INSTILLING ETHICAL SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH INFORMATION LITERACY

MARIANITA D. DABLIO

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
LECTURER

Let me start with kwentong buhay laybraryan

A newly hired librarian, Dino, received an email from a promising young Iskolar ng Bayan, Pablo: "Tulong naman for my new publication :"

If you are Dino, what are you going to do?

- Is this a simple reference query?
- Are you going to attend to his need?
- Are you going to **ignore it?**
- What kind of "help" does Pablo need?
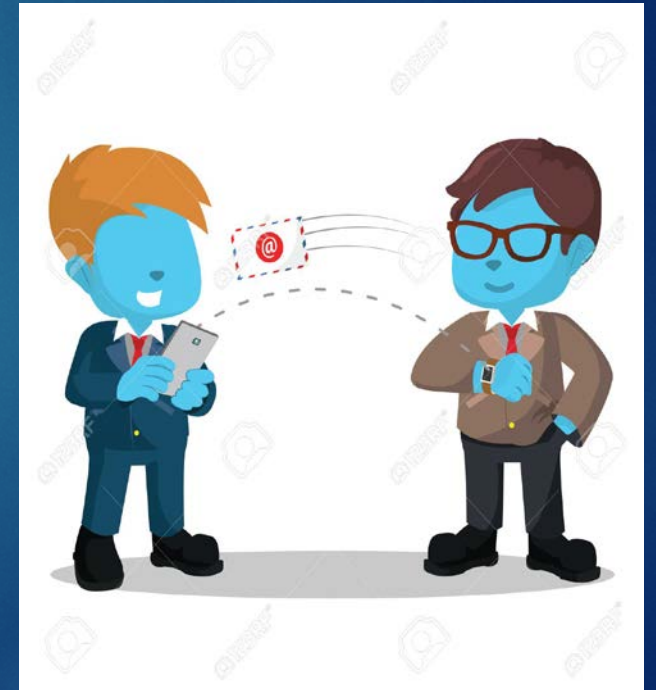
Finding Common Ground

▶ Scholarly Communication

▶ Stakeholders

▶ Information literacy

▶ Scholarly Communication:

"the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use."

▶ Information literacy:

"a set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information."

https://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/scholarlycomms
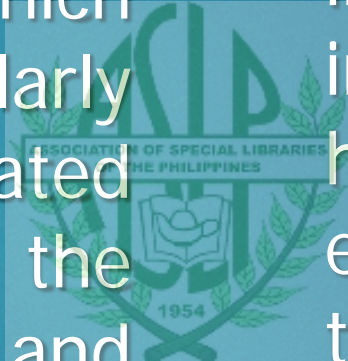
Stakeholders

- **Researchers**: Conduct research and then communicate and publish their findings. Researchers also provide peer review and editorial support..

- **Publishers**: Provide the infrastructure and support by which the material is communicated. Publishers can be for-profit, or not-for-profit, and may also include professional societies, Universities and research institutions

- **Bibliographic services**: Index items in databases or catalogues to enable the identification and retrieval of publications. Increasingly these databases are also tracking the citations to and from research

Stakeholders

- **Readers**: Often have access restricted by high subscription costs to journals. Material that is available via open access has the potential to reach a much wider audience

- **Practitioners**: Use knowledge gained through the research process and implement this knowledge into applications for the enhancement of industry and society in general.

- **Libraries**: Facilitate access to information by paying subscriptions and purchasing material. They may also archive the material, through institutional repositories. Librarians can also provide guidance on deciding where to publish

- **Research funders**: Provide some financial support for the research. Increasingly funders are starting to dictate how research should be communicated, with mandates to make research available via open access
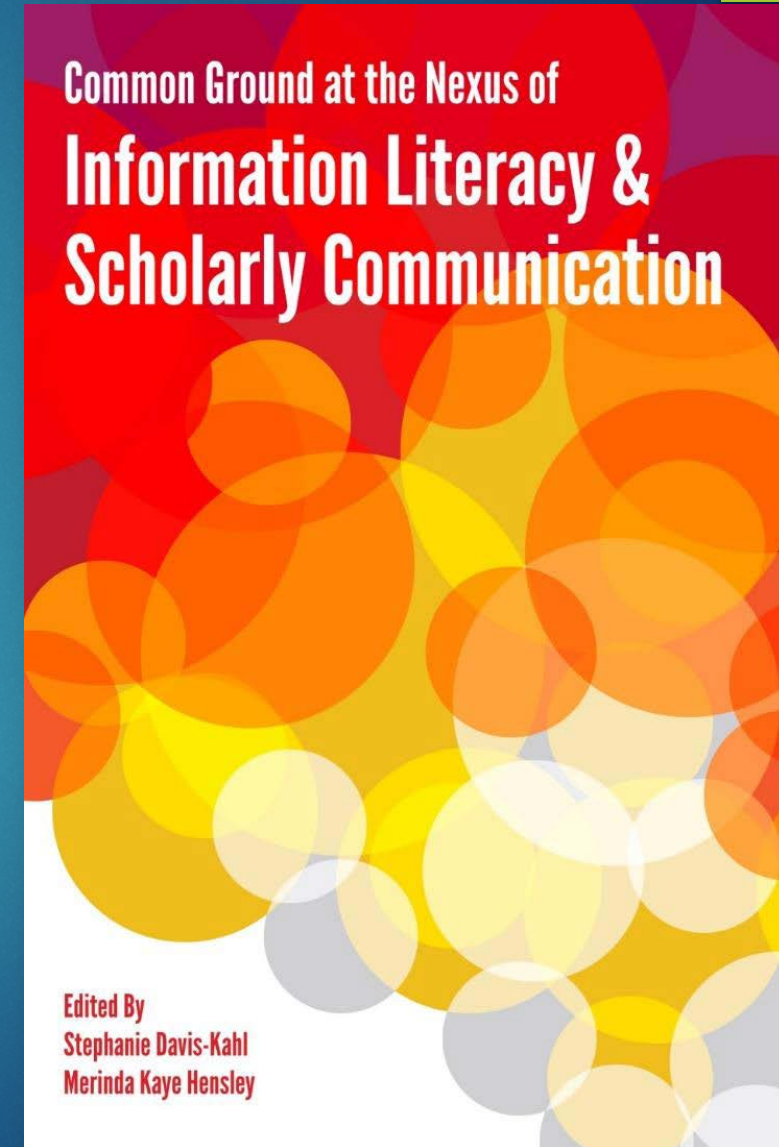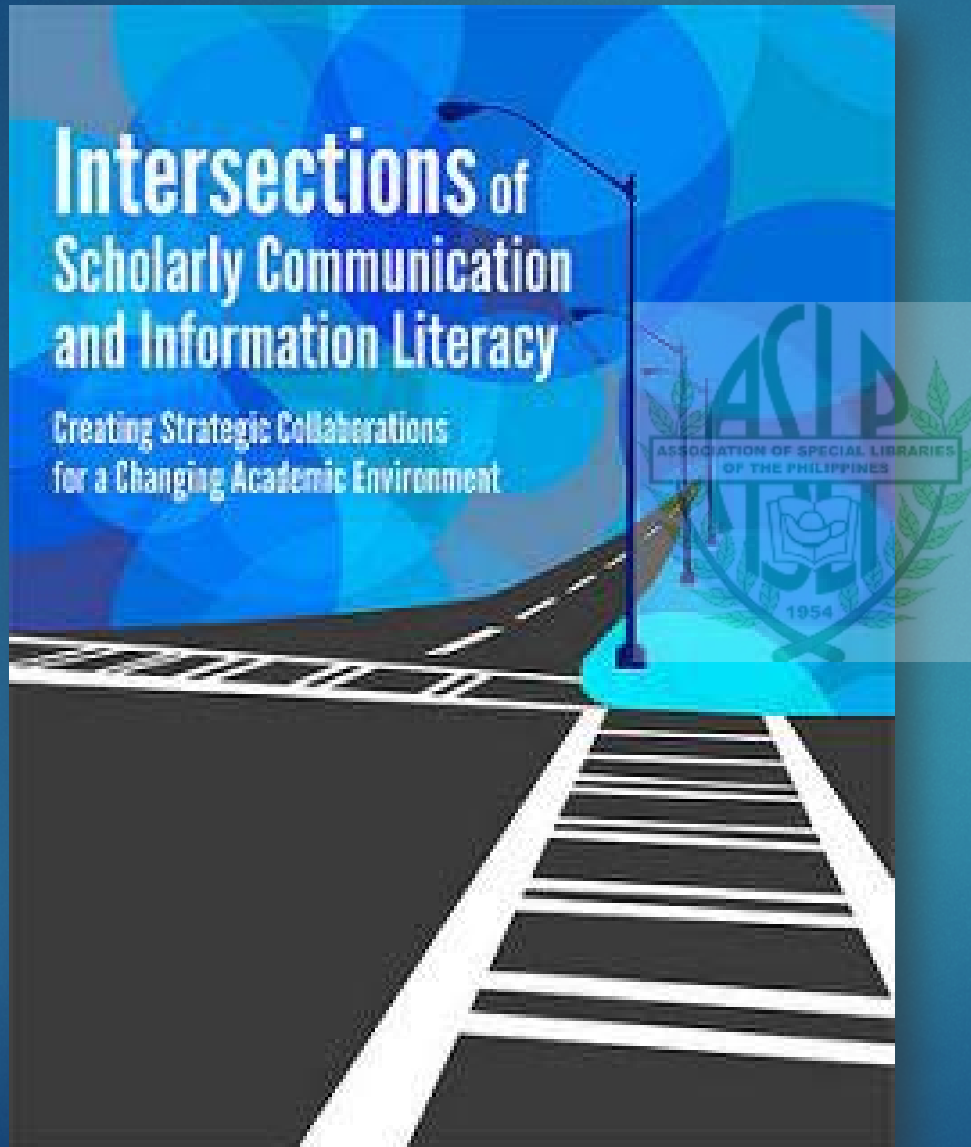
Why Scholarly Communication and Information Literacy?

▶ **Context**

▶ **Convergence**

Context

Convergence

"Information literacy as a facilitator of ethical practice in the professions."

(Forster, M. 2013)

More convergence

"Thus academic information literacy sits on the bedrock of scholarly communication—it is completely based on how scholars create, share, and vet new knowledge, as well as their specific rhetorical and citation traditions."

(Duckett, Kim & Warren, Scott. 2013)

How will Dino engage Pablo in Scholarly Communication and information literacy?

How will Dino highlight the ethical component of Scholarly Communication and information literacy ?

Our agenda for today

1. How to get published?

2. What about copyright and author's right?

3. What are your publishing opportunities ?

4. Would you be interested in determining your research impact?

5. What are your options in disseminating your research?

6..What are your ethical challenges?

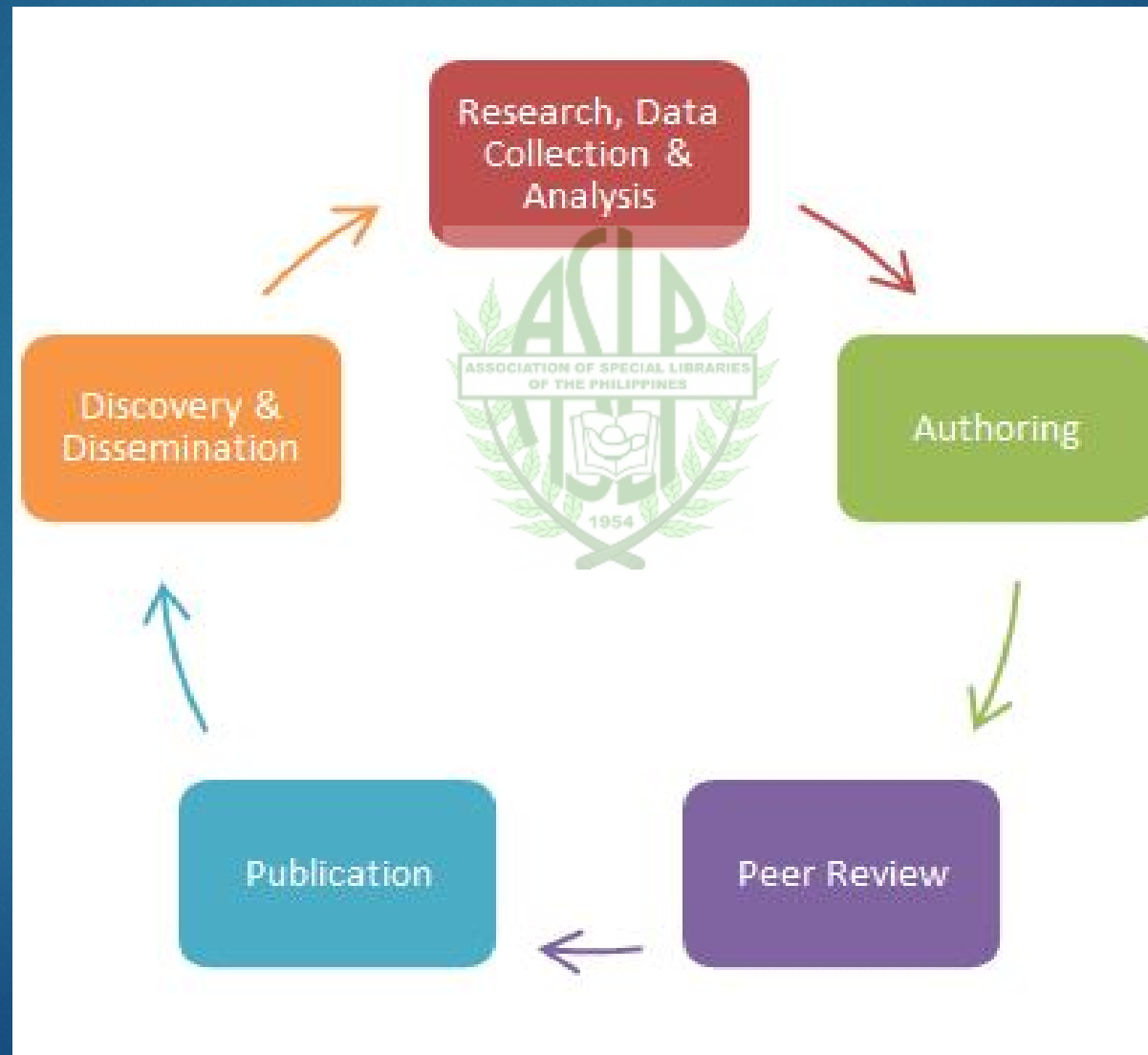# Scholarly Communication Life cycle

(Adrian Ho)

Generate ➡ Review ➡ Disseminate ➡ Acquire

⬆ ⬇

Scholarly Content

Assimilate ⬅ Access ⬅ Discover ⬅ Preserve

Scholarly communication lifecycle
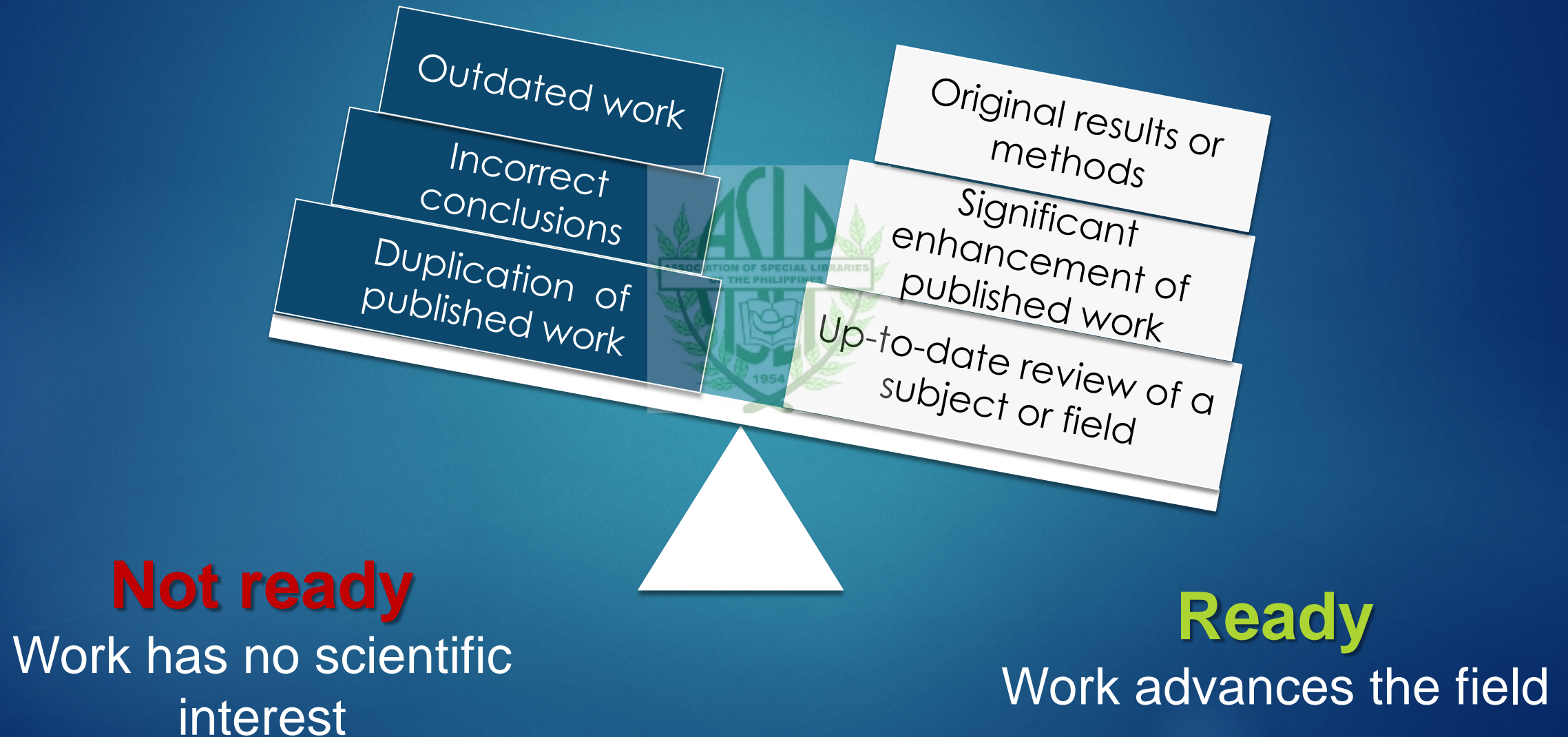https://shsulibraryguides.org/publish/librarian

1. How to get published?

▶ How should you prepare manuscripts for submission?

▶ How do you choose the right journal?

▶ What article type should you choose?

▶ What is peer review?

▶ What should you avoid?

▶ What are your ethical publishing reminders?

How should you prepare manuscripts for submission?

▶ Publishers have their guidelines that cover instruction in terms of article length, style, communication procedure, etc.

▶ You can consult the Notes to contributor .

▶ Reference management software such as Endnote, Zotero and Mendely can help you prepare manuscripts for submission

Are you ready to publish? Elsevier

Outdated work

Incorrect conclusions

Duplication of published work

Original results or methods

Significant enhancement of published work

Up-to-date review of a subject or field

Not ready
Work has no scientific interest

Ready
Work advances the field

What makes a strong manuscript?

- A **clear**, **useful** and **exciting** message, presented and constructed in a **logical** manner allowing readers to easily grasp the **significance**.

Editors, reviewers and readers all want to receive well presented manuscripts.

Structure

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Search & find

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results and Discussion

Tell your story

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supporting materials

Provide context

How do you choose the right journal?

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals

- Investigate your journal shortlist:
  - Aims & Scope
  - Types of articles considered
  - Readership e.g. academic versus practice
  - Subscription versus Open Access
  - Speed of publication
  - Peer review process (single blind, double blind, open)
  - Bibliometrics
  - Content innovation

What article type should you choose?

Full articles

- Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research
Is my message sufficient for a full article?

Letters or short communications

- Quick and early communications
Are my results so thrilling that they should be shown as soon as possible?
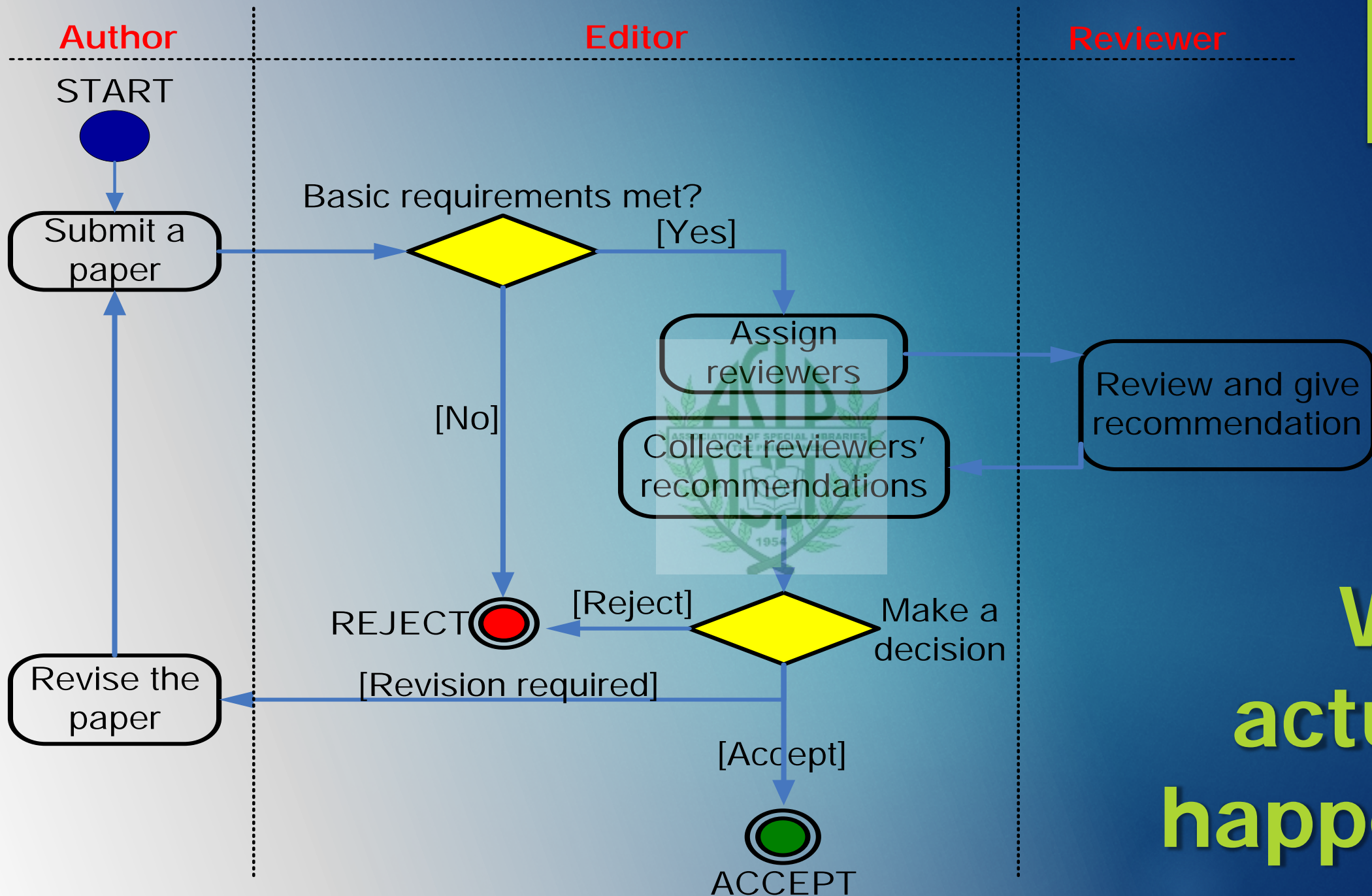
Review papers

- Summaries of recent developments on a specific top

- Often submitted by invitation

What is peer review?

- Helps to determine the quality, validity, significance, and originality of research

- Helps to improve the quality of papers

- Publishers are outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favour

- Publishers facilitate the review process by investing in online review systems and providing tools to help Editors and Reviewers

Author	Editor	Reviewer

START

Submit a paper

Basic requirements met?

[Yes]

[No]

Assign reviewers

Review and give recommendation

Collect reviewers' recommendations

REJECT

[Reject]

Make a decision

Revise the paper

[Revision required]

[Accept]

ACCEPT

What actually happens?

What are reviewers looking for?

- Importance of the hypothesis
- Originality
- Clear progression through the paper
- Well presented

"Novelty"

"Technical" Quality

Responding to reviewer comments

ADDRESSING REVIEWER COMMENTS — BAD REVIEWS ON YOUR PAPER? FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND YOU MAY YET GET IT PAST THE EDITOR:

Reviewer comment:
"The method/device/paradigm the authors propose is clearly wrong."

How NOT to respond:
✗ "Yes, we know. We thought we could still get a paper out of it. Sorry."

Correct response:
✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, as the focus of this work is exploratory and not performance-based, validation was not found to be of critical importance to the contribution of the paper."

Reviewer comment:
"The authors fail to reference the work of Smith et al., who solved the same problem 20 years ago."

How NOT to respond:
✗ "Huh. We didn't think anybody had read that. Actually, their solution is better than ours."

Correct response:
✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, our work is based on completely different first principles (we use different variable names), and has a much more attractive graphical user interface."

Reviewer comment:
"This paper is poorly written and scientifically unsound. I do not recommend it for publication."

How NOT to respond:
✗ "You #&@*% reviewer! I know who you are! I'm gonna get you when it's my turn to review!"

Correct response:
✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, we feel the reviewer did not fully comprehend the scope of the work, and misjudged the results based on incorrect assumptions."

JORGE CHAM © 2005

www.phdcomics.com

What should you avoid?

(Walker)

▶ **predatory publisher**

- Unethical business model

- Charge authors for publication

- Exploit open access for profit

- "Quick," loose, or no peer-review process

- Exploit need for academic fields to publish

- Poor quality of publications

- Does not follow standards and best practices

Why should you care?

- Bad peer-review
- Professional reputation is at stake
- Academic community reputation at stake
- External stakeholders questioning the value of an institution's research
- Unethical practices

What can you do?

- ► Research, research, research
- ► Consult whitelists (good journals)
  - Directory of Open Access Journals
  - Cabell's Whitelist
- ► …and blacklists (bad journals)
  - Beall's List
  - Cabell's Blacklist
- ► Blogs
  - Retraction Watch
- ► Ask a librarian

BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHERS   STANDALONE JOURNALS   CONTACT   OTHER

🔍 Search for publishers (name or URL)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

Original list

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- The 5th Publisher
- ABC Journals
- A M Publishers
- Abhinav
- Academe Research Journals
- Academia Publishing
- Academia Research
- Academia Scholarly Journals (ASJ)
- Academic and Business Research Institute
- Academic and Scientific Publishing
- Academic Direct Publishing House
- Academic Journals
- Academic Journals and Research ACJAR

Useful pages

List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ

DOAJ: Journals added and removed

Nonrecommended medical periodicals

Retraction Watch

Flaky Academic Journals Blog

List of scholarly publishing stings

Conferences

Questionable conferences

How to avoid predatory conferences

Flaky Academic Conferences Blog

Evaluating journals

Journal Evaluation Tool

How do you determine journal quality?

https://acrl.libguides.com/scholcomm/toolkit/evaluating

1. Peer review process
2. Governing Body
3. Editorial team/contact information
4. Author fees
5. Copyright
6. Identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct:
7. Ownership and management

8. Web site
9. Name of journal
10. Conflicts of interest
11. Access
12. Revenue sources
13. Advertising
14. Publishing schedule
15. Archiving
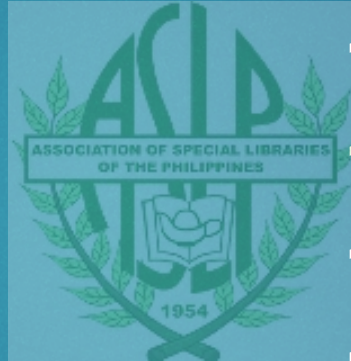
What tool can help you on this?

https://acrl.libguides.com/scholcomm/toolkit/evaluating

THINK

CHECK

SUBMIT

► collaborated to create this short checklist for authors to refer to when evaluating a journal as a possible place of publication for his research. By asking a few short questions and evaluating the journal according to the checklist, authors can be assured that the journal they are considering, whether subscription based or open access, will be one of quality, rigor, and respect.

2. What about Copyright and Author's right?

▶ **Copyright**

▶ **Creative commons**

▶ **Public domain**

© Copyright

▶ Is a form of protection provided by the laws to the authors of a creative work to stop other people from copying, publishing or adapting your work without your permission.

▶ **COPYRIGHT OWNERS**

- The **Creator / Designer owns the copyright in** work he creates on a freelance basis.

- If employed, by an organization or government, then the **Employer / Government owns the copyright**.

- Commissioned photographs, engravings and portraits belong to the **Commissioning Person**.

Right of copyright owners

▶ **Reproduction :** The right to make copies of a protected work

▶ **Adaptation :** The right to prepare new works based on the protected work

▶ **Distribution :** The right to sell or otherwise distribute copies to the public

▶ **Performance :** The rights to perform a protected work

▶ **Display :** The rights to display a work in public
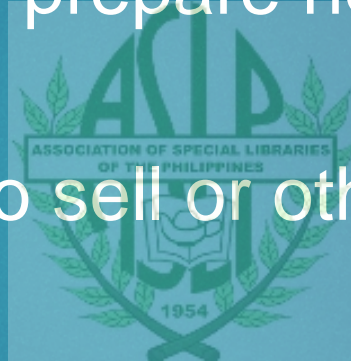
What does copyright protect?

▶ **Literary arts:** poetry, books, written copy, novels, short stories, speeches, software code, etc.

▶ **Musical arts:** sheet music, recorded music, performances, CDs, DVDs, tapes, etc.

▶ **Visual arts:** illustrations, designs, paintings, drawings, photographs, sculptures, architectural designs, movies, multimedia, videos, DVDs, video games, all fine arts, etc.

▶ **Performing arts:** choreography, plays, musicals, etc.

Copyrightable

1. Literary works

2. Musical works, including lyrics

3. Dramatic works, including accompanying music

4. Choreographic works

5. Artistic works, including graphic, pictorial and sculptural works

6. Motion picture and other audio-visual works

7. Sound recordings

8. Broadcasts

"Not" copyrightable

1. Titles, names, short phrases, and slogans

2. Familiar symbols or designs

3. Variations of typography, coloring or lettering

4. Lists of ingredients or contents

5. Ideas, procedures, methods, systems, processes, concepts, principles, discoveries, or devices

6. Common information such as calendars, measurement charts, TV guides, telephone directories

7. Government or legal documents

Copyright infringement

► is when a copyrighted work is reproduced, distributed, performed, publicly displayed, or made into a derivative work without the permission of the copyright owner.

Fair use

▶ **It is a doctrine that permits limited use of copyrighted material without acquiring permission from the rights holders.**

Who can claim fair use?

▶ **Critics** is a professional who communicates their opinions and assessments of various forms of creative work.

▶ **Commentators** e.g PUNDIT is someone who offers to mass media his or her opinion or commentary on a particular subject area (political analysis, the social sciences or sport).

▶ **News Reporters** e.g. JOURNALISTS collects, writes, and distributes news and other information.

▶ **Researchers** is somebody who performs research independently as a principal investigator, the search for knowledge or in any systematic investigation to establish facts.

▶ **Teachers** and **Students**

Author's right

▶ When your article is reviewed and accepted for publication, you are asked to sign a standard agreement that transfers most, or all of your rights to the publisher. This means that you are no longer the copyright holder for your work. Depending on your contract with the publisher, your attempts to share your own work with colleagues and students, in print or electronic formats, may be infringing

▶ You as the author have the following rights unless and until you transfer the copyright in a signed agreement:

- The exclusive rights of reproduction

- Distribution

- Public performance

- Public display

- Modification of the original work

(Arizona State University)

Author's right

▶ Decisions concerning use of the work such as distribution, access, pricing, updates, and any use restrictions belong to the copyright holder.

- Authors who have transferred their copyright without retaining any rights may not be able to place the work on course websites, copy it for students or colleagues, deposit the work in a public online archive, or reuse portions in a subsequent work.

- That's why it is important to retain the rights you need. Transferring copyright doesn't have to be all or nothing.

- You can transfer copyright while holding back rights for yourself and others

Why do author/creator rights matter? (Barnet)

- **Attribution**
    - Be acknowledged for the work you do
        - Be rewarded for it
- **Copy**
    - An author may want to make copies of his/her "own" work
    - But if rights are transferred to another entity, now the new copyright owner has that right
- **Remix** (make derivatives)
    - Make versions or new editions of the author's work
- **Reuse (**grant permissions)
    - Authors can give permission on how they want their works to be used or distributed
    - If those rights are assigned to a publisher, the publisher then determines use and distribution

What can you do as author? (Barnet)

- Be aware of key clauses
- Understand what they mean
- Ask for them to be changed or removed
- Understand your rights and retain as many as you can
- Use Creative Commons or other copy left licenses to help you modify agreements
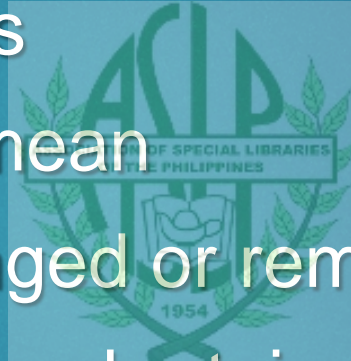
Analyzing a publisher's agreement (Barnet)

▶ Different agreements

- Books
- Scholarly journals
- Proceedings
- Agreements for authors
- Agreements for editors
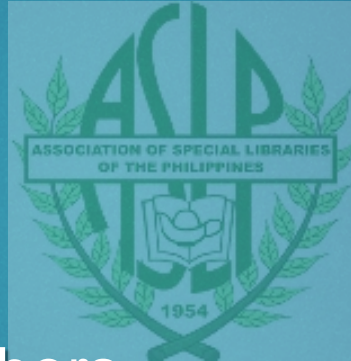
▶ Special concerns

- All rights reserved or some?
- Exclusive or non-exclusive?
- Subsidiary rights?
- Option clauses?
- Warranty clauses?
- Indemnity clauses?

Creative Commons

▶ **Creative Commons** defines the spectrum of possibilities between full copyright and the public domain, from all rights reserved to no rights reserved. Creative Commons licenses are not an alternative to copyright. They work alongside copyright, so you can modify your copyright terms to best suit your needs.

Creative Common License

LICENSES	TERMS
CC BY	**Attribution** — Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work if they credit your name as requested by you
CC BY SA	**No Derivative Works** — Others can only copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
CC BY NC	**Share Alike** — Others can distribute your work only under a license identical to the one you have chosen for your work
CC BY ND	**Non-Commercial** — Others can copy, distribute, display, perform or remix your work but for non-commercial purposes only.
CC BY NC SA	
CC BY NC ND	

What is public domain?

▶ A public domain work is a creative work that is not protected by copyright and which may be freely used by everyone

▶ https://guides.lib.uni.edu/scholarly communication/authorrights

When is a work in the public domain?

▶ **Works fall into the public domain for three main reasons:**

1. the term of copyright for the work has expired;

2. the author failed to satisfy statutory formalities to perfect the copyright or

3. the work is a work of the U.S. Government

Orphan Works

▶ The term "**orphan work**" is used to describe a situation where it is difficult or impossible to contact the copyright holder of a copyrighted work. There are two ways an item can be orphaned:

▶ The identity of the rights owner cannot be determined;

▶ The identity of the likely rights owner is known, but he or she cannot be located

3. What are your publishing opportunities ?

▶ **In the past**

- Journal and book publishers
- University presses

▶ **New players**

- Open access
- Institutional repositories
- Libraries as publishers

Open access

▶ Open Access is devoted to the online, free, and unrestricted availability of scholarly information, including scholarly articles, open science, open data, and open education. Open access frees the research process for quicker dissemination and rapid discovery

▶ Open access affects the full scholarship cycle of scholarly communication, such as:

- permitting greater access to resources supporting research, through open access publishing and repositories.

- allowing text or data mining activities.

- many funding agencies have policies requiring open access to articles resulting from their funding.

- Arizona State University Scholarly Communication

Open Mean
(Open Education)

Reuse	• Use the content in its unaltered form
Revise	• Adapt, adjust, modify, improve, or alter the content
Remix	• Combine the original or revised content with other OER to create something new
Redistribute	• Share copies of the original content, revisions or remixes with others
Retain	• Keep access to the materials after the learning event

Institutional Repositories

▶ An institutional repository is an online collection of scholarship and administrative materials related to an institution. For example, an institutional repository at a university would contain scholarly output of faculty and students (papers, presentations, data sets, etc.) as well as selected materials produced by the university (publications, audio and video materials, etc.).

▶ Institutional repositories are open access collections of materials, meaning that the materials are freely available to the general public.

What types of materials are found in institutional repositories?

▶ The type of materials found in institutional repositories vary from one institution to another. Some common items found in institutional repositories at colleges and universities include:

Electronic Theses and Dissertations
Faculty Publications (subject to publisher agreement)
Faculty Presentations
Data Sets
Faculty Scholarship in Non-Print formats (audio, video, and images)
Select Student Journals and Publications
Select Student Scholarship
Select University Publications

https://www.lib.jmu.edu/#

Libraries as publishers

4. Would you be interested in determining your research impact?

▶ **"Impact"** is the influence, standing, or contribution of a particular author, article, journal, or other publication in a given field

▶ **Reasons to measure impact include**:

- Building a case for promotion or tenure

- Building a case for future grant or other funding requests

- Identifying potential collaborators

- https://guides.lib.uni.edu/scholarly-communication/

How do you measure your impact?

▶ **Show Citations to Your Work**

▶ **The H-Index** (or Hirsch Index) is an additional measure of the productivity and impact of a given researcher. It is the number of articles (h) that have been cited h or more times. For example, a researcher with an H-index of 8 has published 8 articles that have been cited at least 8 times each

▶ **Google Scholar** tracks citations to particular works as well as compiling summary data about citations to all works by a given author

▶ **The Eigenfactor Score** also uses Journal Citation Reports (JCR) data to assess the influence of journals. JCR says it "is based on the number of times articles from journals cited in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals."

Altmetrics?

▶ Alternative metrics, or **altmetrics**, attempt to measure the influence of a given author or specific work through new communication channels such as:

- mentions on social media sites such as Twitter and Facebook

- comments in scholarly blogs and other public discussion spaces

- social bookmarks

- exports to citation management programs

- views, downloads, saves, other shares

Where you publish will affect the impact of your work?

▶ **Quality of the journal**
What is the journal's ranking on metrics such as impact factor and what about the reputation of the editor and reviewers?

▶ **Relevance**
Does the journal publish articles of the type you want to submit? Does it reach the audience you want?

▶ **Open access**
Does the journal make articles available online for no charge when published? Or does the journal at least allow a post-reviewing version of the article to be made available for no charge?

▶ **Discoverability**
Is the journal indexed by major tools in its discipline?

▶ **Policies of your department and college**
Does your department or college place emphasis on particular journals for promotion and tenure purposes?
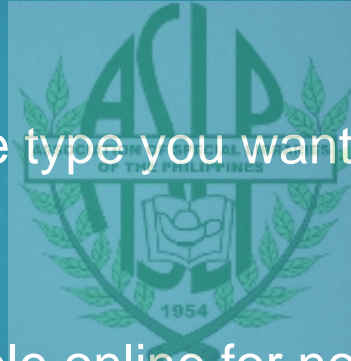
5. What are your options in disseminating your research?

- **New forms of scholarly communication**
- blogs, tweets, podcasts, videos, and so on.

Networking, collaboration, and sharing

▶ **Interdisciplinary Scholarly Networking Tools**

▶ **Academia.edu**
This a platform that can be used to upload and share papers, obtain analytics such as document views and followers, and track particular researchers.

▶ **ResearchGate**
This also is a platform that can be used to upload and share papers, obtain analytics such as reads, citations, profile views, followers, h-index, and impact points.

What are your ethical challenges?

Authorship definitions

General principles for who is listed first:

First Author:
- Conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results

Co-Author(s):
- Makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
- Reviews each paper draft
- Must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations

Corresponding author (denoted with *):
- Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

Abuses to be avoided:

Ghost Authors:
- Leaving out authors who should be included

Gift Authors:
- Including authors when they did not contribute significantly
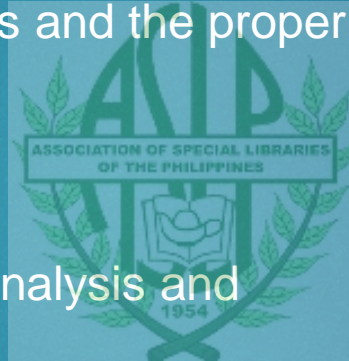
Plagiarism

"Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others' research proposals and manuscripts."

Federal Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1999

Plagiarism in practice

Any of the following can be plagiarised

- **Words**
- **Ideas**
- **Diagrams**
- **Figures & tables**

- **Computer programs**
- **Findings**
- **Writings**
- **Information**

- **Lectures**
- **Presentations**
- **Printed material**
- **Electronic material**

❌ Copying word for word

❌ Paraphrasing

❌ Text-recycling / self-plagiarism

Ethics of peer review (Sara Rockwell)

- ▶ Conflict of interest

- ▶ Confidentiality

- ▶ Duplicate submission of manuscript

Open Access

- Integrity

What can Dino do to support research in his workplace?

▶ **Suggestion to jumpstart**

1. Assess

1.1 his role in the research process

1.2 information literacy activities in one's institution

1.3. level of knowledge of stakeholders about scholarly communication and information literacy

1.4. training needs of stakeholders

Librarian's role in the research process

- "as user habits take a digital turn, the library as place and public services in the form of reference, collection development and organisation of library resources for use, all have diminishing value to researchers". Librarians need to adapt and move beyond these roles to one where **they play a greater part in the research process**.

- https://unlockingresearch-blog.lib.cam.ac.uk/?p=1189

Information literacy activities in one's institution

- Library orientation
- Basic research skills
- How to access databases
- Research process
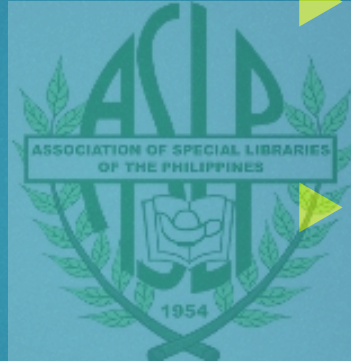
- Disciplinary literacy activities
- E.g. Chemical information retrieval

Bringing information literacy to the next level

▶ Show that as a library you think *with researchers, not for them*

　　▶ Academic *writing*

　　▶ *How to get published*

　　▶ *Copyright*

　　▶ *Open access*

　　▶ *Institutional repositories*

　　▶ *Research impact*

　　▶ *Research data management*

Level of knowledge of stakeholders

- Undergraduate
- Faculty member
- Senior High

Training needs of stakeholders

Information literacy strategies

- Con**sultation**
- **Mentoring**
- **Coaching**
- **Lecture**
- *webinar*

More suggestions for Dino

Plan for information literacy activities
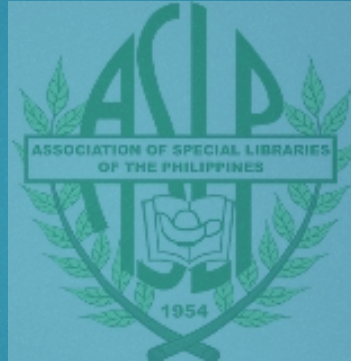
Scholarly publishing literacy

Copyright literacy
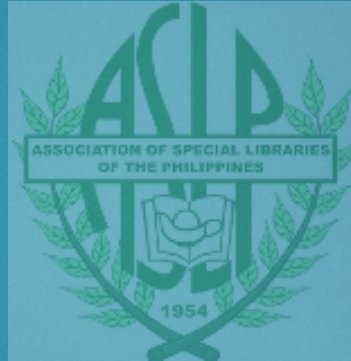
Research metrics

What are challenges of Dino?

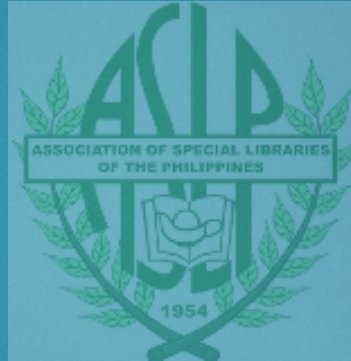# Frame in information literacy instruction

- Novice
- Expert
- Peer

Rubrics

Competency enhancement of stakeholder

Integrating scholarly communication and information literacy into the curriculum
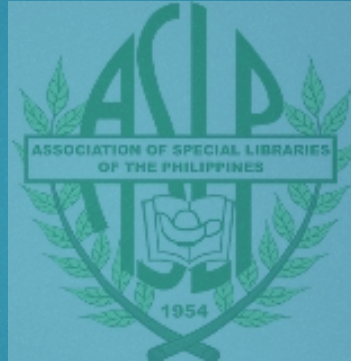
- BLIS CURRICULUM
- Information Literacy

- MLIS
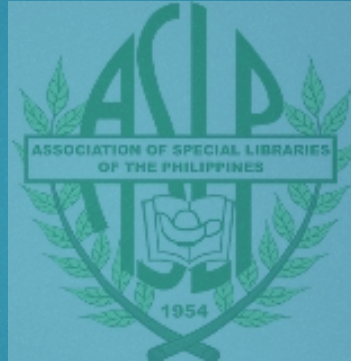- Advanced Information Literacy

Advocacy
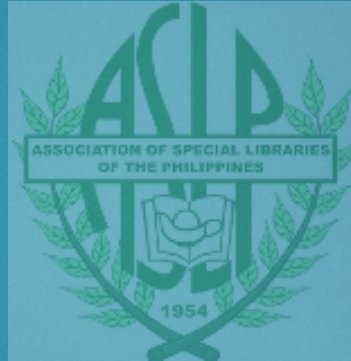
- Responsible access to library and electronic databases

Policy guidelines

- ▶ Academic integrity
- ▶ Open Access
- ▶ Copyright

Breakout

Davis-Kahl, Duckett, Gelfand, Palmer

► "An information literate individual understands how scholars in a discipline create, share, and preserve knowledge"

As library and information professional,

▶ We   take action in our emerging role in the creation, use and preservation of research output

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Beal l https://beallslist.weebly.com/

Changing research landscape https://fordham.libguides.com/scholcomm

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Copyright law

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