

## Presentation Handouts



UC BERKELEY ★ FACULTY CONFERENCE ON  
SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

**Designing Incentives and Support**

**Assertion:** Incentives and support can be designed to assist scholars to shift their publishing behavior:

- from high-profit commercial journals to more sustainable models
- from printed monographs to digital, print-on-demand online works
- from “smallest publishable unit” to complete research report
- by placing research into open access repositories

**Question:** What support and incentives (monetary, time, staffing, training, etc.) could the university offer to Berkeley authors and editors to facilitate this change?

**A Few Background Facts:**

**Subventions are not uncommon<sup>1</sup>:**

For 1<sup>st</sup> publications:

- UT-Austin distributes \$30,000/yr using campus bookstore profits. Authors may publish with any academic press and need not be tenured to apply.
- Yale provides up to \$5,000 to younger faculty members in the humanities.
- Ohio State approves subsidies up to \$2,000, funded equally by departments and academic divisions. Others include the University of Iowa, North Carolina State University, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

For use of alternatives

- UNC VC for Research created a subsidy for open access publication fees

**The UC Libraries have arranged memberships that assist with publication in open access journals<sup>2</sup>**

Publisher or Publication	Normal publication fee	UC discounted fee	Based on
BioMed Central (all BioMed Central journals)	\$500	\$0 (100% discount)	Institutional membership
Nucleic Acids Research (from Oxford Univ. Press)	\$1500	\$500 (66% discount)	Included as part of UC's subscriptions
Proceedings of the National Academy of Science (PNAS)	\$1000 (to provide open access; separate from page and other charges)	\$750 (25% discount)	Included as part of UC's online subscription
Public Library of Science (all PLoS journals)	\$1500	\$1200 (20% discount)	Institutional membership

<sup>1</sup> Presses Seek Fiscal Relief in Subsidies for Authors: Universities would provide money to underwrite their professors' books. Chronicle of Higher Education. August 13, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Maintained at [http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/alternatives/submit\\_work.html](http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/alternatives/submit_work.html)



## UC BERKELEY \* FACULTY CONFERENCE ON SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

### Faculty Statements and Resolutions: Excerpts

#### University of California, Berkeley

##### Statement of Principles

**Advancement and Promotion:** All those involved in the process of academic review will not discriminate against alternative venues for scholarly communication. As always, work will be judged based on its individual quality and scholarly content. The role of a publication in this process will be assessed according to such criteria as its demonstrated standards, degree of selectivity, and the quality of its peer review.

**Support the Library:** Libraries around the world are beginning to take a hard line when negotiating contracts with publishers and societies that put profits above scholarly communication. The faculty and administration of the University of California, Berkeley will support the Library's efforts to curtail unsustainable pricing structures even if this sometimes means losing access to titles.

#### University of California

##### Systemwide Library and Scholarly Information Advisory Committee (SLASIAC)

##### Resolution G: Digital Library Journal Collecting Principles

[http://www.slp.ucop.edu/consultation/slasiac/SLASIAC\\_Resolution\\_G.html](http://www.slp.ucop.edu/consultation/slasiac/SLASIAC_Resolution_G.html)

*Resolved: To align costs with value, the Committee recommends that UC libraries, in close consultation with the faculty, initiate a Systemwide review and renegotiation of the University's contracts with publishers whose pricing practices are not sustainable...*

#### University of California, Irvine

##### Joint Resolution on Scholarly Communication and Faculty Copyrights

[http://www.lib.uci.edu/scamp/joint\\_resolution.html](http://www.lib.uci.edu/scamp/joint_resolution.html)

... Support broad access and availability of scholarly information and research to the academy and society by considering publication in high-quality journals that also have affordable pricing models that sustain wide dissemination...

#### University of California, Santa Cruz

##### Resolution on Ties with Elsevier Journals

<http://senate.ucsc.edu/col/res.1405.pdf>

The Senate also calls upon its Committee on Academic Personnel to recognize that some faculty may choose not to submit papers to Elsevier journals even when those journals are highly ranked. Faculty choosing to follow the advice of this resolution should not be penalized.

#### University of Connecticut

##### Faculty Senate resolution on the crisis in scholarly communication

<http://www.arl.org/scomm/resolutions/conn.html>

The Senate also calls on University administrators and departmental, school, college and University committees to reward efforts by faculty, staff, and students to start or support more sustainable models for scholarly communication. It calls on them to provide financial and material support to faculty, staff, and students whose work helps to ensure broad access to the scholarly literature. It also calls on professional associations and the University to invest in the infrastructure necessary to support new venues for peer-reviewed publication.

<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/scholarlypublishing/handouts.html>

**Cornell University**

Faculty Senate Resolution regarding the University Library’s Policies on Serials Acquisitions, with Special Reference to Negotiations with Elsevier

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/scholarlycomm/resolution2.htm>

Recognizing that the increasing control by large commercial publishers over the publication and distribution of the faculty’s scholarship and research threatens to undermine core academic values promoting broad and rapid dissemination of new knowledge and unrestricted access to the results of scholarship and research, the University Faculty Senate encourages the library and the faculty vigorously to explore and support alternatives to commercial venues for scholarly communication.

**Indiana University**

Resolution on Journals, Databases, and Threats to Scholarly Publication

Approved by the Bloomington Faculty Council: March 2, 2004

<http://www.indiana.edu/~bfc/docs/AY04/circulars/B39-2004.htm>

Additional steps should be taken by individuals in the course of their scholarly activities to support publishers whose business practices tend to make the products of scholarly activity more widely available and affordable. Faculty and staff may wish to separate themselves from publishers whose business practices do not support open access ... In tenure and promotion decisions faculty and staff must be confident that there is departmental and university support for their decisions to publish in referred journals with more open access.

**Stanford University**

Faculty Senate Minutes

<http://news-service.stanford.edu/news/2004/february25/minutes-225.html>

Faculty, especially senior faculty, are strongly encouraged in the future not to contribute articles or editorial or review efforts to publishers and journals that engage in exploitive or exorbitant pricing, and instead look to other and more reasonably-priced vehicles for disseminating their research results.

**University Resolutions on Scholarly Communication – Essential and Common Elements**

Explicit Element	UCB	UCOP	UCI	UCSC	Cornell	Indiana	Stanford	Conn
Action is mission critical		x						
Provide leadership to academy	x	x			x			
Inform/educate ourselves						x		x
Manage copyrights	x	x	x	x				
Evolve tenure & reward system	x	x		x				
Encourage/Support library efforts to change marketplace	x	x			x	x	x	
Support affordable journals (or resist involvement with high-priced journals)		x	x			x	x	x
Use alternative forms of publication	x		x	x	x			x
Use/support "open access" venues/models		x						
Provide incentives/subventions for change	x	x						x
Use influence as authors				x				x
Use influence as editors				x				x

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## Publishing Models

Model	Access	Who Pays	Peer Review	Examples
<b>Commercial Publisher</b>	Restricted	Subscriber	yes	Elsevier (see chart on verso)
<b>Open Access</b>	Unrestricted	Author/Sponsor	yes	PloS BioMed Central See DOAJ <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hybrid</b>				
<b>Fee for Access/ Free After Delay</b>	All articles restricted for a period after initial publication, <sup>3</sup> then freely available <sup>3</sup>	Subscriber	yes	195 HighWire journals Science Journal of Biological Chemistry
<b>Fee for Access/Open Access Options</b>	Some articles unrestricted, some restricted <sup>4</sup>	Subscriber Author/Sponsor	yes	PNAS Springer Nucleic Acids Research
<b>Digital Repository</b>	Unrestricted	Institution	Sometimes (depends on content type and policy)	eScholarship Postprint Server DSpace (MIT)
<b>Preprint Server</b>	Unrestricted	Grant funding to Archive	Post-publication	www.arXiv.org

<sup>2</sup> Directory of Open Access Journals: <http://www.doaj.org/>

<sup>3</sup> Some HighWire journals make their content available for free, typically after 12 months.

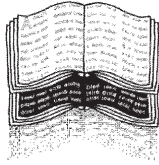
<sup>4</sup> For example, in Nucleic Acids Research, UC faculty can pay \$500 for their article to be Open Access.

### Commercial Publisher Mergers and Acquisitions

This chart indicates the consolidation of control of commercial scholarly publishers over the last 15 years. 37 publishers are now controlled by 6 entities. "In the biomedical field alone, significant price increases occurred in 10 of the 11 mergers."<sup>1</sup>

Reed Elsevier	Taylor & Francis Informa	Wolters Kluwer	Candover & Cinven	Wiley Blackwell	Verlagsgruppe George von Holtzbrinck
~1800 journals Academic Press Cell Press Congressional Information Service Elsevier Engineering Information Excerpta Medica Harcourt Morgan Kaufmann Mosby Pergamon Press Urban & Fischer WB Saunders	~1000 journals AA Balkema BIOS Scientific Publishers CRC Press Curzon Press Gordon & Breach Harwood Academic Marcel Dekker Routledge Swets Zeitlinger Taylor & Francis Garland Science	~275 journals Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Adis International	~1350 journals Kluwer Plenum Springer	~1250 journals A. R. Liss GIT Verlag Scripta Technica VCH Wiley Interscience Blackwell Publishing Blackwell Publishing Asia Blackwell Synergy Munksgaard	~70 journals Nature Publishing/Macmillan Scientific American WH Freeman Bedford, Freeman Worth

<sup>1</sup> Publisher Mergers: A Consumer-Based Approach to Antitrust Analysis. Susman, Carter, Ropes & Gray, and the Information Alliance. June 2003. <http://www.arl.org/bnr~doc/whitepaperv2final.pdf>  
Source: The Academic Publishing Industry: A Story of Merger and Acquisition: <http://www.niulib.niu.edu/publishers/>



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### Working with Societies

Societies are the original scholarly publishers and crucial stakeholders in building sustainable, effective, healthy scholarly communication. Over time, some societies have contracted with commercial publishers, and in some cases have come to consider their journals to be a primary source of revenue. The introduction of profit into the scheme of scholarly communication is having, perhaps unintended, and unwanted consequences. Scholars may want to engage their societies on the issue of how best to weigh profit against timely and world-wide dissemination of research.

#### Societies Make Choices:

##### Some societies have opted for maximizing publishing revenues.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), for example, netted \$34,520,893 in 2002, a whopping return on their investment of almost 17%. In that year, membership dues provided 26% of total income, while the other 74% came from revenues associated with the journals they published (subscriptions, advertising, and reprint & licensing fees).

##### Other societies dedicate themselves to cost-recovery.

For 2005, The American Physical Society (APS) will cut rather than increase prices to libraries. "APS will begin to reverse the trend of increasing prices by taking advantage of the cost reductions made possible by technology. For example, said McIlrath, software that automatically copyedits and formats manuscripts greatly reduces the manpower needed. Also, almost all manuscripts are now submitted on-line, saving the cost of having to reenter them." Price cuts will be tiered to the size of the subscribing institution, with cuts ranging from .5% to 3%. (<http://www.aps.org/apsnews/0704/070402.cfm>)

##### And others experiment with new business models.

The Optical Society of America's *Optics Express* was founded in 1997 as an open access journal. "From the beginning, OSA designed *Optics Express* to be an 'author-centric' journal. Its online peer-review process and rapid turnaround from submission to publication – averaging 47 days – were groundbreaking steps. Free publication of color figures and acceptance of all kinds of multimedia also helped boost the journal's standing among authors...OSA elected to make access to articles free and recover costs through a publication fee (\$500). This has proven not to be a barrier to submission, and the journal never refuses a worthy article because the author cannot afford the fees. By 2002, *Optics Express* broke even, with a revenue covering staffing, overhead and development costs, and this year, OSA will generate a modest net surplus." (from OSA NEWS, December 7, 2004, <http://www.osa.org/news/release/12.2004/sparc.asp>)

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#### A Few Background Facts

Price per page, for-profit vs. non-profit\*

Field	PRICE per PAGE	
	For-profit	Non-profit
Ecology	\$1.19	\$0.19
Economics	\$0.81	\$0.16
Atmos. Sci.	\$0.95	\$0.15
Mathematics	\$0.70	\$0.27
Neuroscience	\$0.89	\$0.10
Physics	\$0.63	\$0.19

Historically, journals from non-profit publishers, including societies, are significantly less expensive than journals from commercial publishers.

\*Source: Carl T. Bergstrom and Ted C. Bergstrom. *The economics of scholarly journal publishing*. September 2002. <http://octavia.zoology.washington.edu/publishing/intro.html>

Society journals: average price increases (1998-2003)\*\*

Year	CPI	US society journals
1998	1.6%	8.6%
1999	2.2%	11.3%
2000	3.4%	8.8%
2001	2.8%	6.9%
2002	1.6%	7.2%
2003	2.3%	6.8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>

While generally less expensive than for-profit journals, society journals have average yearly price increases that are much higher than inflation.

\*\*Sources: The annual average price changes for U.S. society journals were from the Allen Press annual studies. Consumer Price Index is from the U.S. Department of Labor.

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<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/scholarlypublishing/handouts.html>

**Societies Make Choices** (continued)

**Some societies provide free access after a delay.**

Some societies choose to make their material freely available three to 24 months after an initial subscription-only access period.

Currently, 195 society journals published by HighWire Press follow this practice creating a large archive of free full-text science. As of 3/28/05, HighWire is assisting in the online publication of 842,357 free full-text articles for a list of free HighWire journals, see <http://highwire.stanford.edu/lists/freetart.dtl>

**Some societies have chosen cost-effective publishers.**

BioOne provides integrated, cost-effective access to a thoroughly linked information resource of interrelated journals. Focusing on the biological, ecological and environmental sciences, BioOne covers 73 journals from 58 publishers. BioOne is the product of innovative collaboration between scientific societies, libraries, academe and the private sector. Visit BioOne at <http://www.bioone.org>

**A Few Background Facts:** (continued)

**Society journals published by commercial publishers: average price increases\*\*\***

Discipline	Average price increases (2003/2004)	Number of titles
Hum/SS	15.7%	30
STM	19.4%	30
All	17.6%	60

Societies often partner with commercial publishers. The effect can be dramatic price increases as demonstrated above in the list of price increases for a sample of society titles now published by Blackwell.

\*\*\*Source: compiled by the UC Office of Scholarly Communication using data from Ulrich's Guide to Periodicals.

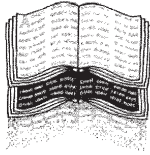
**Society Members Can Make a Difference**

- encourage your association to explore alternatives to contracting or selling publications to commercial publishers
- encourage your association to maintain reasonable prices for its published products and to establish access terms that are friendly to faculty and other users
- encourage your scholarly society to consider creating enhanced competitors to expensive commercial publications

from "Putting You Back in Control," Create Change website, <http://www.createchange.org/faculty/issues/putting.html>

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### The Monograph

Scholarly monographs have long been viewed as the “gold standard” for scholarship in the humanities and social sciences. Over the last several years, however, we are hearing significant worries about the long-term viability of the monograph from scholars, publishers, and libraries alike.

- Young scholars feel they must have one, or maybe even two monographs in their portfolio to qualify for tenure.
- University presses report ever-increasing difficulty in finding markets for the scholarly monograph, at the same time that sources of revenue other than sales (e.g., subsidies from campuses, endowments and grants) have shrunk or disappeared altogether.
- Library budgets have not kept pace with inflation; libraries are struggling to purchase both electronic and print resources in all fields while the volume of monographic material keeps rising.

In a nutshell,

“Tenure committees usually judge the merits of young scholars by how deeply and knowledgeably they expand on previous research, but they must publish their work in presses that are increasingly making decisions on the basis of breadth and crossover appeal rather than scholarly depth.”<sup>1</sup>

#### Demand for outlet is up

- “Schools that once considered a group of articles acceptable evidence for tenure now routinely demand a published book; other schools have begun to make the transition from requiring one book to requiring two.”<sup>2</sup>
- “The publication record of faculty achieving tenure has increased since the 1970s, suggesting that requirements for promotion and tenures in CIC schools have increased...Of faculty tenured since 2000, ...89% had one or more completed manuscripts at the time they were considered for tenure. Of the faculty tenured prior to 1980, fewer than two-thirds report having a completed manuscript at the time they were considered for tenure.”<sup>3</sup>
- “From 1986 to 2002...the world-wide production of books increased approximately 50 percent”<sup>4</sup>
- “Based on preliminary figures, Bowker is projecting that U.S. title output in 2003 increased a staggering 19% to 175,000 new titles and editions, the highest total ever recorded.”<sup>5</sup>

#### Who’s selling? Who’s buying? Prices and Budgets.

Inflation occurs with monographs as it does with journals, and as with journals, non-profit publishers tend to set better prices than for-profit publishers.

Percentage increases 1986-2000 for ARL Libraries	
consumer price index	68%
monograph unit cost	82%
monograph expenditures	66%
monographs purchased	0%

Percentage increases 1989-2000	
consumer price index	39%
average suggested retail price of a scholarly book, <b>university presses</b>	14%
average suggested retail price of a scholarly book, commercial scholarly presses	23%

<sup>1</sup> The Future of Scholarly Publishing, MLA Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of Scholarly Publishing.

[http://www.mla.org/resources/documents/issues\\_scholarly\\_pub/repview\\_future\\_pub](http://www.mla.org/resources/documents/issues_scholarly_pub/repview_future_pub)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> *The Book as the Gold Standard for Tenure and Promotion in the Humanistic Disciplines: Findings and Analysis*. Leigh Estabrook. <http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/reports/CICBook.html>

<sup>4</sup> *The Facts: The Economics of Publishing*. The Office of Scholarly Communication, University of California. [http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/facts/econ\\_of\\_publishing.html](http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/facts/econ_of_publishing.html)

<sup>5</sup> *U.S. Book Production Soars to 175,000 New Titles in 2003; Trade Up, University Presses Down*. Bowker News Release. May 2004. [http://www.bowker.com/press/bowker/2004\\_0527\\_bowker.htm](http://www.bowker.com/press/bowker/2004_0527_bowker.htm)



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### Who's selling? Who's buying? Prices and Budgets (continued)

#### *University Presses*

Although a subset of monographs purchased by Libraries come from university presses, their missions and that of the academy are closely linked. The view from the university press underlines the challenges faced by all who wish to publish a monograph:

- "1 book in every 10 new books published in the United States is published by a university press."<sup>6</sup>
- "The American Association of University Presses reports that overall sales in the industry decreased by 1.5% in 2003, on top of a .3% reduction in 2002 and a 2.6% drop in 2001."<sup>7</sup>
- "While print-runs of 1,000 to 1,500 copies were standard ten years ago [1987], [university] presses are now confronting sales of 400-500 copies."<sup>8</sup>
- "...about 75% of the domestic sales revenue for university press books is coming from individuals buying through a bookstore, online retailer, or direct from the publishers, and about 25% from institutional purchasers, most of them libraries."
- "...whereas we could once count on selling about 800 copies to libraries worldwide, we are now lucky if we can sell 200. And scholars are no longer buying as many books for their personal libraries, either...If print runs get much smaller, the question arises, Why publish at all? And if prices go much higher, scholars...may simply refuse to buy..."<sup>9</sup>

#### **Are monographs our best choice?**

Advances in pre-print and post-print technologies, together with the rising interest by scholars in access to materials online, offer new opportunities and raise questions the academy has begun to address:

- "We asked faculty members to rank some of the advantages of and incentives to use of electronic publishing. Most frequently cited were: (1) wider dissemination; (2) lower publishing delay; and (3) allows multimedia and hyperlinked components."<sup>10</sup>
- "The survey of faculty also asked 'As you think about the nature of your current research and the best ways to publish it, is a book length manuscript the best way in which to present your work?' Fewer than half ...stated 'Yes a book length manuscript is needed to develop fully the logic of my argument and ideas.' An additional 35.4 percent stated they would 'prefer to publish as a book; but it would be possible to break down the work into a series of articles.'"<sup>11</sup>
- "I predict that the genre of scholarship that will replace the book will be the thematic research collection... I think they may be more viable, because they have something that most scholarly books do not, namely an audience. It's hard to sell five hundred copies of most humanities monographs; few sell in the thousands. And yet, these Web-based projects, on relatively esoteric subjects, receive thousands of visitors each day, serve up gigabytes of their content to avid users each week, and reach readers of all ages, inside and outside academia, and around the world."<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *Some University Press Facts*. <http://www.aaupnet.org/aboutup/upfacts.html>

<sup>7</sup> *The University Press Publishers: Sidestepping Fate*. Niko Pfund. from *We're Not Dead Yet!*, November 15, 2004. *Library Journal*. <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA479162.html>

<sup>8</sup> *University Presses: Balancing Academic and Market Values*. Mary Case. *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions*. <http://www.arl.org/newsltr/193/up.html>

<sup>9</sup> *Researching Specialized Audiences: The Publisher's Conundrum*. Joanna Hitchcock, Director, University of Texas Press.

<sup>10</sup> *The Book as the Gold Standard for Tenure and Promotion in the Humanistic Disciplines: Findings and Analysis*. Leigh Estabrook. <http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/reports/CICBook.html>

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *The Crisis in Scholarly Publishing in the Humanities*. John M. Unsworth. *ARL Bimonthly Report* 228, June 2003. <http://www.arl.org/newsltr/228/crisis.html>



## Cornell University Library

### SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION: ISSUES AND SERVICES

The Library's Scholarly Communication page can be found at <http://www.library.cornell.edu/scholarlycomm/>

How to ensure that your publications are (a) broadly disseminated and actively used and (b) securely preserved for the long term:

**Know your publisher.  
Manage your copyright.  
Store your stuff.**

Specifically:

1. Pick a publisher that charges the buyer a reasonable price. Some publications, especially commercially published subscriptions, have become prohibitively expensive to sustain.

- For examples of expensive Cornell subscriptions, see <http://www.library.cornell.edu/scholarlycomm/10most.html>.

The California Digital Library has an excellent section on the economics of publishing at their Reshaping Scholarly Communication website at [http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/facts/econ\\_of\\_publishing.html](http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/facts/econ_of_publishing.html)

2. Publish in open access journals. These are journals that are freely accessible to anyone online. They are cataloged in (and accessible through) many academic library catalogs, including ours.

- You can find a list of currently published open access journals at <http://www.doaj.org/>. All of these journals are subject to quality control, and most are peer reviewed.

3. Make your article (or book) openly accessible online before or after its publication. See a list of publishers that permit this at <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk> (click on "SHERPA/RoMEO Publishers' Copyright Listings," and then click on "view all publishers").

- If your publisher is not on the SHERPA list, you will need to make adjustments to your copyright agreement before signing it. The easiest way to do this is to add an addendum to your copyright agreement. See <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html>.

- For questions about copyright agreements and the copyright of your own publications, contact Peter Hirtle ([pbh6@cornell.edu](mailto:pbh6@cornell.edu)). For questions about obtaining copyright permissions or for help investigating the copyright status of a work, contact the general copyright information mailbox at [copyright@cornell.edu](mailto:copyright@cornell.edu) or Fiona Patrick at 5-1830. See also the Cornell copyright page at <http://www.copyright.cornell.edu>.

4. Use a Repository. The best place to put your openly accessible article (or book) is in an institutional or disciplinary repository. If that repository is maintained by a library, your publication will be preserved for the long term, and will be accessible through standard search engines such as Google.

- The Cornell University Library maintains two repositories: a general institutional one (DSpace) and a disciplinary one (arXiv) for physics, computer science, mathematics and quantitative biology. Information about using both of these repositories will be found below.

5. Found and publish your own peer-reviewed journal or series.

- The Library's Center for Innovative Publishing can provide you with advice and software to publish your own journal or series. For further information, see below.

**CENTER FOR INNOVATIVE PUBLISHING**

The Library's Center for Innovative Publishing (CIP) is a field station for the design, deployment, and effective management of on-line publishing projects from Cornell University, as well as other academic communities, university presses, and scholarly societies. Services and projects currently under the auspices of the CIP include Project Euclid, the on-line version of the journal, *Indonesia*, and DPubS v.2 (under development).

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/dlit/cip.html>

**PROJECT EUCLID**

Project Euclid is a user-focused publishing service design to meet the unique needs of independent and society publishers of mathematics and statistics journals. Euclid was funded in 2000 by the Mellon Foundation. Today it supports 40+ journals and 100+ subscribers to its aggregation, Euclid Prime.

<http://projecteuclid.org>

**ARXIV**

A groundbreaking user-driven service for the efficient on-line dissemination of research results in physics, mathematics, non-linear science, computer science, and quantitative biology. The arXiv was launched in the summer of 1991 by Paul Ginsparg, then a member of the research staff at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Now managed by the Library, the arXiv current hosts ~330,000 pre-prints with an average submission rate of ~4000 papers per month.

<http://arxiv.org>

**DSPACE**

DSpace is an open source digital repository system that captures, stores, indexes, preserves, and redistributes an organization's research data. DSpace was originally developed at MIT in collaboration with H-P Labs. It is currently deployed at 100 institutions worldwide.

<http://dspace.library.cornell.edu>

**DPUBS**

DPubS (Digital Publishing System) is a modular on-line publishing system designed for the cost-effective management and distribution of scholarly publications (journals, conference proceedings, monographs). DPubS was developed at the Cornell University Library and it is currently utilized by Project Euclid, the journal, *Indonesia*, and a number of important digital collections within the Library. DPubS v.2 is under development and will be released as an open source toolkit in mid-2006.

<http://dpubs.org>

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/documents/SC notes for librarian discussions-2006.doc>

## Scholarly Communication – Discussion with the Divisions

Katie Newman, May, 2006

Dialogue — what innovations / issues in your areas?

We all know there's a crisis as far as journal prices are concerned. But beyond this is the issue of how scholarly communication has changed in this highly changing, electronic, web-based environment!

You won't win any converts / listeners from the faculty if you just whine about journal prices. Rather, a way to get their attention is to **talk of the greater impact / readership their articles will have if they have them in a open access environment.** More readers, more discovery, more users, more citations!

## SC Website – a resource for you and for your patrons!

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/>

### At the website you'll find:

- **Book and Journal costs, 1986-2002**, [http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/journalcosts\\_chart.htm](http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/journalcosts_chart.htm)
- **Sherpa database**, which details permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>
- **DOAJ** (Directory of open access journals), <http://www.doaj.org/>, to find an OA journal in a particular subject area.
- **An addendum you can add to copyright transfer form**, retaining some rights, <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html>
- **Glossary of SC terms:** <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/glossary.htm>
- Link to article detailing **OA coverage in ISI**  
<http://www.thomsonscientific.com/media/presentrep/essayspdf/openaccesscitations2.pdf>

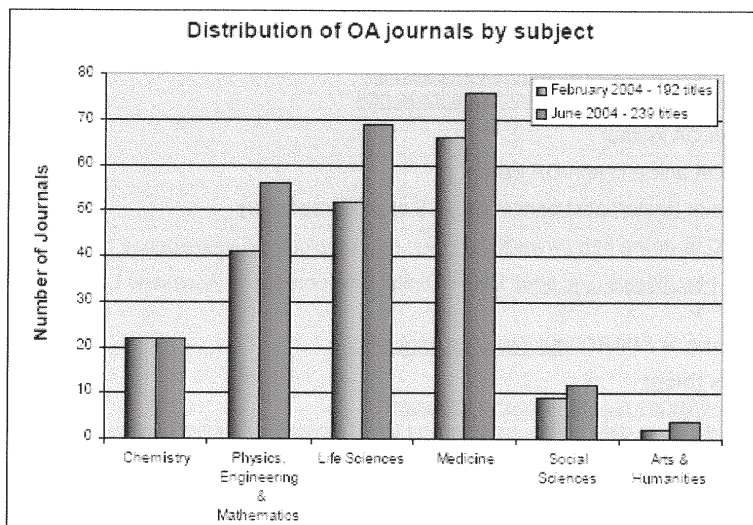
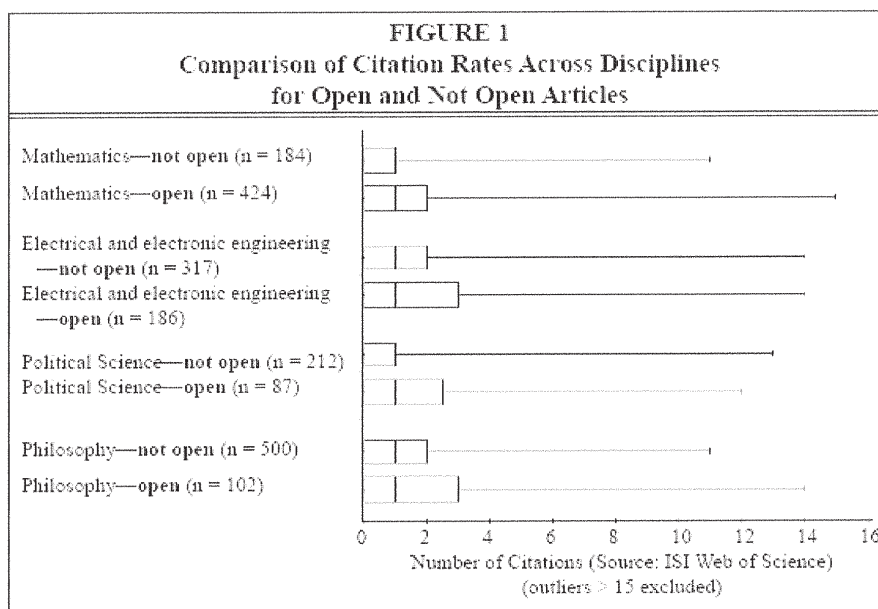


Figure 1: Change in coverage of OA journals from February 2004 to June 2004.

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/documents/SC notes for librarian discussions-2006.doc>

- Antelman, K (2003). "Do Open Access Articles have a Greater Research Impact?" College and Research Libraries, September 2004. Available at: [http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/staff/kantelman/do\\_open\\_access\\_CRL.pdf](http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/staff/kantelman/do_open_access_CRL.pdf)



- Note: for MANY other studies on the effect of OA, see the constantly updated bibliography started by Hitchcock, "The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies", <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>
- Peter Suber's "What you can do to promote Open Access," <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/do.htm#faculty>
- Learn about new publishing models, and options to make an article open access – <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/pubmodels.htm>  
<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/openaccess.htm>
  - Publish in OA journal
  - Publish OA article in non-OA journal
  - Place pre or (better) post-print in IDEALS or other repository
- Learn what UIUC is doing <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/uiucresponse.htm>
  - IDEALS <http://ideals.uiuc.edu/> Illinois Digital Environment for Access to Learning and Scholarship
  - Membership in SPARC <http://www.arl.org/sparc/>
  - SC News (blog) <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/blog/scholcomm/>  
Note: keep up to date on issues involving Open Access by subscribing to or visiting Peter Suber's Open Access News, <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/fosblog.html>

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/documents/SC notes for librarian discussions-2006.doc>

o **2003 UIUC Senate resolution on scholarly communication:**

The Committee believes that full access to the published literature is critical for scholarly activities and must be maintained. The Committee would like the Senate to approve the following recommendations:

1. that the Library and the faculty work to reduce costs of journals by applying pressure communicating concerns to publishers,
2. that the Senate engage faculty in debate on this issue in order to encourage the faculty to apply such pressure facilitate such communication,
3. that the University encourage alternative publishing models, especially electronic publishing,
4. that the Senate consider the implications of electronic communication to the promotion and tenure process,
5. that the Senate endorse the Tempe Principles.

SC: Let our researchers know they have options; don't have to sign away their copyrights, or lose all control over their work.

**Take a look at some other repositories, to see what IDEALS can become!**

- **Oregon's Scholars Bank:** <https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/dspace/index.jsp> (2291 OA records)
- **MIT's DSpace:** <https://dspace.mit.edu/index.jsp> (19652 records)
- **California's e-scholarship repository:** <http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/> (11469 OA records)
- **Cornell's Open Access Repository: Open Access Repository** (?? Records)
- **U Mich Deep Blue:** <http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/index.jsp> (23903 OA records)

**Search multiple repositories**

- **OAISter:** <http://oaister.umd.umich.edu/> (7,328,353 records from 634 institutions). Search across hundreds of institutional repositories.

**Search for an appropriate repository:**

- **ROAR:** (Registry of Open Access Repositories); <http://archives.eprints.org/> (673 archives) Useful to gauge the number of entries in repositories, and to discover them.
- **OpenDOAR:** (Open Directory of Open Access Repositories); <http://www.opendoar.org/> Use this to find a repository that includes a given subject or is located in a particular country (number of repositories in the subject shown in parentheses; 2120 total):

Agriculture and Food Sciences (66)	Languages and Literatures (144)
Arts and Architecture (122)	Law and Political Science (161)
Biology and Life Sciences (154)	Mathematics and Statistics (157)
Business and Economics (168)	Philosophy and Religion (116)
Chemistry (120)	Physics and Astronomy (133)
Earth and Environmental Sciences (147)	Science General (87)
Health Sciences (145)	Social Sciences (251)
History and Archaeology (126)	Technology and Engineering (235)

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/documents/SC notes for librarian discussions-2006.doc>

**Subject Repositories...** (note: some publishers only allow deposits into institutional repositories, not into for profit subject-based archives)

- **RePEc (Research Papers in Economics):** <http://www.repec.org/> 178,000 working papers; 192,000 journal articles; and more
- **E-Lis: Research in Computing and Library and Information Science,** <http://eprints.rclis.org/>  
As of 5/06: 3700 entries
- **DLIST: Digital Library of Information Science and Technology:** <http://dlist.sir.arizona.edu/>  
Browse by author, year, subject, and type of material. As of 5/06: nearly 600 entries.
- **PhilSci Archive.** An Electronic archive for preprints in the philosophy of science. <http://philsci-archive.pitt.edu/> As of 5/06: nearly 1000 entries.
- **History and Theory of Psychology.** A free service to the community of scholarly historians and theoreticians of psychology with the goal of promoting the rapid dissemination of new work in the field. <http://htpprints.yorku.ca/> As of 5/06, 107 entries.
- **Digital Library Network for Engineering and Technology,** <http://www.dlnet.vt.edu/> Not primarily a journal article archive, rather it is a repository of "Learning Objects" as well as a platform for information discovery, interaction, content-building and distribution that will support pedagogy and learning in Engineering and Technology Covers all areas of engineering: Aerospace/Aeronautical | Bioengineering | Chemical | Civil | Electrical | Environmental | Industrial and Systems | Information and Communication Technologies | Materials Science and Engineering | Mechanical | Mining | Computational Methods | Engineering Education | Professional Development
- **Teaching and Learning Research Programme,.** <http://www.tlrp.org/dspace/index.jsp> As of 5/06, nearly 500 submissions.
- **arXiv.org,** e-print archive for physics, mathematics, and related fields such as qualitative biology, <http://arxiv.org/> As of 5/17/06, there were 368,128 submissions!
- **PubMed Central,** Archive of life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), developed and managed by NIH's National Center for Biotechnology Information, <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/> As of 5/06 after one year of operation there were nearly 2500 author-submitted manuscripts as well as publisher-submitted archives from about 250 journals.