

6-26-2015

Publishing and Public Access Ideas

Paul Royster

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, proyster@unl.edu

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Royster, Paul, "Publishing and Public Access Ideas" (2015). *Library Conference Presentations and Speeches*. 117.
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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF **PARASITOLOGISTS**

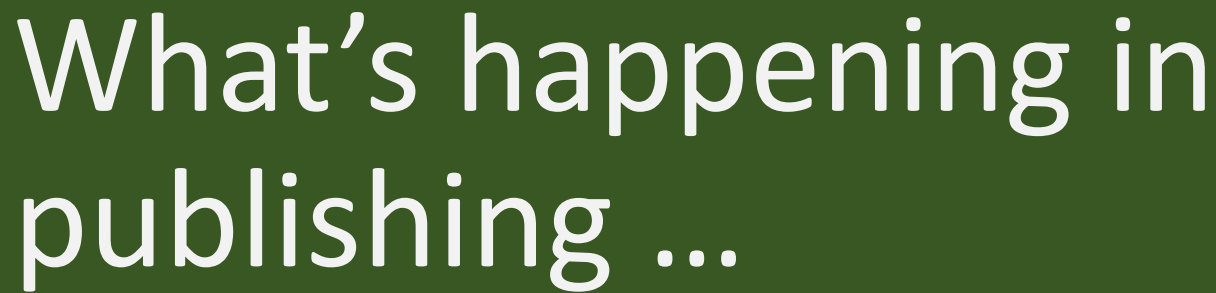
Publishing and Public Access Ideas

The 90th Annual Meeting
June 26, 2015
Omaha, Nebraska
Omaha Hilton, Grand Ballroom D

Paul Royster



- Coordinator of Scholarly Communications, University Libraries, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Manager, UNL Digital Commons institutional repository (80,000 documents; 30 million downloads)
- Publisher, Zea Books (31 monograph titles)



... since the arrival of digital?

Technologically, work has become

- easier to produce
- easier to share
- easier to disseminate worldwide



Practically, however, work has become :

- concentrated in hands of fewer publishers
- harder to get (legally)
- more expensive
- less circulated



Academic publishers reap huge profits as libraries go broke

5 companies publish more than 50 per cent of research papers, study finds

CBC News Posted: Jun 15, 2015 5:00 AM ET | Last Updated: Jun 16, 2015 8:23 AM ET



A student leafs through bound journals at a library at the University of Toronto. A new study shows that the five largest, for-profit academic publishers now publish 53 per cent of scientific papers in the natural and medical sciences – up from 20 per cent in 1973. (Adrian Wyld/Canadian Press)

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, & Philippe Mongeon, The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era, *PLOS One* (June 15, 2015), doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0127502

Therefore:

The Open Access Movement

- Budapest (2002) and Berlin (2003) declarations
- Creative Commons licenses
- SPARC & JISC
- DOAJ, OASPA, COAR, etc.



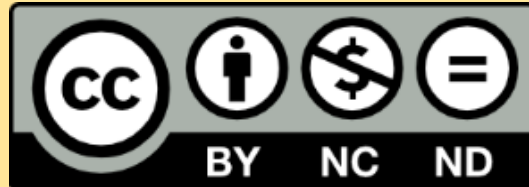
Disclaimer:

- I am not an apostle for Open Access
- I believe in **public access**,
not necessarily Open Access



What's the difference?

Open access* = license to re-use, re-post, re-distribute, re-combine, re-work, revise, etc.



*Budapest definition

Public access = right to read, download, and store for free (but not to re-distribute)



Open Access: How it happens

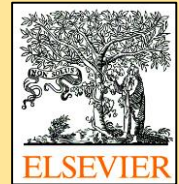
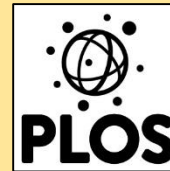
1. Author pays

“Article Processing Charges” (APCs) of \$600 to \$4,000 per article, depending on publisher, e.g.

PLOS One = \$1600

BMC Parasites and Vectors \$1995

Parasitology International \$2200



2. Author finds a friendly “no-APC” OA journal, like

Insecta Mundi = \$0



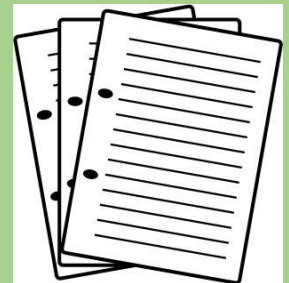
(Center for Systematic Entomology, Gainesville, FL)

Public Access: How it happens

1. Author posts published PDF on personal or university web page or repository, with journal's permission.



2. Author posts revised MS on personal or university web page or repository, with journal's permission.



Subscription publishers who allow public posting of their pdf's:

- American Astronomical Society
- American Fisheries Society
- American Institute of Physics
- American Mathematical Society
- American Meteorological Society
- American Physical Society
- American Society for Cell Biology
- American Society for Microbiology
- Company of Biologists
- DeGruyter
- **Helminthological Society of Washington**
- Materials Research Society
- Missouri Botanical Garden Press
- Mycological Society of America
- University of Chicago Press
- University of California Press
- MIT Press
- Leiden University Press
- Rockefeller University Press
- Amsterdam University Press
- Journal of Insect Science
- Optical Society of America
- Center for Systematic Entomology
- Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics



Subscription publishers who allow public posting of authors' revised MS:

- Elsevier
- John Wiley & Sons
- Taylor & Francis
- Springer Verlag
- Nature Publishing
- Royal Society
- American Chemical Society
- Sage Publications
- National Academy of Sciences USA
- Am Assn for the Advancement of Science
- American Psychological Association
- American Society of Plant Biologists
- Brill Academic Publishers
- Oxford University Press
- Cambridge University Press
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- Johns Hopkins University Press
- Penn State University Press
- Karger
- Kluwer
- Mary Ann Liebert
- and hundreds more
- *In fact, at least 80% of published articles are eligible for public posting, in some version.*



Free public posting permitted for:

1.	Publisher version, within 12 months	25%
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3.	Author MS version, more than 12 months	10%
4.	No free public access*	15%

*Present ASP policy

If your article derives from NIH-funded research

It must be deposited in PubMed Central for public access within 12 months ...

... whether your publisher allows it or not.



If an author is a US federal government employee ...



- U.S. government works are not subject to copyright
- They are immediately “public domain” and can be re-used and reposted without limitations



**When you sign over your copyright,
the assignee can keep your work
totally locked up for:**

- the rest of your life
- plus 70 years after you die



=



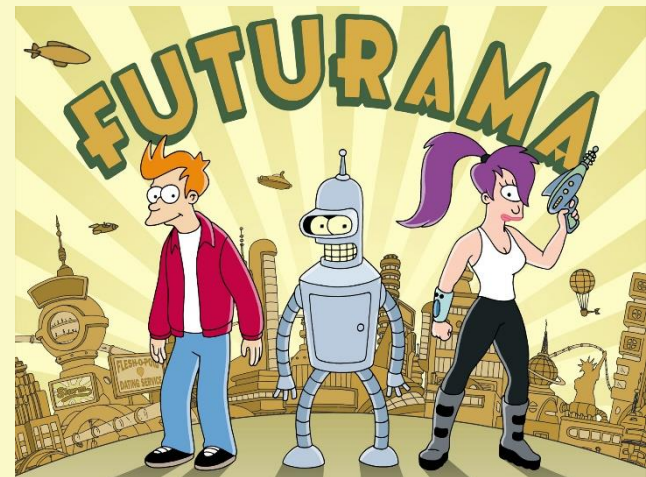
+



So, when will copyrights expire on this year's articles ?

today	2015
plus life of author, say	+ 40 years
plus additional	+ 70 years
	<hr/>
Then, in the year	2125

I'm sure Fry, Bender, & Leela will enjoy them.




What happens to public access articles?

They get downloaded and distributed worldwide



Insecta Mundi

**INSECTA
MUNDI**

Reader from:  Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Nomenclatorial corrections for Dasytidae and Malachiidae (Coleoptera)

Adrieen J. Mayor



Recent Downloads

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in the past day

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Google

Terms of Use

 View Larger

896
Total Papers

352,240
Total Downloads

58,351
Downloads in the past year

(avg 393/per paper)

(avg 160/day)

Self-deposit will double your visits (on average)

UNL Repository Parasitology

digitalcommons.unl.edu

Past 12 months results

Series	Articles	Visits*
Karl Reinhard	85	5,999
Scott Gardner	109	13,365
Manter Lab faculty	771	50,655
Estudios ... Hidalgo	18	7,088
Dict Invert Zoology	21	8,535
<u>Stud. Zool. Lab (1890s)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1,385</u>
Total	1024	87,027

Average visits/article = 85.0

* Visits = Downloads/.85

Journal of Parasitology

www.journalofparasitology.org/

Past 12 months results

Articles Vols 86-101 (2000-2015)

15.5 vols x 6 issues x 19 /issue = 1,767 articles

Visits

12,432 /month* x 12 months = 149,184 visits

Average visits/article = 84.4

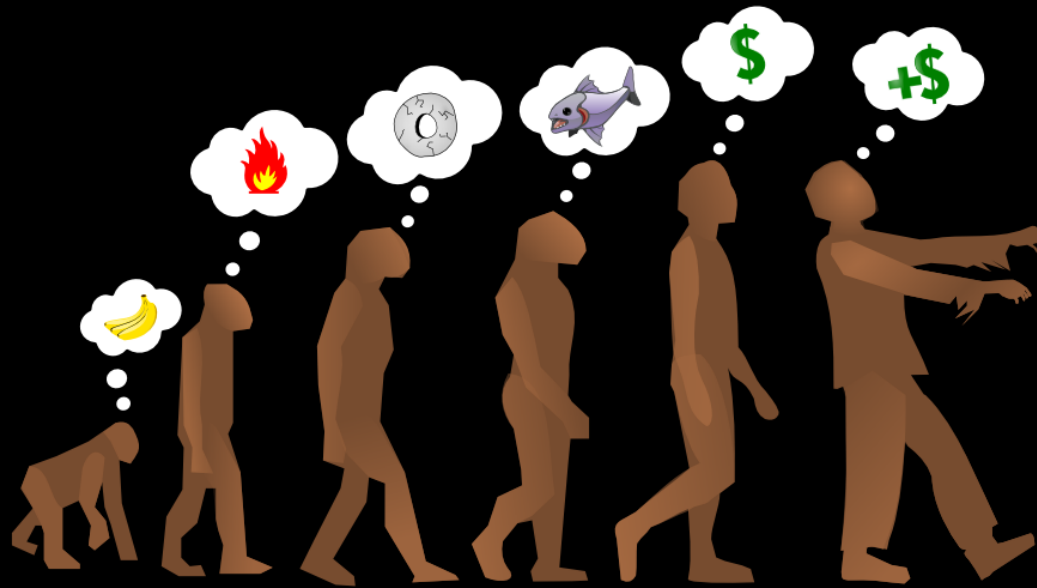
* Advertising rate card

Does it hurt subscription revenue ?

- There is no evidence that it does.
- Libraries need immediate and 100% coverage, not sporadic and haphazard postings. They will not cancel.
- Public access increases visibility, citations, and impact.



Then why not allow it?



GREED IS STOPPING HUMAN EVOLUTION

Publishing opportunities



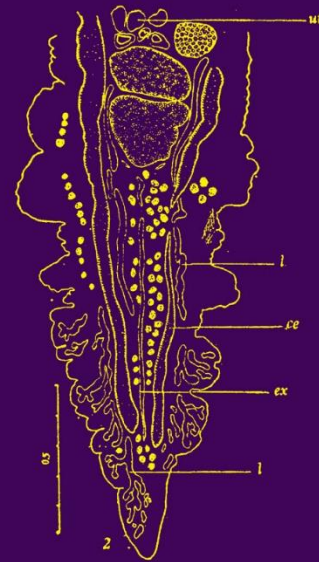
- Repositories can increase research impact exponentially
- Institutions (or societies) can sponsor low investment journals: no paper, no postage, no inventory, no paywalls, free hosting
- Journals can publish with fast turn-around; no waiting for enough articles to make a full issue

For example:

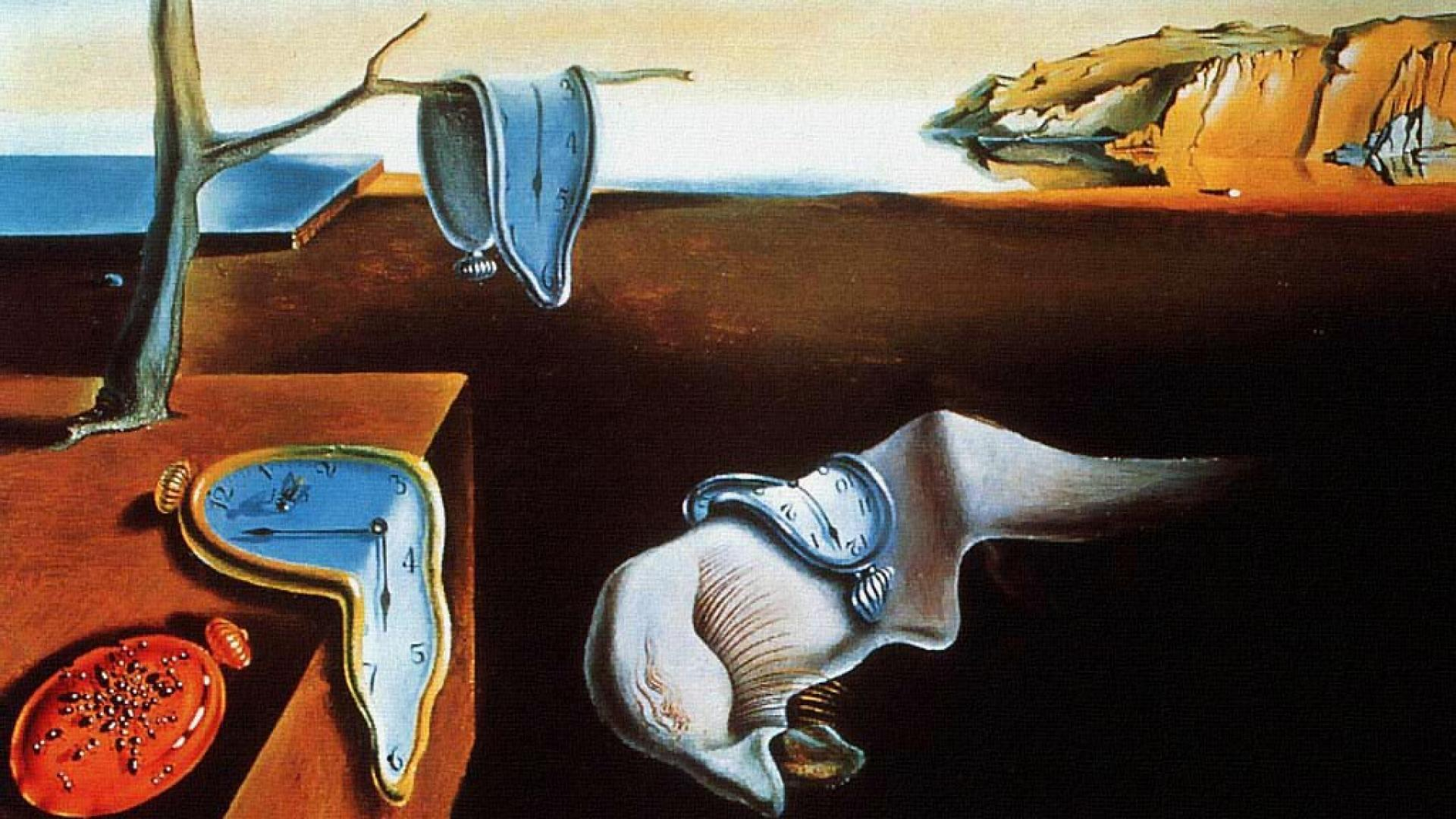
Established: 2015
Sponsor: University of Nebraska
Editor: Scott Gardner

MANTER

A Journal of



Parasite
Biodiversity



Thank you for your time.

proyster@unl.edu



@PaulRoyster