

e-Publishing for Postgrads

Kevin S. Hawkins

<http://www.ultraslavonic.info/talks/20100504/>

Agenda

1. About me
2. What is scholarly communication?
3. What's wrong with the traditional system?
4. How are people redesigning the system?
5. Coffee break
6. How can you get published?
7. How can you help rebuild the system?
8. Discussion



Working with scholars
to improve publishing

THE SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING OFFICE

Since 2001, the Scholarly Publishing Office at the University of Michigan Library has been working with scholars to improve publishing.

We **publish** a broad range of material of interest to scholars in many fields.

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SPO NEWS

New Volume of the UM Museums of Art and Archaeology Bulletin now available

SPO released Volume XVII of the Bulletin of the University of Michigan Museums of Art and Archaeology online today. The...

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From Maria Bonn, U-M Library's Associate University Librarian for Publishing: A few days ago, the Scholarly Publishing Office activated more...

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Vacancy: DHO IT Projects Manager

14 April 2010 - Applications are invited for a twelve-month, fixed term contract position of IT Projects Manager to the DHO.

Reporting to the DHO Director, the IT Projects Manager will be responsible for :

- provision of technical foresight and project management for a variety of DHO partner projects from various institutions created for inclusion in a federated Fedora Commons Repository,
- the development, implementation, management and maintenance of web applications (this includes the Drupal based DHO portal and research database [DRAPier], and the Fedora Commons Repository),
- day-to-day management and technical foresight of the IT functions of the DHO including:
 - delivery of network, operational and technical services of the DHO
 - a certain level of software development for DHO applications.

[Read more](#)

Presentations Now Available from Art and Design, Digitisation and Intellectual Property Symposium



18 March 2010 - The DHO is pleased to announce that slides for a number of the presentations given at the Art and Design, Digitisation and Intellectual Property Symposium event organised by NIVAL in association with the DHO and IVARO are now available on the [event webpage](#).

[Read more](#)

The Digital Humanities Observatory (DHO) is an all-island digital humanities collaborative working with Humanities Serving Irish Society (HSIS), national, European, and international partners to further e-scholarship. The DHO is a knowledge resource providing outreach and education on a broad range of digital humanities topics. It provides data management, curation, and discovery services supporting the long-term access to, and greater exploitation of, digital resources in the creation of new models, methodologies and paradigms for 21st century scholarship.

DHO Announce

To learn more about the activities of the DHO and digital humanities activities in Ireland, subscribe to the [DHO-Announce](#) mailing list

Upcoming Events

- » [DHO Summer School 2010 in Conjunction with NINES](#)
28 Jun 2010 - 2 Jul 2010

[See all events](#)

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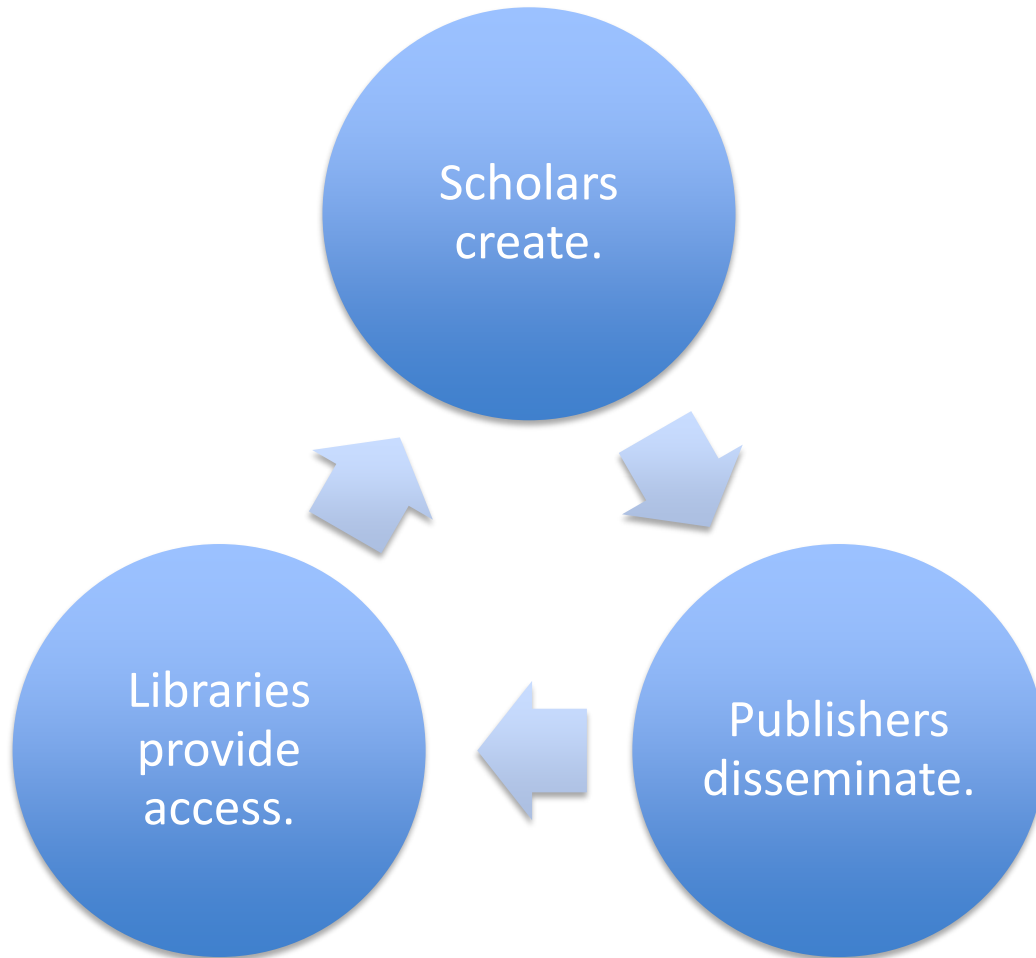
I am reprising a presentation I created while working at the DHO, a project of the Royal Irish Academy.

So ...

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What is scholarly communication?

'How things have always worked'



Broadly speaking, what do publishers do?

- solicit and acquire content
- filter (editorial boards, facilitation of peer review)
- edit
- package
- distribute

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It used to be that these functions were costly to carry out. It made sense to have specialised operations for this work and to allow publishers to use copyright to protect their investment in producing paper copies.

More specifically, what do publishers do?

The answer is quite different for **publishers of scholarly books** (mostly university presses) and **publishers of scholarly journals** (mostly commercial publishers).

Both:

- Lend credibility to authors
- Appear credible to readers
- Copyedit (often)

A publisher of scholarly books:

- Flatters senior scholars into writing
- Shapes writing for the audience
- Typesets (usually)
- Handles production of print and maybe digital copies
- Gives royalties to authors (in rare cases when a book sells well)

A publisher of scholarly journals:

- Facilitates peer review
- Pays editors (sometimes)
- Typesets
- Produces online and/or print version
- Gives royalties to a sponsoring learned society (sometimes)

At what price?

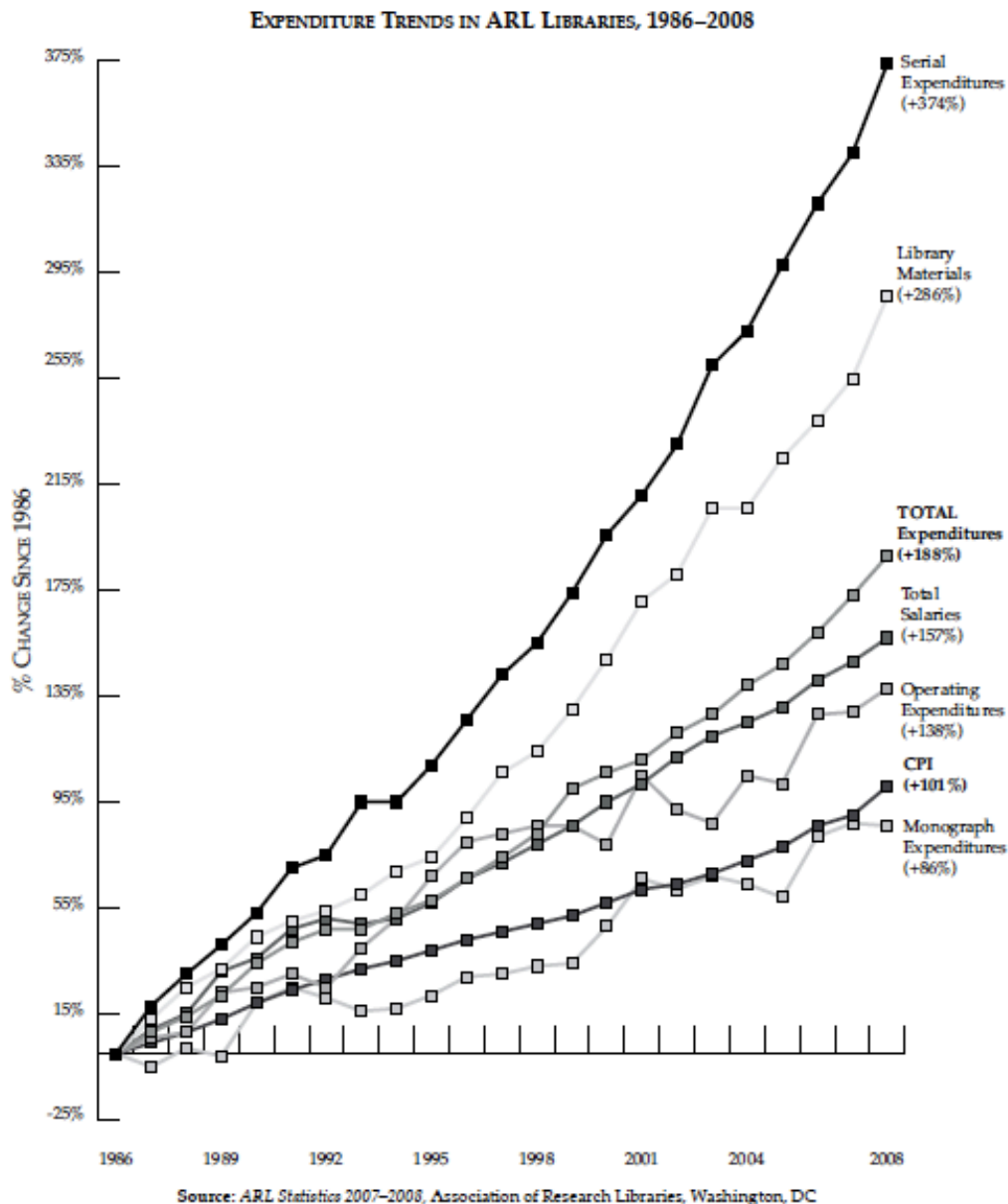
Prices versus inflation

Inflation in the US over the period 1986 to 2001 was 101%.

Adjusted for inflation, major university libraries in the US and Canada spend **85% as much as they used to on monographs** but **3.7 times as much on journals** (across all disciplines).

While there are more journal titles than we used to, the per-unit cost of journals (last counted in 2005) had increased nearly as much as journal expenditures as a whole. So we still get access to approximately the same number of journals.

This growth is unsustainable.



Why do journals cost so much?

- Journal publishing today is dominated by a few commercial publishers.
- Authors and readers often do not directly subscribe to journals but instead use what's made available through an institutional (library) subscription. Users do not bear the cost, so they have little motivation to use an alternative.
- Prestige plays an important role in the market.

The role of copyright

Most publishers' business model—like that of the film and music industries—is based on use of copyright to charge users for access.

You can argue that royalties are a motivation for filmwriters and musicians, but is it really a motivation for scholars? Most are employed by a university and are more interested in being read—and credited for their work—than in getting tiny royalty cheques.

Isn't it crazy that universities pay faculty members to do research and publish their findings, only to have to *pay again* to purchase documentation of and access to the results of the research?
Especially when faculty members rarely receive payment for writing or editing. In fact, in some fields authors are charged to have their accepted articles published!

This made sense when scholarly publishing was a mostly non-commercial operation with high costs of distribution.

It makes a lot less sense in the age of the Internet.

If we were designing a scholarly communication system for scratch, it would ideally:

- Allow anyone to read or make copies of scholarly writing as long as the author is credited.
- Be operated on a not-for-profit basis or in a highly competitive market.

We'd also like to take advantage of digital technology to do things you can't easily do in print (to be discussed later).

What questions do you have so far?

How are people redesigning the system of scholarly communication?

- Open-access (OA) publishing:
 - OA journals and books
 - Institutional repositories
 - Subject (disciplinary) repositories
- Tools for collaborative authoring and editing
- Tools to facilitate peer review
- Distributed ('crowdsourced') peer review



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Recent Issues

15 February, 2010

New issue of [Culture Machine](#): Creative Media, edited by Sarah Kember and Joanna Zylińska, with texts by Rowan Wilken, Gary Hall, Clare Birchall, Peter Woodbridge, Nina Sellars, Eleni Ikoniadou, Patrick Crogan, David Penny and Federica Frabetti.

New issue of [Image & Narrative](#): Chris Marker (Part II) with essays by Peter Kravanja, Christa Blümlinger, Sarah Cooper, Matthias De Groof, Sylvain Dreyer, Sarah French, Adrian Martin and Susana S. Martins.

Special issue of [International Journal of Žižek Studies](#): Žižek in Tehran, ed. Nathan Coombs, Vol 3.4 (2009) with articles by Reza Afshar, Reid Kane, Hamid Dabashi, Hossein Mousavi and Nathan Coombs, Christopher Cutrone, Carl Robert Packman, Sina Badiei and Luke Evans.

Also, latest issue of [Postcolonial Text](#): 'On *Things Fall Apart*' with contributions by Uzoma Esonwanne, Neil ten Kortenaar, Susie O'Brien, Chelva Kanaganayakam. Also includes articles by Ashton Nichols, Hugh Hodges, and Daria Tunca.

This Month's Featured Journal

25 January, 2010

The Fibreculture Journal announces a call for papers: "Trans" - Transversals, Transduction, Transmateriality. Issue editors: Adrian Mackenzie, Andrew Murphie and Mitchell Whitelaw:



"Making scholarly work available without charge on the internet has offered hope for the natural sciences and now offers hope in the humanities."

Stephen Greenblatt, Harvard University

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5 February 2010, Stockholm & Lund: Co-Action Publishing and Lund University Libraries Head Office are pleased to announce the launch of the **Online Guide to Open Access Journals Publishing** at <http://www.doaj.org/bpguide>.

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Open Journal Systems

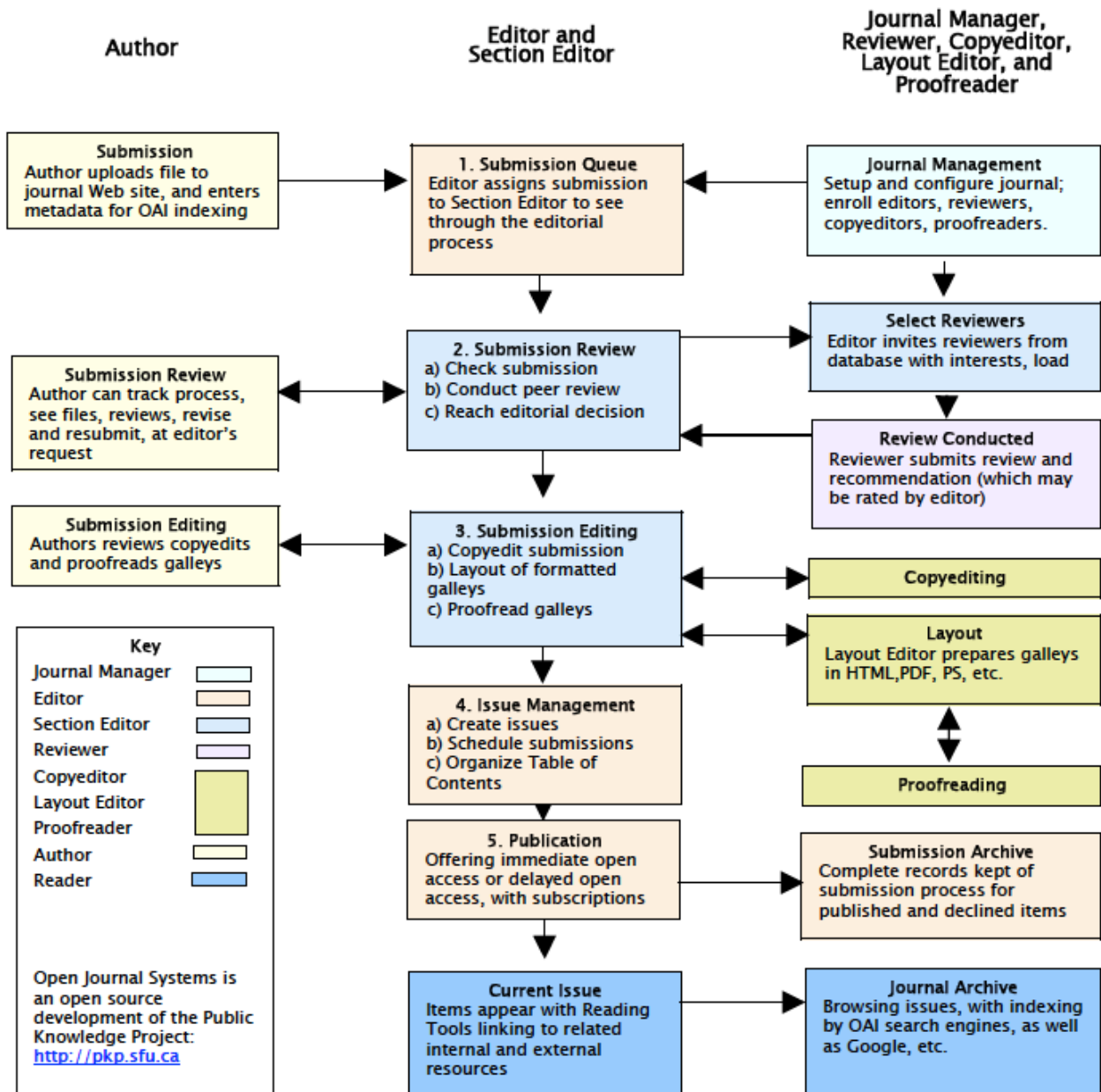
"Scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elect to make the transition to open access..."

Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is a journal management and publishing system that has been developed by the Public Knowledge Project through its federally funded efforts to expand and improve access to research.

OJS Features

1. OJS is installed locally and locally controlled.
2. Editors configure requirements, sections, review process, etc.
3. Online submission and management of all content.
4. Subscription module with delayed open access options.
5. Comprehensive indexing of content part of global system.
6. Reading Tools for content, based on field and editors' choice.
7. Email notification and commenting ability for readers.



Cell Press: 'Article of the Future'

Article

Article PDF (2294 KB) Extended Article PDF (4547 KB)

Cell, Volume 140, Issue 1, 49-61, 8 January 2010 | Copyright © 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. | 10.1016/j.cell.2009.11.027

Monoacylglycerol Lipase Regulates a Fatty Acid Network that Promotes Cancer Pathogenesis

Daniel K. Nomura, Jonathan Z. Long, Sherry Niessen, Heather S. Hoover, Shu-Wing Ng, Benjamin F. Cravatt [See Affiliations](#)

Summary Introduction Results Discussion Exp. Proc. Data References Supp. Info. Related Info. Comments (1)

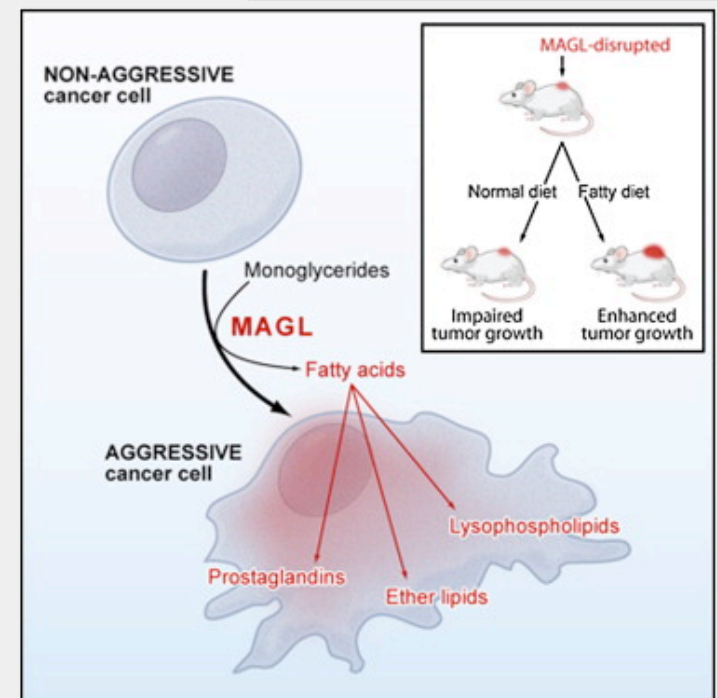
Highlights

- Monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) is elevated in aggressive human cancer cells
- Loss of MAGL lowers fatty acid levels in cancer cells and impairs pathogenicity
- MAGL controls a signaling network enriched in protumorigenic lipids
- A high-fat diet can restore the growth of tumors lacking MAGL in vivo

Summary

Tumor cells display progressive changes in metabolism that correlate with malignancy, including development of a lipogenic phenotype. How stored fats are liberated and remodeled to support cancer pathogenesis, however, remains unknown. Here, we show that the enzyme monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) is highly expressed in aggressive human cancer cells and primary tumors, where it regulates a fatty acid network enriched in oncogenic signaling lipids that promotes migration, invasion, survival, and in vivo tumor growth. Overexpression of MAGL in nonaggressive cancer cells recapitulates this fatty acid network and increases their pathogenicity—phenotypes that are reversed by an MAGL inhibitor. Impairments in MAGL-dependent tumor growth are rescued by a high-fat diet, indicating that exogenous sources of fatty acids can contribute to malignancy in cancers lacking MAGL activity. Together, these findings reveal how cancer cells can co-opt a lipolytic enzyme to translate their lipogenic state into an array of protumorigenic signals.

Graphical abstract PaperFlick



Open access in Ireland

- Most higher education institutions and some government agencies have institutional repositories.
- IRCSET, SFI and HEA all have OA mandates for research that they have funded. (IRCHSS has not yet adopted an OA policy.)
- HRB has an OA recommendation.
- DIT has an institutional mandate.

For more information, see <http://www.driver-support.eu/pmwiki/index.php?n=Main.Ireland>.

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News

It's time for coffee.

What questions do you have?

How can you get published?

Considering turning your thesis into a book? Think about the different audiences of a PhD thesis and a book or journal article.

Your thesis will require significant reworking to make it into a book or series of articles, so you may find that it would be better to devote your time to a new project.

Book proposals on narrow or interdisciplinary topics are unlikely to be accepted by university presses (despite higher education funding priorities!).

How can you get published? (cont.)

If you and your colleagues want to gather a collection of essays, you are probably better off trying to get a special thematic issue of a journal published than to have this collection published as a book. (Such anthologies take more work for publishers and are less likely to sell.)

How can you get published? (cont.)

If you approach publishers, be sure to contact the commissioning editor (American: 'acquiring editor') at the presses that specialise in your topic.

Your initial contact should contain a short abstract. A full proposal should follow the guidelines provided by the press.

Give your first choice publisher a time limit for getting back to you before you contact others.

How can you get published? (cont.)

Perhaps you want to go through Open Humanities Press or another organisation that does not have the same financial constraints as traditional publishers?

Just because the content is freely available doesn't mean it hasn't been reviewed to the same standard as traditional publications.

How can you help rebuild the system?

- Become involved in an existing open publishing initiative, or start your own.
- Evangelise among your colleagues.

What questions do you have?

<http://www.ultraslavonic.info/talks/20100504/>