ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITÀ

Conference

**Institutional archives for research:
experiences and projects in Open Access**

Istituto Superiore di Sanità
Rome, 30 November - 1 December 2006

ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited by
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Servizio Informatico, Documentazione, Biblioteca ed Attività Editoriali

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The Congress aims at achieving the following objectives: a) make authors of biomedical publications aware of the benefits of depositing research material in digital open archives and publishing in Open Access peer-reviewed journals; b) outline the impact of the OA publishing model on the assessment of research output; c) enhance the adoption of policies encouraging the Open Access paradigm; d) promote cooperation between research institutions in Italy and abroad to share resources and experiences on institutional repositories.

Key words: Open Access publishing model, Scientific publications, Institutional repositories, Editorial policies

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Il Convegno si propone di realizzare i seguenti obiettivi: a) sensibilizzare gli autori di pubblicazioni biomediche sui vantaggi offerti dagli archivi aperti digitali e dalle riviste Open Access peer-reviewed; b) mostrare le ricadute del nuovo modello di pubblicazione sulla valutazione e l'impatto della ricerca; c) promuovere lo sviluppo di politiche istituzionali a favore dell'Open Access; d) favorire la collaborazione tra enti e istituzioni di ricerca in Italia e all'estero per la condivisione di risorse ed esperienze.

Parole chiave: Modello di pubblicazione ad accesso aperto, Pubblicazioni scientifiche, Depositi istituzionali, Politiche editoriali

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Session I

Open Access and authors:
support from the international community

Chairperson
Valentina Comba

OPEN ACCESS: BETTER SCIENCE FOR SCIENTISTS AND SOCIETY

Jean-Claude Guédon
University of Montreal, Canada

In the course of its development, science has not always remained faithful to its "Republic of science" ideal, as it had emerged in the seventeenth century. Hierarchies emerged, as expected, because human intelligence is not evenly distributed among the members of our species; but hierarchies also emerged for less acceptable reasons, in particular because various centres of power began to take form. Among those, the publishing sector became a crucial if discrete element of the power structure of science. Open Access originally emerged from a set of motives that had essentially nothing to do with power considerations; yet, it has to meet and confront this very difficult issue. And, in a sense, it cannot avoid doing so because the very "spaces of flux" (Manuel Castells' expression) that it opens up necessarily challenge old power alliances and promise unexpected opportunities for scientists "on the periphery". Open Access starts from the idea of optimizing present-day science and in particular its communication system, but it also and quickly opens up possibilities for the future evolution of science in directions that should give new meaning to tired expressions such as the "democratization of science" or the "popularization of science". In this lecture, we will examine how Open Access brings about a system of communication, of evaluation and of self-enhancement that can only help most researchers. But, at the same time, it opens up new paths of communication between researchers and citizens which will contribute to relocating science and scholarship within our societies, as well as to bringing new social and political meaning to both. Finally, it will be shown that only through Open Access can the incredible promises of "open computation" really come to the fore. Google's digitization strategies will be examined in this perspective.

MAKING SCIENCE COUNT: OPEN ACCESS
AND ITS IMPACT ON THE VISIBILITY OF SCIENCE

Derek Law
University of Stratclyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom

The impact of research and researchers can be measured in many ways. Citation has perhaps been the most obvious way until now. Impact Factors of journals also influence decisions on where to publish and the impact of open access journals is considered. The deposit of papers in institutional or subject repositories allows a wider rage of measures to be considered. It is possible to discover how often papers are read and downloaded and where the readership comes from. There is also a growing body of evidence that papers in such repositories have significantly higher citation rates. Some examples are given.

SUPPORT OF OPEN ARCHIVES AT NATIONAL LEVEL. THE HAL EXPERIENCE

Francis Andre (a), Daniel Charnay (b)

(a) Institut d'Information Scientifique et Technique (INIST-CNRS 2), Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France

(b) Centre pour la Communication Scientifique Directe (CCSD-CNRS), Domaine scientifique de la Doua, Villeurbanne Cedex, France

The French research institutions have recently signed a memorandum of understanding for the joint deployment of open archives based on the HAL platform (Hyper Articles on Line) developed by CCSD-CNRS. This unprecedented commitment pools all universities and Grandes Ecoles through their respective Conferences, and research organizations like CNRS, Inserm, INRA, INRIA, CEMAGREF, CIRAD, IRD and Institut Pasteur, and represents almost all researchers and academics in the French government sector.

This decision to take on a common platform for depositing and valorizing scientific output comes as a result from a far-reaching process started up in 2000 when the CNRS founded its Center for Direct Scientific Communication (Centre pour la Communication Scientifique Directe) with the aim like arXiv to provide scientists with the capacity to disseminate freely their scientific output. The HAL service was launched in 2001.

Additionally, CNRS by committing themselves to the international Open Access movement backed the Max Planck Gesellschaft in the Berlin Declaration signed in October 2003. The Berlin Declaration has been signed by over 160 institutions now - including a great many Italian universities! - and is considered the starting point of institutional commitment to Open Access. In March 2005, in a joint press release, the four largest French research institutions (CNRS, INRA, INRIA, Inserm) announced their agreement to develop interconnected institutional Open Access repositories.

This decision provided ground to the HAL platform that became the repository supported by national-level research institutions. At the time, the platform was moving towards a repository collecting both doctoral dissertations and scientific papers in a wide range of fields, thereby providing various subject communities with specific deposit and retrieval interfaces.

The national agreement that has been recently signed now brings another significant challenge to the fore: the need to set up technical and organizational rules for circulating formatted data flows between the organizations' internal information systems and the HAL platform. This is the only means to make the platform a reliable tool for the valorization of French scientific output. This challenge is all the more real as HAL is the French member of European DRIVER project aimed at interconnecting Europe's institutional repositories.

CAPTURING RESEARCH OUTPUTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: EXPERIENCES WITH DSPACE

Peter Morgan
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge, United Kingdom

This paper will report on two research projects at Cambridge University Library, one completed and the other still in progress, investigating the role of an institutional repository - using the DSpace software platform - to capture, disseminate and preserve research outputs at the University of Cambridge.

The first project, DSpace@Cambridge (www.dspace.cam.ac.uk), ran from January 2003 to August 2006, and was a collaboration with MIT Libraries. Its initial objective was to establish and populate a repository that would manage the preservation and dissemination of valued digital assets created or acquired by the University in the course of research, teaching, and administrative activities. The DSpace@Cambridge project team developed strategies to identify potential Early Adopters, and built a number of repository communities in different subject areas. During the course of the project a range of research materials, including texts, images, digital video, and scientific data, were deposited in a variety of file formats. In the process, a number of key policy decisions were made: (a) it was agreed that in principle the repository was willing to accept all kinds of material, from any subject area and in any file format; (b) researchers, and not the library, would have primary responsibility for selection of material to be deposited; and (c) dark archives of closed access material would be permitted.

Among the most enthusiastic users of DSpace@Cambridge have been researchers in the Chemistry department. Their interest has led to a second project, SPECTRa (www.lib.cam.ac.uk/spectra), starting in October 2005 and due to end in March 2007. SPECTRa is a collaboration between the chemistry departments and university libraries of Cambridge University and Imperial College London, and is also working in co-operation with the eBank UK project (www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/ebank-uk/). Its objective is to develop a set of customized software tools that will enable chemists routinely to deposit experimental data - much of which is currently lost - in Open Access repositories. This work is based on surveys of research chemists in Cambridge and London.

CITATION TRACKING OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS THROUGH TWO DIFFERENT SEARCHING TOOLS: GOOGLE SCHOLAR AND WEB OF SCIENCE

Maurella Della Seta, Rosaria Rosanna Cammarano
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Citation analysis has been used since the mid-20th century as a tool to measure impact and visibility of scientific articles, to monitor a subject trend, and to evaluate the scientific impact of a given researcher or institution. Although it has been recognized as an often inappropriately applied practice, the impact factors of journals in which authors publish are still employed in many countries to evaluate the performance of an author or of a research group in order to award grants or government funding.

The purpose of this presentation is to assess similarities and differences in citation tracking of scientific publications of two searching tools: Google Scholar (GS) and Web of Science (WoS).

Google Scholar <http://scholar.google.com> is a free-of-charge search engine aimed at finding scholarly information on the Web, available in its beta version since November 2004. Its search includes bibliographic references and the full-text of peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, abstracts, technical reports. The special feature of Google Scholar is its "*cited by*" option which provides searchers with links to other articles that have cited the paper being viewed; its search engine automatically extracts and analyzes citations and presents them as separate results, giving links to the full-text of the articles as present on the Web.

Thomson Web of Science <http://scientific.thomson.com/webofknowledge/wosgenben.html> is a subscription-based multidisciplinary database covering scientific literature from about 6,125 journals dating from as far back as 1945. It's a valuable and well-known tool for exhaustive research. The feature "*cited reference*" enables users to find articles that cite a previously published work.

Two samples of articles published on scientific journals in the year 2002 were examined to evaluate the number of citations received by each article over the 2002- 2006 period, both in GS and in WoS. An analysis of unique and overlapping citations was performed.

Results show that retrieval of citations found in Web of Science was higher in 2005 than in Google Scholar, while in 2006 the amount of citations retrieved has been almost equal.

Since resulting citations do not match exactly, due to the difference in type of documentation considered by search algorithms, the two instruments can be seen as complementary, although a high percentage of overlapping material results from this research.

A TOOLKIT FOR RESEARCH COMMUNITIES. HELPING AUTHORS CHOOSE THE RIGHT MODE OF PUBLICATION TO MAXIMISE IMPACT

Valentina Comba
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Purposes. The aim of this paper is to provide practical advice for authors (and also for librarians as a support tool) wishing to publishing their manuscripts in an Open Access environment, and consequently deriving benefit from the wider accessibility of their work.

Procedures. After describing typical procedures of journal selection for publication currently followed by different groups of authors, the paper gives some specific examples in the area of biology, clinical medicine and pharmacology.

Findings. A flow-chart has been designed which will make it possible to check a list of sources, directories and "Instructions for authors" before submitting a manuscript, the paper also includes practical examples of self-archiving and subsequently usage statistics.

Conclusions. It is becoming easier to publish in an Open Access environment, which guarantees that research papers will have a greater impact. However, authors still need the skilled support of librarians, who should also be aware of OAI-related technology and be prepared to plan costs and services.

MAKING AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM: PERSPECTIVES FOR THE NEUROSCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

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The rules governing the globalised process of sharing scientific information in the research community are rapidly changing. From the 1950s, commercial publishers started owning a large number of scientific journals and consequently the marketable value of a submitted manuscript has become an increasingly important factor in publishing decisions. Recently some publishers have developed the Open Access (OA), a business scheme which may help stopping such tendency. Indeed, in the case of an open-access publication, the marketable value of a manuscript may be not the primary consideration, since access to the research is not being sold. This may push scientists to re-consider the purpose of peer reviewing. However, costs remain a key point in managing scientific journals because OA method does not eliminate peer review process. Thus, OA may not solve the problem of the market pressures on publishing strategies. Furthermore, the OA has another strong point: everyone can read OA papers, including scientist living in poor countries. But, will OA method create new discriminations on who can publish on OA journals? Will it be possible to really exclude or strongly limit the influences of the market from scientific publishing? The example of the non-profit e-print arXiv (http://arXiv.org/), a fully automated electronic archive and distribution server for research papers with no peer review will be discussed. For neuroscientists, the possibility to make available scientific data, even in the case of negative results (usually, very difficult to publish) is an important step to avoid purposeless repetition of costly experiments involving animal subjects. The possibility to arrange internationally or locally peer reviewed papers in institutional repositories (IR) is a necessity. However, access to IR should be regulated, e.g. banning or limiting profit organizations and exploiting internet systems, professional organizations or network groups.

OPEN ACCESS AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR THE SELF-REFERENTIAL CHARACTER OF SCIENCE

Alessandro Giuliani
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If we are able to look beside the enthusiastic claims of a bright future and incredible success of nowadays science that fill the media, it is not difficult to recognize a deep crisis of current scientific thought. The production of innovative drugs experiences a dramatic fall since twenty years and we do not have any reliable basic principles to cope with complex problems on ecological scale. Moreover, the completion of human genome enterprise definitively falsified the premises from which that project was born: the so called molecular biology central dogma is untenable and, far to be the key to the unravelling of life mysteries, the genome project was a big lesson of humility for all of us.

Given these premises, an increasing number of scientists all over the world is involved in a deep re-thinking of the very bases of our scientific knowledge. This re-thinking has many facets, here I would like to discuss about an evident pathology of science with respect to other human activities: its increasing self-referential character that poses strong constraints to its innovative power. Basically only scientists of a specific field can judge about the merit of the work of other scientists of the same (or very related) fields. This gives rise to very self-referential cliques constraining science investigation into a very narrow "orthodoxy" with no room for real innovation.

Expanding the basis of the readers of scientific works by means of Open Access policies could be of help to try and face this evident limitation.

STATISTICS OF OPEN ACCESS PERIODICALS

Franco Toni
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The exponential growth of e-journal access and downloads has strongly enhanced the role of statistical data, in order to evaluate the use of resources and define subscription acquisition strategies and their management.

On one hand, the automatic data harvesting performed by computers provides statistics, but on the other hand it does not guarantee the comparability and harmonisation of collected data. Therefore, the process of statistical data formulation has to be supported by the use of standards - the most important being "counter" which is gradually becoming the *de facto* in this field. That could permit the merging of obtained results from different systems.

Furthermore, all the main commercial publishers regularly supply reliable statistics unlike Open Access resource suppliers and aggregators, with the exception of BioMed Central, that does provide statistics.

All this could have some negative implications for decision makers that do not have a suitable system to choose between Open Access and equivalent or similar non Open Access resources.

Recent studies have established that Open Access articles have an IF and a citation level higher than the others. It should be fundamental to verify the use of Open Access periodicals compared to the non Open Access ones in the same fields. If the results of this analysis are in favour of Open Access journals, these could become an important factor for the success of the Open Access initiative in terms of reducing library expenditure for serials.

The access identification of journals through the user IP address is a globally adopted method and easy to apply, therefore it could bring about a significant increase in the diffusion of Open Access periodicals.

Session III
Institutional policies for Open Access
Chairperson
Antonella De Robbio

OPEN ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN THE ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES

Roberto Delle Donne
Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane, Rome, Italy

Over the last years, the CRUI (Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane) has acknowledged the importance of full and Open Access to information and data belonging to the public domain for scientific research and education. Therefore, it has been fostering the web dissemination of scientific knowledge produced by Italian Universities and Research Institutions.

In November 2004, the CRUI promoted the agreement of the Italian Universities to the "Berlin Declaration to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities", on the occasion of the Messina Conference on "Italian Universities for Open Access: towards Open Access for scholarly literature", in order to spread the advantages generated by open-access publishing.

At the beginning of 2006, within the CRUI Libraries Commission, the Italian Group for Open Access has been set up, targeted at carrying out the principles of the Berlin Declaration. This Group is drawing up the guidelines, in order to make the academic community aware of the advantages due to Open Access, and to provide definite indications for the creation of open archives and the actualization of e-publishing initiatives. More precisely, the group is working on the laws and the methods of publishing Ph.D. dissertations in the archives, on the function that open archives may have in the research assessment procedures, on the best practices for the creation of Open Access journals.

LOOKING AT THE FORTHCOMING "BERLIN 5 OPEN ACCESS" CONFERENCE IN PADOVA - SEPTEMBER 2007

Laura Tallandini
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CRUI, the Conference of the Rectors of Italian Universities, on November 4th 2004, in Messina agreed to the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities". By means of the Messina Declaration, published in that day, CRUI activated the Open Access movement in the Italian Academic world. Since then 75 among the 77 Italian Universities formally approved the Messina Declaration and signed the Berlin declaration. In spring 2006 CRUI established a Group Working on Open Access, composed by University professors, librarians and IT experts, with the aim of making "Open Access" happen, sharing the policies and the tools developed for Open Access in the context of the international scientific community. Following the commitment taken on November 2004 in Messina, and renewed in March 2006 in Potsdam at the IV Berlin Declaration Conference, in agreement with the President of the Max Planck Society, Prof. Peter Gruss, CRUI announces that the "Fifth Conference on the implementation of the recommendations in the Berlin Declaration on Open Access" will be organized in September 2007 in Padova. The aim of the conference will be to bring together the various initiatives and key players within the Open Access movement in order to:
- maintain the enthusiasm of all people involved in the Open Access field;
- have an overview of the developing tools that sustain Open Access in scientific data and cultural heritage dissemination;
- develop the effective strategies that can contribute to the construction and implementation of this new paradigm of the scholarly communication world.

The general subjects of the conference will focus on: a) state of the art of the sharing of the Berlin Declaration vision: survey on the impact of the new paradigm in the institutions that signed the declaration; supporting bodies policies and activities in favour of innovative scholarly communication processes; b) the Open Access scene in the developing countries and emerging economies: strategies, achievements, impact; c) Open Access and the e-science: how to support the free circulation of scientific raw data to facilitate cooperation and effective reuse; d) e-publishing: the emerging of new strategies in scientific data dissemination/communication: estimate of the impact in Open Access journals, new tools for scholarly evaluation in the growing layer of Open Access publications, the perspective of a changing landscape in the scientific journals policy; e) local/national IT developments that support e-publishing and Open Access, national and international consortia.

DEFINING A POLICY FOR THE ISS INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

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The paper aims at illustrating the actions taken by Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) in favour of Open Access to scientific literature produced by the ISS research community.

In 2005 the ISS launched a Project aimed at aggregating the biomedical resources (mainly scientific publications) produced by Italian research institutions.

The first step was to raise OA awareness among ISS research staff. To this end and in order to track authors' attitudes to OA issues, an internal survey was carried out to identify researchers' opinions towards the publication and distribution of academic material, following both the traditional and OA models. The essential results of the survey will be commented on, mostly in regards to the kind of material to be deposited in the ISS digital archive.

In order to comply fully with the principles of the open access movement, the President of ISS signed the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities". This is a milestone on the road to further declarations in favour of OA by national and international scientific organisations. Up to November 2006, there were 183 signatories including 70 Italian institutions, mostly universities. This initiative represents a stimulus for the Institute to define an internal policy in accordance with the philosophy of free access to research results.

To this end, an open-source software (DSpace) has been implemented at the ISS and initially uploaded with data sourced from a bibliographic database that assembles internal scientific publications.

In order to get the ISS research staff fully aware of the benefits of open access to research output, the opinions of some pilot researchers about depositing scientific material in the ISS institutional repository have been collected. Staff expectations have been considered together with the bulk of the recommendations stated in a document to enhance the practice of self-archiving to be supported by the ISS President.

PLEIADI INIATIATIVE A DIGITAL PLATFORM FOR THE ITALIAN OPEN ACCESS COMMUNITY

Paola Gargiulo
Consorzio interuniversitario per le Applicazioni di Supercalcolo Per Università e Ricerca (CASPUR), Rome, Italy

The PLEIADI initiative (acronym for "Portale per la Letteratura scientifica Elettronica Italiana su Archivi aperti e Depositi Istituzionali", Portal for Italian scholarly e-literature in open archives and institutional repositories http://www.openarchives.it/pleiadi/) originates from the collaboration between two major Italian university consortia, CASPUR and CILEA, within the framework of the AEPIC project. PLEIADI provides a national platform that offers centralized access to the scholarly literature archived in Italian repositories.

The main features of the initiative are: discovery and locate, personalized services, visibility and impact, awareness and dissemination. PLEIADI aims at allowing the academic and research community to discover, to access Italian OA scholarly production in a structured way, at increasing its visibility and its impact on the Italian and the International academic and research world. Furthermore PLEIADI provides the end-user with a personalized environment offering several services of high interest to the researcher and to his/her work, and it aims at keeping the end-users abreast with what is going in the OA realm and contributing to his/her awareness and support of OA. The personalized services include users profile creation, alerting services, search and citations savings, personalized news services (news, forum, RSS).

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Sessione IV

Opportunities and services to develop Open Access

Chairperson

Sylvie Coyaud

OPEN ACCESS AND COPYRIGHT

Antonella De Robbio
Università degli Studi di Padova, Padua, Italy

The aim of Open Access international movement is the removal of any economic, legal or technical barrier to the access to scientific information, this in order to guarantee scientific and technological progress for the benefit of the collectivity. Copyright Management in higher education is a strategic issue because it is involved in any process from creation to dissemination of scholarly works created at the university. Whatever the situation regarding ownership of copyright, university policies should balance the interests of stakeholders by reserving rights or benefits for research uses or teaching activities.

A variety of approach can exist even within one country, depending by laws or by habits to faculties. Copyright laws - customized on musical and cinematographic environment - are often inadequate to deal with the complex issues surrounding the management of intellectual works created at universities. Nowadays, inside scholarship communication world, the copyright is perceived as very strong legal barrier, because copyright laws influence in a negative way the dissemination of intellectual research output, and most intellectual content (90%) are hindered inside editorial platforms.

Furthermore authors, but also Universities, not always are awake about difference between authorship and ownership with disastrous consequences about rights ceased to third market actors which limit or slowdown the dissemination processes and negatively influences the impact on the community, with heavy cultural, social and economic relapses. For this reason authors must take the control of their right and learn to determine the conditions under which her or his work is made available on open access, choosing to deposit a copy of a work in a repository or publish in an open access journal.

On the other side the universities, in particular in Italy, should put as priority the identification of stakeholders and the allocation of their own interests. This direction is a crucial step toward the development of policies or agreements that seek to assure to the University and their authors the ability to use and manage the works in fulfillment of their most important interests.

THE DIGITAL LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME LA SAPIENZA AND THE EFFORT FOR OPEN ACCESS

Antonio Fantoni, Ezio Tarantino, Giovanna Terranova
Biblioteca Interateneo Digitale della Sapienza (BIDS), CITICoRD, Università degli Studi La Sapienza, Rome, Italy

The project to make La Sapienza aware of on line scientific information starter in 1998 and soon became a most indispensable utility for most teachers and scientists, mainly in the STM area, but also for humanities and law scholars. BIDS (http://bids.citicord.uniroma1.it/) started its activities by spreading metadata databases to members and students of all faculties, irrelevant of their disciplinary location, in the name of the universality of knowledge and scientific progress. Starting 1999 full text journals followed. To date end result is the availability of 95 data bases and about 15.000 on line journals. BIDS was proficient in developing CIBER (http://www.uniciber.it/), a new consortium in central and south Italy, now connecting the digital libraries of 27 universities under the technological frame of CASPUR.

It soon became apparent that in the era of information technology the mere acquisition of commercial resources was not sufficient to be part to the process of deep innovation rendered possible for scientific communication. Our project was extended to the in house production of products not present in the market or too expensive as compared to the given value. It was therefore promoted the production of a database named "Infoleges" (http://www.infoleges.it/) containing all regional, European and Italian laws, as soon as officially issued and linked to each other to ensure the ready reference to citations of previous and successive rules and regulations. In addition a metasearch engine was created, named "MetaBids", (http://metabids.citicord.uniroma1.it/v2005/?) capable of rescuing bibliographic information from all on line archives, either commercial resources bought by la Sapienza or Open Access repositories, and able to provide the direct link to available full-text articles. The cost of both products proved much lower than the acquisition of similar commercial products and much better adapted to the users needs. Both resources were rendered freely available to no profit institutions, both for higher education and research.

CIBER became deeply involved with the Open Access movement in Italy, officially launched in Italy by the Messina Declaration in November 2004. BIDS had already started in January 2004 an Open Access portal named "PADIS" (http://padis.uniroma1.it/) were PhD dissertations, now 273) were to be deposited by La Sapienza doctorate schools. PADIS has now added two additional Open Access activities, namely (i) "La Sapienza Pubblica", the institutional repository for grey literature and for pre-print and post-print on line published articles and (ii) "OJS", the Open Journals of La Sapienza (http://padis2.uniroma1.it:81/ojs/), starting a new enterprise to give a free on line access to the 63 scientific journals, mostly in the domain of humanities and social science, whose printed version is issued at La Sapienza, out of which three are already available.

DSPACE: CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT A POSSIBLE INTEGRATION WITH ISS PROPRIETARY SOFTWARE

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DSpace is an Open Source software, it is the result of a collaboration between MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and HP (Hewlett-Packard), used for conservation and distribution of digital material (text, audio, and video).

It is a web application written in Java and follows the 3-tier architecture platform.

The Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) manages more than 15000 publications using software developed internally, based on Microsoft. Periodically, a dedicated software loads data from a not exposed database to the exposed DSpace database, from Microsoft SQL Server to PostgresSQL.

At the moment ISS uses DSpace to allow Internet users to access the ISS researcher publications and those from other institutions: Centro di Riferimento Oncologico, Aviano, and Policlinico S. Matteo, Pavia. Furthermore we use it for field oriented databases (EDCs-Diet Interactions Database).

SURPLUS, AN INNOVATIVE SERVICE FOR REPORTING AND EVALUATING THE RESEARCH OUTPUT

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Scientific research is one of the main institutional tasks of any Italian university. Accounting and reporting on research results for evaluation purposes is a necessary but time-consuming effort for researchers and administration offices. All data and output that are created from a plethora of different research activities need to be collected, turn them into a consistent format and make them available in a continuous stream. Moreover, wide publication and dissemination of results is requested for every research project and is fundamental for research careers and funding.

SUR+ (SURPLUS) is an integrated system for research management that aims to control several workflows related to research activities and their results in the academic environment. It enhances the internal and external visibility of research activities, and provides real-time monitoring tools, reporting and exporting facilities.

SUR+ is formed from several interoperable application modules, that can be adopted separately. This presentation will deal with the OA (Open Archive) module, a repository that collects, describes, indexes, and distributes the intellectual output of institutional research activities. Based on the open-source software application DSpace, designed and developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Hewlett-Packard labs, SUR+ OA is a user-friendly tool that can be accessed by any researcher belonging to the institution to submit his/her own publications. Simple metadata are compiled by the submitter and checked/completed by a librarian. Publication details can be reused in different applications, from the SUR+ WF module for project management to the "Professor site" of the Ministry, from the personal web page of the researcher to any bibliographical list.

The use of standards formats and protocols such as Dublin Core, XML, OAI-PMH, ensures compliancy with the architectures of the Open Archives Initiative and the broadest dissemination of open-access scholarly literature for higher institutional visibility and the public benefit.

ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE WITHIN
THE SCIENCE - SOCIETY RELATIONSHIP

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This paper investigates the approach to Open Access of scientific knowledge within the relationship between science and society.

To begin with, there is a distinction between the two contexts of intra- scientific and science- society communication.

In both contexts it is possible to find a dichotomy between the linear "transmission" of information and the "access", in the sense of participation to the process of knowledge development and sharing. In both contexts this dichotomy has been provisionally solved in various ways during time, and the words "bad utopia" or "bad scientists" have been used to justify conservationism in the management of science and in the management of the related activities of scientific information and communication.

The evolution of theories and practices of public communication of science (between science and society) and the evolution of scientific documentation (between scientists) are most strongly differentiated by the role of the actors. Addressing communication between science and society, at least one side consists of a generic public or of particular interest groups within society, but not of scientists. However, it is not enough to define all public communication of science as "access" to knowledge. In fact, the model chosen for the functioning and organization of science correlates to the model used in the communication of science: the "deficit model" is the consequence of a conception of science as a holy activity, which necessitates the exclusion of the lay public. Conversely, the consideration of science as "communal, universal, disinterested, objective, skeptical" coexists with science as "proprietary, local, authoritarian, commissioned, expert".

Drawing upon information gathered from the "science and society" debate enlarges one's understanding of the "Open Access" debate. For example, the choice between "author pay" and "subscription based" systems may also have consequences in the exclusion of contextual and local knowledge from the system of scientific knowledge.

Otherwise, theoretical or practical acquisitions in the field of "Open Access" may also prove useful in the relationship between "science and society": the crucial of publicly funded scientific activity, the search of alternatives to existing scientific sources, as well as the "extended quality" of scientific journals which should include the "quality of dissemination".

Shouldn't we also consider an enlargement of evaluation criteria for scientific careers, including a quality of communication?

FEDOA: OPEN ACCESS ARCHIVES
AT FEDERICO II UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES

Maria Rosaria Bacchini, Stefano Bonatti, Roberto Pettorino and the Commission for Digital Resources of the University of Naples Federico II
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The first open disciplinary archives were established in the 90s, within the field of Energy physics: the aim was to accelerate and to simplify the diffusion of research results, favouring their circulation. In many cases the diffusion of knowledge through the open archives was a first priority and sometimes replaced the traditional forms of publication in scientific magazines.

The "institutional open archives", that are more recent, are instead multidisciplinary and gather the scientific production (in addition to teaching material and documents) of an institution. The University of Naples Federico II drew its inspiration from this model to promote the creation of fedOA and to sign, with almost the majority of Italian and European universities, the "Berlin Declaration" based on the principle of a free dissemination of knowledge.

The development of fedOA is expected to take place in two phases. The first phase is related to the networking registration of the Research Doctorate theses. This phase also includes the free archiving of scientific production from the University lecturers and researchers and finally the generation of a system of documental notes for the diffusion of theses topics in accordance with an Information Technology Research Consortium. The second phase will involve the compulsory archiving and the distribution of all scientific production from the University. We expect the archiving and the online distribution of full-text of the various scientific contributions, or just titles and abstracts in case of press publications of books or articles where the publisher gives no permission for free access on the Net. In both cases the deposit will be essential, in order to simplify the complicated procedures of evaluation annually requested by the Ministry for the University to undertake.

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Maria Rosaria Bacchini is Chief Librarian at University of Naples Federico II. Graduated in Modern Letters at the University of Naples, she has continued her studies achieving the specialization in Librarianship and Bibliography at the same University. Since then she has always participated in training initiatives within the field of Librarianship and Documentation. Since 1973 at the University of Naples as librarian, she covers since 1986 the roles of Manager of the Central Library of Medicine and that of Coordinator of the Libraries of "Polo delle Scienze e delle Tecnologie per la Vita", that includes the Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy, Veterinary, Agriculture and Biotechnology. Since 1994 is member of the Committee for the Libraries of University Federico II of Naples; since 2001 is member of the University Committee for Databases and on-line journals. Since 2001 is member of the University Committee for the "Open Archive". She has participated, as a teacher, in numerous training courses both for librarians of the University Federico II of Naples and for the staff of Policlinico. Referring to these last ones she has developed a training course for the staff of libraries "The Librarian of the biomedical area" and another on the "Databases and electronic resources of the biomedical area". She has also organized an on-line course for librarians. She has published various articles on the management of libraries and on the role of librarians, many monographs of "History of Medicine". She has also participated in national and international Congresses with poster presentations. Particularly she has draft a poster for the 2005 EAHIL Conference in Palermo on the "Reference in Biomedical Libraries".

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She is the head of the Publishing unit of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Italian National Institute of Health) and member the editorial committees of the publications edited by the Institute (*Annali dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità*, a quarterly peer-reviewed science journal, *Notiziario dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità*, a monthly newsletter on current research and other activities, different series of technical reports and information leaflets) and of the Journal *European Science Editing*. She has published many articles on the information transfer process and research evaluations; delivers courses on scientific writing for the Italian National Health Service operators and for the Master in Scientific Communication of the University of Naples. She organizes exhibitions on public health issues addressed to both specialized staff and the general public, including students: She is involved in a number of activities for the promotion of science culture in schools and also carries on projects regarding the preservation of historical heritage belonging to scientific institutions (i.e scientific instruments no longer used for research purposes, unpublished documents, pictures, oral memories).

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Born in 1961, since 2001 Roberto Delle Donne is associate university professor of medieval History in Naples. He is a member of the teaching staff of a PhD. in History and in Analysis and Interpretation of the European Society; he is responsible for the computer science Pole, the historical course of improvement in Learnings and new technologies, of ClioPress, digital editing for the Didactics and the historical research. He partecipates in the permanent Commission of University Federico II for the libraries and the digital resources, organizing the group SFX/MetaLib. He coordinates the open access group for the *Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane* (CRUI). He has been student of the Italian Institute for the Historical Studies B. Croce (1984-85) and of the Vatican School of Paleography, Diplomatics and Archive-keeping (1984-86). PhD. in 1989, he got scholarships from universities and institutes in Italy and Germany: the University of Naples (postDr. 1992-1993), the Deutsches historisches Institut of Rome (1990, 1991), the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte in Göttingen (1992, 2004, 2005), the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel (1986). He is interested in the history of late-medieval institutions, in the history of historiography, in the computer science applications in the historical studies. He is one of the editors of Reti medievali (www.retimedievali.it).

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Currently she is Co-ordinating Manager at the Library System of the University of Padua, the University Centre for Libraries (CAB). Since 2002 she has been responsible for the Projects Section and Digital Library: digitalization, Eprints repositories Open Access and bibliographical services to support e-

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1966-1968	He worked under a N.I.H. post-doctoral fellowship at the Dept. of Human Genetics and Development, Columbia University, New York
1969-1979	PhD equivalent in Biochemistry, he worked as Senior Investigator and group Leader at CNEN Casaccia, Laboratorio di Biofisica
1980-1994	Full professor of Molecular Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rome La Sapienza
1994-2000	Head of the Dip. Biotecnologie Cellulari ed Ematologia
1998-to date	In charge of BIDS, Digital Library of the Università di Roma Sapienza
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4000 current academic e-journals. She is also involved in various activities and initiatives carried by CILEA and CASPUR in supporting and promoting OA in Italy. She collaborates with the PLEIADI initiative. She is a speaker on library consortia issues, electronic resources and user services, scholarly communication, and OA in Italy and occasionally abroad. She is actively involved with INFER (Italian National Forum on Electronic Resources) and with SELL (Southern European Libraries Link).

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universities since 1970 and have published almost 200 book chapters, articles and conference papers since then, some of them republished in seven other languages. Most of my work has been to do with the development of networked resources in higher education and with the creation of national information policy. Recently I have worked on the use of wireless technology in developing new methods of teaching and learning and as an advocate of open access. I am immediate past Treasurer of IFLA; Past president of CILIPS (the Scottish Library Association) and past President of eIFL, which promotes electronic access to journals for developing countries. I have served on a wide range of national level committees relating to electronic libraries and archives and was directly involved in setting up both the BIDS and AHDS projects. I have also conducted reviews in over two dozen universities. I have been PI for 16 research grants from bodies ranging from ESRC to the European Community and currently work both on digital library issues and virtual universities. I have acted as project reviewer/evaluator for a wide range of international and national bodies. Current research projects include:

- €4 million Mediterranean Virtual University. Developing a virtual university in the Middle East with mainly Arab partners;
- £250k Making Wonders. Use of assistive technology to teach visually impaired schoolchildren in Malawi.

I was awarded the Barnard prize for contributions to Medical Informatics in 1993, Fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1999, an honorary degree by the Sorbonne in 2000, the IFLA medal in 2003 and Honorary Fellowship of CILIP in 2004.

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Peter Morgan is the Medical Librarian at the University of Cambridge, where his library serves three communities: the University's School of Clinical Medicine; the staff of Addenbrooke's Hospital, one of the country's leading teaching hospitals; and scientists in the Cambridge laboratories of the UK's Medical Research Council. He has held office in various UK professional library organisations, and is a member of the UK Research Information Network's Consultative Group for Librarianship and Information Science. He has been an active member of EAHIL (the European Association of Health Information and Libraries) since its formation, and is currently a UK representative on the EAHIL Council. From January 2003 until August 2006 Peter also worked as director of the DSpace@Cambridge project, to establish an institutional repository for the University of Cambridge as part of a research collaboration with MIT Libraries. It is this project that will form the subject of his presentation.

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tools, portals and service providers in the context of academic research and education. With the AEPIC team she achieved several results in implementing institutional and disciplinary repositories, e-journals, conference sites, portals. She is also coordinator of PLEIADI (www.openarchives.it/pleiadi), the portal for Italian institutional repositories, designed and maintained together with CASPUR. PLEIADI provides centralized access and visibility to the Italian scientific literature. Susanna participates in national and international conferences and serves on a number of boards. She writes and lectures on various aspects of information management. Her main activities and interests concern ICT applications, particularly for electronic publishing, project management, information management. She collaborates in Open Access initiatives both at the national and international levels.

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Started her career as an indexing librarian in 1990, at the library of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Italian Institute of Health). Her present position is researcher, and is currently working in the Publishing Unit of the Institute. Her main responsibilities include bibliographic editing and the diffusion of scientific work published by the Institute's researchers. She has been currently appointed to head a project aimed at establishing an institutional repository that is conceptually based on the principles of Open Access.

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- The *Science Communication and Education* CNR meta project, in partnership with 19 international universities and research institutions and with 5 Italian CNR Institutes, along with other national and international partners.

Among others, she is editor of the following books: *Trasmissione d'èlite o accesso alle conoscenze*, Franco Angeli, 2002, *Partecipare la scienza* (with D. Luzi), Biblink, 2004, La scienza dagli esperti ai giovani e ritorno/Science: from specialists to students and back again, Biblink 2006.

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