

Albany State University Ram Scholar

The mission of the RAM Scholar is to preserve, manage and access the ASU's digital scholarship, research, and history of the institution. The Albany State University faculty, staff and students are encouraged to participate and share their scholarly research globally.

Several faculty, students, staff and community members have provided content that has been added to the Ram Scholar. They are: Mark Masters, Donald Kagay, Emmanuel Konde, Vivian McCollum, Carolyn Rollins, James Phillips, Cleve Roland, and Rubye Hampton for Ben Cohn Hampton's Photo Collection. Most of the collections included in the repository related to ASU history are the College of Arts & Humanities, the College of Education, the Flint River Water Planning & Policy Center, and the University Archives.

**Visit our Ram Scholar at
<http://rams scholar.open repository.com/rams scholar/>**



<http://rams scholar.open repository.com/rams scholar/>

**Albany State University
Ram Scholar website:**



**Albany State University
James Pendergrast
Memorial Library
504 College Drive
Albany, Georgia
229/430-4799
circulation@asurams.edu**

**Harold B. Wetherbee Library
2400 Gillionville Road
Albany, Georgia
229/317-6766**

Open Access



Open Access (OA) literature is digital online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions (Suber, 2004). The internet and consent of author or copy-right holder make it all possible. OA is compatible with copyright, peer review, and all major OA initiatives for scientific and scholarly literature insists on its importance. OA literature is not free to produce or publish. The two primary ways to deliver OA to research articles are Open Access Journals or Open Access Repositories. The benefits of Open Access include helping libraries cope with subscription costs, gives researchers more control of their works, and assists with wider distribution of works.

Suber, P. (2004). Open Access Overview. <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

Frequently Asked Questions



What rights do I have to my published works?

The rights you retain for published articles vary by journal. When you sign the author agreement to publish, read it carefully.

Are there different kinds of OA?

Yes, there are three kinds. OA self-archiving is when an author publishes in a subscription journal, but also makes their article freely accessible to the public by placing them in an institutional or central repository. OA publishing is when the author publishes in Open Access journals. Hybrid OA is when subscription publishers make articles available to the public if the author pays an open-access fee.

How does Open Access benefit faculty?

Open Access increases the visibility and impact of faculty scholarship. Studies show that articles available through Open Access are cited more often than those available only through subscription.

How does Open Access benefit citizens?

A key element of the land grant mission is public access. Taxpayers fund universities and faculty to do research. Open Access allows the fruits of that research to be read and used by taxpayers, decision-makers, teachers and students.

Information retrieved from Oregon State University Open Access Policy, <http://cdss.library.oregonstate.edu/oa-faq#authors>

What Faculty Can Do to Promote OA

- Submit your research articles to OA journals when there are relevant OA journals in your field.
- Deposit your post-prints in an open-access repository.
- Write opinion pieces (articles, letters to the editor, etc.) supporting OA.
- Educate the next generation of scientists and scholars about OA.

Myths & Facts

Myth: Open Access journals are not peer-reviewed and are of low quality.

Fact: Open Access journals, just like any other journal, can be peer-reviewed or not, depending on the journal policy.

Myth: Open Access will destroy the scholarly publishing system and cause journals to fail.

Fact: One safeguard that many journals implement is a time-limited embargo on open access. Journals recoup most of the publishing costs within the first year of publication. Articles can then be made open access without loss of revenue.

Information retrieved from: West Virginia University Library <http://www.libraries.wvu.edu/about/open-access/oa-faq/>