Introduction to Open Access and Connected Open Movements

Joy Kirchner,
Collections, Licensing & Digital Scholarship
UBC Library
• Openness as a principle

• Open access

• Public access

• Other connected movements: open source, open education, open data, open science

• Open Access Examples
Open Movement
Open Movement

access grows impact
Open Movement

taxpayers should have access to the research they fund
Open Movement

*universities create new knowledge for the good of society*
Open Movement

there’s more than one way to fund a scholarly distribution system
What do we mean by open?

Open to contributions and participation

Open and free to access

Open to use & reuse w/few or no restrictions

Transparency
Open to contributions and participation

Participate in OpenOffice.org

OpenOffice.org always welcomes new contributors – especially new programmers. But no matter what your skills and interests are, there is a place where you can participate to improve OpenOffice.org:

- **Programming**
- **Quality Assurance**
- **Writing**
- **User Experience**
- **Language Communities**
- **Marketing**
- **Graphics and Art**
- **Helping Users**
- **Monetary Donations**

Before submitting your work, please read the 'Guidelines for Participate in OpenOffice.org'. It will enumerate to you how contributions will be used, and how the OpenOffice.org community organises its collaboration.
As opposed to...
Differences in Faculty Development Needs: Implications for Educational Peer Review Program Design

Kate E. Toth
Colleen A. McKey
McMaster University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of faculty development is to assist faculty in becoming better teachers. Educational peer review (EPR) is one method of faculty development. This article is based on a survey that explored the different development needs of nursing faculty within a school of nursing at an Ontario university. The survey explored three variables of interest: level of skill acquisition, type of faculty appointment, and type of teaching. A qualitative research design in the case study tradition was employed. Findings indicated that faculty challenges could be grouped into three themes: job knowledge, skills development, and systems challenges. Job knowledge and skills development challenges varied by level of skill acquisition and type of teaching, while identified systems challenges were related to type of appointment. A flexible EPR program that allows for some customization may lead to an increased ability to meet individual faculty development needs and greater faculty buy-in.

RéSUMÉ

La notion de développement de la faculté dans le rôle d’enseignant est d’abord la facilité à devenir un meilleur enseignant. L’éducation des éducateurs, par exemple, est un moyen de développement de la faculté. Cette étude a exploré les différences dans l’ensemble de développement de la faculté d’une école d’infirmières dans un établissement d’hôpital à deux villes dans l’Ontario, Canada : niveau d’acquisition de compétences, type de dénégation de la faculté et type d’institution. Un panier de restrictions qualitatives dans la tradition d’études de cas a été utilisé. Les résultats ont indiqué que des données de la faculté pouvaient être gagnées dans trois thèmes : la conscience du travail, la développement de la compétence et les échecs du système. La conscience du travail et les données du développement de compétences ont été traitées par le niveau d’acquisition de compétences et le type de dénégation. Le type de dénégation est une aide à la facilité et à la capacité de résolution optimale. Différentes besoins de développement de la faculté et la facilité de l’expérience du système peuvent être identifiés dans les types de dénégation de la faculté et les différentes parties du système de développement de la faculté.
As opposed to…

A CTLA-4 gene polymorphism is associated with both Graves' disease and autoimmune hypothyroidism

Authors: Kotsa, K.¹; Watson, P. F.¹; Weetman, A. P.¹
Source: Clinical Endocrinology, Volume 46, Number 5, May 1997, pp. 551-554(4)
Publisher: Blackwell Publishing

The full text electronic article is available for purchase. You will be able to download the full text electronic article after payment.

$42.40 plus tax

Buy now  Credit/debit card  Institutional payment account

OR

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Many Flickr users have chosen to offer their work under a Creative Commons license, and you can browse or search through content under each type of license.

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From Enrique...  From magikxerox  From magikxerox  From temaki  From Banalities

» 12,250,874 photos (See more)

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From mkoukoulis  From dockdrumming  From dockdrumming  From grupodefotos  From dockdrumming

» 13,864,345 photos (See more)
As opposed to...

AP Sues Artist Over Obama ‘Hope’ Image Copyright
Transparency

myExperiment makes it really easy to find, use and share scientific workflows and other files, and to build communities.
As opposed to...
Commonalities

• Generally enabled by technology

• Works both inside and outside of traditional models

• Supported by a variety of business models
  – Open ≠ Free
Open movements

• Open access
  – Public access
• Open source
• Open content
• Open education
  – Open Textbook
• Open data
• Open science
Open Access

By 'open access' to 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.

-Budapest Open Access Initiative- 2002
Some common misconceptions

• Open access means no copyright
• Open access is free
• Open access always means the author pays
• Open access will destroy peer review
• Open access will destroy publishers
2 Paths to Open Access manuscript ....

Open Access journal
(PLOS Medicine; Biomedcentral, DOAJ)

Traditional subscription access journals

New Models of Scholarship

Articles can be made OA by publishing in an OA journal or self archiving OA copies from a traditional publication
Open Access Publishing (‘Gold’)  

- Publication that is free & open for anyone to access  
- Share all characteristics with “Toll Access” journals except free, open, and generally only electronic  
- Supported by variety of models  
  - Institution / funder supported OR author-supported (2006 – 47% author supported)  
- Generally allow authors to retain copyright and/or license under creative commons  
- 4380 number of OA journals according to Directory of Open Access Journals across all disciplines
Examples

Postcolonial Text

Understanding Basic Music Theory

Collection type: Course
Course by: Catherine Schmidt-Jones

Start »

Summary: An expanded version of "Introduction to Music Theory", this course includes a review of common notation and an introduction to the physics behind music theory, as well as the basic concepts of music theory and a few slightly advanced but very useful topics, such as transposition.

This collection contains:

Modules by: Catherine Schmidt-Jones, Russell Jones
Open Access via Archiving/Repositories (‘Green’)

- Literature published through traditional channels that is made openly available through deposit in a repository or placing on web site
- Institutional, departmental, or discipline based repository
- Range of publisher policies on deposit
  - Often post-prints (final author manuscript) can be deposited but publisher version cannot
Mark your calendar!

PMC Canada Webinar series

Do you have questions about the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Policy on Access to Research Outputs? How about questions on PMC Canada's manuscript submission process? Do you know the difference between PubMed Central Canada and PubMed Central? Here's your chance to get answers to these and other questions. Speakers from NRC's Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (NRC-CISTI) and CIHR will give a brief overview of CIHR's policy, PMC Canada, and how to submit manuscripts, followed by a question and answer session.

When:

- October 20 (English) at 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. EST
- October 21 (French) at 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. EST
- October 27 (English) at 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EST
- October 28 (French) at 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EST
- November 5 (English) at 1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. EST

To register, please email access@cihr.irsc.gc.ca and indicate which session you plan to attend. You will receive a confirmation email with the necessary sign-in details for your session.

PubMed Central Canada is a free digital archive of full-text, peer-reviewed health and life sciences literature based on PubMed Central, the archive developed by the US National Library of Medicine. The search interface allows anyone to browse, search and download articles.

PMC Canada's manuscript submission system supports CIHR's Policy on Access to Research Outputs, which requires CIHR grant recipients to make their peer-reviewed publications freely accessible online within six months of publication.

PMC Canada is a partnership between the National Research Council's Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (NRC-CISTI), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), and the US National Library of Medicine (NLM).
What is cIRcle?

cIRcle is the University of British Columbia's digital repository for research and teaching materials created by the UBC community and its partners. Materials in cIRcle are openly accessible to anyone on the web, and will be preserved for future generations.

Who's contributing to cIRcle?

- Faculties and Schools
- Graduate Theses and Dissertations
- Granting Agency Mandates
- Institutes, Centres, Programs, Labs
- Journals@UBC
- Library
- Office of the President
- Offices of the Vice-Presidents
- Students
- UBC Affiliates
- UBC and the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games
- UBC Okanagan
- UBC Press
- University Archives
Hybrid open access

The author is given the option to pay a publication charge to make his or her article Open Access immediately on publication. Access to articles by authors who choose not to pay (and other content) require a subscription.

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

• Free to download

• Open to modify

• Contribute back code
Open Content

- Licensed to permit reuse & remixing
- Anything that’s copyrightable can become open content: images, text, music, video
- Open content license examples include Creative Commons, GNU General Public License, Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD)
On July 8, 1853, residents of feudal Japan beheld an astonishing sight—foreign warships entering their harbor under a cloud of black smoke. Commodore Matthew Perry had arrived to force the long-secluded country to open its doors.

This unit was funded in part by The National Endowment for the Humanities, The d'Arbeloff Excellence in Education Fund, The Center for Global Partnership, and MIT iCampus Outreach.
Open Education

Connexions is:
a place to view and share educational material made of
small knowledge chunks called modules that can be
organized as courses, books, reports, etc. Anyone may
view or contribute:

- authors create and collaborate
- instructors rapidly build and share custom collections
- learners find and explore content

More about us ...  New features

FIND CONTENT

8566 reusable modules woven into 472 collections.

Search Content  Go

or browse by ...

Subject

Language

Popularity

Title, author, etc.

CREATE CONTENT

Creating content in Connexions is as easy as 1, 2, 3:
Open Data

• Open access to data not just papers

• Data should be available in reusable forms (not tied up in pdfs for example) – Data wants to be acted upon

• Working Group on Open Data in Science (http://okfn.org/wiki/wg/science) and Science Commons (http://sciencecommons.org/)
Open Data Examples

Dynamic, constantly updated, in progress

Evaluation criteria

FIRE-TAIL DEVIL
Labracinus cyclophthalimus

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: NOT EVALUATED

CLASSIFICATION:
CLASSIFICATION: TEXT | GRAPHIC | SOURCE

 Animals +
 Chordates +
 Ray-finned fishes +
 Perch-like fishes +
 Dottybacks +
 Labracinus +
 Fire-tail devil

Archaea +
Bacteria +
Chromista +
Fungi +
Plants +
Protozoa +
Viruses +

OVERVIEW

Image is: Some rights reserved
AUTHOR: FishBase
SOURCE: FishBase
NW of Weigao

EXPLORER
Open Data Examples
(Partnerships with the community)

Help Scientists Track Rusty Blackbird Migration!
October 24, 2008

Populations of Rusty Blackbirds are crashing! Their numbers have plummeted by as much as 88-98% over the last few decades, according to data gathered between 1966 and 2006 for the North American Breeding Bird Survey and Christmas Bird Count. A species that was once considered to be abundant is rapidly disappearing before our eyes. Your observations can help save this species by arming scientists with critical information about its migration ecology. Last spring we conducted a pilot study with the Rusty Blackbird Working Group where eBirders collected migration data over a one week period. While the data collected were excellent, we found that short survey window to be inadequate for gathering data from across much of the species’ route. So this year we’re broadening the net! Birders across North America are asked to help scientists by recording Rusty Blackbirds during the entire fall migration period using eBird. Your observations of this species can help fill in the
Open Science

**Taverna 1**

**Pathways and Gene annotation**

*Created: 05/03/09 @ 15:15:59 | Last update: 04/05/10 @ 17:10:50*

*Credits: Paul Fisher & Peter Li*

**Contributions:** Mouse Pathways and Malaria Pathways

**License:** Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License

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**Objective:** To convert *adrenaline* to *DOPAL* using acid catalysis. How this fits into the synthesis of anti-malarials is described [here](#).

**Procedure:** Taken from Robbins [1965]. A solution of *adrenaline* (227.74 mg, 1.243mmol) in 85% phosphoric acid (6 mL) was heated in a 12mL vial to 120C in a glycerol bath then removed from heat and allowed to cool for 30 seconds. The solution was added to distilled water (36 mL) and then saturated with NaCl. An ether extract (15 mL, 15 mL, 10mL), was dried over MgSO4 then evaporated to yield 16A (15.6 mg).

**Results**

**Characterization of 16A**

TLC of 3:1 methylenechloride methanol with iodine to stain. 
[HMR][with integration], HMR extension. NMR 8.5-9.7
solubility: good in methanol, poor in methylene chloride
[HMR D2O added] making 16B (note: the scale is way off)

**Discussion:**

A plausible assignment of the major peaks for the HMR of 16A:
Summary

- Principle of openness not just about ‘free’
  - Ability to reuse
  - Ability to contribute to and participate in
  - Transparency
- Multiple methods for open access and multiple business models to support
- Public access generally different argument than open access
- Range of movements around ‘openness’ in higher education
Pressure for change:

• 132 PROVOSTS support Open Access: http://www.arl.org/sparc/advocacy/frpaa/institutions.html

“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

• OA publications are more often cited: Eysenbach G. Citation advantage of open access articles. PLoS Biol 2006;4(5):e157.
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
Faculty (Institutional) Mandates:

ie. Harvard’s OA Policy

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."
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 will make, share, adapt, and promote open content. We will listen to free music, look at free art, watch free film, and read free books. All the while, we will contribute, discuss, annotate, critique, improve, improvise, remix, mutate, and add yet more ingredients into the free culture soup.
The system of scholarship is going through a process of change across the world. Notions of authorship and scholarly publishing are rapidly evolving in the digital age. The purpose of this site is to track these developments, examine the issues and help navigate the debate surrounding changing models of scholarly communication for all those involved in scholarship.

“What is scholarly communications all about?”

Quick Links
Open Access
Copyright & author rights
New models of publishing

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Step One

Select publishers that comply with the CIHR mandate

– Check the Sherpa Romeo site to see which publishers comply with the CIHR Mandate: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php

– Consider publishing in a peer reviewed open access publication. UBC Library subsidizes many of these. See: http://www.library.ubc.ca/archives/schol_comm/libraries/ubclibrary.html

– Read publisher’s publication agreement or enquire how the publisher complies with mandate

UBC Library

The UBC Library supports Open Access authors, editors and researchers at UBC in a variety of ways.

Open Access Publishing

The UBC Library supports our researchers who publish in Open Access journals. This includes paying institutional memberships for a number of open access publications which entitles UBC authors to discounts on article submission fees. These include:

• BioMed Central is an STM (Science, Technology and Medicine) publisher of 199 peer reviewed open access journals. All original research articles published by BioMed Central are made freely and permanently accessible online immediately upon publication. The UBC Library pays for a Supporters Membership fee which entitles our UBC authors to a 15% discount on the cost of article submission;

• Hindawi publishes over 150 peer reviewed Open Access journals covering a wide range of areas in science, technology, and medicine. UBC Library’s institutional membership to Hindawi allows UBC authors a 100% discount on the cost of article submission;

• Public Library of Science (PLOS) journals consist of 7 biomedical peer reviewed open access journals. The UBC Library pays for an Institutional Membership fee which entitles our UBC users to a 10% discount on the cost of article submission;

• Nucleic Acids Research (NAR) Institutional Membership -- coming soon. Oxford University Press’ Nucleic Acids Research (NAR) journal was recently identified by the Special Libraries Association as one of the top 100 most influential journals in Biology and Medicine over the last 100 years. The journal publishes the results of leading edge research into physical, chemical, biochemical and biological aspects of nucleic acids and proteins involved in nucleic acid metabolism and/or interactions. Starting January 2010, UBC Library’s NAR Institutional membership will kick-in, allowing UBC authors who publish in this journal to a 50% discount on article submission fees.

We also provide monetary support to the Directory of Open Access Journals, (http://www.dcaj.org/) a repository of some 4338 interdisciplinary scholarly Open Access journals, and to Canada’s own Open Medicine (http://www.openmedicine.ca/).
Canadian Journal of Midwifery Research and Practice - Revue Canadienne de la Recherche et de la Pratique Sage-femme

The official, peer-reviewed journal of the Canadian Association of Midwives (CAM) provides a venue for the publication of research relevant to midwives and midwifery practice.

Research articles, literature reviews, abstracts, case reports, and articles presenting clinical management strategies will be assessed through the peer review process. The CJMRP also publishes social science research focused on midwives and midwifery from disciplines such as anthropology, economics, education, geography, history, political science, psychology, social policy, and sociology. The CJMRP is primarily interested in material relevant to the profession's practice, policy, and organization. The co-editors of the Canadian Journal of Midwifery Research and Practice are Patricia McNiven and Kathrin Stoll. For information on submitting an article, advertising in the CJMRP or obtaining a subscription, please contact: The Canadian Journal of Midwifery Research and Practice Leanne Piper, Managing Editor c/o Log Cabin Publishing 62 Mary Street Guelph, ON N1G 2B1 Phone/Fax: 519-824-9000 E-mail: cjmrp@logcabinpublishing.ca Photographs by Nicola Giles-Morrelle Photography

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Past Issues

Prenatal Screening for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: An Evidence Based Approach – Le dépistage prénatal de la chlamydia et de la gonorrhée : une approche fondée sur les preuves

Elizabeth Darlina, RM MSc
UBC Library Digital Collections and Services provides an overview of digital collections created and maintained by the University of British Columbia Library.

**British Columbia History Digital Collections**
These digitized collections document aspects of the history of British Columbia represented in the holdings of UBC Library's Rare Books and Special Collections and the University Archives. The collections contain digitized photographs, audio and video recordings, manuscripts (including correspondence and diaries), newspapers and other publications, and ephemera.

**University of British Columbia Digital Collections**
Included in these collections, developed and maintained by the University of British Columbia Archives, are digitized photographs, audio-visual recordings, manuscripts, official University reports, publications, and virtual displays. Together these collections present a record of UBC's growth and development, prominent student and faculty personalities, the evolution of student life, and campus events over the past century.

**Other UBC Library Digital Collections**
These collections consist of materials held by various branches of the UBC Library, and document various fields of world history and, in some cases, contemporary events. The collections consist of manuscripts, maps and other cartographic materials, artwork, photographs, audio-visual materials, websites, and ephemera.
What is clRcle?

clRcle is the University of British Columbia's digital repository for research and teaching materials created by the UBC community and its partners. Materials in clRcle are openly accessible to anyone on the web, and will be preserved for future generations.

Who's contributing to clRcle?

*Faculties and Schools*
*Graduate Theses and Dissertations*
*Granting Agency Mandates*
*Institutes, Centres, Programs, Labs*
*Journals@UBC*
*Library*
*Office of the President*
*Offices of the Vice-Presidents*
*Students*
*UBC Affiliates*
*UBC and the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games*
*UBC Okanagan*
*UBC Press*
*University Archives*
UBC Library Innovative Dissemination of Research Award

Established by the Library in 2010, this Award focuses on new and innovative ways of communicating and disseminating knowledge.

The Award honors UBC faculty, staff and students who are expanding the boundaries of research through the creative use of new tools and technologies that enhance the research findings being disseminated.
Contact Information

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Attribution

Slide 15: Door  http://www.flickr.com/photos/crystalina/
Slide 17: Arrows  http://www.flickr.com/photos/1000/

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Julia Thompson
Sandra Singh & IKBLC technical team
Suzan Zager
http://oaweeek.scholcomm.ubc.ca/