Publish! Don’t Perish

October 19, 2016
Scholarly Communication

“Scholarly communication is the process of producing, evaluating, disseminating, and preserving the research findings of scholars and scientists shared with academic communities and other interested parties.”

Rikk Mulligan, ARL Program Officer for Scholarly Publishing and American Council of Learned Societies Public Fellow
Newer Forms of Scholarly Communication

A Domain of One’s Own

Scholarly Websites and Blogs

GitHub

Software Code

Academic Journals

Scholarly Monographs

Research Data

Data Visualizations
Library Research Support

Liaison Librarians

Jack Bales, Humanities
  jbales@umw.edu
Peter Catlin, First-Year Programs
  pcatlin@umw.edu
Elizabeth Heitsch, Social Sciences
  eheitsch@umw.edu
Allison Shepard, Educational Technology (Stafford Campus)
  aolmstead@umw.edu
Erin Wysong, Sciences
  emorris4@umw.edu
Project Planning

- Finding background literature
- Using library databases
- Identifying other research tools

Resource Requests

- Purchase Requests: http://libraries.umw.edu/purchase-request-form/
- Interlibrary Loan: http://libraries.umw.edu/interlibrary-loan-ill/
Proposal

- Create data management plan
- Explore data repository options
- Monitor compliance with NIH/NSF Public Access and other mandates
Implementation & Writing

- Conduct systematic reviews
- Manage citations (e.g. Zotero, EasyBib)
- Describe and organize data
Planning

- Find background literature
- Use library databases & research tools
- Locate data sources

Funding

- External: Office of the Provost
- Internal: College of Arts & Sciences

Proposal

- Prepare data management plan
- Select data repository
- Comply with public access policies

Conducting

- Conduct systematic reviews
- Manage citations (Zotero/Easybib)
- Describe & organize data

Publishing

- Select journals
- Manage copyright
- Track impact
- Place work in repository
Share your work

• “Traditional” outlets
  – Society journals
  – Corporate publishers
  – Monographs

• Open Access
  – OA Journals
  – Open Archives
  – Institutional repositories
  – Data repositories
  – Academic social networks
• “Gold” OA: freely available online journals
• Open Archives: traditional, subscription-based journals with freely available back issues
• “Green” OA: self-archiving in open repositories

‘Freely available’ doesn’t mean free
• Funding models: advertising and sponsorship, grants, organization subscriptions, author fees
• Are you familiar with the publisher?
• Have you read articles in this journal before?
• Have your colleagues published in the journal?

How to find publication options:

- Library journal list
- Google Scholar
- Your own reference list
- Professional societies
- Periodical directories
- Automated journal finders
  - Jane / Elsevier journal finder
• Is the journal listed in standard directories?
  – Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory
  – DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)

• Who is the publisher? Is contact information easy to find?

• Does the journal have an ISSN or ESSN?

• When did the journal begin publication? How many articles have been published recently?

• Is the journal indexed or abstracted in a reputable source, or available through the UMW Libraries?

• Are the journal and/or publisher on Beall's List?
• Peer Review: Is the process described?
• Editorial Board: Are the editors experts in the field? Are their credentials listed?
• Submission Fees/APC: Is there a charge to submit an article?
• Licensing/Copyright policy: Is it clearly stated?
• Instructions for Authors: Clear and easy to find?
• Web Aesthetics: Do the links work?
• Journal Title: Specific and descriptive?
• False Claims: Any misleading information about indexing, impact factor, etc.?
• Copyediting: Can you find any major errors?
Did the journal pass the checklist?
Are you confident that this is a suitable place to share your research?
Do you own what you wrote?

- Copyright begins the moment your work is “fixed in a tangible medium”
- You retain your copyright until you transfer all or some of your exclusive rights
- Once you transfer your exclusive rights, you cannot get them back
What does this mean?

- You no longer have control of your work.
- The publisher can sell your work for profit.
- The publisher controls who has access to your work.
- If the library does not subscribe to the journal or to a database that has the journal in full-text, you and your students do not have access to your work.
Protect your rights as an author

- Read the publication agreement carefully
- Negotiate
- SPARC Author Addendum
- Sherpa/RoMEO
- Consider Open Access options
Other Resources

UMW Libraries Scholarly Communications LibGuide

Right to Research Coalition

ARL Know Your Copy Rights