Understanding and applying Creative Commons licenses in teaching and learning

EIFL and CARLIGH webinar
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Everything you wanted to know about Creative Commons Licenses

(But were afraid to ask)
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Journals

Subject

Article processing charges (APCs)

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Frontiers in Health Informatics
ISSN: 2676-7104 (Online)
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Subject: Bibliography. Library science. Information resources | Medicine: Medicine (General): Computer applications to medicine. Medical informatics
Date added to DOAJ: 30 Jul 2020
Record Last Updated: 30 Jul 2020

Global justice. Theory, Practice, Rhetoric
ISSN: 1835-6842 (Online)
http://www.theglobaljusticenetwork.org
Peer review
Subject: Political science: Political science (General)
Date added to DOAJ: 29 Sept 2017
Record Last Updated: 12 Dec 2019

Revista de Psicología
Guide to Creative Commons for Scholarly Publications and Educational Resources

October 28, 2020

This guide wants to inform researchers about the Creative Commons (CC) licence system. What licence to choose when publishing a paper or book or sharing an article through a repository? And what licence to apply when sharing your teaching materials? The guide wants to help choose the right licence by addressing several frequently asked questions and common concerns expressed by researchers about the use of CC licences.

CC licenses have been developed to provide a clear legal framework to underpin the open online sharing and reuse of creative works. For researchers this often means scholarly papers, books or chapters. When you publish ‘open access’ most publishers will ask you to choose a CC licence for your work. Increasingly, also funders have requirements as to which CC licence has to be applied, because they want to make sure that the research they fund is reused as widely as possible.

This guide is a derivative of Ellen Collins, Caren Millay and Graham Stone, Guide to Creative Commons for Humanities and Social Science Monograph Authors, ed. James Baker, Martin Paul Eve and Ernesto Priego (London: Jisc Collections, 2013). Available at: http://open.uk/jiscbooks.org/ccguide/. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License. We have updated it such that we hope it will be useful for researchers in the Netherlands. Whenever useful we refer specifically to the Dutch context.

Guide to Creative Commons for Scholarly Publications and Educational Resources

Publication date:
October 28, 2020

DOI:
10.5281/zenodo.4090923

Keyword(s):
Creative Commons, Open Access, Publishing, Licensing, Educational Resources, Copyright

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3.2 Why is CC BY encouraged by open access proponents?

Open access publishing aims to make research publications available for anyone to read and reuse. The Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002) – a key driver of open access developments in Europe – has recommended CC BY as the preferred licence for open access publication. CC licences are used because they offer an internationally established legal structure that is aligned with the aims of open access. As shown in the table, CC BY is the most permissive CC licence, allowing sharing, commercial reuse and modification as long as the original author is credited and it is clearly indicated if
Questions about Creative Commons and open access books

Open access monographs are establishing themselves as a publication model in the humanities and social sciences and researchers are increasingly aware of this option. In addition, funders are beginning to introduce open access requirements for books in their policies. CC licences are also used in the domain of books. This section answers some of the common questions regarding books and Creative Commons.

5.1 Can my book still be sold if it is published under a Creative Commons licence?

Yes. Often, a PDF will be made available for free, and the publisher will continue to charge for print and possibly other e-book versions. Others may publish and sell your book, too. However, if you licence your work under a CC BY licence which permits only non-commercial reuse, you will need to grant your publisher permission to sell the book commercially.

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This will depend upon your publisher and what you agree to in the publishing contract. Some publishers will rely upon selling print versions of the open access book to support their business model. Some are moving to a print-on-demand option for open access content, but this should not affect the availability of your print book.

5.3 Will I still get royalties from a book with a Creative Commons licence?

That will depend upon the agreement between you and your publisher, but in principle there is no reason why you should not receive royalties on any sales of a book published under a CC licence. If you think your book is likely to produce significant royalties, you should consider this in negotiations with your publisher.
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Questions about commercial use

8.1 Why is the use of a non-commercial Creative Commons licence discouraged?

That is because the definition of 'non-commercial' in Creative Commons is open to interpretation. It is difficult to know what exactly constitutes commercial reuse. For example, if someone posted a copy of a paper on an educational website that generates even a small amount of revenue from advertising, it could be considered as commercial reuse. As such, the use of NC licences could have unwanted consequences on the possibilities of distribution of your content.

There is considerable debate about whether 'non-commercial' coincides with 'not-for-profit'. A study commissioned by Creative Commons into the interpretation of 'commercial' and 'non-commercial' by creators and users indicated that uses for charitable purposes are considered 'less commercial' but not 'decidedly non-commercial'. Therefore, applying a NC licence to your work could prohibit all types of organisations that generate revenue from redistributing your work. Permitting all commercial reuse removes this problem, and allows people to reuse the work without worrying about whether they may (unintentionally) make money from it.

Apart from the mentioned interpretation issue – and for some more importantly – is the principle that 'research that is publicly financed should be available for reuse for all purposes' because it may help generate products and services that benefit society and because organisations involved in commercial endeavours also pay taxes that the research is funded by.

8.2 Why should I allow another party to make money out of my publications, which is my intellectual property?

The term 'commercial use' refers to the fact that an organisation intends to obtain a commercial advantage and possibly aims for financial remuneration. It is tempting to immediately think about large multinationals like Shell, Google, Amazon, but actually a non-commercial licence prevents all revenue-generating organisations from reusing your work. This can even include cultural or educational institutions like schools, museums or universities. Even those nowadays cannot rely exclusively on public funding and have to rely in
Examples of reuse not compatible with a NC licence

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- Copy a text for indexing or text mining for commercial purposes.
- Reproduce a work in magazines, newspapers or websites that produce revenues.
- Reuse parts of a work (e.g. tables or figures) for advertising or marketing purposes.
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Subject: Technology: Engineering (General). Civ engineering (General)
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ISSN: 0016-9560 (Print); 2616-163X (Online)
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Double blind peer review
Subject: Medicine
Date added to DOAJ: 23 Apr 2019
Record Last Updated: 1 Jul 2020

Journal of Agriculture and Food Sciences
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2.0 LENGTH OF ARTICLES

3.0 PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT

4.0 RESEARCH INTERTGRITY/ETHICS POLICY

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At the Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra, for instance, road traffic accidents accounted for 62% of deaths at the casualty unit of the emergency department. Interestingly, among the deaths caused by road crashes, 50% occurred in pedestrians, 31% in passengers and 18.7% occurred in motorists. It is worthy of note that among persons injured from road traffic crashes in this same study, 26% were related to motorbike accidents.\textsuperscript{4} Road safety education is also a crucial element in the prevention strategies for road traffic accidents. At one local maxillofacial centre, majority of the injuries encountered (55%) were from road traffic accidents.\textsuperscript{5} Management of these cases, often with limited resources, brings to the fore another dimension of concern for many healthcare professionals- the burden on the healthcare system and the families of the patients.

Despite the disease burden, there seem to be a relative dearth of research on road crashes in Ghana. In this issue of the Ghana Medical Journal, Poku et al report some instructive findings on factors associated with road crashes from drivers’ perspective in the Kintampo

\textbf{Paa Kwesi Blankson, BSc (Med Sci), BDS, MPH, MGCS}
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Unit, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital
E-mail: p.blankson@kbth.gov.gh

\textbf{Margaret Larney, MBChB, MPH, FWACP}
Department of Medicine & Therapeutics, University of Ghana Medical School
E-mail: mlarney@ug.edu.gh
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9.1 How do OER differ from open access publications?

Both OER and open access (OA) publications – scholarly books and journal articles – are openly licensed materials that imply free unrestricted access. Unlike OA publications that may encompass the whole range of CC licences, OER are always available under a licence that allows adaptations (CC BY, SA, NC or their combinations). Thus, CC ND-licensed materials fall out of the scope of OER. Generally speaking, OER are usually associated with teaching, while OA publications belong to research practices. However, OA publications can be used for teaching purposes and may also qualify as OER, if released under an appropriate CC licence.
9.2 How do Creative Commons licences allow me to incorporate OER in my teaching?

Using CC licences is an easy way to keep your copyright and at the same time enable legal sharing of educational resources with teachers and learners worldwide. Due to the permissive nature of CC licences used for the creation and publication of OER, such materials can be integrated into most courses and enable educators to use or develop innovative and learner-centered resources.

CC licences allow a teacher to be both a user and a creator of OER at the same time. Teachers can (re)use CC-licensed presentations, books, simulations, mind maps and images and embed them into their courses as part of the core or auxiliary materials. Teachers can also become co-creators of OER by revising and remixing contents and adapting them to specific educational needs: translating them, enriching them with locally relevant examples or updating them according to recent developments in the field. For instance, openly licensed works can be used to create open textbooks, which help reduce the daunting cost of textbooks and therefore make educational material more accessible.

9.3 How will Creative Commons content affect my teaching?

One of the biggest hurdles to those wishing to use OER is the content from third parties and the lack of agreed pricing structure from publishers of such content to use the material for open access purposes.

By licensing your work under CC licences, you ensure that you and others can teach using your scholarly outputs. As previously indicated, certain forms of existing copyright transfer can interfere with this practice.

Licensing academic content under CC licences implies awareness that the web facilitates sharing and reuse. Books and other materials made available online and licensed with CC licences pose fewer restrictions for their distribution and access, therefore potentially increasing the likelihood of an impact outside higher education.
Unlocking Knowledge

To help realize the potential of sharing knowledge and creativity to solve some of our most pressing challenges, CC has been removing legal and technical obstacles to sharing both online and offline since 2001, creating the keys used to unlock works around the world. In 2019, this work continued through two primary areas: CC License Suite and Public Domain Tools, and Guidance and Translations.

**CC License Suite and Public Domain Tools**

The CC License Suite gives individuals and organizations a simple, standardized way to grant copyright permissions for creative and academic works; ensure proper attribution; and allow others to copy, distribute, and make use of those works. Our public domain tools enable copyright owners to dedicate their works to the worldwide public domain and facilitate the labeling and discovery of works that are already free of known copyright restrictions. So far, there are nearly 2 billion CC-licensed works online—all of them are available to anyone in the world to use, or adapt and build upon.

“There are nearly 2 billion CC-licensed works online...”

Images from Self Magazine’s “Vaccines Save Lives” campaign, shot with photographer Heather Hazzan, SELF (CC BY).
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Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

https://www.coalition-s.org/

About Plan S

Plan S is an initiative for Open Access publishing that was launched in September 2018. The plan is supported by cOAlition S, an international consortium of research funding and performing organisations. Plan S requires that, from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms.

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**cOAlition S: Rights Retention Strategy**

**Helping researchers retain rights and share their work Open Access**

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### What is the cOAlition S Rights Retention Strategy?

- The *Rights Retention Strategy* enables researchers to continue publishing in journals of their choice while fulfilling the cOAlition S mandate to publish with immediate Open Access.
- cOAlition S Organisations now require that at least the AAM of all peer reviewed scholarly publications reporting on original research supported in whole or in part by their funding are published with a CC BY licence and with no embargo.
- Publishers have been notified of the strategy and invited to amend their policies to expressly allow immediate Open Access to accepted manuscripts under a CC BY licence. This notice, and the researcher’s instruction to the publisher in (1) below, take legal precedence over any later copyright or licensing agreement that researchers may sign with a publisher. It helps researchers keep sufficient intellectual ownership and the rights to share their work and allows them to comply with their funder’s policies.

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### Why has cOAlition S developed the Rights Retention Strategy?

- To ensure that cOAlition S funded researchers continue to have the freedom to publish in as wide a variety of journals as possible, including subscription journals.
- To ensure that at least the AAM of cOAlition S funded research articles is immediately available Open Access in a repository at the moment of publication, with zero embargo under a CC BY licence.
- To enable researchers to comply with their funder’s Open Access requirements when seeking to publish in subscription journals that fail to provide a Plan S compliant route to make the Version of Record (VoR) available in Open Access.
What should researchers do?

Funded researchers – and especially those who wish to publish in subscription or ‘hybrid’ mixed Open Access journals – should do the following two things:

1. Inform the publisher: Researchers funded by cOAlition S Organisations must inform the publisher of their journal of choice that the AAM (or the VoR) resulting from their submission carries a CC BY public copyright licence. This can best be achieved by using (a variant of) the following language in either the submission letter or the acknowledgements section, or both:

   “This research was funded, in whole or in part, by [Organisation Name, Grant #]. A CC BY or equivalent licence is applied to [the AAM / the VoR] arising from this submission, in accordance with the grant’s open access conditions”.

2. Deposit your AAM in a repository: On publication, all funded researchers will immediately make a copy of the Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) – or, if possible, the Version of Record (VoR) – available in any Open Access repository of their choice. Many universities and funders already offer such repository services.

In case of any disagreement with a publisher, researchers should contact their cOAlition S Organisation.
cOAlition S: Rights Retention Strategy
Helping researchers retain rights and share their work Open Access

How will the Rights Retention Strategy benefit cOAlition S funded researchers?

Researchers can:

- **Publish in their journal of choice**, including subscription journals, and continue to meet their cOAlition S Organisation’s Open Access requirements.
- **Retain their right to use their Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) as they please**, including sharing within academic networks, and with whomever they choose under CC BY conditions.
- **Deposit the AAM in a repository** allowing cOAlition S funded publications to reach a much wider audience more quickly.
Helping researchers retain their rights and share their work

Open Access

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- Licence to Publish
- Version of Record (VoR)
How to license repositories
Making your repository Open

a Open Science checklist on how to license repositories

https://www.openaire.eu/making-your-repository-open

This guide, is a companion Open Science (OS) checklist for Content Providers, about how to license repositories, meant to offer a state of the art, legally advanced, but still manageable set of rules, guidelines, and resources to enable the full potential of OS in the EU research field with a view to addressing copyright and related rights issues.

1. Apply the right licence to your repository

1.1. One of the best licenses you can use for your repository is a CC BY 4.0 license, specifying that “unless otherwise noted, this repository is under a CC BY 4.0 license”.

We recommend using a CC BY 4.0 license as a repository license for the following reasons:

- Creative Commons licenses are internationally recognised, well-established, and both human-readable and machine-readable;
- CC BY 4.0 licenses meet the definition of “open access” as defined in the Budapest, Bethesda, and Berlin declarations on open access;
- CC BY 4.0 is one of the most compatible licenses for interoperability purposes.
Computer-Based Resistance, Capacitance and Inductance Measuring and Monitoring System

Zin Mar Lay¹, Htun Hlaing² and Htay Ling Maung³

Abstract

A computer-based resistance, capacitance and inductance measuring and monitoring system is developed. The variation of the resistance, capacitance and inductance values within a specified period are graphically displayed on the monitor continuously and saved in a file. The stored data from the file can be retrieved and seen as the text document. The Colpitts LC feedback oscillator, SN 74 LS 123 monostable multivibrator and 555 timer astable multivibrator are used in this circuit.
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https://meral.edu.mm/about
De-bunking Open Access Myths

De-bunking the myths around open access.

https://libguides.ucd.ie/ld.php?content_id=31369336

“Gold Open Access journals are of a lower quality than traditional subscription-based journals”

- High quality and reputable OA journals that go through the traditional peer-review process and editorial quality controls are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ.org).
- Major indexing databases, such as Scopus, have also accepted numerous Open Access journals for inclusion.

“Uploading to Research Repository UCD breaks copyright”

- The vast majority of journals and publishers allow you to upload your final, peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD.
- As a core service of the Repository every item uploaded is checked by Library staff to ensure that your journal or publisher’s copyright policy is never infringed.

“Open Access publishing will reduce the number of citations my paper will receive”

- The opposite is the case with studies showing that being openly accessible results in a positive citation impact.

“Can’t I just upload my papers to ResearchGate or Academia.edu?”

- You can but these are not “repositories” as they do not provide a long-term environment for your papers.
- Uploading PDFs of publications may also infringe publishers’ copyright policies.
- We recommend uploading the final peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD and linking to this from third-party services such as ResearchGate.

“It’s more difficult to protect the rights of my work if it’s accessible to everyone”

- You can make it automatically
“An Open Access journal does not have the same visibility as a non-OA journal”

- Open Access publishing increases the visibility of your research as there are no pay-walls.

“Articles made available on Research Repository UCD are not the final version”

- While it is not the "published" version, it is the final version in that it is final post peer-reviewed version of your paper.

“Embargoes undermine the benefits of making papers Open Access”

- Many publishers do not impose any embargo on uploading papers to a repository or have embargoes that are in line with funders’ embargoes.
- Even with an embargo, OA papers have an 'indisputable citation advantage'.

“I need to wait to upload my paper because there's an embargo”

- The Library will manage embargo periods for you, no need to wait to upload to
“Open access” is the practice of granting free web access to research articles, papers, book chapters, etc.

“Green” open access means that uploading to an institutional repository is free for authors. It is sometimes referred to as “self-archiving”. Research Repository UCD is UCD’s “green” open access repository: http://researchrepository.ucd.ie.

“Gold” open access is a channel provided by some publishers whereby authors pay a fee (known as an “article processing charge” or APC) to be published in their open access or hybrid access journal. The APC is typically in the range of €500 – €5,000.

Citation Advantage

RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS

This research presents data from the 1Science oaindx on the average of relative citations (ARC) for 3.3 million papers published from 2007 to 2009 and indexed in the Web of Science (WoS). These data show a distinctly large citation advantage for open access (OA) papers, despite them suffering from a lag in availability compared to paywalled papers.

FINDINGS:

- Publishing in paywalled journals without green archiving is never an effective impact maximization strategy.
- In total, and for all these fields, publishing in paywalled journals with no additional green archiving always yields below average citedness (the average being 1.0).
- Publishing in paywalled journals is the least impactful strategy overall, and the least impactful in 16 out of 22 fields.
- On average, open access papers produce a 50% higher research impact than strictly paywalled papers.
- In all these fields, fostering open access (without distinguishing between gold and green) is always a better research impact maximization strategy than relying on strictly paywalled papers.
- Having a green copy of a paper is the most impactful research communication strategy overall and the best strategy in 19 fields out of 22.
- Green is nearly always more effective than relying strictly on gold (20 out of 22 fields).
- Gold is the best strategy in biology and biomedical research and very close to green in clinical medicine (likely a reflection of the NIH and Wellcome Trust OA mandates).
- Gold has the least impact in six fields.

The full article is available from the 1Science site (http://www.1science.com/oanumbr.html):

- 1Science

Publishers

Most publishers are very happy to co-exist with green access repositories and do not place embargoes in the way of immediate access. More information on this is available in our outline of the policies of the most common publishers of UCD publications:

- Publishers’ Copyright & Embargo Policies of the most common publishers of UCD publications

More Information

- For more information contact Joseph Greene, Repository Librarian: joseph.greene@ucd.ie
- Click on the link below for a PDF version of this Start Guide.
- Research Repository UCD - Brief Outline
  A short guide to the key benefits and mechanics of uploading to Research Repository UCD.
- Research Repository UCD (flyer)
  Research Repository UCD Publicity Flyer
Repositories UCD

Publishers' Copyright and Embargo Policies

Definition: Author's "post-print" or author's "final version" is the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher's copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher's proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher's style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

For visual examples of correct and incorrect versions please see our short guide:

A comprehensive listing of the copyright and self-archiving policies of publishers is available on the Sherpa Romeo site: https://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

The listing below includes in more detail the policies of the most common publishers of UCD items (journal articles and book chapter) including embargoes. All embargoes are managed by Library staff, where one exists only the details of the paper will be made available in the Research Repository until the embargo period is reached, at which point it will automatically be made live in the Repository.

Journal Articles

Publisher: AAAI

Version: Author’s final version

Notes: Only post on repository when formally published with AAAI.
Which Version of the Article Do you Require?

In order to comply with the copyright policies of the publishers, the version we require is the author’s “post-print” or author’s final version of the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher’s copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher’s proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher’s style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

NB: Generally the publisher’s PDF cannot be accepted. Authors should therefore seek to keep copies of suitable versions of all articles as part of their workflow.

To help end users find the published version we create a link to this in the record and also provide a suggested form of citation to the article/paper. In addition we add a cover sheet to each PDF where all the citation details are brought together, plus a link to the published version.

Going forward, you will need to ensure that you have the correct version saved for uploading to the Repository and that you factor this into your workflow.

For visual examples of the versions we can and cannot accept, please see our Versions Guide:

- Research Repository UCD - Versions
  These examples illustrate visually the versions of items that we can and cannot accept into Research repository UCD.

Correct Version

https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/correct-version

Residential Preferences of the ‘Creative Class’?
Philip Lawton, Eada Murphy, Declan Redmond
School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Policy
University College Dublin, Ireland

Abstract. The desire for ‘vibrant’, ‘bohemian’ neighbourhoods forms a focal point of the amenity preferences of Richard Florida’s ‘creative class’ thesis. Here, a vibrant street culture, which includes cafes and restaurants spillling on to the pavement, is implied as being of key importance in the selection of a residential area for creative and knowledge workers. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data, this paper examines the residential preferences of the ‘creative class’ in Dublin, Ireland. The results illustrate the continued importance of classic factors in residential decision-making, including housing cost, accessibility and travel-time to place of employment. Moreover, the results also illustrate how changes in the life-cycle, including the decision to have a family, have a direct influence on their residential location choice. While there is a tendency for younger workers to select the city centre, older workers predominantly opt to live in suburban areas with good transport connections to the city centre or their place of employment.

Key Words: ‘Creative Class’, Residential Preferences, life-cycle, classic location factors

Introduction
Over the past decade, Richard Florida’s ‘creative class’ thesis (2002, 2005) has become a focal point of academic debate and urban policy formation (Scott, 2006; Evans, 2009). Florida (2002, 2005) sees the economic success of cities as being directly connected to their ability to attract and retain ‘creative people’. Urban economic growth is therefore perceived as something relatively unrelated to ‘classic’ (or ‘hard’) conditions, such as the availability of job opportunities for...
CORRECT: THE AUTHOR'S "POST-PRINT" OR AUTHOR'S FINAL VERSION OF THE ARTICLE AFTER THE REFEEING PROCESS HAS TAKEN PLACE

The following is what we are looking for: it is the unformatted author's version of the submitted or accepted paper:

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Equality and Other Values

John Baker

Equality is one of the central ideas in contemporary politics. But how does it relate to other human values, and particularly with the progressive values of the political left? I will argue that there is a close connection between one particular conception of equality, which I call 'equality of condition', and such values as human rights, diversity, liberation, freedom, solidarity and environmentalism. Overall, my argument is intended to support the claim that equality should be at the centre of our thinking about existing social institutions and how they should be changed.1

'Equality of condition' is one of several possible conceptions of equality. It is, broadly speaking, the belief that people should be as equal as possible in relation to the central conditions of their lives. Equality of condition is not about trying to make inequalities fairer, or giving people a more equal opportunity to become unequal, but about ensuring that everyone has roughly equal prospects for a good life, that they are equally enabled and empowered in living their lives. To make this a little more specific, it helps to focus on five key 'dimensions' in which people can be equal or unequal in societies like ours. These five dimensions represent five major determinants of how well a person's life goes, in relation to a wide range of conceptions of what a good life looks

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1 This article is part of continuing collaborative research in the Equality Studies Centre at UCD and in particular collaboration with Karsham Lynch, Hans Cantelius and Judy Watch. Because the ideas in this article rely on so many sources, I refer readers to the more detailed publications for discussions, acknowledgements and references and in particular to our forthcoming book, Equality from Theory to Action.
Title:

Metallurgical traditions and metal exchange networks in late prehistoric central Myanmar, c. 1000 BC to c. 500 AD

Authors: Thomas Oliver Pryce\textsuperscript{1,2}, Kalayar Myat Myat Htwe\textsuperscript{3}, Myrto Georgakopoulou\textsuperscript{4}, Tiffany Martin\textsuperscript{4}, Enrique Vega\textsuperscript{2}, Thilo Rehren\textsuperscript{4,5}, Tin Tin Win\textsuperscript{6}, Thu Thu Win\textsuperscript{6}, Peter Petchey\textsuperscript{7}, Jitlada Innanchai\textsuperscript{8}, Baptiste Pradier\textsuperscript{1}

Affiliations:

1. C.N.R.S., UMR Préhistoire et Technologie, Université Paris Ouest La Defense, Nanterre, FRANCE
2. C.N.R.S., Laboratoire Archéomatériaux et Prévision de l'Altération, Centre d'Etudes Atomiques, Saclay, France
3. Department of Archaeology, Dagon University, Yangon, MYANMAR
4. UCL Qatar and College for Humanities and Social Sciences, HBKU, Education City, QATAR
5. College for Humanities and Social Sciences, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha, Qatar
6. Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture, Mandalay, Myanmar
7. Department of Anthropology & Archaeology, University of Otago, New Zealand
8. Independent scholar, Lampang, THAILAND

Abstract:
CORRECT: "CAMERA-READY"

The following is an example of a "camera-ready" paper where the publisher template is used, but the page numbering starts at 1 and there is no reference to the publication title:

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Tracking the Evolution of Communities in Dynamic Social Networks

Derek Greene  Donal Doyle
School of Computer Science & Informatics School of Computer Science & Informatics
University College Dublin University College Dublin
derek.green@ucd.ie donal.doyle@idiro.com

Padraig Cunningham
School of Computer Science & Informatics
University College Dublin
padraig.cunningham@ucd.ie

Abstract

Real-world social networks from a variety of domains can naturally be modelled as dynamic graphs. However, approaches to detecting communities have largely focused on identifying communities in static graphs. Recently, researchers have begun to consider the problem of tracking the evolution of groups of users in dynamic scenarios. Here we describe a model for tracking the progress of communities over time in a dynamic network, where each community is characterised by a series of significant evolutionary events. This model is used to motivate a community-matching strategy for efficiently identifying and tracking dynamic communities. Evaluations on synthetic graphs containing embedded events demonstrate that this strategy can successfully track communities over time in volatile networks. In addition, we describe experiments exploring the dynamic communities detected in a real mobile operator network containing millions of users.

1 Introduction

Social network analysis methods have traditionally focused on the representation of graphs as static networks. This has been the case for the task of community detection, where the goal is to identify meaningful group structures in the network. However, by representing a dynamic source of data as a static network, group structures present over shorter periods of time can be difficult to identify or may be completely ablated. In addition, by discarding temporal information, the detail of the evolutionary behaviour of these groups is lost.

Modeling structural changes in networks is important in a wide range of real-world social network analysis problems, where the data naturally has a temporal aspect. The evolving nature of social media makes it a candidate for this type of analysis. Researchers may be interested in examining the formation and change in communities – such as clusters of frequently interacting authors in the blogosphere [13], or the formation of circles of friends in online networks such as Facebook and
CORRECT: NUMBERED LINES

Some articles contain line numbers but no other markings. Line numbers by themselves do not disqualify a paper as it is unclear whether they were created by the author's or the publisher's software. This version is therefore acceptable:

```
Background
The peak unit shaft resistance ($\tau$) mobilised by a pile in sand can be estimated using earth pressure theory as:

\[ \tau = K \sigma_v \tan \delta \]

where $K$ is the earth pressure coefficient, $\sigma_v$ is the in-situ vertical effective stress and $\delta$ is the soil-pile interface friction angle. A common difficulty with the application of Equation 1 is the choice of an appropriate $K$ value for design. Paikowsky (2004) notes that design methods proposed by Reece and O'Neill (1999) are in widespread use. They suggest $K/K_0$ (where $K_0$ is the coefficient of earth pressure at rest), varies with the pile construction method, varying from 0.67 when the pile is excavated using slurry, to 1.0 in a dry excavation. $K_0$ is notoriously difficult to measure but can be estimated using the method proposed by Mayne and Kulhawy (1982):

\[ K_0 = \left(1 - \sin \phi'_p \right) \quad \text{for normally consolidated soil} \]
\[ K_0 = \left(1 - \sin \phi'_p \right) OCR^{m_6} \quad \text{for overconsolidated soil} \]

where $\phi'_p$ is the peak friction angle and $OCR$ is the Over-Consolidation Ratio.

Where accurate estimates of $K_0$ are unavailable, Reece and O'Neill suggest an empirical correlation based on a conservative estimate of the shaft resistance (in kPa) measured from a series of field tests:
```
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Preparation and Characterization of Chickpea Protein Concentrate

Many protein concentrates have been developed for providing different functional or physical properties to meet the requirement of various food systems. The main purpose of this research work was to isolate the most refined form of protein from chickpea and to combat the problem of malnutrition. In this research work, Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) was collected from Monywa Township, Sagaing Region and nutritional values of chickpea flour like moisture content, ash content, protein content, crude fiber content, fat content and carbohydrate content were determined. The fat from chickpea flour was removed by soaking in ethanol and also by soxhlet extraction using ethanol as solvent before isolating the protein. The fat removal efficiency of these two methods were investigated. Moreover, combined effect of these two methods on the removal percentage of fat from chickpea was studied. 46.15±0.01% protein content (defatted chickpea) was obtained by soaking in ethanol solution for 20 hr and followed by soxhlet extraction (meal to solvent ratio were 1:6).

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