New Models and Modes for Scholarly Publishing in the Digital Age

March 2012

Revised

Lisa Spiro

NITLE Labs
If You Were to Design a Scholarly Communication System from Scratch….  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADITIONAL PUBLISHING</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IS NOT A METAPHOR</td>
<td>WITH A NEW ECONOMIC MODEL, NOBODY WILL WRITE BOOKS</td>
<td>OH YEAH? WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT COVER ART?</td>
<td>THESE ANECDOTAL UNVERIFIED STATS MEAN I'M RIGHT</td>
<td>ALL COPYING IS THEFT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOKS ARE NOTHING LIKE MUSIC, MOVIES, OR SOFTWARE</td>
<td>LIBRARIES ARE DIFFERENT</td>
<td>COMMUNITIES CAN'T CREATE ART; ONLY AUTHORS IN ISOLATION</td>
<td>NOBODY WANTS TO READ ON A SCREEN</td>
<td>EVERYONE WILL BE AS SUCCESSFUL AS THESE OUTLIERS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I WROTE IT, SO I GET TO CONTROL HOW YOU READ IT</td>
<td>NOBODY WILL PAY FOR BOOKS UNLESS WE FORCE THEM</td>
<td>TODAY'S KIDS DON'T WANT TO PAY FOR ANYTHING (SPACE)</td>
<td>USED BOOK STORES ARE DIFFERENT</td>
<td>FANFIC IS CRAP</td>
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<td>YOU WANT AUTHORS AND EDITORS TO STARVE</td>
<td>WIKIPEDIA CANNOT POSSIBLY WORK</td>
<td>FILESHERING AND MAKING PROFITS CANNOT COEXIST</td>
<td>WRITERS ARE DELICATE SNOWFLAKES WHO MUST BE PROTECTED</td>
<td>I DON'T HAVE TIME FOR SOCIAL MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHEAP BOOKS DEVALUE EVERYBODY ELSE'S WORK</td>
<td>SOMEONE NEEDS TO TELL YOU WHAT'S GOOD</td>
<td>IF YOU HAVE YOUR WAY, BOOKS WON'T BE EDITED</td>
<td>WITHOUT COPYRIGHTS, WE WOULDN'T HAVE SHAKESPEARE</td>
<td>EVIDENCE THAT DOESN'T FIT MY BELIEFS IS WRONG</td>
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http://www.flickr.com/photos/shmuel510/5546944073/
Some Design Goals for 21st C Scholarly Communication System

- Facilitates discovery and production of knowledge
- Makes knowledge widely available
- Brings good, innovative work to attention, across disciplines
- Builds community and conversation
- (Relatively) inexpensive and efficient
- Sustainable, preserves work for long-term
- Speedy
- Fair
- Supports dynamic multimodal publication
Some Tensions in the Current System

- Facilitating speed vs. ensuring quality
- Funding publication through subscriptions vs. providing broad access
- Academic reward system vs. drive for innovative approaches

Crowston, “Designing Scholarly Communications”
Affordances of the Internet

- Replicating and redistributing
- Embedding
- Connecting
- Commenting
- Searching
- Remixing
- Mining
- [Disrupting]

Blogs offer many such affordances.
Functions of Scholarly Communication System

- Registration: staking claim on scholarly idea
- Certification: validating claim
- Awareness: learning about scholarly ideas
- Archiving: preserving scholarship
- Rewarding: deriving rewards from contributions

Can now decouple these functions

(Roosendaal and Geurts 1997, via Van de Sompel et al)
New Approaches to Registration

- Blog
- Pre-print archive
New Approaches to Certification

- Peer-to-peer review
- Post-publication peer review

**Othello in Tokyo: Performing Patriarchy, Race, and Empire in 1903 Japan**

Robert Tierney, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign

> A literary event can continue to have an effect only if those who come after it still or once again respond to it—if there are readers who again appropriate the past work or authors who want to imitate, outdo or refute it.

_Hans Robert Jauss_[6]

In 1903, the play _Othello_ was performed for the first time on a stage in Japan, a non-Western empire in East Asia. As was common practice in the early 20th century, the play was adapted rather than translated into Japanese: the characters were given Japanese names, the action
New Approaches to Awareness

- RSS feeds
- Twitter
- Alerts
- Social bookmarking/bibliography services
  - Citeulike, Mendelay, Zotero
New Approaches to Archiving

- Institutional repositories/ consortia
- LOCKSS
- Portico
New Approaches to Rewarding

• Attention via social media
  — Alt-metrics
Road Map for Today’s Talk

- New models for peer review
- New publication models
- New business models
- Role of libraries

http://www.flickr.com/photos/grufnik/532789568/
NEW MODELS FOR PEER REVIEW

http://www.flickr.com/photos/naturewise/1174298274/
Why We Have Peer Review

• Vouch for credibility
• Gatekeeping
• Filter/ help scholars direct attention
• Improve the work
• Often regarded as foundation for scholarship
What Do Researchers Think of Peer Review?

Peer Review Survey 2009:

• 84% believe without peer review there would be no control in scientific communication
• 91% say their last paper was improved via peer review
• 76% favor double-blind system
• 32% think the system is the best that can be achieved

Problems with Traditional Peer Review

- Slow speed
- Potential for bias
- Uneven quality
- May close out innovative/controversial work
- Limited perspective: 2-4 reviewers
- No direct acknowledgment for reviewers’ contributions
- No accountability
New Models for Peer Review

• Open peer review: public comments; anyone can comment and access reviews
• Interactive peer review
• Post-publication peer review: evaluate papers after publication
Peer-to-Peer Review: *Planned Obsolescence*

http://mediacommuns.futureofthebook.org/mcpress/plannedobsolescence/
Re-imagining Authorship and Reviewing

“Could web technology help us to fix some of the weaknesses we identified in the traditional processes of (solitary) writing, (secretive) blind peer reviewing and (slow and exclusive) paper-based publication? If we pulled back the curtain, encouraged collaboration and dialogue between all participants, and conducted the process on the open web, what types of scholarship might result?”

Kristen Nawrotzki and Jack Dougherty, “Online history book takes peer review to a new level”

[emphasis added]
“the volume blurred the boundaries between a conference and a book, between speech and text” (Charlotte D. Rochez)
Two Stage, Interactive OA Publishing: Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

http://www.atmospheric-chemistry-and-physics.net/review/review_process_and_interactive_public_discussion.html
Birch and conifer pollen are efficient atmospheric ice nuclei

B. G. Pummer, H. Bauer, J. Bernardi, S. Bleicher, and H. Grothe

Abstract Discussion Paper (PDF, 655 KB) Final Revised Paper (ACP)

Interactive Discussion

RC C10503: 'review of "Birch and conifer pollen are efficient atmospheric ice nuclei"', Cindy Morris, 17 Oct 2011 AC C11425: 'Response to Dr. C. Morris', Hinrich Grothe, 04 Nov 2011


AC C11387: 'Response to Dr. R. Schnell', Hinrich Grothe, 03 Nov 2011

SC C10822: 'Review of "Birch and Conifer pollens are efficient atmospheric ice nuclei" by B.G. Pummer et al., ACPD, 2011', Ana Sesartic, 24 Oct 2011

AC C11390: 'Response to Dr. A. Sesartic', Hinrich Grothe, 03 Nov 2011
Human Remains from the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition of Southwest China Suggest a Complex Evolutionary History for East Asians

Article Usage

Total Article Views: 42,725

Mar 14, 2012 (publication date) through Mar 21, 2012

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</tbody>
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*Although we update our data on a daily basis, there may be a 48-hour delay before the most recent numbers are available. PMC data is posted on a monthly basis and will be made available once received.

Citations

No related citations found
Search for citations in Google Scholar

Social Networks

Facebook  CiteULike
Alt Metrics

• “creation and study of new metrics based on the Social Web for analyzing, and informing scholarship.”
• Measure impact of individual article, beyond the academy
• “crowdsourced peer-review”
• Potential data sources: Mendeley, Zotero, Twitter, CiteULike
• Could power recommendation services
• Challenges:
  – preventing system from being gamed
  – disambiguation

http://altmetrics.org/about/
Human Remains from the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition of Southwest China Suggest a Complex Evolutionary History for East Asians

Twitter: 104 Facebook: 2 News outlets: 4 Blogs: 3 Google+: 1

Geographical breakdown

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Tweeter demographics

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<tr>
<td>Members of the public</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>56%</td>
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Challenges

- Encouraging and rewarding participation
- Ensuring trust
- Communicating the results of open peer review
- Preventing system from being gamed
- Avoiding bias
- Preventing popularity contests
- Providing appropriate filtering

Cf http://www.plannedobsolescence.net/blog/peer-to-peer-review-and-its-aporias/
Advantages

• Offers greater transparency
• Can provide more nuanced guidance to authors
• Facilitate conversation & community building
NEW PUBLISHING MODELS

http://www.flickr.com/photos/63169691@N06/5743073138/

- E-only journals
- Reviews
- Preprints & working papers
- Encyclopedias, dictionaries, & annotated content
- Data
- Blogs
- Discussion forums

Professional & scholarly hubs

Plus:
- “open-web scholarly curation”
- Scholarly publishing network
- Participatory platforms
- Flexible publishing platforms
In one photograph, a farmer plows a field with a mule while a train passes behind. Although the railroad arrived in Perry County more than forty years earlier, the juxtaposition of train and horse signifies the intrusion of the industrial capitalist age upon the region's agricultural heritage. The train transports the coal out of local mountains to U.S. industrial centers, leaving behind exploited people and land. In another image, children stand inside the doorway of their home, blocked from the porch by three battered planks while a broom rests against the door. The photograph conveys entrapment in poverty, passed to a new generation. Another photo shows that the movie Hard Man is being screened at the theatre in the town of Neon. Kentucky folklorist, D. K. Wilgus, who claimed the state "couldn't have asked for a more sympathetic interpreter than Cohen," praised the liner notes for "insight, sympathy, and analysis" and the photographs that "dramatically pointed out depressed conditions." Cohen, wrote Wilgus, "presents the core without the peeling."52

The core of the record is not only Halcomb's music but his image. He does not appear in any of Cohen's small photographs contained in the booklet, but a photograph of him graces the record's cover, the same photograph that the New York Times printed with its review of Mountain Music of Kentucky. Halcomb became the new face of Kentucky mountain music as well as the face of the region's poverty, a force that Cohen believed gave the music its power. The former politician "Banjo" Bill Cookett, the housewife Martha Hall, the miner Lee Sexton, the farmer Granville Bowlin, the horse trainer Willie Chapman, the disc jockey George Davis -- none of them possessed Halcomb's combination of intense, emotional singing with the hard-worn physical expression of poverty.

http://southernspaces.org/
“scholarly dynamic reference work”: Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

Plato
First published Sat Mar 20, 2004; substantive revision Tue Aug 16, 2011

Plato (429–347 B.C.E.) is, by any reckoning, one of the most dazzling writers in the Western literary tradition and one of the most penetrating, wide-ranging, and influential authors in the history of philosophy. An Athenian citizen of high status, he displays in his works his absorption in the political events and intellectual movements of his time, but the questions he raises are so profound and the strategies he uses for tackling them so richly suggestive and provocative that educated readers of nearly every period have in some way been influenced by him, and in practically every age there have been philosophers who count themselves Platonists in some important respects. He was not the first thinker or writer to whom the word "philosopher" should be applied. But he was so self-conscious about how philosophy should be conceived, and what its scope and ambitions properly are, and he so transformed the intellectual currents with which he grappled, that the subject of philosophy, as it is often conceived—a rigorous and systematic examination of ethical, political, metaphysical, and epistemological issues, armed with a distinctive method—can be called his invention. Few other authors in the history of philosophy approximate him in depth and range: perhaps only Aristotle (who studied with him), Aquinas, and Kant would be generally agreed to be of the same rank.

- 1. Plato's central doctrines
- 2. Plato's puzzles
- 3. Dialogue, setting, character
- 4. Socrates
- 5. Plato's indirectness
- 6. Can we know Plato's mind?
- 7. Socrates as the dominant speaker
- 8. Links between the dialogues
- 9. Does Plato change his mind about forms?
- 10. Does Plato change his mind about politics?

http://plato.stanford.edu/
Semantic Tools + Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: InPhO

Plato

Plato also has an article in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

Biographical information

Influenced By
- Heracleitus of Ephesus
- Hesiod
- Homer
- Parmenides
- Protagoras
- Pythagoras
- Socrates

Students
- Aristotle

Aristotle's Political Theory
Aristotle (b. 384 – d. 322 BCE), was a Greek philosopher, logican, and scientist. Along with his teacher Plato, Aristotle is generally regarded as one of the most influential ancient thinkers in a number of philosophical fields, including political theory.

Aristotle was born in Stagira in

SEP Internal Search

Aristotle on Non-contradiction
According to Aristotle, first philosophy, or metaphysics, deals with ontology and first principles, of which the principle (or law) of non-contradiction is the firmest. Aristotle says that without ... Plato's Theorems 10. Aristotle's Conclusion 13. A Rate on Dialectism and Paraconsistency Bibliography Academic Tools Other Internet Resources Related Entries 1. Three Versions of the Principle

Ammonius
Ammonius (ca. 435/445-517/526) held the chair of philosophy at Alexandria that had earlier been held by his father Hermias. Known primarily for his commentaries on Aristotle, which were said ... Plato by Ammonius from the beginning and end of his career. Sometime between 475 and 485 Damascus heard him lecture on Platonic philosophy; about 515 Olympiodorus heard him lecture on the Gorgias (Olympiodorus,
Preprint Repository: arXiv

• Focused on physics, math, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics
• Founded in 1991 by Paul Ginsparg
• Contains over 744,000 e-prints, which are commonly read and cited by scientists
• Grigori Perelman, who was awarded the Fields Medal for solving Poincare’s Conjecture, shared his results only on arXiv

http://arxiv.org/
Works in arXiv are cited frequently and rapidly

Scholarly Publishing Network: Media Commons and in media res

Meanwhile is Big but not Boundless
by Mark Sample — George Mason University
February 22, 2012 – 00:00

Crammed with nearly 4,000 possible storylines, Jason Shiga’s Meanwhile (2010) is a cartoonish yet algorithmically complex graphic novel. Pushing the limits of what comics can do with the printed form of the book, a Choose Your Own Adventure book on steroids, Meanwhile features an elaborate series of maze-like paths and timed pages to help the reader guide the protagonist Jimmy through his adventures with time travel and doomsday devices. In 2011, the legendary interactive fiction author Andrew Plotkin released (with Shiga’s help) a digital version of Meanwhile. It’s available as an iOS app for the iPhone, iPod Touch, and iPad. The Meanwhile app includes the entire contents of Shiga’s graphic novel, but instead of tabbed pages, the reader uses the touchscreen interface to navigate through Jimmy’s story.

As a kind of extreme, logical conclusion to the evolution of the codex, Meanwhile presents an edge case for digital comics. Reading the two texts side-by-side raises a number of questions. If Meanwhile can be successfully adapted to the digital form, why not other comics? If the Meanwhile app can make extensive use of the affordances of digital technology—such as what Scott McCloud calls the Infinite canvas—why not other comics? And what aspects of the book does a digital rendering of Meanwhile reveal and obscure (in much the same way the two-dimensional Mercator Projection reveals and obscures—not to mention distorts—aspects of the globe)?

Finally, if we step back from the specific case of Meanwhile, what lessons can other creators and scholars of both print and digital comics learn? There are lessons on narrative and the mental play of space...
PressForward

Scholarship and Publication, the Web Way

http://pressforward.org/

Bringing together the best scholarship from across the web, producing vital, open publications scholarly communities can gather around.

What PressForward Will Do

Develop effective methods for collecting, screening, and drawing attention to the best online scholarship, including scholarly blogs, digital projects, and other web genres that don’t fit into traditional articles or books, as well as conference papers, white papers, and reports.

Encourage the proliferation of open access scholarship through active new forms of publication, concentrating the attention of scholarly communities around high-quality, digital-first scholarship.

Create a new platform that will make it simple for any organization or community of scholars to launch similar publications and give guidance to institutions, scholarly societies, and academic publishers who...
Curating Community Conversations: Digital Humanities Now

“scholarly communication as a process that begins with open publication on the web and that leads to successive layers of review.” (Dan Cohen)

http://digitalhumanitiesnow.org/
Participatory Platform: eBird

http://ebird.org/content/ebird/
Flexible Digital Publishing: Anvil Academic

The Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) and NITLE are developing a new model for scholarly communication: Anvil Academic, a fully digital, non-profit publisher for the humanities. This jointly developed title production system will be available for use by colleges, universities, libraries, and cultural institutions, which can use Anvil Academic to publish under their own imprints, contributing nothing more than editorial work.

Anvil Academic directly addresses the current crisis in academic publishing, including the growing inability of current models to support new forms of scholarly argument. It will take advantage of digital technology, particularly portable electronic reading/writing devices, to disseminate both traditionally conceived scholarship (such as articles and monographs) and innovative forms of argument that make use of the full range of digital tools available to the contemporary scholar.

Anvil Academic will also develop and test new revenue models for sustaining scholarly argument in an emerging digital world, exploring alternatives to current models that rely on institutional subsidy, author subventions, and decreasing per-unit sales of printed books to individuals, institutions, and libraries.

Anvil Academic News

Digital Campus discusses Anvil Academic

In a recent episode of Digital Campus, hosts Dan Cohen, Amanda French, and Tom Scheinfeldt share their views on Anvil Academic Publishing. (Discussion begins at the 4:00-minute mark.)

March 1

http://www.nitle.org/help/anvil.php
Challenges Facing New Publishing Models

• Academic conservatism
• Tenure & promotion criteria reward publishing in “prestige publications” (typically traditional ones)
• Difficulty evaluating new model publications
• Assumption that digital publications are inferior (e.g. Gary Olson’s concerns about “lower standards”)
• Reluctance to share ideas before they are fully mature
• Lack of time and incentives to participate in the social web
• Devising appropriate business models

Cf. Harley et al. Assessing the Future Landscape of Scholarly Communication
Advantages to Scholarly Community

• Enlarge access
• Build community
• Enable more immersive experiences
• Provide access to evidence
• Support semantic web tools
• Be where scholars are (online)
• Support new forms of scholarly argumentation
NEW BUSINESS MODELS

http://www.flickr.com/photos/osterwalder/120307691/
“there is enough money to do everything that the system does—the publishing, the pre-publishing, the reviewing, and more—if we could figure out how to reconfigure that industry.”

--Paul Courant, University of Michigan

Quoted in Harley and Acord
The (Bizarre) Economics of Scholarly Publishing

• Faculty and grad students (paid by universities and grant funds) perform and write up the research
• Faculty serve as (unpaid) peer reviewers and members of journal editorial boards
• Publishers edit, package and distribute the content, selling it to libraries
• So universities are paying to produce and peer review research, then buying it back.
### Scholarly Publishing Math

<table>
<thead>
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<th>$1 \text{ billion}$</th>
<th>Elsevier’s profits in 2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$730$</td>
<td>Amount available if you divide Elsevier’s profit by $\sim 1.5$ million articles published annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sim$ $3 \text{ billion}$</td>
<td>Estimated value of time donated for peer review, annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heather Morrison; “Unpaid peer review is worth £1.9bn”
Some Business Models for Scholarly Publishing

- Publication fees: Author-pays
- Subscription: User-pays
- Membership fees
- Services
- Partnership
- Licensing
- Services
- Ads

- Sponsorship
- Institutional support
- Mixed approaches
Shifting Control to Scholars & Libraries: SCOAP 3

http://scoap3.org/index.html

• Consortium would shift subscription $ to convert journals in high energy physics to open access
• Contracts with publishers to provide peer review & editorial services
• Centralizes control in hands of library & science community
• Endorsed by leading HEP organizations (led by CERN), ~100 US libraries (often via consortia)
• Requires full support of libraries for collective bargaining power; challenging to get that support
Collaborative Business Model: arXiv

• Currently hosted by Cornell U Library
• Share expenses across 200 heaviest users: $2300-$4000/year
• Raised $424,000 from 133 institutions in 18 countries in 2011
• Publicly acknowledge contributors
• Transparency about expenses (about $600k in 2012)
• “Short-term” solution; shifting to a “community resource” model

http://arxiv.org/help/support
Subscription: Electronic Enlightenment

- Digitization supported by Mellon Foundation, but subscription-based sustainability model
- Launched in 2008
- Partnered w/ Oxford University Press
- Aimed for 250-300 subscribers by 2011, ended up with 120
- $216,000 in revenues vs. ~$425,000 in costs; depends on Bodleian Library for bridge support
- Subscription model has been more effective with established/ broad based content (TLG, DigiZeitschriften)

Maron & Loy
Author Pays: Hindawi Publishing Corporation

- Evolved from subscription-based to full OA publisher
- 300 journals in medicine, science, engineering, social sci
- Author fees from $0 to $1500, depending on journal
- Between 2009 and 2011
  - Growth in costs: $2 M to $3.4M (+70%)
  - Growth in revenues: $2.2 M to $6M (+173%)
- Growth strategy based on launching new journals
- Concerns
  - Pressure to publish more
  - Less appropriate for the humanities

Maron & Loy, *Revenue, Recession, Reliance: Revisiting the SCA/Ithaka S+R Case Studies in Sustainability*
Licensing, Sponsoring, Services: eBird

- Endowment
- eBird Kiosk rental at nature centers
- Customized eBird portals for birding & wildlife organizations
- Sponsorship by binoculars manufacturer provided support for a while, but ended
- Grants
- Institutional support
- Licensing data to mobile app developer
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- Consortial Affiliation
  - SORT
  - Finland National Electronic Library
  - Denmark’s Electronic Research Library
  - Council of Atlantic University Libraries, ATLA
  - SPARC
  - Joint Information Systems Committee
  - Ohio Library and Information Network
  - Arizona University Libraries Consortium, Greater Western Library Alliance, SPARC
Membership: Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

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https://leibniz.stanford.edu/friends/info/about/
University Support + Pay for Print/ Free Digital: U of Michigan’s DigitalCultureBooks

http://www.digitalculture.org/
The Argument for University Support

• Dissemination of knowledge a core part of the academic mission
• Fitzpatrick: publishing should be core service function for university (like library)
• Presses can collaborate
  – With each other, e.g. on suite of tools
  – With library & IT
• Universities can
  – Ensure access to quality scholarship
  – Extend their “brand”
  – Have greater control
Challenges

- Especially in a recession, new (and even traditional) publishing models struggle to sustain themselves
- Frequently depend on institutional support
- No one sized-fits all solution
- Making the transition from one model to another
- Building coalitions to shift funding
“Scholars have to clear new and higher hurdles as they bump up against copyright and fair-use issues, open-access mandates, and a baffling array of publication and dissemination models….. Where can researchers find a guide to lead them through this 21st-century obstacle course? The library, of course.” (Jennifer Howard)
What Roles Can Libraries Play?

- Raise awareness of & offer information about new models
- Experiment w/ new models
- Provide publishing and/or institutional repository services
- Collaborate with faculty, university press, and/or IT
- Share expertise, e.g.
  - Metadata
  - Intellectual property
  - Digital curation
  - Users’ needs & practices
- Offer support for preservation
- Redirect funds/ support consortia
Potential Challenges to Library Involvement

- Lack of funding
- Difficulty articulating alignment with strategic goals
- Lack of necessary expertise in publishing
- Developing appropriate collaborative models
Potential Rewards for Libraries

• Part of ongoing shift from a focus on content to service
• Help to shape and support modern research environment
• Serve a critical need
• Shape their own destiny; confront threats from competitors
• Reinvent the library

Why Change?

“Change is here: we can watch our current publishing system suffocate, leaving the academy not just obsolete but irrelevant, or we can work to create a communication environment that will defy such obsolescence, generating rich scholarly discussions well into the future.”

--Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Planned Obsolescence
What next? Let’s talk…

• What models should be adopted?
• How can we shift to new system of scholarly publishing that takes advantage of the affordances of the digital?
• How can we overcome:
  – Economic barriers
  – Cultural barriers
  – Organizational barriers

Cf. Jason Priem, “Toward a Second Revolution”
Selected Bibliography (I)


Harley, Diane; Acord, Sophia Krzys; Earl-Novell, Sarah; Lawrence, Shannon; & King, C. Judson. (2010). Assessing the Future Landscape of Scholarly Communication: An Exploration of Faculty Values and Needs in Seven Disciplines. UC Berkeley: Center for Studies in Higher Education. http://escholarship.org/uc/item/15x7385g


Bibliography (III)


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