

journals. Recent milestones include the Bethesda Open Access Principles meeting (1), the Wellcome Trust endorsement of Open Access, and support from the Howard Hughes Medical Foundation and a number of leading European scientific societies.

A panel of speakers gave stakeholders' perspectives. Sheldon Kotzin reviewed the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) priorities regarding access to, and permanent retention of, the world's biomedical literature. Reflecting growing concerns about high costs of scientific publications, the U.S. Congress recently directed the NLM to report on the impact of rising journal subscription prices relative to access to medical research information and to identify remedies to ensure that taxpayer-funded research remains in the public domain. NLM's Open Access initiative is PubMed Central, a digital archive of freely available life sciences journals. After a slow start, the PubMed Central repository includes 137 journal titles. PubMed Central expects publishers to deposit full contents of each journal issue soon after publication. Supplementary data files are also encouraged. The recent addition of a single article from a journal that is not participating in PubMed Central is broadening the definition of this archive. Another Open Access

approach was described by John Nickerson, editor of Emory University's Molecular Vision, which has been freely available on the Internet since its first issue in October 1995. A low-cost operation, Molecular Vision is a refereed open access journal that has achieved scientific recognition in its field.

Publishing trends affecting libraries were discussed by Linda Watson, University of Virginia Health Sciences Library, and included: 1) journal subscription price increases outpacing library budgets, 2) publishers' bundling of journal subscriptions into large contracts often not well matched with institutional research interests, 3) consolidations in the publishing industry, 4) restrictive licensing terms overriding copyright and fair use practices, 5) long-term archival access to electronic content, and 6) selective deletions of published articles from databases and e-publications. Presenting a scientist's perspective, CDC's Marta Gwinn noted that the scientific community's overarching responsibility is to ensure that research is conducted with integrity and quality and that access to it is fair, maximizes value to users, and protects the public investment and interests.

The open access conference generated discussion about the scientific research dissemination process and

the need to strengthen the connections between evidence-based research and healthcare action. With high quality, peer-reviewed scientific research becoming freely available on the Internet, possibilities for more rapid advances in scientific knowledge and ultimately improved public health are important. Collaboration between government and academia is necessary to make progress toward open access to scientific research.

This conference was supported in part by the National Networks of Libraries of Medicine, Southeastern Atlantic Region. Conference presentations are available from: <http://ada.healthsci.emory.edu/openaccess>

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Reference

1. Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing [2003 Jun 20]. Available from: <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>

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Correction Vol. 10, No. 3

In "Legionella Infection Risk from Domestic Hot Water," by Paola Borella et al., errors occurred in the abstract. The seventh sentence should read as follows: "Furthermore, zinc levels of <100 µg/L and copper levels of >50 µg/L appeared to be protective against *Legionella* colonization."

We regret any confusion these errors may have caused.

Correction Vol. 10, No. 3

In the article "Murine Typhus with Renal Involvement in Canary Islands, Spain" by Michele Hernández-Cabrera et al., errors occurred in the 2nd paragraph under The Study on page 740: 68% should be 6.8%. The corrected sentence appears below:

In Spain, two seroepidemiologic surveys, in Salamanca and Madrid (Central/ Western Spain), yielded seroprevalence rates of 12.8% and 6.8%, respectively, in the general population (4,5).

The corrected article appears online at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no4/03-0532.htm>

We regret any confusion this error may have caused.

Correction Vol. 10, No. 3

In the article entitled "Distribution of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy in Greater Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*)" by Andrew A. Cunningham et al., errors occurred in the title. The corrected title appears below:

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Infectivity in Greater Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*)

The corrected article appears online at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no6/03-0615.htm>

We regret any confusion this error may have caused.