



EDITORIAL

In and Beyond This Issue

The year of 1665, in which *Journal des Sçavans* was published in France and *Philosophical Transactions* in England, has been deemed as the beginning of academic journals. The publishing format changed from books to journals, which could be claimed as the first revolution in academic publishing. In 1990s, with the rapid development of Internet, publishing agencies began to publish journals in digital format. These electronic journals not only changed reading behaviors of academic community members, but also dramatically enhanced effects and efficiencies of scholarly communication. This phenomenon could certainly be viewed as the second revolution in academic publishing. In recent years in academic fields, both individuals and institutions have been under the enormous pressure resulted from the rising prices of academic journals. At this time, one possible option for fighting the high expenses of subscribing academic journals would be adopting the mechanism of Open Access (OA) for publishing and circulating journals. However, the cost of publishing electronic journals has not been lowered much. There is no such thing as a free lunch, and who will pay the bills for scholarly journals?

JoEMLS has become a member of OA journals. Readers can obtain full texts for free online, and we only charge a small amount from authors for translating and editing English abstracts. For manuscripts written in English, since there is no need for translation, the authors would not be charged for anything. The high expenses of publishing are mainly supported by the publishing units' parent institutions. This is thus a subsidized OA journal. For those journals published by academic societies or business publishers, it tends to be difficult to get subsidized for publishing. Since the concept of OA journal is not charging readers, it is certainly reasonable to charge from authors. Thus, article processing charge, or article publication charge (APC) is the natural outcome. However, how much is the APC? How to collect the fee? Who should pay? These have become issues resulting in challenges and wrestling between scholarly community members and publishers. We also wonder whether the translation of English abstracts and Romantization of citations of *JoEMLS* fall into the range of article publication charges?

From the perspectives of readers and authors, if we expect the OA mechanism of publishing and circulating to be a possible option for fighting against the out-of-control increasing prices of academic journals, we should

not overlook the discussion and even supervision of reasonableness of APCs. From the perspective of journal publisher, if we would like to maintain a steady operation of publishing journals, reasonable computation of APCs and design of fee policy would be an important part of journal management, especially with the diverse developments of business modes of OA journals. Following this logic, all members of scholarly communities should get involved and not exclude from the discussions of this issue; otherwise, readers and authors could only be manipulated by publishing institutions, or publishing institutions will be dominant in defining the future publishing of journals, excluding authors from participation. Furthermore, governments should have responding strategies and policies for managing academic research; otherwise, the OA mechanism of publishing and circulating journals not only will detour from a healthy development, but also might follow the wrong steps of the disastrous business mode of traditional journals in the western. This is our earnest appeal and serious reminding.

In this new issue (Volume 54, Issue 2), four articles are collected. Three are research papers and one is brief communication. The brief communication and one of the research papers are English manuscripts. Sixteen manuscripts are submitted for this issue; 12 manuscripts are rejected, with a rejection rate of 75%. Another ten manuscripts are still at the review stage. The articles published in this issue include “An Unfair Game: The Dilemmas Posed by Academic Research Evaluation to Sociology Monograph Writing in Taiwan” by Tien-Hsin Chang and Chi-Shiou Lin, “A Revenue Analysis on Taiwan’s Publishing Industries from the Prospective of Knowledge Discovery Using Government’s Financial Database” by Ming-Ju Hsu, “Exploring the Factors Influencing Agencies’ Engagement in Open Data: A Case Study of Taichung City Government” by Yang-Chou Lai and Tung-Mou Yang, and “Embracing Ebooks: Acquisition and Collection Development Landscape in Philippine Academic Libraries” by Janice D. C. Peñaflores and Justina Garcia.

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編者言

本期紀要與展望

1665年在法國發行的*Journal des Sçavans*以及在英國出版的*Philosophical Transactions*向來被視為學術期刊的濫觴，而從書籍過渡到期刊的出版型態，可說是學術出版的第一次革命。1990年代受網際網路蓬勃發展的影響，出版機構開始以數位形式出版期刊，這些電子期刊不僅改變學術社群成員閱讀的行為，更大幅提升學術傳播的效果與速率，自然被視為學術出版的第二次革命。近年來，在學術界中無論是個人或機構，均受到來自逐年高漲的學術期刊價格所帶來的莫大壓力，在此同時，以開放取用(Open Access, OA)的模式出版與流通期刊儼然成為與高額學術期刊訂費對抗的可能選項。然而，學術期刊的成本並沒有因為電子化而下降太多，天下既然沒有白吃的午餐，那麼該由誰來為學術期刊買單呢？

教育資料與圖書館學業已成為OA學術期刊的一員，讀者可免費在網路上取得全文，我們也僅向作者酌收低於成本的英文摘錄(English Summary)翻譯編輯費用，若為英文稿件，由於並無英文摘錄的需求，因此作者甚至不必支付任何費用。高昂的出版所需費用大半由出版機構的母機構所支持，因此屬於補貼型OA期刊(subsidized OA journal)。一般由學會、協會等學術社團或商業出版社所出版的期刊，當然難採取補貼的方式維持期刊的運作。不向讀者收費既然是OA的精神，那麼轉由作者買單也再自然不過，因此文章處理費(article processing charge, article publication charge, APC)的收費名目應運而生。然而，APC該收多少？怎麼收？誰來付？則成為學術社群成員與出版者之間相互試探與角力的難題。至於本刊的英文摘錄翻譯、引文羅馬化等收費是否算是APC？也成為一個尷尬的問題。

從讀者與作者的角度來看，倘若我們希望OA期刊的出版與傳播模式成為制衡漲幅失控之高價學術期刊的可能選項，當然不可忽略對APC合理與否的關懷，甚至監督；站在期刊出版者的立場，欲維持優質學術期刊的穩定營運，合理APC的計算與收費方式的設計，絕對屬於期刊管理的一環，而且隨著OA期刊商業模式的多元發展，其重要性更是與日俱增。如此說來，學術社群的所有成員都不應將APC相關議題視為他人事務，否則讀者與作者僅能被動任由出版機構宰制，或出版機構將掌控未來「學術期刊出版的定義」，而全然失去了學術作者參與的精神。更甚者，政府在學術研究的治理上，也應有其政策配套，否則OA期刊的出版與傳播模式不僅無法健全發展，還可能重蹈西方世界傳統期刊商業模式的覆轍，造成巨大災難。這是我們懇切的呼籲，也是嚴肅的提醒。

本刊新卷期(54卷2期)共收錄4篇文章，其中三篇為研究論文，一篇為短

文論述，其中有一篇研究論文與短文論述為英文稿件。本期共處理 16 篇文章，退稿篇數為 12 篇，退稿率高達 75%，後續仍有 10 篇文章在審查程序中。本卷期所刊載之研究論文計有張天心與林奇秀的「非戰之罪：研究評鑑制度下台灣社會學學術專書論著之困境」，徐明珠的“A Revenue Analysis on Taiwan’s Publishing Industries from the Prospective of Knowledge Discovery Using Government’s Financial Database”，以及賴泐州與楊東謀的「地方政府機關之開放資料影響因素探討：以台中市政府為例」。另有一篇來自菲律賓的短文論述，為 Janice D. C. Peñaflor 與 Justina Garcia 的“Embracing Ebooks: Acquisition and Collection Development Landscape in Philippine Academic Libraries”。

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