Welcome to the First International Open Access Day

Joy Kirchner
Project Manager,
Scholarly Communications &
Sciences Collections Librarian
University of British Columbia Library

This presentation by Joy Kirchner is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 2.5 Canada License
Schedule of Events

• Introduction to Open Access & cIRcle: UBC’s Information Repository
  – 11am – 12:20pm Joy Kirchner and Hilde Colenbrander (UBC Library)

• Using Wikipedia in the Classroom: an OA medium for research and student work
  – 1 pm – 1:40 pm Dr. Jon Beasley-Murray (Department of French, Hispanic and Italian Studies, UBC)

• The Public Knowledge Project: providing open source software for OA publishing
  – 2 pm – 2:40 pm Brian Owen (SFU Library)

• Open Medicine: a peer-reviewed, independent, open-access general medical journal
  – 3 pm – 3:40 pm Dr. Anita Palepu (Internal Medicine, UBC)

• OA Day Worldwide Webcast: taxpayer access to publicly funded research
  – 4 pm – 5 pm Keynote address: Sir Richard Roberts, Ph.D., F.R.S
Introduction to Open Access
Overview

• Open Access (OA) Definition
• Background
• The Open Access Movement
• Making Research Openly Available (open access)
• Emergence of new models of scholarship
What is Open Access?

“Open Access is a growing international movement that uses the Internet to throw open the locked doors that once hid knowledge. It encourages the unrestricted sharing of research results with everyone, everywhere, for the advancement and enjoyment of science and society.”

(From: http://openaccessday.org/what-is-open-access)
Origins of OA

The BBB's:
• Budapest Open Access Initiative 2002
• Bethesda 2003
• Berlin Declaration 2003

Locations where a number of research entities came together to declare their support for open access and first defined open access.

• Peter Suber’s OA blog: [http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm](http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm)
Definition of open access really comes from the BBB's:

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

The Budapest statement puts it this way:
Budapest definition of Open Access:

"By ‘open access’ to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited."

See: Peter Suber’s Open Access Website:
http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm
In 2005 -

“The Open Access Movement”

The First Journal

1665

The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society

- A means to enable researchers to share their work quickly & widely.

- Established a system of priority amongst researchers investigating the same problem – later became known as peer review.

- No financial remuneration awarded to authors. Authors received intrinsic rewards from publishing.

- Scholarly journals evolved. Still important for wide dissemination, notice for their work, peer review, not financial reward.

Journals evolved - new publishing models - subscription models
A researcher discovers the perfect article. She clicks on full text and gets…

Please SIGN IN or see below for access options.

Sign In

User Name
Password
Remember my user name & password.

Sign in via Athens What is this?

Sign in via your institution What is this?

Subscribe

* Receive immediate full text access from 1998 forward plus CME courses, PowerPoint downloads, My Folder, and more.

Purchase One-time Access

* You may access and print any single article from JAMA (from the computer you are currently using) for 24 hours for US $15, plus applicable local tax.

Regain Access

* If you have purchased an article within the last 24 hours, you can regain access by using the user name and password you created.
...she gets what she wants but now wants to post on her website/blog & share with a colleague/fellow student at another institution. Is she permitted do this?

Research on Women’s Health

Progress and Opportunities

Vivian W. Pinn, MD


The concept of research on women’s health has evolved and expanded during recent years in ways that have paralleled, and perhaps even anticipated, some of the current challenges of biomedical and behavioral research. Fifteen years ago, women’s health research primarily focused on reproductive health. Although women were not always excluded from clinical studies of conditions outside the reproductive system, clinical research involving conditions that affect both women and men did not routinely seek to identify differences between women and men. In attempts to broaden the concept of women’s health and to recognize the increasing numbers of women of postmenopausal age, advocates for research emphasized the need to address the health of women across the entire life span, including the effects of normal aging. Research priorities were addressed in terms of life stages; however, as the influence of early life factors on the health of postmenopausal and elderly...
### Access to scholarship in the digital age

**Print vs. Online**

*(Copyright vs Licensing)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses Permitted under Copyright</th>
<th>Conditions Introduced by a License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Right to lend to the public</td>
<td>• “Lending&quot; of the materials may be tightly controlled; only &quot;users&quot; as defined in the license may use them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Right to quote and excerpt for commentary and criticism</td>
<td>• Prohibitions against copying and/or nondisclosure requirements may require permission before quoting or excerpting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Right to make and distribute copies under fair dealing and for local and remote library patrons via interlibrary loan</td>
<td>• License may prohibit distributing copies outside the institution; may eliminate public loans; may eliminate loaning to another institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Character of use governed by fair dealing principles</td>
<td>• Type of use may be restricted, for example, academic or non-commercial use only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No right to transmit electronically, therefore no use in distance learning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Digital Rights Management (DRM)

Further control?

- DRM attempts to promote authorized use of a work, in part by precluding the possibility of copyright infringement.

- Contains various technological components: encryption, a surveillance mechanism, license management functionality and technological protection measures (TPMs).

- Promises copyright owners a high degree of control over how works are accessed and used, even after the works are disseminated to users.

- Other motivations? (Ie. DRM can potentially allow copyright owners to require users to pay for each access and use.)

- Fear that this kind of protection will further erode permissions given to the public - fair dealing
Other Concerns

• Privacy issues: DRM's surveillance capabilities can gather info. about users habits. (reading, viewing, listening)

• DRM systems can limit public access to works that are freely available in the public domain,

• Deny users the ability to make fair uses of copyright works (for research and other purposes),

• Jeopardize the long-term preservation of information (as technologies become obsolete)
The Traditional Access Model:

Moved from ownership (print) to Licensing model (online):

Access Permissions (Digital Rights Management (DRM))

Subscription costs for access

... Restrictive

- Copyright/licensing Permission barriers - too restrictive
- Too costly – therefore restrictive
- Existing models do not encourage free flow of information sharing.
Online Paradox

Web removed barriers by providing global, accessible, reliable, affordable network

But more barriers appeared for use of material

- license restrictions determined use,
- loss of fair dealing provisions for online content,
- prohibitive costs

In 2007 ...
JAMA in print $550.00;
JAMA online $8000.00 US – (with 5% + increase per year)
The cost of journals has soared in recent years, far outstripping the rise of inflation and the investment in research. This has led to journal cancellations and reduced book purchases.

- Average serial price up 227%
- Average book price up 65%
- CPI up 57%
The Traditional Model

How the lifecycle of scholarship is supported

- Public granting agencies and universities fund research via tax dollars
- Faculty member does the research, writes the article/book, and initially owns the copyright
- Publishers require authors to sign over their copyright in return for publication
Faculty generally provide their work to the publisher for free:
- Articles, books, editorial board services, peer review services

Faculty often pay page charges to the publisher for article publication

Later, publishers may charge faculty reprint fees (after all, the publisher owns the copyright)
Publishers sell scholarly journal subscriptions/licenses to universities (via libraries)

The publishing industry is worth billions of dollars with huge profit margins (applies mostly to STM publishers)

16.1 billion in revenues in 2006;
5.8 billion (36%) earned by top 6:

Publishing in prestigious journals related to tenure & promotion

Citation rates related to tenure/promotion

Libraries provide access to and preserve content - access is restricted to faculty, students, staff of UBC and frequently walk-in users
Challenging the traditional model of participating & accessing scholarship

The Scholarly community – all those who support the lifecycle of scholarship - (researchers, authors, editors, reviewers, publishers, funding bodies, university administrators, libraries, readers)

…are re-evaluating traditional models
Factors:

- **Costs**: Massive escalation of journal subscription prices over past 2 decades
  - 1986-2005 journal subscriptions for a typical research library increased by 227%.
  - 1986-2002 number of books purchased by a typical research library decreased by 5% (for 1986-2002)

- **Access to research information**: 
  - Existing publishing models restrict rather than encourage free flow of information.
  - Concerns about public access to taxpayer-funded research

- **Technological Advancement**: 
  - The Internet & revolution in authoring and publishing technologies

Gave rise to the **open access movement** and the emergence of new models of scholarly communications and publishing.

**Scholarship is changing**: 
- new innovations & technologies, standards, protocols, and formats to support change.
The emergence of new models of scholarly publishing

Disciplinary Differences

– Technological Advancement

– Activism Position – ethical position; public access to information
Why Activism Position?

- Research results are paid for twice over by public tax dollars:
  - Research grants/faculty salaries
  - Journal subscriptions

- Access to research is restricted to institutions that can afford the journals
- Public Access to information
- Conflict of interest

Advocating Change

CreateChange

Shouldn't the way we share research be as advanced as the Internet?

Digital Scholarship  I  New Modes  I  Cases in Point  I  Change & You  I  Stay Informed  I  About

"Scholars like to complain about the quality of information on the Internet, but they should also work actively to ensure that the best of historical writing is available online to the widest possible audience."

Roy Rosenzweig
Director, Center for History and New Media
George Mason University
Pressure for change:


“If universities pay the salaries of researchers and provide them with labs, and the federal government provides those researchers with grants for their studies, why should those same universities feel they can’t afford to have access to research findings?” http://insidehighered.com/news/2006/07/28/provosts

- Researchers are putting pressure on Societies: (e.g. Royal Society members); PLoS’ Open letter: http://www.plos.org/support/openletter.shtml

Other Pressures: Mandates to Encourage OA from Government Agencies

In Canada:
• Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) – as of Jan 1, 2008: Research must be deposited in an Institutional Repository or Pubmed Central within 6 months of publication.
• (SSHRC, NSERC …)

Elsewhere worldwide:
• As of October 1, 2006, all Wellcome Trust funded research must be deposited in PubMed Central:
• U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) – deposited in OA within 12 months of publication as of April 7, 2008.
• Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006 (Senate Bill 2695)
• U.K. House of Commons Science & Technology Committee
• European Union & DAREnet
High Energy Physics

About SCOAP³

The Open Access (OA) tenets of granting unrestricted access to the results of publicly-funded research are in contrast with current models of scientific publishing, where access is restricted to journal customers. At the same time, subscription costs increase and add considerable strain on libraries, forced to cancel an increasing number of journals subscriptions. This situation is particularly acute in fields like High-Energy Physics (HEP), where pre-prints describing scientific results are timely available online. There is a growing concern within the academic community that the future of high-quality journals, and the peer-review system they administer, is at risk.

To address this situation for HEP and, as an experiment, Science at large, a new model for OA publishing has emerged: SCOAP³ (Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics). In this model, HEP funding agencies and libraries, which today purchase journal subscriptions to implicitly support the peer-review service, federate to explicitly cover its cost, while publishers make the electronic versions of their journals free to read. Authors are not directly charged to publish their articles OA.

SCOAP³ will, for the first time, link quality and price, stimulating competition and enabling considerable medium- and long-term savings. Today, most publishers quote a price in the range of 1'000-2'000 Euros per published article. On this basis, we estimate that the annual budget for the transition of HEP publishing to OA would amount to a maximum of 10 Million Euros/year, sensibly lower than the estimated global expenditure in subscription to HEP journals.
Advocating for a change in value metrics

why eigenFACTOR?

1

Eigenfactor ranks journals much as Google ranks websites. Scholarly references join journals together in a vast network of citations. Eigenfactor uses the structure of the entire network (instead of purely local citation information) to evaluate the importance of each journal.
Student Activism

http://www.openstudents.org/

Open Students
Students for open access to research

Students worldwide to celebrate Open Access Day, Oct. 14
by Gavin Baker

October 14, 2008 will be the world’s first Open Access Day.

Open Access Day is being launched by SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition), Students for Free Culture, and the Public Library of Science (PLoS).

Open Access Day will help to broaden awareness and understanding of Open Access within the higher education community and the general public.

It builds on the National Day of Action for Open Access, led February 15, 2007 by Free Culture and the Alliance for Taxpayer Access.

The highlight of Open Access Day will be a live call-in from campuses across the U.S. and Canada with an eminent researcher. Dozens of campuses have already signed up to participate, including several overseas — has yours?
Gavin Baker, Student Organizer

Gavin Baker originally got involved with SPARC in 2006. He led international student group Students for Free Culture to join SPARC’s first Open Access Day of Action (now Open Access Awareness Day). He also ran for Student Senate at the University of Florida on an open access platform and successfully helped unanimously pass the first student government resolution endorsing the 2006 Federal Research Public Access Act.

After graduation Gavin interned at SPARC during the summer of 2007. There he worked on student outreach on open access, culminating in the pamphlet The Right to Research. For his work he was named a SPARC Innovator in December 2007.

Currently Gavin manages Open Students, a blog by and for students who care about Open Access.
What is free culture?

A free culture is one where all members are free to participate in its transmission and evolution, without artificial limits on who can participate or in what way. The free culture movement seeks to develop this culture by promoting four things:

- creativity and innovation;
- communication and free expression;
- public access to knowledge;
- and citizens' civil liberties.

Read more...

Current campaign:

Free Culture October 11, 12 2008

Our Berkeley chapter is hosting the 2008 Students for Free Culture conference on October 11 and 12. Travel assistance is available. Register now!

National blog

  Saturday October 11th Feeling So Free @ Blake's On Telegraph 8:00pm–2:00am 18+ (Bring the above flyer to get in after 10pm.) 21+ to drink... [Read More]
- We need your couch! (2008–10–07)
  Airfare is secured. Bags are waiting to be packed.

Chapter news

- Boston University: Going to Free Culture Conference 2008! (2008–10–08)
  We’re going to Free Culture 2008 in Berkeley, California on Friday! I’m excited to meet all of the free culture people and see all of... [Read More]
- UForida: First Meeting; Monday, October 13 – Free Food! (2008–10–02)
  What? First General Meeting When: 10/13/2008 @
Students against DRM

Zuneral this Saturday!

We regret to report the sudden, unexpected death of Digital Rights Management. Details of the tragedy at present remain unclear, but he was rushed to the hospital following a direct collision with an oncoming future last week at 10 PM. He was seven years old.

Zuneral Services
May 24th (this Saturday)
6:30 PM
JFK Park, Memorial Drive
Cambridge, MA

Yesterday, in preparation of the public funeral that will take place this Saturday, members of Harvard College Free Culture entombed the recently-deceased Digital Rights Management in Quincy Courtyard at around 5 PM. As part of the healing process, all the attendees took part in saying goodbye to DRM by constructing its coffin.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Robert Mitchell
617.496.5399

Harvard To Collect, Disseminate Scholarly Articles For Faculty

Legislation Designed To Allow Greater Worldwide Access

Cambridge, Mass. - February 12, 2008 - In a move to disseminate faculty research and scholarship more broadly, the Harvard University Faculty of Arts and Sciences voted today to give the University a worldwide license to make each faculty member's scholarly articles available and to exercise the copyright in the articles, provided that the articles are not sold for a profit.

In proposing the legislation, Professor Stuart M. Shieber said, "There is no question that scholarly journals have historically allowed scholars to distribute their research to audiences around the world. But, the scholarly publishing system has become far more restrictive than it need be. Many publishers will not even allow scholars to use and distribute their own work. And, the cost of journals has risen to such astronomical levels that many institutions and individuals have cancelled subscriptions, further reducing the circulation of scholars' works."
Open Access Flavours

green
gold
etc.
Open Access

• Two roads to open access:
  – Green Road: self archiving a version of your published work and making it available on a publicly accessible site (ie: personal website, blog, institutional repository)
  – Gold Road … publish in a journal that is open access
The Gold Road - Open Access Publishers

The PLoS Journals

**PLoS ONE** - a swift, high-volume, efficient, and economical system for the publication of peer-reviewed research in all areas of science and medicine, with innovative user tools for post-publication commenting, rating, and discussion.

Read more.  
Submit your work.

**PLoS Biology** and **PLoS Medicine** - highly selective journals publishing a small number of papers that are major advances in their respective fields and are also of broad general interest.

**PLoS Medicine**  
Read more.  
Submit pre-submission inquiry.

The following four PLoS journals each focus on a specific area within life and health science. They are run by leading academics and practicing researchers and publish significant new research in their respective fields, along with commentary and review.

**PLoS Computational Biology**  
The official journal of the International Society for Computational Biology

Read more.  
Submit your work.

**PLoS Genetics**  
Read more.  
Submit your work.

**PLoS Pathogens**  
Read more.  
Submit your work.

**PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases**  
Read more.  
Submit your work.
What's new in Open Medicine

Mandatory Reporting by Physicians of Patients Potentially Unfit to Drive
*Donald Redelmeier, Vikram Venkatesh, Matthew Stanbrock*
ABSTRACT HTML PDF

Mandatory reporting of unfit drivers: physicians need support
*Shawn C. Marshall*
HTML PDF

Rapid Responses
The Green Road

(self-archiving a traditional publication)
Can the author post her work on her website, put it in a repository or share with a colleague?

Research on Women’s Health

Progress and Opportunities

Vivian W. Pinn, MD

The concept of research on women’s health has evolved and expanded during recent years in ways that have paralleled, and perhaps even anticipated, some of the current challenges of biomedical and behavioral research. Fifteen years ago, women’s health research primarily focused on reproductive health. Although women were not always excluded from clinical studies of conditions outside the reproductive system, clinical research involving conditions that affect both women and men did not routinely seek to identify differences between women and men. In attempts to broaden the concept of women’s health and to recognize the increasing numbers of women of postmenopausal age, advocates for research emphasized the need to address the health of women across the entire life span, including the effects of normal aging. Research priorities were addressed in terms of life stages; however, as the influence of early life factors on the health of postmenopausal and elderly women becomes better understood, it may no longer be possible to separate the effects of early and late life.
3. Copyright Transfer. In consideration of the action of the American Medical Association (AMA) in reviewing and editing this submission (manuscript, tables, figures, video, audio, and other supplemental files for publication), I hereby transfer, assign, or otherwise convey all copyright ownership, including any and all rights incidental thereto, exclusively to the AMA, in the event that such work is published by the AMA.
Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

Search

Search ○ Journal titles ○ Publisher names

for

find ○ Any or ○ All keywords or ○ Exact phrase only

RoMEO News

- Latest Updates to RoMEO
  - Publishers Allowing use of their PDFs in Repositories
    - Press Release - 27-Aug-2008
    - List of Publishers
  - Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access
    - Press Release - 03-Sept-2008
    - List of Publishers

Recently Added Publishers

- Mineralogical Society - 25-Sep-2008
- American Society of Andrology - 25-Sep-2008
- Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology and Agrochemistry - 24-Sep-2008
- American Association of Cereal Chemists - 04-Sep-2008
- ESeC - 03-Sep-2008
Adding an addendum to CTA

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/author-e.html

SPARC Canadian Author Addendum

How do I use the SPARC Canadian Author Addendum? PDF

The SPARC Canadian Author Addendum PDF

Your article has been accepted for publication in a journal and, like your colleagues, you want it to have the widest possible distribution and impact in the scholarly community. In the past, this required print publication. Today you have other options, like online archiving, but the publication agreement you’ll likely encounter will actually prevent broad distribution of your work.

The Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) and SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) have released the SPARC Canadian Author Addendum, a new tool for authors in Canada to retain key rights to the journal articles they publish.

Traditional publishing agreements often require that authors grant exclusive rights to the publisher. The new SPARC Canadian Author Addendum enables authors to secure a more balanced agreement by retaining select rights, such as the rights to reproduce, reuse, and publicly present the articles they publish for non-commercial purposes. It will help Canadian researchers to comply with granting council public access policies, such as the Canadian Institutes of Health Research Policy on Access to Research Outputs. The Canadian Addendum reflects Canadian copyright law and is an adaptation of the original U.S. version of the SPARC Author Addendum.
Compliance with OA Mandates:

In Canada:
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) – as of Jan 1, 2008:
  Research must be deposited in an Institutional Repository or Pubmed Central within 6 months of publication.
- (SSHRC, NSERC …)

Elsewhere worldwide:
- As of October 1, 2006, all Wellcome Trust funded research must be deposited in PubMed Central:
  - U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) – deposited in OA within 12 months of publication as of April 7, 2008.
  - Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006 (Senate Bill 2695)
  - U.K. House of Commons Science & Technology Committee
  - European Union & DAREnet
Traditional subscription access model

going green

Open Access
2 roads to open access

Open Access journal
(PLOS Medicine; Biomedcentral, DOAJ)

Traditional subscription access journals

Open access copy in online archive
(clRcle; Pubmed Central)

Articles can be made OA by publishing in an OA journal or archiving OA copies from a traditional publication.
How do I make my Research Open Access?

• Identify Gold/Green Journals
  – Tools: sherpa/ romeo site to identify green journals (those that permit author to archive a version of work)
  – Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ); Public Library of Science; Biomedcentral;

• Manage your copyright
  – Read CTA
  – If not green, utilize an addendum to attach to your CTA

• Self-Archiving (Posting article/chapter/work in a reliable archive)
  – cIRcle; Pubmed Central
Self-Archiving

• Once you have the rights (you may already have it if it is green)
• Archive at UBC’s cIRcle
• Other subject repositories
  – Pubmed Central

Other open access repositories
  • ROAR registry: http://roar.eprints.org
  • OpenDOAR directory: http://www.opendoar.org
Archives:
Institutional repositories & disciplinary archives
Institutional Repositories/ Disciplinary Archives

Institutional Repositories:
general aim to centralize, preserve, and make freely accessible an institution’s intellectual record.

Disciplinary Archives:
subject based archives
Subject Disciplinary Repositories

- **arXiv.org:**
  Open access to 419,855 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science and Quantitative Biology

- **Pubmed Central:**
  Free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- **Social Science Research Network:**
  Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences.

- **NELLCO Legal Scholarship Repository**
  Consortium of 100 (law school) institutions

  The Alexandria Archive Institute works to build an open, Internet-based, knowledge commons of world cultural heritage. Includes documentation of archaeological and related research, including: reports, observations, maps, plans, analyses, digital files and images of excavations and surveys
The Alexandria Archive Institute

The Alexandria Archive Institute works to build an open, internet-based, knowledge commons of world cultural heritage. We are an independent "501(c)(3)" non-profit organization.

- We work as a consulting organization to help researchers and institutions implement powerful database systems to bring digital cultural heritage to the Internet. In partnership with the University of Chicago's OHIE project (formerly XStor), we help collect and pool the digital record of the past to enable online searches and long-term durability.
- We focus on primary documentation of archaeological and related research, including reports, observations, maps, plans, analyses, digitized files and images of exclosures and surveys. Conventional publication does not meet this need. Our services help secure this irreplaceable record of human experience.
- Our initiatives and services encourage the community to build open resources of scholarly and authoritative knowledge. By removing barriers to information, the AAI fosters innovative research and encourages people from all walks of life to explore the past and think creatively and critically about its relevance to the present.

The PMC journal list comprises journals that deposit material in PMC on a routine basis and generally makes all their published articles available here. Find out how to include your journal in PMC.

PMC also has the author manuscripts of articles published by NIH-funded researchers in various non-PMC journals. Increasing free access to these articles is in the goal of the NIH Public Access policy. Similar manuscripts from researchers funded by the Wellcome Trust are available in PMC as well.

Eligible researchers should use the NIH Manuscript Submission system to deposit manuscripts.

Get answers to other questions about PubMed Central.
IR's around the world...
Your University, Your Research

cIRcle is an Information Repository (or institutional repository) for published and unpublished materials created by the University of British Columbia. cIRcle is also openly accessible, which means that it is freely available to anyone via the World Wide Web.

cIRcle consists of various communities and collections. Communities are UBC departments, labs, research centres, schools or other administrative units. Each community oversees one or more of its own collections, which contain submitted items.

The benefits of submitting to cIRcle include:

- increased citation of articles compared to non-open access items;
- an easier and cheaper way for you to exchange scholarly information with your peers;
- heightened visibility of your submissions due to search engines like Google and Yahoo and indexers like OAIster and CARL finding your material quickly and easily.

Scholarly communication comes full circle

Over the past few decades, the cost of scholarly publishing and journal subscriptions - especially in the areas of science, technology and medicine - has surged.

Digital archives such as cIRcle provide an opportunity to make UBC's intellectual output freely available online. We organize and preserve the content, and make it accessible to the local community and to national and international audiences.

IRs are an excellent way to illustrate universities' contributions to the public - who, after all, offer invaluable support to our institutions.

As universities use IRs to control and share their output, scholarly communication and publishing are truly coming full circle.

* N.B. cIRcle is currently in pilot mode and will officially launch in spring 2008.
2 roads to open access

manuscript ....

Open Access journal
(PLOS Medicine; Biomedcentral, DOAJ)

Traditional subscription access journals

Open access copy in online archive
(clIRcle; Pubmed Central)

Articles can be made OA by publishing in an OA journal or archiving OA copies from a traditional publication
A rapidly changing future …

Changing notions of authorship & scholarly publishing in the digital age
The emergence of new models of scholarly publishing

Disciplinary Differences

- Technological Advancement

- Activism Position – ethical position; public access to information
Notion of authorship & scholarly publishing is rapidly evolving

- New technologies, interactive multimedia, online-only scholarly resources
- The idea of “in-progress” communication rather than a final archival publication.
- Scholarly products are taking on many new forms: databases, datasets, digital text, images, simulations, visualization, animation, specialized software ⋯
- A changing picture for all those involved in supporting the life-cycle of scholarship (researchers, authors, editors, reviewers, publishers, libraries, funders, readers)
Creating new models of scholarly publishing
Trend to Openly Available

Open Source
Open Textbooks
Open Data

**Open Access**

*Open access “flavors”*
- Gold and green
- Back issues open
- Hybrid open access
- Public access
What’s a new model?

- Internet enabled
- New genres: new forms of presentation, new information blends
- New mode for interaction
- New business models
- New relationships to peer review
Many examples of new models

- Biomedcentral
- Open Medicine
- Nature blogs
- Biomedcentral
- Geometry and Topology
- Virtual Observatory
- PubMed Central
- Geometry and Topology
- ChemistryCentral
- ArXiv
- SIGMA
- Hindawi
- Savage Minds
- PLoS Biology
- RePEc
- PLOS Medicine
- Valley of the Shadow
- Ask Dr. Wiki
- Perseus Project
- UBC’s clRcle
Other Flavours of OA
Back issues openly available

Free Online Full-text Articles
(List limited to journals published online with the assistance of HighWire Press)

HighWire Press is the largest archive of free full-text science on Earth! As of 6/5/07, we are assisting in the online publication of 1,722,401 free full-text articles and 4,298,279 total articles. There are 22 sites with free trial periods, and 38 completely free sites. 238 sites have free back issues, and 957 sites have pay per view!
Hybrid open access

Publishers offering article by article payment for open accessibility

- American Chemical Society
- American Institute of Physics
- American Physical Society
- BMJ (British Medical Journal)
- Blackwell
- Cambridge University Press
- Elsevier
- Oxford University Press
- Royal Society (UK)
- Springer
- Taylor and Francis
Emergence of Open Data (eScience)

Worldwide interest in storing data in a trustworthy repository and making them “openly” available and sometimes linkable to ejournal content.

Brussels Declaration on STM Publishing statement:
“Raw research data should be made freely available to all researchers”

Examples:
• The Virtual Observatory, National Research Foundation (NSF) Cyberinfrastructure vision for the 21st century
• Alberta Cyberinfrastructure for Innovation
• UK’s Digital Curation Centre (e-science data curation)
• TeraGrid – open scientific discovery infrastructure, partnering with 9 sites
• System of Agents for Forest Observation Research with Advanced Hierarchies (SAFORAH)
• Grid Canada
• Research on Health Cyberinfrastructure

Data Webs: a new concept in digital information storage and integration that involves the ability to harvest and data into a central searchable registry.
"TeraGrid is the world's largest, most comprehensive distributed cyberinfrastructure for open scientific research."
New modes of interaction

• Hosted blogs
• Group blogs
• Virtual conferencing
Web 2.0

**CONNOTEA**
Free online reference management for clinicians and scientists.

**DISSECT MEDICINE**
A collaborative medical news website, which indexes and ranks international medical news spanning general interest articles to basic research.

**NATURE NETWORK BOSTON**
NPG's most recent regional website for the local scientific community - featuring Boston-based participative news, blogs, events, jobs and more...what will you do with it?

**NATURE NEWSBLOG**
A blog as well as an experiment in user participation.

**OPEN PEER REVIEW**
Nature Peer Review Trial and Debate
Research Blogging

http://researchblogging.org/

Scientific publishing
User-generated science
Sep 18th 2008
From The Economist print edition

Web 2.0 tools are beginning to change the shape of scientific debate

Illustration by Peter Schrank

Related Items

From The Economist
Free access to scientific results
Sep 22nd 2005

More articles about...
The Internet
Websites
Click to buy from Amazon.com: "The Open Laboratory", edited by Reed Cartwright and Bora Zirkevic (Amazon.co.uk).
Seed has a collection of articles written by Dr Bly. Lablit is edited by Dr Keha. See also Research Blogging and Nature Network.
New relationships to peer review

• Preprint distribution
• Postprint deposit
• Overlay journals
• peer2peer review
Big Google Books news on Wednesday?
That's what I am hearing.
Could it be a settlement in the lawsuits with publishers and authors? This
would be a good time for one.

Filed under: Is Google a Library?
Posted by Siva Vaidhyanathan on February 12, 2008 4:10 PM

Another Google Horror Story
Danah Boyd writes:
a google horror story: what happens when you are disappeared

This blog, the result of a collaboration between myself and the Institute for the Future of the
Book, is dedicated to exploring the process of
writing a critical interpretation of the actions
and intentions behind the cultural behemoth
that is Google, Inc. The book will answer three
key questions: What does the world look like
through the lens of Google?; How is Google’s
ubiquity affecting the production and
dissemination of knowledge?; and how has the
corporation altered the rules and practices that
govern other companies, institutions, and
states? [more]
Valley of the Shadow

The Eve of War
- 1860 Statistics
- Church Records
- Letters & Diaries
- Census & Tax Records
- Reference Center
- Maps & Images
- News Papers

Fall 1859 to Spring 1861

The War Years
- Images
- Official Records
- Letters & Diaries
- Reference Center
- Soldiers' Records
- Battle Maps
- News Papers

Spring 1861 to Spring 1865

The Aftermath
- 1870 Statistics
- Freedmens Bureau
- Letters & Diaries
- Reference Center
- News Papers
- Census & Veteran Records
- Memory of the War

Spring 1865 to Fall 1870
New business models

- Author-side publication fees
- Endowment support
- Submission fees
- Overhead-supportable publishing
- Partnerships
- Also … new licenses
New Licenses

Creative Commons Licenses

The following describes each of the six main licenses offered when you choose to publish your work with a Creative Commons license. We have listed them starting with the most restrictive license type you can choose and ending with the most accommodating license type you can choose. It’s also helpful to know there are a set of baseline rights all six licenses offer to others and we’ve prepared a list of things to think about before choosing a license.

**Attribution Non-commercial No Derivatives (by-nc-nd)**
This license is the most restrictive of our six main licenses, allowing redistribution. This license is often called the "free advertising" license because it allows others to download your works and share them with others as long as they mention you and link back to you, but they can’t change them in any way or use them commercially.

Read the Commons Deed | View Legal Code

**Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike (by-nc-sa)**
This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. Others can download and redistribute your work just like the by-nc-nd license, but they can also translate, make remixes, and produce new stories based on your work. All new work based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also be non-commercial in nature.

Read the Commons Deed | View Legal Code

**Attribution Non-commercial (by-nc)**
This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don’t have to license their derivative works on the same terms.

Read the Commons Deed | View Legal Code
@UBC Library

- Infrastructure Support for New Models
  - IR – cIRcle
  - E-journal Hosting using PKP’s OJS software
  - Digitization projects

- UBC Library Supports memberships to OA publications
  - PLOS,
  - BMC,
  - DOAJ

- Scholarly Communication Steering Committee
Infrastructure support for new models

Open Journal Systems
Open Journal Systems (OJS) is a journal management and publishing system that has been developed by the Public Knowledge Project through its federally funded efforts to expand and improve access to research.

OJS Features
1. OJS is installed locally and locally controlled.
2. Editors configure requirements, sections, review process, etc.

Featured OJS Journals
- Electronic Journal of Health Informatics (eJHI)
- International Journal of Design

Featured OCS Conferences
The Integrated Assessment Journal is an interdisciplinary publication aimed at addressing complex public policy challenges.

- We invite articles on IA methodology. There are many challenges inherent in development of better processes for engaging the public in complex decisions. There are also numerous unaddressed issues in how to calibrate and validate complex integrated assessment models.
- We invite articles on the theoretical challenges of integration across disciplines. These often involve bringing internal consistency to underlying assumptions of hitherto independent disciplinary knowledge.
- We invite articles on applications of integrated assessment and evaluation of these in meeting participant, policy makers, and research needs.
- We invite articles from the perspective of disciplinary experts who despair at the simplifications of their realm in integrated assessments. We would like to learn from them about vulnerabilities and errors inherent in such practices.

For submissions please first LOGIN and register. Then you can submit your manuscript according to the instructions provided.
Woodward Biomedical Library acquired most of this collection of letters written by and to Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) from a Boston bookseller in the 1960s. The first were obtained in 1966 and are a memorial to Jean McCash Fleming Moore, RN, whose parents donated money toward their purchase. Many of this group of letters were written by Nightingale to Mme Julius Mohl (nee Mary Clarke) her long-time friend. A second purchase of about 30 letters was made also in the 1960s. A few other items have been received as individual gifts and seven letters were acquired from Hugh M. Sinclair with books and papers purchased from him.
Your University, Your Research

cIRcle is an Information Repository (or institutional repository) for published and unpublished materials created by the University of British Columbia. cIRcle is also openly accessible, which means that it is freely available to anyone via the World Wide Web.

cIRcle consists of various communities and collections. Communities are UBC departments, labs, research centres, schools or other administrative units. Each community oversees one or more of its own collections, which contain submitted items.

The benefits of submitting to cIRcle include:

- increased citation of articles compared to non-open access items;
- an easier and cheaper way for you to exchange scholarly information with your peers;
- heightened visibility of your submissions due to search engines like Google and Yahoo and indexers like OAIster and CARL finding your material quickly and easily.

Scholarly communication comes full circle

Over the past few decades, the cost of scholarly publishing and journal subscriptions – especially in the areas of science, technology and medicine – has surged.

Digital archives such as cIRcle provide an opportunity to make UBC’s intellectual output freely available online. We organize and preserve the content, and make it accessible to the local community and to national and international audiences.

IRs are an excellent way to illustrate universities’ contributions to the public – who, after all, offer invaluable support to our institutions.

As universities use IRs to control and share their output, scholarly communication and publishing are truly coming full circle.

* N.B. cIRcle is currently in pilot mode and will officially launch in spring 2008.
Engaging in Research

New Publishing Models Study

- ARL, UBC Library, Cornell University Library and the University of Washington Library - Ithaka sponsorship.
- Purpose of the project:
  - Learn how faculty/researchers are involved in new models of scholarship on 22 campuses
  - Develop a database to store this information that institutions could access and contribute to.

- Timeframe:
  - April 1st to May 31st, interview sample faculty & test tool
  - May 31st to July 31st conduct data gathering more widely
  - Reporting Findings Fall 2008.
The First Journal
(Transactions of the Philosophical Society (1665)

Traditional subscription

Open Access

New Models of Scholarship
We refuse to accept a future of digital feudalism where we do not actually own the products we buy, but we are merely granted limited uses of them as long as we pay the rent.

We believe that culture should be a two-way affair, about participation, not merely consumption. We will not be content to sit passively at the end of a one-way media tube.

We refuse to accept a future of digital feudalism where we do not actually own the products we buy, but we are merely granted limited uses of them as long as we pay the rent.

We believe that culture should be a two-way affair, about participation, not merely consumption. We will not be content to sit passively at the end of a one-way media tube.

Mission ... is to build a bottom-up, participatory structure to society and culture, rather than a top-down, closed, proprietary structure. Through the democratizing power of digital technology and the Internet, we can place the tools of creation and distribution, communication and collaboration, teaching and learning into the hands of the common person — and with a truly active, connected, informed citizenry, injustice and oppression will slowly but surely vanish from the earth.

We believe that culture should be a two-way affair, about participation, not merely consumption. We will not be content to sit passively at the end of a one-way media tube.

Manifesto

The mission of the Free Culture movement is to build a bottom-up, participatory structure to society and culture, rather than a top-down, closed, proprietary structure. Through the democratizing power of digital technology and the Internet, we can place the tools of creation and distribution, communication and collaboration, teaching and learning into the hands of the common person — and with a truly active, connected, informed citizenry, injustice and oppression will slowly but surely vanish from the earth.

We believe that culture should be a two-way affair, about participation, not merely consumption. We will not be content to sit passively at the end of a one-way media tube.
Contact Information

Joy Kirchner
Project Manager, Scholarly Communications
&
Sciences Collections Librarian for Science (STM) Libraries

(604) 827-3644 joy.kirchner@ubc.ca
Introduction to Open Access presentation by Joy Kirchner is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 2.5 Canada License

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.5/ca/