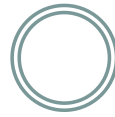


AUTHORS RIGHTS



14th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

Paper Session 1A - Publishing and Plagiarism, Pavilion

Wednesday 14 September 2011

[Hilton Gibson](#)



BUILD THE CASE



Today's postgraduate will probably become tomorrow's researcher.

Research that is published first makes the greatest impact for the researcher and the institution.

Therefore we want to encourage today's postgraduate to publish as tomorrow's researcher.

So, how do we encourage today's postgraduate to become tomorrow's researcher and publish soon and often.

We provide a easy to use framework and legal means to do so.

WHAT ARE AUTHORS RIGHTS?



The right to make your article openly accessible.

The right to impose an embargo on your article.

The right to restrict any public access to your article.

The right to make your article available in an open document format.

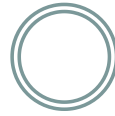
FRAMEWORK- MEMEX



The memex (a portmanteau of "memory" and "index",[1] like Rolodex an earlier index portmanteau common at the time) is the name given by Vannevar Bush to the hypothetical proto-hypertext system he described in his **1945** The Atlantic Monthly article As We May Think. Bush envisioned the memex as a device in which an individual would compress and store all of their books, records, and communications, **"mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility"**. The memex would provide an "enlarged intimate supplement to one's memory".[2] The concept of the memex influenced the development of early hypertext systems, eventually leading to the creation of the World Wide Web.

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

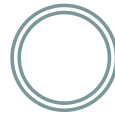
Legal - Everyone has the right to education



The right to education is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 13 and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_education

Everyone has the right to education



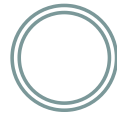
The rights to education are separated into three levels:

Primary (Elemental or Fundamental) Education. This shall be compulsory and free for any child regardless of their nationality, gender, place of birth, or any other discrimination. Upon ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights States must provide free primary education within two years.

Secondary (or Elementary, Technical and Professional in the UDHR) Education must be generally available and accessible.

Higher Education (at the University Level) should be provided according to capacity. That is, anyone who meets the necessary education standards should be able to go to university.

"The architecture of access to scientific knowledge: just how badly we have messed this up"



In this talk, Professor Lessig will review the evolution of access to scientific scholarship, and evaluate the success of this system of access against a background norm of universal access. While copyright battles involving artists has gotten most of the public's attention, the real battle should be over access to knowledge, not culture. **That battle we are losing.**

Lessig directs the Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics at Harvard University. Lessig founded Stanford Law School's Center for Internet and Society and was Professor of Law at the University of Chicago.

SHOW EDITED LESSIG VIDEO



Full version available at the following web address without any restriction.

<http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=133733>

LEGAL - OPEN ACCESS



GOLD is provided by authors publishing in an open access journal that provides immediate OA to all of its articles on the publisher's website.[5] (Hybrid open access journals provide Gold OA only for those individual articles for which their authors (or their author's institution or funder) pay an OA publishing fee.)

GREEN is provided by authors publishing in any journal and then self-archiving their postprints in their institutional repository or on some other OA website.[5] Green OA journal publishers[6] endorse immediate OA self-archiving by their authors.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

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

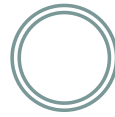
SHOW SHUTTLEWORTH VIDEO



Full version available at the following web address without any restriction.

<http://scholar.sun.ac.za/handle/10019.1/4815>

OPEN SOURCE - OPEN ACCESS



So it seems the open source community fully supports open access if a viable business model can be found.

The business model could be formed around the issue of "authors rights"