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By Robin Meckley, Contributing Writer, and Tracie Frederick, Guest Writer Open access and public access—are they different concepts or are they the same? What do they mean for the researchers at NCI at Frederick? “Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What makes it possible is the Internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder,” according to an open access website maintained by Peter Suber, director, Harvard Open Access Project. Publishing in open access journals usually requires the author or the institution to pay publication fees. Open access is not the policy mandated by the federal government. The number of articles published in open access journals increased from 29,011 articles in 2009 to 120,972 articles in 2013, according to the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association. The number of publishers offering different options for open access publishing has also increased. Lists of open access journals and publishers can be found in various locations, including the Directory of Open Access Journals and Sherpa/RoMEO. Public access is the NIH requirement that all NIH-funded, peer-reviewed publications be made freely available within 12 months of publication through PubMed Central. According to staff at the NIH Intramural Database (NIDB), 78.1 percent of NCI’s publications were in compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy for fiscal year 2014. There are a variety of options for submission of articles to meet compliance. The NIH Public Access Policy website provides guidance on the best method for submitting articles via the NIH Manuscript Submission (NIHMS) system. PubMed Central, the repository for public access articles, contains an alphabetic list of journals that are indexed on the site. The listing also provides information about each journal’s public access policy, or how soon articles are made freely available after publication. Scientific Library Can Provide Additional Information The staff of the Scientific Library can provide relevant information about open access and public access. In addition, the library offered special programs during International Open Access Week 2014, which was held last October. According to the International Open Access website, “Open Access Week, a global event . . . , is an opportunity for the academic and research community to continue to learn about the potential benefits of open access, to share what they’ve learned with colleagues, and to help inspire wider participation in helping to make open access a new norm in scholarship and research.” Sue Fox, Office of Information Technology, Center for Cancer Research (CCR), attended the multi-speaker program that the library hosted during International Open Access Week 2014. “I am the point-of-contact for CCR staff members who have questions about NIH open access, NIHMS, the NIH coversheet, copyright, etc. So it is important to me to learn as much about open access as possible, including any new tips/guidance that I can pass along when I get an e-mail or call from one of our investigators or other staff,” Fox said. “I think our investigators and administrative staff have had a difficult time understanding the policy and procedures about NIH Public Access, particularly the difference between paying for an open access paper vs. submitting a paper to PubMed Central.” A searchable list of online journals on the Scientific Library’s website includes many open access titles. A list of general open access resources is also available. For help with specific questions, contact the Scientific Library’s Reference Desk at NCIFredLibrary@mail.nih.gov. The following PDFs contain additional information about public access and open access: Open Access Q&A 2014, Open Access Intro 2014, and Public Access Q&A 2014. You can also check out these websites: Tracie Frederick is the technical informationist in the Scientific Library. We all have those moments when we’re tripped up on a project, when the next step isn’t clear or there’s just something missing that we can’t figure out. That’s the perfect time to dip into Design Panoply’s giant library of design resources. You can have lifetime access to this incredible asset for designers for just \$69 (approx. £49).The PanoPass gives you unlimited access to every product offered by Design Panoply. That means you’ll be able to use thousands of assets meant to aid in your design projects. 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The Reg has taken a hit, however, since noted chip hack Mike Magee started his own competing Web site, The Inquirer. There may come a day when the whole world logs on effortlessly to the Internet, but it ain’t happened yet. Today, there are about 7.1 billion people on Earth and only about 3.1 billion have private access to porn and cat videos. The rest have to use some form of public connection, or they do without.This digital divide creates a bifurcated world, where some people have the information and knowledge to get ahead, while others are left behind. But the solution isn’t necessarily to roll out more Internet. In fact, you can get a lot of information to people using more old-fashioned methods, like hard-drives and SD cards.That’s what a North Carolina nonprofit called WiderNet Project has been doing for the last 12 years. Starting in the early 2000s, it began distributing hard-drive libraries to disconnected—or barely connected—communities in Africa. The “eGranaries” operate like the web, except they’re not hooked up to the main network. The content—which includes the entire Wikipedia and all 3,000-plus Khan Academy videos—sits locally, serving linked computers that don’t have an Internet connection.Now, WiderNet wants to move beyond its initial product, which is aimed at groups, to create tiny chips for individuals. It’s crowdfunding its “eGranary Pocket Library,” an SD card that fits into the side of a phone or tablet.“The big eGranary is good for networking people with multiple computers, but what we’re finding is that a lot of people are starting to get tablets and smartphones,” says Cliff Missen, WiderNet’s founder. “We’re thinking we need to meet them where they are.”Each library is customized to a particular audience. For example, the nonprofit recently created an ebola pocket library with the CDC, World Health Organization and other charitable groups. It included 25,000 resources, from Wikipedia entries and journal articles to posters and ebola songs. WiderNet is trying to raise at least \$60,000—money that will go towards rejigging PC-made code and developing pocket libraries. It has several planned, including a “Veterinary Sciences Pocket Library” and a “STEM Pocket Library” (for teaching science and technology to young women). But it needs sponsorship first.Missen started WiderNet in the early 2000s after working as an academic in Nigeria. He saw how few books and documents were available, and also how vulnerable schools were to consultants offering Internet services. The university where Missen worked paid \$150,000 for a satellite connection, only to find it then couldn’t afford more basic priorities.While Facebook and Google are rolling out high-altitude Internet balloons and “walled gardens” to the disconnected poor, Missen thinks e-libraries could be good enough for their purpose in many cases.Especially as the platform now allows people to create their own content. “One of the reasons we’re building this micro-platform is so local ministries and health agencies can start building their own web pages,” Missen says. “When people do that, it’s absolutely electric. They see their own picture and they’re part of the technology and they’re just sold. Having people be content creators and not just content consumers is key.”Support the eGranary Pocket Library here. You’re a reader on the move and you don’t have time for a tethered sync—that’s no problem. Today we’ll show you how to keep your ebook library synced to your iPad via Dropbox. Whether you’re reading novels, brushing up on your favorite RPG manuals, or otherwise consuming ebooks on the go, this tutorial will show you how you can leverage your Dropbox account to keep your documents at your finger tips. What You’ll Need For this tutorial you’ll need the following things: The free applications you require are dependent on the kind of ebooks you read. If, for example, you have no MOBI formatted ebooks, you can skip downloading the Kindle app as Stanza will handle ePub, PDF, and Comic book container formats (like CBZ) just fine. You can substitute your own reader applications in depending on the formats you want to read. It’s important, however, that the application you choose supports the “export” function and will allow Dropbox to import a file into it—more on this later in the tutorial. Getting Started with the Basic Setup Before we proceed you’ll need to have a few things in order. First, you’ll need a Dropbox account. 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