# College of William & Mary Law School William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository

Library Staff Publications

The Wolf Law Library

2011

### Librarians Can Improve Law Journal Publishing

Benjamin J. Keele benjamin.j.keele@gmail.com

Michelle Pearse

#### **Repository Citation**

 $Keele, Benjamin J. \ and \ Pearse, Michelle, "Librarians \ Can \ Improve \ Law \ Journal \ Publishing" \ (2011). \ \textit{Library Staff Publications}. \ Paper \ 25. \ http://scholarship.law.wm.edu/libpubs/25$ 

 $Copyright\ c\ 2011\ by\ the\ authors.\ This\ article\ is\ brought\ to\ you\ by\ the\ William\ \&\ Mary\ Law\ School\ Scholarship\ Repository.$  http://scholarship.law.wm.edu/libpubs

# LIBRARIANS CAN IMPROVE LAW JOURNAL PUBLISHING

Benjamin Keele
William & Mary Law Library
Michelle Pearse
Harvard Law Library

# Copyright Agreements

- Both journals and authors want flexibility while keeping journal in business.
- Non-exclusive or temporary exclusive licenses are usually good for everyone.

WILEY- BLACKWELL	111 River Stre Hoboken, NJ 070
<u> </u>	NSFER AGREEMENT
Date:	Production/Contribution
To:	ID# Publisher/Editorial office use only
Re: Manuscript entitled	7
for publication in Natural Resource Modeling (the "Journal") pul	(the "Contribution") blished by Wiley Periodicals, Inc., a subsidiary of John Wiley &
Author/Journal Agreement	
Duke Law Journal	e Wiley- ed and returned
The following is an agreement between the AUTH "the Author," and <i>Duke Law Journal</i> , hereinafter referred erns "TITLE" hereinafter referred to as "the Work."	to as "the Journal," and gov-
1. Author's Grant of Rights	ewals of that transmit, sell, ditions of the
<ul> <li>Except as provided in Paragraphs 1 (c) and 2         Journal the rights to reproduce and distribution</li> </ul>	2 (b), the Author grants to the w known or late
Publication Agreement &	: Copyright License
This is a publication agreement and copyright licens  ("Author") and Trustees of owner of the Boston University Journal of Science & written manuscript currently entitled,	f Boston University, publisher and copyright
LICENSE OF COPYRIGHT	
1. LICENSE OF COPYRIGHT.	
1.1 The Author hereby grants to the Jour license:	nal a royalty-free, worldwide nonexclusive
either separately or as part of a co	stribute, and use the Article in any form, bllective work, including but not limited to a

# Checklist for Agreements

- √What kind of license is needed?
- Any period of exclusivity needed?
- Can author post article online?
- Who should be contacted for copyright permissions?
- Does author warrant article is original and non-infringing?
- ✓ Is **attribution** for both author and journal promised?

# **Version Marking**

- Many different versions of article can be online:
  - Multiple drafts on SSRN
  - Published version on journal website and databases
  - Corrections or updates on SSRN or journal website.
- How do researchers know what version they are reading?

# Version Examples

DRAFT—Please contact author at bkeele@umail.iu.edu for latest version before citing.

What version? How old?

#### Copyright Provisions in Law Journal Publication Agreements\*

Benjamin J. Keele\*\*

Mr. Keele examined copyright provisions of law journal publication agreements and found that a minority of journals ask authors to transfer copyright. Most journals also permit authors to self-archive articles. He recommends journals make their agreements publicly available and use licenses instead of copyright transfers.

#### Introduction

¶1 Authors, law journal editors, and librarians should always consider copyright law when dealing with scholarly articles. Generally, copyright issues relating to an article are handled through a publication agreement between the law journal and author.

Because journal editors develop agreements, authors negotiate modifications, and law librarians advise and educate about copyright, all three parties have an interest in the terms under which articles are published.

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL Vol. 102:2 [2010-15]

#### Copyright Provisions in Law Journal Publication Agreements\*

Benjamin J. Keele\*\*

Mr. Keele examined copyright provisions of law journal publication agreements and found that a minority of journals ask authors to transfer copyright. Most journals also permit authors to self-archive articles. He recommends journals make their agreements publicly available and use licenses instead of copyright transfers.

#### Introduction

¶1 Authors, law journal editors, and librarians should always consider copyright law when dealing with scholarly articles. Generally, copyright issues relating to an article are handled through a publication agreement between the law journal and author. Because journal editors develop agreements, authors negotiate modifications, and law librarians advise and educate about copyright, all three parties have an interest in the terms under which articles are published.

Authors and editors should include more information on what version an article is in (draft, published, corrected, etc.)

# Persistent Identifiers

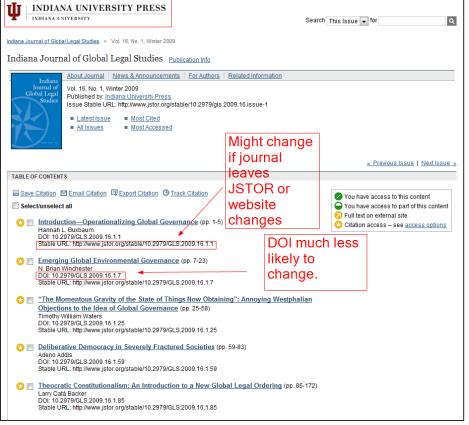
Standard URLs often break.

www.source.com/cite => 404 not found => 🖰

Persistent identifiers (digital object identifiers, handles, persistent URLs, archival resource keys) add an intermediate resolver that is updated by publishers so identifiers stay accurate.

www.dx.doi.org/10.cite# => resolver =>
www.correct\_URL.com => ©

# Publishers assign persistent IDs...



# ...and so do some libraries.



# We already know it is a problem, but how could libraries actually help with link rot in footnotes?

Proper web archiving if fits within collection development scope?



#### Individual projects?



Legal URL Citation Archive Project Pilot

Columbia Law Journals

This pilot project is currently focused only on Cohambia Law Journals. <sup>1</sup> Its aim is to eventually become a centralized archive of all online sources cited in all domestic law review articles in the form they existed as of the date they were cited by the journal and/or author.

In this age of technology, digital publishing is a reality legal scholarship has to face. Digital publishing includes what is conventionally understood to be electronic publishing (a means of distribution of information directly in electronic format), as well as that which is conventionally understood to be digitization (a means of conversion of paper materials into electronic format).

Copyright Notice

However, in the present state of digital publishing legal scholarship, which requires reliability -- accurate and continuing access to the same body of work  $\phi$  is under perpetual threat because of two recurrent phenomena:

Acknowledgments

- the constant possibility of alteration of the content of online sources (as demonstrated by the ubiquitous "last modified" mention for almost every online citation), and
- the threat of their disappearance.<sup>2</sup>

Under these circumstances, and with the Bhabook's effective encouragement, the use of URL citations in law journal citation has created a new factor of unreliability in scholarly law publications. Thus, it has become essential that cited online sources should be stored and accessible in a permanent archive, similar to a "mirror site." The archived materials will reflect the state of the source as of the date of the citation, in a permanently accessible and unchanging fashion.

Dana Neacsu Reference Librarian Columbia Law School

#### Services like Webcite

#### WebCite

HOME FAQ NEWS APPLY MEMBERS SEARCH COMB ARCHIVE BOOKMARKLET

13. See, e.g., Lyn Giguere, Google Alarm: Exposing Internet Privacy Issues One Page at a Time, TopWireNews, Aug. 11, 2010, archived at http://www.webcitation.org/5wA7LI581 (stating that most web surfers are unaware of internet privacy issues and that Google tracks their activity online).





# Plagiarism Checking

- Many journals already do **preemption-checking** in databases, which can help catch some illegitimate copying, but additional tools are available.
- Most institutions subscribe to some plagiarism-checking software. Librarians can offer it to journals. Options include:







# **Empirical Support**

- Increasing number of law reviews are publishing data-driven articles. Increasing number of libraries being asked to provide empirical support services.
- Not a lot of law students understand research methodology or statistical work.
- Librarians are already grappling with research support on the "front" end. They are well-positioned to coordinate review by those more knowledgeable about this kind of research. Librarians or other library staff education in empirical work might be positioned to review methodology, basic statistics work, etc.
- Help improve quality and credibility of empirical work in law reviews from the publishing end (not just the research end).

# **Data Curation**

- Librarians are also in the position to provide repositories for data (preservation, curation, metadata, etc.) and help journal rethink presentation.
- Why important?
  - replication
  - citation (akin to "on file")
  - credibility
  - accessibility
- Help with journal workflow.
- Complications with rights, file formats, etc.
- Most commonly used tool for social sciences: Dataverse
- Raw data sets and visualization.

## Example of Law Review's Use of Dataverse

**ABOUT** 

**ADMISSIONS** 

ACADEMICS

FACULTY STUDENTS

CENTERS LLM & JSD GLOBAL

ALUMNI

Law Review

Masthead

Membership

Issues

Data Repository

Submissions

Subscriptions

Copyright Policy

Contact Us

All IQSS Dataverses >

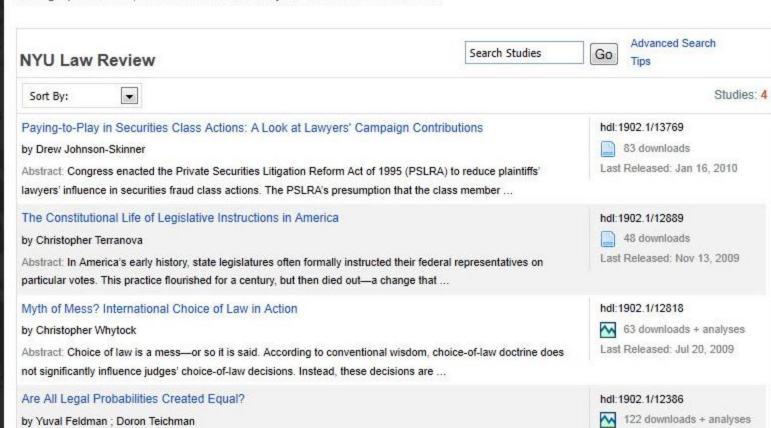
NYU Law Review Dataverse

Search User Guides Report Issue

Log In Create Account

Last Dalagead Jun 12 2000

The New York University Law Review is a generalist journal publishing legal scholarship in all areas, including empirical legal studies, legal theory and policy, taxation, international law, and more. We publish six issues per year, with Articles and Essays written by professors, judges, and legal practitioners, as well as Notes written by members of the Law Review.



# Visualization Potential

- Making data accessible/understandable
- Librarians know how people understand information and how to help develop systems
- Libraries are used to helping patrons find and use information---can advise on ways to present data,
   rethink creative ways to display and mash up with other content
- Tools: ManyEyes, Visual.ly, functionality built into repositories/software (e.g. Dataverse)
- Computational legal studies

#### COMPUTATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

About CLS Blog

VTR Tax Court Article

JLE Law Prof Article

ICPSR Complex Systems Cour

#### JLE Law Prof Article



Go to comments 3 Leave a comment



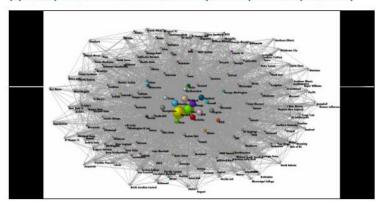
Welcome to the Online Supplement for Reproduction of Hierarchy? A Social Network Analysis of the American Law Professoriate, 61 Journal of Legal Education 1 (2011) by Daniel Martin Katz, Joshua R. Gubler, Jon Zelner, Michael Bommarito, Eric Provins, and Eitan Ingall.

On this page, you will be able to access presentation slides, review high quality color versions of the images presented in the paper and run the computational simulation in your browser.

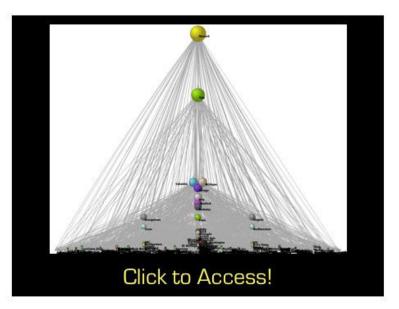
Best.

Dan, Josh, Jon, Michael, Eric, and Eitan

#### (1) Primary Network Visualization from the Paper — Fully Zoomable (via Zoom.it)



#### (2) The Other Visualizations from the Paper



# Metadata

- Librarians well-positioned to move journals to the semantic web
   (take advantage of linked data) so more discoverable and interactive
   with other sources.
- Not just technical structure for properly "formatted" data, but substantive contribution to ontologies/subjects? Time for ontology for law (e.g. Neurocommons) as being developed in other legal informatics communities? Librarians reviewing articles for subciting are well-positioned to assign subjects/ontologies.
- Potential for mapping to other systems (e.g. in open law).
- Consult on usage of citation parsers/extraction tools (e.g. ParsCit, FreeCite, CiteSeer, etc.) to develop self-referencing.
- Suggest solutions for link rot (proper web archiving, WebCite, etc.).
- Develop common standards and some of these additional functionalities as part of the Durham Statement project, larger collaborative project for publishing, and aggregating data.

# Incorporating into Larger Research Systems

- Provide journals with "checklists" and facilitate (and lobby for) inclusion in major research systems.
- Encourage vendors to think more broadly about inclusion of content.
  - Indexes
  - Aggregators (HeinOnline, Westlaw, Lexis, etc.)
  - Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
  - ISSN
  - Cataloging

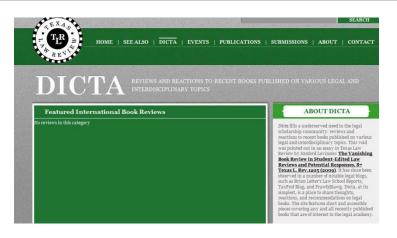
# New Ways of Publishing

- Librarians know how readers use information and are struggling with the same issues of making content relevant, usable and reaching out to patrons in new ways (e.g. social media). They are also wellpositioned to identify related content for mixing and referencing. Help journals rethink and reinvent beyond traditional text!
  - Video (including metadata enhancement)
  - Mashups
  - Mobile
  - Short-form writing (blogs, online companions)
  - Social media
  - Development of ancillary or related content
- Help integrate what we learn from the other disciplines like the sciences and humanities.
- Beyond traditional repositories---rethink mixing and presenting content---help journal evolve into new forms beyond volumes/issues/articles and help facilitate access to that content.

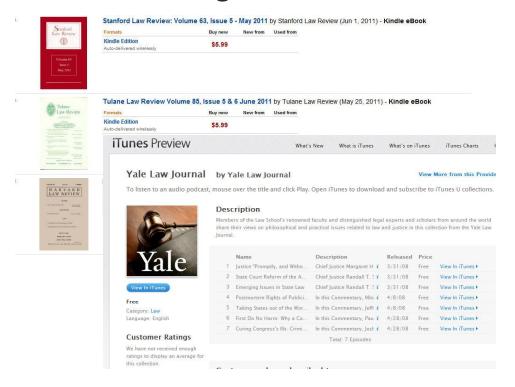
# Blogs, ancillary content



Getting social



## Going Mobile



# For More Information

- This poster is based on a forthcoming paper, Benjamin Keele and Michelle Pearse, "How Librarians Can Improve Law Journal Publishing."
- LibGuide for the paper with additional references and examples is available at:

http://libguides.law.harvard.edu/lawjournalpublishing

· Or scan:

