Navigating the world of scholarly publishing

A guide to history of scholarly publishing and practical advice for manuscript preparation and author rights and responsibilities

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Agenda

1. Introduction to Scholarly Publishing
2. How to Get Published in a Research Journal
3. Bibliometrics
4. Author Rights and Responsibilities
1. Introduction to Scholarly Publishing

- How did scholarly publishing start?
- What do publishers do?
- How do publisher contributions help to improve the science and health communities?
Origins of Scholarly Publishing

1439
Gutenberg and Moveable Type

1580
Founding of the House of Elzevir

6th March 1665
“Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society”
• First true scholarly journal

Henry Oldenburg
(1618-1677)
Founding editor and commercial publisher of the first scientific journal
Elsevier has a long history of scientific publishing

- The Publishing House of Elzevir was first established in 1580 by Lowys (Louis) Elzevir at the University of Leiden, Holland

- Keeping to the tradition of publishing established by Lowys Elzevir, Jacobus George Robbers established the modern Elsevier Company in 1880

- Among those authors who published with Elsevier are, Galileo, Erasmus, Descartes, Alexander Fleming, Julius Verne
Elsevier now
Journal publishing volume

- 1,000 new editors per year
- 20 new journals per year

- Organise editorial boards
- Launch new specialist journals

- 600,000+ article submissions per year

- Publish and disseminate

- 11 million articles now available

- 11 million researchers
- 5,000+ institutions
- 180+ countries
- 400 million+ downloads per year
- 3 million print pages per year

- Production

- 280,000 new articles produced per year
- 190 years of back issues scanned, processed and data-tagged

- 7,000 editors
- 70,000 editorial board members
- 6.5 million author/publisher communications /year

- Manage peer review

- 200,000 reviewers
- 1 million reviewer reports per year

- 40%-90% of articles rejected
Scientific Publishing Fundamentals

- **Registration**
  - The timestamp to officially note who submitted scientific results first

- **Certification**
  - Perform peer-review to ensure the validity and integrity of submissions

- **Dissemination**
  - Provide a medium for discoveries and findings to be shared

- **Preservation**
  - Preserving the minutes and record of science for posterity
Certification: the peer review process

Author

START

Submit a paper

Revise the paper

Editor

Basic requirements met?

[Yes]

Assign reviewers

Collect reviewers’ recommendations

Review and give recommendation

[No]

REJECT

[Reject]

[Revision required]

[Accept]

Reviewer

Make a decision

ACCEPT

[Yes]

[No]
Peer Review

The essential filter used to separate science from speculation and to determine scientific quality

- Peer review helps to determine the validity, significance and originality of research
- Helps to improve the quality of papers
- Publication in peer-reviewed journals protects the author’s work and claim to authorship
- Publishers have ensured the sustainability of journals and the peer-review system for over 300 years

The costs of managing the peer-review process are borne by publishers

Publishers stand outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favour
Dissemination: Sciverse ScienceDirect

Key Facts:
- 600 million downloads per year
- 2,000 journals
- 11 million articles
- 12 million scientists have access
- >90% of STM scientists have access to >94% of Elsevier content
Making access easy

% Very + Fairly easy to access

- Research articles in journals: 93%
- Reference works: 74%
- Clinical guidelines: 73%
- Professional/Trade publications: 63%
- Books/Monographs: 62%
- Technical information (e.g., characteristics of materials): 57%
- Patent information: 56%
- Conference proceedings: 56%
- Historical archives/public records: 44%
- Doctoral theses/dissertations: 43%
- Market Research reports: 38%
- Data sets/Data models/Algorithms & programs: 38%

Access to research articles by region:
- North America: 97%
- Western Europe: 94%
- Eastern Europe: 84%
- Middle East: 85%
- Latin America: 88%
- APAC: 91%
- Africa: 78%
Sciverse Scopus

- The world’s largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature
- Titles from 5,000 publishers worldwide.
- Enriched with research tools, citation analytics and advanced search features, to provide the fastest way to find relevant content.
- You can receive notifications triggered by new citations of your work.
- Additional functions help find potential co-authors, rank papers by citation count and evaluate journals by their degree of relevance within a given field.
Preservation & Archiving

In addition to traditional print archives, publishers are partnering to create multiple distributed electronic archives for posterity.

Publishers establish 3rd-party archives:
Elsevier with the National Library of the Netherlands

Publishers are developing similar arrangements with other organizations

KONINKLIJKE BIBLIOTHEEK
1st official archive

PORTICO
2-year Pilot Study

CLOCKSS
Surgical Lectures.

Theatre, St. Thomas's Hospital,
Wednesday Evening,
OCT. 1, 1823.

At half-past Seven this Theatre was crowded in every part, by upwards of four hundred Students, of the most respectable description; in fact we never before witnessed so genteel a Surgical class: the sight was most pleasing, for they all appeared gentlemen of cultivated manners and good education.

About Eight o'clock, Sir Astley Cooper arrived, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause; when it had ceased, this distinguished Professor commenced his discourse by observing—That, while it is the province of the Physician to attend to internal diseases, it is the duty of the Surgeon to attend to those that are external; to perform operations for the removal of diseased parts; and to know how to regulate the system by the use of medicine, when local diseases are produced by constitutional derangement. Surgery is usually divided into the Principles and Practice. The first are learned from observations on the living when diseased, by dissection of the dead, and by experiments made on living animals. Our deductions from these sources, furnish us with the means of knowing a malady by its symptoms, the alteration of structure in a part when diseased, and the various ways in which Nature attempts the reparative process, both to external and internal parts.

A man who has seen much of morbid preparations, possesses great advantages; but his knowledge cannot be perfect unless he has frequently seen the subject under dissection, in which he must himself have assisted. In the surgical sciences, hypothesis should be entirely discarded. And sound theory, derived from actual observations and experience, alone encouraged. The first is an ignis fatuus that is sure to mislead; the last a polar star, a never-failing guide. Experiments on living animals have been found of the greatest utility in directing us to a knowledge of the means by which Nature acts in the repair of injuries, and in the restoration of lost parts. Thus the method she would adopt in uniting a fracture in the bone of a dog, will show you the manner in which anastomosis would happen in the fracture of a
Questions?
2. How to Get Published in a Research Journal

- What steps do I need to take before I write my paper?

- How can I ensure I am using proper manuscript language?

- How do I build up my article properly?
Determine if you are ready to publish

You should consider publishing if you have information that advances understanding in a specific research field.

This could be in the form of:

- Presenting new, original results or methods
- Rationalizing, refining, or reinterpreting published results
- Reviewing or summarizing a particular subject or field

If you are ready to publish, a strong manuscript is what is needed next.
What is a strong manuscript?

- Has a clear, useful, and exciting message.
- Presented and constructed in a logical manner.
- Reviewers and editors can grasp the significance easily.

Editors and reviewers are all busy people – make things easy to save their time.
Decide the most appropriate type of manuscript

- Conference Papers
- Full articles/Original articles
- Short communications/letters
- Review papers/perspectives

- Self-evaluate your work: Is it sufficient for a full article? Or are your results so thrilling that they need to be shown as soon as possible?

- Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type. Sometimes outsiders see things more clearly than you.
Types of papers

Conference Papers
- Excellent for disseminating early or in-progress research findings
- Typically 5-10 pages, 3 figures, 15 references
- Draft and submit the paper to conference organisers
- Good way to start a scientific research career

Full articles/Original article
- Standard for disseminating completed research findings
- Typically 8-10 pages, 5 figures, 25 references
- Draft and submit the paper to appropriate journal
- Good way to build a scientific research career
Types of papers (2)

Short Communications
- **Quick** and early communications of significant, original advances
- Much shorter than full articles

Review papers/perspectives
- Critical synthesis of a specific research topic
- Typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references
- Typically **solicited** by journal editors
- Good way to consolidate a scientific research career
Choosing the right journal

A good place to start is at www.elsevier.com where you will find links to the homepages of journals published by Elsevier. On these homepages you will find:

- Journal aims and scope
- Types of articles accepted
- Audience and readership
- Recently published articles
- References in your own article will often lead you to the correct journal
How can I ensure I am using proper Manuscript language?
Why is language important?

Save your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean.

Complaint from an editor:

“[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that they can't submit garbage to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if there are more than 6 grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest.”
Do publishers correct language?

- No. It is the author’s responsibility to make sure his paper is in its best possible form when submitted for publication.

- However:
  - Publishers often provide resources for authors who are less familiar with the conventions of international journals. Please check your publishers’ author website for more information.
  - Some publishers may perform technical screening prior to peer review.
  - Visit [http://webshop.elsevier.com](http://webshop.elsevier.com) for translation and language editing services.
Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity

Key to successful manuscript writing is to be alert to common errors:

- Sentence construction
- Incorrect tenses
- Mixing languages

Check the Guide for Authors of the target journal for any language specifications
Manuscript Language: tenses

Use of tense

• Abstract and Summary: past tense
• Introduction: present tense
• Methods & Materials and Results: past tense
• Discussion: both past and present tense

Write direct and short sentences.

• Long sentences confuse readers.
• Short sentences look more professional
• Nowadays, the average length of sentences in scientific writing is about 12-17 words.
• One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient.
• Avoid multiple statements in one sentence.
How do I build up my article properly?
Read the ‘Guide for Authors’!

- You can find the Guide for Authors on the journal homepage on Elsevier.com

- Stick to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript, even in the first draft (text layout, nomenclature, figures & tables, references etc.). In the end it will save you time, and also the editor’s.

- Editors (and reviewers) do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts.
Order of writing

Start writing in the following order

Prevent a writer’s block
Write first – get it right later

The progression of the thematic scope of a paper:
• general → specific → general
General structure of a research article

• Title
• Abstract
• Keywords

• Main text (IMRAD)
  – Introduction
  – Methods
  – Results
  – And
  – Discussions

• Conclusions
• Acknowledgements
• References
• Supplementary Data

Journal space is not unlimited.
Make your article as concise as possible.

Make them easy for indexing and searching!
(informative, attractive, effective)
Title

- Your opportunity to attract the reader’s attention.
  - Remember: readers are the potential authors who will cite your article
- Keep it informative and concise.
- Reviewers will check whether the title is specific and whether it reflects the content of the manuscript.
- Editors hate titles that make no sense or fail to represent the subject matter adequately.
- Avoid technical jargon and abbreviations if possible.
- You wish to have a readership as large as possible
- Discuss with your co-authors.
Title

- The title must be:
  - Interesting, concise and informative
  - Accurate for use in indexing systems and databases
  - Allow potential readers to judge your paper
- Some journals encourage declarative titles, but **descriptive titles** remain the norm
  - *Declarative:* “Selective elimination of messenger RNA prevents an incidence of untimely meiosis”
  - *Descriptive:* “Mechanism of DNA translocation in a replicative hexameric helicase”
- Delete **trivial phrases** e.g. “Notes on …” or “A study of…”
- Titles that end with a question mark are seldom acceptable.
Who is the first author?

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
  – Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

• **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

• **Abuses to be avoided**
  – Ghost Authors: leaving out authors who should be included
  – Gift Authors: including authors when they did not contribute significantly
Abstract

… is freely available in electronic abstracting & indexing services [PubMed, Medline, Embase, SciVerse Scopus, ....]

– This is the advertisement of your article. Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article.
– You must be accurate and specific!
– A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.
– Keep it as brief as possible!!!
– It is your opportunity to sell your article.

What has been done
What are the main findings
Keywords

**Used by indexing and abstracting services**

- They are the labels of your manuscript.
- Use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)
- Check the ‘Guide for Authors’ (number, label, definition, thesaurus, and other special requests)
Introduction

Provide context to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful

➢ Be brief
➢ Clearly address the following:
   • What is the problem, what are your aims, what is your hypothesis, what is the significance of your work
   • What was done before (balanced literature, cite a couple of original and important works, including recent review articles, Editors hate many references irrelevant to the work, or inappropriate judgments on your own achievements)
   • What did you do
   • What did you achieve
➢ Try to be consistent with the nature of the journal
Methods

Describe how the problem was studied

- Include detailed information
- Do not repeat previously published established procedures
- Identify the equipment and describe materials used
Results: what have you found?

- Use clear figures and tables to summarize data
- Do not duplicate tables and figures in the text
- Captions should be able to stand alone
- The data represented should be easy to interpret

- “Readers often look at the graphics first and many times go no further.
- Therefore, one should include clear and informative graphics.”
Results: Figures and tables

- Illustrations are critical, because
  - Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present results and;
  - Results are the driving force of the publication

- Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make figures and tables self-explanatory

- Avoid duplication of results described in text or other illustrations

"One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words"
Sue Hanauer (1968)
Discussion

What the results mean

➢ Most important section. Here you get the chance to SELL your data!

➢ Make the Discussion correspond to the Results
  • Do NOT ignore work in disagreement with yours – confront it and convince the reader that you are correct or better
  • Discuss the limitations and implications of your results

➢ You need to compare published results with yours
Conclusion

How the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge

- Should be clear
- Justify your work in the research field
- Suggest future experiments

In summary, we have demonstrated that the mercaptoacetamide-based HDACIs possess favorable solubility, lipophilicity, permeability and plasma stability features as compared to recently FDA approved drug Vorinostat (SAHA). Based on these findings, we assume that these compounds could sufficiently be absorbed by the intestinal tract. However, further studies are needed in order to determine the pharmacokinetic disposition of these compounds.
References

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based

- Do not use too many references
- Always ensure you have fully absorbed the material you are referencing and do not just rely on checking excerpts or isolated sentences
- Avoid excessive self-citations
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region
- Conform strictly to the style given in the Guide for Authors
Acknowledgments

Ensures those who helped in the research are recognised

Include individuals who have assisted with your study, including:

- Advisors
- Financial supporters
- Proofreaders
- Typists
- Suppliers who may have given materials
Professor H. D. Schmidt  
School of Science and Engineering  
Northeast State University  
College Park, MI 10000  
USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled “Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading – a micromechanical model” by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed.

John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of interest in this paper are:

- Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
- Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
- Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the International Journal of Science.

Yours sincerely,

A. Professor

Final approval from all authors

Explanation of importance of research

Suggested reviewers
Before submission

- Check the manuscript as thoroughly as possible before submission
- Ask colleagues and supervisors to review your manuscript

Finally, SUBMIT your manuscript with a cover letter and await a response...
After submission

- Refereeing speed varies tremendously between journals

- The Editor will decide to “Accept”, “Accept with Revision (Major or Minor)”, or “Reject” the manuscript
Decision: “Accepted” or “Rejected”

Accepted

• Very rare, but it happens

• Congratulations!
  – Cake for the department
  – Now wait for page proofs and then for your article online and in print

Rejected

• Probability 40-90% ...
• Do not despair
  – It happens to everybody
• Try to understand WHY
  – Consider reviewers’ advice
  – Be self-critical
• If you submit to another journal, begin as if it were a new manuscript
  – Take advantage of the reviewers’ comments
  – Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.
Questions?
3. Bibliometrics

- Impact Factor
- h-Index
Impact Factor

The Impact Factor

• A ratio between citations and recent citable items published in a journal; the average number of citations received per published article
The 2011 Impact Factor

All citations in 2011 to articles published in 2009 and 2010 = 1339 + 1467 = 2806

Number of source items published in 2009 and 2010 = 350 + 462 = 812

= 3.456

Source: Thomson Reuters JCR
Influences on the IF: Article Types

The graph shows the citation trends for different types of articles over time. The x-axis represents the years after publication, and the y-axis represents the number of citations. The graph includes three lines:

- **Reviews**: This line shows a peak around 2 years after publication and then a decline. Reviews tend to receive a high number of citations in the immediate years after publication.

- **Notes**: This line also peaks around 2 years after publication but shows a more gradual decline compared to reviews. Notes receive a moderate number of citations.

- **Articles**: This line shows a slow and steady increase in citations over the years after publication, peaking around 10 years later. Articles have a long-term impact and receive citations several years after their publication.

The graph indicates that different types of articles have varying impacts on the Impact Factor, with reviews having the highest immediate impact, followed by notes, and articles having a more prolonged impact.
h-Index

• Proposed by physicist Jorge Hirsch in 2005
• Rates individual based on career publications
• Incorporates both quantity (no. publications) and quality (no. citations)
• A scientist has index $h$ if $h$ papers have at least $h$ citations each
4. Right & Permission

- Author Responsibility
4. Author Responsibilities & Rights

- What are my responsibilities as an author?
- So now I’ve written this paper. Who technically owns it?
- What can I do with my paper once it has been published?
Potential Author Responsibilities

- Originality
- Conflicts of Interest
- Authorship
- Submission
- Consequences
A researcher notices a paragraph in a previously published article that would be very suitable as the conclusion in his article. The researcher decides to copy that paragraph into his paper without quotes or attribution.

Has the researcher violated any ethical boundaries?

In almost all cases, this is considered plagiarism.

Research work should represent original and meaningful work that is objectively researched and accurately reflected in well-written reports and papers.
Issues with Originality

- **Fabrication**
  - Making up research data

- **Falsification**
  - Manipulation of existing research data

- **Plagiarism**
  - Plagiarism takes many forms, from “passing off” another’s paper as the author’s own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another’s paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others

These three are the most common forms of ethical misconduct that the research community is challenged with.
Conflicts of Interest (Question)

Q

Indicate if any of the following are examples of conflicts of interest:

1. A university researcher, who owns stock in a large oil company, conducts an experiment on the environmental effects of oil drilling

2. A university researcher, who is developing and testing a new technology, is also a consultant for a financial services firm that weighs investments in new technologies

3. A researcher submits an article to a journal for which the Editor in Chief is a professor in the researcher’s department

4. A doctor who abides by traditional healing procedures writes a paper on emerging current medical technologies
Conflicts of Interest (Answer)

These all present potential conflicts

- **Conflicts of interest can take many forms:**
  - **Direct financial**
    - Employment, stock ownership, grants, patents
  - **Indirect financial**
    - Honoraria, consultancies, mutual fund ownership, expert testimony
  - **Career & intellectual**
    - Promotion, direct rival
  - **Institutional**
  - **Personal belief**

- The proper way to handle potential conflicts of interest is through **transparency** and **disclosure**

- At the journal level, this means disclosure of the potential conflict in your cover letter to the **journal editor**
A researcher completes her work and has written the paper. Along the way, she consulted her advisor for guidance on the experiment, the data analysis, and writing and revising the final article. A professor in India assisted her in analyzing the data only. A lab assistant had helped her in preparing the experimental design and maintaining and operating the equipment. Two fellow grad students read her paper and edited it though they had no hand in the experiment.

Who is listed as an author? Who is listed first?
Policies to address authorship can vary

One example, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (aka Vancouver Group) declared that an author must:
• substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
• draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content; and
• give their approval of the final version to be published.

ALL 3 conditions must be fulfilled to be an author!

Applying this set of policies to our example, only the researcher and her advisor would qualify as authors. All others would qualify as “Acknowledged Individuals”.
Authorship: Order and Abuses

- 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
    - Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal
  - **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

- Abuses to be avoided
  - **Ghost Authors:** leaving out authors who should be included
  - **Scientific Writers and Gift Authors:** including authors when they did not contribute significantly
Submissions

- You must **only** submit your manuscript to **one** journal at a time and wait to hear a decision before considering submitting the paper to another journal.

- Multiple, redundant, or concurrent publication issues
  - Ideally, the situation should be avoided where manuscripts that describe essentially the same research are published in **more than one** journal or primary publication.
  - **Duplication** of the same paper in multiple journals of different languages should be avoided.
  - “**Salami slicing**”, or creating several publications from the same research, is manipulative and discouraged.
A researcher is caught plagiarizing an article and fully admits to it.

What are the potential consequences and what actions can the publisher or the researcher’s institution/funding body take?

Potential consequences can vary according to the severity of the ethical misconduct and the standards set by the journal editors, institutions and funding bodies.

Possible actions include:

• Written letters of concern and reprimand
• Article retractions
• Some form of disciplinary action on the part of the researcher’s institute or funding body
The article of which the authors committed plagiarism: it won’t be removed from ScienceDirect. Everybody who downloads it will see the reason of retraction...
Plagiarism Detection

Cross Check initiative (2009)

• Huge database: 26.6 million articles from 49,000 journals from 124 publishers

• iThenticate software shows similarities between the article and previously published articles

• 400 Editors piloted in 2009, now widely available
So now I’ve written this paper. Who technically owns it?
Copyright Fundamentals

- Publishing licenses are generally exclusive, giving the publisher exclusive copying and distribution rights to protect the publisher’s investment.

- The extent of copyright rights permits authors to copy, distribute, provide online access, translate, and create derivative works of your research.
What can I do with my Paper once it has been published?

- So now I’ve written this paper. Who technically owns it?
  - You do! But publisher agreements usually include rights transfer or exclusive publishing licenses

- What can I do with my paper once it has been published?
  - Publisher agreements vary, but many allow for most academic usage rights to be retained by the author. Agreements generally allow various posting options as long as they are not for commercial purposes
Publisher agreements do vary, but Elsevier generally allows authors the following uses:

- **Teaching**: allowed to make copies of the article for use in classroom teaching
- **Educational materials**: article can be included in the author’s institution or company e-course packs or company training
- **Scholarly sharing**: copies of the article can be shared w/ research colleagues
- **Meetings/conferences**: Article can be presented and copies can be made for attendees
- **Further works**: article can be used in compilations, expanded to book-form, or used in thesis or dissertation
- **Patent and trademark rights**: for any invention disclosed or product identified
Summary

➢ What are my responsibilities as an author?
  • Ethical issues
  • Plagiarism
  • Authorship
  • Submission
  • Conflicts of Interest

Questions?
Taiwan
Country specific Information
Articles accepted worldwide 2008-2012
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Accepted articles Asia 2008-2012
Accepted articles published from National Tsing Hua University

Year | Chemistry | All
---|---|---
2009 | 500 | 2200
2010 | 500 | 2200
2011 | 500 | 2200
2012 | 500 | 2200
Thank you!

For further writing/submission tips and author services:
www.elsevier.com/authors

For online trainings and tutorials on all of Elsevier’s products:
http://trainingdesk.elsevier.com

For questions about ethical issues:
http://www.ethics.elsevier.com/

Please feel free to contact me with further questions and comments!

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d.francissen@elsevier.com