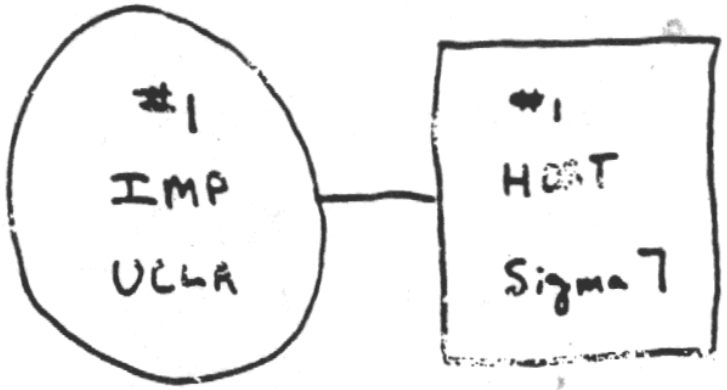
open phacts keynote
john wilbanks

18 september 2011
volendam, NL

1.
we want to “publish” “data”

container-based publishing.



THE ARPA NETWORK

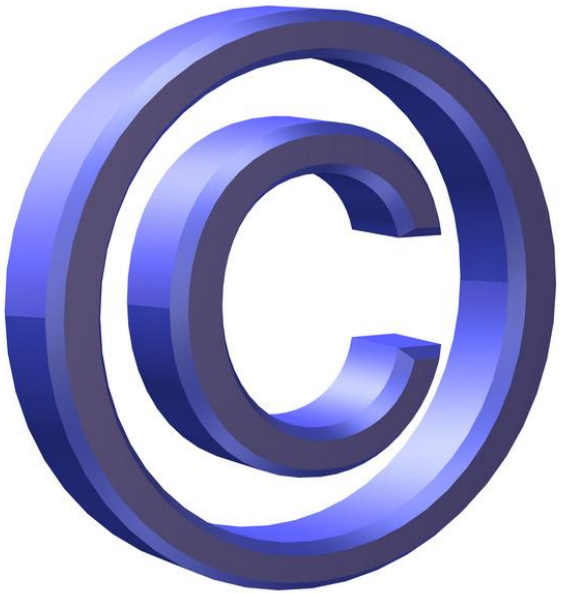
SEPT. 1969

1 NODE

FIGURE 6.1 Drawing of September 1969 (Courtesy of Alex McKenzie)

the scholarly content industry reaction.

(we are subsidizing the dig, sadly)



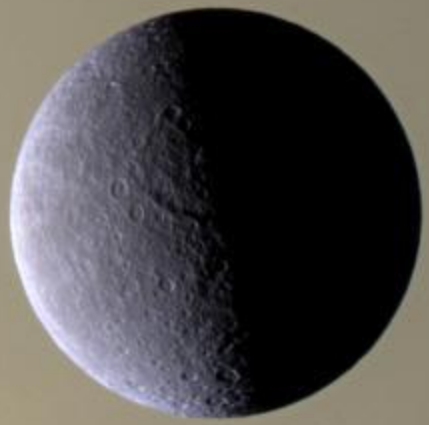
everyone ‘s favorite shovel.

no:
copying, distribution, display, etc.

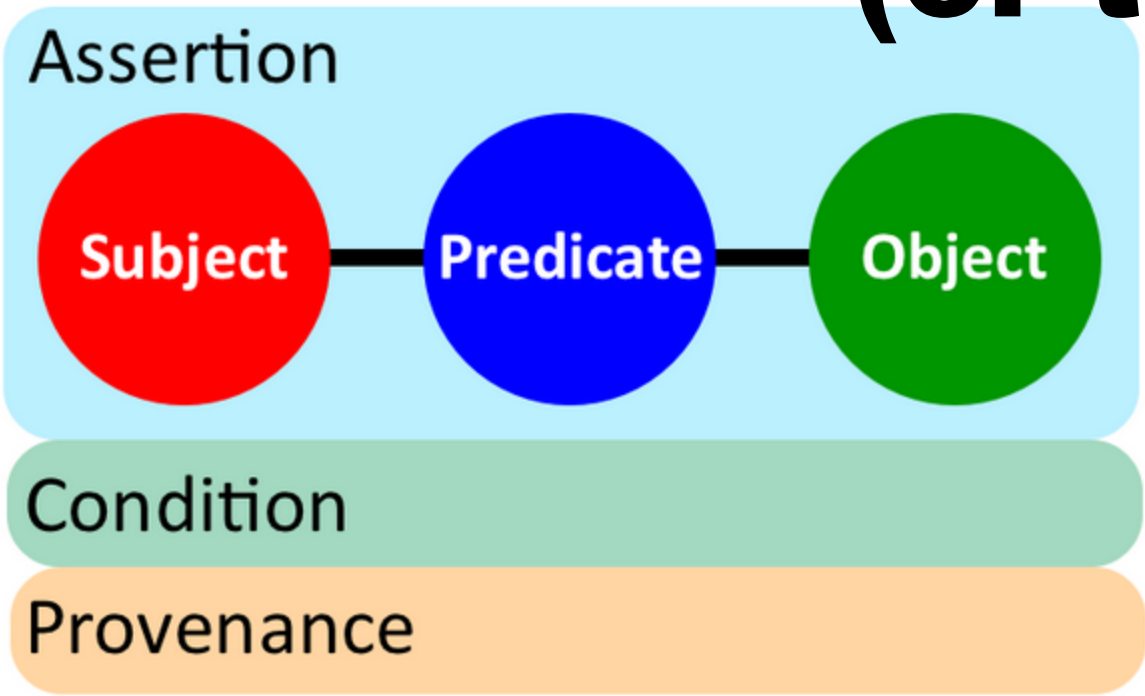
(in the absence of an unambiguous license)

1 x ___ = 7
3 x ___ = 12
9 x ___ = 72
7 x ___ = 49
5 x ___ = 30

(so what's this?)



(or this?)


Assertion
Subject
Predicate
Object
Condition
Provenance

Form D-VH

Detach and read these instructions before completing this form.
Make sure all applicable spaces have been filled in before you return this form.

BASIC INFORMATION

Form D-VH should be used for the registration of an original design of a vessel hull that makes the hull attractive or distinctive in appearance to the purchasing or using public. A vessel hull includes the design of a plug or mold used to manufacture the vessel hull.

Definition

A "vessel" is a craft designed to navigate on water, but does not include any such craft that exceeds 200 feet in length. A "hull" is the frame or body of a vessel, including the deck of a vessel, exclusive of masts, sails, yards, and rigging. A "plug" is a device or model used to make a mold for the purpose of exact duplication, regardless of whether the device or model has an intrinsic utilitarian function that is not only to portray the appearance of the product or to convey information. A "mold" is a matrix or form in which a substance for material is used, regardless of whether the matrix or form has an intrinsic utili-

Drawings

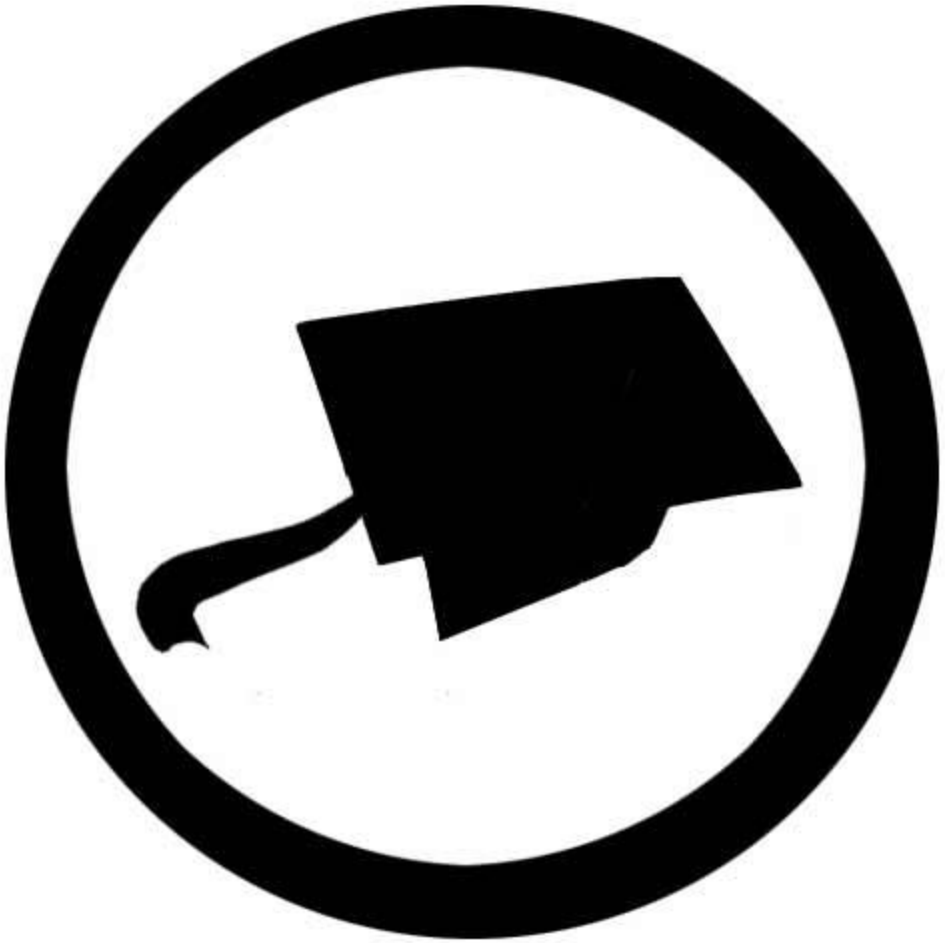
Drawings are required to be in
drawing of a design should be p
shows clearly the character and
aspects of the design. Surface sh
any open and solid areas of the
mitted except when used to repr

The use of broken lines in d
be for illustrative purposes only
ture that is not part of the desig
environment in which the desig
by broken lines. This includes a
sign is embodied or applied that
claimed design is only surface o

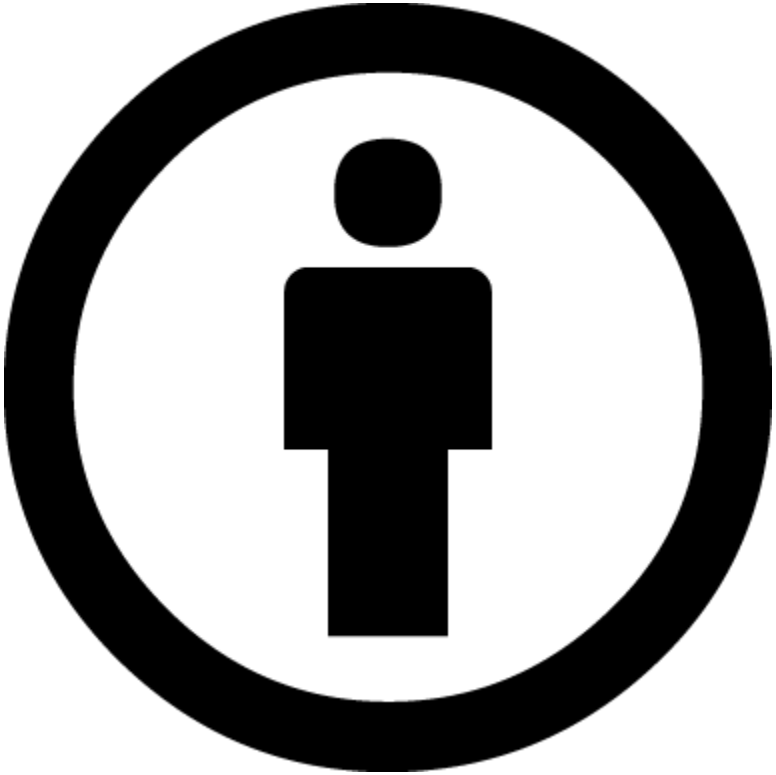
“ownership” may be the
wrong frame for this stuff.

2.
we need *rights* (legal or normative) to *do certain things* with data.

research



credit



assembly

annotation

What we say to dogs
Okay, Ginger! I've had it! You stay out of the garbage! Understand, Ginger? Stay out of the garbage, or else!
What they hear
blah blah GINGER blah blah blah blah blah blah GINGER blah blah blah blah blah...

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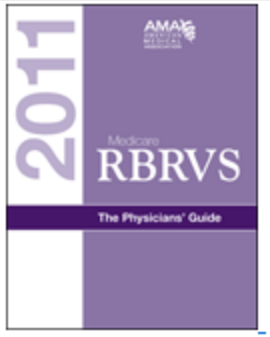
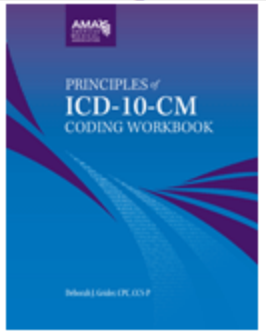


Offers insights and tools needed to understand RBRVS

Coming Soon



Henry Schein'
2010-11 FU

not always connectable to the law.

publication is step 1.

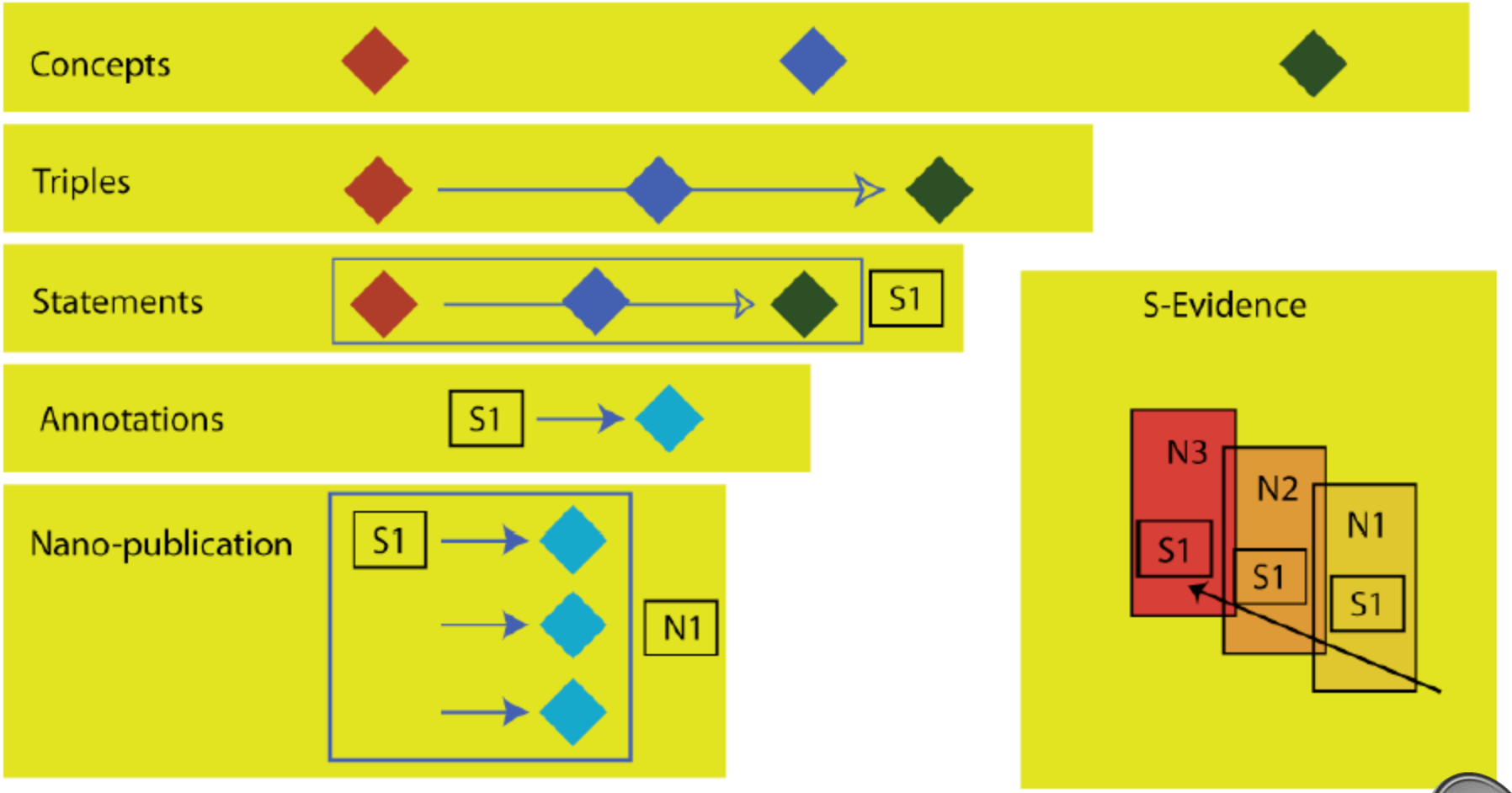


Figure 0: The Nano-publication Model

3.
first principles.

when we try to solve all the problems at once, we overdo it.

“Taking the "forklift upgrade" approach to networking, it specified eliminating all existing protocols and replacing them with new ones at all layers of the stack. This made implementation difficult, and was resisted by many vendors and users with significant investments in other network technologies. In addition, the protocols included so many optional features that many vendor's implementations were not interoperable.”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Systems_Interconnection

let the critics fix the problems.

We Have Chosen Shame and Will Get War

Greenspun, Philip

Volume 1, Issue 1&2, January, 1995

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3998/3336451.0001.137

Permalink: http://hdl.handle.net/2027/spo.3336451.0001.137

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Abstract

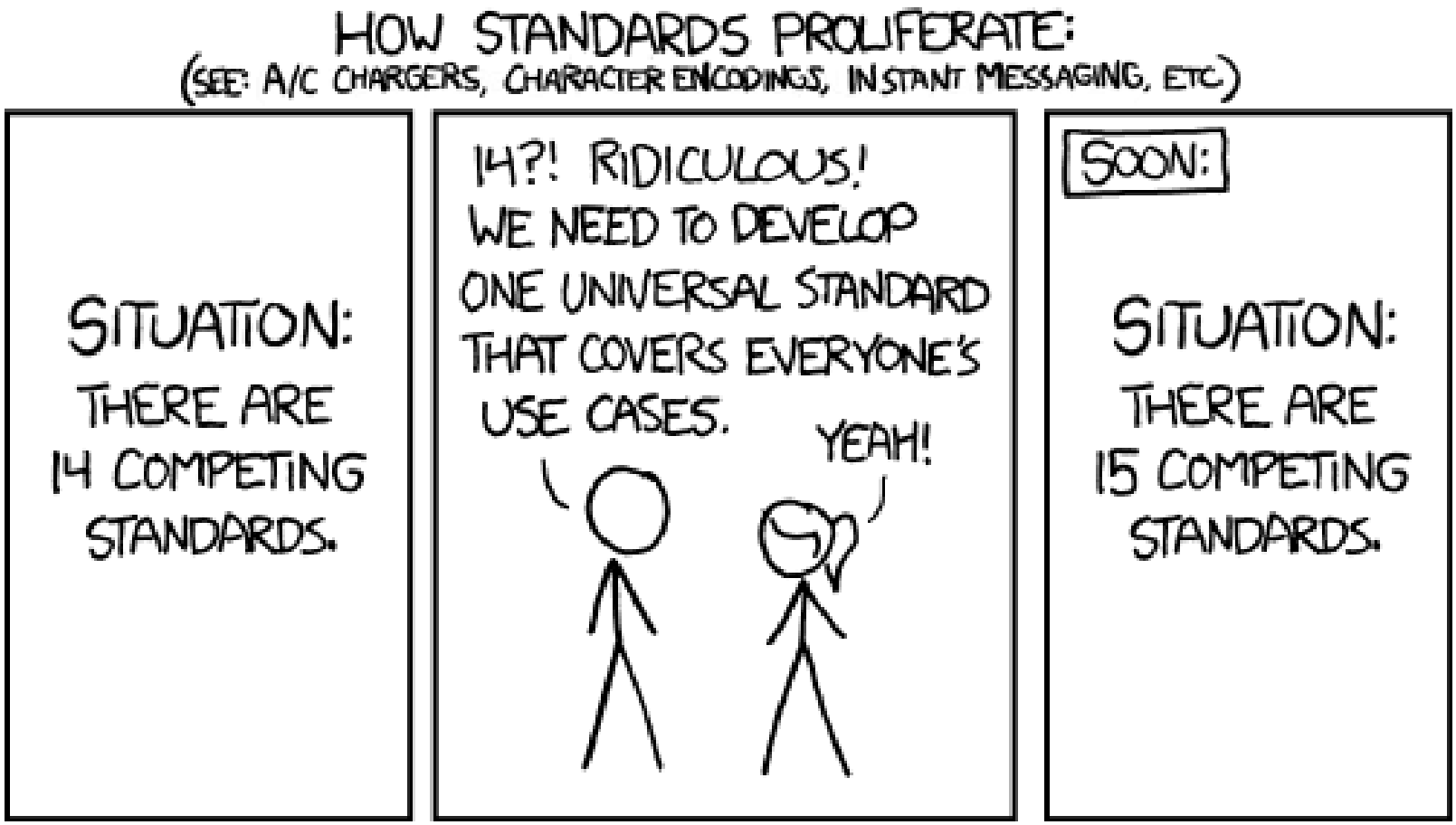
HTML represents the worst of two worlds. We could have taken a formatting language and added hypertext anchors so that users had beautifully designed documents on their desktops. We could have developed a powerful document structure language so that browsers could automatically do intelligent things with Web documents. What we have got with HTML is ugly documents without formatting or structural information. I show that a standard modern novel cannot be rendered readable even in HTML level 3. I propose a document- and author-centered way of determining the simplest enhancements to HTML sufficient to capture the intent of the authors. I review Tom Malone's mid-1980's work on semistructured messages, which shows us how to add structure without sacrificing flexibility and generality. I describe how to add structure tags without breaking current Web browsers and HTTP servers. Finally, I discuss useful ideas that we can take from the KQML agent-communication language.

avoid unintended consequences of control.

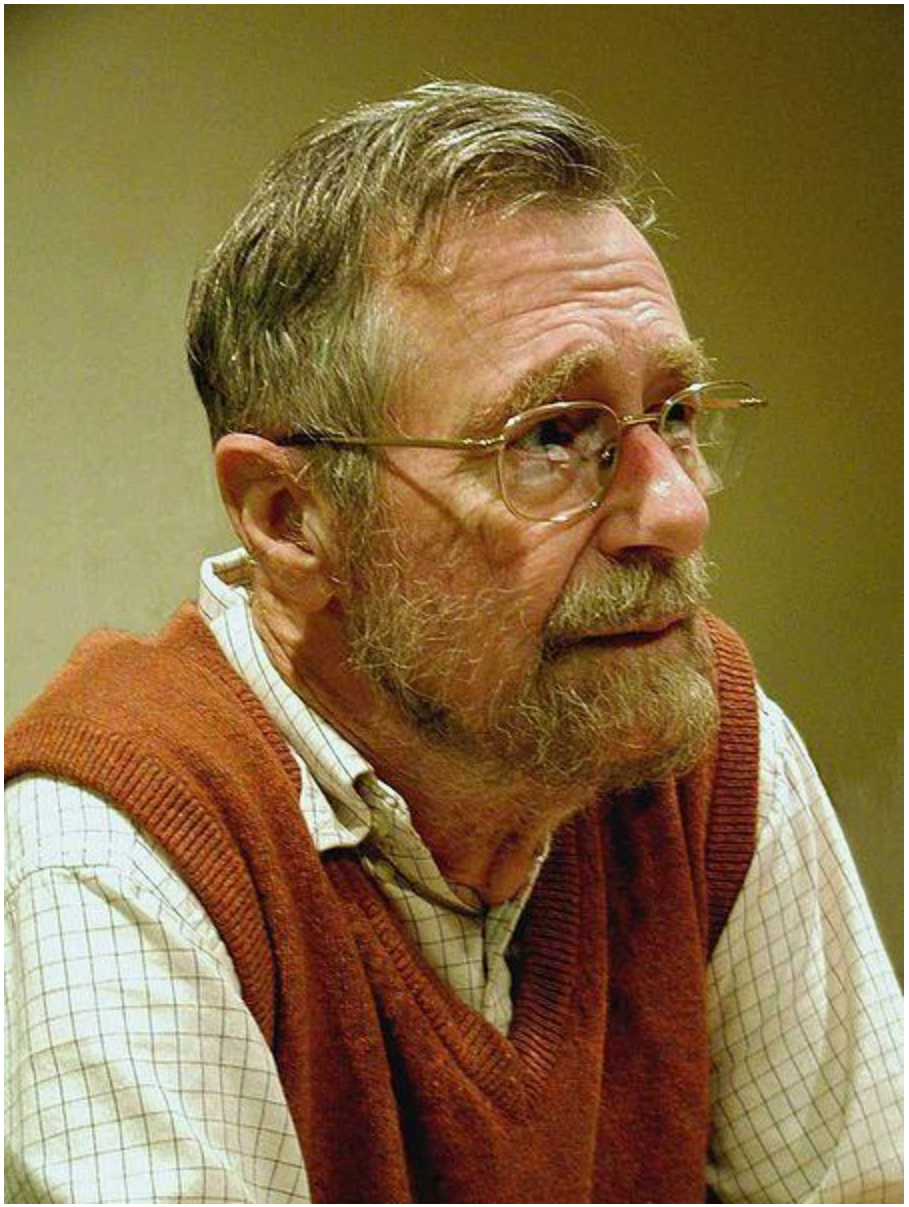
STRICTLY NO
ELEPHANTS

4.
what can we actually do, now?

(please don't write your own.)



thanks,@workingontology and XKCD



Edsger Wybe Dijkstra

We know that a program must be correct and we can study it from that viewpoint only; we also know that it should be efficient and we can study its efficiency on another day, so to speak. In another mood we may ask ourselves whether, and if so: why, the program is desirable. But nothing is gained --on the contrary!-- by tackling these various aspects simultaneously. It is what I sometimes have called "the separation of concerns", which, even if not perfectly possible, is yet the only available technique for effective ordering of one's thoughts, that I know of. This is what I mean by "focusing one's attention upon some aspect": it does not mean ignoring the other aspects, it is just doing justice to the fact that from this aspect's point of view, the other is irrelevant. It is being one- and multiple-track minded simultaneously.

treat content, data, software, and privacy in separate bins, but with an eye towards forming a stack.

creative commons

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a potentially copyrightable work
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a set of requests/permissions to users of a Work, e.g. a copyright license, the public domain, information for distributors
Jurisdiction
the legal jurisdiction of a license
Permission
an action that may or may not be allowed or desired
Requirement

```
<a rel="cc:attributionURL" href="http://example.org/crobp.html"
property="dc:title">Compact Representation of Blank Pages</a> by
<a rel="dc:creator" href="http://example.org/jr.html"
property="cc:attributionName">James Roberts</a>, a <a
rel="dc:source" href="http://example.org/bps.html">translation
of 'Paginas Blancos Si!'</a>, is licensed to the public under
the <a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/">Creative
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```

This produces the triples above plus these:

1. <> dc:creator <http://example.org/jr.html> .
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3. <> license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/> .

attribution (does not) = citation

Wiki Loves Monuments: Photograph a monument, help Wikipedia and win!

Database right

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In European Union law, **database rights** are specifically coded (i.e. *sui generis*) laws on the copying and dissemination of information in computer databases. These rights were first introduced in 1996.

A **database right** is considered to be a property right, comparable to but distinct from copyright, that exists to recognise the investment that is made in compiling a database, even when this does not involve the 'creative' aspect that is reflected by copyright.[1]

On 11 March 1996 the Council of the European Union passed Directive No. 96/9/EC of 11 March 1996 on the legal protection of databases,[2] giving specific and separate legal rights (and limitations) to certain computer records. The law calls these database rights.

Rights afforded to manual records under EU database rights laws are similar in format, but not identical, to those afforded artistic works.

Database rights last for 15 years. Each time a database is substantially modified, however, a new set of rights are created for that database. An owner has the right to object to the copying of substantial parts of their database, even if data is extracted and reconstructed piecemeal. Database rights under the EU are created automatically, vested in the employers of creators (when the action of creation was part of employment), and do not have to be registered to have effect.

“open core” / variety of apps

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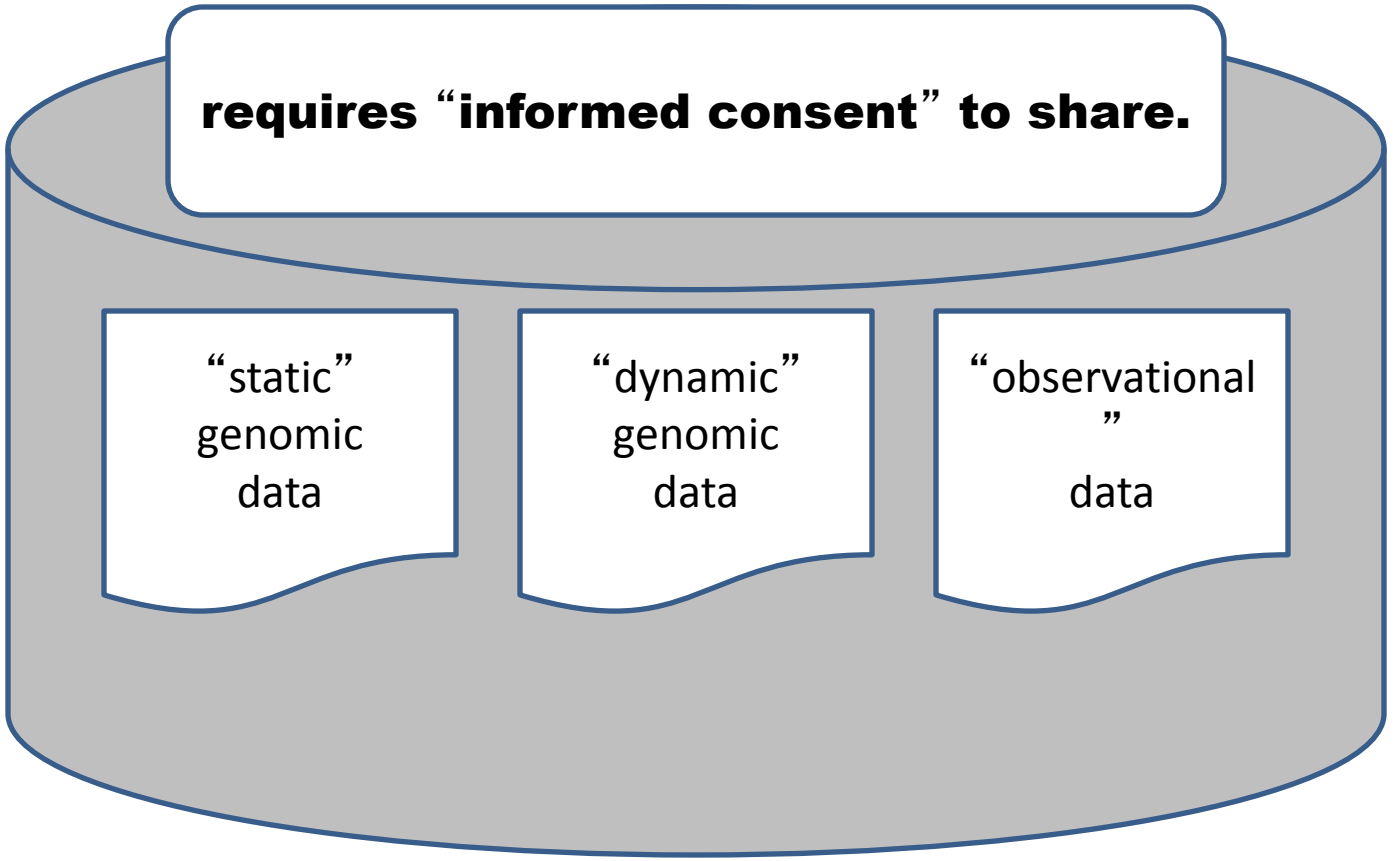
Version 3, 29 June 2007

sage bionetworks "public genomic records"



Portable Legal Consent

http://sagebase.org/getconsent/grantrights

these are the rights you are granting to qualified researchers :

- ☑ Right to do research with my data
- ☑ Right to redistribute my data
- ☑ Right to publish the results of research from my data
- ☑ Right to commercialize products derived from research on my data

all boxes must be checked to move forward in the consent process

Next

Portable Legal Consent

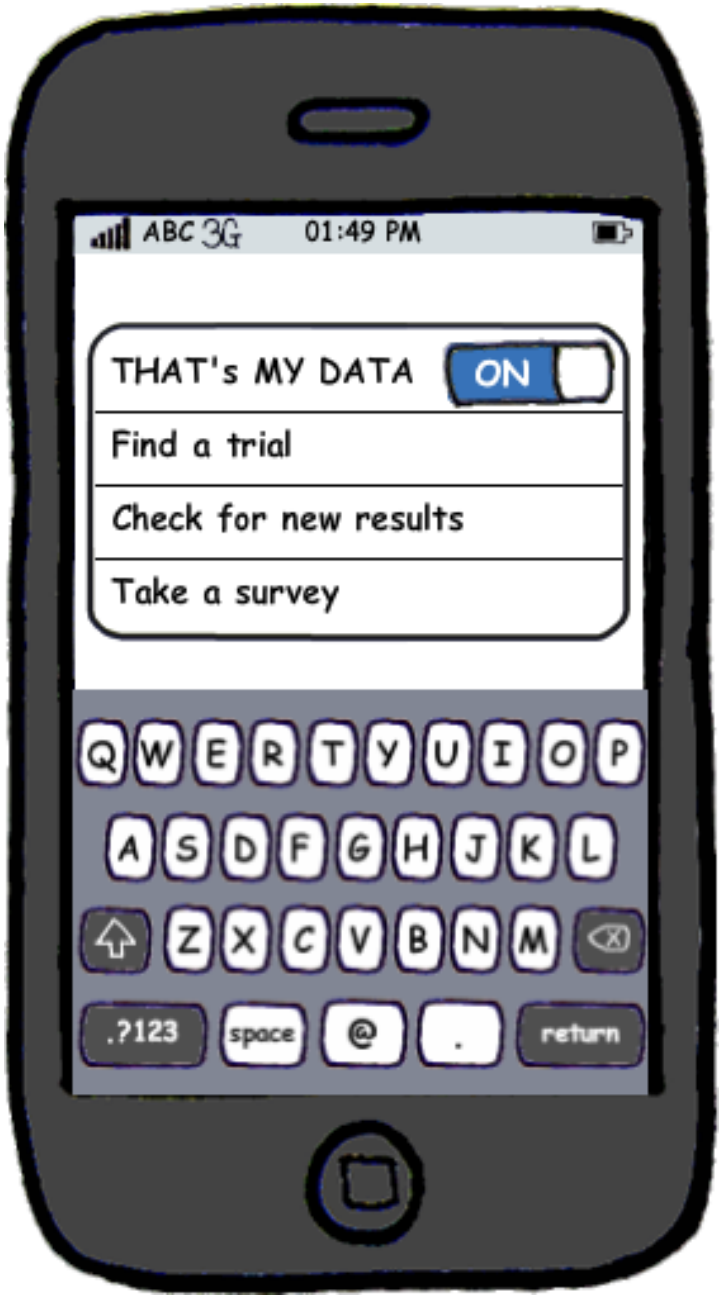
http://sagebase.org/getconsent/obligations

behaviors you can request of the researchers who use your data

- ☑ Do not attempt to re-identify me.
- ☑ Share new data with others as I have shared with you.
- ☑ Share your research with the public under open access terms.

these are obligations we will impose on researchers through terms of use. violators will not be allowed to access the commons again.

Next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THAT's MY DATA
ON
Find a trial
Check for new results
Take a survey
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NEWS

Webcast invitation: Open Access Week Idea Swap

Sep 15, 2011

OA advocates have been creative and committed in working to engage different communities in different ways throughout the year, and are planning great things for October 24 to 30. Please join us October 3 for an Open (Access Week) Idea Swap to get some great ideas on what you can do – especially with limited time and resources; come hear what others are doing and share your plans to advance Open Access in 2011.

Academic publishers make Murdoch look like a socialist

Sep 15, 2011

Opinion by George Monbiot from *The Guardian* (UK)

Join us in showing the world #openaccess progress in N-America. Get your institution to sign the #berlin9 declaration!

4 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Learn more about the four principles of Taxpayer Access »

"Because I have access to information and an entire support system, I feel empowered to give it everything I have. I don't think my efforts are futile. I wouldn't spend 14 hours a day working on this if I didn't think there was a good chance of finding a cure"

Josh Sommer,
Co-founder, The Chordoma Foundation and Duke University student

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WHO SUPPORTS TAXPAYER ACCESS?

Open access policy

Position statement in support of open and unrestricted access to published research

The mission of the Wellcome Trust is to support the brightest minds in biomedical research and the medical humanities.

The main output of this research is new ideas and knowledge, which the Trust expects its researchers to publish in high-quality, peer-reviewed journals.

The Wellcome Trust believes that maximising the distribution of these papers - by providing free, online access - is the most effective way of ensuring that the research we fund can be accessed, read and built upon. In turn, this will foster a richer research culture.

The Wellcome Trust therefore supports unrestricted access to the published output of research as a fundamental part of its charitable mission and a public benefit to be encouraged wherever possible.

Specifically, the Wellcome Trust:

- expects authors of research papers to maximise the opportunities to make their results available for free
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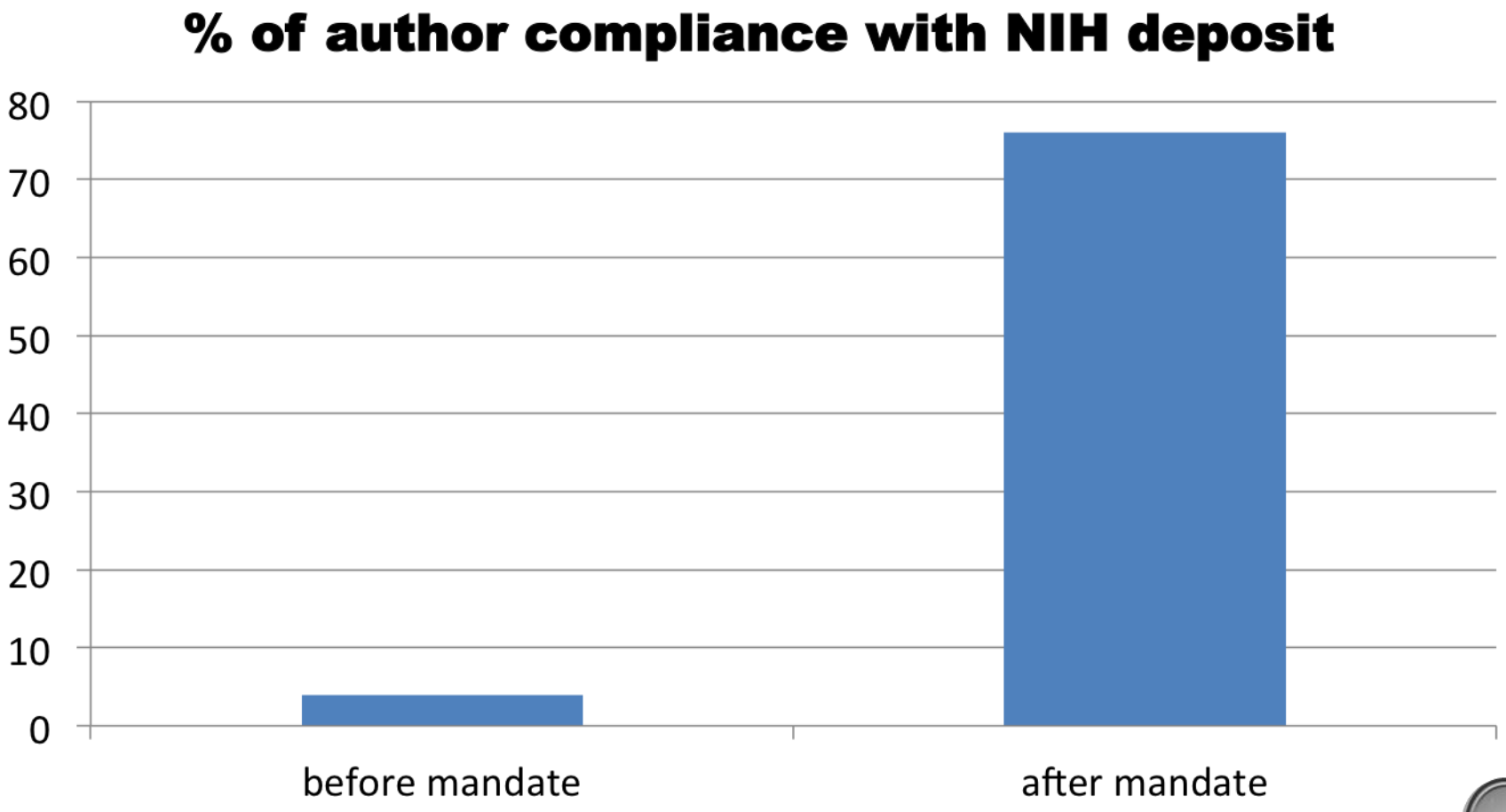
- will provide grantholders with additional funding, through their institutions, to cover open access charges, where appropriate, in order to meet the Trust's requirements
- encourages - and where it pays an open access fee, requires - authors and publishers to license research papers such that they may be freely copied and re-used (for example for text and data-mining purposes), provided that such uses are fully attributed
- affirms the principle that it is the intrinsic merit of the work, and not the title of the journal

nothing beats a funder mandate.



633 NSF Policy

633.1 Basic Policy

a. It is NSF policy that grantees are entitled to reimbursement from grant funds for indirect costs except where specifically excluded by GPM 633.2, "Exceptions to Basic Policy," or when the grantee waives entitlement to full reimbursement of indirect costs voluntarily. Also, some types of awarded indirect cost rates limit full recovery (i.e., maximum provisional rates).

b. The awarded indirect cost rate is generally based upon a grantee's current Federally negotiated indirect cost rate agreement. When establishing an indirect rate for an award where the grantee does not have a current negotiated rate agreement, NSF will consider the rate proposed in the budget, the grantee's indirect cost proposal submission, the amount of total funding requested and other pertinent financial factors. Since some types of rates limit indirect cost recoveries and requires adjustments, grantees receiving awards should ensure that they understand the type of indirect cost rate applicable to the award. Types of indirect cost rates used on NSF awards are as follows:

    1. Maximum Provisional Rate: A maximum provisional rate is a temporary rate established for an award to permit funding and reporting of indirect costs pending establishment of a final rate (the rate determined at the end of an accounting period using "actual" direct and indirect cost data). This type of rate limits indirect cost recoveries to the lower of the maximum provisional rate established at the time of award, or the final rate established at the end of an accounting period. Grantees awarded maximum provisional rates are required to submit indirect cost proposals to the NSF Cost Analysis and Audit Resolution Branch within six months after the close of each fiscal year during which the award is active.

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in a world of abundance, quality is economically valuable.

simple. weak. standardized. open.

thank you.

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