

How Open Access Helps Students

Textbooks

Textbook prices increased by 186 percent between 1986 and 2004¹. There is concern in the higher education community that the costs of textbooks are creating a barrier to students in need of financial assistance to enroll in higher education.

In a May 2007 report for the ACSFA², "Turn the Page: Making College Textbooks More Affordable," some of the recommendations to faculty to help curb the high costs of textbooks for their students included:

- Publishing their textbook lists online to allow students to shop for lower prices
- Publishing instructional content on open access servers, foregoing the royalties associated with textbook writing.
- Using open access resources, those with Creative Commons licensing UH provides Laulima, an open source course management software that allows linking to readings, scanned documents, problem sets
- Being aware of the costs of textbooks before making it necessary for students to purchase the texts.

Journal Articles

Students work under strict timelines and need to be able to access scholarly literature and other authoritative works in a timely manner. If hurdles are placed before them in terms of pay walls, interlibrary loan time-lags, they may be deprived of accessing the most relevant information.



Information into Knowledge

¹ James Koch. Congressional Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance. "ACSFA College Textbook Cost Study Plan Proposal. September 2006.

Online. www2.ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/acsfa/kochreport.pdf

² Online at

<www2.ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/acsfa/turnthepage.pdf>

ScholarSpace @ University of Hawaii at Manoa

What is ScholarSpace?

ScholarSpace <http://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/> is an open-access, digital institutional repository for the University of Hawaii at Manoa (UHM) community.

ScholarSpace uses an open-source software, called **DSpace**, which was developed by MIT and Hewlett Packard. It provides stable, long-term storage needed to house the digital products of UHM faculty and researchers.

ScholarSpace is comprised of **Communities**, groups that contribute content to the repository. Communities in turn have Collections, which contain a variety of formats or files. Communities might be departments, labs, research centers, schools, or some other administrative unit within an institution. Communities determine their own content guidelines and decide who has access to the community's contributions.

Workflow

A ScholarSpace staff member works with the head of a community to set up workflows for content to be approved, edited, and tagged with metadata. Communities will hold various Collections.

See Also

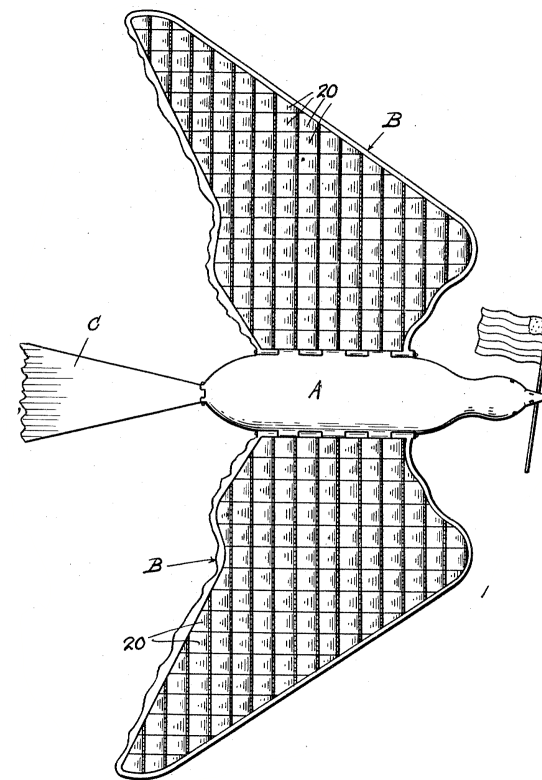
Data Management Plans, a guide to making your data open guides.library.manoa.hawaii.edu

Scholarly Communication at UH Manoa, a guide to open access options guides.library.manoa.hawaii.edu

Open Access Policy at UHM

library.manoa.hawaii.edu/about/scholcom/oaatuhm.html, questions and answers about the state of open access at the Manoa campus.

Survival Guide to Open Access



United States Patent 1,738,187 (1929)
Airship, filed by George Krisch

Scholarly Communication
University of Hawaii Manoa Library



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What is Scholarly Communication?

Scholarly communication is the system scholars and researchers employ to create, distribute, use, and preserve their work.

Central to discussions about the scholarly communication system are concerns about the state of publishing in academia. Technology has improved the availability of mechanisms for sharing new knowledge and has increased the potential audience for scholarly work however, the cost of access and legal restrictions on sharing and other uses act to limit the readership of many scholarly publications.

Current discussions about scholarly communication include:

- The cyberinfrastructure necessary for world-class research and scholarship
- The preservation of digital materials for future researchers
- Open access to and reuse of data and publications
- Meeting open access publishing and data sharing mandates from funding agencies
- The acceptance of new formats of digital scholarship by tenure and promotion committees
- The increased interest in social networking tools for collaborative projects.

Let's Talk About It

Your **subject librarian** can help you navigate the ever-changing seas of scholarly communication. Whether you want to learn how to retain your copyright when publishing an article, find an open access journal, or post a peer-reviewed article to our institutional repository ScholarSpace, talk to your librarian, see library.manoa.hawaii.edu/about/colldevlibs.html for a list of UHM librarians.

What is Open Access?

The **Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities** oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html created October 2003, states: Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure **ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage**. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.

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 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 (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), 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, interoperability, and long-term archiving.

See also: **Budapest Open Access Initiative** www.soros.org/openaccess (Dec. 2001)

UHM Faculty Speak Out

In December 2010 the University of Hawaii at Manoa Faculty Senate voted to support a resolution that grants the university a non-exclusive license to provide open access copy to scholarly articles by UHM faculty by depositing a copy of their peer-reviewed manuscripts into ScholarSpace.

In March 2012 a UHM Open Access Policy was signed, to be effective Fall 2012. The policy is posted at www.manoa.hawaii.edu/ovcaa/admin_memos

Author Rights

You May Be Signing Away Your Rights

In many disciplines, publication agreements will require that an author assign their copyright in full to the publisher. These transfers of copyright take all rights from the authors, and enable publishers to manage access to the publication and to derivative works such as in textbooks and collections of articles.

Author Addendum to Keep Copyright

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) have a template that authors can use to negotiate the terms of their copyright. www.arl.org/sparc/about/index.shtml

Open Access to Data

The **Panton Principles** created in July 2009 pantonprinciples.org/ calls for science data to be made open for reuse by other researchers. See sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/open-access-data-protocol/ for more information about implementing open data sharing



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