

## **Publish or Peril: Educating Students on Open Access, Author's Rights, and Putting their Work into an Institutional Repository**

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1:00 pm, Room 217

Most participants (SJSU) require their students to place their thesis/dissertation in an IR

Most participants have theses submitted to Proquest Dissertations and Theses

SJSU has student journals posted in their IR

Santa Clara University is promoting open access publication to its faculty.

### **Topics for Discussion:**

- How is your university/college currently educating students about open access?
- Does your campus have a method of teaching students about their authors' rights?
- What are the pros and cons of placing student work in an IR or other open systems?
- What are ways we can do more?

Issues with students: they may want an embargo on their work. For example, musicians or authors who intend to publish their work for profit or a student engaged in an ongoing research project who doesn't want to be scooped by other researchers. Because it is posted on the internet, work in the IR is open to plagiarism. As a student's career progresses, earlier work lives on but may no longer be representative of who they are and what they can do.

Pros: IRs are particularly good for born-digital student work, such as eportfolios, other online work, such as gaming, video streaming.

A participant mentioned that a faculty member had created a video tutorial for students showing them how to upload to a campus IR. This clears up some of the technical difficulties or reluctance students may have to using an IR.

Are faculty educated about author's rights? No, was the general consensus

Faculty are trying to get tenure; so are driven to publish in prestigious journals because these journals carry more weight with campus tenure committees.

"Open" is a term used too widely. Differences between open access, open source and open education may be obscure to faculty and students.

SJSU hired an IR coordinator; paid Bepress for hosting the service; 3-4 student workers process the material; SJSU is trying to upload all of their faculty's publications to their IR by gathering their CVs and working from those.

Students are clueless as far as copyright

Don't understand creation rights; Facebook/Instagram has automatic copyright

Information scarcity versus information abundance. Can now make infinite copies of anything: music, movies, and books.

Open access gets disseminated read, cited.

Loss of gatekeeper model on information distribution; students now carry the responsibility to evaluate what is good/bad

Commodification of information is denied by open access; how make a sustainable model?

If it's free it's not worth anything. If it costs more, it's worth more.

An example of this is the MOOC offered by the School of Library and Information Science offered at SJSU. Their limit of 400 students was met quickly but many dropped out; if it's free, students feel they have no real investment in the class.

MOOCs fill a gap; expensive college education keeps people out

For profit, Udacity and Courseware

A participant had the experience of working for a small nonprofit archive. The archive was stalled because the funding wasn't there.

Curating cultural movements has to be grassroots; volunteer situations are not sustainable.

BePress fills a niche because universities can't afford the hosting.

Authors sign away copyright to the journals

IR boosts citations because it is indexed on Google

Humanities not publishing in books as often as articles

Long term research depends on long term employment. Both are getting increasingly scarce.

Academics write for free; gets reviewed for free; publisher gets to charge for it

Solution: cut out publishers

Like the ice industry, publishing is an industry that no longer serves a purpose because it has been overtaken by technology.

Publishers don't add value

How campuses get buy-in on open access when taught that things that have value cost money.

Your work has value even if free

Academy still has opinion that more traditional publication methods have more value.

Tenure process impedes open access movement

Sell practical aspects; talk about scholar commons not institutional repository; more citations; citations accumulate more quickly; the speed with which open access is able to present work; they publish as articles come in; immediacy of research is important.

Altmetrics (PLoS): a whole other way to count citations has nothing to do with impact factor; especially in context of student work; counts downloads, Facebook posts; reach is increased outside of field.