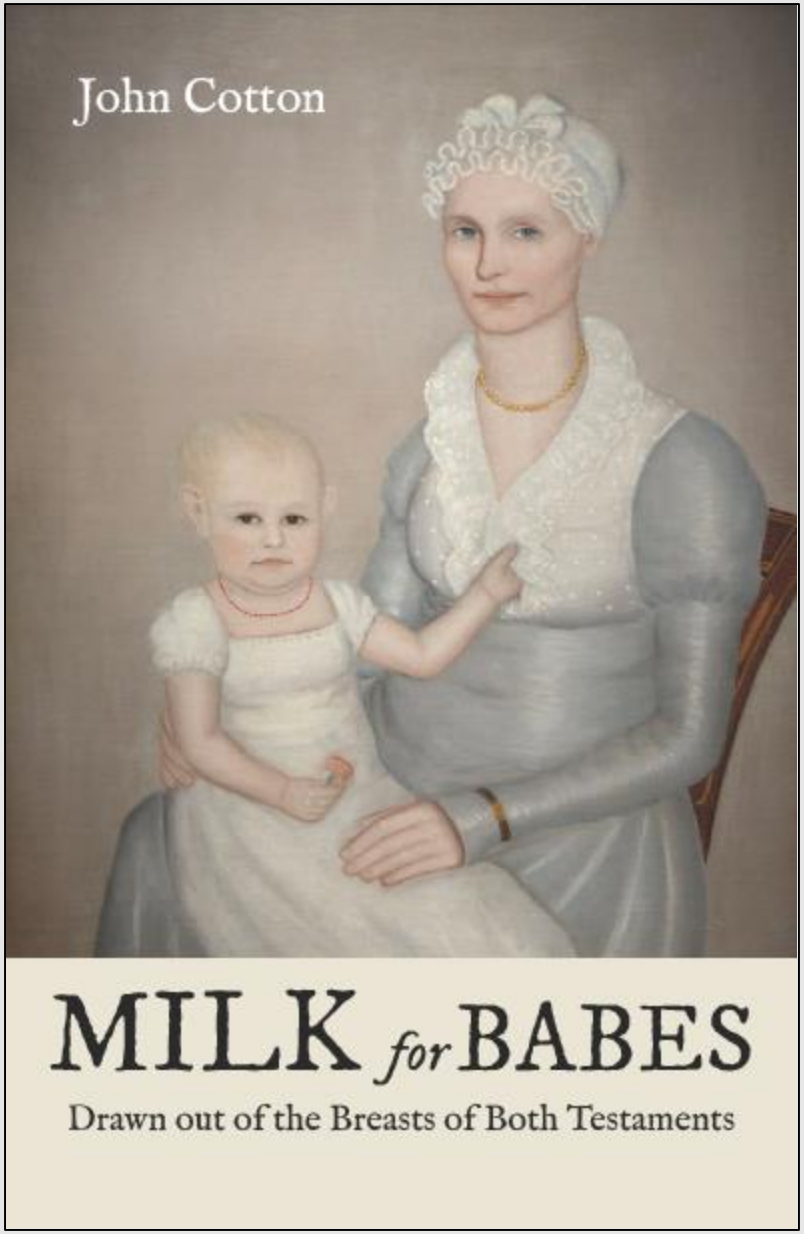


1694

The Negro Christianized
COTTON MATHER

1706


John Cotton
MILK for BABES
Drawn out of the Breasts of Both Testaments

1646

Why get involved in publishing "original" content?

1) Current state of publishing
2) Opportunity for disruptive innovation
3) Service relationships with the faculty
4) Expanding roles for librarians

The publishing business model: select → invest → recoup

Select products you think will be popular (and bet on how popular they will be).

Invest $15,000 or more to put copies in a warehouse

Attempt to **recoup** by selling off inventory to recover capital investment.

Current publishing is characterized by

- high rates of rejection (> 70%)

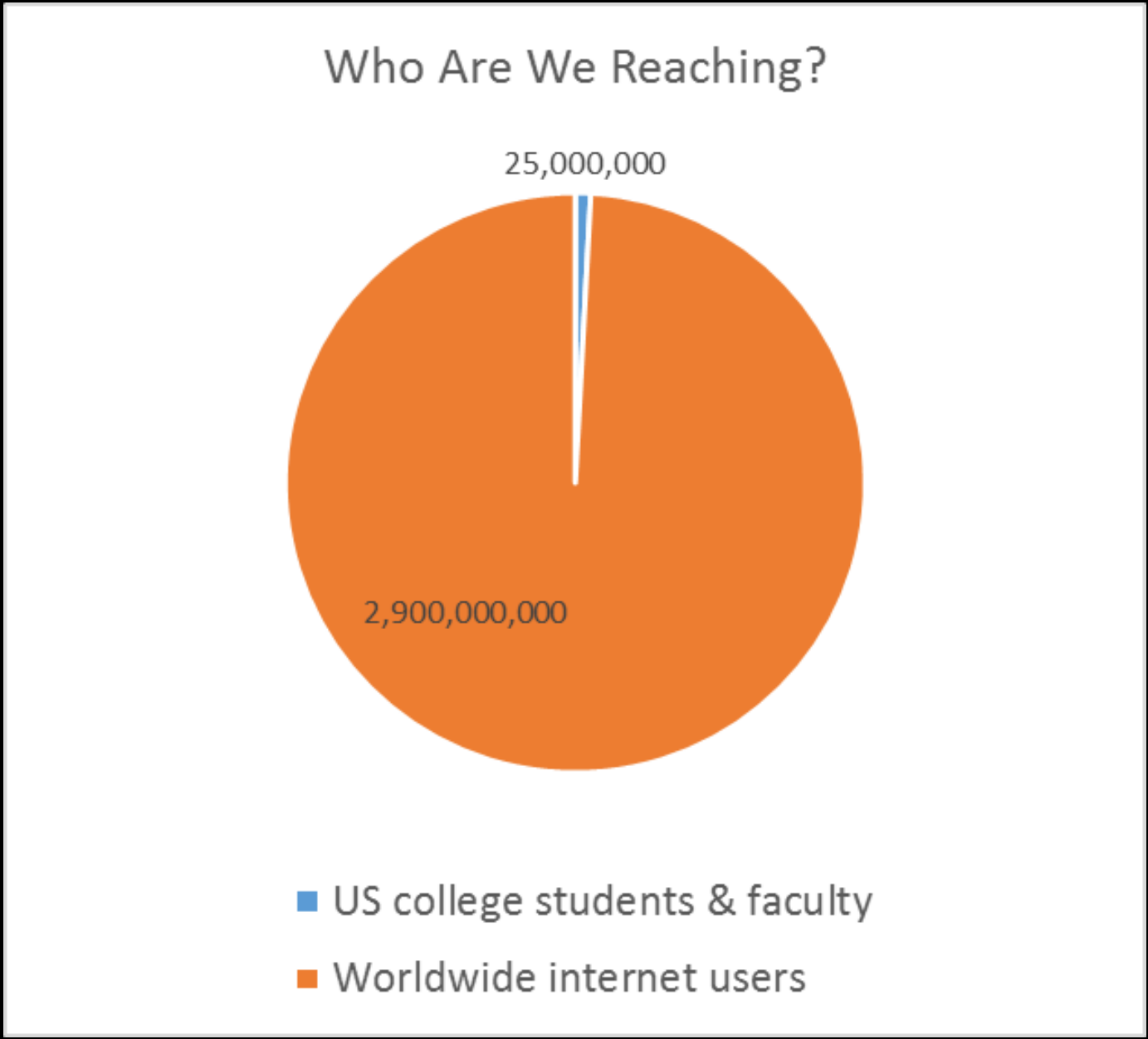
- high prices (avg book $100; avg e-book $142)

- long schedules (9 – 36 months)

- copyright hoarding

- limited distribution

Potential Readers



If our collection policies
align with products
we already have
the technology to produce …

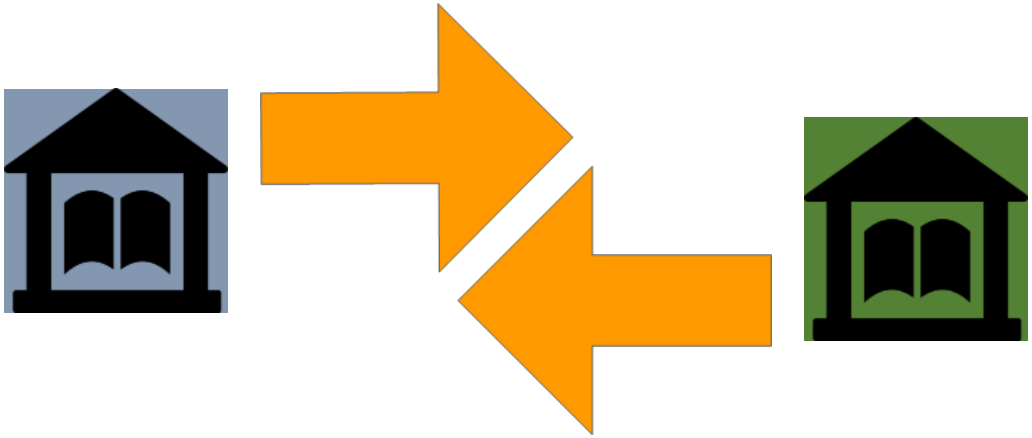
… we could stop relying on 3rd-party
profit-taking suppliers.

My “Objective”

For the colleges and universities to **regain**, **liberate**, or **occupy** scholarly communication.

Libraries <u>are</u> the market

If libraries support their own publishing—by collecting and distributing—they will not simply put pressure on the commercial publishers, they will ultimately replace them.



Repositories & Scholarly Communications

Can we leverage a publishing platform into a “disruptive innovation” in the commercial marketplace?

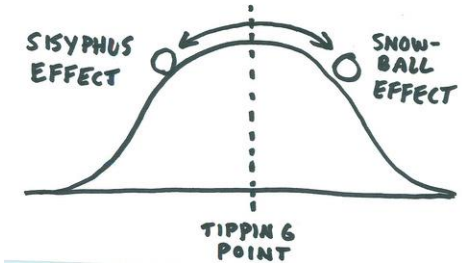
Law repositories have an opportunity
—and even a responsibility—
to blaze a trail to a new era.

Personal computers have been in common use for 30 years.

Internet has been widely used for more than 15 years.

But our market and value network is still based on the technology of the printing press.

But now could be the time

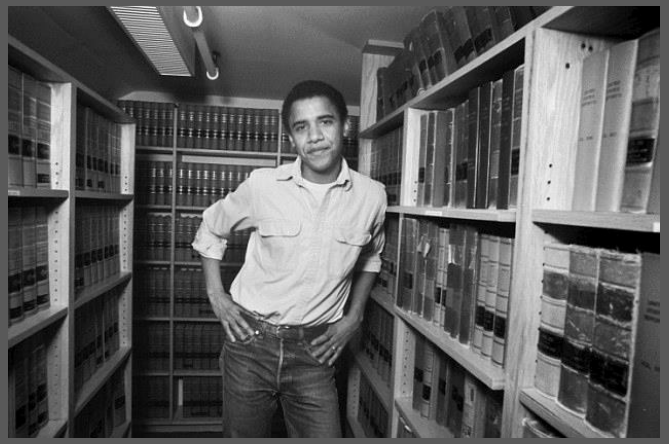


We have an opportunity to tip an unstable market and value network towards …

a scholarly communications system that favors the universities – instead of exploiting the faculty and bleeding the libraries.

The Law Review Model

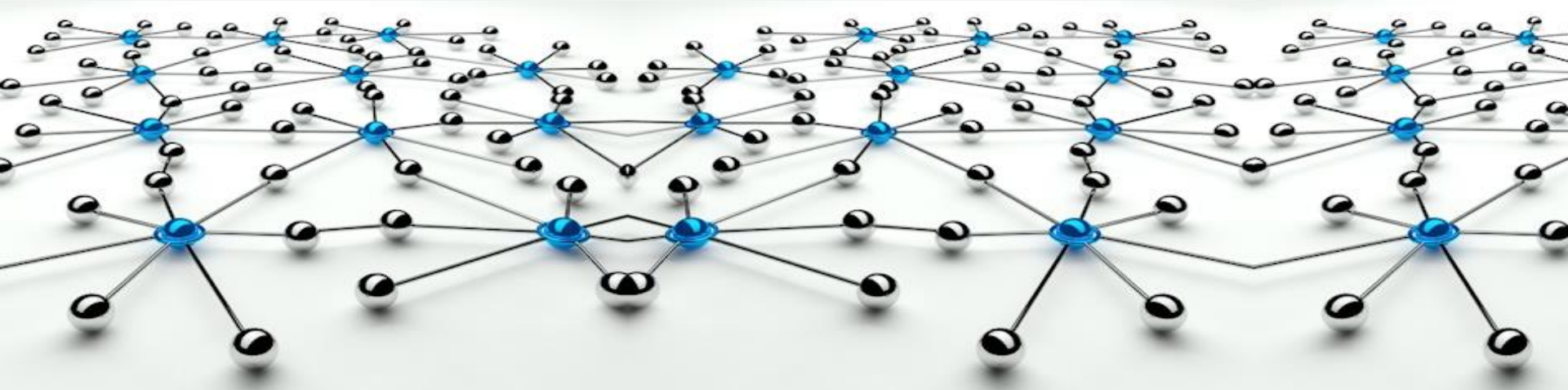
- Published from within the academy.
- Students acquire professional skills and contacts.
- Re-use permissions that are easy and generous.
- Reasonable and stable pricing.



Law review editor, 1988

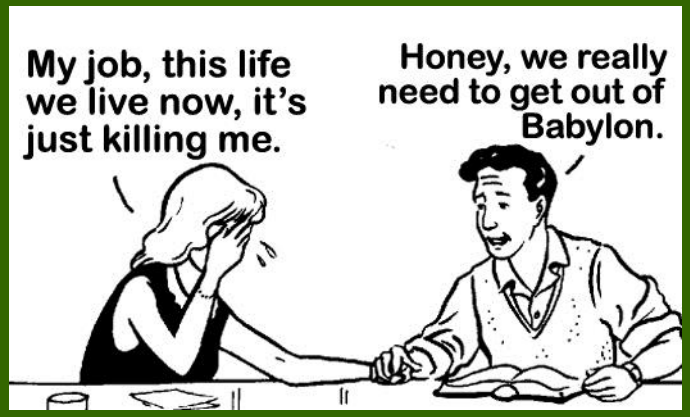
Important now:

- demonstrate the will to publish
- establish libraries as legitimate players
- support other libraries who publish
- build an aggregator/distributor network outside the existing commercial market



A new day is coming for libraries.

They will become the active enablers, co-producers, and distributors of scholarly content, and the founders of a radically new system of sharing and communication.



"The more people smoke herb,
the more Babylon fall."
—Bob Marley

The Whore of Babylon "with whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication." (Rev. 17)

"**Babylon**" represents the powerful things of this world that hold us in bondage and deny us our spiritual growth and intellectual inheritance.

Don’t get me wrong …

- Elsevier is <u>not</u> the Scarlet Whore of Babylon
- Smoking weed <u>will not</u> solve the crisis in scholarly communications

But Moses saw hope and deliverance in a burning bush.

… and the Israelites were brave enough to pack up and leave an oppressive state on an unknown and uncertain path.

And they lived happily ever after.

(Right?)

Don’t tell me … I haven’t finished the book yet, so don’t spoil it.

They suffered through many dangers, privations, misdirections, and betrayals.

They were lost for 40 years (but as Daniel Boone said, “If you don’t care where you are, you ain’t lost.”)

The Israelites gathering Manna,
Hendrick de Clerck, 1620s

They came out of Babylon/Egypt because it was the right thing to do.

We need to bring scholarship out of the commercial marketplace because that is the right thing to do—for ourselves, for our students, for our faculty, for our institutions, for the sake of the progress of knowledge.

And if it takes 40 years …

… it will have been worth it.

Because scholarship will be

Free, widespread, easy to produce, easy to share

And then we can rest.

… or celebrate

The Wedding Dance, Pieter Bruegel the Elder, 1566

THE END

Thank you
for your patience and indulgence.

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