

# A non-U.S. non-U.K. perspective on OA (Open Access)

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BC Electronic Library Network  
Charleston Conference, November 2004

The world outside the U.S. & the U.K. is a very big place.

Open Access is both a very simple idea and a very complex concept.  
For more information about OA, go to Peter Suber's excellent Open  
Access Overview, at <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

The purpose of this session is to present a few OA projects and  
perspectives on open access from around the world, from my  
viewpoint as an enthusiastic advocate of open access.

# Overview

- ◆ Open Access: definition
- ◆ world summit on the information society
- ◆ Scielo
- ◆ Bioline International
- ◆ Public Knowledge Project
- ◆ why Open Access just makes sense
- ◆ OA journals
- ◆ e-prints archives
- ◆ Gpgnet discussion

Simple definition of Open Access: making scholarly journal articles freely available to anyone, anywhere over the web.

Two basic types of OA: Gold: OA publishing - journals published as open access in the first place. Green: OA self-archiving - authors take responsibility for making a copy of their own articles OA.

We...the peoples of the world...declare our common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge...

People talk about the OA movement as based on faith and vision, not down to earth.

So let's start here - with vision. How is this for a vision statement?

We...the peoples of the world...declare our common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge...

◆ From: **World summit on the information society**: Declaration of Principles A1 <http://www.itu.int/wsis/>

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So let's start here - with vision. How is this for a vision statement?

This is from the World Summit on the Information Society, first phase, Geneva Dec. 2003, the first U.N. summit with invited participation from the corporate community.

## wsis - Declaration of Principles

- ◆ sharing of research results
- ◆ access & contribute:
  - ◆ information, ideas and knowledge
- ◆ rich public domain with easily accessible info
- ◆ institutions such as libraries strengthened to promote
  - ❖ preservation of documentary records
  - ❖ free and equitable access to information
- ◆ librarians play active role in promoting the Information Society

Many aspects of the wsis principles touch on academic knowledge and libraries.

Many good things are said about libraries - well worth reading!

## wsis Principles - Open Access

We strive to promote universal access with equal opportunities for all to scientific knowledge and the creation and dissemination of scientific and technical information, including open access initiatives for scientific publishing.

*(Declaration of Principles, A28).*

Open Access is mentioned in the wsis Principles...

## World Plan of Action - Open Access

- ◆ Encourage initiatives to facilitate access, including free and affordable access to open access journals and books, and open archives for scientific information.

*Plan of Action C.3.10.i*

- ◆ E-Science: promote electronic publishing, differential pricing and open access initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible in all countries on an equitable basis.

◆ *Plan of Action C.7.22.b.*

and Plan of Action...note that the Plan of Action supports a number of approaches to facilitate access: OA or affordable access (the HINARI / AGORA type approach), open access or open archives.

## wsis, ICTs & Millennium Declaration goals

- ◆ Eradication of extreme poverty & hunger
- ◆ Universal primary education
- ◆ Gender equality
- ◆ Maternal health
- ◆ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases
- ◆ Ensure environmental sustainability
- ◆ Develop global partnerships for development for the attainment of a more peaceful, just and prosperous world

These are the main goals of the wsis - using ICTS (Information and Communication Technologies) to achieve the Millennium Declaration goals. There are some real challenges here - broadband in every village, primary education for everyone around the world. There are people working hard to figure out how to achieve these goals!



in comparison with the wsis main goals, OA is a piece of cake!

- ◆ we do the research & writing  
(rarely compensated)
- ◆ we do the peer review & much of the editing on a voluntary basis
- ◆ we pay subscription costs that would more than cover what is needed for open access

Open Access is much easier to achieve than the main goals of the wsis - we are already doing most of the work on a voluntary basis, and paying more than what would be needed for a fully open access scholarly communications system. There are transitional issues, of course, but the resources are already there.

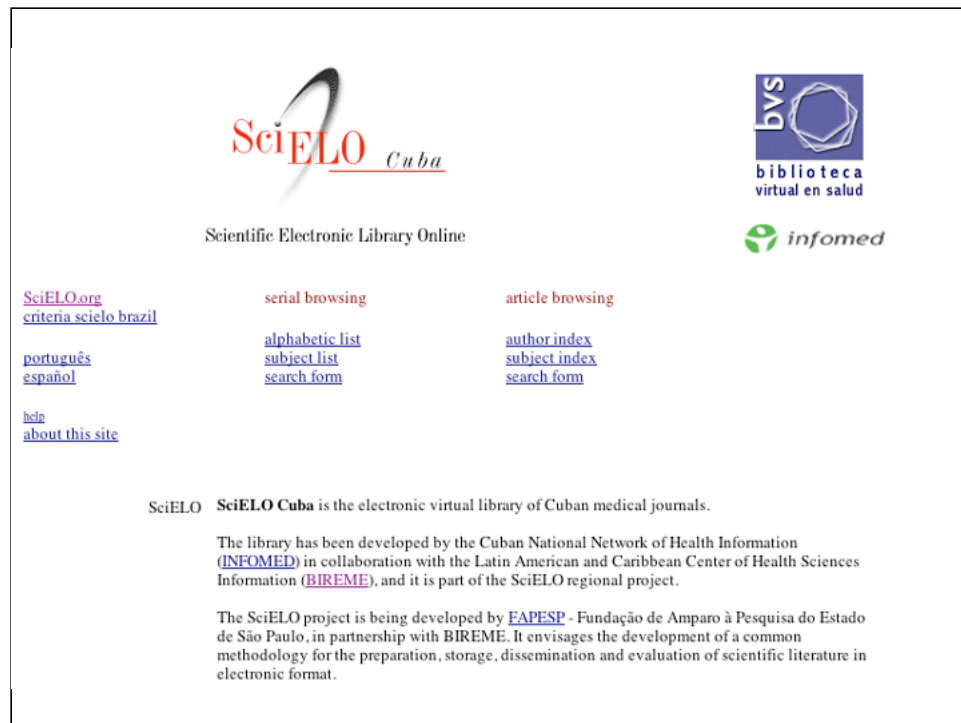
## Scielo

(Scientific Electronic Library Online)

<http://www.scielo.org>

- ◆ Over 200 open access journals online
- ◆ Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Spain
- ◆ English / Spanish / Portuguese portal
- ◆ Subjects: health sciences, social sciences, agriculture, psychology/psychiatry, animal science, veterinary medicine, engineering

One of the most substantial OA collections around the world is the Scielo collection. Outside the U.S. / U.K., government subsidy is a common means of subsidizing academic publishing. In places where profit is unlikely, this is necessary, this is often the only means of getting academic work published. Where this is the case, the difference between OA and non-OA in economic terms is simply that OA costs less - there is no need to spend money to develop and support authentication mechanisms to prevent people from accessing the information.



This is the home page for one of the Scielo collections, Scielo Cuba.



serials browsing

alpha subject form

articles browsing

author subject form

## Library Collection

**Alphabetic list - 15 serials listed**


- ACIMED - 45 issues
- Revista Cubana de Cirugía - 29 issues
- Revista Cubana de Educación Médica Superior - 23 issues
- Revista Cubana de Enfermería - 25 issues
- Revista Cubana de Estomatología - 22 issues
- Revista Cubana de Farmacia - 24 issues
- Revista Cubana de Higiene y Epidemiología - 22 issues
- Revista Cubana de Investigaciones Biomédicas - 2 issues
- Revista Cubana de Medicina - 37 issues
- Revista Cubana de Medicina General Integral - 47 issues
- Revista Cubana de Medicina Militar - 10 issues
- Revista Cubana de Medicina Tropical - 30 issues
- Revista Cubana de Pediatría - 35 issues
- Revista Cubana de Plantas Medicinales - 21 issues
- Revista Cubana de Salud Pública - 20 issues

© 2004 Scielo Cuba

 [webmaster@infomed.sld.cu](mailto:webmaster@infomed.sld.cu)

This is the alphabetical list of Scielo Cuba journals available - 15 titles. Note that these are medical titles. Looking at this list in conjunction with the NIH proposal in the U.S., it looks like we have two world leaders in making their medical information accessible in different ways - Cuba and the U.S. Considering the historical and political differences of the two countries - I don't think this was planned!

According to the Scielo Cuba web site, Cuba has plans to eventually make all their scholarly knowledge openly accessible.



serials browsing

alpha subject form

articles browsing

author subject form

### Library collection

Database : **article**
Index Subject

Select one or more terms of the list below :

"IN VITRO"

) : GESTION DEL CONOCIMIENTO

) : VIRUS INFORMATICO

) : GESTION DE INFORMACION

/ ADMINISTRACION & DOSIFICAC

/ ADVERSE EFFECTS

/ COMPLICACIONES

/ COMPLICATIONS

/ EFECTOS ADVERSOS

/ ENVENENAMIENTO

next add search

**New search in the index**

Type word or beginning of the word:

show index

or select the initial letter

012...	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z					

SciELO article subject index browse.

## Scielo - comments

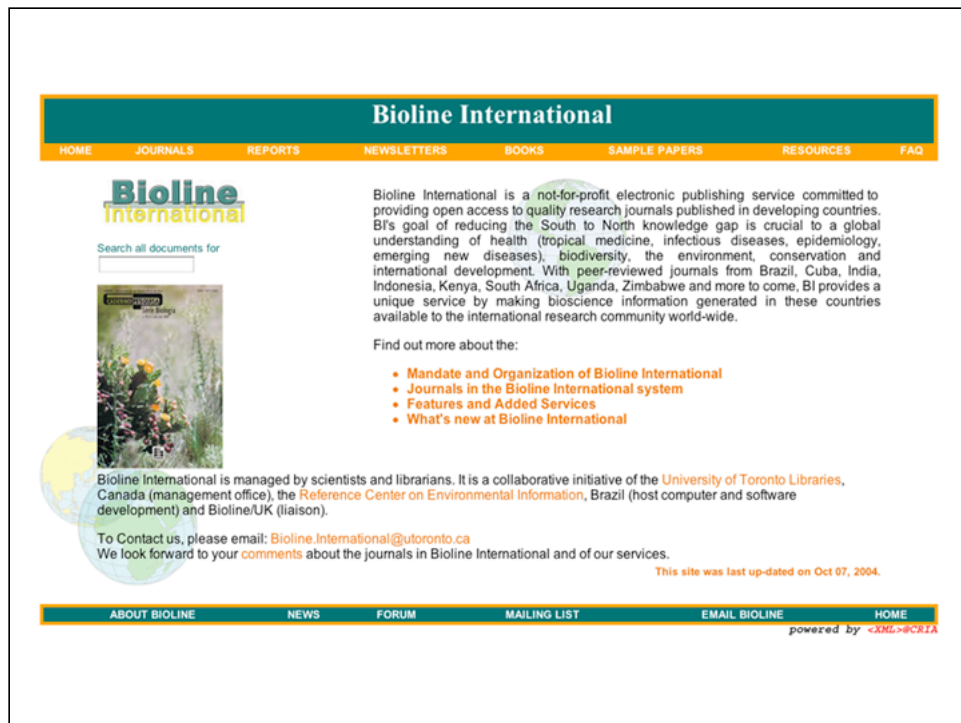
- ◆ A substantial collection - let's use it!
- ◆ Cuba's GDP: \$32 billion
- ◆ Reed Elsevier gross revenue: \$8.8 billion
  
- ◆ if Cuba can afford to make their scholarly output openly accessible - what's our excuse?

I never thought I'd say this about capitalist and communist types, but if a tiny communist country like Cuba can figure out how to make their scholarly knowledge fully open accessible, while our largest commercial STM publishers seem to be having trouble with this - maybe these for-profit commercial, capitalist publisher types need to go to communist Cuba...to learn how to run their businesses!

## Bioline International

- ◆ <http://www.bioline.org.br/>
- ◆ green & gold
- ◆ not for profit
- ◆ open access to quality research journals published in developing countries
- ◆ reducing the south to north knowledge gap
- ◆ 33 OA Journals on website (not required)
- ◆ OA not a requirement

Managed by scientists and librarians. Coordinated by University of Toronto Library (management office), the Reference Centre on Environmental Information, Brazil (host computer and software development), and Bioline/UK (liaison).



Bioline International Home Page

Let's look at one of the journals, JPGM.



**Journal of Postgraduate Medicine Medknow**  
Publications and Staff Society of Seth GS Medical  
College and KEM Hospital, Mumbai, India

**Bibliographic Listings**

The journal is indexed with leading literature databases including Index Medicus, MEDLINE and EMBASE/Excerpta Medica, apart from others such as e-psyche, PsychLine, UltraMED, CIRRIE Database of International Rehabilitation Research, Bioethicsline, CAB Health, CAB Abstracts, CANCERLIT, TOXLINE, CAIH, Sociedad Iberoamericana de Informaci3n Cient3fica (SIIC) Data Bases, getCITED, DERMLINE, ExtraMed, etc.

**Indexed everywhere!**

Indexing is a real concern to publishers and authors outside the U.S. / U.K. - even if you give your articles away for free, if people are using indexes that don't include your journals, your articles will not be found.

Bioline International

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Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, ISSN: 0972-2823


Medknow Publications and Staff Society of Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital, Mumbai, India

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2004	50	01	02	03	04
2003	49	01	02	03	04
2002	48	01	02	03	04
2001	47	01	02	03	04
2000	46	01	02	03	04

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Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, one of oldest medical journals in India, published continuously since 1911.

Looks nice & highly functional!

All issues are open access.

**Journal of Postgraduate Medicine**, ISSN: 0972-2823  
Medknow Publications and Staff Society of Seth GS Medical College  
India  
Vol 50 Num 3

Click on any article title to view abstract & document retrieval options

- Foreword
- Editorial - Fifty years of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine: A journey in time
- Clinical and familial correlates of tardive dyskinesia in India and Israel
- Expert's Comments - Use of antipsychotics and tardive dyskinesia
- Predictors of hearing loss in school entrants in a developing country
- Expert's Comments - Screening for auditory impairment in resource-poor countries
- Role of skeletal scintigraphy in soft tissue sarcoma: Improving the diagnostic yield
- Expert's Comments - Bone scintigraphy in oncology
- Presence of suicidality as a prognostic indicator
- Expert's Comments - Presence of suicidal ideation as a prognostic indicator
- Association between glycaemic control and quality of life in diabetes mellitus

## JGPM Table of Contents

Bioline International Official Site (site up-dated regularly) - Journal of Postgraduate Medicine

http://www.bioline.org.br/abstract/jp04054

Apple Mac Amazon Yahoo! News ELN

Bioline International Official

## Bioline International

HOME JOURNALS REPORTS NEWSLETTERS BOOKS SAMPLE PAPERS RESOURCES FAQ

**Journal of Postgraduate Medicine**, ISSN: 0972-2823  
Medknow Publications and Staff Society of Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital, Mumbai, India

Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, Vol. 50, No. 3, 2004, 167-172

**Clinical and familial correlates of tardive dyskinesia in India and Israel** [GET FULLPAPER](#)

Bhatia T, Sabeeha MR, Shriharsh V, Garg K, Segman RH, Uriel HL, Strous R, Ningaonkar VL, Bernard L, Deshpande Smita N

**Bioline code:** jp04054  
Document available free of charge. Please click the Bioline code (orange) to access the full-text document.  
Full-text document available in English

**ABSTRACT**  
Background: Antipsychotic drugs are widely used for the treatment of psychosis, especially schizophrenia. Their long-term use can result at times in serious side-effects such as Tardive Dyskinesia (TD). Since over 80% of schizophrenia sufferers (lifetime prevalence 1%) receive long-term antipsychotic drug treatment, the extent of the problem is potentially large. Increasing age is the most consistently demonstrated risk factor for TD. Aims: To assess effect of different clinical factors and demographic variables in India and Israel and sib pair concordance of Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) in India. Settings and Design: The study was conducted simultaneously among Indian and Israeli subjects: ascertainment was family-based in India and hospital-based in Israel. Methods and Material: In India the instruments used were: Diagnostic Interview for Genetic Studies (DIGS), Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS), and Simpson Angus Scale (SAS). The last three instruments were also used in Israel. Statistical Analysis: Regression analysis and Pearson's correlation. Results and Conclusions: TD symptoms were present in 40.4% of 151 Israeli subjects and 28.7% of 334 Indian subjects. While age at onset and total scores on PANSS were significant predictors of TD in both the samples, lower scores on the Global Assessment of Functioning Scale (GAF), diagnostic sub-group and male gender were significant predictors among Indians. There was no concordance of TD symptoms among 33 affected sib-pairs from India.

**Keywords:** Tardive dyskinesia, schizophrenia, genetic, familial

Free, full text also available from <http://www.jpmonline.com>

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Abstract



Fulltext

## Bioline International - gold

- ◆ collaborative effort of partners in many countries
- ◆ helps publishers in developing countries
- ◆ founded in 1993
- ◆ did not start with OA model
- ◆ OA as the best model for publishing a conclusion based on experience

## OA green: self-archiving

- ◆ three projects
  - ❖ Bioline International e-prints archive
  - ❖ Indian Institute of Science
  - ❖ CARL Institutional Repository Project
- ◆ collection growth
  - ❖ slow but steady increase to date
  - ❖ prediction: dramatic growth increase

## Bioline International e-prints archive

<http://bioline.utsc.utoronto.ca/>

- ◆ 1,640 records
- ◆ stored in Brazil
- ◆ hosted by Cria
- ◆ free self-registration to submit articles

Free IR service for authors from developing countries.



# Bioline e-prints archive




## Browse by Year

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

- [1987 \(1\)](#)
- [1994 \(6\)](#)
- [1995 \(110\)](#)
- [1996 \(15\)](#)
- [1997 \(36\)](#)
- [1998 \(29\)](#)
- [1999 \(15\)](#)
- [2000 \(63\)](#)
- [2001 \(148\)](#)
- [2002 \(310\)](#)
- [2003 \(507\)](#)
- [2004 \(622\)](#)

Note the gradual increase in use of the archive.

Indian Institute of Science E-Prints Archive  
(over 1,000 items) <http://eprints.iisc.ernet.in/>



Indian Institute of Science  
Bangalore, India

Browse by Year

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

- 2004 (58)
- 2003 (143)
- 2002 (156)
- 2001 (215)
- 2000 (187)
- 1999 (71)
- 1998 (76)
- 1997 (48)
- 1996 (42)
- 1995 (26)
- 1994 (25)
- 1993 (25)
- 1992 (19)
- 1991 (6)
- 1990 (12)
- 1989 (8)
- 1988 (10)
- 1987 (16)
- 1986 (5)
- 1985 (3)
- 1984 (3)
- 1983 (2)
- 1982 (1)
- 1981 (1)
- 1979 (4)
- 1978 (1)
- 1977 (6)
- 1976 (4)
- 1975 (3)

Not related to Bioline. Again, gradual increase in usage. Note start date of 1975. OA green (author self-archiving) is a way to open up access to previously published materials - something OA gold (OA publishing) cannot do.

Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL)  
Institutional Repository - portal  
[http://www.carl-abrc.ca/frames\\_index.htm](http://www.carl-abrc.ca/frames_index.htm)

Home



**CARLABRC**  
Harvester Stats

The CARL/ABRC OAI Harvester currently has **3799** records from **8** archives indexed, and is updated daily.



Welcome to the Canadian Association of Research Libraries / Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada's institutional repository search service.

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Search for:  in

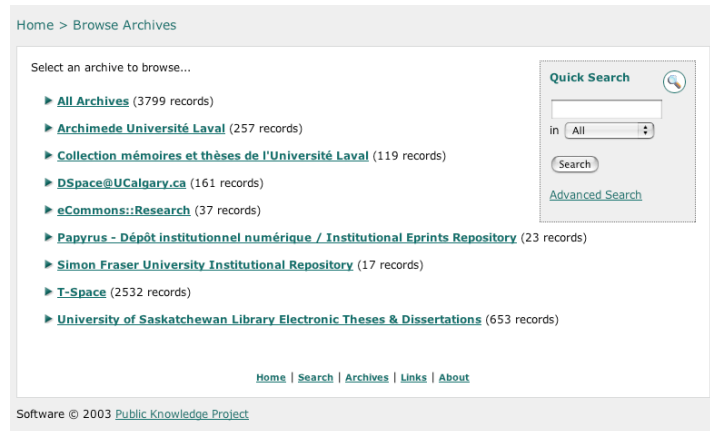
All

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Software © 2003 [Public Knowledge Project](#)

## CARL IR Collections

[http://www.carl-abrc.ca/frames\\_index.htm](http://www.carl-abrc.ca/frames_index.htm)



Here is a list of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries Institutional Repositories. As you can see, many of the IRs are in early stages of development. The Simon Fraser University Institutional Repository (where I work), for example, contains only 17 records so far. This is because the IR is still in project stage, working out all the details, not full production yet. The vast majority of IRs in Canadian libraries are still in early planning and development stages. A very few, such as the University of Toronto's T-Space, are very well developed.

### Simon Fraser University Institutional Repository Project

[http://www.lib.sfu.ca/about/projects/institutional\\_repository/about/mission.htm](http://www.lib.sfu.ca/about/projects/institutional_repository/about/mission.htm)

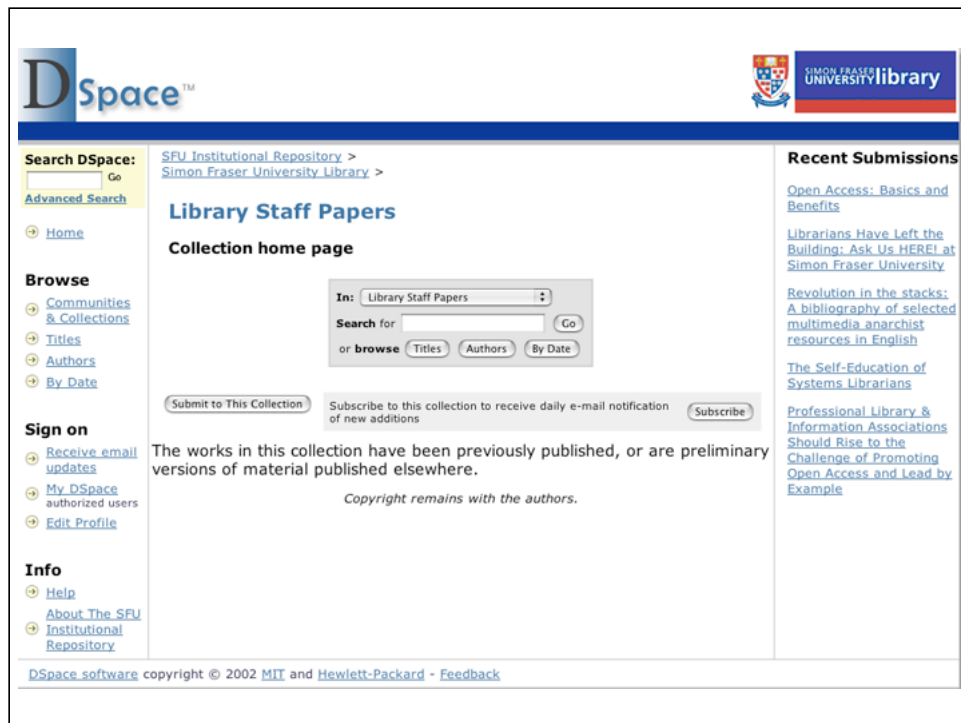
- ◆ for the user: easy remote access through world wide web
- ◆ for the contributor
  - ❖ digital access
  - ❖ long term-preservation
  - ❖ variety of formats
- ◆ for the institution
  - ❖ access to selected research of the university through one interface

Let's look at the SFU library Institutional Repository Project. Even though it's not one of the larger repositories at this time, it's the one I am most familiar with, both as someone interested in IRs, and as an author.

## Simon Fraser University Institutional Repository Project

- ◆ project phase / not full production
- ◆ host of CARL metadata harvester
- ◆ Digital Games Research Association Conference Vancouver June 16 - 20, 2005 <http://www.digra.org/> (papers)
- ◆ author's viewpoint

The SFU Library coordinates the metadata harvester for the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. In addition to peer-reviewed journal articles by SFU faculty, the SFU Library IR will host other kinds of information, such as the papers from the DIGRA conference to be held at SFU next year. This conference could add up to 100 papers to the IR.



This is the library community of the SFU Library Institutional Repository. This is where you will find the powerpoint for this presentation - converted to pdf, so as to be accessible to anyone. As an author, I appreciate having the IR, which both looks after my work (makes sure it is archived) and makes it accessible (I can cite my own work, and know that anyone who sees the citation can click through to the article).

As one illustration of the value that the IR adds to the university, consider that 3 of first 5 titles (60%) are articles published in journals not purchased by SFU library: Collection Building, Library Hi Tech News, Letter of the LAA. These are not expensive journals - it's just that no library can afford to subscribe to all the journals.

### Selected recent / Upcoming OA conferences

- ◆ Pretoria July 2004  
<http://isis.sabinet.co.za/dspace/handle/123456789/38>
- ◆ India September 2004  
Journal of Postgraduate Medicine Gold Con  
[http://www.jpgmonline.com/gc\\_pdetails4.asp](http://www.jpgmonline.com/gc_pdetails4.asp)
- ◆ Canada October 2004  
[http://www.carl-abrc.ca/frames\\_index.htm](http://www.carl-abrc.ca/frames_index.htm)  
Institutional Repositories: the Future is Now!
- ◆ Kiev, Ukraine Dec. 2004  
<http://www.irf.kiev.ua/en/anns?doc:int=1234>

This is just a small sample of the OA conferences held recently, or coming up, around the world. Watch for the OA self-archiving approach to grow dramatically in India, for instance, as they have just held their conference, with lots of emphasis on e-prints and author self-archiving.



## Public Knowledge Project:

University of British Columbia & journals anywhere

<http://www.pkp.ubc.ca/>

- ◆ free, open-source software
- ◆ Open Journals Systems
- ◆ Open Conference Systems
- ◆ like Bioline, OA is optional
- ◆ examples:
  - ❖ AJOL (not OA - yet!)
  - ❖ Asia-Pacific Forum on Science Learning and Teaching (OA)

Let's look at some projects & journals that use the PKP software, and talk about the evolution of business models for online journals. We'll see why OA just makes sense!

## African Journals OnLine (AJOL)

Welcome to African Journals Online (AJOL) providing access to African published research.

To use the site either click on the journal of your choice below, or use the Search facility above. Access to all online abstracts is free, and you may order [full text articles](#).

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**More than 200 Journals now on AJOL**

**Recent additions to AJOL:**

African Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicines (Nigeria/South Africa)  
African Journal of Oral Health (Nigeria)

**First full text journal on AJOL is SAHARA J**

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**A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z**

**A**

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[African Environment](#)  
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[African Health Sciences](#)

South Africa  
South Africa  
South Africa  
South Africa  
Senegal  
South Africa  
Uganda  
South Africa  
Senegal  
South Africa  
Uganda

AJOL - collection 200 African journals online, use Open Journals System software.

Abstracts are freely available online, but not fulltext - yet.

The Sahara Journal: Social Aspects of HIV/AIDs is the first of these journals to become freely available online.

**Chronic Tea Consumption Lowers Blood Pressure in Rats: Some Associated Mechanisms**

[Request Article](#)

[Research Support Tool](#)

IA Raji, *Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Lagos – Nigeria.*

Abimbola O Banjoko, *Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Lagos – Nigeria.*

IE Ashaye, *Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Lagos – Nigeria.*

SA Adigun, *Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Lagos – Nigeria.*


**Abstract**

The study was designed to investigate the effect of chronic tea consumption (1.76g/kg b wt/day/rat for 42 days) on blood pressure (BP), heart rate (HR) and cardiovascular responses to bilateral carotid occlusion (BCO), coupled with some associated mechanisms. Five experiments were performed in paired weight matched groups of rats ( $n = 5$ ). In the first experiment, group 2 (kept on normal feed; NF and tea drink) had lower systolic, diastolic and mean arterial pressure (MAP) ( $P < 0.005$ ) compared with group 1 (kept on NF and normal drinking water), with little change in HR and cardiovascular reflex. Experiments 2 to 5 were used to investigate some mechanisms responsible for the hypotensive effect of tea using appropriate pharmacologic blockers. In experiment 2, group 3 (kept on NF and furosemide solution) had similar

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**Vous pouvez ajouter d'autres articles à la liste en retournant aux pages revue et en sélectionnant d'autres.**

*First article:*

Author(s) of article	IA Raji, Abimbola O Banjoko, IE Ashaye, SA Adigun
Title of article	<a href="#">Chronic Tea Consumption Lowers Blood Pressure in Rats: Some Associated Mechanisms</a>
Journal title	Nigerian Journal of Health and Biomedical Sciences

Ordering the article involves a requesting process. For some requestors, there is a charge involved.

Note that anyone who has internet access who can get to this point can access many materials on the internet for free, as well as Scielo journals, JPMG, etc. Many will also have access to significant subscription resources, e.g. HINARI, AGORA, etc. Articles from this journal, IMHO, are more difficult to access than these other resources.

Is it obvious yet why people are more likely to read and cite this article once it becomes freely available online?

## how giving away our knowledge benefits us (why OA just makes sense)

- ◆ research impact (tea business)
- ◆ epidemiology
- ◆ public health (food handling)
- ◆ environmental science

We've looked at why NOT making our article OA can discourage use. Now let's look at some reasons why giving away our knowledge benefits us - we get more value from giving away our information than we ever possibly could get from cost-recovery.

If the article were open access, it would be more likely to be read and cited, by some people the author would probably like to be reading and citing the article - other researchers, or commercial entities like pharmaceutical companies that just might want to invest in the author's research.

The knowledge we give away just might result in an epidemic being discovered early and contained in another country, and never affecting us at all. Similarly, what our neighbour learns about food handling improves our own food safety, whenever we import our food. What our neighbouring country learns to protect or repair their environment impacts our own air, water, etc.

## Asia-Pacific Forum on Science Learning and Teaching

<http://www.ied.edu.hk/apfslt/>

(an OA Journal, Hong Kong)

- ◆ PKP software
- ◆ english and/or chinese articles & abstracts
- ◆ support from:
  - ◆ Government
  - ◆ Nonprofit publisher
  - ◆ For-profit publisher

Interesting example of an OA journal that uses PKP software.

Ad hoc collaboration - Canadian software, Hong Kong publisher, sponsors from several geographic regions.



Title page - note the sponsors of various types.

**gpgnet forum**  
**Sept. 20 - Oct. 4, 2004**

<http://groups.undp.org/read/?forum=gpgnet-oa>

**Open Access to Scholarly  
Publications: A Model for  
Enhanced Knowledge  
Management?**

Global Public Goods Network, a U.N. sponsored forum on Open Access.



## e-polymers

<http://www.e-polymers.org/>  
(OA journal, Poland)

- ◆ membership model
- ◆ free to libraries worldwide - on request
- ◆ total publication cost = price of about 10 subscriptions to leading journal
- ◆ “*e-Polymers* is the answer to the paradoxical situation that scientists in universities cannot (or hardly can) afford to subscribe to journals which - at the same time - they strongly support by submission of high-quality papers, refereeing etc. Its creation is an act of self-defence of the scientific community.”

Stanislaw Penczek, gpgnet,  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=97695#97695>

### Not related to PKP

Free on request model on web site, but actually appears to be OA.  
This is one example of the many journals that are experimenting with various mechanisms for funding their journals.



Here is what e-polymers looks like.

# GeoTropico

<http://www.geotropico.org/>  
(OA Journal, Columbia)

- ◆ "in Latin America, Africa and large parts of Asia and Oceania, inaccessibility to scholarly publications is the common fact
- ◆ open access is the alternative to stay updated in the Third World, as well as the least costly outlet for publication.
- ◆ in Latin America and elsewhere in the Third World we are lacking of a chance to convey well-represented gatherings like those that gave rise to OA in Budapest and the ensuing international meetings and declarations."
- ◆ H.F. Ruquique, editor, GeoTropico, gpgnet  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=98810#98810>

H.F. Rucinke, Bogota, Columbia. Has been publishing geotropico as an open access journal using personal funds.

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0791



# GEOTRÓPICO

*An open access journal*

Revista geográfica internacional electrónica del Grupo GEOLAT, publicada  
semestral-mente, con el patrocinio parcial de la Universidad de Córdoba,  
Montería, Colombia  
*A peer-reviewed geographical journal, published semi-annually by the GeoLat Group*

*Ingrese aqui*  
*Please enter here*



**Bienvenidos al N° 1 del Vol. 2 de la Revista!**

*Welcome to GeoTropico. The first 2004 issue is ready for you!*

GeoTropico se publica en Junio y Diciembre

## Views from Chernobyl and Siberia (Leukaemia)

- ◆ "In our cooperation with Russian colleagues in the field of Leukaemia access - or rather the lack of access - to current research results was always a crucial factor".
- ◆ "I welcome ever increasing open access to scientific results most heartedly also as a human rights to information issue and I hope to see much more progress in all fields very soon."

Rolf Neth, Germany, gpgnet  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=98584#98584>

German, has been in medical research for last 50 years, has worked with Russian colleagues. In the long run, I am convinced that not only is open access the best possible model for philosophical reasons, it will be the only sustainable economic model at some point in the future for scholarly communication.

Rolf Neth, gpnet, <http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=98584>



Portal for free science information transfer.

## CHAPTER VI

### Clinical Applications of Bone Marrow Transplantation and Related Experiments

The identification of haemopoietic chimaerism following the transplantation of bone marrow to lethally irradiated animals offered a variety of theoretical possibilities not only for the restoration of an atrophic haemopoietic system but also for the replacement of abnormal blood forming tissue. In addition, this development seemed to be the beginning of a real breakthrough in the field of organ transplantation because it had been demonstrated in experimental animals that the homograft rejection could be completely avoided by the replacement of the host's immunological system by cells of the future organ donor.

Interest has been very much concentrated on the application of bone marrow transplantation in the treatment of two conditions: haemopoietic failure—radiation-induced or from other causes—and leukaemia. In neither of these conditions, however, has any consistent success been achieved, although a considerable number of clinical trials have been made in the past 5 years. In addition, a few unsuccessful trials have been made with high doses of whole body irradiation and bone marrow replacement as a preliminary to kidney transplantation.

Apart from many disappointing experiences, it seems, however, that some limited but real progress had been made, which justifies a careful continuation of clinical work concerned with bone marrow transplantation. Many of the clinical trials were destined to fail from the outset, however, because some if not all conditions known from animal experiments to be necessary for graft acceptance were ignored. In other instances the results have made it quite clear that extrapolation from rodents to man is a very unreliable approach in transplantation biology.

One of the fundamental advances of recent years seems to be the realisation that the reactions of monkeys to both irradiation and bone

## View from Croatia

“ For instance, in Croatia, majority of scientific journals is subsidised by the government. They are mostly non-profit journals whose publishers are learned societies. A number of them cannot even afford an online edition. If the government has offered a tool for easy online publishing (preferably with OAI compliance), asking for OA to online edition in return, such an arrangement would probably be beneficial and acceptable to all. (Such a project has been proposed to the government.)”

Tibor Toth & Iva Melinscak Zlodi, gpgnet,  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=98579#98579>

Government subsidy model for academic publishing.  
OA proposal to government.



## Summary

- ◆ many open access initiatives springing up around the world
  - ❖ GOLD: Scielo, Bioline, PKP, ...
    - ◆ best economic model for publishing
    - ◆ subsidy model common for any kind of publishing - OA or not-OA
    - ◆ SUDSIDY model: OA costs less (no subscription tracking, authentication & associated support)
  - ❖ GREEN: India, Canada, Bioline...
- prediction: dramatic growth
- ◆ people in developing countries are finding the means to make their scholarly knowledge openly accessible

## Summary

- ◆ Desire for OA expressed by:
  - ❖ U.N. Summit (government & corporate reps)
  - ❖ individuals and groups from many places around the world, from India to Chernobyl, Poland to South Africa
- ◆ south to north knowledge gap
  - ❖ language barriers
  - ❖ indexing concerns

## Final Thought

Looking back from the future, what will historians see as the truly new events of our times? Terrorism? There is nothing new about people trying to control each other through fear and terror - it's a recurrent theme throughout human history.

From my viewpoint, what is truly new and exciting about our times is the kind of global cooperation we have seen with the mapping of the human genome. This illustrates the potential when we work together to solve common problems and advance all our knowledge together...this is the potential of Open Access.