

Open Access & Accessibility Resources

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Open Access Resources

HASTAC: Open Access, Online Feminist Journals

<http://www.hastac.org/blogs/dehertogh1b/2013/02/16/open-access-online-feminist-journals>– This article lists a series of open access journals related to the discipline. All are invited to join and list any open access journals they might be using for their research.

Directory of Open Access Journals <http://www.doaj.org/> - The aim of the DOAJ is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals, thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. The DOAJ aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content.

Journal of Feminist Scholarship <http://www.jfsonline.org/>– The journal of feminist scholarship is a twice-yearly, peer-reviewed, open-access journal published online and aimed at promoting feminist scholarship across the disciplines, as well as expanding the reach and definitions of feminist research.

Ada: A Journal of Gender, New Media & Technology <http://adanewmedia.org/> - *Ada* issues are organized around themes and published twice a year, and is an open-access peer reviewed journal. *Ada* continues to increase the level of peer-review process, with their second issue using [a multi-level open peer review process](http://adanewmedia.org/submissions/#review) <http://adanewmedia.org/submissions/#review>.

Ada is a product of the **Fembot Collective** <http://fembotcollective.org/> and published and preserved through the **University of Oregon Libraries**. The University of Oregon's **Center for the Study of Women in Society** and the **School of Journalism and Communication** provided seed funding and staff for *Ada*.¹

FemBot Collective – Follows the principles of copyleft and free culture, will all materials free to use, study, share, and remix. They state:

*We recognize that private ownership over media, ideas, and technology has deepened the subjugation of already oppressed people by encouraging the concentration and accumulation of control over those resources as well as the systemic appropriation of the work of marginalized people for private gain. We also recognize that the public domain has jointly functioned to contribute to that exploitation, as works in the public domain may be appropriated for use in proprietary works. Therefore, we use copyleft not only to circumvent the monopoly granted by copyright, but also to protect against that appropriation.*²

Public Knowledge Project <http://pkp.sfu.ca/>- PKP is a multi-university initiative developing (free) open source software and conducting research to improve the quality and reach of scholarly publishing.³ Software includes open journal systems, open conference systems, and open harvester systems.

Digital Humanities Now <http://digitalhumanitiesnow.org/>- Digital Humanities Now is an experimental, edited publication that highlights and distributes informally published digital humanities scholarship and

¹ <http://adanewmedia.org/about/>

² <http://fembotcollective.org/about/licensing-statement/>

³ <http://pkp.sfu.ca/#sthash.BSPSUo7g.dpuf>

resources from the open web. Since 2009, DHNow has been refining processes of aggregation, discovery, curation, and review to open and extend conversations about the digital humanities research and practice.⁴

E-Flux <http://www.e-flux.com/about/>- Established in January 1999 in New York, e-flux is an international network which reaches more than 90,000 visual art professionals on a daily basis through its website, e-mail list and special projects. Its news digest – *e-flux announcements* – distributes information on some of the world's most important contemporary art exhibitions, publications and symposia.⁵

Accessibility Resources

25 Ways to Make Your WordPress Site More Accessible <http://premium.wpmudev.org/blog/25-ways-to-make-your-wordpress-website-more-accessible/>- This article details the ways in which one can make a Wordpress site accessible through the original interface, by following HTML style guidelines that make websites more accessible for screen-reading software.

Audio Accessibility: Rationale for Universal Access <http://audio-accessibility.com/universal-access/>- A site created to inform the public about the benefits of captioning and multimodal learning.

The reason I created this website is because I have a direct experience with deafness and wanted to share it with others and to increase awareness about abilities and needs for communication and information access to people like myself. I was born with normal hearing and became profoundly deaf in both ears at the age of two due to meningitis. Also, I have met hearing people who tell me how much they also benefit from captions when learning foreign languages or when listening to a speaker that is hard to understand. Captioning is an important part of multimodal learning that allows people to remember 50% of what they see AND hear (compared to remembering only 20% of what they just hear). It is also a key to improving literacy.

See more at the [Audio Accessibility Solutions](http://audio-accessibility.com/solutions/) page: <http://audio-accessibility.com/solutions/>.

The Future of Accessibility with BrailleSC.org and BrailleRISE http://mith.umd.edu/future-accessibility-braillesc-org-braillerise/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=future-accessibility-braillesc-org-braillerise – This research report details how a team at Maryland Institute for Technology and the Humanities.

Our goal for the project was to design, develop, and deploy a WordPress-based accessibility tool to create Braille content for end-users who are blind or have low vision. Over the last several decades, scholars have developed standards for how best to create, organize, present, and preserve digital information so that future generations of teachers, students, scholars, and librarians may still use it. What has remained neglected for the most part, however, are the needs of people with disabilities. As a result, many of the otherwise most valuable digital resources are useless for people who are blind or have low vision with assistive devices like screen readers and refreshable Braille displays. Our premise was “is there a way to directly manipulate WordPress text into Braille without having to go through a separate device?”⁶

⁴ <http://digitalhumanitiesnow.org/about/>

⁵ <http://www.e-flux.com/about/>

⁶ http://mith.umd.edu/future-accessibility-braillesc-org-braillerise/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=future-accessibility-braillesc-org-braillerise

WP Accessibility <http://wordpress.org/plugins/wp-accessibility/>–This plug-in helps correct a variety of common accessibility problems in WordPress themes. While most accessibility issues can't be addressed without directly changing your theme, WP Accessibility adds a number of helpful accessibility features with the minimum amount of setup or expert knowledge. For advanced users, all of the functions based on modifying stylesheets can be customized using your own custom styles by placing the appropriate stylesheet in your theme directory.⁷

Designing More Usable Websites <http://trace.wisc.edu/world/web/> – A set of resources for designing more accessible websites including web access tools, governmental efforts, browsers with built-in voice or other access features, forums, accessibility web guidelines.

Section 508 <http://www.section508.gov/>– This is the home page of Section 508 which is the compliance laws assuring that people with disabilities can access websites with the same efficacy as that of other users.

Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) <http://www.w3.org/WAI/users/Overview.html>– The W3C Web Accessibility Initiative seeks to empower users of all types and provides up-to-date resources and conference information relating to accessibility and usability standards.

HCI Bibliography <http://hcibib.org/accessibility/>– This comprehensive list details different types of usability and accessibility based on the website's target audience. This in itself provides a wealth of informational resources that expand on the field of human-computer interaction and the implication for users.

References

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<http://www.ionio.gr/~papatheodor/papers/IPM1130.pdf>

⁷ <http://wordpress.org/plugins/wp-accessibility/>