CC-BY:
Experiences from biological and medical publishing

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CC-BY can work

- BioMed Central, PLoS and Hindawi have used CC-BY for all research articles for many years
- Springer now uses CC-BY for its OA journals and its OA hybrid option
- Wiley now uses CC-BY for its OA journals
Results: 1 to 20 of 166368
But?!

- So I no longer retain absolute control of my work?
- Someone could re-use my work even in a way that I don’t particularly agree with?
- Someone could combine my work with their own and that of others?

- **Correct!**
What about moral rights?

From the CC Wiki:

- CC licenses require that use “must not distort, mutilate, modify or take other derogatory action in relation to the Work which would be prejudicial to the Original Author's honor or reputation.” This prohibits licensees from making uses that would otherwise violate authors’ moral rights of integrity where that right exists. The attribution requirement contained in all of our licenses is intended to satisfy the moral right of attribution.

- [...] As a general matter, all CC licenses preserve moral rights to the extent they exist (they do not exist everywhere), but allow uses of the work in ways contemplated by the license that might otherwise violate moral rights through a limited waiver or license of the moral rights where that is possible.
In practice?

- Copyright law and moral rights play little (if any) role in academic good practice
- A determined plagiarist or data-fabricator would hardly be put off by the fact that their action violates copyright
- Cultural norms and institutionally-enforced sanctions are far more significant
What sort of re-use and interoperability does CC-BY enable?
Unlock the value of medical case reports

Search 19621 cases from 170 journals

Most accessed cases
- Ulcerative colitis associated with the herbal weight loss supplement Hydroxcut
- Intramural esophageal hematoma secondary to coumarinic anticoagulation: a case re...
- Macrophage activation syndrome in a patient with pulmonary inflammatory myofibro...
- Asymmetric Graves ophthalmopathy as a sole manifestation of autoimmune hypothyro...

Most shared cases
- Topiramate maculopathy
- Primary myoepithelial carcinoma of the lung: a rare entity treated with parench...
- Intramural esophageal hematoma secondary to coumarinic anticoagulation: a case re...
- Peri-orbital foreign body: a case report
- Renal cell cancer without a renal primary

Common searches
- Intervention: Drainage
- Ethnicity: African-American
- Intervention: Appendicectomy
- Medication: Serotonin
- Symptom: Hemorrhage
User: Open Access Media Importer Bot

Welcome

This user account is a bot operated by Daniel Mietchen (talk). It is part of the Open Access Media Importer that crawls scholarly publication databases (starting with PubMed Central) for supplementary audio and video files and uploads them to Wikimedia Commons if they are available under licenses compatible with such reuse. The code can be found on GitHub.

It is not a sock puppet, but rather an automated or semi-automated account for making repetitive edits that would be extremely tedious to do manually.

Administrators: if this bot is malfunctioning or causing harm, please block it.

tasks • contribs • count • logs • page moves • block user • block log • flag log • global contribs • flag bot

This bot was approved at Commons:Bots/Requests/Open Access Media Importer Bot

Technical details

- Bot request
- Operator: Daniel Mietchen
- Tasks: upload multimedia files (10187 so far) from suitably licensed scholarly articles (gallery, usage, random file)
- Mode: run automatically
- Time of operation: continuously
- Maximum edit rate: 6 edits per minute
- Code: https://github.com/erlehmann/open-access-media-importer
- Language: Python
- Funded by Wikimedia Deutschland as part of the Wissenswert 2011 initiative
## Gallery of recently uploaded files

See [here](#) for all contributions and [here](#) for a gallery view with more detailed information, e.g. on file categories and licensing, but without teaser image.

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Size</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Description</th>
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Any challenges?

- Crown Copyright, US Government work, IGOs (WHO, United Nations etc.)
- All need special treatment/wording as normal copyright does not apply
- But this is true for all licensing, not just Creative Commons
- And it is soluble...
This is version 1.0 of the Open Government Licence. The Controller of HMSO may, from time to time, issue new versions of the Open Government Licence. However, you may continue to use Information licensed under this version should you wish to do so.

These terms have been aligned to be interoperable with any Creative Commons Attribution Licence, which covers copyright, and Open Data Commons Attribution License, which covers database rights and applicable copyrights.

Further context, best practice and guidance can be found in the UK Government Licensing Framework section on The National Archives website.

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/
Why not ND?

VS
Why not ND?

- Research and scholarship builds on previous work
- Digital technology facilitates that
- Restrictive licenses can obstruct it
- As long as attribution is given, no general reason an author should retain a veto on all future academic work building on their own
Why not NC?

- The boundaries of commercial use are extremely difficult to define, so NC inevitably creates collateral damage.
- Scholarly journal articles generally do not generate revenue for authors, so authors are not sacrificing income.
- Public funding for research and academic scholarship is intended to benefit all sectors, including commercial.
Are monographs different?

- Scholarly authors may receive royalties on monographs written while under academic employment.
- Such monographs play a larger role in the humanities and social sciences than in STM.
- This is not the only model, nor necessarily the best, but transition away from it may be challenging.
- CC-BY-NC may offer a useful compromise, retaining free distribution and reuse, but preserving the possibility of royalties for print sales.
The print monograph model probably needs to evolve anyway

‘Niko Pfund, President of Oxford University Press USA, commented at the American Historical Association’s January meeting, that historians, more than any other group of scholars, remain “absolutely imprisoned in the format of the printed book,” a situation, he believed, was “borderline catastrophic”.’

Colin Steele, ANU (quoting the New York Times)
OASPA

- Recommends CC-BY
- Requires at least CC-BY-NC

http://oaspa.org/why-cc-by/