



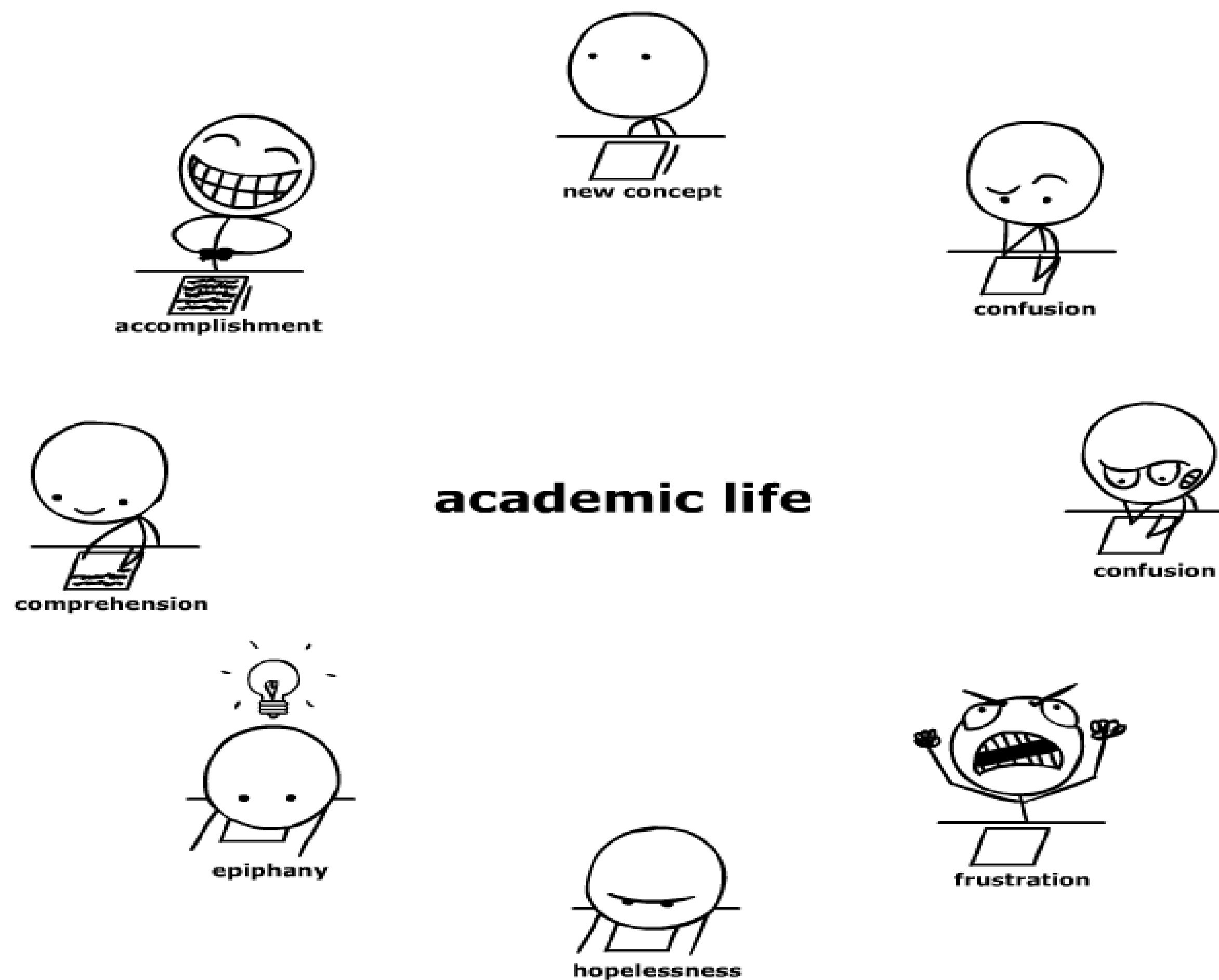
The 5 W's of successful publishing

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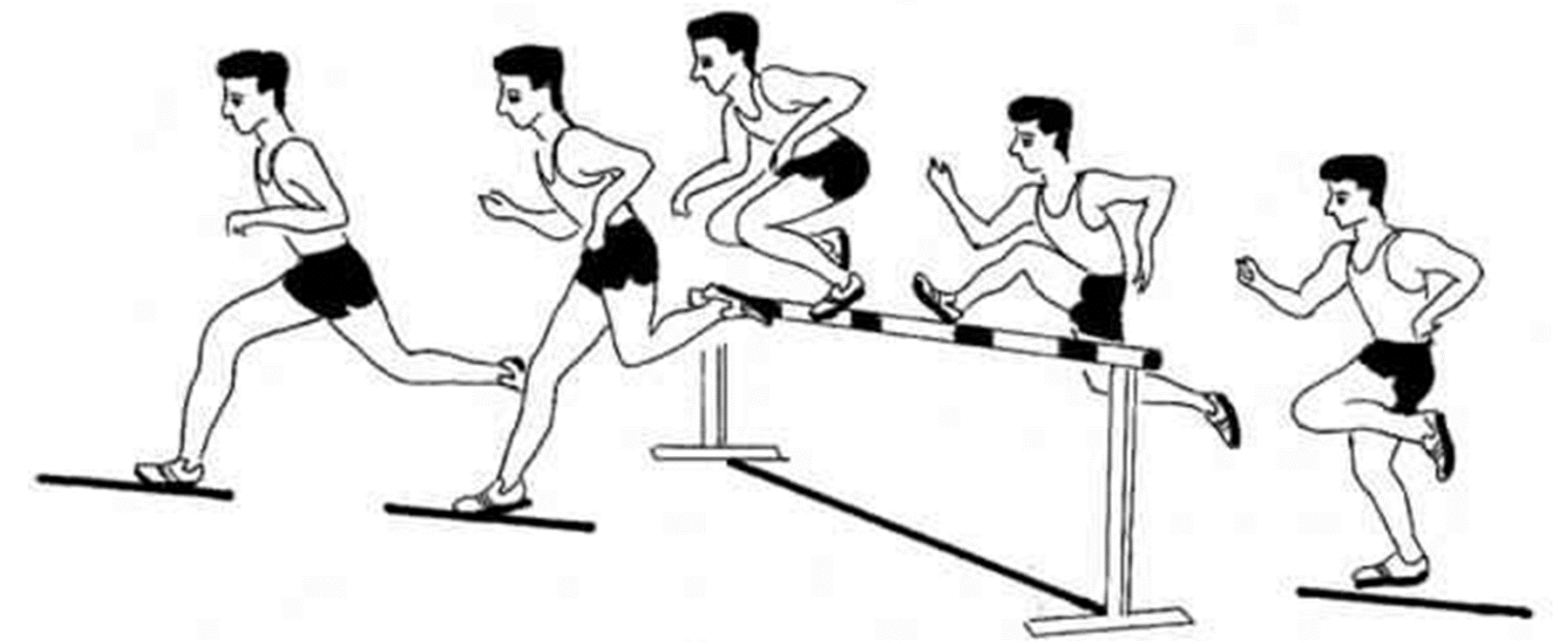
What should we do?

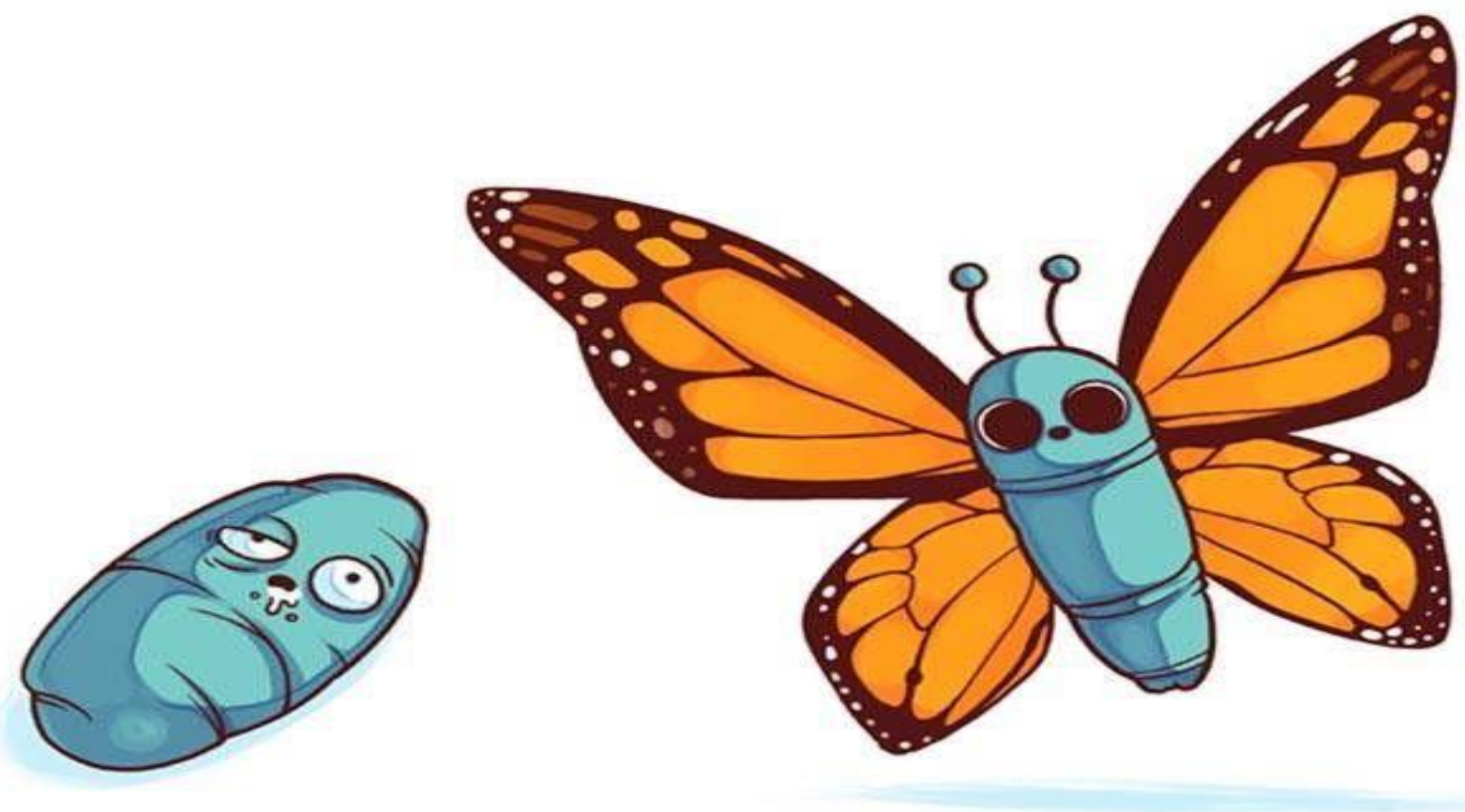


Do we need to adapt?

To do...

- TOP tips: before, during and after
- What can we learn from the feedback of editors?
- High level journals in security and intelligence (DISCLAIMER: political science and security and intelligence studies perspective)





Before publishing

After publishing



Before publishing



After publishing

Food for thought

- ‘How are writing skills achieved?’
- ‘How do people organize themselves in order to write?’
- ‘What are the common difficulties that people encounter, and why?’
- ‘And how can you develop a workable orientation towards academic writing that allows you to fit into the context of our busy professional life?’



About writing

No magic formula



“Writing is easy. All you need to do is stare at a blank sheet of paper until drops of blood form on your forehead”

(Gene Fowler)

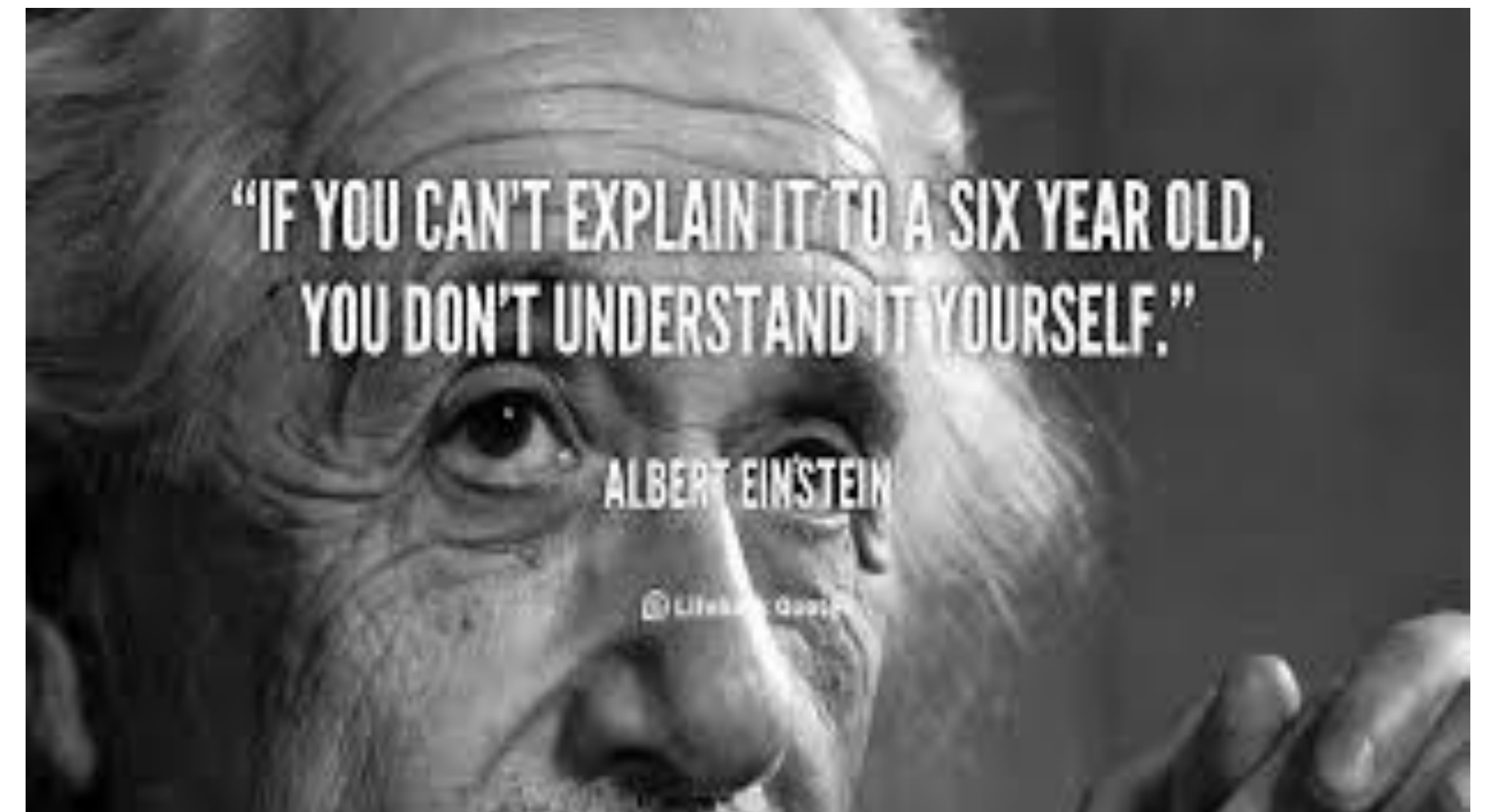
Clarity

- Be kind to your reader
- Clarity is crucial
- What may be simple for us may not be for our reader
 - *Have I made myself understood?*
 - *Will I be understood?*
- Constructive criticism: how to receive it – how to offer it



Conciseness

- *‘Sorry for writing such a long letter. I did not have the time to write a short one’*
(B. Pascal)
- conciseness=brevity?
- reading ease formula=simplicity?
 - Average sentence length in words
 - Percentage of simple sentences
 - Percentage of strong verb forms
 - Proportion of familiar words
 - Proportion of abstract words
 - Percentage of personal references
 - Percentage of long words (Robert Gunning)



Correctness

1. **Factual precision**
2. **Mechanical correctness**

Clear+Concise/ lack of correctness=offence

- Precision – *say precisely what you mean*

Address, explore, review, show, examine, show, identify, look at, discuss, investigate	Compare, contrast, assess, measure, evaluate, discover, demonstrate

- Corectness
 - misspelling (*In realty, an integrated Euroterorist front would stand little chance of success*)
 - usage (*affect/effect, it's/its, principal/ principle*)

Appropriateness

- Consider your reader
- *Who will read my paper? Why will (s)he read it? How will (s)he use the information?*
 - Jargon
 - Abbreviations
- Supervisors will appreciate your effort 😊

“The difference between the right word and the nearly right word is the same as that between lightning and the lightning bug”

(Mark Twain)

Completeness

- The flip side of conciseness
- Have I left anything unsaid?

INTELLIGENCE

Who, what, where, when,
how, why, which are the
implications, who else knows
about it?

RESEARCH

Multiple angles



Scientific Journals

- Peer reviewed to ensure that articles meet the journal's standards of quality, and scientific validity
- Large dissemination + visibility
- Easy to be accessed

Preliminary questions

- Message (↔, „which is the scope of the article?“)
- The results of a survey? Literature review? A general perspective on the topic?
- The right format?
- The audience
- Which are the ingredients – meaning and success?
- The right journal?



Choosing THE JOURNAL

- essential step in the planning phase
- raise the chances to be published
 - read the previous editions
 - has your topic been covered?
 - who else writes about it?

NB –read the instructions
for authors !

Some factors to consider

The journal's target audience

- broad implications - a journal that covers a wide range of topics
- only researchers in your field - a specialized journal

The topics

- aims and scope of the journal
- applied research, basic research...

The types of articles

- Review Article?

• Length restrictions

- does the journal limit the number of words or figures in the articles it publishes?
- can your manuscript meet its requirements?

Reputation

- is a journal's Impact Factor the most important measure?
- other criteria...

Time

- does the journal usually publish articles quickly?
- is the "time to publication" important for you?
- what kind of peer review does the journal offer?
- what financial costs are involved?



Structuring the content (1)

A Good Research Title

- Predicts the content of the research paper
- Should be interesting to the reader
- Should reflect the tone of the writing
- Should contain important keywords
- *What will be researched? How will the topic be researched? (With whom?), In what context? (Grobler, 2003)*

Abstract="window display"

- 200-250 words
- Starts with a brief theme sentence to orientate the reader about the issue addressed
- Indicate the main aim
- The academic=/practical importance the methodology
- The main findings
- A statement of conclusions that indicated the contribution made by the study
- The practical implications of the study (where appropriate)



Structuring the content (2)

Key words

- Facillitates the indexation of the article

Introduction

- Presents the issue and your contribution (why is it different?)
- Do not oversell

Body

- Methods, results

Conclusions/ discussion

- Implications, impact of results?
- Main achievements + main limitations, future directions

Bibliography



AVOID

- Unnecessary words – clear, argumentative writing
- Local and global redundancy
- Tip: *Thesaurus*



USE

- One idea=one paragraph
- Easy to understand words
- Details, examples = credibility
 - Names: organizations, authors, leaders, places etc.
 - Dates, numbers



Ask yourself

Have I revised?

- Structure, logic
- Typographical errors and mistakes in grammar, style, and spelling

The tool kit

Does it meet the criteria (size)?

Is the abstract informative and provocative?

Have I included all authors and their affiliation? Have I anonymized the article?

Is the text formatted according the instructions?

Have I included all the references?

Have I asked for permission to use images/ figures/tables?

Common sources of stress

- Good writing = rewriting
- Analyze the text - the goal
- Constructive feedback



The writing stage

- Focus on a story that progresses logically, rather than chronologically
- Don't try to write and edit at the same time
- Don't bury your argument like a needle in a haystack
- Ask a colleague to check your work
- Get published by writing a review or a response -
- Don't forget about international readers
- Don't try to cram your PhD into a 6,000 word paper



Submitting your work

- Pick the right journal: it's a bad sign if you don't recognize any of the editorial board
- Always follow the correct submissions procedures
- Don't repeat your abstract in the cover letter
- A common reason for rejections is lack of context
- Don't over-state your methodology



Dealing with feedback

- Respond directly (and calmly) to reviewer comment
- Revise and resubmit: don't give up after getting through all the major hurdles
- It is acceptable to challenge reviewers, with good justification
- Think about how quickly you want to see your paper published

Remember: *when you read published papers you only see the finished article*

Common reasons for rejection

It fails the technical screening

- Plagiarized/ currently under review at another journal
- The manuscript is not complete
- The English is not sufficient for the peer review process
- The figures are not complete or are not clear enough
- The article does not conform to the Guide for Authors
- References are incomplete/very old

It does not fall within the Aims and Scope

- Topic, approach, ?

It's boring

- It is not archival, is incremental or of marginal interest to the field The question behind the work is not of interest in the field
- The work is not of interest to the readers of the specific journals

It's incomplete

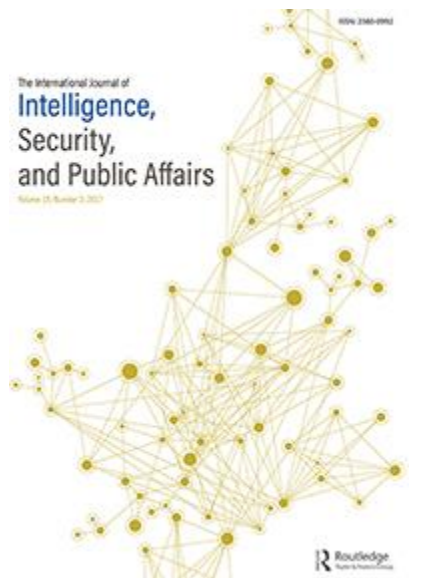
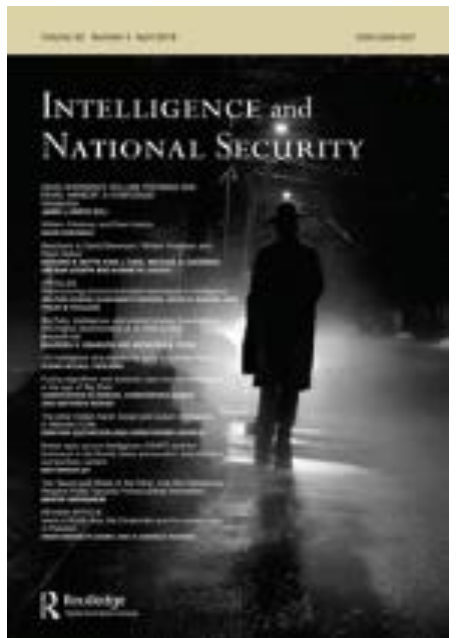
- The article contains observations but is not a full study
- It discusses findings in relation to some of the work in the field but ignores other important work
- The procedures and/or analysis of the data is seen to be defective
- The study did not conform to recognized procedures or methodology that can be repeated
- The conclusions cannot be justified on the basis of the rest of the paper
- The arguments are illogical, unstructured or invalid
- The data does not support the conclusions
- The conclusions ignore large portions of the literature
- It's simply a small extension of a different paper, often from the same authors
- Findings are incremental and do not advance the field
- The work is clearly part of a larger study, chopped up to make as many articles as possible

It's incomprehensible

- The language, structure, or figures are so poor that the merit can't be assessed

Top journals in security and intelligence studies

- [The International Journal of Intelligence, Security, and Public Affairs](#)
- [International Journal For Intelligence and Counterintelligence](#)
- [Romanian Journal for Intelligence Studies](#)
- [Security Journal](#)
- [Democracy and security](#)
- [European Journal for Security Research](#)
- [Intelligence and National Security](#)
- [International Journal of Intelligence Ethics](#)
- [Journal of Global Security Studies](#)
- [The Journal of Strategic Studies](#)

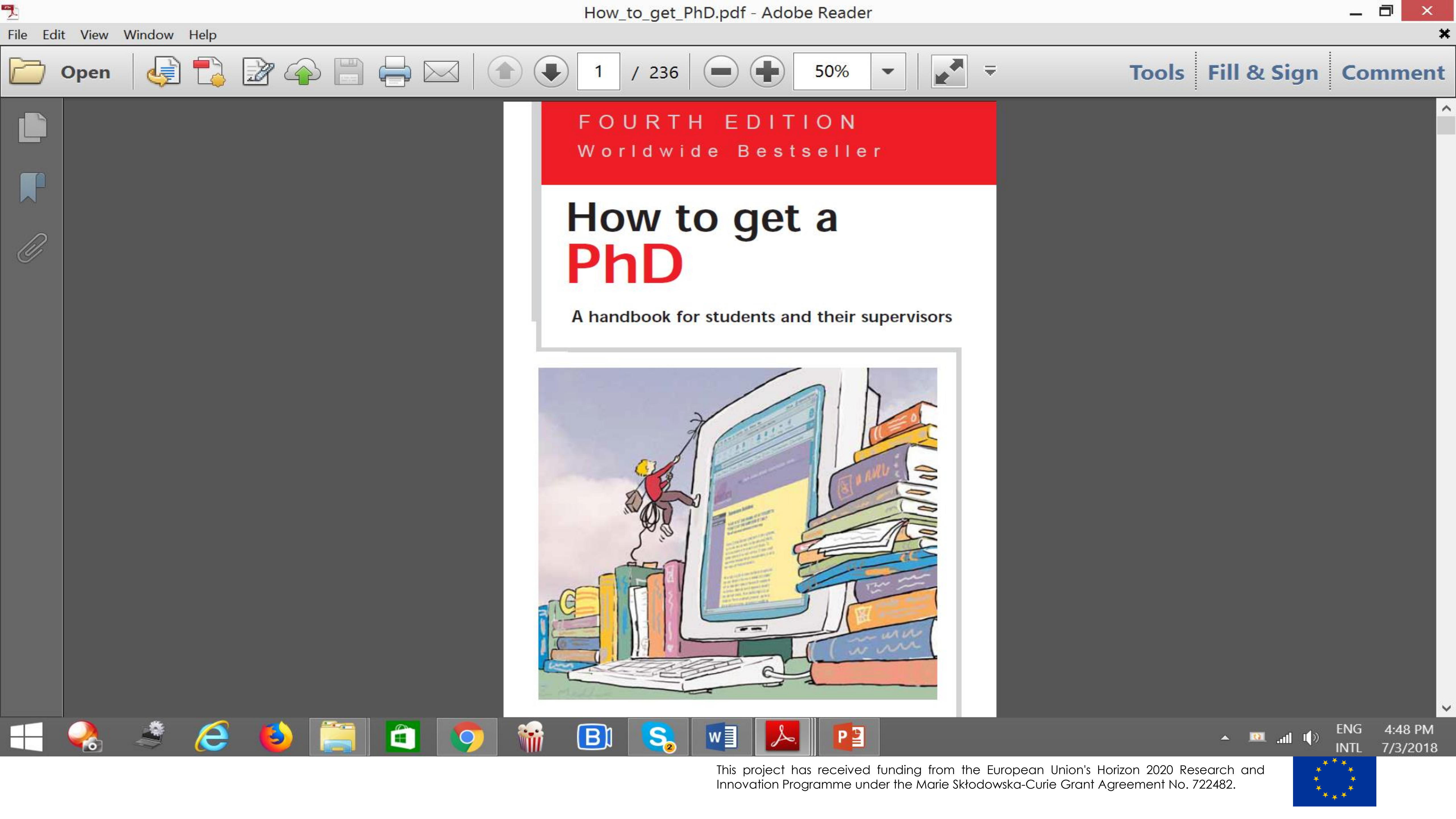


10 ESSENTIAL tips

1. Have a plan and make a strategy
2. Set goals and sub goals
3. Do an online and just write
4. Set specific writing goals and sub-goals
5. Get feedback form the beginning to the end
6. Analyze the writing in your field
7. Write with others
8. Warm up for writing
9. Analyse reviewers' feedback on your submission
10. Be persistent, and resilient



"You need to have a thick skin around here.
You'll do well."

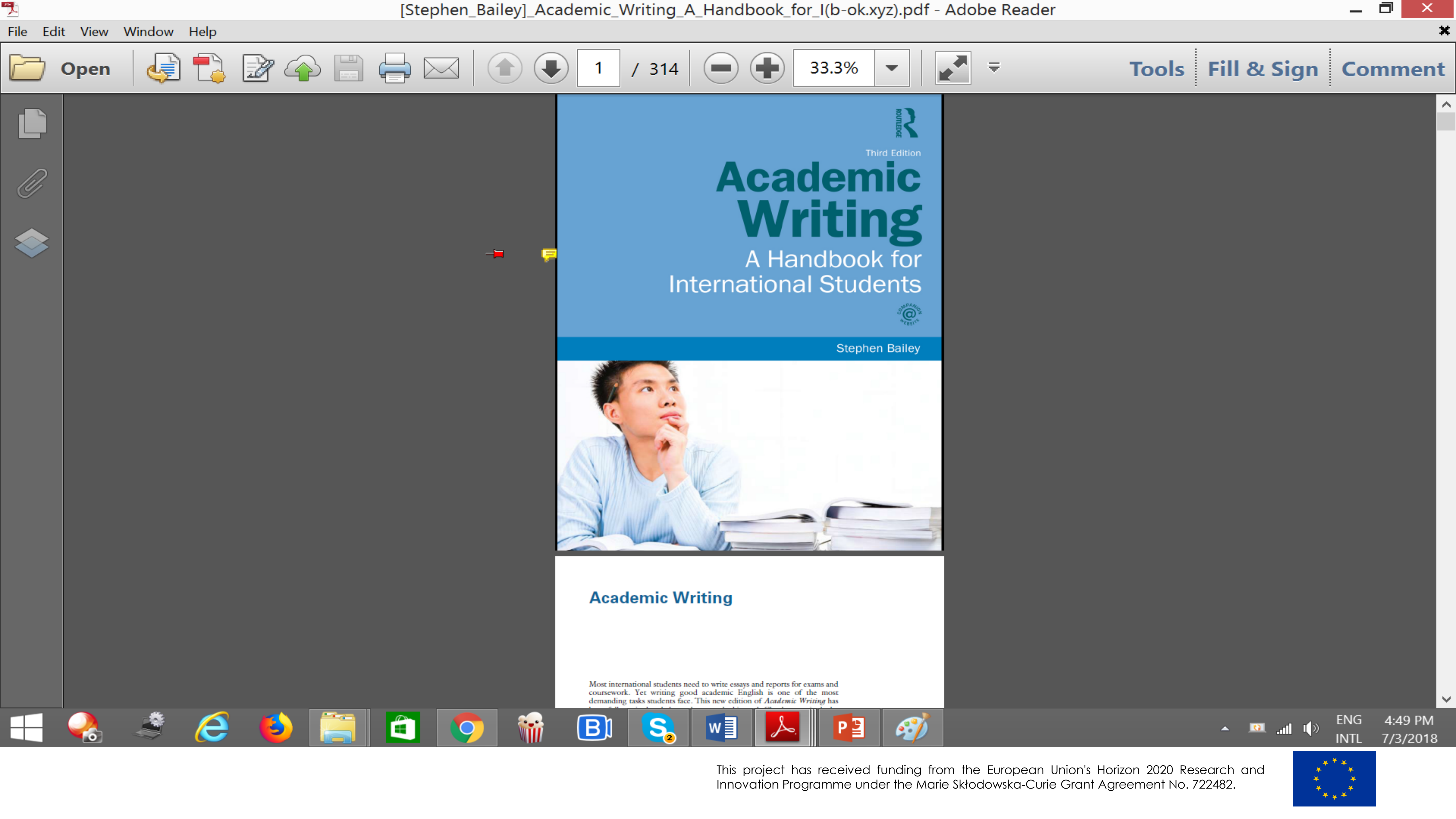


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Worldwide Bestseller

How to get a PhD

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Third Edition

Academic Writing

A Handbook for International Students

Stephen Bailey



Academic Writing

Most international students need to write essays and reports for exams and coursework. Yet writing good academic English is one of the most demanding tasks students face. This new edition of *Academic Writing* has



Thank you for your attention