Open Media Scholarship

October 19, 2015

Jeff Pooley
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Read the Budapest Open Access Initiative

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 public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

For various reasons, this kind of free and unrestricted online availability, which we will call open access, has so far been limited to small portions of the journal literature. But even in these limited collections, many different initiatives have shown that open access is economically feasible, that it gives readers extraordinary power to find and make use of relevant literature, and that it gives authors and their works vast and measurable new visibility, readership, and impact. To secure these benefits for all, we call on all interested institutions and individuals to help open up access to 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. Primarily, this category encompasses their peer-reviewed journal articles, but it also includes any unreviewed preprints that they might wish to put online for comment or to alert colleagues to important research findings. There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

While the peer-reviewed journal literature should be accessible online without cost to readers, it is not costless to produce. However, experiments show that the overall costs of providing open access to this literature are far lower than the costs of traditional forms of dissemination. With such an opportunity to save money and expand the scope of dissemination at the same time, there is today a strong incentive for professional associations, universities, libraries, foundations, and others to embrace open access as a means of advancing their missions. Achieving open access will require new cost recovery models and financing mechanisms, but the significantly lower overall cost of dissemination is a reason to be confident that the goal is attainable and not merely preferable or utopian.
OPEN ACCESS

Amy Atchison, Valparaiso University
Jonathan Bull, Valparaiso University

Abstract

The digital revolution has made it easier for political scientists to share and access high-quality research online. However, many articles are stored in proprietary databases that some institutions cannot afford. High-quality, peer-reviewed, top-tier journal articles that have been made open access (OA) (i.e., freely available online) theoretically should be accessed and cited more easily than articles of similar quality that are available only to paying customers. Research into the efficacy of OA publishing thus far has focused mainly on the natural sciences, and the results have been mixed. Because OA has not been as widely adopted in the social sciences, disciplines such as political science have received little attention in the OA research. In this article, we seek to determine the efficacy of OA in political science. Our primary hypothesis is that OA articles will be cited at higher rates than articles that are toll access (TA), which means available only to paying customers. We test this hypothesis by analyzing the mean citation rates of OA and TA articles from eight top-ranked political science journals. We find that OA publication results in a clear citation advantage in political science publishing.
The Open Access Advantage for American Law Reviews

James M. Donovan
University of Kentucky College of Law

Carol A. Watson
University of Georgia School of Law

Caroline Osborne
Washington & Lee University School of Law
Do open access articles in economics have a citation advantage?

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Abstract

We investigate whether articles in economics that are freely available on the web have a citation advantage over articles with a gated access. Our sample consists of articles from 2005 from 13 economic journals (including the top five journals). In addition to standard mean comparisons we also use a negative-binomial regression model with several covariates to control for potential selection effects and quality bias. Using citation data from three different databases (Web of Science, RePEc and Google Scholar) we show that articles that are freely available on the internet have indeed a significantly higher citation count.
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Source: PLoS One: "The Oligopoly of Publishers" Get the data
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3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the Research Works Act, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.
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We will produce scholarship in the fields comprising the liberal arts on which our faculty, students and graduates rely, by leveraging new technologies and open access principles to publish quality work.

Core Principles

1. We will experiment with “medium-form narratives” or “scholarly novellas”: narratives longer than the journal articles to which the open-access movement now largely devotes itself, but shorter than tomes that struggle to find readers. We are particularly inspired by the the work of Byliner Press, The Atavist, and Princeton University Press Short Takes.

2. All “books” (for lack of a better term) will be open access and thus freely available to anybody with an Internet connection.

3. We will only publish work with a good chance of finding a meaningful audience. We have no interest in producing work nobody wants to read.

4. We will employ excellent editors, equal or superior to editors at other university presses. These editors will be entrepreneurial, actively seeking and soliciting good manuscripts. Our editors will establish outstanding lists in their fields of specialty.

5. The quality of our publications should be apparent to all. Nobody will ask of our publications, “Yes, but is this scholarship?” The press will produce peer-reviewed works with complete credibility among peers.

6. We will be a first-choice press. Works published will have a positive impact in their respective fields.

7. We will align the mission of this venture with the mission of our institutions, thus gaining support from deans, provosts, and presidents.
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For Anno 1665, and 1666.

In the Savoy,
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Presented by the Author May 30th 1667.

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AV LECTEUR.

Le dessein de ce Journal est de faire savoir ce qui se passe dans la République des lettres, et faire connaître les principaux mouvements qui se font dans l'Europe, et de donner des descriptions des projets que l'on fait pour améliorer les sciences, les arts, et les manufactures; de donner des informations sur les progrès de la philosophie, et de publier les productions des savants.

Le but de ce Journal est de faire connaître ce qui se passe dans l'Europe, et de publier les productions des savants.

Le but de ce Journal est de faire connaître ce qui se passe dans l'Europe, et de publier les productions des savants.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>2015</td>
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Number of predatory publishers, 2011-2015
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Open Access Journals: Open for Rich, Closed for Poor

Sir,

Since the past two decades, the scientific journal publishing has undergone an actual rebellion empowered by the emergence of the global web publications. The publishers are swiftly shifting from print publication to Open Access Journals (OAJ). These journals appeared in early 1990s, and after the year 2000 an increasing number of professional OA publishers have emerged and established as an
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"Single-cell expression analyses during cellular reprogramming reveal an early stochastic and a late hierarchic phase"

Comments (42):

Unregistered Submission: (December 28th, 2014 9:39pm UTC)
I am very curious to hear whether other labs have been able to reproduce iPSC generation with SNEL combination as reported here?

We have repeatedly and miserably failed for the last 2 years.

Unregistered Submission: (December 30th, 2014 2:40pm UTC)
We have not been successful in reproducing the reprogramming combinations reported in this study.
Boston University Team
Dear Unregistered Submission: (October 17th, 2015 4:21am UTC),

It is clear to me that you did not fully understand my paper and I suggest you will read it more carefully next time before you post a comment. The study by Stelzer et al, beautifully supported our conclusions about Sox2 and its role as a late marker of the reprogramming process by OSKM that is also responsible for the initiation of a late deterministic stage that leads to a stable pluripotency state. Our Bayesian network was constructed on cells that were Nanog-GFP negative that became GFP-positive (with dox and after dox withdrawal). So if the Bayesian network identified this order of gene activation in Nanog-GFP-positive cells it is just obvious that Nanog was activated before Sox2. We never claimed that Nanog is a later marker than Sox2 because it is wrong. The fact that you can find Nanog downstream to Sox2 in our Bayesian network does not mean that Nanog is activated after Sox2. You can find there also other genes like Fb xo15 and Fgf4 that are clearly activated much before Sox2 or Nanog. Once again it does not mean that they are later markers than Sox2!!

The Baysen network describes the first ORDER (this is the key word) of gene activation that we could identify in our study.

In the stochastic stage you can probably find almost any gene that you like.

Of course our study has its own limitations (Only 48 genes, etc...) and probably one can identify many other networks like that in the reprogramming process that we could not identify.

This explanation also answer all the other previous comments. If you will look carefully in our Figure 7 you will see that we do suggest other early orders of gene activation (marked in the Figure as: F-->D--> Q) that may lead to Sox2 activation and a stable pluripotency stage. So the fact that the Wernig group and O'Malley et al identified other genes like that does not debunk anything but just expanding our observations.

I hope it is clearer now.
If not, you can find a nice explanation to our paper in the blog of Prof. Knoepfler.
Top comments now - more about this

A New Focus on Prescription Drug Spending.
Wilensky G. JAMA. 2015. 1 comment

Andrea Messori 2015 Oct 15 10:21 p.m. (2 days ago) edited
How to manage the price of the newest expensive agents approved for HCV therapy? Pharmaceutical firms do not adopt the same policies across different countries and different reg ... more

Bibliometrics: Is your most cited work your best?
Ioannidis JP. Nature. 2014. 1 comment

Joshua L Cherry 2015 Oct 16 2:05 p.m. (2 days ago)
This piece is quite astounding in light of earlier claims made by the first author in the pages of the same periodical. In the earlier piece, Nicholson and Ioannidis ( ... more

A multi-methodological MR resting state network analysis to assess the changes in brain physiology of children with ADHD.
Alonso Bde C. PLoS One. 2014. 1 comment

Francisco Xavier Castellanos 2015 Oct 17 1:11 p.m. (yesterday)
Interesting paper, but the coordinates provided in Table 1 are not in MNI space; they are likely the "mm-coordinates" which are also provided by the analytic software. Can the authors provide the corrected coordinates, perhaps as an erratum?
What people are reading

Trending articles - those with recent increases in activity

Last updated: October 18  6:05 p.m.

Identification and characterization of essential genes in the human genome.
Science. 2015.

Jews, Creativity and the Genius of Disobedience.
J Relig Health. 2015.

Fungal infection in patients with Alzheimer's disease.
J Alzheimers Dis. 2014.

Targeting Human Cancer by a Glycosaminoglycan Binding Malaria Protein.
Cancer Cell. 2015.

Targeting molecules to medicine with mTOR, autophagy, and neurodegenerative disorders.

Effects of Initiating Moderate Alcohol Intake on Cardiometabolic Risk in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes: A 2-Year Randomized, Controlled Trial.
Ann Intern Med. 2015. 1

Genome-wide inactivation of porcine endogenous retroviruses (PERVs).
Science. 2015.
FACULTY of 1000

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All Time Top 10

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55

Genome-wide non-mendelian inheritance of extra-genomic information in Arabidopsis.

This is a fascinating paper about a new mechanism of inheritance of an ancestral genotype present in the grandparental generation. The authors have observed that the floral...


1 Dissent | Alejandro Sanchez-Alvarado
2 Comments | Martin Parniske 12 May 2005 | Elena Alvarez-Buylla

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Rodney Benson

New York University, Media, Culture and Communication, Faculty Member

Rodney Benson is an Associate Professor in the Department of Media, Culture and Communication, Faculty Member in the Department of Sociology at New York University. 

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solutions?
Open Library of Humanities

OLH Launches
The Open Library of Humanities has launched!
Harvard Library joins OLH LPS model

We are extremely pleased to announce that Harvard Library has joined the Open Library of Humanities’ Library Partnership Subsidy system. Harvard is among the most prestigious institutional libraries in the world.

The Open Library of Humanities is an academic-led, gold open-access publisher with no author-facing charges. With funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the platform covers its costs by payments from an international library consortium, rather than any kind of author fee.

Dr. Martin Paul Eve, a founder and academic project director of the OLH, welcomed Harvard: “Harvard was the first institution that invited us to speak on the OLH in the States and it is wonderful to have the university on board. Institutions of all shapes and sizes recognise the benefits of open access and, with the help of universities like
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JEFF POOLEY · MAY 28, 2015
Open Media Scholarship

October 19, 2015
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pooley@muhlenberg.edu