University of St Andrews

Requesting permission: approaching publishers, lessons learned, and the many successes!

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UKCoRR Members day July 2017

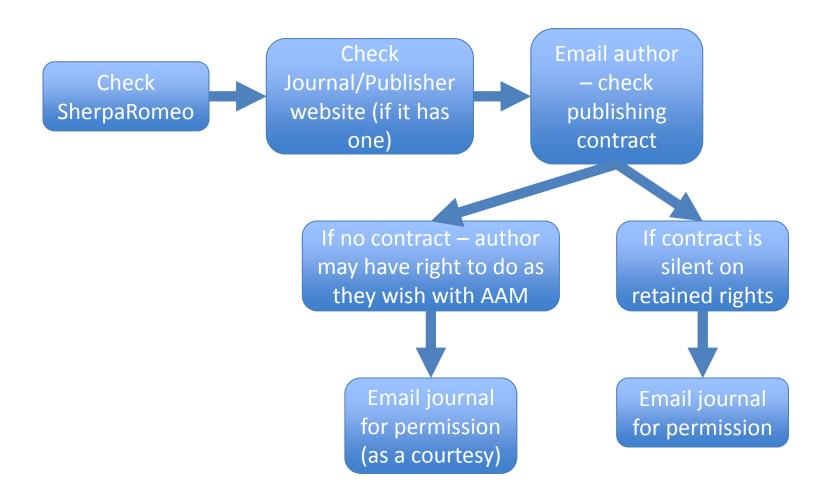


- Our workflow
- Recording process
- Templates
- What have we learned
- Success stories!
- Some dry statistics
- Some take-aways

Can we have permission please?



Our workflow



Our process: A Spreadsheet!



Our Process, cont...

- The responses to permission requests (emails) are copied to a folder and renamed according to the ID in the spreadsheet
- So, we can quickly find a permission email if needed, say if a take-down request was received
- But is this the best way?
 - It is future proof?
- We think it's important to keep the emails in their original form for authenticity
- But is an email admissible as proof in this context?

Templates help

- Permissions are timeconsuming!
- Templates help (a lot)
- In many cases the standard template doesn't quite fit and requires a little tweaking, e.g.
 - If you've contacted them before
 - If the book isn't yet released
 - If the journal is sort of 'open access'

Permission templates Permission Letter - Journal article Dear ### I am contacting you on behalf of [author] who is a contributing author to your journal: [Name of journal]. [Author] is a member of staff here at the University of St Andrews and would like to deposit the full text of the following [forthcoming] article in the University's institutional repository. The institutional repository is a not-for-profit service for our academic authors, providing access to the full-text of their publications, see http://research-repository.st-andrews.ac.uk. Full bibliographic details are given for each article, including the source of original publication, copyright statement, You may also be aware that UK academic authors are required to archive their accepted manuscripts (for journal articles and conference proceedings) in a repository as part of the next Research Excellence Framework (the UK's research assessment exercise). We want to ensure that as many St Andrews research outputs are compliant as possible, so we are keen to obtain permission to archive If possible, it is preferred to archive the finalised odf version as it appears in print. The pdf version has an advantage over the author's own version, in that it maintains consistency in appearance wherever it is read. If it would be possible to use the published pdf version of the article for this purpose, then please confirm this. (If this is not possible, the author has also provided us with their final accepted version for deposit.] I would be grateful if you could contact me to give your permission for including this article and to pass on any associated conditions. [Could you also please confirm whether or not authors transfer copyright when they publish with your journal, or if it is retained by authors? We request this information because we always try to include accurate copyright information for content in our repository.] Thank you for your attention with this and I look forward to hearing from you. Kind regards.

Lessons Learned

- This is more often the norm for humanities
- Small publishers often have a closer relationship with their authors –
 so we try to keep this in mind
- We never push for OA, and if they decline we see their point of view and thank them.
- Most small publishers are delighted to have their stuff hosted elsewhere
- A lot of small publishers are pro-OA without even realising it
- Contacting lone-wolf journals and small publishers is great advocacy practice, and making new contacts across the world is very satisfying!
- A bit of flattery never hurts
- And...sadly you can't win 'em all

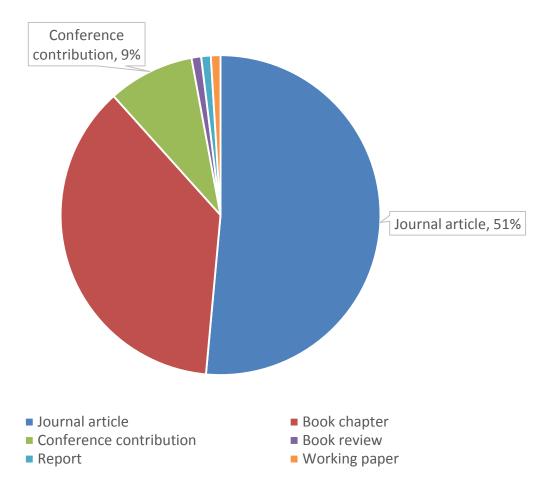
Some success stories

- Small society publisher colleague emailed because DOI didn't resolve, so she ended up walking them through the process of registering DOIs with CrossRef.
- US university Press. I helped their rights manager understand UK OA landscape – this fed into their OA policy
- University of Helsinki Library ended up discussing OA in Finland I hadn't realised that they were early pioneers! And learned that one of their colleagues had visited us in St Andrews many years ago.
- German copyright law Self-archiving enshrined in law
- Medieval studies journal asked if they may tweet a link to our repository
- Most recently the Austrian Embassy in Poland granted permission and sent a copy of the final version for deposit!

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Some statistics

The 100 most recent permission requests:	
Journal article	53
Book chapter	38
Conference contribution	9
Book review	1
Report	1
Working paper	1



- 60% of permission requests potentially in scope for REF OA policy
- Potential reduction of REF exception 39c The publication concerned actively disallows open-access deposit in a repository, and was the most appropriate publication for the output.

Food for thought

- What do you do when a publisher or journal doesn't reply
 - Risk management
 - Is no news good news?
 - Rely on take-down policy?
- How long do you wait before chasing
 - Often 4-6 weeks
 - But should it be shorter?
- What if it's in scope for REF, do you make a firmer case?
- Foreign language journals, do you translate your request?
 - Google translate?
 - Do you take advantage of a multilingual colleague?
- We just take a simple 'yes' as good enough, as long as it's from the journal/publisher. But should we need something a bit more authoritative? Should we check the person's credentials? Are we always sure they even understood the question?
- Should we do more to protect our collections?

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