EDITORIAL

In and Beyond This Issue

The well known founder of Faculty of 1000 (abbreviated F1000), Vitek Tracz, has been regarded as a prophet in the journal publishing field. He predicted in 2013 that peer-review journals in print will disappear within a decade, because individual academic papers have gradually become direct targets of searches and notations (such as using Digital Object Identifier). In other words, there will be no existence of "journals" as academic publications, and journal articles will be independently existing objects. These independently existing journal articles might be still attached to some journal in format, but in essence they are endowed with more space for creative publishing, and their value might be even more highlighted through the new form of open peer review system.

Our *JoEMLS* has been cooperating with Airiti company since 2004 to conduct practical analysis on the peer review system. We also worked with Airiti to design, test, and promote the mode of online submission and review system platform that met the needs of both the company and the academic field. We had completed the empowerment through technology transfer, and further realized the ideal entire-process electronic journal management system. The outcome and effectiveness of the implementation of this platform were naturally the focus of the academic publishing market in Taiwan then. Was such an electronic journal editing and incorporated platform having enough market potential and worth developing? Was the economic scale large enough to attract more business or non-business institutes for developing such a platform? These questions had a decisive impact on the popularity and quality of these products. Today, fourteen years after then, many concepts and applications are different. The concepts of Open Access, Web 2.0, Bibliometrics, and academic social media have become well-known, and the process of traditional peer-review journals has been questioned and doubted.

In the short-term future, is it feasible to apply the new form of journal submission and review platforms, such as *F1000 Research* or *PubPeer*, to the field of humanities and social science (including library and information science) journals? Will the companies of academic value-added information or database vendors be willing to participate in the development and service of this new and innovative mechanism of open peer review system? The key factor of realizing this expectation relies on the test of human nature — whether we are willing to change old habits, break through traditional limits, and accept new challenges.

In this issue (Volume 55, Issue 1), we received only 15 manuscripts, and only six of them had gone through the review process. Three of the six manuscripts were accepted, with a rejection rate of 50%. The manuscripts published in this issue include: "Faculty-Librarian Collaborative Culture and Current Development in the Colleges and Universities in Taiwan" by Ti Yu and Chao-Chen Chen, "The Reuse of Quantitative Data in Social Sciences in Taiwan: 2001-2015" by Chi-Shiou Lin and Ching-Yi Lai, and "Level of Information Literacy among Upper-Secondary School Students in Thailand and the Problems They Encounter" by Thai scholars, Chumchit Saechan and Vorasiri Siriwipat.

With a mission of pursuing journal quality and promoting academic communication, our *Journal* has been facing the problem of manuscript insufficiency. In the future, can we rely on the new form of journal system platform for keeping innovative publishing and changing the process of journal editing and management? This is definitely a big challenge for us.

Jeong-Yeou Chiu
JoEMLS Chief Editor

編者言

本期紀要與展望

　　著名的Faculty of 1000（F1000系列）創始人Vitek Tracz向來被視為期刊出版界先知，他於2013年曾斷言「同儕評閱之紙本期刊將在十年內消失殆盡」，因為學術期刊所出版的個別論文篇章漸漸成為被檢索與被標記（例如：使用DOI）的直接對象。換言之，未來可能不復存在的是被稱作「期刊」的學術出版品；而「期刊文章」將轉換成獨立存在的個體。如此一來，這些獨立存在的期刊論文，在形式上雖可能仍依附於「某期刊」，但實質上，卻也有許多創意出版的空間，甚至藉由新型態的開放式同儕評閱（Open Peer Review）系統而更顯其價值。

　　本刊 教育資料與圖書館學（*JoEMLS*）於2004年便協同華藝數位公司進行同儕評閱系統實作分析，最後配合華藝數位公司研擬、測試、推廣合乎業者與學界需求之線上投稿暨評閱系統平台模式，並完成技術移轉授權，進而實現理想的「全程電子期刊」管理作業，此系統實施的成敗，自然也成為昔日台灣學術出版市場注目的焦點。這類電子期刊編輯整合平台是否有市場開發潛能與價值，以及是否具備一定之市場經濟規模，而足以吸引更多商業或非商業機構的開發興趣？這些問題在過去皆左右了此類產品之普及與品質。十四年後的今日，許多觀念與應用已不可同日而語，開放取用（Open Access）觀念、Web2.0、資訊計量應用、學術社群媒體等發展日漸興盛，昔日習以為常的同儕評閱（不論是人工或線上作業）傳統流程下的缺點也漸為人詬病。

　　在短期未來，若將*F1000 Research*或*PubPeer*之類的新興投稿暨評閱功能或平台，應用在人文社會學（含圖書資訊學）期刊領域的可行性如何？學術資訊加值廠商或資料庫商是否願意涉入「開放式同儕評閱制度」此一新形態創新機制之開發與服務？這種期待能否落實的關鍵，也往往在於人性的考驗：我們是否願意改變既有的習性，突破傳統窠臼與接受創新挑戰。

　　本刊期（55卷1期）在收稿數量上，略顯疲弱，總計約15篇稿件中，最終僅順利處理完成6篇稿件，接受其中三篇論文，使得退稿率跌至50%。成功刊出的論文為：于第、陳昭珍兩位的大作「台灣大學教師與館員協作文化和發展現況之研究」，而林奇秀與賴璟毅發表了「台灣社會科學量化資料再用之研究：2001-2015年」，以及兩位泰國學者Saechan和Siriwipat的 "Level of Information Literacy among Upper-Secondary School Students in Thailand and the Problems They

Encounter"。在追求品質與學術傳播的職責下，本刊稿源的困頓持續再現，未來是否能仰仗新型態的期刊系統平台，而得以繼續創新出版、改善編輯管理流程？想必也是我們的一大挑戰。

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