

Open Access Resources

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MLA Statement on Open Access

http://www.mlanet.org/government/info_access/openaccess_statement.html

MLA Scholarly Publishing Issues/Resources

http://www.mlanet.org/resources/publish/pub_resources.html

MLA Open Access (Web page)

http://www.mlanet.org/government/info_access/index.html

MLA Statement – Public Access to Health Information

http://www.mlanet.org/government/gov_pdf/publicaccesstohealthinformation_june04_edited.pdf

Peter Suber's Open Access Overview

<http://www.earlham.edu/%7Epeters/fos/overview.htm>

SPARC Open Access Newsletter [free e-newsletter]

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/archive.htm>

ARL – NIH Public Access Proposal – Resources for Librarians and Authors

Addendum for Authors – language for meeting NIH proposal terms

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/index.html> and

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html>

Information for Librarians <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/librarian.html>

NIH – Public Access Proposal

Policy on Enhancing Public Access to Archived Publications Resulting From NIH-Funded Research, February 3, 2005. Implementation plan, FAQ, comments, etc.

<http://www.nih.gov/about/publicaccess/index.htm>

Directory of Open Access Journals

*Free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. Now **1492** journals in the directory.* <http://www.doaj.org/>

Free Medical Journals

Dedicated to the promotion of free access to medical journals (1,400) over the Internet.

Free alert service for new titles. <http://www.freemedicaljournals.com/>

Creative Commons

Flexible alternative to standard copyright terms, allowing educational and other use without permission and royalties. <http://creativecommons.org/>

Budapest Open Access Initiative

Open Society Institute – a foundation created to support the initiative, founded by George Soros -
- called the meeting of interested parties in Budapest

I. [Self-Archiving](#): First, scholars need the [tools and assistance](#) to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives, a practice commonly called, self-archiving. When these archives conform to standards created by the [Open Archives Initiative](#), then search engines and other tools can treat the separate archives as one. Users then need not know which archives exist or where they are located in order to find and make use of their contents.

II. [Open-access Journals](#): Second, scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elect to make the transition to open access. Because journal articles should be disseminated as widely as possible, these new journals will no longer invoke copyright to restrict access to and use of the material they publish. Instead they will use copyright and other tools to ensure permanent open access to all the articles they publish. Because price is a barrier to access, these new journals will not charge subscription or access fees, and will turn to other methods for covering their expenses. There are many alternative sources of funds for this purpose, including the foundations and governments that fund research, the universities and laboratories that employ researchers, endowments set up by discipline or institution, friends of the cause of open access, profits from the sale of add-ons to the basic texts, funds freed up by the demise or cancellation of journals charging traditional subscription or access fees, or even contributions from the researchers themselves. There is no need to favor one of these solutions over the others for all disciplines or nations, and no need to stop looking for other, creative alternatives.

Bethesda Principles - Definition of Open Access Publication

The following statements of principle were drafted during a one-day meeting held on April 11, 2003 at the headquarters of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

An Open Access Publication^[1] is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, 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^[2], 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 a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository).

Notes:

1. Open access is a property of individual works, not necessarily journals or publishers.
2. Community standards, rather than copyright law, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now.

