

## **Changing Scholarly Publishing Background for Discussions with Faculty and Graduate Students**

This information corresponds to the brochures, *Changing Scholarly Publishing: A Guide for Graduate Students* and *Scholars Under Siege: Changing Our Scholarly Publishing Culture*. While none of us have all the solutions to these complex issues, there are several sources with more in-depth information about scholarly publishing options depending on specific interests and disciplines.

- 1. Pay attention to the pricing policies of the presses to whom you submit your papers.**

### ***To find publisher pricing policies:***

On the Library's database pages, consult *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* (<http://ulrichsweb.com/ulrichsweb/>) to find the cost of a journal. A good starting place for studies that have been conducted on the pricing of journals in a particular discipline is: <http://www.arl.org/scomm/resources.html>

- 2. Pay attention to the forms you sign when you submit your papers.**

### ***The goal is to achieve open access.***

This excerpt from the Budapest Open Archives Initiative web site describes the concept (<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>):

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the Internet. The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. By *open access* to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public Internet.

### ***How can the publisher's contract affect open access to scholarship?***

- The Create Change website contains useful information about this: (<http://www.createchange.org/faculty/issues/controlling.html>).
- One example of retaining some of your copyrights is to use language such as an addendum that states, "The author may use portions of the material from the work in his or her classroom or business during the manuscript development of the work or for inclusion in scholarly papers for scientific journals if the work and publisher are

cited.” Or, “The publisher grants the author the right to extract up to ten percent of the work for distribution on electronic networks, provided it is accompanied by a source line, copyright designation, and language restricting it sue that is satisfactory to the publisher.”

- If you must publish in journals that do not provide open access, ask to retain the copyright to your work and offer in its place the right of first print and electronic publication. If the journal will not agree to this, ask at least for the right to self-archive your work in an OAI-compliant archive. (As long as a journal provides open access, there is no harm in transferring copyright to it.)
- A sample publication agreement is available at:  
[http://www.createchange.org/faculty/issues/manage\\_ex1.html](http://www.createchange.org/faculty/issues/manage_ex1.html)

### **3. Investigate non-traditional publication.**

#### ***What non-traditional publications exist in a given field?***

- Some open access journals include those listed at:  
<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/journals.shtml> and  
<http://www.doaj.org/>
- Contact SPARC (<http://www.arl.org/sparc/>) to find out about alternative publishing options. An excellent list of publishers committed to open access can be found at:  
<http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=h4>
- Librarians can help faculty and students explore other publication venues.

#### ***Contribute to your institutional repository.***

An institutional repository is a digital collection that captures and preserves the intellectual output of a single or a multi-university community. A growing grassroots faculty practice is to post research online, most often on personal web sites, but also on departmental sites or in disciplinary repositories, such as the physics preprint server. Institutional repositories centralize, preserve, and make accessible an institution's intellectual capital. At the same time they form part of a global foundation for separating the principal functions of scholarly communication. Repositories offer the potential to realize savings over the model that now characterizes academic journal publishing. A SPARC guide to institutional repositories:

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=m1>

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