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The Importance of Open Access

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Good evening and welcome to Bucknell occupied here on 90.5 WVBU Lewisburg. This is DJ and ours. And tonight is an exciting show. I have three guests in the studio with me all working here at Bucknell's library and all here to talk about the importance of open access both here at Bucknell but also more generally in terms of academic publishing, and scholarship. I'm talking asked each of my guest. Introduce themselves and kind of let us know what their own personal and/or professional engagements with open access are start mining for your Discovery services library, so I wear many hats. Some of them contradictory. Specifically talking about open access. I serve as our scholarly communications officer. Meaning I oversee our open policy which will talk about later program in charge of a lot of our outreach efforts for OA but when my other hats is managing our library subscriptions which are often extremely expensive counter to OA in 19 nature and professionally. Virtual library and logging in metadata coordinator and I have a background in continuing resources and I'm interested in this topic personally because I grew up from I'm from a very disadvantaged background. I distinctly remember the experience of being illiterate and having the information illiteracy, just wanting to take in as much information as I possibly could, but also not knowing how to discern what was valuable information and what was high-quality information. If we can just break down some of those barriers. I think that you know will encourage more people to engage in thinking critically and having more expansive thoughts about some topics that scholars dwell on publish and I'm Jill Helen Miller, MD interim director of research services and information literacy in the research services department on a personal level. I became a librarian, partly because when I finished up my undergraduate studies I was going to lose access to information that I had through my university and I don't have a home public library, which means that I have to pay for public library services, which I was happy to do but I also felt like I needed more expansive services then what was available through my public libraries. That was what prompted me to go to school for Masters in Library science on a professional level. I spend most of my time working with open educational resources and this year we've been rolling out kind of an initiative related to open educational resources and and trying to reduce costs for students and showing faculty. The benefits of of that kind of open access think you all three of you for taking the time to come into the studio. I know this outside of your working hours. I appreciate you taking time to coming on so tonight were to be talking about open access. In general, thinking through some pretty major cases that have happened mostly nationally but one eye internationally and then turning our attention to Buck Nelson wondering we could just come start the conversation by

defining fried listeners what open access even means right. The term seems to imply an easy definition, but I think we should spend some time flushing yeah so very complicated question. So I think it's important maybe to start talking about what isn't open access water closed systems are so our current systems of publication are where faculty often right articles. These faculty professors are paid by universities. Then those professors need scholarly resources to reference articles of LS Bullard were to subscribe to journals, some of which might be very expensive and if we don't have access will have to borrow them through library loan which is free. Or we could body articles directly so there's another source of university paying articles written and off to publisher. Publisher publishes a the University gets no financial compensation for the professor gets no station for and if we want to access that article have to pay again for so that's close publishing open publishing sort of website model works. As you know what this this needs to be freely available to people. We should also mention that part of that process is the close processes the peer review process and faculty are doing the peer reviewing and they're not getting compensated for that either. It also relates that open access isn't one model. It is one method. It is one form itself. It's the best way to describe the outcomes and out really where you know if if something is freely available can be licensed for reuse is in excess so that's that's the main things that it is that all comments, not one model something in terms of the current landscape of academic publishing. Danny did a really nice job walking us through ID series steps, but how does why is academic publishing not open access list. Let's start from that point. Why wise, it typically running on this close system model. I think that's that's a really good question and it really gets to the heart of how we came to this point and when you look at the scholarly communications infrastructure. This model is a couple hundred years old now. We started with professional associations and clubs kind of choosing to prepare works that there other learned members of the society prepared and not wanted to disseminate and they would lend value to that set up prepared materials and they would disseminate that and into do that the charge subscribers so Danny had a great observation that it's 19th century model that where superimposing on the 21st century and not on so basically we are at this point because we had this infrastructure already developed was built 19th century kinda refined throughout the 20th century and very powerful people are making a lot of money want to continue to make a lot of money and they certainly you know there's there's certainly value added, but we want scholars to think is the value that is added is that worth this nonexclusive right to my scholarship to what I have created you think a lot of this you know the current model makes sense immediately post-Gutenberg, but we've made technologically. No leaps and bounds advancements between then and now to think a little bit about the economic and intellectual significance of publishing within academia item unite as someone engaged in this from the faculty side. Certainly, there are built-in incentives, and in fact requirements to publish like I happened to exist within a field that still publishes books, but most my colleagues exist within fields where the article is his pre-much the only form of scholarship and in fact if they intend to be retained be promoted thingy to publish a certain certain kind of level, which then throws them into the loop that they begin the program with I to me we can think about that. You'll deal with many more academic such as myself so I think that it's important that that step in the publication process where the publisher adds value and we need look at that value about what that

thing is industry within the scholarly communications publishing industry. They refer to the idea having that I did publishes registration so your registering your idea and and then that's that's a step that that is critical for scholarly communications. You register your idea with the publisher and then they certify that idea through peer-reviewed and then they disseminate that idea and the dissemination step can be putting it on a platform not increasing the navigability of the findability basically of that piece of scholarship platforms are really, really powerful there there connected with the data they have great tools for translation, powerful search engine, so they do add a lot of value in from of economic standpoint. That is, that is where Brett is this so valuable that it is worth nonexclusive right and in we mainly want scholars to push back just really engage with that idea is, is this does this service have that much value to my scholarship or can my scholarship standalone on access platform or through another means. Maybe we could talk a little bit to give our listeners a sense of the scale of the economy here. I like so what are we talking about in terms of the large large databases that you don't know if I can get to the specifics of how much we spend its substantial 93% of our library materials budget now currently goes to our subscriptions, not that's a house allocated that's outspent because of the scale. Last I checked, L severe, who was one of the biggest science publishers there profit more margin was around 40%, and I think apples is around 30%. So these publishers are more profitable than older, more profitable oil so the scale was basically you're looking for what you're describing. You're looking at an economic model where the majority of the work is being done for first and in fact it it's even worse than that right signing the peer review. As you pointed out Joe is being done for free. We all do that for free, but at the same time, the research that week due to produce these pieces of scholarship which we don't get compensated for is something that we are dependent on libraries having bought a subscription right to access the research) the average cost increase for cereals is about 6% every year. And right now were operating on a flat budget so you know, at some point something's gotta break me. We can look at the opposite side for one minute. Like, what is it mean for not only scholars but just people in general to not have access to these large powerful databases right like if you don't exist with with a membership to university library which provides you all of these resources, like what is that mean for I think that that is one of the most important question we should all be asking ourselves the second stuff all campus even if you are you are not tethered to an employer who provides you with then you don't have access to these this knowledge and an for the majority of the world. That is the environment in which the and so what does it what is it me not have access. It means you're going to try another way. So maybe you're going to cite that his pirated a lot of scholarship and so there there operating outside the legal bounds of just outside of bounds of what is legal and there also intervene if you're using after downloading material other platforms yourself up security concerns and maybe you don't feel as confident then contributing back to the scholarly conversation if you pirating stuff here you accessing materials illegally, again goes back to that imposter system syndrome unite I get this through a legal way, and I there's those questions or you're just not even accessing your settling for just a lower quality of information or just assuming that the research is not there truly is a barrier where you might be paying for articles so wouldn't be uncommon to find an article where you would have to pay upwards of $30 and you would have access to the article for maybe 36 hours certainly run up against a wall

before for those of you just tuning in, you are listening to buck now occupied here on 90.5 to PVP Louis Park. I we are having a conversation about the significance of open access within scholarly publishing and effect within intellectual development. In general this really interesting recently spent time talking about this insane economic scale of the closed publishing model, which is pretty much the model that defines university life in the United States. I this point right and then also the costs right. The cost for people who are excluded from that particular system. So given that you notate that there's all kind of ways to look at at the model we live in and say well what's going on here right like how did we get to the state whether the various forces keeping closed publishing in operation like why is it that not only wires that had historically become the system we live in. But what's what's keeping this operational think a lot of it is inertia object at rest tends to stay at rest unless moved by an outside force. So why would why would publishers be incentivized to change their models when their no making money hand over fist for first dollars. The system works in a way where you know you right and you're able to get articles that you need. We haven't reached a breaking point yet so it's tough to get that motivation to say something needs to change and we need to get together and make this change happen. Something that we kind of talked a little bit earlier in preparation and one of the things that Dan brought up was that we might be need enabling this system in library and so that made me think about the fact that when we we as librarians talk to students were encouraging them to use the databases that have these closed resources and you know we can we talk about the fact that those are superior in quality to the sources that you might find Google search and because what you find on the Internet isn't necessarily peer-reviewed. So were encouraging students to use this databases and we have a vested interest in making sure that those usage statistics are high so I think were perpetuating that even though we kind of rail against it as well for sure why that you think that image certainly there's an inertia involved right there's a way in which I know not only scholars of been taught that research happens in a certain way, but your your jobs as librarians have been constructed around certain incentives that tie back into these databases. Why is it that scholars in particular would resist an open publishing model right, why are there particular reasons why, at least in the present moment. People would say I'm not comfortable making my research, widely available yet think there a lot of rumors and false assumptions but also true negative assumptions out there so predatory journals. For example, there are journals out there that are only out there to make money, you could submit garbage research to them and they will package it off and seller in on that and that's about the real thing that happens. So when when equity out here about this they might conflate toward journals with open access bets, you know it's true some time, but by and large it's not true there's myths around the quality of open access, which is supported by evidence but nevertheless those myths have persisted otherwise rational thinking people say you are quite as high quality units not supported by evidence but it's still a feeling that feeling is, is leading to behavior which keeps them from publishing an open access publication is also often a charge associated for publishing an open access journal. Really miss one of the model CS others. There are professional associations that publish open access is other, there's some publishers that have a pay to publish model author is responsible for publishing a lot of times you know they can get that money either through the grant funds that they have they have secured or through their institution. But again, it's kind of

those neoliberal solutions for close model still perpetuating the quality still it still is functionally close model right, because without that kind of funding like you have no ability to infect and there's also the question of sustainability. How do you make this sustainable. Maybe that charge is that that cost for publishing is one way to make it sustainable so to me at the beginning of the show you made this comment that in fact there's there's many different versions of open access project I was really interesting and I think maybe we can kind of start to think about the various different paths to open access or expressions of open access through several cases night and I wanted to start our conversation with the case that maybe some of our listeners are familiar with, which is the case of Aaron Swarts Wright, who several years ago I downloaded some close to 13 million articles off JSTOR, which is one of the largest repositories of scholarly articles in that in amassing work from the 20 century in the 21st century and he did a mass download of these articles and made them publicly available. He became quite famous/notorious for doing this in fact was facing criminal charges for that case, I'm wondering if you can talk a little bit about Aaron Swarts. The specifics of this case and why it was seen by such a criminal act. I think a lot of the reason it was seen as such a criminal is because the industry is so profitable and he was an easy scapegoat. So publishers sued him and he was drowning in note various legal fights and he wound up taking his own life with is interesting that the JSTOR had filed the civil suit against him, and then the US Atty. Gen. filed that those criminal charges. Using the criminal fraud and youth act 1986, which was an interesting interpretation of of that line and one injured. Interesting application of that law and in suitcase. If he is dancing. Became this the scapegoat and really saw no other recourse, and in he had been fighting not just after after that download instant been advocating for more open Internet and he was just instrumental in raising awareness of this close model there. There was a bill that was proposed in California didn't passing, but was in support of this these efforts that he had initiated so as far as an example of an extreme way of fighting back against open access. I think his case is his example is an excellent way to just demonstrate that people are actively trying to take measures in their own hand rail against this system that is this infrastructure so incredibly powerful that less government is full support of model and I think from from the reading done like Swarts had had a theory that he called rather provocatively guerrilla open access might this idea that in fact like it was the responsibility of people with access to these resources to liberate them and make them available to people not only within the United States but worldwide my kids. He's understanding was very much international right that there's large areas of the world that have no chance of having access to these kinds of databases in this research. Yeah, sort of like a Robin Hood figure. There are lots of institutions across the world were there. Library budgets are less than 1% of what ours is so not going to be able to afford you nearly what we can afford. We can't afford nearly anything know if Harvard can't afford everything Supporting and related case concerned the sharing of a thesis by Colombian graduate student named Diego Gomez he he he came across this this thesis in one of his trips to one not not in the local library went out of his way to travel to the library and he digitized it and shared it on a platform and the author of this thesis sued him then and in Gomez face jail time than for sharing that thesis online and he was operating on that same principle. This this is information. This is very rare, very unique information about a very specific regional topic and and I wanted to share this with my

small community of researchers who will be directly impacted by this research and he was kind of exercising this this kind of theory of the copyright where he is given back to the Commons. And, and that was his his rationale for sharing this thesis and in operating under that real open access model and again, you know, we have people actively fighting against this as best as they can and what are we going to do going to continue to support this model are going to use. Use our voices use archival edge to fight back against it to so this also should be taught these two cases right of these individuals who need on the one hand, right Aaron Swarts of a particular idea about releasing a large amount of articles Diego Gomez had one document that he wanted to share right and they both faced extraordinary punishment right both. Interestingly hands of the US government. Perhaps unsurprisingly, but this also the issue of open access gets into issues of inequality in access like on larger levels right on University wide levels and there's been to particular cases recently. One at Wright State University and the other Wayne State University, would you really involved in many ways around access to information and the ways in which a university can pull that access to information and infect restrict peoples career path. In so doing some wondering if you wanted to share your thoughts on those two particular cases what they tell us all, and on the right state. So that's pretty typical tactic on the part of administrators to lock out Apple TV heavily striking happen most recently at Long Island University and then it writes right state just a couple weeks ago and and it's part of just this just lay there wielding power became stuck on campus that can access their materials that they have in their offices, they can't access their email and because of that that email access restricted their ability to access the institutional databases because it's it's all authenticated with those accounts but it does speak to this larger idea that we're we're letting our access to knowledge get hired up with our employer. Well, if you're employed by receipt or by the institution. Where were educated instead of operating on this level playing field where we have the same access to information a matter who your employer is, no matter what institution institution pursuing education and and we just we just simply aren't just this stratified system and its it's because of just directly because of this very old bottle supported by very powerful people and I contact little bit about Wayne State students there wrote a resolution supporting the adoption of open educational resources that would be used in courses at Wayne State and I'll kind of give a little bit of information about what open educational resources are there, typically defined as teaching elite learning resources that are available for free and at a minimum they can be retained and reused many open educational resources are also licensed so that the users can revise RE/MAX and redistribute the content they are one of the nice things about open educational resources is that they are typically free to access, and students can retain them for as long as they need to. Usually they can download a PDF copy or they can get a print version at costs through bookstore or through another source and so the students were kind of acknowledging that this is an available option. They also acknowledge that faculty should have the right to choose the best resources that would be used in the course but they wanted faculty to at least consider open educational resources option and I think this is when you're in the open educational resources world you kind of feel like it's happening everywhere but there are pockets. Think where this is happening and where whether or not students are involved in the activism around open educational resources. There are initiatives all over the country

and and possibly all over the world where people on campuses often in the library are advocating for these types of resources and at least trying to increase awareness among faculty and students to select them know this is an option and that open educational resources really can serve level the playing field for students so there's day one free access all have access from day one of the course, nobody has to fall behind. Nobody has to make the choice about whether or not to take a course based on the cost of textbooks or whether or not to buy a textbook and knowing in many cases that if they don't have a textbook will be at a disadvantage. They might even fail the course and these are decision students are making all the time you're tuned into Buck now occupied here are 9.5 WPP July 1 to talk about that for another minute or so. So we been talking so much about this relationship between libraries and subscription services and the dependence of scholars on those scripts and services. In many ways, both for their own career but also just for expanding their knowledge, but the student component is is huge hereto. When I think often times we assume that access to textbooks, it may be something separate from the issue of how someone can interact with the library resources when they're on campus, but it's not right. In fact, like having an equal playing field in terms of access to educational resources is just as key component to open access right and I think it's it's not all I'd that librarians often end up being the advocates for open educational resources. Even though open educational resources may not necessarily be something in the library. I so we can think about content that students can access freely through the library, but that's technically not really open they can't retain those resources and they can't make modifications to them. They basically have access to whenever stair but librarians are really all about wanting people to have access to knowledge. And so that's that's kind of why we end up being being advocates and then we can really support faculty in the use of open educational resources. We can help faculty find what they need. We can libraries often create grant programs that will assist faculty in the adoption, adaptation or creation of content that they can then openly license to make content available to students. I think here on our campus, there are faculty who are aware are aware of the textbook cost issue and so we are working towards an understanding of how using those types of resources can really level that playing field and how we can kind of alleviate the burden and help students have better access to knowledge whether courses so that they can achieve their their learning goals to interestingly bring up and I know three of you talked about this like how you yourselves got into this field because you were committed to information being something that could access right use and distribute this kind of thing yet you are working not only within an institution that shuts those pathways of communication down but it's not unique in that regular working within the landscape in which your acting as gatekeepers in a certain way right so can we talk a little bit about cases in which no libraries themselves have started to push back item. There is a pretty key case at Berkeley and that if you want to use that as a way to think about ways in which he will like can, at least in small ways in your job push back against the confines of the UC system as a whole. Actually, just a week or two ago broke off a renewal negotiations with L severe I think the UC system so there were paying upwards of $10 million a year to subscribe to a lot of the science direct journals and they were the negotiations were going the way they want, so they walk the table. What that means for them going forward will kinda have to wait and see. It's a very bold move that's largely it's

unprecedented at that scale US. I know a lot of our colleagues in Europe have made more moves for you deal I think in Germany where most German libraries step away from doing business L severe, so I think it was a bold move and am really excited to see and mining up to that a lot of this gatekeeping kind of behavior is is because where where we are, our technological and historically, there was the library on campus this this centralized management of information resource books and maybe some journals of your believing journals were kind later on the scene look at that that long history of libraries and in in the United States we lobbied for and we obtain permission to exercise a unique exemption to copyright, which allows us to copy materials and make those materials available and not so historically. I think libraries weren't quite the gatekeepers that we are now because we have, we were still still offer a centralized service it's based on that manage hopefully sustainable management of funds that the institution has given us to use to manage resources for the University for the entire campus community so I do hope that the idea of gatekeeping behavior is tempered without reality of it. No part of that is because of the system that wearing everybody here at preferred to be doing research supporting research and in helping with reference enhancing records then negotiating a vendor to play hardball funders trying to negotiate contracts down just so we can avoid having to cancel things just because the budget can support them anymore and that's kind of what's another thing that is just just and equal in this this entire environment. It's kind of like horsetrading down and we are bound to these countries contracted that we've negotiated. We can't share this information with other libraries or our communities kind of absurd backed into this corner. Because of this this environment. We love we love this fact that University of California exercising the fact that they they published 10% of the world scholarship percent of the scholarship in this particular are held by L severe not of the world spoke, but they do have very powerful negotiating. Powerful night I mentioned listening to 3P talk, I mentioned must be frustrating jobs to constantly be negotiating this to say the least, and to know that through a lot of national surveys that we participated in our cereals. Budget is publicly available. So these publishers can go online how much we spent last fiscal year, just the price accordingly, we could have libraries who are our peers. They could be paying thousand dollars less thousand dollars more about it were to take a brief break from public service announcement back to continue this conversation. Your great talk about books shifting show you are tuned into 90.5 WV BU. This is now occupied Jill Tammy and Dan the studio with me tonight. Each of them as a librarian working here University E*TRADE deeply engaged in thinking about open access to information particular within a university environment ops. We spent so much time talking about open access in a general way and in thinking about things going on on a nationwide level. I like to bring our attention in this last 15 minutes to buck L itself right so what is the state of open access at buck. Now this point time so October 2011 book, no faculty pass an open access policy giving both know University limited use of their scholarly articles for the purpose of making them open access so you know what with this really looks like is no faculty are allowed to give us their post peer-reviewed might be a Word document without all the typesetting, etc. you can give it to the library and will upload that to our institutional repository called Digital Commons which is which makes the article freely available to anyone in the world and how to set function in a way that doesn't bring legal trouble to buck now lies it okay for the University to make all of our articles publicly

available, but then Diego Gomez couldn't upload somebody's thesis to the think the fact that we have a policy that the faculty endorsed giving University primary access to their scholarship is sort of our saving grace here. It is an opt out policies so if the publisher really come back and no bite. But habit feeds them. They they could and we would remove the article are not loaded first place, but in our experience, I've been involved in our open access policies since 2012. Never had a request from a professor or publisher and how we professors, on average, you have an idea of how often people participate in this program. Right. We started off the show kind of talking about the ways in which faculty are trained not to be invested in the close publishing model right so to what extent is the faculty exceed buying into this and and submitting their work. I say about a four faculty are regular contributors and stars, including including the fact that they have uploaded a preprint material to the Commons and including that they gauge and with your site that numbers euro. It's just it's an only gets on the radar of our faculty here to go through that type that step upload and then and then start that negotiation or engaging that agreement, publisher, and the members that I have chatted with about this expressing concern. Well, it's that peer-reviewed process were major mistakes. We found they don't upload something and then have that challenge, which is a valid concern, but there's there's a significant number of journals that still operate Meckler's model that that are what's known as green level of open access to you can take that material that has been that has undergone the peer review process has technically been registered technically been certified and you can upload that post print repository and in week we would certainly like to see more more of those post prints to just just to keep that level fulltext access instead of just the link out to that close date of air was joking yesterday and are prep for this. This could be the libraries green new deal. So what are the particular pressures felt at an institution like Bucknell when it comes to about making information openly accessible. Yeah, I think a lot of the pressures just inertia and the fact that our open access policy doesn't really have any teeth. There's there's no comes from the library rather than the Provost office and there's there's absolutely no penalty other than maybe spamming your inbox asking you to submit, not really knowing where the faculty continue to stand on this test in 2011 eight years ago and now know do the faculty still support that you and what is done in the meantime, to encourage compliance with this policy. Are we on boarding new faculty with sharing these values. Are we still share this value. Those questions need to be addressed is from time to time revisit our visitor history or non-reaffirm on an artist at that unit we have. We talked about the fact that we have this ever-increasing subscription cost with flat budget and that I'm not sure how much were talking about that on campus, and we probably need to be having yeah those conversations and talking about the value of open and encouraging valuing and seeing where we can land on the subject. So on that note, what are the kinds of changes that would need to be made hereto to whatever degrees possible make Bucknell an open access environment. I think we sort of really neat have a cultural shift. We as a community say no open is the future we need to faculty need to start looking out open access journals are open access models since Tammy said for an open access as an outcome. We get to that outcome. I think once we really start embracing that the scales started to feel. Dan said earlier that he felt we need to get to a point where open is the default I left in you. Even if a closed access journal is his chosen purposeful and why they chose that model on me today want to

patent something or take take 90 that next step further and whatever reason that close model makes sense for our artists are creators their there are certainly valid reasons for restricting access for a time. I suppose I'm not in some of those disciplines were such a priority, but let's just be purposeful you going to do that go with the close model, at least, just admit it to yourself you say about our values that our default is closed rather than open when were in educational institution. I think that's a good point. One drink anything. Certainly, the faculty has a large portion of responsibility to play here but in terms of the buck L itself right as an institution. What are things that that it can be doing right, which would actually progress towards a more open model, whether it's in terms of student access to educational resources or just access to information into communication and spreading awareness on campuses is a great starting point. I also think tenure and promotion process has to be considered there. Yeah, I think you're qualified to weigh in on that it's there. There's an incentive there to stay in this model, the community really pushes back against that. I think that that could go far. Looking at the sort of green, open access were doing. We need to be more intentional about reaching out to faculty and educating said that most of the scholarship that all but fell professors do, could reasonably windup and digital, doesn't so that something were working towards getting a higher rate of compliance problem sooner last few minutes you like to hear each of you maybe talk more on hopeful left right so what what is when you think about it. What is the landscape of both academic publishing, but then access information that you like to live within and then what made it take to get there, I'll go because I have this I am so excited I really am. There are really brilliant people working on the next national Internet. One of them is Tim Berners-Lee. He would love to see us see happen is for us to own our data engage with these various forms so let's think about that and kind play with that idea if we still have these platforms is by Elsie or whatever just chock-full of millions and millions of articles they are and it's growing 4 to 5% every year. What what value will educational institutions give to their students, but that that method of curating the way algorithms can act upon their data or with their data or whatever, you know, just just the algorithms that will support their access to information within these environments, there's the added information must be free also very expensive and UNICEF. This is the world that were moving towards where where information is tenuously free and very very expensive than then we can we can build we can use to use technology to build a world where were we can still engage freely and openly with material but maybe maybe the media firehose though to speak is limited window down based on our our education that we have received like that model. There is there is something there. There is, I firmly believe that the that that is if we own our data is L severe. A lot of these other platforms. There may form a business isn't just the publication of articles anymore. It's it's data there there building profiles for all of us in understanding our research interests in breaking our relevancy in the relevancy of the articles are exposed to, and that's that big issue that we do even touch on in this conversation but it's if that is the world that were going to. Let's at least let it be open and and choose how were going to engage and at what level and let let us keep ownership of our data and you know while we can maybe maybe you can temporarily adopt a user profile to engage and then you can try another user profile look like you got a fear of something down there platforms or we go to this distributed model where you know every institution is curating their own scholarship and there's gorilla librarians out

there who are curating these discipline specific repositories to another future that we could see there's there's one quick example. I like to give so there was linguistics journal called lingua that was published by L severe and the pure review team working for the Journal reaching agreement with with L severe so en masse they jump ship and created their own Journal which they called claw so and that is an open access journal, so publish your researchers who have grant funds to upload to submit Buffalo publication views 350 pounds so it's not about a fee is terms of how scholarship goes and those who don't have any publication fees can write that wave and various funding and entities governmental consortia old will pay that fee for just add that I think students of today. The students of the future have an interesting sharing and and may embrace sharing culture more than we have and so they they may actually make this happen in the end they may be the ones that make us move towards open I hope that happens. Think stole three of you for coming and the fascinating conversation. Thank you. Having you been tuned in to occupied here on 90.5 WPP Lewisburg next week is spring break studio, but I will be back after I look forward to talking to you all