Writing for the Professional journals
Thinking differently

AUTHOR WORKSHOP
China
April 2010

Steve O'Connor
Editor
Library Management
My aims and Yours

- I am aiming to give each of you how to become a Trusted author
- I am aiming to give you a clear idea of international publishing
- I am aiming for you to be familiar about how to write a journal article
- I am hoping that you will come away with an idea for an article
- What do you want to achieve??

This workshop

- Who are authors? Who are Trusted authors?
- Who are the publishers?
- Target and Idea generation
- Publishing and Open Access
- Alternative Publishing and the future
- The Academic Journal and article structure
- Peer Review
- Persistence!!!
Authors

- Words are so important!
- Can envelope yourself in them!!
- Treasure what they can say!
- Be careful in what they say.
Supporting research and innovation
The elements of a national e-infrastructure

Virtual Research Community
Preservation and Curation
Data and Info Creation
Search and Navigation

The Body of Knowledge
Middleware
Compute, Network and Data Storage

Writing for publication in LIS literature
By ALEXANDRA AYRES

Richard Powers lounges in bed all day and speaks his novels aloud to a laptop computer with voice-recognition software. James Rizzi, a writer of the Pulitzer-prize winning novel "The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao," relaxes himself in the bathroom and perches on the edge of the tub with his notebook when he’s tackling a sticky passage. Harry Mark, whose novella "Wolf Hall" claimed this year’s Man Booker Prize, jogs in the shower when the germ strikes. "The number of pages I’ve got that are watermarked, I can’t tell you," he said.

An apparently endless array of books from some of the biggest names in literature has landed this summer. Karen Markson, Elana Fagan, and Powers are among the authors who have new books out, along with a host of other prominent authors. /n/nThe scene is a familiar one: writers say they struggle with the daily work of writing, checking thousands of solitary hours starting at blank pages and computer screens, common hurdles for all writers. The terror of failure that seizes the attention-seeking pen

Steve O'Connor April 2010
Richard Powers imagines in bed all day and speaks his novels aloud to a laptop computer with voice-recognition software, novelist Don, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel "The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao," does the same with his notebook when he's traveling. "He claims I'm a bad influence," said his wife, "but I don't think so," Mr. Powers said. "I think he's a brilliant writer."

Behind the scenes, many of these writers say they struggle with the same preoccupations of writing, checking thousands of solitary hours staring at blank pages and computer screens, wondering how to approach the terrible task of revising and the inevitable rewriting process. A few authors talk through a question about how they've declined to reveal his habits, or that they are "the most visible" after readings and lectures. "60-minute details, down to their pores (Martin Cruz Smith reveals his pores) or heart rate (Dennis Lehane of "Gone Baby Gone") or a writer's Web site, John Irving begins his novels by writing a simple outline, a few thousand words, he says. "I'm not a plotter," he says. "I just write and write until I see the plot, or I don't see it at all."
KATE CHRISTENSEN

Kate Christensen was two years and 200 pages into her first novel. In the fashion of the literary
saga, she discovered what the book was really about a few pages
into the draft, threw out a bunch of pages and started over. The
process is laborious and frustrating at first, but she says, with
her 2008 novel “Inland,” a story about
two women who go on a Thelma and
Laurie-length adventure to Mexico, the
process is a pleasurable one.

“I was actually writing the
story of Thelma and
Laurie’s journey in 1960s
America, but when I
realized that I was
writing a story about
how the American
Dream had changed
during the past four
decades, I decided to
focus on that theme,” she
said. “I was looking at
the changes in American
society and how they
affected the way people
performed their roles in
the world.”

She started on a story that
was inspired by her own
life experiences and the
people she encountered
while writing the novel.

“I was interested in
exploring the
complexities of
human relationships and
how they have evolved
over the years,” she
said. “I wanted to
create a narrative that
would resonate with
readers and make them
think about the
 changing world we live in.”

In the end, the novel was
published in 2010 and
received positive reviews
from critics.

Steve O’Connor April 2010
"Writing for publication in LIS literature"
“Only independent spirit makes good universities. The current stereotyped development method doesn’t work. Universities should be given decision-making power in administration and curriculums”

Premier Wen Jiabao

“You can’t stop change from coming... you can only usher it in and work out the terms. If you are smart and a little lucky, you can make it your friend”

Barrack Obama

*Time* Nov 17, 2008: 25
What skills do you require?

- Quiet time
- Good ideas
- Knowledge of your target journals
- Don’t expect too much of yourself
- Write to a plan

- What do you think???
Reasons???

- To communicate an idea?
- To see our name in print?
- To communicate research or ideas?
- To publish for promotion?

- To be **Respected** and **Trusted**???

---

Trust

- Seeking to publish in a community of Respected and Trusted authors
- Responsibilities go with this ambition
- Responsibilities to say something to contribute to the profession
- Responsibilities to say it honestly and ethically
- Respect does not come easily
- Respect can be lost VERY EASILY
Trust Metric

- Kieron O’Hara Trust Totem Books, 2004
- Not necessarily moral issue.. But crucial for any professional
- Trust is in our local lives, in systems and expectations.... Need for a predictability
- Changing trust social environment ie Do people trust governments
- Vertical and Horizontal (Geoffrey Bilder)
  - Vertical. relationships of authority
- Decline in respect for peer reviewed processes
  - Horizontal. With our peers, family, neighbours, etc
Publishing internationally

- Business Model Differences between China and international publishing
  - ‘Royalties’ or Payments
  - Supplementary issues
  - Assumption of acceptance
  - Cost of journals
  - Peer review
  - Plagiarism detection systems are now available
Words and Intellectual Property

“Steve enjoys coming to China because of its people.....”

Steve created and owns this as INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
“Steve enjoys coming to China because of its people.....”

Steve consigns the IPR to a publisher for his lifetime plus 70 years

“Steve enjoys coming to China because of its people.....”

Steve always retains the Moral Rights to this sentence
Details and consequences

What to remember

- Determine what will be your published name
  - Stephen Vincent O’Connor  BORN NAME
  - Steve O’Connor  PREFERRED NAME

  **Stick with it!**

- Remember to name your file properly
  - Include your name
  - Title
  - Date
Collaborative strategies for low use research materials
Steve O'Connor

Value for Money in Electronic Journals: A Survey of the Early Evidence and Some Preliminary Conclusions
Jane Chi

Seminol receptor antagonists improve flow by reducing capillary closure after hindlimb ischaemia in vivo
Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 19 March 2003, Vol. 41, No. 6, Supplement 1, pp. 309-310

SST, SSTR, SSTR, SSTR: receptor antagonists, improve perfusion after hind-limb ischaemia

The effects of three categories of technological innovation on the use and price of non-reproducible resources
Annestantiate West

Commentaries
Steve O'Connor

Collaborative strategies for low use research materials

A study of collaborative storage of library resources

Physiopathologic relationship of Giemella macrocarina to Giemella haemovorans

Conclusions
Libraries are often fond of proclaiming that they are developing digital libraries. The clear evidence however is that the better strategy is to design services to deliver digitally. A brief overview of current, past, and...

The benefits of medical libraries for the elderly

Initial sequencing and comparative analysis of the mouse genome

Downstream inhibitor blockade improves distal perfusion after lower extremity ischemia in the rat

Defibrillation cooperation in Australia
Writing for publication in LIS literature
Writing for publication in LIS literature
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Steve O'Connor April 2010

Publishers
What is publishing?

- Traditional publishing and the recording of current thinking ... a sort of archive
- Moves from and beyond traditional publishing?
- Blogs, Institutional Repositories, on-line versions
- Specialist software
- Basically, a changing paradigm!!

Traditional Publishing cycle

User as Author

User as Reader

Librarian as funder

Publisher
Why would you publish?

- Contribute to the understanding of and future directions to our profession
- To communicate projects and developments
- To share ideas and philosophical outlooks
- To reinforce career promotional claims
- To establish a trusted profile for individuals
Average Articles Read per Univ. Scientist

Average number of articles read per scientist:

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Average Reading per Faculty member

Number of Readings:

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Sources of Readings of Scholarly Articles in Universities

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<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSW ('04)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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Steve O'Connor, April 2010
Publishing in China

- Require an ISSN, and difficult to obtain through GAPP
- ISSN easily obtained internationally
- International distribution very poor

Where to publish??
What is your metric of choice?

- Where?
- What is the reputation of journal?
- What is its citation count /ISI?
- Get paid?
- Differences between Chinese and International journals

What else?
Writing for publication in LIS literature

Steve O’Connor
April 2010

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59
Writing for publication in LIS literature

Steve O'Connor April 2010

Emerald is a leading publisher in the field of Library and Information Studies journals. It produces a wide range of publications that cover all aspects of LIS, from library management to information systems. Its aim is to provide comprehensive and high-quality content that is relevant to the needs of professionals, researchers, and students in the LIS field. The journals cover a wide range of topics, including library theory, management, and practice, as well as the use of technology in libraries.

For more information, please visit Emerald's website at emeraldinsight.com.
Writing for publication in LIS literature
Writing for publication in LIS literature
Writing for publication in LIS literature
### A’s and B’s

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**Writing for publication in LIS literature**
Dimensions of a discipline literature

- Numbers of journals, articles, geography etc
- What is the dollar cost of the literature?
- Exercise name 5 journal titles in your discipline
- Name titles from, Thailand, United States, United Kingdom....???

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### Professional Publishing and Information Universe

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**Total 2002 Sales (€ in m)**

Note: $/€ FX rate of 1.1322, £/€ FX rate of 0.7090

(a) Combined IAP/Springer entity.
A Truly Global Industry

Reed Elsevier
- 8% US
- 28% Europe
- 64% Rest of the World

Wolters Kluwer
- 5% US
- 46% Europe
- 49% Rest of the World

Pearson
- 8% US
- 19% Europe
- 73% Rest of the World

VNU
- 11% US
- 36% Europe
- 53% Rest of the World

\*a Includes Canada.

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Emerald
Usage (%) per Region 2009

- Europe: 40%
- Rest of World: 42%
- India and China: 6%
- Americas: 12%

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Revenue (%) per Region 2009

- Europe: 32%
- Rest of World: 30%
- India and China: 10%
- Americas: 28%

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Publishing and Open Access

Impact of Open Access

- What is Open Access?
- Growing range of Institutional Repositories; a significant force
- Essentially about free access to information

- What is the likely impact?
  - Short-term??... Available within institutions
  - Long term??... More fundamental revisions to scholarly publishing
“I had my own blog for a while, but I decided to go back to just pointless, incessant barking.”

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

Preface
The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as well as the existing system of quality assurance.

In accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the ECHO Charter and the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing, we have drafted the Berlin Declaration to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and human reflection and to specify measures which research policy makers, research institutions, funding agencies, libraries, archives and museums need to consider.
Definition of an Open Access Contribution

Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving.
### Current “Author Pays” Fees Unsustainable: Mabe

**Estimated costs per article for selected journals: assumes all authors pay**

$\text{Thousands}

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<td>Est. STM</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industry mean (Johh C. Cox Associates)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drivers of cost per article:

- Rejection rates (High: Low)
- Format (Print + electronic: Electronic only)
- Production quality (High: Low)

*All these costs per article have to increased by 33.3% and 16.6% = 50% to account for poorer authors and corporate free riders. This would make the average $5,700 and the *Science* charge $15,000 per paper, difficult for even funding bodies to afford.*

---

- Publishing is a very satisfying endeavour
- Creates a community of participants to a profession
- Creates debates
- Informs
- Makes a real difference personally and professionally
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Apr 2010</td>
<td>Libraries as cyber's reps</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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<td>16 Sep 2009</td>
<td>Intellectual Freedom and Cyber Space</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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<td>5 Nov 2009</td>
<td>Creating a new outlet for grey literature: The Birth of Grey Management China</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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<td>Aug 2007</td>
<td>Notice of Memory value</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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<td>23 Dec 2009</td>
<td>Managing sustainable digital content creation: A Success Story</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Sep 2009</td>
<td>Publishing in China: An overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Jun 2009</td>
<td>Beyond the Great Wall: Experience with TFDs and open access in China and South East Asia</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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<td>The preferred library future: Public Library in Second Life</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Sep 2009</td>
<td>Approaches to the design of open use and user access materials</td>
<td>Steve O'Connor</td>
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</table>

Creative Commons

License Conditions
Creators choose a set of conditions they wish to apply to their work.

- Attribution: You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your copyrighted work — and derivative works based upon it — but only if they give credit the way you requested.
- Share Alike: You allow others to distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work.
- 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 unabridged copies of your work, not derivative works based upon it.

www.creativecommons.org
Writing for publication in LIS literature
Writing for publication in LIS literature

Steve O'Connor April 2010 88

Blog
Publish

You can add a CC license to almost any blog as you can almost any website. Here are instructions for a few specific blogging platforms:

Movable Type

*Step one: Log into Movable Type*

You’ll need to work by logging into your Movable Type installation and finding the “Edit Configuration” link for the blog you’d like to license.

Creative Commons License: 

Step two: Edit Configuration/Choose License

Be sure that you understand these license requirements before you proceed. On the main configuration page, click on the “Preferences” option in the upper right area, then scroll down to find the link marked “Choose a License now” link. Answer the questions, scroll down to save your configuration, then republish your blog to see a license button added to your site.

Blogger

A link to the Creative Commons website is included in the “Blogger” section.

*Step one: Choose a License*

Start by choosing a license for your work at the Creative Commons website.

*Step two: License Info*

Choose a license for your blog.

Jurisdiction of your license: 

[Choose]
A Journal, the Editor and the rest......

- An Editor listens!
- Make the Editor your friend!
Role of an Editor/Editiorial Board

- The Editor is the coordinator and leader of a journal’s focus
- Journals will vary as to their emphases
- Journals may compete for authors and geographic regions
- The Editorial Board provides links into their communities
  - Geographic
  - Sub-disciplines
  - Sectors
  - Sub-Editors

Reviewing

- Who are reviewers?
- Essentials...
  - Peer reviewed
  - Blind
  - Double blind
- Role of reviewer
- Response to the reviewer
External forces on publishing

- **Research Quality**
  - Highly influential UK, Australia, not in the US

- **Personal profile**
  - Require a peer reviewed article before thesis graduation
  - Job requirements
  - Influence of professional qualifications

- **Career**
  - Workforce planning
  - When to get started
  - Who will make up the profession?

Career connections to publishing

- Excellent for raising your profile
- Gradually indicates that you are committed to the profession. A person to be trusted
- Do you publish in one area of interest?
- How do you get started?
  - Book reviewing
  - Conference reports
Ideas

“Never, ever, think outside the box.”
Idea Generation

- Partially about getting started
- What are the issues in the profession?
- Which of these can ‘I’ contribute to?
- In what way can ‘I’ contribute?
- Co-authors??
- Who is your audience?

Exercise

- What would you like to see articles on?
- What could YOU contribute?

Next Step

- Summarise what you intend to write about
- Produce key words
- Search literature for what has been written already
‘Rear Vision Mirror’

- Looking to the past helps to understand how the future happens
- Remember the past
- Remember how to look forward from that time
- Rates of change can be determined

Process of publishing

- Difficult to understand the requirements
- Review the Journal description on the web and objectives
- Review the recent content

Exercise: which of these papers should be published??
Strategic Thinking

- Within paradigm strategies
- Paradigm challenging strategies

- Mindless Action
- Futures Trap

Future Focus
The Paper

Steve O'Connor April 2010

Author Guidelines

Submit to the journal

Stephen O'Connor
University Librarian
The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9JH
Tel: +44 (0)161 275 2762
E-mail: smoconnor@manchester.ac.uk

Editorial objectives

Library Management aims to publish articles of interest and value to senior managers and academics within the library and information profession. The journal will discuss strategic and innovative developments in the management of libraries and information services. It will also include papers designed to assist in the development of research and the teaching of information and library management as an academic discipline.

General principles

It is our intention to maintain a sound balance between theory and practice.

The journal aims to have a focus on enabling excellence and policy to better position staff, libraries and students.

Contributions are encouraged to spell out the practical implications of their work.

Articles based on experience and evidence will receive particular encouragement.

We wish to ensure that the research articles are original and we encourage the submission of novel approaches to problems.

A sense of slack or author of a similar theme appearing in excessive toms would be welcome.

The reviewing process

Each paper is reviewed by the Editor and, if it is judged suitable for this publication, is evaluated using a double-blind peer review process.

Copyright

Articles submitted to the journal should be original contributions and should not be under consideration for any other publication at the same time. Please see Emerald’s policy on plagiarism. Use this in conjunction with the policies listed above. Referencing is always desirable and avoiding self-plagiarism is also required. This is an example of the preferred Harvard style list. Please seeEmerald’s guidelines below for further information on style and referencing. All submissions will be edited to meet by the publisher against any breach of such warranty. For ease of dissemination and to ensure proper policing of use, papers and contributions become the legal copyright of the publisher unless otherwise agreed. The editor may use the software to check the originality of submissions received. Please see our press release for further details.
Manuscript requirements

1. As a guide, articles should be between 3000 and 6500 words in length.
2. A title of not more than eighty words should be provided.
3. A brief autobiographical note should be supplied including:
   - Full name
   - Affiliation
   - E-mail address
   - Full international contact details
   - Brief professional biography.
4. This information should be provided on a separate sheet and authors should not be identified anywhere else in the article.
5. Authors must supply a structured abstract not under 4-7 subheadings (use our "How to write an abstract" guide for practical help and guidance):
   - Purpose (mandatory)
   - Design/methodology/approach (mandatory)
   - Findings (mandatory)
   - Research limitations/applications (of applicable)
   - Practical implications (if applicable)
   - Social implications (if applicable)
   - Originality/value (mandatory).
   Maximum is 225 words in total.
6. Please provide up to six keywords which encapsulate the principal topics of the paper.
7. Keywords must be short, with a clear indication of the distinction between the hierarchy of headings. The preferred format is for headings to be presented in bold format, with consecutive numbering.
8. Notes or Endnotes should be used only if absolutely necessary and must be identified in the text by consecutive numbers, enclosed in square brackets and listed at the end of the article.

..always attribute clearly using quote marks!!!

Copyright

Articles submitted to the journal should not have been published before in their current or substantially similar form, or be under consideration for publication with another journal. Please see Emerald’s originality guidelines for details. Use this in conjunction with the points below about references, before submission i.e. always attribute clearly using either indented text or quote marks as well as making use of the preferred Harvard style of formatting. Authors submitting articles for publication warrant that the work is not an infringement of any existing copyright and will indemnify the publisher against any breach of such warranty. Please see Emerald’s Permissions for your manuscript section. For ease of dissemination and to ensure proper policing of use, papers and contributions become the legal copyright of the publisher unless otherwise agreed.

The editor may use of iThenticate software for checking the originality of submissions received. Please see our press release for further details.
9. All Figures (charts, diagrams and line drawings) and Plates (photographic images) should be submitted in both electronic form and as hard copy originals. They should be of clear quality, in black and white and numbered consecutively with arabic numerals.

Figures created in MS Word, MS PowerPoint, MS Excel, Illustrator and Freehand should be saved in their native formats.

Electronic figures created in other applications should be copied from the original software and pasted into a blank MS Word document or saved and imported into a MS Word document by choosing “Insert” from the menu bar, “Picture” from the drop-down menu and selecting “From File...” to select the graphic to be imported.

For figures which cannot be supplied in MS Word, acceptable standard image formats are: pdf, .ai, .swf and .eps. If you are unable to supply graphics in these formats then please ensure they are .jpeg, .jpg or .bmp at a resolution of at least 300dpi and at least 10cm wide.

To prepare screened-to-simultaneously press the “Alt” and “Print Screen” keys on the keyboard, open a blank Microsoft Word document and simultaneously press “Ctrl” and “V” to paste the image. (Capture all the content of the frame on the screen to paste into MS Word, by simultaneously pressing “Ctrl” and “Print Screen”.)

Plates (photographic images) should be saved as .jpg or .jpeg files at a resolution of at least 300dpi and at least 10cm wide. Digital camera settings should be set at the highest possible resolution/quality.

In the text of the paper the preferred position of all tables, figures and plates should be indicated by typing on a separate line the words “Take in Figure (No.)” or “Take in Plate (No.)”.

10. Tables should be typed and included as part of the manuscript. They should not be submitted as graphic elements. Supply succinct and suitable captions for all tables, figures and plates. Ensure that any superscripts or subscripts are shown next to the relevant items and have corresponding explanations displayed as footnotes to the table, figure or plate.
Writing for publication in LIS literature
Structure of a paper

- Abstract
- Introduction and statement of intention (What is your argument?)
- Literature context
- Body of article
  - May include discussion of research and of results
  - State implications of results
- Conclusion
- Bibliography
Tests for viability of paper

- Have you written something which is of interest to an international audience?
- Have you had something to say?
- Would you expect a reader to be better informed?
- These tests can be verified with firm help of colleagues

What happens after submission?

- The Editor will read the paper and decide whether it is worthy of review
- The paper will be taken up by relevant reviewers? This is PEER REVIEW.
- Depending on the policy of the journal, it will be blind, double-blind reviewed
- Comments with acceptance, revision or rejection will come from this process
- If accepted, Copyright Assignment needs to occur
Revisions

- Editor will pass Reviewer comments to the author or Corresponding author
- Agree or not agree to revisions
- Return revised article, preferably with a list of what has been done

Where does your IP go?

- Journal publishing is not an altruistic exercise
- Publishers are in to make revenue!!
- What is the value?
- Which articles are going to succeed?

- Asked to sign away your copyright for
  - Lifetime plus 70 years
  - No author of a journal article has ever made royalties...few book authors.. exceptions in China
  - Mindful of institutional policies
Requirements and Allowances

- Permission to publish in journals and third parties
- Retain copyright
- Originality; not submitted or published elsewhere. Any permissions gained.

ALLOW
- IR .. Pre-published version , after publication. Times vary.
- Moral Rights. Legislation not in all countries.

Papers of difficulty....

- Straight Literature Reviews; could however be
  Progress in a discipline focused around issues and developments
- Papers should typically be 3,000 to 5,000 words
- Case Studies which are not set in a context
- Papers on topics about issues not of international interest e.g. card to computer catalogues
Peer Review

What is peer review?

Peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of subjecting an author’s scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field.

Peer review requires a community of experts in a given (and often narrowly defined) field who are qualified and able to perform impartial review.

Impartial review, especially of work in less narrowly defined or inter-disciplinary fields, may be difficult to accomplish and the significance (good or bad) of an idea may never be widely appreciated among its contemporaries.

Although generally considered essential to academic quality, peer review has been criticized as exclusive, slow, and misunderstood (see anonymous peer review and open peer review).
Who are reviewers?

- Experts in the field
- Experts in methodologies
- People who need to be convinced that what you are saying has academic merit
- Convinced that what you are saying
  - is credible
  - is rigorous
  - Leading to being authoritative

Peer review
- Trust, Trust, Trust!!!!!
- Validation; Authority!!!
- Blind peer review
- Double Blind Peer review
- Potential **Conflicts of interest**

**What would you say??**
Future of Peer Review?

- New forms of Peer review
- Constant online peer review??

Planned Obsolescence
Publishing, Technology, and the Future of the Academy

Steve O'Connor April 2010

Writing for publication in LIS literature 63
Responding to Peer Review

Apologies again for the delay in getting back to you, but please find attached the revised paper as promised.
The following changes have been made in response to reviewer recommendations:

Comments relating to follow-up assessment/long-term evaluation have been addressed in a discussion of leadership programme evaluation on p.10, which also refers to relevant literature on the subject.

The need to reference other library leadership programmes has been addressed by two additional paragraphs on pages 6-7, with relevant references also added to the bibliography.

Some efforts to link the evaluation more explicitly to the theoretical framework outlined have been made by additions to the text on pages 9, 11, 12 and 16.

The work of Pons and of Hernon and colleagues has now been referenced on pages 3, 7 and 10.

Plagiarism
Or
Lack of attribution
Finding a needle in a haystack

1. Manuscript or article submitted to iThenticate

2. Computer transforms manuscript into a digital fingerprint: a very long string of numbers

3. Copy of Internet

4. Extract matching documents

Electronic Books

Journals / Periodicals
In an era of digital information, electronic technology, the World Wide Web's growing popularity and the tremendous growth of CD-ROM products, digital libraries offer a huge range of multimedia information, everything from movies, speeches, images and photos to sounds, text and beyond. The amount of online, CD-ROMs and other digital sources of information are exploding and infrastructure for accessing material improves almost daily. In building the next generation of digital libraries, multimedia and artificial intelligence will play several important roles. The multimedia nature of digital libraries requires digital libraries for the locating of relevant information efficiently and cost effectively, and determining it in a wide variety of formats of digital information systems (DSIS). The advent of digital libraries presents a plethora of challenges and opportunities to the digital librarian or Cybrarian. Digital libraries (DL) add value and make digital libraries truly useful and user-friendly. A digital librarian is a type of information specialist professional who manages and organizes the digital library, combines the functionality for information, elicitation, planning, data mining, knowledge mining, digital reference services, electronic information services, representation of information, extraction, and distribution of information, co-ordination, searching notably CD-ROMs, online, Internet-based WWW multimedia search and retrieval. The ultimate goal of a DL is to facilitate access to information just-in-time to the critical needs of users and additionally to facilitate electronic publishing. The digital librarian plays a distinctive and dynamic role in easy accessing of computer held digital information including abstracts.

Information systems, Electronic publishing, Information superhighway. Libraries, Management stresses that the multimedia nature of the next generation of digital libraries requires the digital librarian (DL) Cybrarian to be essentially a type of specialist librarian who has to manage and organize the digital library, handle the specialized tasks of massive digitization, storage, access, digital knowledge mining, digital reference services, electronic information services, search co-ordination, and manage the archive and its access. The digital librarian acts as a guardian of the information superhighway, the universal digital library or the global digital library acts as a symbolic human-machine relationship. This article also highlights the roles and functions of a DL in information retrieval, content delivery, navigation, and browsing. It reimagines the professional education and training for digital librarians in the management of digital information systems. It defines the DL's interface functions, roles, skills and competencies for the management of digital information systems in the important areas of imaging technologies, optical character recognition, markup languages, cataloging, metadata, multimedia indexing and database technology, user interface design, programming, and applications.

As with all effective communication, you should decide (in advance) on the purpose of the conversation and the plan for achieving it. There is no alternative to this. Some people are proficient at “thinking on their feet”, but this is generally because they already have clear understanding of the context and their own goals.

Time Management Skills: Time management is one of those skills no one teaches you in school but you have to learn. It doesn’t matter how smart you are if you can’t organize information well enough to take it in. And it doesn’t matter how skilled you are if procrastination keeps you from getting your work done.

Supervisory positions can be very stressful and overwhelming when specific deadlines need to be met. Leaders need to be able to handle tasks and assignments in a timely manner. Time is similar to finances and both need to be budgeted wisely.

Leading Skills: Leading people requires that the leader must understand the values, personality, perception and attitudes of the people. As an individual you act differently from another individual because of your values, personality, perception and attitudes. This is a very important factor to be understood in relation to the other person who may be your superior or subordinate.

Let us carry out the following activity in order to understand each of these factors. 7.1 Value is a conviction that a person holds...
Direct Source comparison

By clicking on the percentage tab in the Source section of the report, the source is displayed in the direct source comparison window.

The matching text from the source is colour coded to correspond with the highlighted text in the paper.
About the journal

As the library and information services community seeks to cope with new patterns of information provision, new technology and changing financial circumstances, it is critical to gain new thinking across the profession. The latest research, innovative theory and best organizational practice are all presented in the journal, Library Management.

This world-class information resource offers international perspectives on the critical issues facing library management by publishing articles which report contemporary thought whilst also exploring practical implications for those involved in teaching and practice. Whenever possible the journal projects a forward, future-looking perspective on the issues it addresses.
Library Management

- LM is a Emerald journal now in its 31st volume
- Focused on Management, Staffing issues and related areas
- International Board of Advisors / Reviewers from 17 countries
- Published in 5 times a year in 9 issues
- Published between 50 -55 articles a year plus many book reviews

NOW FOR A FEW ACTIVITY INDICATORS
### Top Countries by Downloads:
The table below shows the top 20 countries by the number of articles downloaded by customers in these countries:

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<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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**Library Management**

**Top 25 Articles - 2010**
The following articles published in LIS were downloaded the most during 2010:

**Article**

- M. Ignatius, S. Wariang, (2005), "Developing research skills in library and information science students", Library Management, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 245-251
- S. David Kwe, (2009), "Marketing library services through Facebook groups", Library Management, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 486-470

**Downloads**

- M. Ignatius, S. Wariang, (2005), "Developing research skills in library and information science students", Library Management, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 245-251
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Writing for publication in LIS literature
Country Impact

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<td>India</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan (Republic of China)</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LM Downloads by year

By Year:
The table below shows the number of articles downloaded each year from LM and also the number of customers that have accessed the journal ("Users"):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Downloads</th>
<th>Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>58,593</td>
<td>1,494</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>108,994</td>
<td>1,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>132,722</td>
<td>1,900</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>142,242</td>
<td>1,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>150,394</td>
<td>2,194</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>43,255</td>
<td>1,734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only three months of use

175,000

6,936
Launch of *Library Management China*

- LM China Issue was launched at SILF 08 in Shanghai
- LM China 2009 was launched at ALSR at HK PolyU
- 2008 contained 7 articles from Chinese authors and 3 from International edition
- 2008 25 submissions; 2009 125 submissions
- All peer reviewed, double blind
- All available online in Simplified script
- [http://china.emeraldinsight.com/browse/lm/30/index.htm](http://china.emeraldinsight.com/browse/lm/30/index.htm)
- Best will be translated into English international edition
- Widely distributed to libraries free, courtesy of Emerald

Cover of *Library Management China*
Library Management China Launch Ceremony

Steve O'Connor April 2010 148

Extract from Professor Cheng Huanwen's Blog

Steve O'Connor April 2010 149
Library Management China: 未来 (Wai Lai)

- Enthusiastic response to journal in Shanghai
- Expanding the 2009 China Issue
- Planning for a larger Editorial Board
- Planning for potential of 2 issues in 2010
- A real bridge between library professionals
- How it grows and its impact is yet to be determined
- Final business model is yet to be described

The Editor now!  ... and into the Future??
Wai Lei

- Editor will always be important to a profession
- Conducting a conference is a good early experience
- Organising the conference theme and papers is a good way of networking and understanding future

WRAP UP

- Have we achieved our objectives for this Workshop?
- Have you got out of this time what you wanted?
- Do you require further assistance?
Thank you!

Xi Xi Diajia

Emerald