

The Publishing Spectrum

Whether you are transferring your copyright or assigning a license, there are a spectrum of options for publishing your research depending on your contract.

Gold Open-Access

Content published openly (rather than via subscription). The articles are free to read and usually free to retain, reuse, remix, revise, and redistribute via a Creative Commons License. Author usually retains copyright.

Author archives a version of the content in a disciplinary or institutional repository when the published version is available closed-access. Usually subject to publisher policies after a copyright transfer.

Green Open-Access

Hybrid-Access

Author can pay to make the work available open-access. Authors who do not pay a fee have their work published closed-access. Usually subject to publisher policies after a copyright transfer.

Closed-Access

Author transfers copyright ownership to the publisher and does not retain the right to self-archive. Work is made available via subscription or one-time purchase.

Library Copyright Committee

Email: library_copyright@gettysburg.edu
Guide: libguides.gettysburg.edu/copyright

Scholarly Communications Department

Website: cupola.gettysburg.edu
Email: cupola@gettysburg.edu
Guide: libguides.gettysburg.edu/scholcomm

Submit your research:
bit.ly/gburgcolauth

Musselman Library
Campus Box 420 | Gettysburg College
Gettysburg, PA 17325

Check-out desk: 717-337-7024
Research: 717-337-6600
gettysburg.edu/musselman-library

FAIR USE WEEK 2020



**AUTHOR'S CHOICES,
AUTHOR'S RIGHTS:
MAKING INFORMED CHOICES
WHEN PUBLISHING YOUR RESEARCH**



Musselman Library

Copyright

What

- Protections for "original works of authorship"
- Includes a bundle of rights: reproduce, make derivatives, distribute, display, perform, transmit (audio)

How

- Automatically assigned to the creator once "fixed" in a tangible format
- Registration is optional
- Can be transferred in writing to another party in part or in whole

Copyright Transfer vs. License

In order to have your work published, you must grant permission to another party (usually a publisher) to make copies of and distribute your work.

Copyright Transfer

- Agreement that transfers copyright ownership in whole or in part (i.e. from the "bundle of rights") from one party (usually the creator) to another
- Detailed in writing and signed by both parties

License

- Agreement between owner and user of a copyrighted work that grants the user specific permissions from the "bundle of rights" included in copyright
- Detailed in writing by the owner and agreed to by the user either passively or actively

Publishing Glossary

You might come across several of the below terms as you review your publication options, author contract, or submit your work to The Cupola. Have questions? Want us to look over your contract? Contact the Scholarly Communications Department.

After publication. The article can be archived in an institutional or subject repository after the article is published by the publisher.

Article Processing Charge (APC). Payment to publishers to cover the costs of publishing gold open access.

Author contract. A legally-binding document signed by the author and publisher that outlines each party's responsibilities and rights in the publication process.

Closed/Paywall access. A barrier to access in which users must pay a fee to access content.

Copyright. The exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, sell, or distribute a work (such as a literary, musical, or artistic work). (Merriam Webster)

Creative Commons license. Licenses that provide authors with a standardized way to grant copyright permissions to their work, including the right to copy, distribute, edit, remix and build upon the work.

The Cupola. Open-access collection of scholarly and creative works produced by faculty, students, and other members of the Gettysburg College community managed by Scholarly Communications in the library.

Embargo period. A period of time during which the publisher restricts access to an article on an institutional or disciplinary repository.

Gold open-access. Journals that publish their content openly. Like subscription journals, OA journals conduct peer review.

Gratis open-access. Material that is free to read and grants permissions to redistribute, reuse or modify the work.

Green open-access. Scholarly material made open access by deposit in a disciplinary or institutional repository by permission of the copyright holder.

Institutional repository. Website or database hosted by a college or university to facilitate green open access, usually run by the library.

Libre open-access. Material that is free of charge but does not allow for reuse or modification.

On acceptance. The article can be archived in an institutional or subject repository after the article is accepted for publication by the publisher.

Open-access (OA). Literature that is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

Post-print/Authors accepted manuscript. Version of the work that has been peer-reviewed and edited but does not contain the publisher's formatting. Sometimes subjected to embargo periods.

Preprint. Any version of a work prior to peer-review and publication, usually the version initially submitted to a journal. Sometimes subjected to embargo periods.

Scholarly Communications. The system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated, and preserved for future use.

Self-archiving. Process of depositing research to a repository, often managed by the university library.

Version of Record. Final, published version of an article distributed by the publisher.