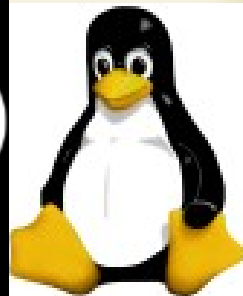
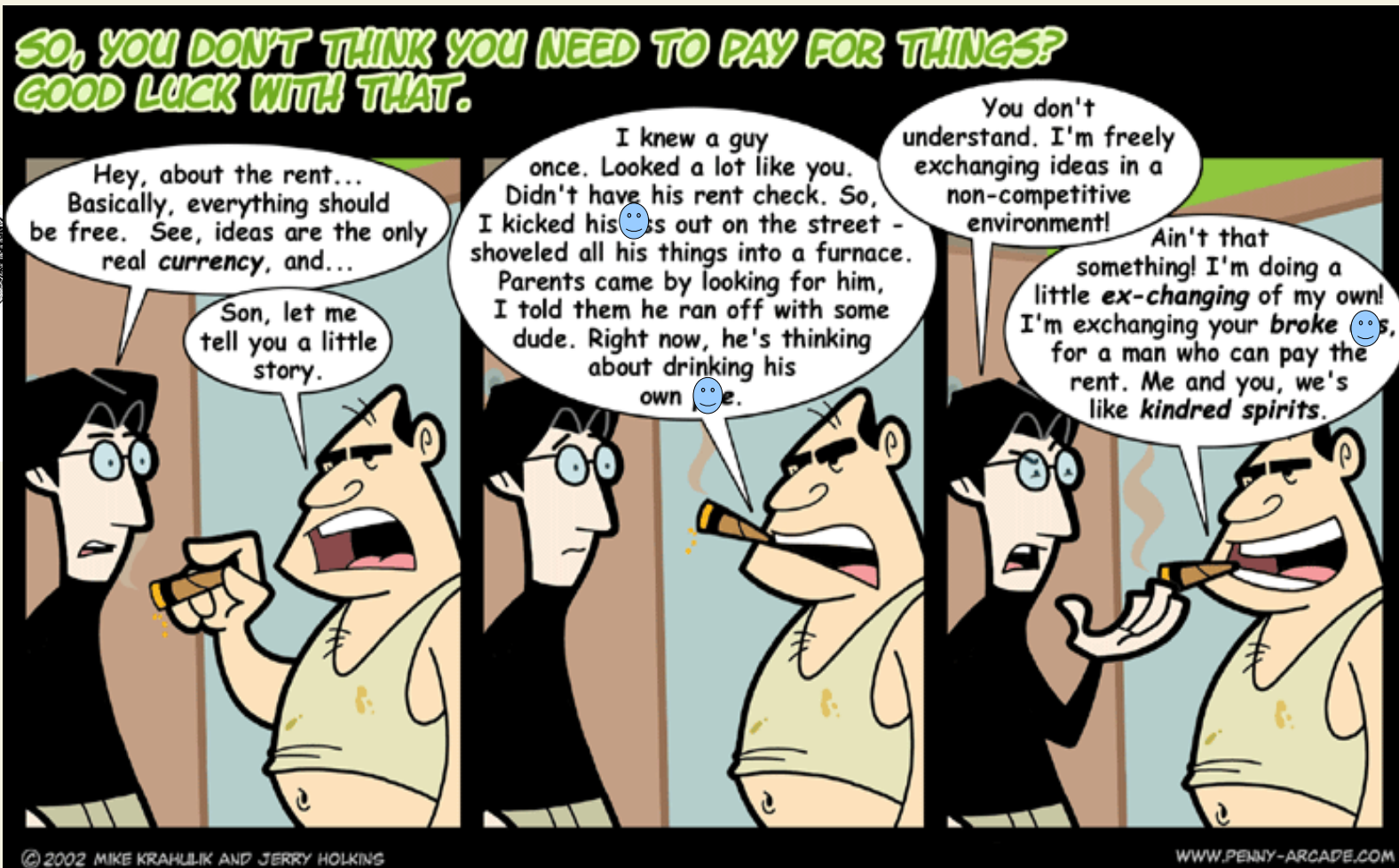


# Self Publishing and Open Access Journals

Dr. Russell Herman  
University of North Carolina Wilmington



# Outline

## External Pressures

Textbooks

Peer Reviewed Publications

## Self Publishing

Venues – Books or Papers

Rights – Who Owns Them?

## Open Access Journals

Where Are They?

Roll Your Own

## Software

Commercial vs Open Source

Free as in Free Speech

# External Pressures

## Textbooks

Rising Costs

Access

Reliability

## Peer Reviewed Publications

Journal Costs

Paperless/Online

RTP Issues

## Author Rights

Academy – Ideas are free?

# Background

Lab Manuals – 1992-1995 +

[Calculus](#) And Differential Equations,  
[Introductory Physics](#)

Online Materials – 1998 - 2008 +

[College Algebra](#),

[LaTeX](#),

[iLumina Digital Library](#)

Podcasting – [Physics](#) and [Mathbyte.net](#)

[Books for Classes](#) - 2005- now

[Journal of Effective Teaching](#) - 2006 - now

[Open Source Software](#)

# Textbooks

*JET*

*The Journal of Effective Teaching*  
an online journal devoted to teaching excellence

[http://www.uncw.edu/cte/et/articles/Vol9\\_1/Editor.pdf](http://www.uncw.edu/cte/et/articles/Vol9_1/Editor.pdf)

## Letter from the Editor-in-Chief

### Digital Textbooks – Making Textbooks Affordable

Russell L. Herman<sup>1</sup>

*The University of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, NC*

In this volume of *The Journal of Effective Teaching* you will find articles on service learning, both faculty and student perceptions of teaching methods, and interactive learning experiences. We thank the contributors and reviewers for helping to bring you another issue of thought provoking discussions of approaches to university teaching. We look forward to more contributions from our readers and continue invite reviewers to work with us to provide more examples of effective teaching at colleges and universities.

*The Journal of Effective Teaching* began publishing peer reviewed articles online in 1996. In 2007 the face of this journal changed and the number of submissions and publications has increased. In fact, our rate of acceptance for the past five issues is 27%. Also in 1996 a Book Review section was started as part of *The Journal of Effective Teaching*. Dr. Merritt Moseley, Professor of Literature and Language at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, served as the Book Review Editor for over a decade. Dr. Moseley is stepping down from this position and we would like to thank him for his selfless work providing years of book reviews on teaching at colleges and universities. In the course of the next year we will look for a new book review editor so that we can continue to provide our readers with informative book reviews.

#### *Digital Textbooks – Making Textbooks Affordable*

Budgets are on everyone's minds these days. We are being asked to find ways to cut costs by offering fewer and bigger classes, putting content online, rethinking technology needs and learning to think outside the box as we are encouraged to do more with less.

# Self Publishing

## Online Communication

Websites, Blogs, Wikis, Podcasting

Scribd.com, <http://www.opentextbook.org/>

## Textbooks

Print on Demand - Video

[Lulu.com](http://Lulu.com)

Example

[BookSurge](http://BookSurge)

[CreateSpace](http://CreateSpace)

[25 Things you need to know ...](#)

# Development Tools

## Commerical Software Examples

Creative Suite

Pagemaker

Microsoft Publisher

## Open Source

Open Office

Scribus

GIMP

Inkscape

LaTeX – Math and Physics since 1970's

# Open Access Journals

## Sources

Directory of Open Access Journals

Open J-Gate

Bentham Open Access

Peer Reviewed Open Access Journals

## Starting an OAJ

Blogs – e.g., Wordpress,

Wikis – JET

OJS

# Setting Up An Online Journal

## Open Journal Systems



# Creative Commons

## What Are My Rights?



[About](#) [News](#) [FAQ](#) [Donate](#) [Wiki](#)

## About

### License Conditions

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**Attribution**

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**Noncommercial**

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your work — and derivative works based upon it — but for noncommercial purposes only.



**No Derivative Works**

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of your work, not derivative works based upon it.

## Journal of Effective Teaching License

Self Publishing and Open Access, CTE 2009, UNCW

It's a Movement -  
And It's Been Around -

OPEN SOURCE

Do You Want to Hear About It?

# In the Beginning ...

then there were Unix, GNU, and Linux

1969 UNIX was born,

Portable OS (PDP-7 to PDP-11) – in new “C”

Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, and J.F. Ossanna

Mailed OS => Unix hackers

Berkeley Unix - BSD

(Berkeley Systems Distribution) 1970-80's

MIT Hackers

Public Domain projects => commercial

RMS – Richard M. Stallman

EMACS, GNU - GNU's Not Unix, GPL

# History

Free Software Movement – 1983

RMS - GNU Project – 1983

GNU GPL – GNU General Public License

Free Software Foundation (FSF) – 1985

Free = “free speech not free beer”

Open Source Software (OSS) – 1998

Netscape released Mozilla source code

Open Source Initiative (OSI) – 1998

Eric S. Raymond and Bruce Perens

*The Cathedral and the Bazaar* 1997 - Raymond

# The Cathedral and the Bazaar

The Cathedral model,

source code is available with each software release,

code developed between releases is restricted to an exclusive group of software developers.

GNU Emacs and GCC are examples.

The Bazaar model,

code is developed over the Internet in public view

Raymond credits Linus Torvalds, Linux leader, as the inventor of this process.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Cathedral\\_and\\_the\\_Bazaar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Cathedral_and_the_Bazaar)

# Given Enough Eyeballs ...

central thesis is that "given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"

the more widely available the source code is for public testing, scrutiny, and experimentation, the more rapidly all forms of bugs will be discovered.

Example: Wikipedia

# The Free Software Definition

Free software is a matter of liberty, not price. To understand the concept, you should think of free as in free speech, not as in free beer.

Free software is a matter of the users' freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software. More precisely, it refers to four kinds of freedom, for the users of the software:

- \* The freedom to run the program, for any purpose (freedom 0).
- \* The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.
- \* The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor (freedom 2).
- \* The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits (freedom 3). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

A program is free software if users have all of these freedoms. Thus, you should be free to redistribute copies, either with or without modifications, either gratis or charging a fee for distribution, to anyone anywhere. Being free to do these things means (among other things) that you do not have to ask or pay for permission.

# The Open Source Definition

1. Free Redistribution: the software can be **freely given away or sold**. (This was intended to encourage sharing and use of the software on a legal basis.)
2. Source Code: the **source code must either be included or freely obtainable**. (Without source code, making changes or modifications can be impossible.)
3. Derived Works: **redistribution of modifications must be allowed**. (To allow legal sharing and to permit new features or repairs.)
4. Integrity of The Author's Source Code: licenses may require that modifications are redistributed only as patches.
5. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups: **no one can be locked out**.
6. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor: **commercial users cannot be excluded**.
7. Distribution of License: The **rights attached to the program must apply to all** to whom the program is redistributed without the need for execution of an additional license by those parties.
8. **License Must Not Be Specific to a Product**: the program cannot be licensed only as part of a larger distribution.
9. **License Must Not Restrict Other Software**: the license cannot insist that any other software it is distributed with must also be open source.
10. **License Must Be Technology-Neutral**: no click-wrap licenses or other medium-specific ways of accepting the license must be required.

# Some Open Source Software

## Web Browsing



Mozilla Firefox

## Graphics



GIMP



Paint.NET



Inkscape

## 3D Graphics



Blender

## Word Processing / Office Suites



OpenOffice.org



AbiWord

## Note Taking



Freemind



Keynote

## Outer Space



Celestia



Stellarium

## Video Player



Miro

## DVD Ripping



Handbrake

## E-mail



Thunderbird

## Sound Recording



Audacity

## Podcasting



Juice

## Utilities



7-Zip



Filezilla



ClamWin

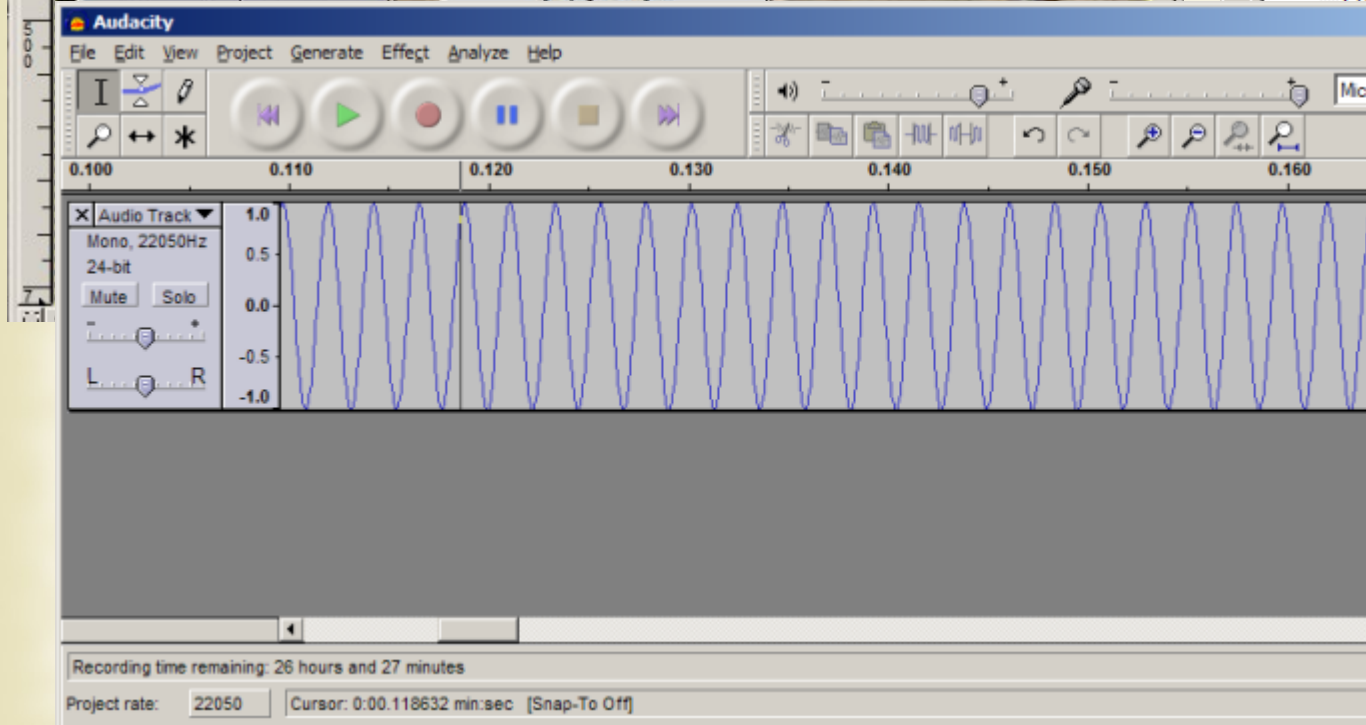
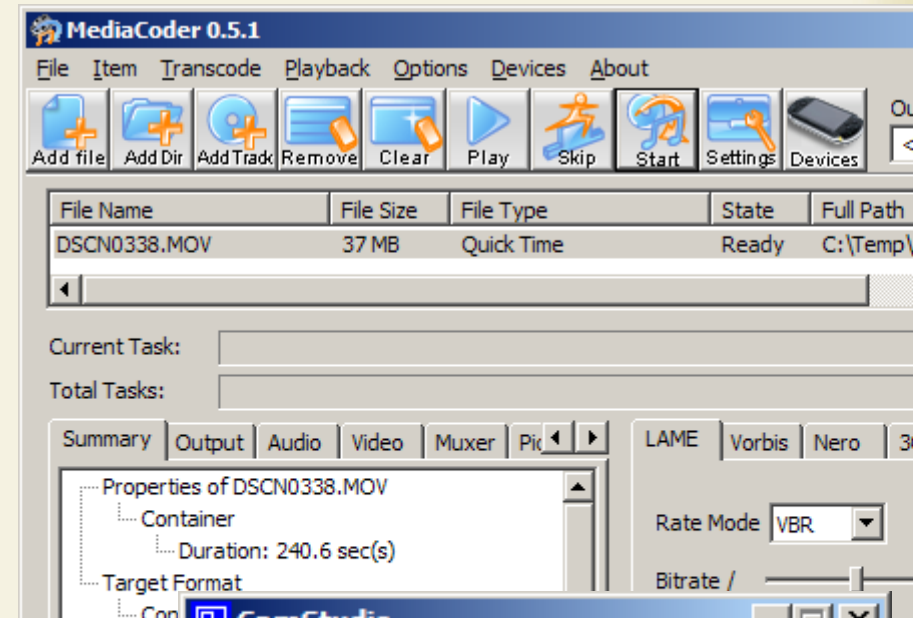
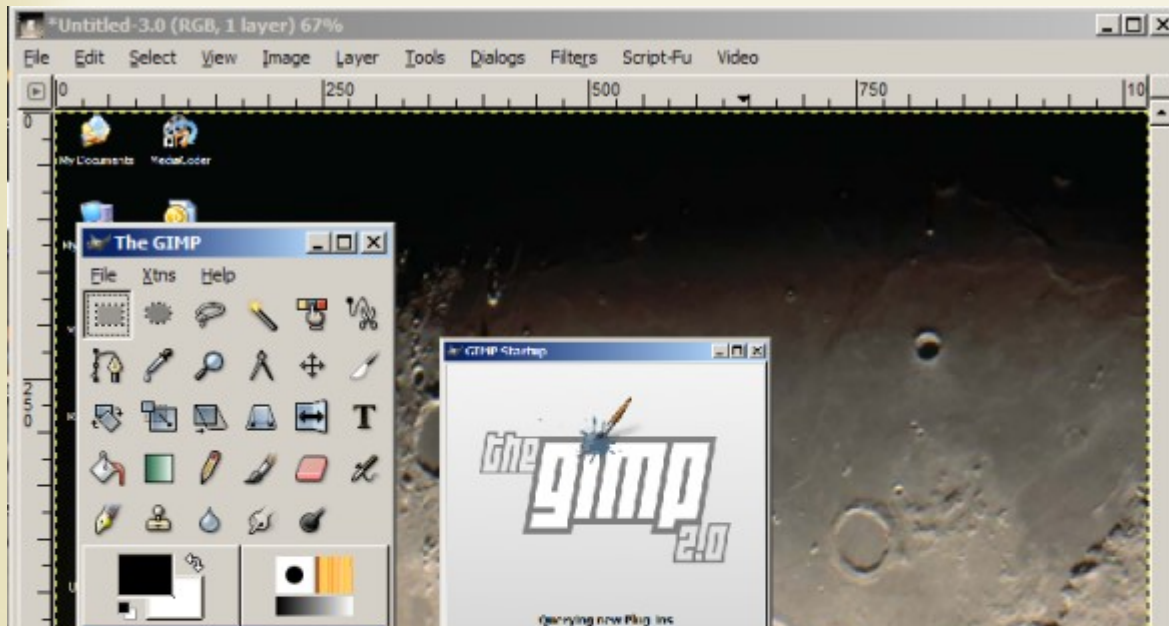
# Portable Apps

Carry your favorite applications and operating system on a (USB) stick



# Multimedia-

## GIMP, Audacity, Mediacoder, CamStudio



# Virtual Machines and Portable Operating Systems



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# It's A New World!

External Pressures

Self Publishing

Open Access Journals

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