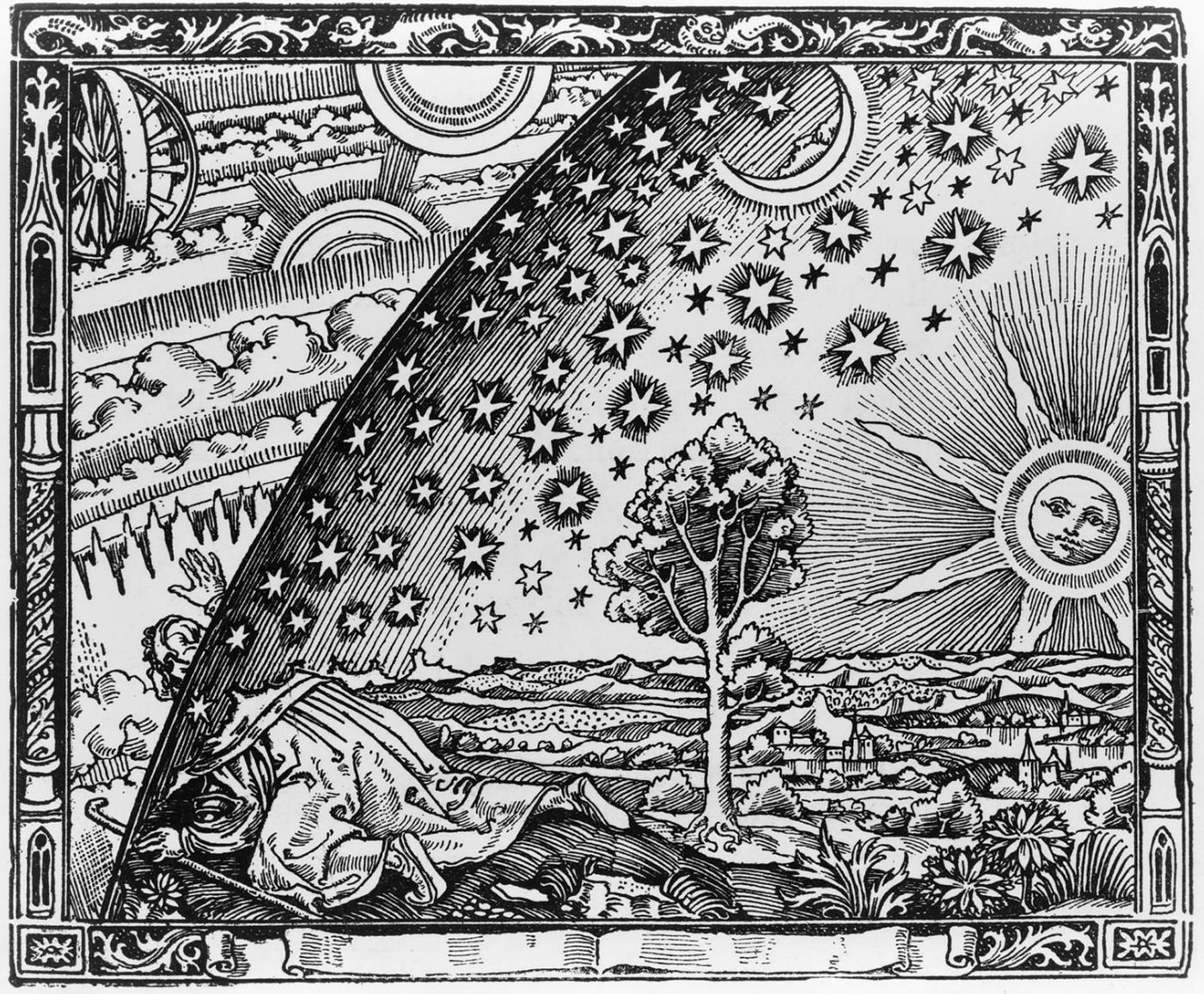
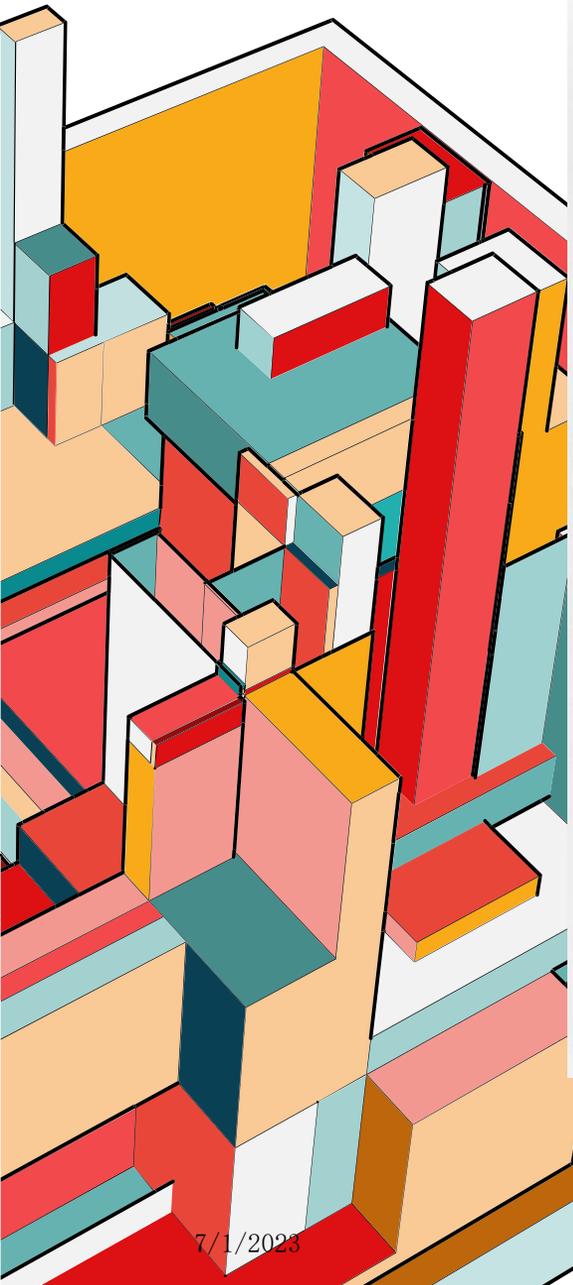


**STANDING AT A CROSSROADS:
COLLABORATION IS THE FUTURE OF OPEN
ACCESS**

Cecilia Liuyi Zhang

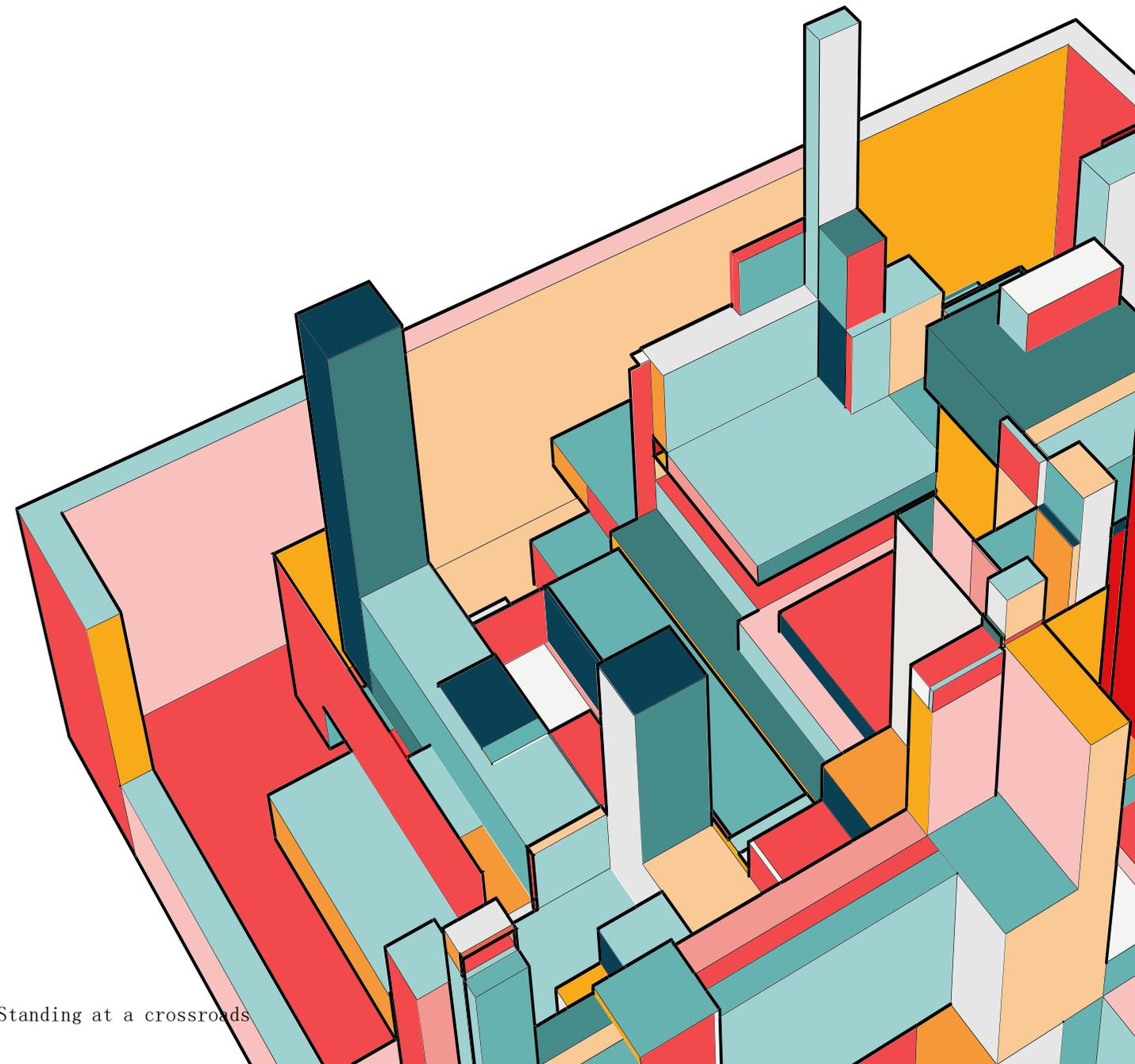
Chinese Studies Librarian at University of
Kansas



The Flammarion engraving, an illustration from Camille Flammarion 's L' atmosphère: météorologie populaire (1888). (Tokarczuk, 2022)

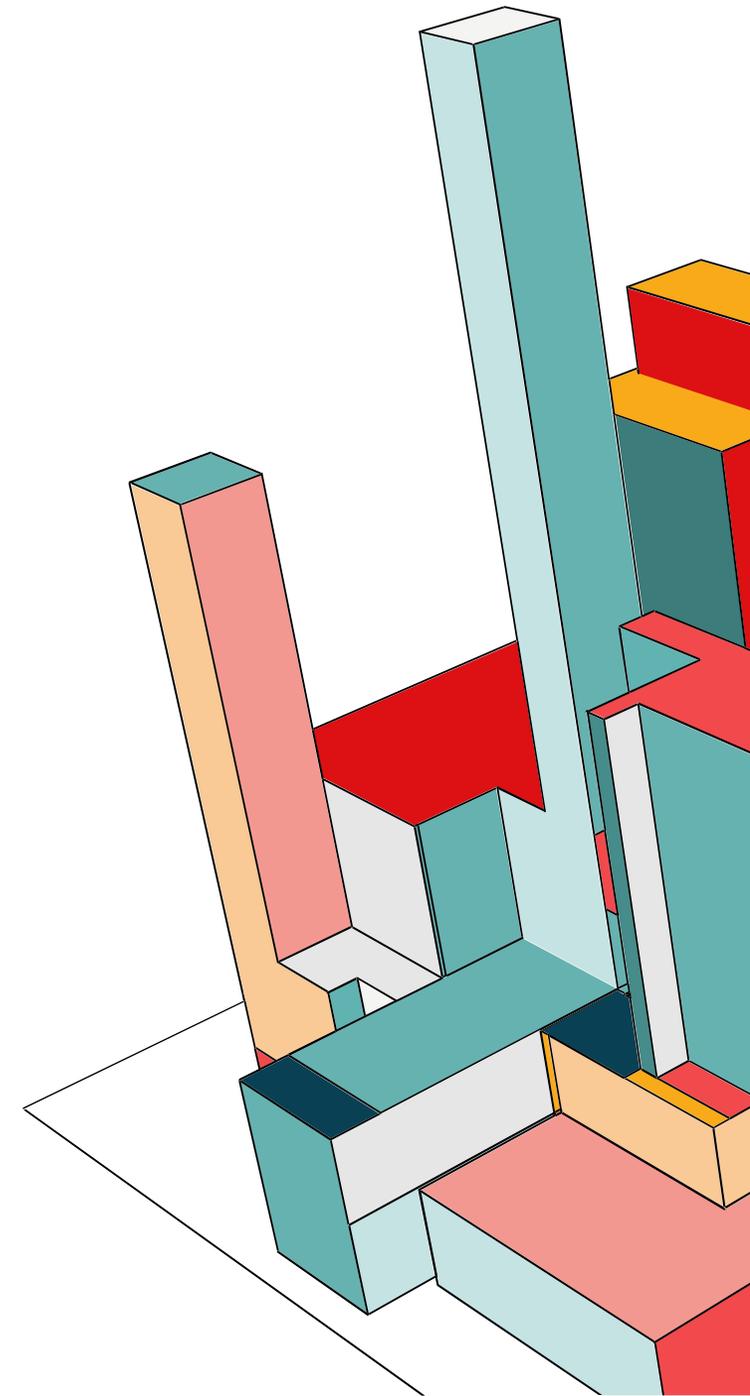
OUTLINE

- KU' s OA repository: KU Scholarworks
- Current OA trends in North America
- The limitations of current OA
- The future of OA



OPEN ACCESS (OA)

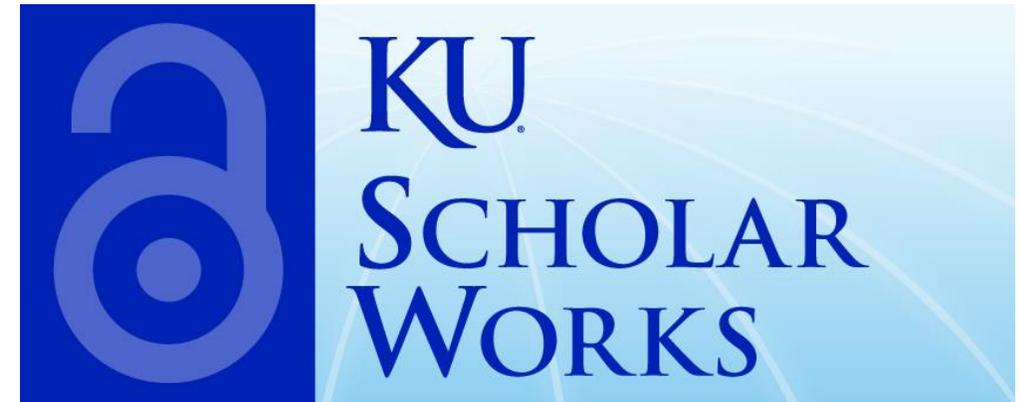
- *The Budapest Open Access Initiative Declaration* in 2002
- "Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation of uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge." (Inefuku, 2017: 62)
- OA is "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." (Rosenblum et al., 2022: 134)
- OA is a solution to the inequality of knowledge production, imbalance of information consumption, and the colonization of knowledge from the Global North.



KU SCHOLARWORKS

2005

The first formal step taken by KU faculty toward an Open Access Policy was the Faculty Senate's *2005 Resolution on Access to Scholarly Information*, which encouraged KU to establish KU ScholarWorks; and signaled faculty's interest in and support for open access.



2009 and 2010

The Faculty Senate, the Provost, and the Chancellor approved an open access policy that granted a license to the university to share scholarly works in KU's Open Access repository, KU ScholarWorks. This is also the first Faculty OA Policy at a public university.

2011

KU signed the *Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities* and became one of the founding members of the *Coalition of Open Access Policy Institutions* (COAPI).

KU SCHOLARWORKS ACCESS STATISTICS

East Asian Languages & Cultures (All Time)

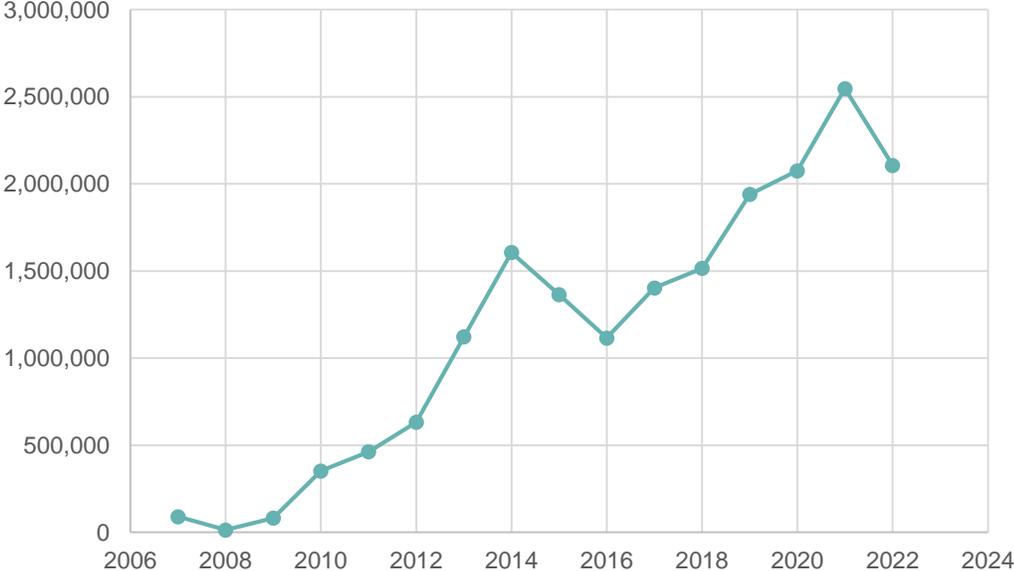
Item Views:	43,298
File Downloads:	105,634
Number of items:	63
Average downloads per item:	1,677

Top 10 Items by Most File Downloads

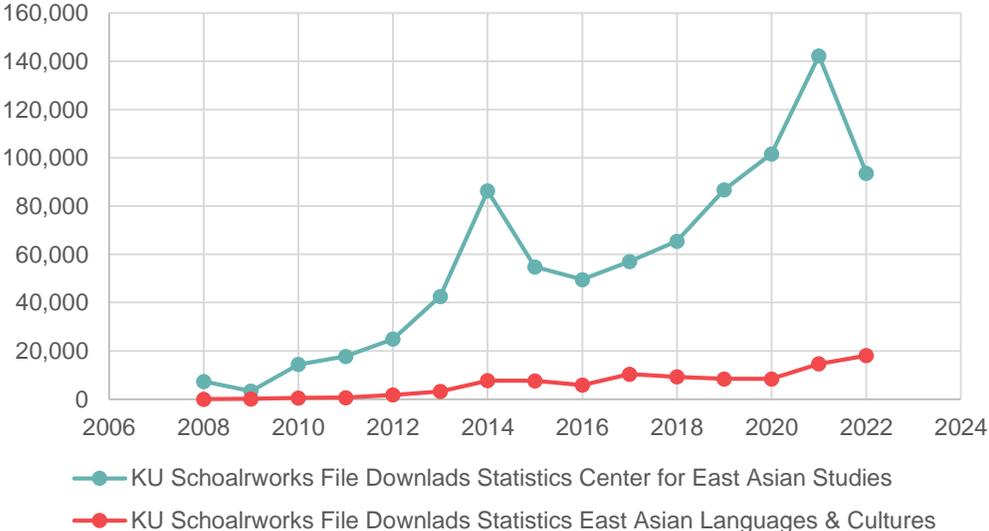
Item Title	Number of file downloads
Cold War in Asia: China's Involvement in the Korean and Vietnam War	19,572
Sex and Silence: Ochiai Keiko's The Rape in a historical context	10,137
THE SONG OF EVERLASTING SORROW: WANG ANYI'S TALE OF SHANGHAI	7,067
Opium and Sexuality in Late Qing Fiction	5,700
Reflecting (on) the Orientalist Gaze: A Feminist Analysis of Japanese-U.S. GIs Intimacy in Postwar Japan and Contemporary Okinawa	4,768
Queer Comrades, Queer China: Hybrid Lesbian Identities in an Age of Social Media	3,909
Anti-Americanism and National Identity in South Korea	3,269
Hollywood in China: The Chinese Reception of 'Titanic' as a Case Study	2,748
Androgynous Beauty, Virtual Community: Stardom, Fandom and Chinese Reality Shows under Globalization	2,291
The Institution of Polygamy in the Chinese Imperial Palace	2,050

KU SCHOLARWORKS ACCESS STATISTICS

KU Schoalrworks File Downlads Statistics Entire Repository

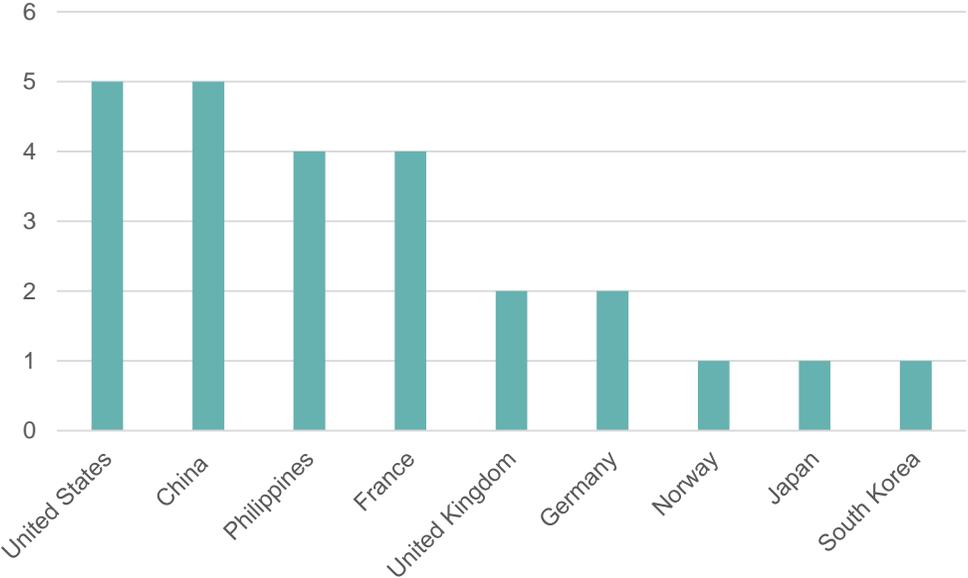


KU Schoalrworks File Downlads Statistics for EAS

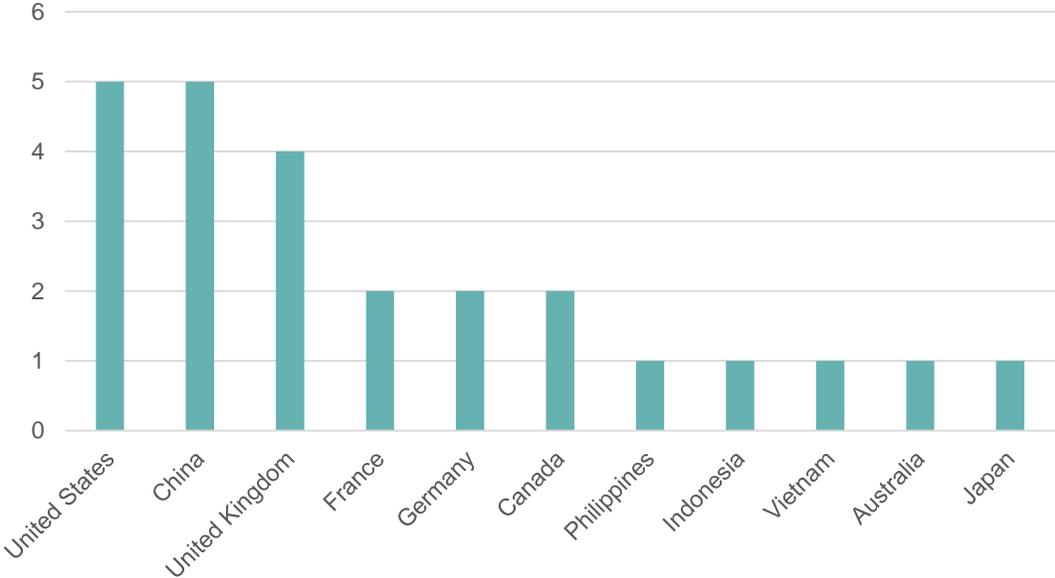


KU SCHOLARWORKS ACCESS STATISTICS

Top Review Countries (Center for East Asian Studies)



Top Review Countries (East Asian Languages & Cultures)



THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY IN OA SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

Library as a place of instruction

- Teaching faculty about OA publication
- Navigating the complex rules of copyright

Library as a place of instigation and facilitation

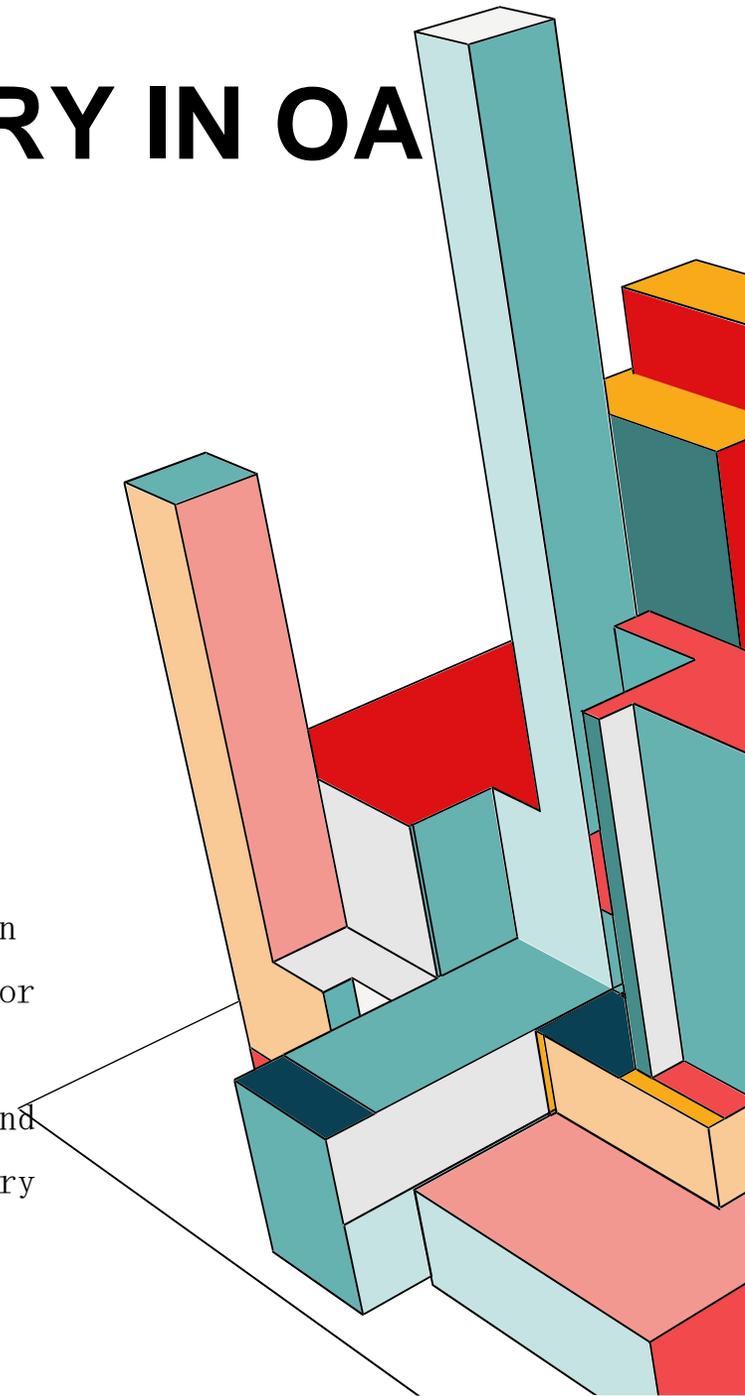
- Understanding the nature of OA journals
- Playing the leading role of OA
- Transitioning the library into a producer of information
- Drafting the OA policy

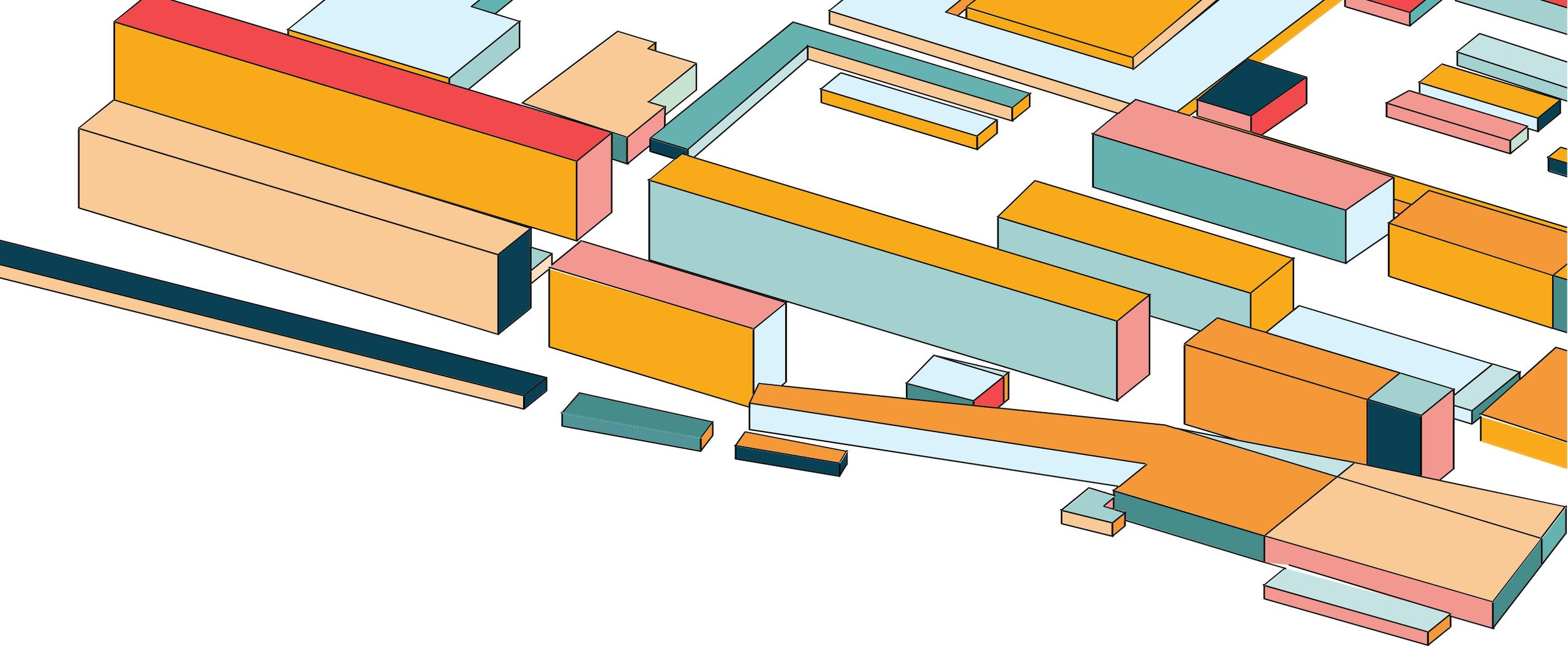
Library as a place of advocacy

- Promoting OA in researching , learning, and teaching
- Collaborating with faculty

Library as funding source

- Setting up and maintaining the OA repository
- Negotiating with the publishers on APCs and author submission fees for scholars
- Navigating internally political and financial challenges of the library publishing



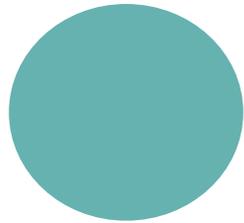


CURRENT OA SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

7/1/2023

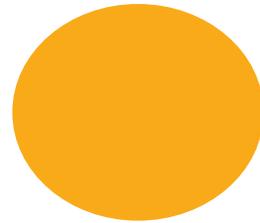
Standing at a crossroads

FOUR TYPES OF OA SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING IN NORTH AMERICA



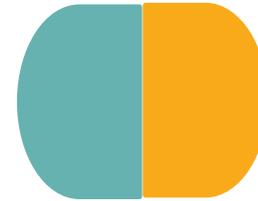
The "Green" Option

The university or institutional open access repository, such as the KU ScholarWorks.



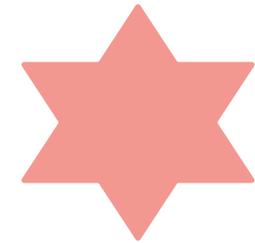
The "Gold" Option

The publisher makes the article available on the journal's website. However, these publishers *often* rely on **Article Processing Charges** (APCs).



The Hybrid OA

Authors pay a fee (APC) to make their article open, or to "buy-back" the rights to share their articles to open spaces.



The "Platinum" OA

Journals are free to both readers and authors without any fee involved.

KU LIBRARIES OPEN ACCESS AGREEMENTS AND APC DISCOUNTS

ACM's Unlimited Read and Unlimited Publish Model

KU Libraries **pay a flat fee** for three years, which was calculated based on the average number of KU articles published with Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) over the most recent 3 years. There is **no APC for KU authors.**

Cambridge University Press three year Read and Publish Agreement

KU patrons have access to read CUP's complete journal package. Corresponding authors affiliated with KU can publish their accepted articles as open in the over 350 journals covered by the agreement **without paying any article processing charges.**

The read and publish agreement with The Company of Biologists

KU **eliminates article processing charges (APCs) for KU corresponding authors** throughout the three-year term of the agreement in the hybrid subscription journals

MDPI Institutional Open Access Program (IOAP)

This membership provides a **10% reduction** on listed APCs and is available for any manuscript where at least one authors is affiliated with either KU Lawrence or KU Medical Center.

Participation in this program is free to KU Libraries.
PeerJ

This membership enables KU researchers to publish up to three articles in a three-year period at **no cost to the author.**

Taylor & Francis Transformative Agreement

KU provides a **funding pool** for 3 years to cover APCs for KU corresponding authors' peer-reviewed articles accepted for publication into fully open access T&F journals.

(and more...)

LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT OA SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

APCs, data privacy, and the commercial publishing industry

- As for the commercial publishing industry, OA turns out to be another money-making opportunity that perpetuates commercial ownership of and profit from scholarly publishing.
- Academic library is forced to negotiate with the publishers to eliminate the APCs completely or to arrange a discount for eligible authors.
- Librarians have to navigate authors through the complicated copyright and OA agreements.
- The agreements between academic libraries and the publishers are uneven and unpredictable, various among libraries.
- Commercial publishers collect huge amount of personal data that turns themselves into “a

7/1/2023 leading academic data analytics firm” to gain more

The Global Northern knowledge hegemony

- The limits of readers and authors’ abilities to participate in the OA.
- Academic institution OA repository is free for authors, but often exclusively for those affiliated with the institution.
- APCs set barriers to scholars and authors who are lack of institutional support.
- Ironically, OA is never a utopia of scholarly communication, but a tool that allows the Global North academia to retain owning and governing the means of scholarly communication.

Standing at a crossroads



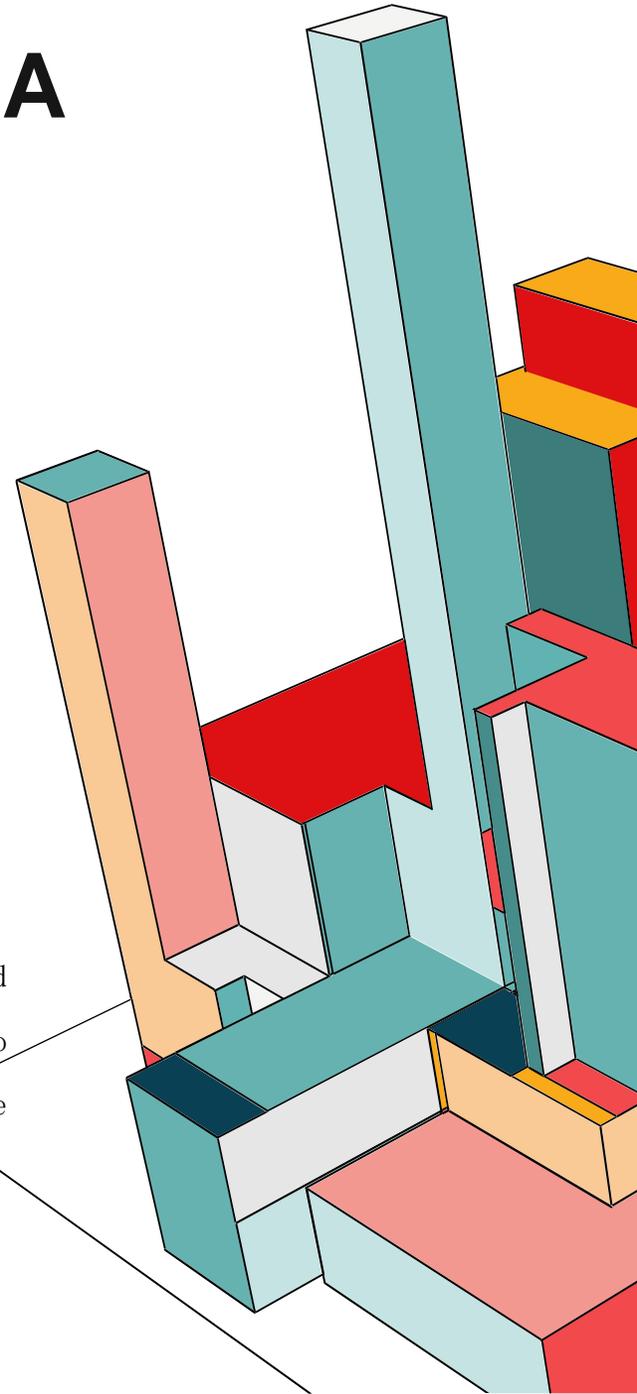
INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE BEHIND OA SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

Inequality of OA

- **Information infrastructure barrier:** digital division between the Global South and Global North regarding building OA repository and system. No internet access means no OA.
- **Economic barrier:** Individual who is lack of support by the institution, or the institution which is unable to financially support the publishing of their authors.
- **Representation barrier:** underrepresentation of women, and race and sexual minority groups on the scope of scholarly communication.

Epistemic Injustice of OA

- **Testimonial injustice:** “Journals in the Global North hold power to the shibboleth to establishing knowledge: English language, specialized terminology, citation networks, and their modes of application in highly specialized discourse communities. “ (Knöchelmann, 2021: 76)
- **Hermeneutical injustice:** The imbalance of contributions and the results because of hermeneutical differences.
- The Global North system of knowledge producing, and consumption have the power over the Global South to control and to select the content to involve in the community circles.



Back to the future

A new ecosystem of OA scholarly communication beyond the power relationship

“The transformation to open-access publishing—often framed as a justice-based intervention will fall short unless these fundamental issues of power are addressed.” (Roh et al., 2020: 47)

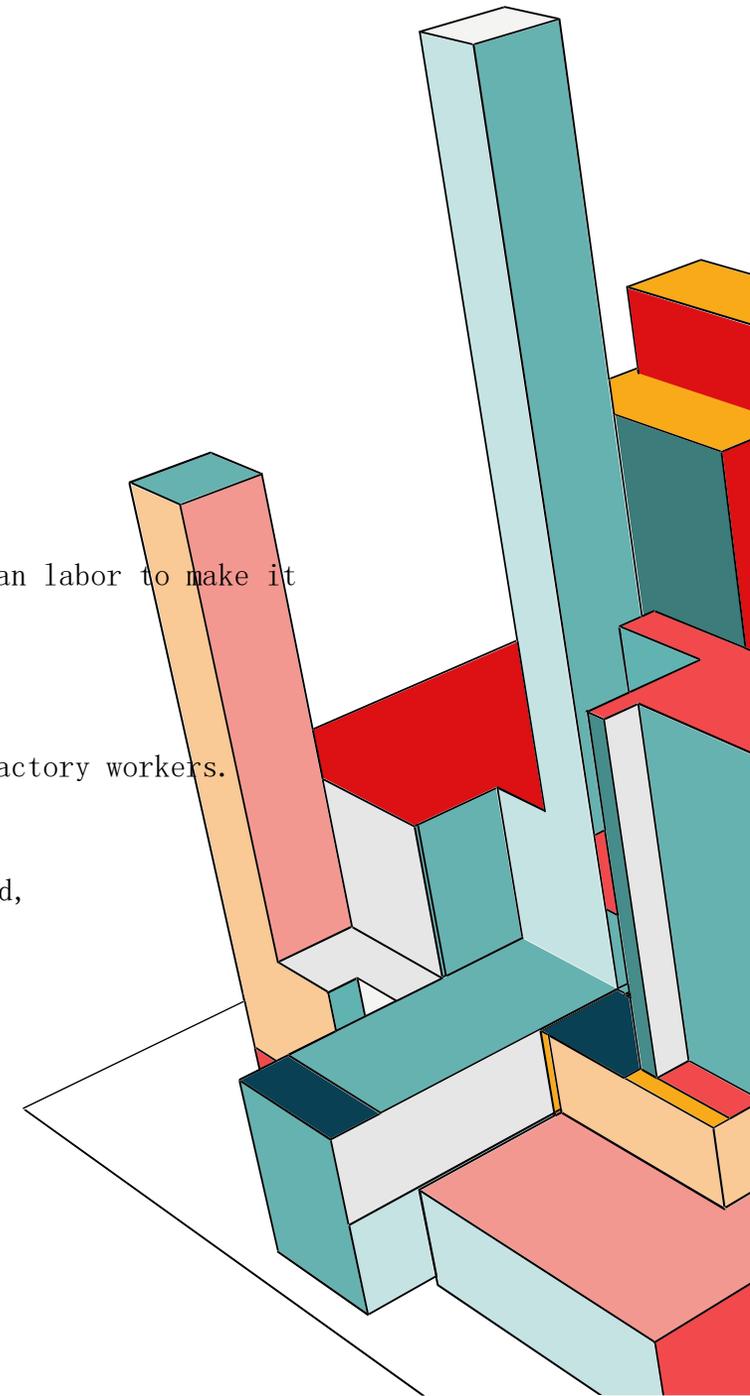
OA repository as an information infrastructure

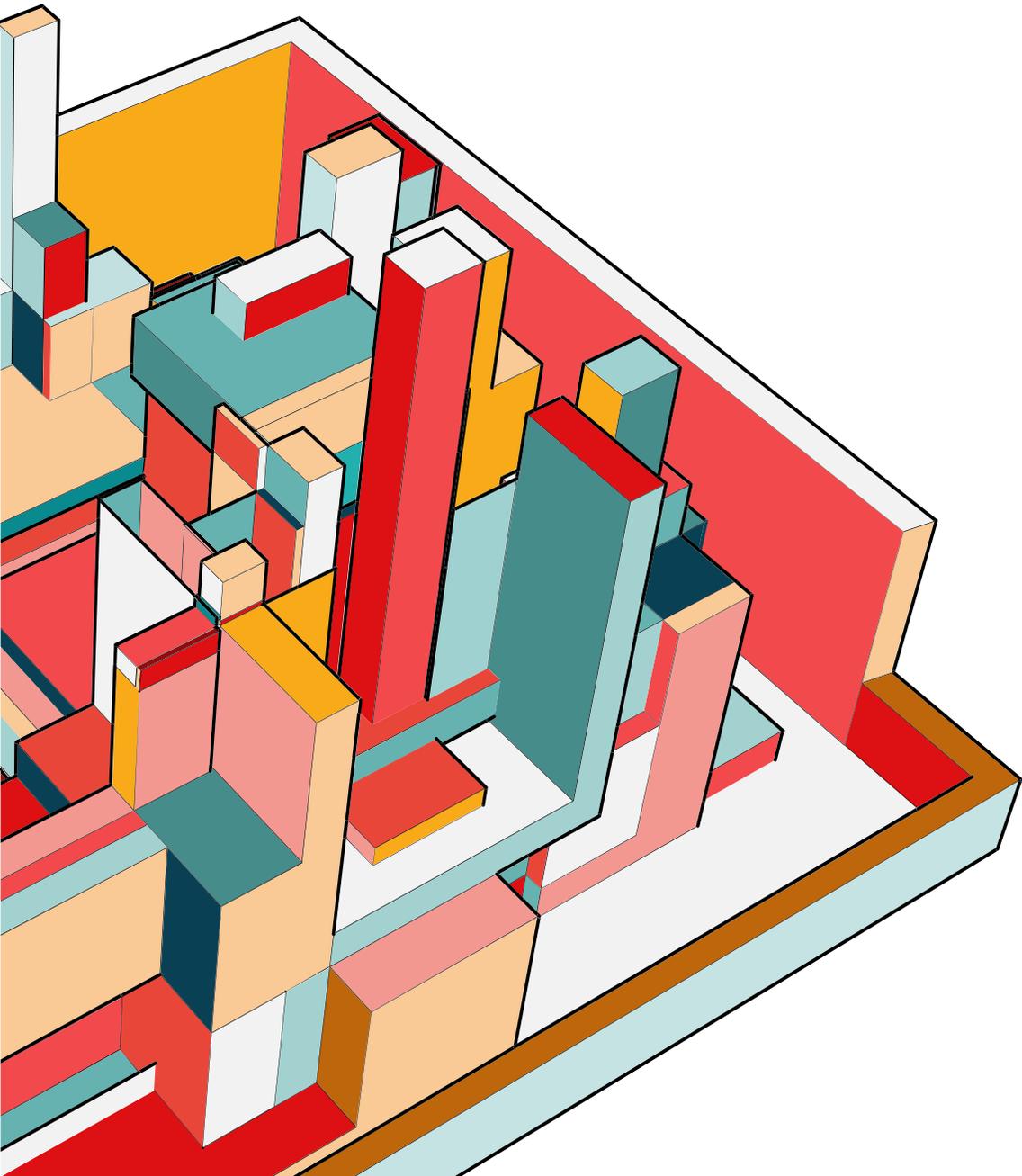
- OA repository is virtual but not immateriality. It requires all kinds of material resources and human labor to make it happen.
- The environmental impact of constructing the information infrastructure.

The labor conditions of all workers along the production chain of OA repository, from scholars to factory workers.

A collaborated OA scholarly communication system beyond the current commercial publishing industry mode

- A system that is inclusivity and diversity, which collaborates and cooperates with publicly funded, community led initiatives.
- A network “[that] is and will remain not-for-profit, that it will be sustained and governed by scholars themselves” (Fitzpatrick, 2020: 357).
- Examples: African Journals Online(AJOL), SciELO South Africa, Journalonline (JOLs) (for Asian studies), and Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO)





“The Old Is Dying and the New Cannot Be Born”

- Book title by Nancy Fraser, an American philosopher, critical theorist, and Feminist.

SPECIAL THANKS TO

Ada Emmett

Acting University Ombuds,
University of Kansas

Josh Bolick

Shulenburger Office of
Scholarly
Communication & Copyright,
KU Libraries

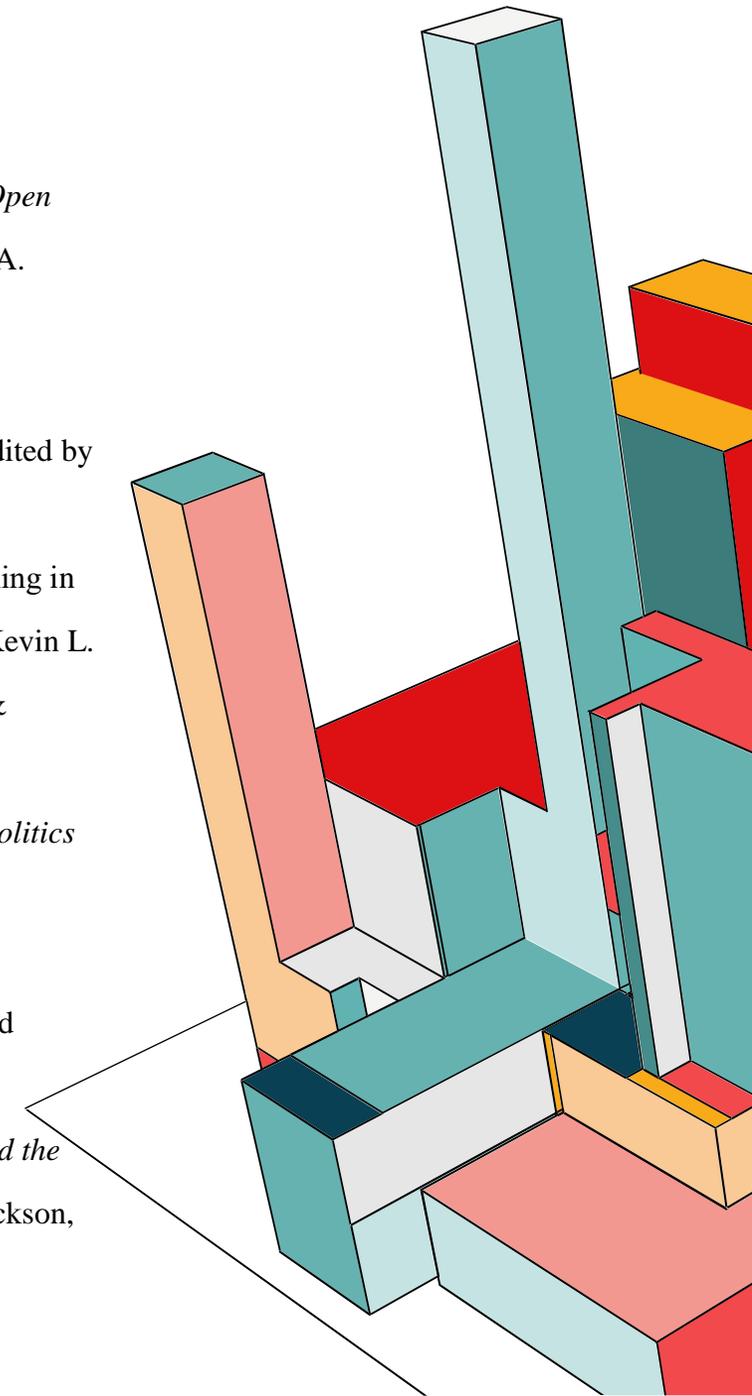
Marianne Reed

Digital Publishing &
Repository Manager
Digital Initiatives, KU
Libraries

*List in alphabetical
order

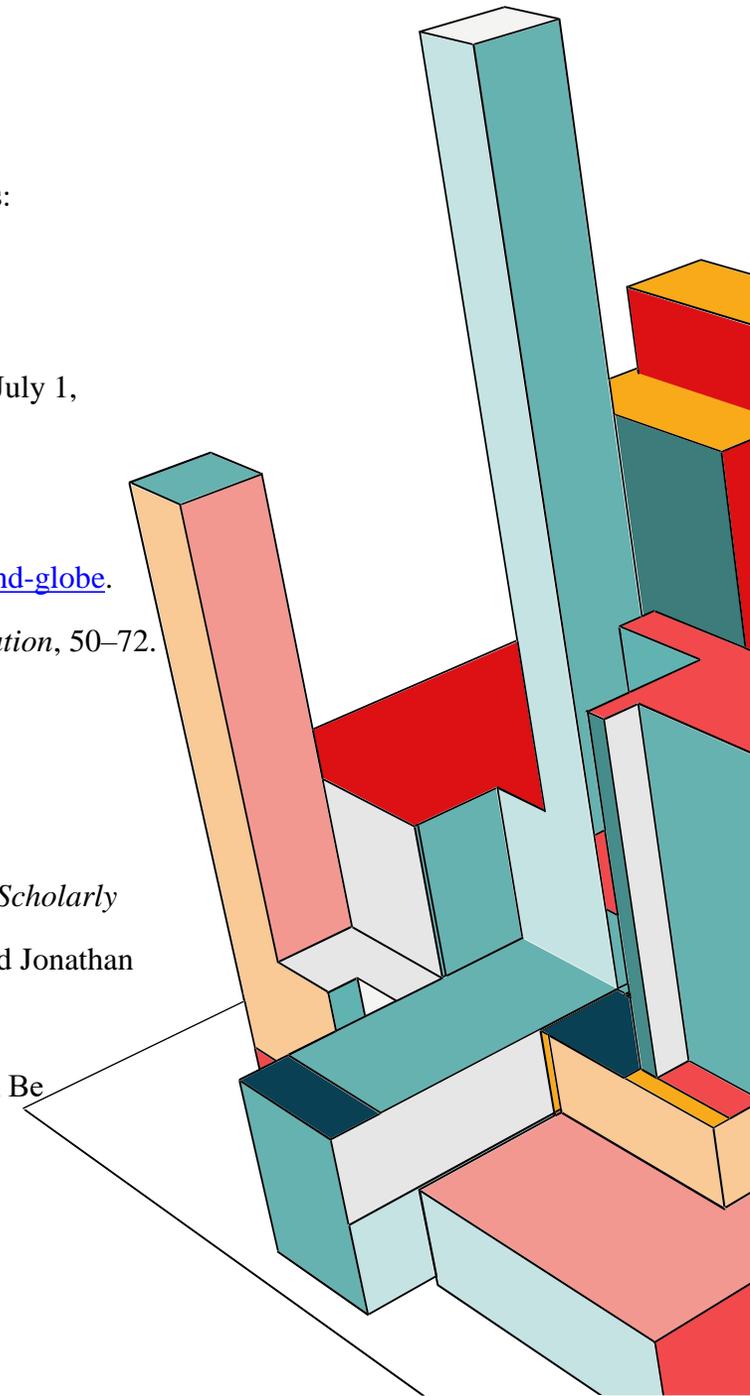
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THANK YOU

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