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## Publishing Information for Authors

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# Publishing Information for Authors

*Academic Integrity Week*

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries

September 21, 2016

Paul Royster, Sue Ann Gardner, and Linnea Fredrickson

# Publishing:

## ***What Authors Ought to Know***

Paul Royster  
Scholarly Communications, UNL Libraries

Months or years of research, long nights of writing and revising, weeks of waiting for a decision –

**You just want to sign whatever  
and get it over with!**



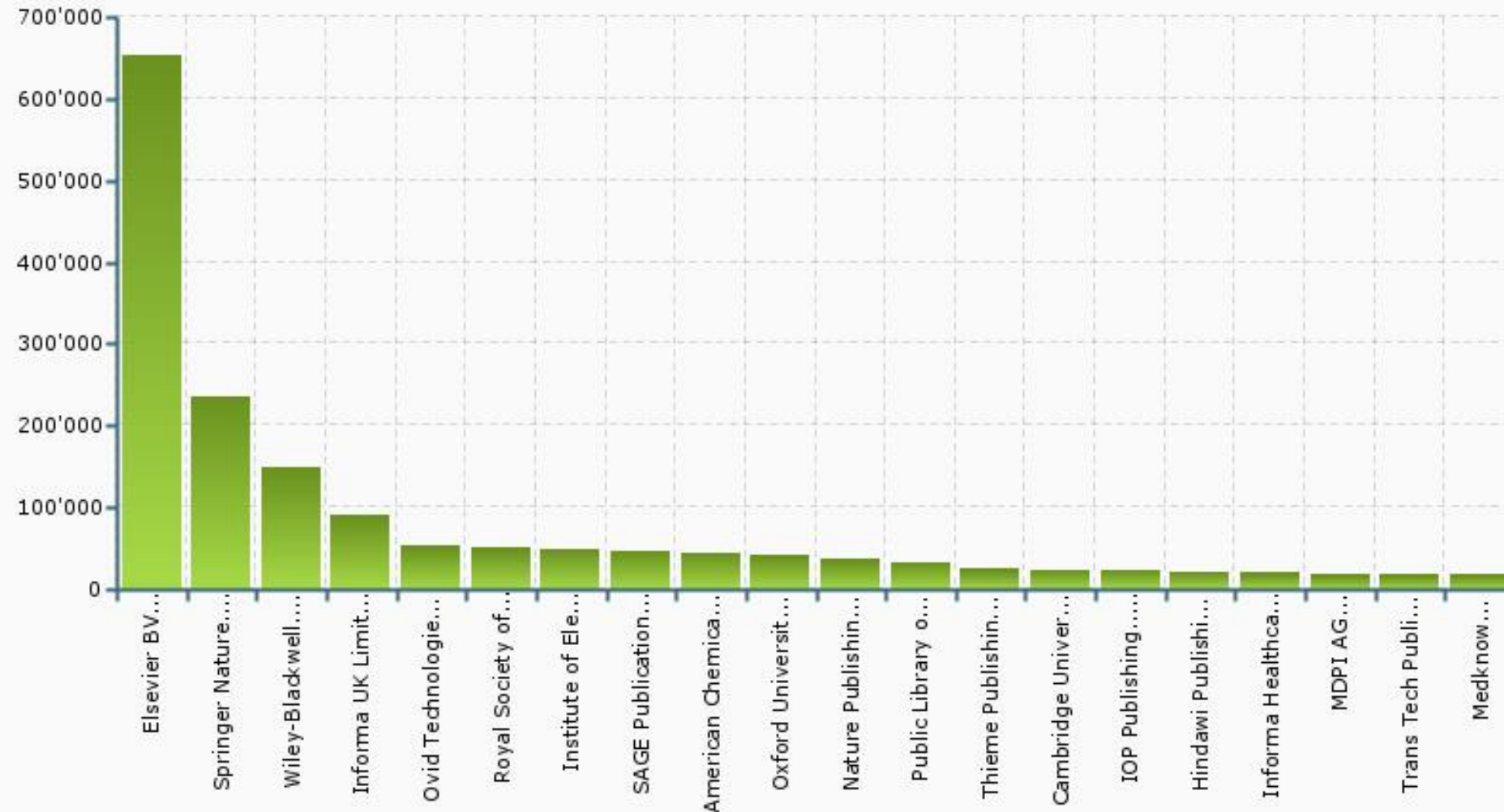
**But do you know who you are  
dealing with?**



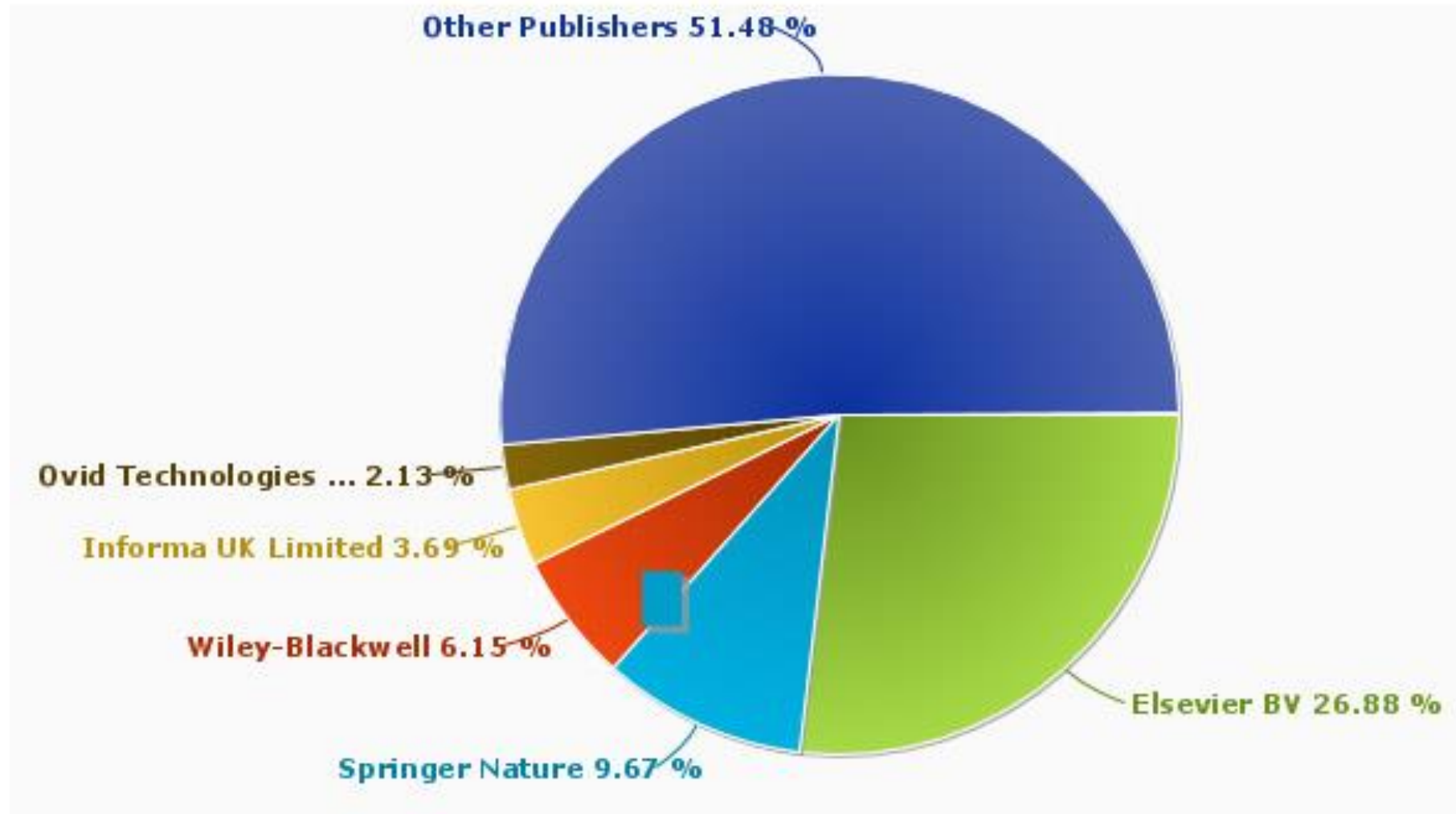
# Publishers by number of articles, 2015

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Elsevier BV (652,734)                      | 11. Nature Publishing Group (35,208)          |
| 2. Springer Nature (234,744)                  | 12. Public Library of Science (PLOS) (31,859) |
| 3. Wiley-Blackwell (149,222)                  | 13. Thieme Publishing Group (23,999)          |
| 4. Informa UK (Taylor&Francis) (89,639)       | 14. Cambridge University Press (CUP) (23,097) |
| 5. Ovid Tech (Wolters Kluwer Health) (51,651) | 15. IOP Publishing (22,849)                   |
| 6. Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) (49,437)  | 16. Hindawi Publishing Corporation (20,991)   |
| 7. IEEE (48,374)                              | 17. Informa Healthcare (19,243)               |
| 8. SAGE Publications (46,081)                 | 18. MDPI AG (17,345)                          |
| 9. American Chemical Society (ACS) (44,073)   | 19. Trans Tech Publications (17,334)          |
| 10. Oxford University Press (OUP) (40,194)    | 20. Medknow (16,602)                          |

# ... as a bar chart

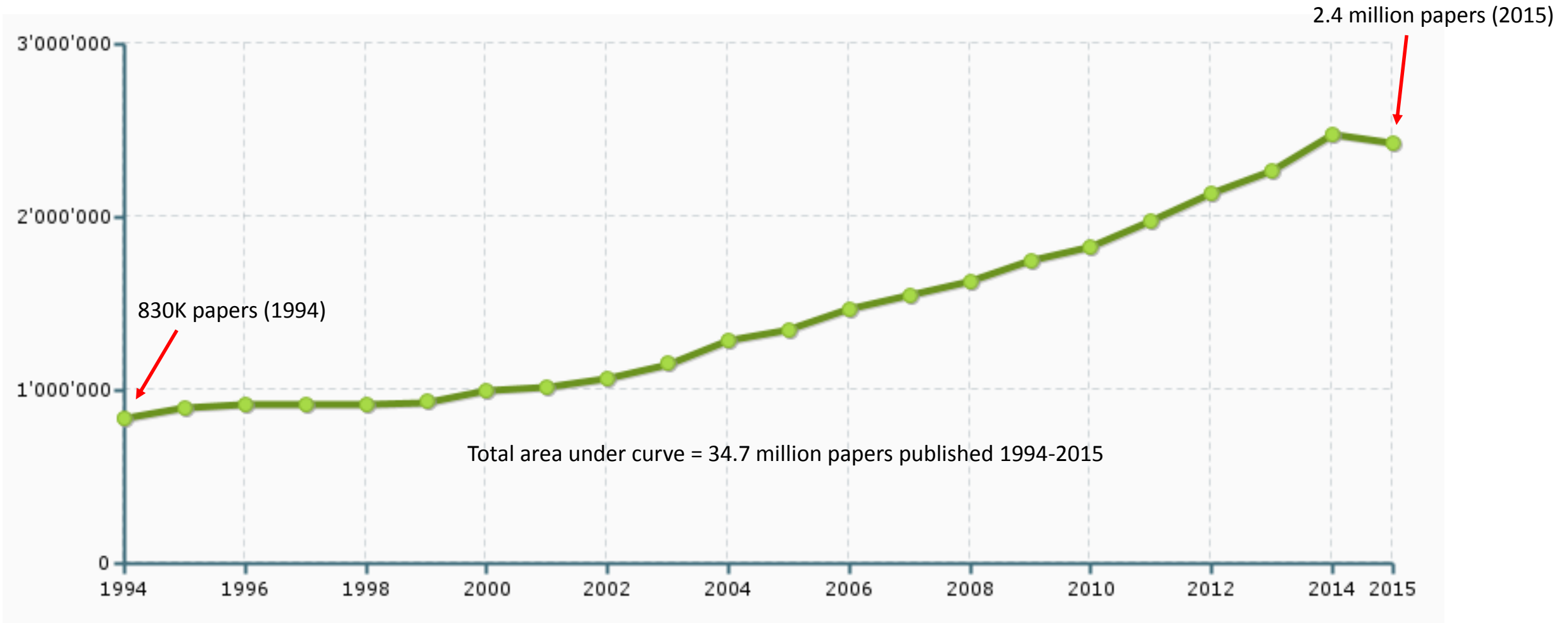


# ... as a pie chart

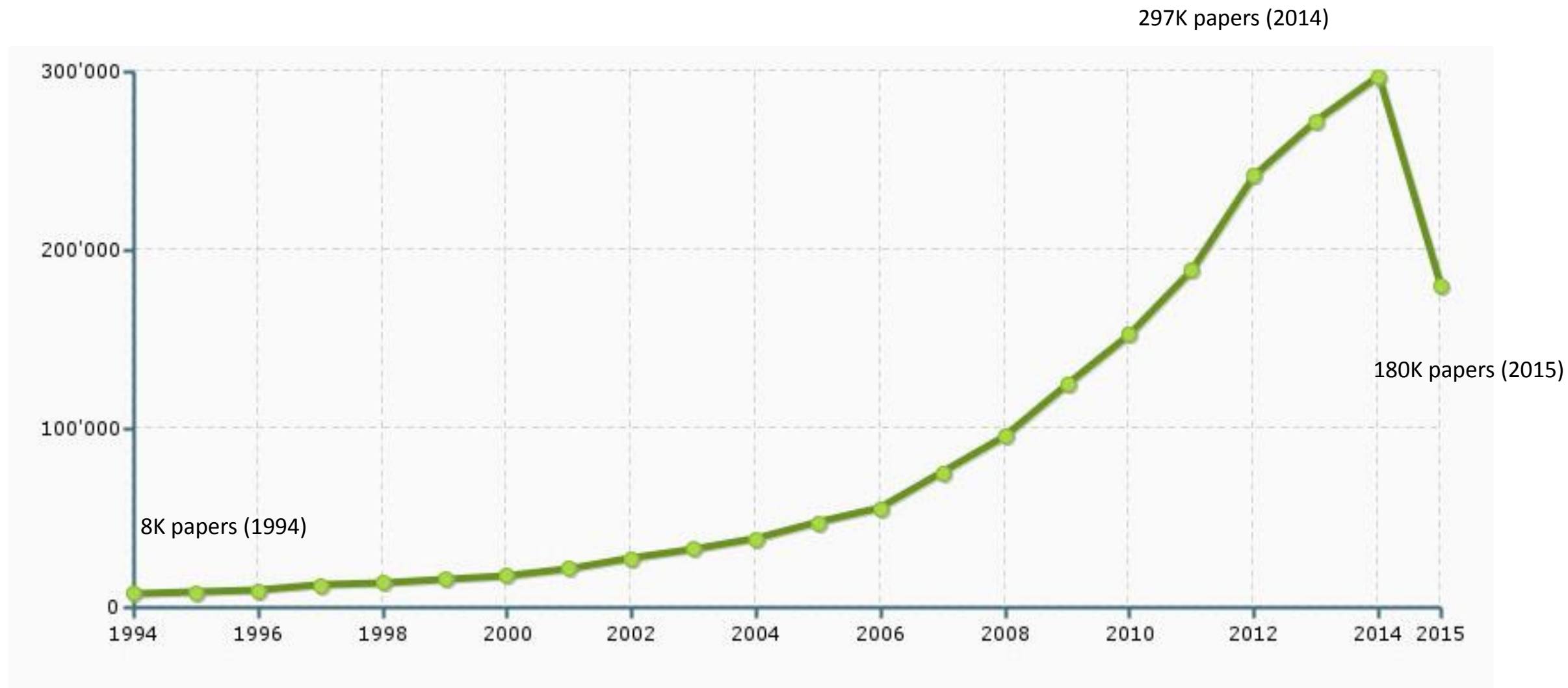




# Growth of whole ball of wax 1994-2015



# The open access portion



Wellcome Trust (12 M€)  
+ 38 German universities

# APC's by publisher 2015

Publishers	Sum (euros)	Articles	Avg APC euros	in \$\$
Elsevier BV	5,351,391 €	2,090	2,560	\$2,868
Public Library of Science (PLOS)	4,095,835 €	3,020	1,356	\$1,519
Springer Science + Business Media	3,567,029 €	2,437	1,464	\$1,639
Springer Nature	3,328,700 €	1,600	2,080	\$2,330
Wiley-Blackwell	2,939,961 €	1,182	2,487	\$2,786
Frontiers Media SA	1,802,706 €	1,369	1,317	\$1,475
Oxford University Press (OUP)	1,521,217 €	608	2,502	\$2,802
Copernicus GmbH	1,409,798 €	1,051	1,341	\$1,502
American Chemical Society (ACS)	1,046,960 €	421	2,487	\$2,785
IOP Publishing	959,780 €	826	1,162	\$1,301
Nature Publishing Group	554,740 €	188	2,951	\$3,305
BMJ	550,170 €	218	2,524	\$2,827
MDPI AG	418,800 €	361	1,160	\$1,299
Informa UK Limited	353,130 €	200	1,766	\$1,978
Total	32,742,587 €	18,318	1,787	\$2,002

Source: <http://treemaps.intact-project.org/>

# What are APC's ?

**Article Processing Charges** = money paid to a publisher to make an article "open access".

In theory, these are to replace the revenue lost from subscription sales.

In practice, they represent an additional income stream for publishers and an opportunity for "double-dipping."



# A typical publisher contract

I (and my coauthors) hereby assign and transfer to [PUBLISHER] all rights of copyright ownership and permissions to the Work, including without limitation or restriction, all rights of reproduction, derivation, distribution, sale, reuse, translation and display of the Work, in whole or in part, including recompilation, cross-publication and stand-alone publication, in any and all forms of media now or hereafter known, including all electronic and digital media, as protected by the laws of the United States and foreign countries and to authorize others to make such uses of the work.

**Q: What did you just sign away?**

*A: Everything*

The logo consists of the words "TAKE IT" in a white, bold, sans-serif font, positioned above the word "ALL". The word "ALL" is rendered in a large, bold, orange font with a white outline and a halftone dot pattern. A small white starburst is located above the letter "L" in "ALL". The entire logo is contained within a thin white rectangular border.

TAKE IT  
**ALL**

**... but for how long?**



1. For the rest of your life, plus
2. An additional 70 years

**But down the road, what will that mean?**

Have you just signed away all your rights for the  
rest of your life, or are there alternatives?





# Could you ...

Have it on your lab or personal web page?

Have it in the institutional repository (UNL DigitalCommons)?

Have it in PubMed Central?

Have it in arXiv, bioRxiv, or SocArXiv (subject archives)?

Have it in Academia.edu, ResearchGate, Mendeley, SSRN, etc.

Distribute to classes, seminars, symposia?

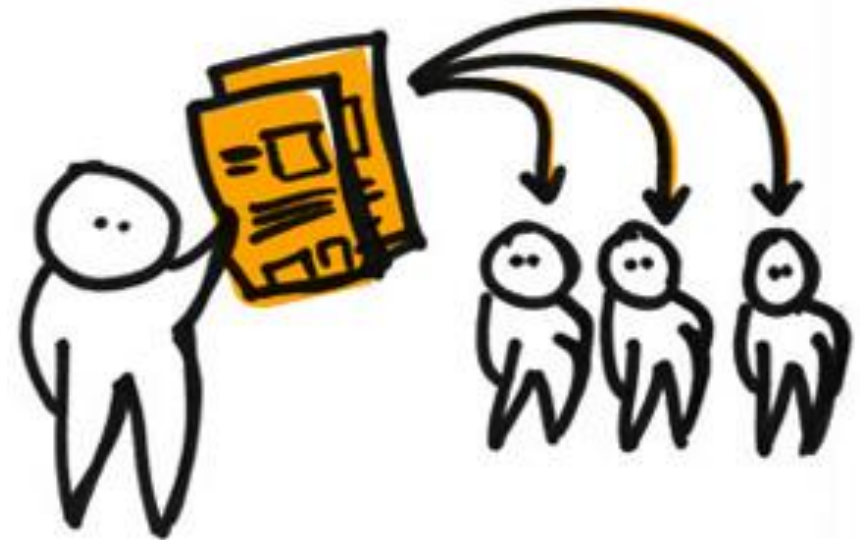
# Creative Commons (CC) license

"... the Licensor [author] hereby grants You [the user] a worldwide, royalty-free, non-sublicensable, non-exclusive, irrevocable license to ... 1.) reproduce and Share the Licensed Material, in whole or in part; and 2.) to produce, reproduce, and Share Adapted Material."



# So you keep some useful rights to

- Distribute
- Modify
- Share



# **But you share those rights with ...**

Every entity on the planet—personal, corporate, governmental, religious, ...

Your work can be legally re-used and modified by:

- Donald Trump
- KKK
- ISIS
- Kim Jong-un
- anyone



**But that's usually not a problem, and**

CC licenses are best for open educational resources (OER)  
and other works you wish to share freely with the world.



# **Some publishers will grant you back some use rights**

Permission to archive MS version on institution or funder site.

Permission to deposit in PubMed Central, Wellcome Trust, etc.

Permission to include in book collection.

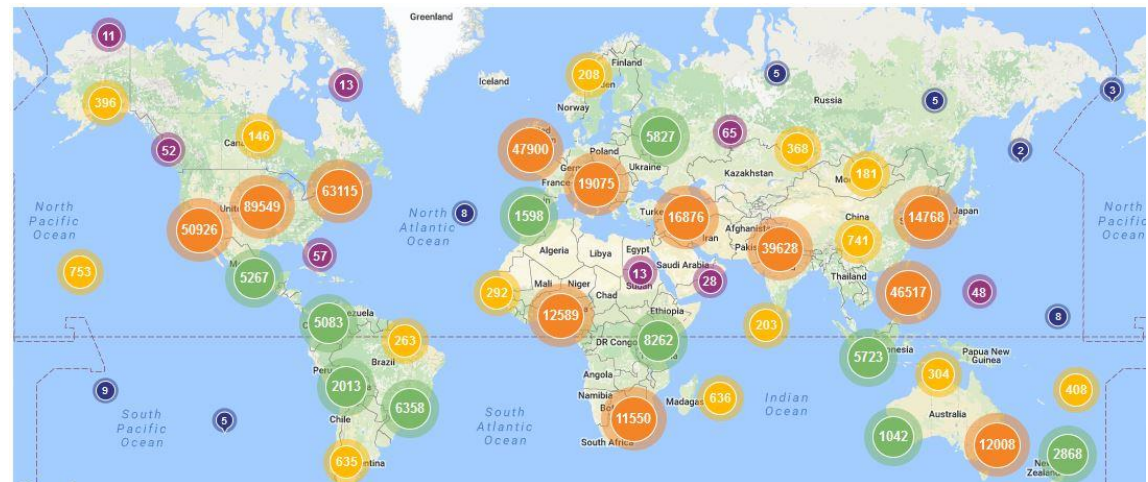


# Using your “archiving” rights

Around 80% of publishers permit you to have an “author version” on your personal or institutional site.

Not their ***published*** version, but a “postprint” or author version.

This exception allows you to distribute your work **online** and **worldwide** for **free**.



# **At UNL Libraries, we will:**

Create and post online a “Husker version” that matches the publisher’s for layout, pagination, etc.

So if your publishers do not allow use of their published versions, we can still distribute professional and cite-able editions that match for quality and professional appearance.

[DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln](#)



# **You also have “fair-use” rights like anyone else**

Display in class (put on Blackboard/Canvas).

Share one-to-one for scholarship, research, or teaching.

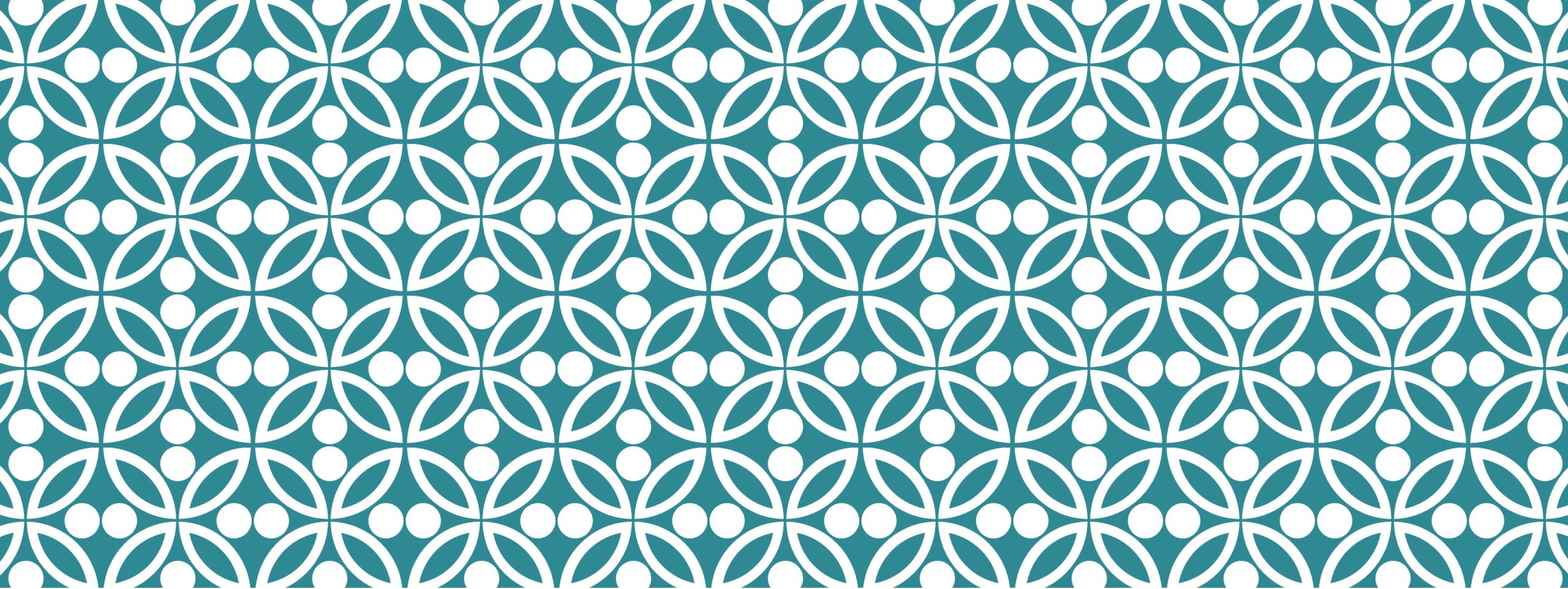
Quote or excerpt small portions.

***Not just your work, but anyone's.***

**But for more on copyright, fair use,  
and similar topics, ...**

Please welcome my colleague, **Sue Gardner**





# COPYRIGHT FOR SCHOLARLY AUTHORS

Sue Ann Gardner 9.21.16  
Scholarly Communications, Libraries  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

## COPYRIGHT BASICS

You wrote it =  
You own it

## COPYRIGHT BASICS

You signed a contract =  
You have given up  
some rights

# COPYRIGHT BASICS

## *WHAT RIGHTS RESIDE IN COPYRIGHT?*

1. Reproduce the work
2. Distribute copies of the work
3. Perform or display the work publicly
4. Prepare derivative works



## COPYRIGHT BASICS

# *AUTHORSHIP*

Joint authorship

Federal government  
authorship



# COPYRIGHT BASICS

*RE-USE*

Licensing

Permissions



# COPYRIGHT BASICS

## *RE-USE*

Public domain

Orphan works

# COPYRIGHT BASICS

## *FAIR USE*

### Four factors:

1. Purpose and character of the use
2. Nature of the copyrighted work
3. Amount and substantiality of that used
4. Effect on the market

# COPYRIGHT BASICS

## LENGTH OF TERM OF COPYRIGHT

The life of the author plus 70 years\*

\* This is a major generalization—  
determining term of copyright is  
notoriously complicated

# COPYRIGHT BASICS

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ01.pdf>

<http://unl.libguides.com/c.php?g=221828>

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

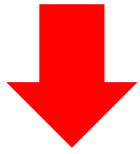
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# **Mechanics of the Manuscript**



*What Happens Next?*



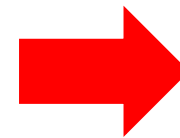
**Peer Review**

**Copyediting**

**Design and Typesetting**

**Proofreading**

**Publication**

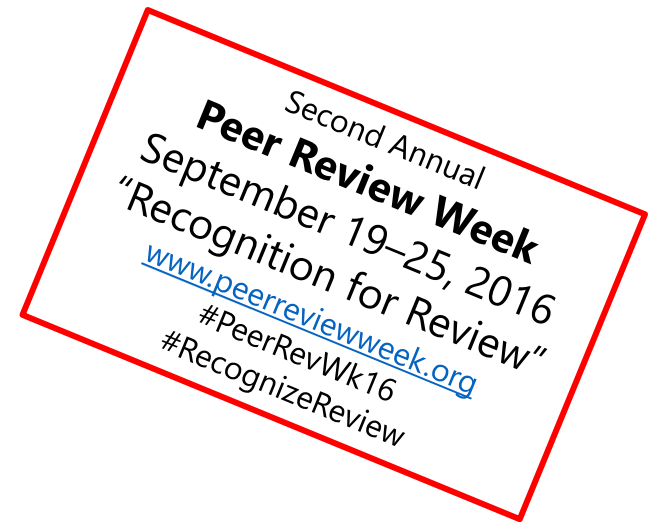


# Peer Review

- Validation of a work's quality through evaluation by peers

2. **Source of the study:** Research papers published in clinical journals (such as *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *New England Journal of Medicine*) are the most reliable because the research has been peer reviewed by experts in the same field as the papers' authors.

- Varieties and pitfalls, but no one has thought up any better process
- Most find the process *is* really helpful\*
- Onward to final manuscript (MS) prep



Quote from *Top Health* newsletter from UNL Benefits, September 2016; \*"Nine out of 10," see Mulligan, Hall, and Raphael, "Peer Review in a Changing World," JASIST 64:1 (2013), pp. 132–161.

# Copyediting

- Maybe!?
- Ultimately, will the work be easy or difficult for readers?
- Moving MS toward design and typesetting: preliminaries, heading hierarchies, elements
- Power of the tiny tools of punctuation— - - ' , ; : .
- Technique of the single pass
- Last chance for substantial changes
- Author review of copyediting



# Design and Typesetting

- Trim, type, layout, paper, binding . . . to carry ideas to readers
- Pouring the copyedited MS into the design
- Placement and treatment of *every* element

G G G G G  
G G G G G  
G G G G G

# Proofreading

- First time you see what it's really going to look like!
- ~~Proofreading~~ → Proofscrutinizing
- Again, the technique of the single pass
- Hyphenation and line breaks, page breaks
- PEs—errors from typesetting and composition [PRINTER'S ERROR]
- AAs—very few or else \$\$\$ [AUTHOR'S ALTERATION]

# Publication

- One of the happiest moments on planet Earth
- More checking: color and black-and-white tones, pages, binding
- Journal formats: PDF now (and others)
- Outreach / SEO / indexes / metrics / impact
- Next project . . .