

# Let's get us a repository!



*UW Digital Collections*

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University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Center  
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It's a floor wax...

...and a dessert topping!



# Institutional Repositories have been defined by...



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- ~ Content: the intellectual output of the university (i.e., papers)



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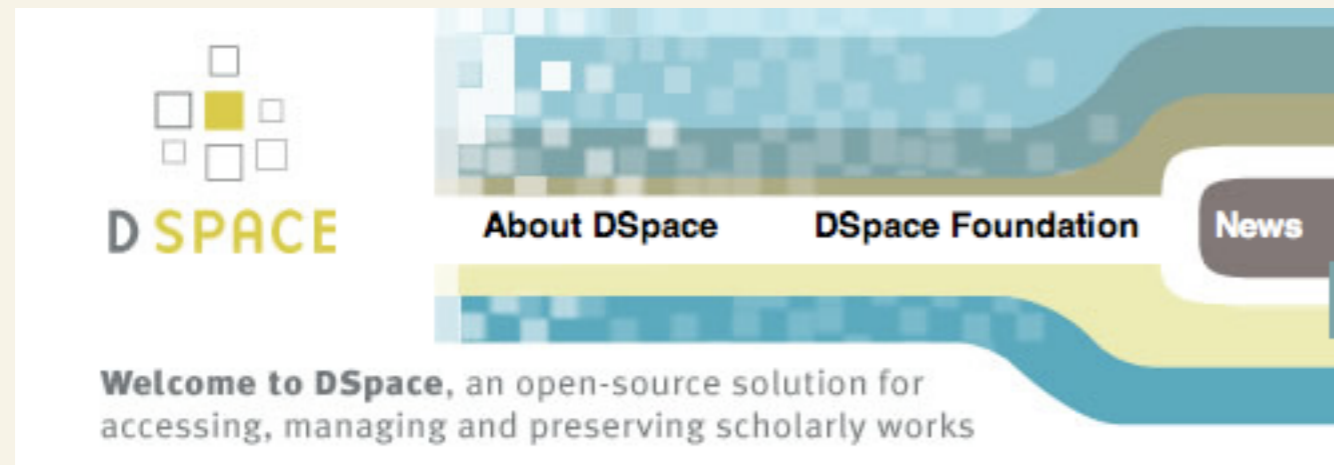
- ~ Content: the intellectual output of the university (i.e., papers)
- ~ Lack of library selection
- ~ Faculty self-submit



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So let's get software to let faculty self-submit their papers...

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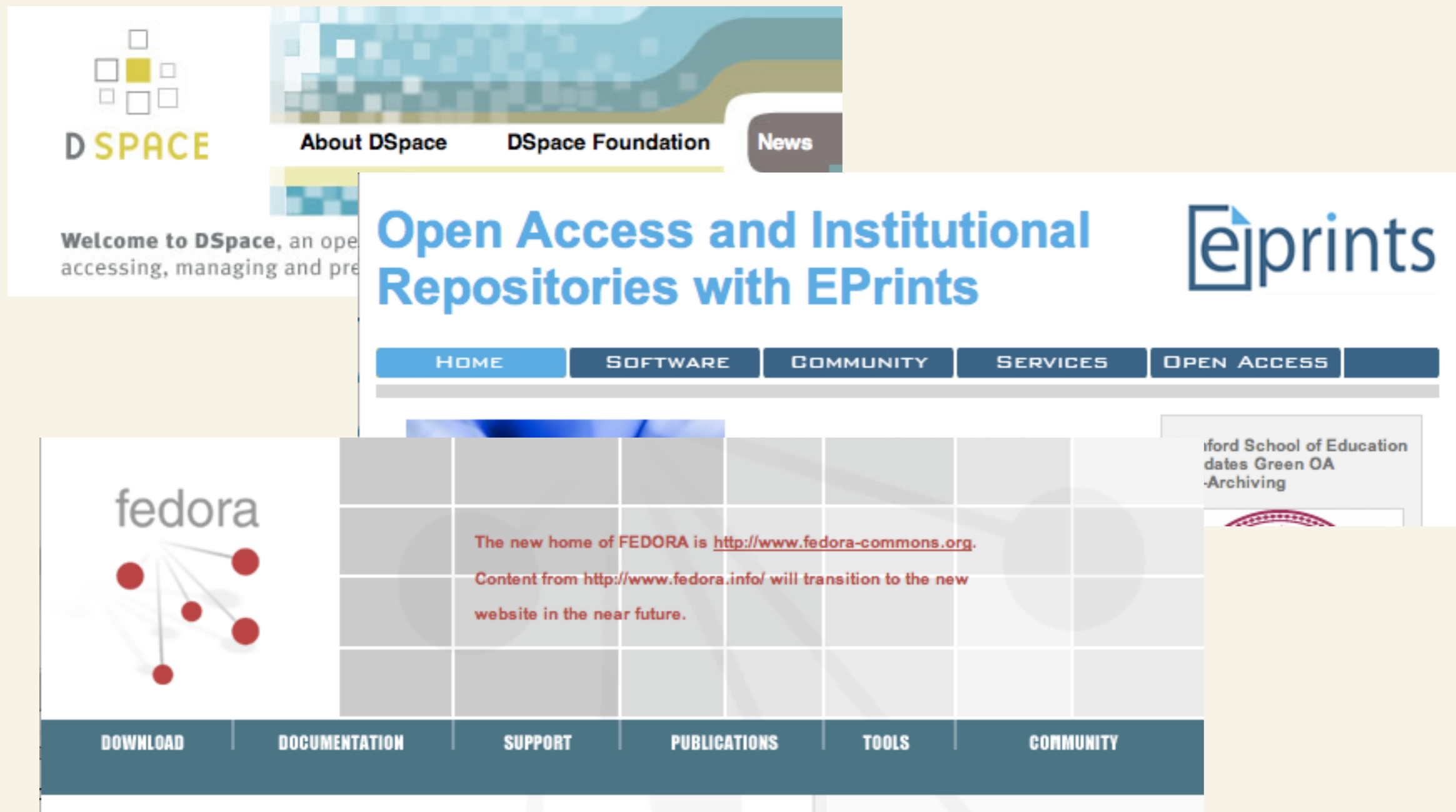


# So let's get software to let faculty self-submit their papers...



The screenshot displays the DSpace website interface. On the left, the DSPACE logo is visible, consisting of a cluster of squares above the text "DSpace". Below the logo, a welcome message reads: "Welcome to DSpace, an open access, managing and pre". To the right of the logo, a navigation bar includes links for "About DSpace", "DSpace Foundation", and "News". The main content area features the heading "Open Access and Institutional Repositories with EPrints" in large blue text. To the right of this heading is the EPrints logo. Below the heading is a horizontal menu with buttons for "HOME", "SOFTWARE", "COMMUNITY", "SERVICES", and "OPEN ACCESS". Under the "SOFTWARE" button, there is a blue-tinted image of a document with a stylized 'D' logo. To the right of the image, text states: "EPrints is the most flexible platform for building high quality, high value repositories, recognised as the **easiest** and **fastest** way to set up repositories of research literature, scientific data,". On the far right, a box contains the text "Stanford School of Education Mandates Green OA Self-Archiving" above a small red logo.

# So let's get software to let faculty self-submit their papers...



The screenshot displays the DSpace website interface. At the top left is the DSPACE logo, consisting of a cluster of squares in white, yellow, and grey, with the text "DSpace" below it. To the right of the logo are navigation links: "About DSpace", "DSpace Foundation", and "News". Below the logo, a partial welcome message is visible: "Welcome to DSpace, an open access, managing and pre".

The main heading in the center reads "Open Access and Institutional Repositories with EPrints" in a large blue font. To the right of this heading is the "eprints" logo. Below the heading is a horizontal navigation bar with buttons for "HOME", "SOFTWARE", "COMMUNITY", "SERVICES", and "OPEN ACCESS".

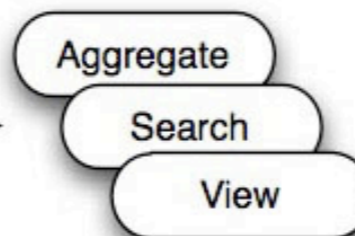
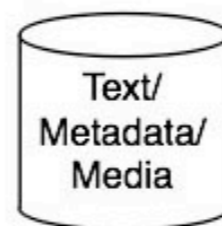
Below the navigation bar is a grid of grey squares. On the left side of the grid is the "fedora" logo, which features the word "fedora" in a sans-serif font above a network diagram of red nodes connected by lines. In the center of the grid, red text reads: "The new home of FEDORA is <http://www.fedora-commons.org>. Content from <http://www.fedora.info/> will transition to the new website in the near future."

At the bottom of the grid is a dark blue footer bar with white text links: "DOWNLOAD", "DOCUMENTATION", "SUPPORT", "PUBLICATIONS", "TOOLS", and "COMMUNITY".

On the right side of the page, there is a small box containing the text "iford School of Education dates Green OA -Archiving" above a red decorative arc.



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**Workflow**

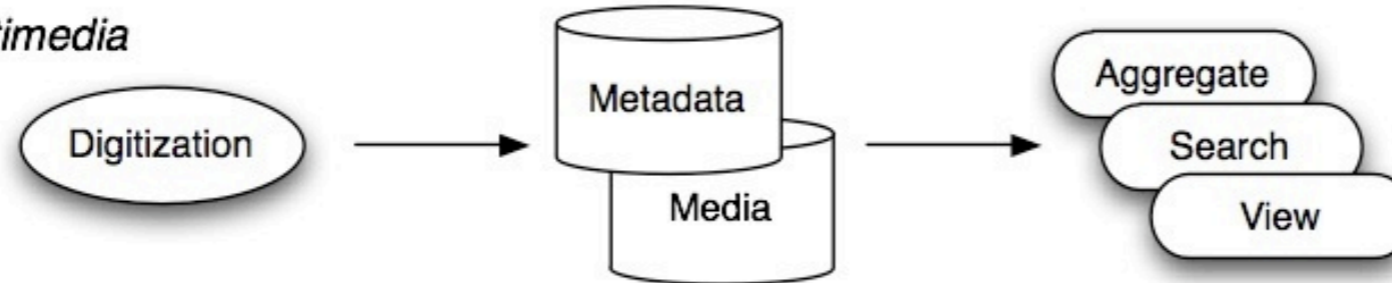
**Repository**

**User access**

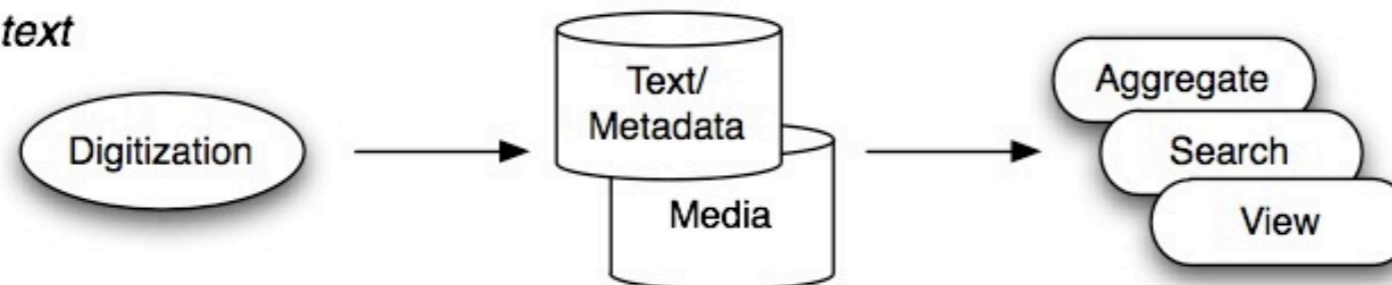
## **Repository architecture and access services**

*pcg 2008-06-03*

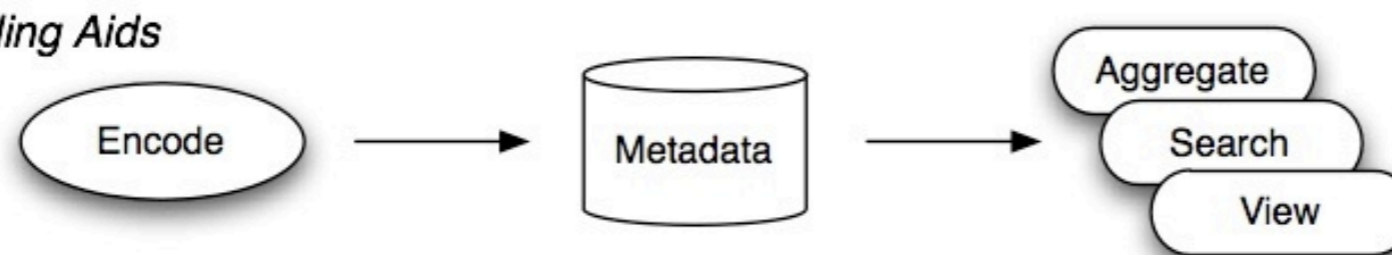
### *Multimedia*



### *Full text*



### *Finding Aids*



### *MINDS@UW*



**Workflow**

**Repository**

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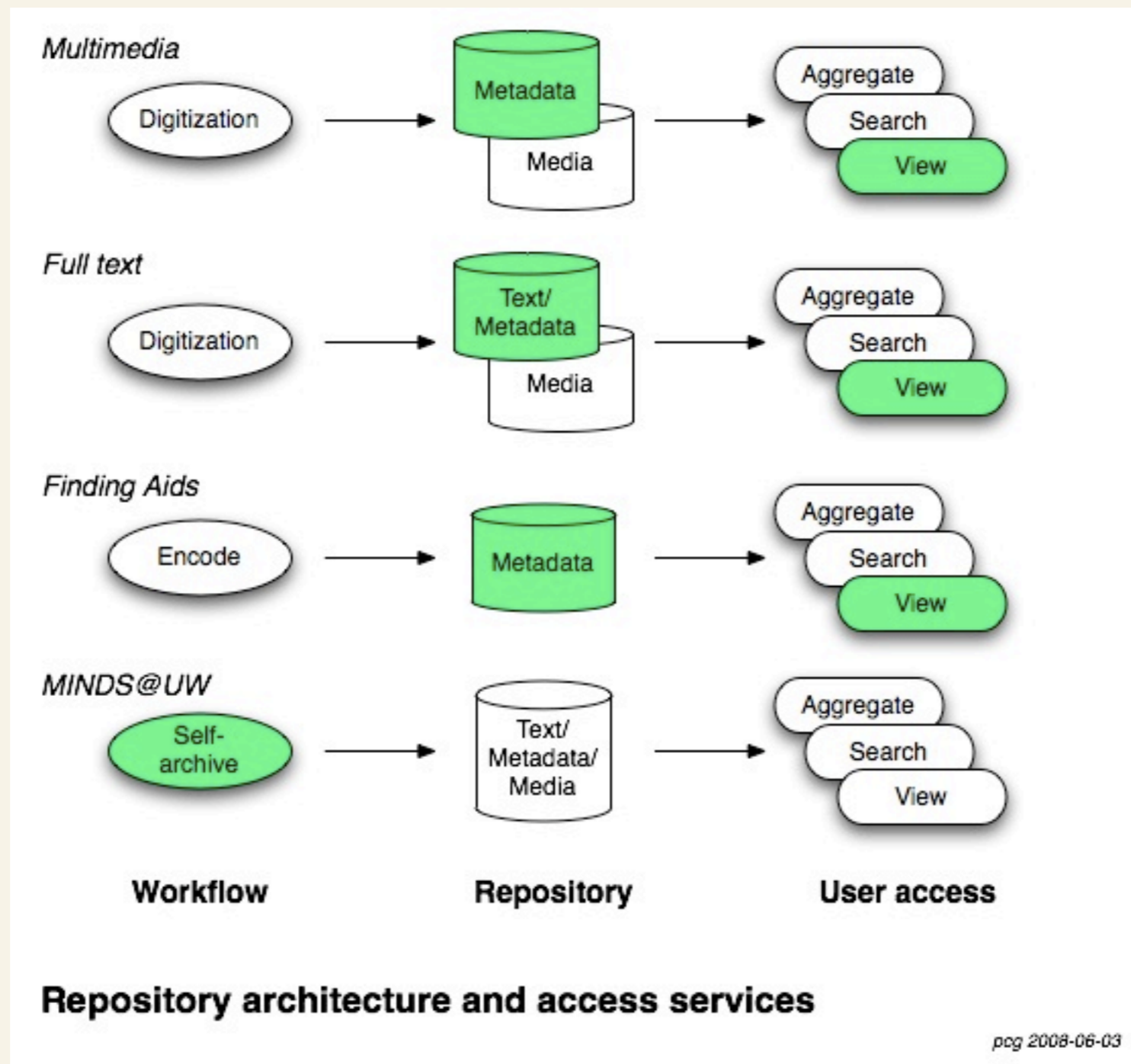
## **Repository architecture and access services**

# So, why all of the duplication?



© Robby Garbett

# Each has 'special' requirements





This is where many of us  
are today...

This is where many of us  
are today...

*But the base assumptions  
and the technology are both  
changing*

Institutional Repository content is  
more heterogeneous

# Institutional Repository content is more heterogeneous

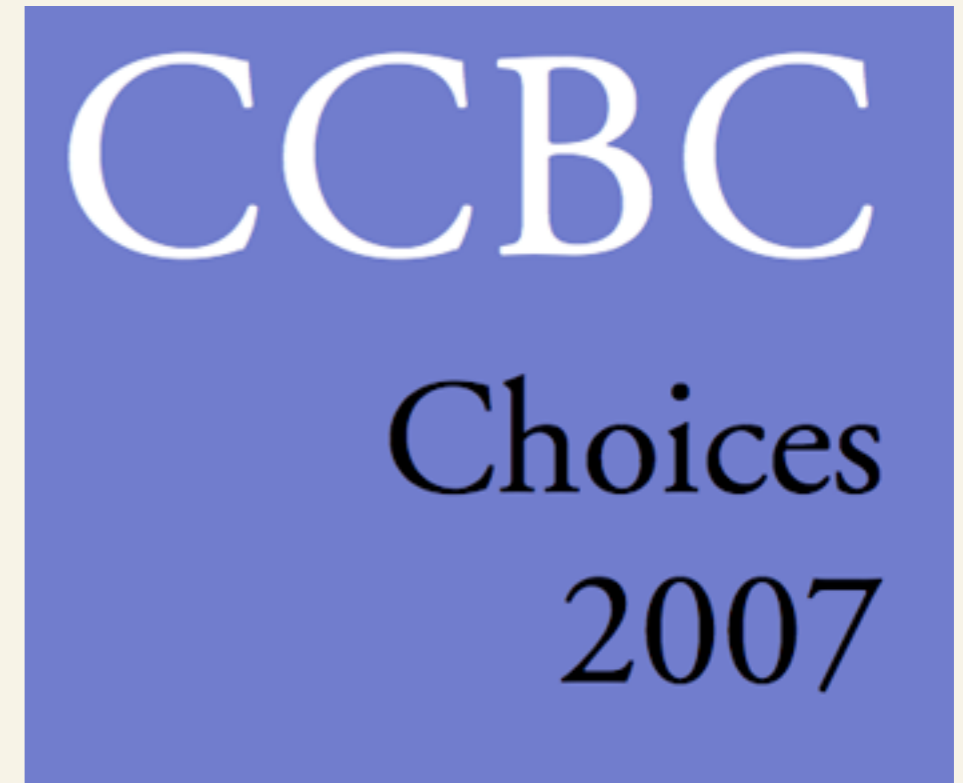
TABLE 2

Tishree 6 Vayelech	Shebat 15 Beshallahh	Sivan 9 Naso
Tishree 13 Haazeenu	Shebat 22 Yitro	Sivan 16 Behaalotecha
Tishree 27 Beresheeth	Shebat 29 Mishpatim & Shekalim	Sivan 23 Shelahh-Lecha
Hheshvan 4 Noahh	Adar 6 Terumah	R.H. Tammuz Korahh
Hheshvan 11 Lech Lecha	Adar 13 Tetsave & Zachor	Tammuz 7 Hhukkath
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Hheshvan 25 Hhayye Sarah	Adar 27 Vayakhel Pekude and Hahhodesh	Tammuz 21 Pinehhas
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# Institutional Repository content is more heterogeneous

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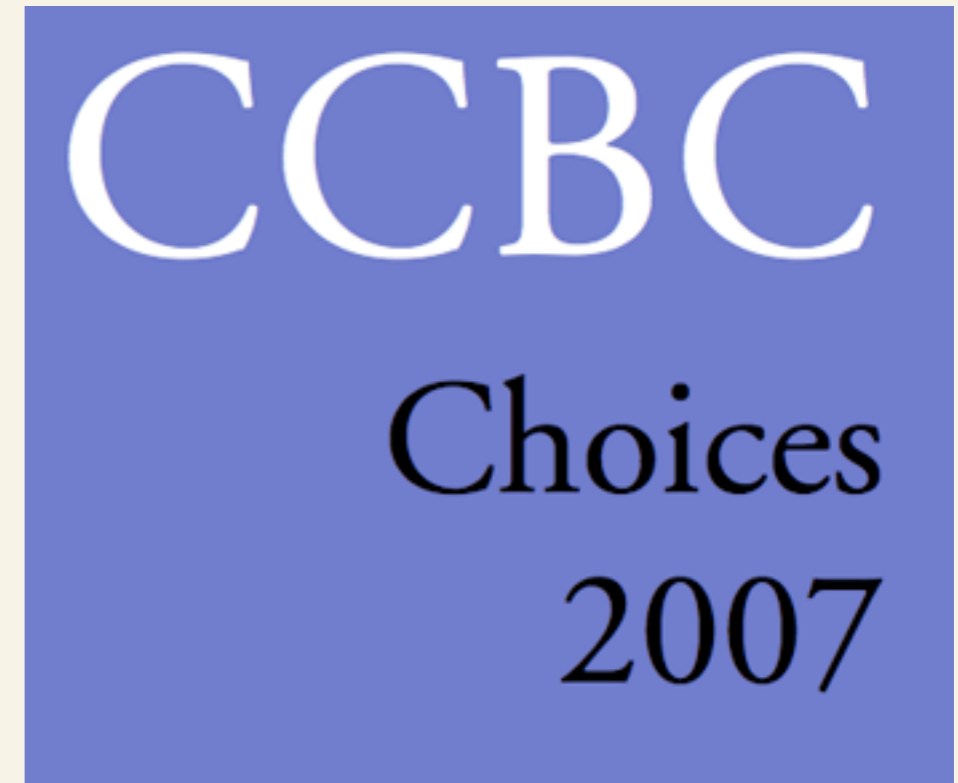
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**Title:** Mosse Lecture #10

**Authors:** Mosse, George L. (George Lachmann), 1918-

**Keywords:** European cultural history, 1660-1870

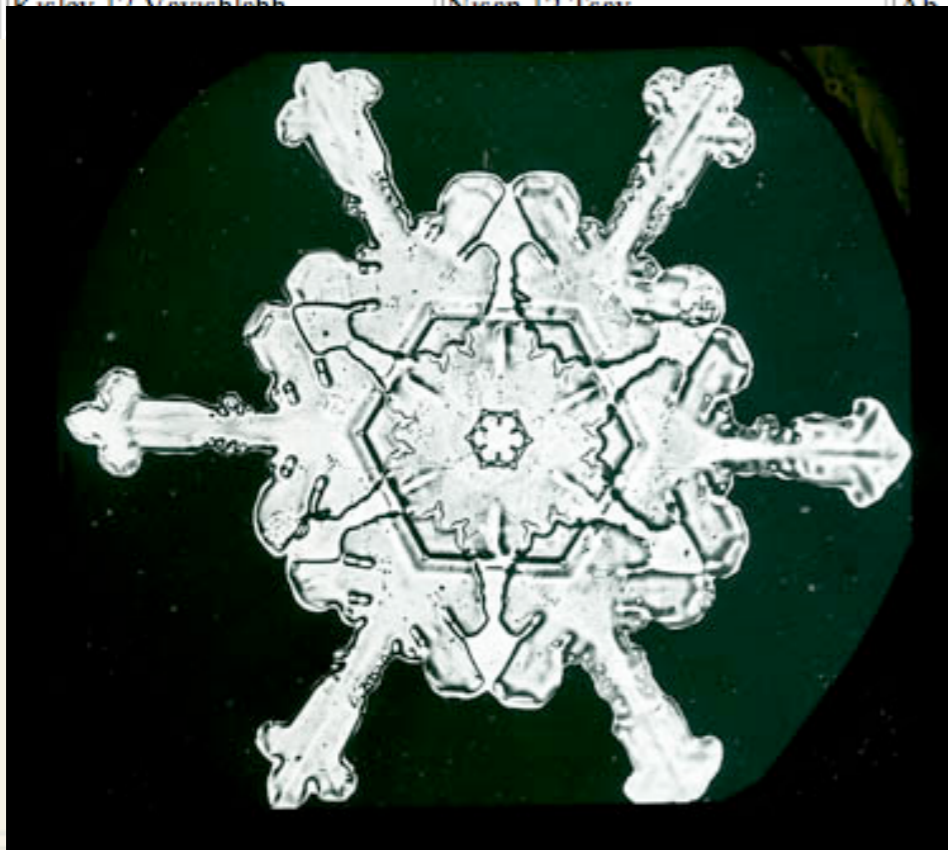
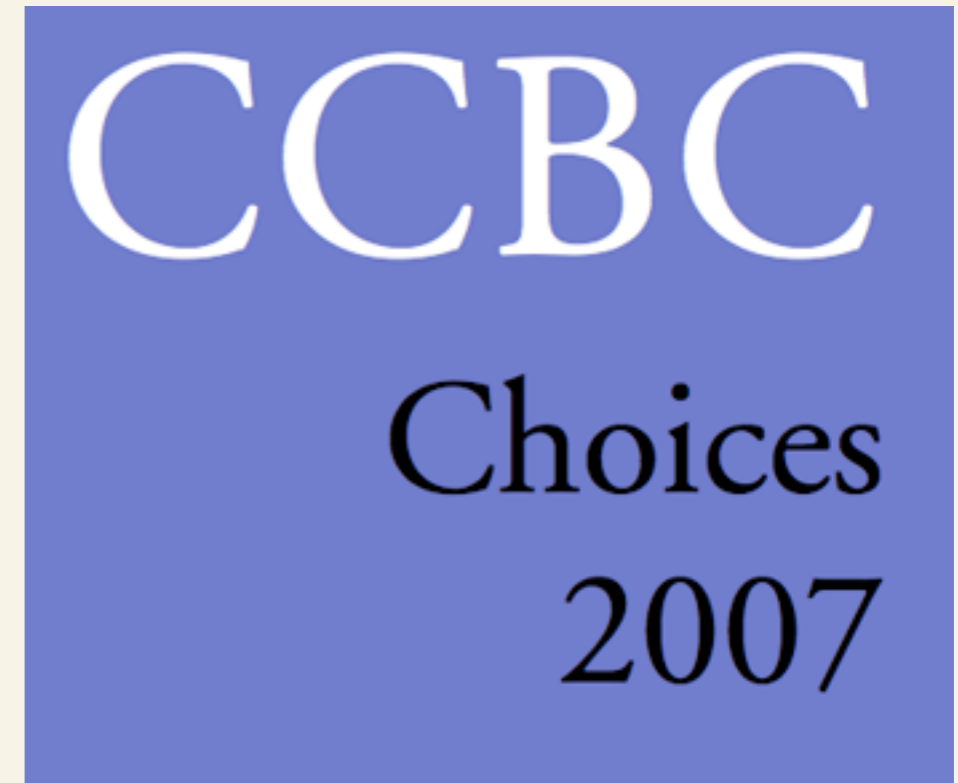
**Issue Date:** 1982

**Abstract:** Returning to the subject of English and German revivalism, this by illustrating their difference with a comparative discussion of t Unlike the writings of Spener and Zinzendorfer, Mosse sees boo Brown's Schooldays" and "The Fairchild Family" as expressive of discipline and individual activism. Control of one's personal spirit

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# Librarians are taking on more of the workflow



# Repositories are being integrated with other services

 ARIADNE 

 [Issue 54 January 2008](#) 

## Main Articles

### **SWORD: Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit**

[Julie Allinson](#), [Sebastien François](#) and [Stuart Lewis](#) describe the JISC-funded SWORD Project which has produced a lightweight protocol for repository deposit.

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## **Introduction**

This article offers a twofold introduction to the JISC-funded SWORD [\[1\]](#) Project which ran for eight months in mid-2007. Firstly it presents an overview of the methods and madness that led us to where we currently are, including a timeline of how this work moved through an informal working group to a lightweight, distributed project. Secondly, it offers an explanation of the outputs produced for the SWORD Project and their potential benefits for the repositories community.

SWORD, which stands for Simple Web service Offering Repository Deposit, came into being in March 2007 but was preceded by a series of discussions and activities which have contributed much to the project, known as the 'Deposit API'. The project itself was funded under the JISC Repositories and Preservation Programme, Tools and Innovation strand [\[2\]](#), with the over-arching aim of scoping, defining, developing and testing a standard mechanism for depositing into repositories and other systems. The motivation was that there was no standard way of doing this currently and increasingly scenarios were arising that might usefully leverage such a standard.

# Repositories are being integrated with other services



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## People



10

Althaus



7

Tewksbury



5

Caughlin



5

Clark



4

Harrison



4

Finnegan



3

Gill



3

Brashers



3

Conley



3

Dixon

## Citations

### Anthropology before anthropology

Liebersohn, Harry Kuklick, H.  
*Unknown* (2008)

[Find It](#)

### Genealogies of Orientalism: History, Theor

Prochaska, David Burke, Edmund, III  
*Unknown* (2008)

[Find It](#)

### The dark side of relational uncertainty: O portunity

Knobloch, L.K. Spitzberg, B. Cupach, W.  
*Unknown* (2007)

[Find It](#)

# Repositories are being integrated with other services

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## Our Projects & Middleware



You are here: [EDINA](#) > [Projects](#) > [EM-Loader](#)

### EM-Loader

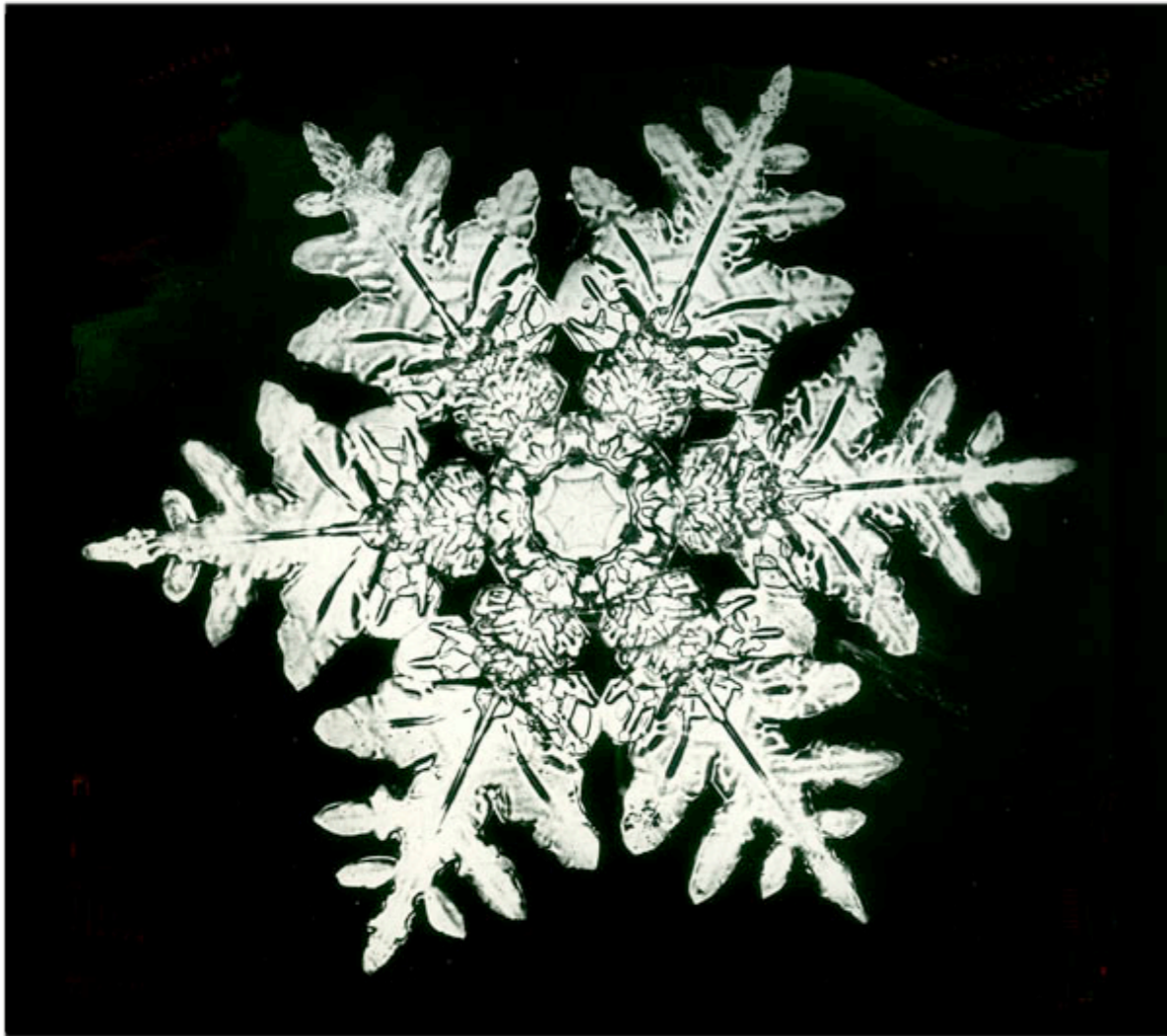
**Title**  
Extracting Metadata to Load for Open Access Deposit

**Acronym**  
EM-Loader

**Duration**  
March 2008 – February 2009

**Summary**  
This project will demonstrate middleware that enables easier deposit of research papers through batch upload of extant bibliographic metadata. This will contribute to the work of the CRIG in the provision of shared infrastructure for digital repositories, taking forward into practice ideas mooted for a 'deposit engine'. It will also have immediate practical value as this middleware can be employed to assist deposit into the Depot as well as offer facility for repositories more generally, with potential to enhance metadata deposit through transfers and re-directs to institutional repositories (IRs).

# What's the difference between IR content and DL content?



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- ~ ...or how it gets there

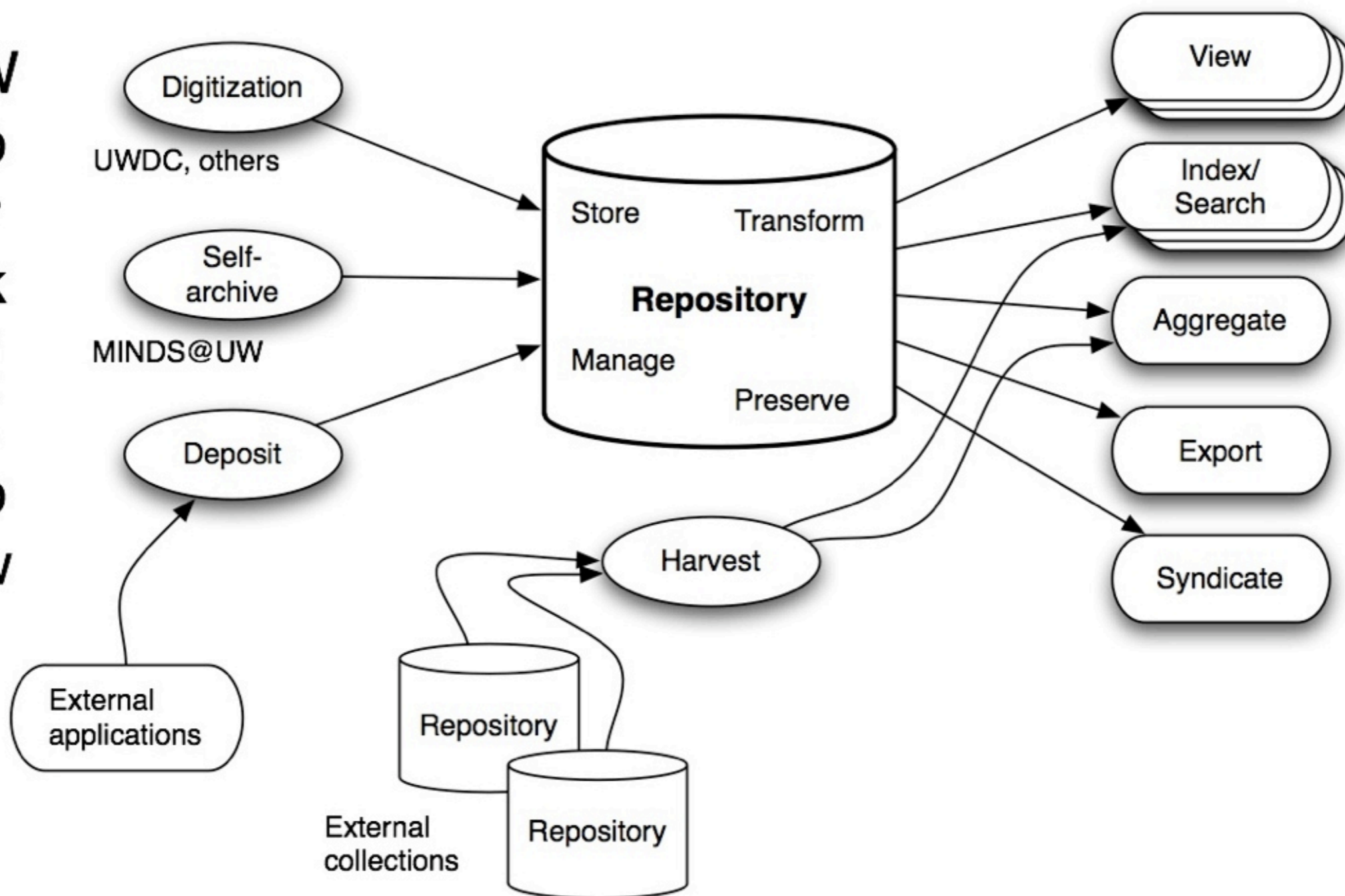
- ~ Users don't (necessarily) care where stuff comes from
- ~ ...or how it gets there
- ~ And most objects have the same management, preservation, and access needs

This challenges the assumptions  
underlying our IR infrastructure



© Sharon Taylor

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## Repository architecture and access services

pcg 2008-06-27

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- ~ What do we catalog?
  - ~ ...and why?
- ~ What's the role of Archives?



And now for something completely different...

# Copyright



We may have multiple roles:

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  - ~ Faculty submitters
  - ~ Students (ETDs)

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- ~ Deciding what to digitize
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- ~ Negotiating digitization/access rights
- ~ Advising contributors on copyright and Fair Use
  - ~ Faculty submitters
  - ~ Students (ETDs)
- ~ And sharing the knowledge with others
  - ~ Orphan works

# Copyright determination: theses and dissertations

A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF  
THE STABILITY OF TWO WHEELED VEHICLES  
BY  
ROBERT NEIL COLLINS

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
(Mechanical Engineering)  
at the  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

~ Is it published?  
~ When?

~ With Notice?

Copyright by  
Robert Neil Collins  
1963

~ Is it Fair Use?

# Copyright determination: resources

 **Copyright**

**How to Investigate the Copyright Status of a Work (Circular 22)**

Circular 22

**How to Investigate the Copyright Status of a Work**

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**Table of Contents**

- **In General**
  - A Few Words of Caution about Copyright Investigation
- **How to Search Copyright Office Catalogs and Records**
  - Individual Searches of Copyright Records
- **Searching by the Copyright Office**
  - What the Fee Does Not Cover
  - Information Needed
  - Searches Involving Assignments and Other Documents
- **Limitations on Searches**

# Copyright determination: resources



## Copyright Renewal Database

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[Simple Search](#)

[Advanced Search](#)

[About the Collection](#)

[Resources](#)

### Welcome

Welcome to the initial release of Stanford's Copyright Renewal Database. This database makes searchable the copyright renewal records received by the US Copyright Office between 1950 and 1992 for books published in the US between 1923 and 1963. Note that the database includes ONLY US Class A (book) renewals.

The period from 1923-1963 is of special interest for US copyrights, as works published after January 1, 1964 had their copyrights automatically renewed by statute, and works published before 1923 have generally fallen into the public domain. Between those dates, a renewal registration was required to prevent the expiration of copyright, however determining whether a work's registration has been renewed is a challenge. Renewals received by the Copyright Office after 1977 are searchable in an online database, but renewals received between 1950 and 1977 were announced and distributed only in a semi-annual print publication. The Copyright Office does not have a machine-searchable source for this renewal information, and the only public access is through the card catalog in their DC offices.

# Copyright determination: resources

BROMBERG ✶ SUNSTEIN LLP

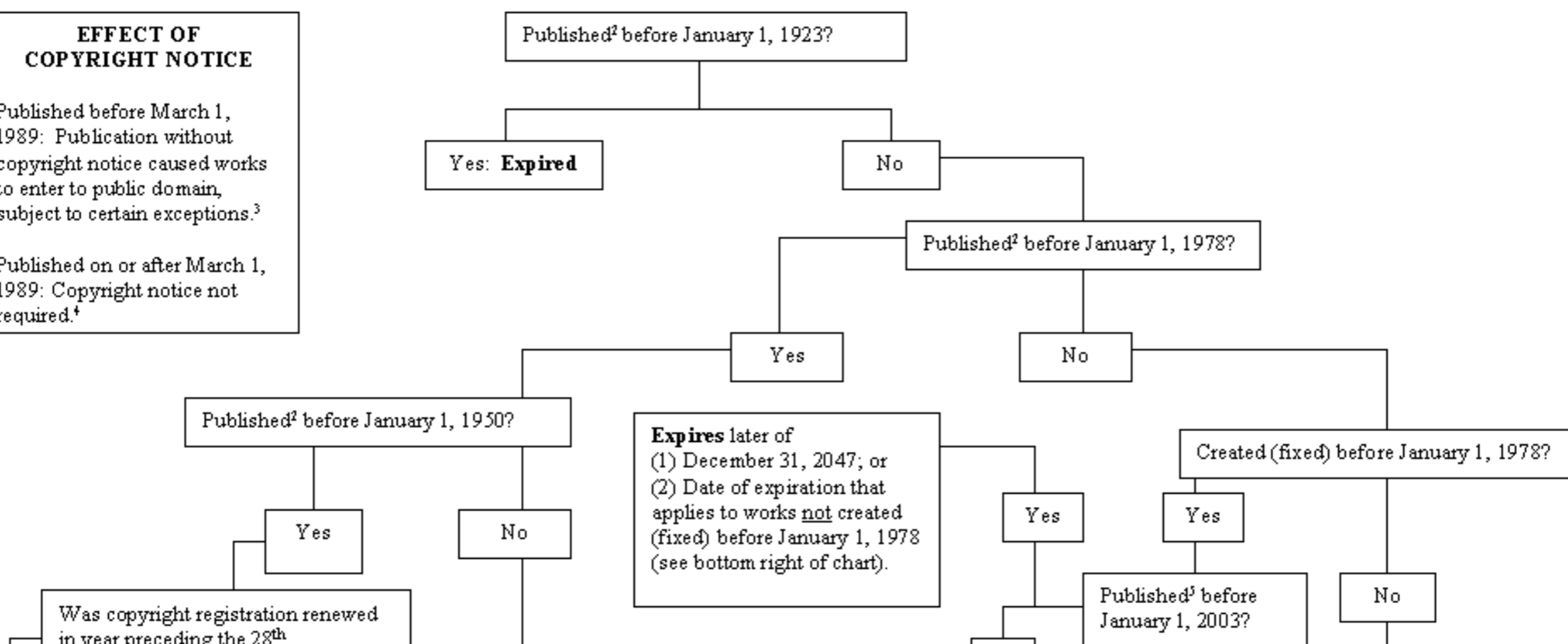
[<< back to Bromberg & Sunstein home page](#)

## FLOWCHART FOR DETERMINING WHEN U.S. COPYRIGHTS IN FIXED<sup>1</sup> WORKS EXPIRE

### EFFECT OF COPYRIGHT NOTICE

Published before March 1, 1989: Publication without copyright notice caused works to enter to public domain, subject to certain exceptions.<sup>3</sup>

Published on or after March 1, 1989: Copyright notice not required.<sup>4</sup>





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# Thank you!