The validation checks that are performed on each incoming record, to minimise administrator effort;

- The choice of which metadata fields are searchable by users;
- The choice of what metadata to present records to the open archives protocol (i.e., specifying how the internal metadata maps to the open archives metadata);
- Full control over the "look and feel" of the archive (in any language: French translations currently being prepared by Helene Bosc at inra.fr for the end of October).

The software also has the following features:

- "Out of the box" Open Archives Initiative interoperability;
- Simple but very powerful depositing interface;
- Local browsing and searching features;
- Inter- and intra-linking potential (papers, versions, comments, responses)
- Moderation buffer for incoming deposits;
- Site maintenance via a WWW interface;
- E-Mail subscription service for users.

It is simple to add extra functionality to an archive in the site-specific component of the software. This means that the archive can be used by institutions, individuals, journals or any other organisation wishing to interoperate with Open Archive services.

Further information is available at: <http://www.eprints.org/>.

An archive running this software is at: <http://cogprints.soton.ac.uk/>.

Related papers include:


---

SciELO - a Model for Cooperative Electronic Publishing in Developing Countries

Contributed by:
Abel L. Packer
BIREME/PAHO/WHO, Director
SciELO Project, Operational Coordinator
Sao Paulo, SP, Brasil

Access to adequate and up-to-date scientific and technical information is essential for economic and social development, especially in order to support decision making processes in planning,
formulation and implementation of public policies and to support professional development and practices. The results of scientific research are mainly communicated and validated through publication in scientific journals. This is true for both developed and developing countries; however, scientific journals from developing countries face several distribution and dissemination barriers that limit the access and usage of locally generated scientific information.

SciELO, Scientific Electronic Library Online, is a model for cooperative electronic publishing of scientific journals on the Internet. Especially conceived to meet the scientific communication needs of developing countries -- particularly Latin America and the Caribbean countries -- SciELO provides an efficient way to assure universal visibility and accessibility to scientific literature and contributes to overcoming the phenomena known as "lost science". In addition, the SciELO model comprises integrated procedures to measure the usage and impact of scientific journals.

The SciELO Model is the product of a partnership among FAPESP <http://www.fapesp.br> - the state of São Paulo science foundation and BIREME <http://www.bireme.br/> - the Latin America and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information, as well as national and international institutions related to scientific communication and editors. A pilot project, involving ten Brazilian journals from different subject areas, was successfully carried out between March 1997 and May 1998, and was aimed at the development and evaluation of an adequate methodology for electronic publishing on the Internet. Since June 1998, the project has been operating regularly, continuing to incorporate new journal titles and expanding its operation to other countries.

The SciELO Model comprises three components.

The model's first component is the SciELO Methodology, which enables the electronic publication of complete editions of scientific journals, the organization of searchable bibliographical and full text databases, the preservation of electronic archives, and the production of statistical indicators of the scientific literature usage and impact. The methodology also includes journal evaluation criteria based on international scientific communication standards. SciELO full texts are enriched with dynamic hypertext links to national and international databases, as for example, LILACS and MEDLINE.

The SciELO Model's second component is the application of the SciELO Methodology to operate web sites of collections of electronic journals. The SciELO Model envisions the operation of national sites as well as thematic sites. The pioneer application was the SciELO Brazil site <http://www.scielo.br>, and Chile <http://www.scielo.cl> is implementing the second application. Several other countries are being evaluated and/or are being trained on the SciELO Methodology. A regional thematic library covering public health scientific journals from Latin America and Spain -- SciELO Public Health <http://www.scielosp.org> -- was launched in December 1999. A portal to integrate and provide access to the network of SciELO sites operates at <http://www.scielo.org>.

The Model's third component is the actual development of partnerships among national and international scientific communication players -- authors, editors, scientific and technological institutions, funding agencies, universities, libraries, scientific and technological information centers, etc. -- aiming at the dissemination, improvement and sustainability of the SciELO Model.

By the end of 2001, SciELO is expected to network about 200 journals, covering ten countries. The operation of the SciELO network is based strongly on national infrastructures, which helps to guarantee its future sustainability.

The successful development of the proposed SciELO network of Latin America and Caribbean scientific journals in future years will contribute to making locally generated scientific information readily available. That will ultimately contribute to increase the usage of scientific and technical
information on the decision-making process at all levels.

_A version of this was article was presented at the Global Development Network Conference, Bonn, Germany, December 5 - 8, 1999. Available at <http://www.gdnet.org/bonn99/index.htm>._

---

**CREATE CHANGE**

Contributed by:
Ray English  
Chair of the ACRL Task Force on Scholarly Communication  
Member of the SPARC Steering Committee, and  
Director of Libraries  
Oberlin College  
Oberlin, Ohio, USA  
<ray.english@oberlin.edu>

Librarians agonize over which journals to cancel when library budgets can’t keep up with price increases. Scholars and researchers wrestle with a publishing market dominated by commercial interests. Together, librarians and faculty members ask themselves how they can reclaim scholarly communication for scholars.

CREATE CHANGE -- an action-oriented initiative that guides librarians and faculty toward solutions to the scholarly communication crisis -- can help. A collaboration among the Association of Research Libraries, the Association of College & Research Libraries, and SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) with support from the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, CREATE CHANGE provides a framework and the tools for local action.

**Background**

Librarians call it the “serials crisis.” But the high and rapidly rising cost of journals (especially those in the science, medicine and technology marketplace) is not simply a library problem -- it’s a problem that threatens the entire system of scholarly communication. To cope with increasing serials costs, libraries have had to reduce their monograph purchases -- in addition to canceling subscriptions -- and that has contributed directly to the problems that many university presses are experiencing. Facing reduced markets, many presses have cut back on more specialized monographs, the very kind of titles young scholars need to publish to receive tenure and establish their careers.

Over the years libraries have attempted to deal with this problem in a variety of ways. In addition to discontinuing subscriptions, we’ve written angry letters to publishers and editors, and debated heatedly with publishers’ representatives. We’ve looked to alternative means of information delivery, and we’ve entered into consortial agreements for electronic access. For all our efforts, we pay more to get less, and serial prices continue to rise at unacceptable rates.

This is a higher education problem that can only be resolved by our informing and engaging the entire academic community. Universities and colleges quite literally give research to commercial publishers. In exchange, publishers charge libraries exorbitant prices to process it in published journal form. Commercial journals rely on faculty and other researchers for virtually all of the substantive content and editorial work related to production of their titles. Faculty submit articles, they sign over to the publishers their rights under copyright, they participate in the system of peer review, and they edit the journals’ content. Universities and colleges cooperate in this process through their support of faculty research and their tenure and promotion expectations. While no one would object to this arrangement if a given publisher charged reasonable prices and made reasonable profits, many publishers have taken advantage of the position of libraries in the current system.