

Open Access



Fig. in *American Libraries* 26, no. 8 (September 1995): 784.

Open access (OA) is free, immediate, permanent, full-text, online access, for any user, web-wide, to digital scientific and scholarly material, primarily research articles published in peer-reviewed journals. An open-access article has limited copyright and licensing restrictions which means anyone, anywhere, with access to the Internet may read, download, copy, and distribute that article.¹ 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.²

There are two main currents in the open access movement:

1. In **OA self-archiving** (also known as the "green" road to OA), authors publish in a subscription journal, but in addition make their articles freely accessible online, usually by depositing them in either an institutional repository (such as the *Okayama University Digital Information Repository*) or in a central repository (such as *PubMed Central*). The deposit can be in the form of a peer-reviewed postprint or a non-peer-reviewed preprint. OA self-archiving was first formally proposed in 1994 by Stevan Harnad. However, self-archiving was already being done by computer scientists in their local FTP archives in the '80s, later harvested into *Citeseer*. High-energy physicists have been self-archiving centrally in *arXiv* since 1991.
2. In **OA publishing** (also known as the "gold" road to OA) authors publish in open access journals that make their articles freely accessible online immediately upon publication. Examples of OA publishers are *BioMed Central* and the *Public Library of Science*.³ There are about 25,000 peer-reviewed journals in all across all disciplines, countries and languages. About 10% of them are OA journals.⁴

The first major international statement on open access was the *Budapest Open Access Initiative* in February 2002. This provided a definition of open access, and has a growing list of signatories. Two further statements followed: the *Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing* in June 2003 and the *Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities* in October 2003.

Open Access has growing support worldwide and it is received with enthusiasm and high expectations in the developing world. Historically, the circulation of scientific information in developing countries has been impeded by a number of barriers including economic models, infrastructure, policies, language and culture¹.

¹ "Open Access", **Wikipedia**, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

² "Budapest Open Access Initiative", **Open Society Institute & Soros Foundation Network**, www.soros.org/openaccess

³ "Open Access", **Wikipedia**, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

⁴ "Open Access", **Wikipedia**, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

¹ "Salvador Declaration on Open Access: The Developing World Perspective", **9th International Congress on Medical Librarianship**,

OA has since become the subject of much discussion amongst researchers, academics, librarians, university administrators, funding agencies, government officials, commercial publishers, and society publishers. Although there is substantial (though not universal) agreement on the concept of OA itself, there is considerable debate and discussion about the economics of funding peer review in open access publishing, and the reliability and economic effects of self-archiving.¹ While the peer-reviewed journal literature should be accessible online without cost to readers, it is not costless to produce. However, experiments show that the overall costs of providing open access to this literature are far lower than the costs of traditional forms of dissemination. With such an opportunity to save money and expand the scope of dissemination at the same time, there is today a strong incentive for professional associations, universities, libraries, foundations, and others to embrace open access as a means of advancing their missions.²

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving³.

www.icml9.org/meetings/openaccess/public/documents/declaration.htm

¹ "Open Access", **Wikipedia**, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

² "Budapest Open Access Initiative", **Open Society Institute & Soros Foundation Network**, www.soros.org/openaccess

³ "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities", **Max-Planck-Gesellschaft**, <http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

Selected Materials Available at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina

Books

United States. National Research Council. Policy and Global Affairs Division. Board on International Scientific Organizations, and United States National Committee for CODATA. **Open Access and the Public Domain in Digital Data and Information for Science: Proceedings of an International Symposium**. Edited by Julie M. Esanu and Paul F. Uhler. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2004.

BA Call Number: 507.2 O611 (B1)

Willinsky, John. **The Access Principle: The Case for Open Access to Research and Scholarship**. Digital Libraries and Electronic Publishing. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2006.

BA Call Number: 070.5797 W733 (B4)

Articles

Chanier, Thierry. "Commentary: Open Access to Research and the Individual Responsibility of Researchers". **Language, Learning & Technology** 11, no. 2 (June 2007): 142-148.

Source: General OneFile (Database)

Christensen, Neil Blair. "Free Article for Sale: \$11 000 — What is Free Public Access Worth?" **Kidney International** 70, no. 7 (October 2006): 1193-1195.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Drake, Miriam A. "Open Access: The Yellow Brick Road, its Walls, and Speed Bumps". **Searcher** 15, no. 7 (July/August 2007): 51-54.

Source: General OneFile (Database)

Glover, Steven William, Anne Webb, and Colette Gleghorn. "Open Access Publishing in the Biomedical Sciences: Could Funding Agencies Accelerate the Inevitable Changes?" **Health Information & Libraries Journal** 23, no. 3 (September 2006): 197-202.

Jensen, Brennen. "Access for All". **Chronicle of Philanthropy** 18, no. 18 (29 June 2006).

Source: General OneFile (Database)

Kurek, Kasia, Peter A. Th. M. Geurts, and Hans E. Roosendaal. "The Split between Availability and Selection: Business Models for Scientific Information, and the Scientific Process?" **Information Services & Use** 26, no. 4 (2006): 271-282.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

López, Joaquín Rodríguez. "Ciencia y comunicación científica: Edición digital y otros fundamentos del Libre acceso al conocimiento". **El Profesional de la información** 14, no. 4 (July/August 2005): 246-254.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Melero, Remedios. "Acceso abierto a las publicaciones científicas: definición, recursos, copyright e impacto". **El Profesional de la Información** 14, no. 4 (July/August 2005): 255-266.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Ojala, Marydee. "Open Sesame or Opening Pandora's Box?" **EContent** 28, no. 6 (June 2005): 30-35.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Park, Ji-Hong, and Jian Qin. "Exploring the Willingness of Scholars to Accept Open Access: A Grounded Theory Approach". **Journal of Scholarly Publishing** 38, no. 2 (January 2007): 55-84.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Shaw, Shelli. "Hindawi Publishing: Catering to Open Access". **Information Today** 23, no. 8 (September 2006): 24.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Terry, Robert. "Funding the Way to Open Access". **PLoS Biology** 3, no. 3 (8 March 2005): e97.

<http://biology.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1371/journal.pbio.0030097>

Waller, Andrew. "Technical Services and Open Access: A Few Challenges". **Feliciter** 53, no. 5 (October 2007): 241-243.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Walters, William H., and Esther Isabelle Wilder. "The Cost Implications of Open-access Publishing in the Life Sciences". **Bioscience** 57, no. 7 (July/August 2007): 619-625.

Source: Academic Search Complete (Database)

Ylotis, Kristin. "The Open Access Initiative: A New Paradigm for Scholarly Communications". **Information Technology & Libraries** 24, no. 4 (December 2005): 157-162.

Source: General OneFile (Database)

Web Resources

“Access to Knowledge”. **Bibliotheca Alexandrina.**
www.bibalex.org/a2k [accessed 11 December 2007]

“Access to Knowledge”. **Consumer Project on Technology.**
www.cptech.org/a2k [accessed 11 December 2007]

“Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities”.
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.
<http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>
[accessed 11 December 2007]

“Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing”. **Earlham College. Peter Suber.**
www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm [accessed 11 December 2007]

“Budapest Open Access Initiative”. **Open Society Institute & Soros Foundation Network.**
www.soros.org/openaccess [accessed 11 December 2007]

“IFLA Statement on Open Access to Scholarly Literature and Research Documentation”. **The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.**
www.ifla.org/V/cdoc/open-access04.html [accessed 11 December 2007]

“Open Access”. **Association of Research Libraries.**
www.arl.org/sparc/openaccess [accessed 14 November 2007]

“Open Access”. **Public Library of Science (PLOS).**
www.plos.org/oa [accessed 14 November 2007]

“Open Access”. **Wikipedia.**
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

“Principles and Strategies for the Reform of Scholarly Communication”. **American Library Association.**
www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/whitepapers/principlesstrategies.cfm
[accessed 11 December 2007]

“Salvador Declaration on Open Access: The Developing World Perspective”.
9th International Congress on Medical Librarianship.
www.icml9.org/meetings/openaccess/public/documents/declaration.htm

Open Access Resources

Current Journals

Bioline International.

www.bioline.org.br [accessed 11 December 2007]

BioMed Central.

www.biomedcentral.com [accessed 11 December 2007]

Directory of Open Access Journals.

www.doaj.org [accessed 11 December 2007]

Free Medical Journals.

www.freemedicaljournals.com [accessed 11 December 2007]

Hindawi Publishing Corporation.

www.hindawi.com [accessed 11 December 2007]

“PLoS Journals”. Public Library of Science.

www.plos.org/journals/index.html [accessed 11 December 2007]

“Social and Human Sciences Online Periodicals”. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

www.unesco.org/shs/shsdc/journals [accessed 11 December 2007]

Journal Archives

“Open Access”. Das deutsche digitale Zeitschriftenarchiv.

www.digizeitschriften.de/no_cache/home/open-access

Persée.

www.persee.fr

“PubMed Central”. National Institutes of Health.

www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov

Repositories:

“ArXiv.org”. **Cornell University. Library.**

<http://arxiv.org/>

“HighWire Press”. **Stanford University.**

<http://highwire.stanford.edu/>

OpenDOAR: Directory of Open Access Repositories.

www.opendoar.org

RePEc.

<http://www.repec.org/>

Open Source Software for Repositories

“Archimède”. **Université Laval. Bibliothèque.**

www.bibl.ulaval.ca/archimede

“ARNO”. **Universiteit van Tilburg.**

<http://arno.uvt.nl/~arno/site/>

“CERN Document Server Software Consortium (CDS Software Consortium)”.
European Organization for Nuclear Research.

<http://cdsware.cern.ch/>

DSpace.

www.dspace.org

Eprints for Digital Repositories.

www.eprints.org

FedoraCommons.

<http://www.fedora-commons.org/>

“Guide to Institutional Repository Software”. **Open Society Institute & Soros Foundations Network.**

www.soros.org/openaccess/pdf/OSI_Guide_to_IR_Software_v3.pdf

MyCoRe.

<http://www.mycore.de/content/below/index.xml>

“OPUS-Documentation”. **Universität Stuttgart. Elektronische Hochschulschriften der Universität Stuttgart.**

<http://elib.uni-stuttgart.de/opus/doku/dokumentation.php?la=en>