

**MAA Panel on Open Access Publishing
Portland, Oregon
August 2014**

Time and Place: Saturday, August 9th, from 2:35 pm - 3:55 pm, Hilton Portland, 23rd Floor, Skyline 2

----- [http://www.maa.org/meetings/mathfest/program-
details/2014/panelsessions](http://www.maa.org/meetings/mathfest/program-details/2014/panelsessions)

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Organizer: Linda McGuire, *Muhlenberg College*

Sponsor: MAA Committee on Professional Development

Topics prompts for the session:

I: Welcome and Panelist Introductions

II: Why Open Access (OA)? Examples of Open Access Models (each individual panelist speaks~5 - 8 minutes)

Why open access is even a thing lies in its history but the future is spreading out into opportunity and possibility that I think is really exciting.

1. how we got here:

2. where we are

3. where we are going all in the context of journal publishing and the library perspective

- **slide 2) Why am I at a math conference?** We thought the library's perspective in publishing might be helpful to you because we certainly benefit from learning about what you do
- **How and why did I get involved with OA?**
 - libraries are not only concerned with **building collections of information** for faculty and students to use
 - we also support **home-grown knowledge production and new modes of scholarship**
 - as well as seek to provide the **widest possible reach** to our academic community's scholarship.
- **slide 3 Why is there such a thing as open access publishing?**
 - little **history behind the OA** movement: libraries and others came to the realization that libraries **budgets** can't keep up with the astronomically rising journal prices coupled with the realization that we were **paying for things several times over** as an institution.
- **slide 4: This problem is not going away.**UCSB study takes off where the UW left off. - **e-books kerfuffle** around meteoric rise in cost missing from graph
- **slide 5: Who cares?** we've established the **librarians do, scholars and researchers do,**
- **slide 6: The world** does - had researchers from all over the world thank me for access to the research
- **slide 7:** Students do
- Your institutions think it is important. Ask about research IDs and grant/funder IDs
- **slide 8:** How are some models (from your experience) defined and understood? Implemented?
 - the chief difference between **gold/green** OAis that **OA journals conduct peer review** and **OA repositories do not.** repositories do not consider peer review as the only maker of scholarship
 - **gratis:** "OA" literature is **digital, online, and free of charge.** It removes price barriers but not permission barriers.
 - **libre:** "OA" literature is **digital, online, free of charge, and free of unnecessary copyright and licensing restrictions.** It removes both price barriers and permission barriers. It allows reuse rights which exceed fair use.
 - hybrid: triple dipping - author pays for OA, year subscription to journal same as fee
- **slide 10:** JHM is an open access journal that is libre
- **slide 11: where are we going?**
 - there is a lot of misunderstanding around OA journals -
 - we have embarked on **improving our journals published through the library.** we want to **raise the quality and prestige** of our journals. measuring against guidelines set forth by the **Directory of Open Access Journals** and the **open access scholarly publishers association.**

- **slide 12:** Q? Are models for journals, textbooks, course materials, etc. significantly different?
 - in the interest of time, i'll just say yes.
- **slide 15** CSUSM oa courseware CALM aims to **aid faculty in replacing costly textbooks with lower cost alternatives by using high-quality open educational resources (OER), library resources, digital or customized textbooks, and/or faculty-authored materials.**
- **slide 17** ISI Thompson Reuters Institute for Scientific Information. citation and journal indexes

III: Talking Points (~20 minutes)

Author's Rights: What are they? Why are they important? Where can an author get help in retaining his/her rights?

- Most publishers' agreements ask that you assign the copyright to the publisher. Doing so may limit your ability to use and share your works with others. Problems may arise when you or others want to:
 - Use your work in a **course pack**
 - Place copies on print or **electronic reserves**
 - Mount a **copy on your web site**
 - Deposit a copy** in your institutional repository
 - Distribute a copy** to colleagues

Where can an author get help in retaining his/her rights?

- **Negotiate with the publishers to retain explicit ownership** of your content (Author's 5 Basic Rights)
- **Transfer, via an author addendum**, to the publisher only those rights needed for publication.
- **Specify other rights of particular value** to you or your home institution
- google author rights look for libguies and sparc
- **Misconceptions about OA:** How do OA journals compare to traditional models with regard to peer review? Can the academic community (at-large, rank and tenure committees, etc.) easily assess their quality? Is OA considered "high profile?" Do these journals satisfy the requirements of funding agencies?
- Ten challenges for open-access journals
http://dash.harvard.edu/bitstream/handle/1/4316131/suber_10challenges.html?sequence=2
Ten challenges for open-access journals
SPARC Open Access Newsletter, issue #138
October 2, 2009
by Peter Suber

seven kinds of doubt: doubts about quality (#4), preservation (#5), honesty (#6), publication fees (#7), sustainability (#8), redirection (#9), and strategy (#10).

QUALITY:

Even though peer-reviewed OA journals have been around now for more than 20 years, some academics believe that OA journals bypass peer review.

beliefs:

- publication fees corrupt peer review.
- lack of prestige with lack of quality.
- generalize too quickly from weak journals.

point out quality OA journals (DOAJ qualifications,

distinguish quality from prestige, or real excellence primary factors affecting journal quality are independent of the journal's access policy: the quality of its authors, editors, and referees.

Are OA journals a scam? Are *fee-based* OA journals a scam? Are *some* fee-based OA journals scams? Do *some observers believe* that some fee-based OA journals are scams? Does this *belief* harm OA journals as a class?

- * Providing little or no evidence of peer review
- * Spamming researchers
- * Claiming vaporware titles to be published journals
- * Hiding the names of editors
- * Hiding the names of owners
- * Hiding the journal's business address

HONESTY

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PRESERVATION:

"Digital documents last forever --or five years, whichever comes first."
--Jeff Rothenberg, 2001

PUBLICATION FEES

belief that author-side publication fees corrupt peer review, an idea which puts honest journals under a cloud. Some believe that the fees must be paid by authors out of pocket, an idea which scares authors in nearly every field and every country.

STRATEGY

The first is to cultivate your own garden. Prove that OA journals can publish good work by publishing good work. Prove that OA journals can survive by surviving. Prove that OA journals can operate with rigor and integrity by operating with rigor and integrity. Silence doubts and disarm criticism by succeeding.

The second is activism. Engage in the debate and converse with doubters. Answer objections and misunderstandings. Share your data and experience, offer direct assistance to buddy-journals, and work for more fee-paying funds, better metrics, and redirection.

- o funder and researcher IDs, fund ref/crossref/doi, ORCIDs
- o ISI
- o

Open Access journals can have similar impact to other journals, and prospective authors should not fear publishing in these journals merely because of their access model.

- **Professional Organizations:** What challenges/opportunities do OA publishing platforms present to professional organizations like AMS, MAA, and SIAM?
- **Publishers:** Are publishers equipped to handle infrastructure issues (e.g. research data)? How do publishers support shifts in what is considered a publication (e.g. digital humanities, data, interactive content, unbundling)?
- **Funding and Sustainability:** Are their formalized funding sources for OA materials? How are these journals funded? Who pays for what? What are the challenges here? Possible solutions?
 - o unglue.it Zero Sum Game
 - o 2014 SL Huang MIT math grad
 - o crowdsourcing
 - o knowledge unlatched
 - o boundless textbooks
 - o **rob beezer** - puget sound OA textbooks
- Dissemination: How are community members made aware of such publishing opportunities and venues? Suggestions for improvement here?
- **Libraries:** What are the implications, opportunities, and challenges that libraries face in implementing OA publications?

much more work
more support needed

IV: Future Directions and/or Needs? (~ 5 - 10 minutes)

- Support and education around developing models where government/agency/foundation funded research is distributed broadly; articles are both free to read and free to re-use;
- OA textbooks and unbundling
- Open educational resources and course packs
- Education and support needs around copyright, policies and author rights

V: Q&A (~15 minutes)

References

<https://storify.com/allegra/publishing-stories>

<http://www.eifl.net/faq/eifl-oa/open-access>

Elsevier polices and open access <http://www.elsevier.com/about/open-access/open-access-policies/funding-body-agreements>

CNI/JISC conference 2014 open scholarship, publishing and data <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/events/jisc-and-cni-conference-2014-10-jul->

[2014](#)

OA Compact for open access publishing equity <http://www.oacompact.org/>

how universities can support open-access journal publishing

<http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/pamphlet/2014/06/04/how-universities-can-support-open-access-journal-publishing/>

librarians: intersection of scholarly communications and info literacy

http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/lib_fspres/53/

collaborators in course design

http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/lib_fspres/53/

AMS Views on Journal Publishing

<http://www.ams.org/publications/journals/AMS-Views-on-Journal-Publishing>

OASPA membership criteria and FAQ <http://oaspa.org/membership/membership-criteria/>

Business models or revenue sources (eg, author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support) <http://oaspa.org/membership/membership-criteria/>