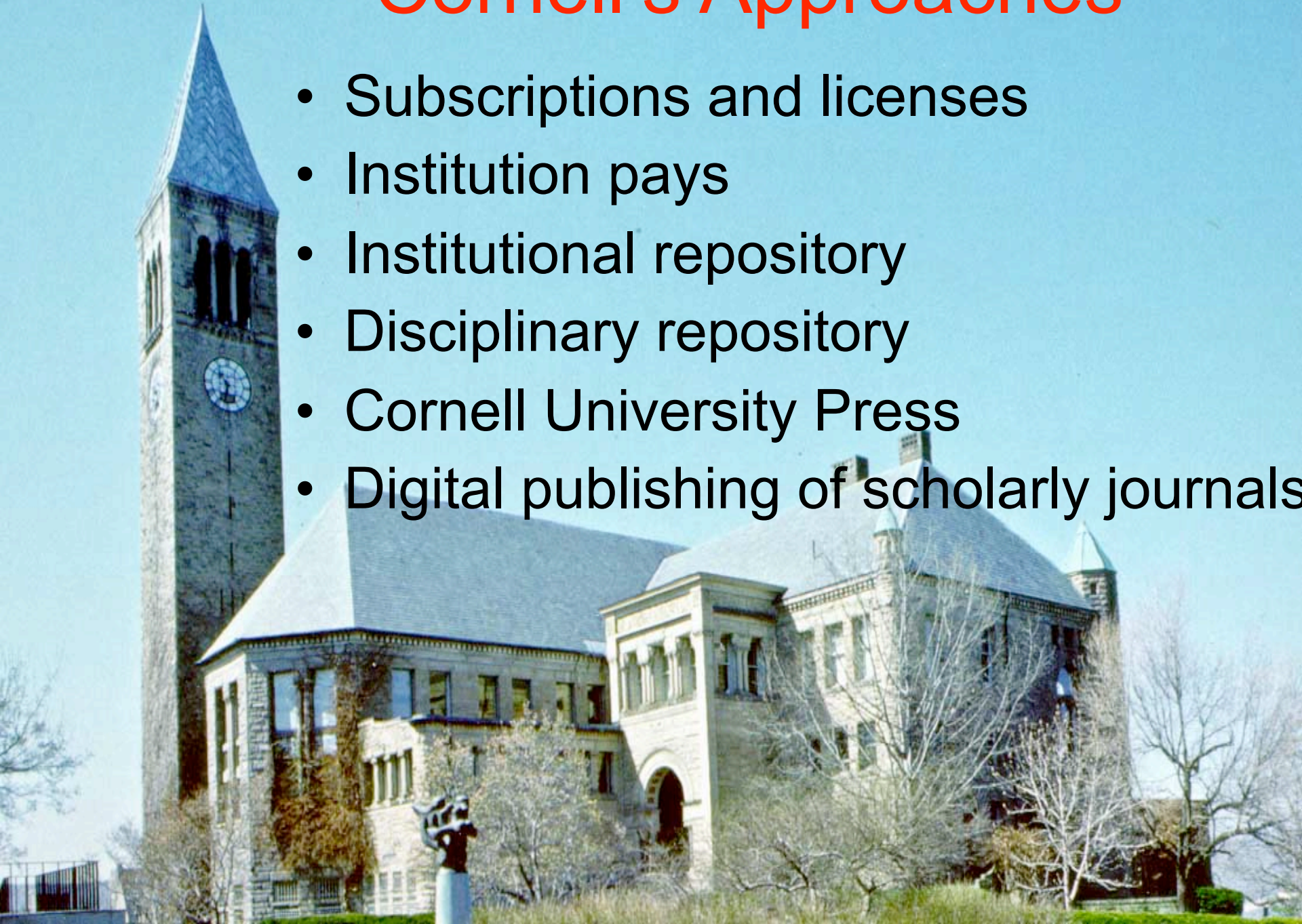


What is open access?

- Immediate free availability on the public Internet
- Research literature that scholars produce without expectation of payment
- An *access* model, not a *business* model
- Open-access *journals* require alternative business models to replace subscription-based models
- Peer-reviewed *open archives* (e.g., PMC) can exist alongside traditional publishing

Cornell's Approaches

- Subscriptions and licenses
- Institution pays
- Institutional repository
- Disciplinary repository
- Cornell University Press
- Digital publishing of scholarly journals



Cornell University Library's Open Access Report

- Open Access “library pays” model would cost CUL significantly more than subscriptions.
- A blanket approach to OA may have unintended consequences on communities it is meant to serve.
- Judiciously implemented, based on need, OA will be a great boon.
- Subscription can serve as an equitable model for disseminating scholarship, particularly when administered by scholarly societies, university presses, and academic libraries.

CUL Supports OA Journals

- New Journal of Physics
- BioMed Central

The image displays two web pages. The top page is the 'New Journal of Physics' website, featuring a yellow header with the journal's title and a navigation bar. It includes a sidebar with links like 'This Journal', 'Editorial information', and 'Submit an article'. The main content area highlights the 'World Year of Physics—Celebratory Focus' and provides options for 'Articles by subject area' and 'e-mail alerts'. The bottom of this page shows a blue navigation bar with links like 'Home', 'Feedback', and 'Support', along with a date of '27-Nov-2004'.

The bottom page is the BioMed Central website, which has a blue header with the logo and tagline 'The Open Access Publisher'. A large red arrow points from the 'New Journal of Physics' page to the BioMed Central page. The BioMed Central page features a 'Quick Search' box on the left, a 'Welcome to BioMed Central' message for Cornell University users, and a 'Register now' button. It also includes a 'Stay up to date' section for email alerts and a 'From The Scientist' section with a news item about 'Brain circulation in Hungary'.



PLoS Medicine launched on October 19, 2004. Click here for the latest news, and visit www.plosmedicine.org to read the full contents freely online!

The Public Library of Science (PLOS) is a non-profit organization of scientists and physicians, providing a free, open access, scientific and medical resource.

C-Theory Multimedia PLoS Promoting Member





PLOS Articles from Cornell University

Below is a list of PLOS articles, most recent first, from authors affiliated with Cornell University.

Nielsen R, Bustamante C, Clark AG, Glanowski S, Sackton TB, Hubisz MJ, Fledel-Alon A, Tanenbaum DM, Civello D, White TJ, J. Sninsky J, Adams MD, Cargill M (2005) A Scan for Positively Selected Genes in the Genomes of Humans and Chimpanzees. PLoS Biol 3(6): 10.1371/journal.pbio.0030170 DOI: [10.1371/journal.pbio.0030170](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0030170)

Martinat C, Shendelman S, Jonason A, Leete T, Beal M, Yang L, Floss T, Abeliovich A (2004) Sensitivity to Oxidative Stress in DJ-1-Deficient Dopamine Neurons: An ES- Derived Cell Model of Primary Parkinsonism. PLoS Biol 2(11): 10.1371/journal.pbio.0020327 DOI: [10.1371/journal.pbio.0020327](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0020327).

Ward JR, Lafferty KD (2004) The Elusive Baseline of Marine Disease: Are Diseases in Ocean Ecosystems Increasing?. PLoS Biol 2(4): 10.1371/journal.pbio.0020120 DOI: [10.1371/journal.pbio.0020120](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0020120).

Disciplinary Repository



arXiv.org e-Print archive

Automated e-print archives

13 Dec 2001: Cumulative ["What's New"](#) pages. [Note main site relocation.](#)

Robots Beware: [indiscriminate automated downloads from this site are *not* permitted.](#)

Physics

- [Astrophysics](#) ([astro-ph new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [Condensed Matter](#) ([cond-mat new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
includes: [Disordered Systems and Neural Networks](#); [Materials Science](#); [Mesoscopic Systems and Quantum Hall Effect](#); [Soft Condensed Matter](#); [Statistical Mechanics](#); [Strongly Correlated Electrons](#); [Superconductivity](#)
 - [General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology](#) ([gr-qc new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [High Energy Physics - Experiment](#) ([hep-ex new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [High Energy Physics - Lattice](#) ([hep-lat new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [High Energy Physics - Phenomenology](#) ([hep-ph new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [High Energy Physics - Theory](#) ([hep-th new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [Mathematical Physics](#) ([math-ph new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
 - [Nuclear Experiment](#) ([nucl-ex new](#), [recent](#), [abs](#), [find](#))
-

DSpace

- Computer Science
Tech Reports
- Internet First
University Press

The screenshot shows the DSpace Cornell University Library website. At the top, the DSpace logo is on the left, followed by the text "CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY" and the Cornell University red square logo on the right. Below the header, the page is divided into three main sections. The left section contains a search bar labeled "Search DSpace:" with a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced Search". Below this is a "Browse" section with links to "Home", "Communities & Collections", "Titles", "Authors", and "By Date". The middle section features the "Internet-First University Press" logo and the text "Community home page". Below this is a search box with a dropdown menu set to "Internet-First University Press" and a "Go" button. The right section is titled "Recent Submissions" and lists several links: "Being Eisenman", "Building an E-Publishing Model from the Stakeholders on Up", "Open-Access Scholarly Publishing", "Responsible Publishing", "Developing an Institutionally-funded Publishing Channel: Context & Considerations for Key Issues".

DSpace™ CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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[Home](#)

Browse

- [Communities & Collections](#)
- [Titles](#)
- [Authors](#)
- [By Date](#)

Internet-First University Press

Community home page

In:

Search for

Recent Submissions

- [Being Eisenman](#)
- [Building an E-Publishing Model from the Stakeholders on Up](#)
- [Open-Access Scholarly Publishing](#)
- [Responsible Publishing](#)
- [Developing an Institutionally-funded Publishing Channel: Context & Considerations for Key Issues](#)



Project Euclid

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access

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about

Project Euclid is a user-centered initiative to create an environment for the effective and affordable distribution of serial literature in mathematics and statistics. Project Euclid is designed to address the unique needs of independent and society journals through a collaborative partnership with scholarly publishers, professional societies, and academic libraries.

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for publishers

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DPubS Users

The image is a collage of three university press websites. The top left is the Penn State University Press website, featuring a blue header with the Penn State logo and navigation links like 'Our Books', 'Our Journals', and 'News and Events'. The top right is the Cornell University Press website, showing a book cover for 'RACE & RELIGION' with a portrait of a man and Arabic script. The bottom is the Duke University Press website, which has a dark blue header with the word 'DUKE' in large white letters, a sidebar with navigation links like 'Search', 'Journals', and 'Books', and a central section titled 'Landmark Decisions, Landmark Sessions' with a book cover for 'A YEAR AT THE SUPREME COURT'.

Penn State University Press

SEARCH E-Mail Us About PSUPress

820 North University Drive

Welcome to the Cornell University Library **Race & Religion** Resource Guides

RACE & RELIGION

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DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Durham
North Carolina
USA

Search
Journals
Books
Special features
For booksellers and media

Landmark Decisions,
Landmark Sessions

A
YEAR
AT
THE
SUPREME
COURT

Join our mailing list to
receive updates from
Duke University Press

Shopping bag

An Important
Message for
Librarians



Transforming Scholarly Communication and Libraries

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Resources

Contacts

Home

Scholarly Communication

Scholarly communication—the process used by scholars to share the results of their research—is fast approaching a crossroads. Individual disciplines and the scholarly community as a whole will soon need to make far-ranging decisions about how scholarly information is formally and informally exchanged, because current methods of scholarly communication are increasingly restrictive and are economically unsustainable. The purposes of this Web page are (a) to inform Cornell faculty of some of the key issues that drive the debates over scholarly communication, and (b) to suggest action that faculty might consider to support needed changes.

1. [Copyright of Faculty Publications](#). There is no one reason for—no single approach to—the crisis in scholarly communication. It is perhaps most easily described in terms of access, ownership and compensation. Suppose a scholar writes a paper and submits it to a well known journal. The editors accept the paper and agree to publish it. In many instances it is still the case that the publisher requires that the writer give the ownership (copyright) of the paper to the publisher, in return for publication. Anyone whose library does not subscribe to the journal, or who does not have a personal subscription, can then often only gain access to the article by paying a (frequently significant) copyright fee. Access to such specialized information is in any case highly restricted to ensure that publishers are effectively compensated. One approach to making scholarly information more broadly accessible is for scholars to retain more control over the ownership of their own publications. This Web site will suggest how this can be done by making adjustments to copyright agreements when submitting materials for publication.

2. [The Crisis in Scholarly Publication Prices](#). The prices of scholarly publications, and especially those of serials, have increased at a rate far above inflation and much more rapidly than increases in library budgets. This is especially the case with many commercial publishers—and also a few society publishers. The result is that libraries are now only able to provide their users with access to an increasingly smaller portion of the total needed scholarly output. This is affecting access and services not just in the sciences and technology but in all subject areas. We are