Press Releases & News

Update on DRIVER

8 February 2008: DRIVER is the EC-funded project leading the way as the largest initiative of its kind in helping to enhance repository development worldwide. Its main objective is to build a virtual, European scale network of existing institutional repositories using technology that will manage the physically distributed repositories as one large scale virtual content source. DRIVER II, a project funded by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission, is the continuation of the DRIVER project. Whereas DRIVER concentrated its efforts on infrastructure building for scholarly content repositories, DRIVER-II will extend the geographical coverage step-by-step and will move from a test-bed to a production-quality infrastructure. This infrastructure will produce further innovative services meeting special demands that will be built on top. The infrastructure is complemented with several user services including search, data collection, profiling, and recommendations by the end user. For further information please visit www.driver-community.eu

On 16 and 17 January 2008, DRIVER II successfully carried out its first Summit in Göttingen, Germany. It is considered a successful milestone on the way to building a professional, active repository community.

The first day focused on the current repository community in Europe and globally, the results of the DRIVER studies and a discussion of Open Access and repository infrastructures.

The morning of the second day focused on disciplinary repositories and their relationship to institutional repositories. The latter part of the day focussed on national and international repository networks with representatives from a number of networks speaking.

The presentations are now available on line for those interested in learning more about DRIVER and the topics discussed at the Summit and can be found on the DRIVER Support website at http://www.driver-support.eu/multi/DRIVERSummit.php.

CLOCKSS Works: Ensures Public Access to Triggered Journal, Graft

31 January 2008: Researchers increasingly access journal articles online, but the real possibility exists that, due to natural disaster or human/computing failure, digital content might not always be available. Libraries and publishers have joined forces in an initiative called CLOCKSS*, providing leadership and the supporting technology, to ensure reliable, long-term access to scholarly e-content. The moment has arrived to see how CLOCKSS works.

As of today, the web-published content of the journal Graft: Organ and Cell Transplantation (SAGE Publications) has been exported from the CLOCKSS archive, and is now available to the world from two CLOCKSS hosting platforms at universities in Europe and the US. Released under a Creative Commons license, this content is free to researchers, students and the general public, without need of any subscription.

CLOCKSS is a trusted and secure dark archive, preserving scholarly journal content from the world's leading publishers. The CLOCKSS system is based on geographically-dispersed nodes located at major research libraries, into which e-journal content from publishers is routinely ingested. Archived copies remain "dark" (hidden, secure and unavailable for use), until a trigger event and the CLOCKSS Board votes to "light up" the content and restore access to it again via a hosting platform. At present there are seven archive nodes and two hosting platforms. These

numbers are expected to double in order to achieve added security from global coverage.

SAGE Publications is one of 11 premier publishers (together accounting for about 60% of e-journal content) participating in the CLOCKSS Pilot and serving on the CLOCKSS Board. When SAGE announced that it was discontinuing Graft, this became the first real-world test for the CLOCKSS system and its procedures: the CLOCKSS Board, comprising both publishers and library organizations, determined that a trigger event had occurred; instruction was given for Graft content to be copied from archive nodes in the CLOCKSS network to the designated hosting platforms; and 18 issues of Graft became available to the world.

Stanford University, where the underlying LOCKSS software was developed, and the University of Edinburgh are among the seven participants on the library side, acting as stewards for the CLOCKSS system. The two universities have also been designated as CLOCKSS hosting platforms in order to demonstrate, through the release of content, how CLOCKSS works, with EDINA, the UK national data centre at Edinburgh, playing that role for Europe, and Stanford University Library doing so for the US. Both serve as points of worldwide access, free to all, without any prior subscription, fee, or registration.

To read Graft, please click here: http://www.clockss.org/clockss/Graft_Public_Copies

* CLOCKSS is transitioning from a Pilot Program to an organization for the long-term, building on the technology and findings of LOCKSS (for Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe).

Additional Information about CLOCKSS

Participating Libraries in the CLOCKSS Pilot:

- Indiana University, New York Public Library, OCLC, Rice University, Stanford University, University of Edinburgh, and University of Virginia

Participating Publishers in the CLOCKSS Pilot:

- American Chemical Society, American Medical Association, American Physiological Society, Elsevier, IOP Publishing, Nature Publishing Group, Oxford University Press, SAGE Publications, Springer, Taylor & Francis, and Wiley-Blackwell

In June 2007 CLOCKSS was the inaugural winner of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) Outstanding Collaboration Citation, which recognizes and encourages collaborative problem-solving efforts in the areas of acquisition, access, management, preservation or archiving of library materials. The ALCTS is a division of the American Library Association.

The CLOCKSS initiative is funded by participating publishers and library organizations, as well as by a grant from the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) via the US Library of Congress. The grant is intended to finance CLOCKSS through a mixture of ingest fees from publishers and revenue from an endowment raised from voluntary contributions over the next five years. The need to secure long-term sustainable funding for CLOCKSS will be one of the key strategic issues facing the Board in 2008.