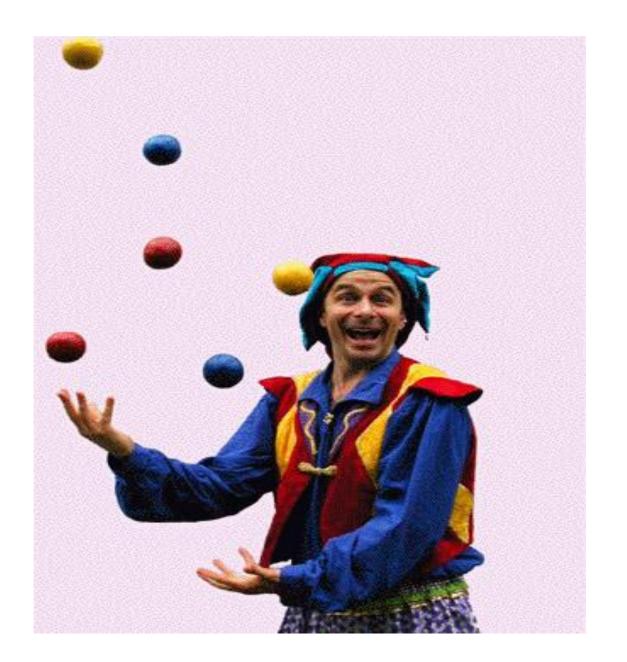
Workshop on research and publishing

Facilitators:

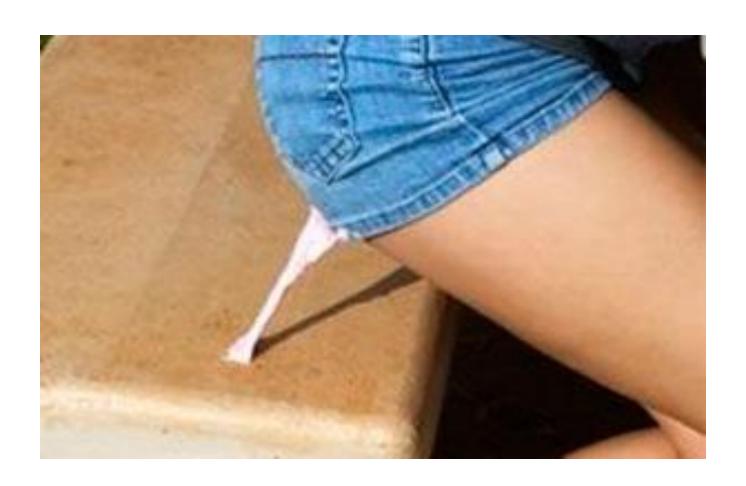
Bradly Condon & Tapen Sinha

The process

Keep lots of balls in the air (...el chicle) & master your emotions (fear etc.)







Choosing topics and preparing outlines

- Newspapers (HIV meds in Africa, WTO meeting in Doha)
- Events (9-11)
- Issues that arise in class (TRIPS art. 4(d))
- Issues that arise in theses & conversations (translation issues at WTO + GATS national treatment translation discrepancy)



Law topics: Focus on legal issues

- Legal provisions, caselaw
- Advocate particular interpretations
- Critique other interpretations using legal and interdisciplinary tools
- Apply rules of interpretation, jurisprudence
- Identify discrepancies in case law, gaps in the literature

Focus on analysis

- Logical analysis
- Good structure
- Minimize quotes
- Do it yourself (i.e. don't just get an assistant to copy & paste...)

Choosing titles

- Working title versus final title
- Brainstorming helps
- Economist example of cheeky subtitles
- Review of Sand and Snow



Choosing journals

- See what they publish
- Consider who might do the peer review
- Start at the top and work your way down
- Choose the journals before you start writing
- Beware of fake journals: http://www.iflscience.com/technology/journal-accepts-paper-reading-get-me-your-fucking-mailing-list

Seeking feedback

- It has to be a two-way street, so you have to bring something to the party (ie the capacity to provide comments on their work).
- You can get feedback from the big fish sometimes (negative sometimes because of the defensive egos, but better to know at that stage than at peer review stage).
- Approach big fish at conferences («I am working on XXX. Could I get your comments?»
- Send something very polished.
- Thank them in acknowledgements.



Responding to rejection

- It ain't easy
- Sundown rule
- Have your list of journals ready
- Example: JIEL rejects, I wait 6 months to resubmit and JWT accepts in 1 week = a waste of 6 months



Responding to peer reviews (revise and resubmit)

- Cry and scream to your neighbour about the unfair moron who did the peer review.
- Distinguish between classes of responses:
 - Further research required or just eliminate the offending sentence?
 - This is about getting published and moving on to the next article.
 - Clarification:
 - This paper is not about what the peer reviewer thinks it is about.
 - You failed to cite the book by Dr. Chingón: Dr. Chingón has written the definitive treatise on subject X, but this article focuses on Y.
 - Your opinion is wrong:
 - Not every one agrees with this perspective, but let me explain why I think I am right.
 - I thank the anonymous reviewer for making this point.

Publishing books

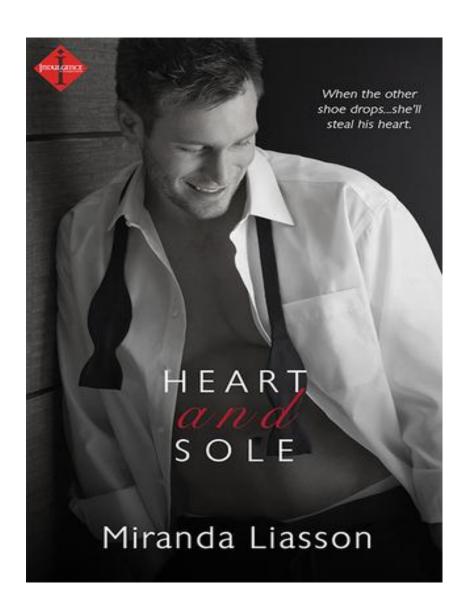
- Preparing proposals: google «how to prepare an academic book proposal»
- Sample chapter: article you published in a top journal
- Competition: search amazon.com
- Publish chapters as journal articles <u>before</u> you publish them as part of a book.
- Send proposal to several publishers at once.



" I just KNEW you'd probably turn it down!"

Developing skills as a sole author

- Learn by doing.
- Accept that you are pretty much on your own as a writer and researcher (as useful as sounding boards might be).
- Nail your shoes to the floor.
- Write a page a day.
- If you did not learn to research and write or if you are unable to generate your own original ideas (as opposed to just regurgitating the ideas of others), you should ask yourself if you are in the right line of work.



Choosing and working with co-authors

Complementary skills and compatible work habits

Approaching co-authors

- Consider whether to do the initial approach via email or in person or at a conference.
- Read their stuff first (and tell them about what you found valuable in their work and how you applied it in your own work).
- Have a concrete proposal that includes your own relevant publications and CV (eg how what they have done and what you have done might fit together to create something new).

Role of co-author

- A co-author is not a teacher, editor or research supervisor, but rather someone with a similar level of skills that complement your own.
- You can learn a lot from a co-author, but it is a relationship of equals.
- Focus on what you can bring to the party, not what you want to get out of the collaboration.
- Don't insist on credit for other's work in other venues.



Example of collaboration: Condon & Sinha

- Tapen does economics and finance, Brad does law and we collaborate on political economy.
- We combine perspectives to create new ideas and analysis.
- We work equally hard and at a similar pace.
- We trust each other's level of skill and knowledge.
- We have compatible strengths and weaknesses.

Number of co-authors

- More than 3 is too many.
- 5 co-authors = minimum of 2 free riders
- Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- It can be difficult to work with <u>one</u> co-author.
- Order of co-authors is alphabetical or by degree of contribution. Hard if too many.

Research, writing, and publishing in English

- Develop confidence.
- Self-edit.
- Editing services are available in the market.
- https://www.google.com.mx/webhp?sourceid =chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=English+editing+services

¡Gracias!