

## Reference Management and e-Publishing

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### Referencing and E-publishing

Developments in the Open Access movement are as far ranging as the introduction of the Penny Black in 1827. This is when the emphasis for access to information changed from the receiver (of the letter) paying to the writer (of the letter) having to do so. With open access it is the writer (or author) who pays. This affects specifically the where of information delivery. In addition, it implies free access to research information, as the author pays for the review and 'formal publishing' process. However open Access is not undisputed: Is it fair? Who will be the real winner? Are we sure we will have to pay less in the end?

### Useful publishing Repositories

**DoIS** (Documents in Information Science) is a database of articles and conference proceedings published in electronic format in the area of library and information science.

<http://wotan.liu.edu/doi/>

**E-LIS** is an archive for scientific and technical documents, published and unpublished in librarianship, information science and technology. There is an e-mail alerting service and you can submit your own material if you wish.

<http://eprints.rclis.org/>

**ROARMap** provides a registry of Open Access archiving policies across the world which is useful for evaluating the quality of the material.

<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/>

### E-books

Microsoft pulled the plug on Academic Search, Book Search, and its open-access book-scanning program. It will fulfil existing contracts (e.g. with the British Library), give digital copies of scanned books to their publishers, donate its book-scanning equipment to its partners, and remove usage restrictions on the public-domain books it has already scanned.

<http://blogs.msdn.com/livesearch/archive/2008/05/23/book-search-winding-down.aspx>

While, on the other side of the mountain, Google Books and WorldCat agreed to link their records to one another opening up access to a wider range of material.

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/200811.htm>

### Is open access free and legal?

The Research Information Network released a major report on the costs and funding of scholarly communication in the UK (<http://www.rin.ac.uk/costs-funding-flows>). But to help with various useful guides, try The Association of Research Libraries, which has updated its Brown-Bag Discussion Guide Series on Issues in Scholarly Communication, adding new guides on Author Rights and New Model Publications. Although American in focus, it is a

useful list of guides which apply the world over and are practical in their guidance.

<http://www.arl.org/sc/brownbag/>

If you prefer to watch info on scholarly communication rather than read, then the following might interest you....with the backing of SPARC (a campaigning open access organisation):

<http://www.vimeo.com/1001482>.

SURF released a new guide for scholars: How to use copyright wisely within scholarly communication.

<http://www.surf.nl/en/SURFActueel/Pages/usecopyrightwisely.aspx>

## Referencing software

### Endnote X2

This latest version of Endnote has a particularly good new feature that allows you to select any number of references, for which Endnote will locate and download relevant full-text documents. This, combined with some new reference types such as blogs and standards, reinforces the usefulness of this desktop package. References can now be sorted into SMART groups (a feature taken from ProCite), which allow you, for example, to sort the subsets of references automatically by your own criteria. The use of the automatic date stamp to track when a reference was created or updated is a useful new feature. Likewise the preview pane now has a search facility. Endnote X2 for the Mac will be available in the autumn.

<http://www.endnote.com/enx2info.asp>

### ThoughtMesh

ThoughtMesh is an unusual model for publishing and discovery because it is a tagged based navigation system that uses keywords to connect excerpts of essays published on different websites. It's like [Del.icio.us](http://Del.icio.us), but ThoughtMesh helps trace thematic connections between particular sections of online essays. And Thought Mesh's tags (and the meshes that connect them) are determined (or at least validated) by the authors of the pages.

<http://thoughtmesh.net>