

Journal Name:	Marvels and Tales	ChLA Quarterly	Lion and Unicorn
Editors:	<p><i>Donald Haase</i> Wayne State University <i>Jacques Barchilon</i> University of Colorado, Boulder <i>Anne E.Duggan</i> Wayne State University</p>	<p><i>Richard Flynn,</i> Georgia Southern University <i>Kenneth Kidd,</i> University of Florida <i>Katharine Capshaw Smith,</i> University of Connecticut; <i>Caren Town,</i> Georgia Southern University</p>	<p><i>George Bodmer,</i> Indiana University <i>Lissa Paul,</i> University of New Brunswick <i>Jan Susina,</i> Illinois State University</p>
Publishing Information:	<p>Wayne State University Press publishes two issues a year since 1987.</p>	<p>The Johns Hopkins University Press has published four issues each year since 1976.</p>	<p>The Johns Hopkins University Press has published three issues per year since 1977.</p>
Does the journal provide any information about the kinds of articles they publish? Do they have a mission statement?	<p>Marvels & Tales is a peer-reviewed journal of fairy-tale studies. International and multidisciplinary in orientation, the journal publishes rigorous scholarly work dealing with the fairy tale in any of its diverse manifestations and contexts. Marvels & Tales recognizes that interest in the fairy tale crosses disciplinary boundaries and encourages research that introduces and explores new or neglected subject areas, as well as work that reconsiders the fairy-tale canon in light of new critical approaches and theories.</p>	<p>The Children's Literature Association Quarterly publishes first-rate scholarship in children's literature studies. Each issue features an editorial introduction, juried articles about research and scholarship in children's literature, and book reviews. The Quarterly is available to members of the Children's Literature Association as a benefit of membership.</p>	<p>The Lion and the Unicorn is a theme- and genre-centered journal of international scope committed to a serious, ongoing discussion of literature for children. The journal's coverage includes the state of the publishing industry, regional authors, comparative studies of significant books and genres, new developments in theory, the art of illustration, the mass media, and popular culture.</p>

<p>Do they have a stated review policy – How long does it take to review articles?</p>	<p>Specific details are not available other than the following: “the editors of the Quarterly will consider articles on all aspects of fairy tales at any time.” Articles are blind reviewed. No time frame is given.</p>	<p>Specific details are not available other than the following: “the editors of the Quarterly will consider articles on all aspects of children’s literature at any time.” Articles are blind reviewed. No time frame is given.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement of receipt of your manuscript will be sent by email. Then your manuscript will be sent anonymously for review. You will be notified of the results and a copy of the comments will be sent to you. The review process generally takes about two to three months.</p>
<p>Does the journal do special issues (these are issues of the journal where the articles are connected topically).</p>	<p>The journal's special issues have been particularly popular and have focused on topics such as "Beauty and the Beast," "The Romantic Tale," "Charles Perrault," "Marriage Tests and Marriage Quest in African Oral Literature," and "The Italian Tale." About half of the issues are special issues—typically one per year.</p>	<p>There are occasionally special issues, typically in the fourth/Winter issue every other year. These are, however, rather general topics. Two examples include: Children's Literature and Modernism and Children's Literature and the Left</p>	<p>Each volume/year includes two special issues and one general issues. Some past special issues include: Sexuality and Children's Literature, Contemporary British Literature, French Children's Literature, Irish Children's Literature, Forgotten Authors, Children's Films, Green Worlds: Nature and Ecology</p>
<p>How many articles are published in each issue? What are the other textual features of the journal? Do they publish short pieces?</p>	<p>In addition to publishing original scholarly articles, <i>Marvels & Tales</i> publishes translations of historically important research, texts and translations of fairy tales and related primary documents, illustrations, critical exchanges, and reviews of recent books and other media.</p>	<p>Four to Five articles are published in each issue. Issues also include book reviews, books received, and editorial introduction. Often, there are features as well, such as an international column or topical forum.</p>	<p>In most issues, 6 or 7 articles are included, but occasionally, this is limited to 3 or 4 articles because of a special feature on the yearly award winner of <i>The Lion and the Unicorn Award for Excellence in North American Poetry</i>. Each issue also includes between 5 and 7 reviews.</p>

<p>What are their copyright regulations or policies? Do author’s get paid?</p>	<p>For contributions that include any copyrighted materials, the author must secure written permission (specifying "non-exclusive world rights and electronic rights") to reproduce them. Permission fees are the responsibility of the author. Authors are not paid.</p>	<p>Although specific copyright regulations were not listed, I would assume they adhere to the same guidelines as the Lion and Unicorn as they have similar publications and are also from John Hopkins Press. Authors are not paid.</p>	<p>The author must secure any necessary permissions for copyrighted material for print and electronic reproduction. Permission fees are the responsibility of the author. Authors are not paid.</p>
<p>How long (average) do the articles seem to be?</p>	<p>Articles range from 11-20 pages, some considerably shorter than articles in other academic journals. Typically, articles run about 14-15 pages.</p>	<p>Articles range from 15-22 pages. This includes works cited pages which are typically 2-4 pages in length.</p>	<p>Articles range from 15-25 pages, although more frequently were between 18-22. This includes works cited pages which are typically 2-4 pages in length.</p>
<p>Do the articles seem to have visual or organizational features in common?</p>	<p>Articles do not seem to feature headings or other features. They are quite typical in paragraph structure and format.</p>	<p>Slightly less than half of the articles seem to use headings to separate major sections of the text. Pictures and other features are much less common, however, whereas this is far more prevalent in other journals.</p>	<p>Although some articles used headings or began with quotes, this was not the norm. Some articles also used picture clips or bullets, but again, this was not typical. Format seemed overall flexible, but not entirely unconventional.</p>
<p>How would you define the topical (subject matter) relationships that are (might be) common to the articles?</p>	<p>Although all articles relate directly to fairy tales in some way, the articles draw upon a variety of perspectives: “literary studies, folklore, psychology, gender studies, children's literature, social and cultural history, anthropology, film studies, ethnic studies, and others.”</p>	<p>There seems to be little if any topical connection within general issues, other than their discussion of children’s literature topics, traditional and modern, classic and popular, theoretical and cultural.</p>	<p>As two of three journals are subject based, typically there is great commonality between articles.</p>

<p>What citation style does the journal use?</p>	<p>Submissions must be prepared according to the second edition of the MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing and use parenthetical documentation with a list of Works Cited. They must be double-spaced, including all quotations, endnotes, and the list of Works Cited. Submissions should be prepared for anonymous review (i.e., without any reference to the author's identity).</p>	<p>Articles submitted for publication should conform to the new MLA style; see the MLA Style Manual. For all submissions, applicants should double-space all text, notes, and bibliography and not justify right margins.</p>	<p>Manuscripts should follow the format outlined in the MLA Handbook. All text must be double-spaced in a clear, easy-to-read 12-point typeface. Text should be left justified with one-inch margins.</p>
<p>Look at articles from different issues – what are the commonalities?</p>	<p>Each issue seems to feature an article from one of a variety major perspectives: popular culture, theory, historical, international, film studies, etc.</p>	<p>Articles seem very typical of most children's literature texts in the field, adhering to usual conventions and demonstrating shifts in the field as they have occurred.</p>	<p>Articles seem very typical of most children's literature texts in the field, adhering to usual conventions and demonstrating shifts in the field as they have occurred.</p>
<p>Look at older versions of the journal – has is changed?</p>	<p>It seems that more recent issues look at manifestations of fairy tales in popular culture far more than older issues, which focus on more historical and theoretical perspectives. Although the journal has a strong base in translation and international study, this also seems slightly less focused in more recent issues.</p>	<p>Until recently, the ChLA Quarterly has published short articles and columns, reviews and other small pieces and did not focus on longer academic articles. Even in the late nineties, articles were ten pages or less. Changes in editorial staff and publication policy have made it a more traditional journal as of 2004.</p>	<p>There are now general issues, which was not the case years ago. Additionally, shifts in the field are represented, such as an increased openness to articles based in popular texts and cultural artifacts.</p>

<p>Look at the authors – who are they? What disciplines do they represent? Are they grad students, teachers, professors, etc.?</p>	<p>Authors are primarily graduate students and professors at major universities, as well as lecturers and writers who have expertise in related fields. Surprisingly, several issues include as many as half graduate students, and even an occasional Master’s candidate.</p>	<p>Authors are mostly professors who study children’s literature and related fields. There are however, occasional articles written by PhD candidates and others including high school teachers, lecturers, etc.</p>	<p>It seems that most authors are professors and university instructors who study children’s literature, cultural studies, and related fields. There are also several graduate students featured, but perhaps only one per journal, if that.</p>
<p>Discuss the fit between your article idea/draft and this journal. Is it workable? How would you have to re-shape your article?</p>	<p>This journal seems most likely to accept my article because of its specialization in fairy tale texts and the shorter nature of its articles. Additionally, the prevalence of graduate students who publish in this journal is very encouraging.</p>	<p>This journal has possibility as it is published frequently throughout the year and includes occasional graduate students.</p>	<p>This journal would be great if I happened to have an article that fit with an upcoming special issue. Otherwise, the articles of this journal are more commonly written by professors and university professionals, and thus it may be difficult to get published in a general issue.</p>

Journal Name:	Children's Literature	Horn Book
Editors:	Editor-in-Chief- <i>R. H. W. Dillard</i> Editor- <i>Julie Pfeiffer</i> Assistant Editor- <i>Michelle Ann Abate</i>	<i>Executive Editor</i> - Martha V. Parravano <i>Senior Editor</i> - Jennifer M. Brabander <i>Assistant Editor</i> - Claire E. Gross
Publishing Information:	The Johns Hopkins University Press publishes one annual issue, and has done so since 1972.	Horn Book, Incorporated publishes bi-monthly, creating 6 issues a year, and has done so since 1924.
Does the journal provide any information about the kinds of articles they publish? Do they have a mission statement?	Children's Literature and the Children's Literature Association. Encouraging serious scholarship and research, Children's Literature publishes theoretically based articles that address key issues in the field. Filled every year with outstanding articles and essays, Children's Literature has an international reputation as the pre-eminent publication in the field.	Independent, opinionated, and stylish, <i>The Horn Book Magazine</i> has long been essential for everyone who cares about children's and young adult literature. Our articles are lively, our reviews are insightful, our editorials are always sharp. Note: The Horn Book is not exclusively academic in nature, but as there are really only four major children's literature academic journals in the field, I chose this text because of its possibility in nontraditional publication. The Horn Book is an important text in the field, but somewhat less traditional in nature.
Do they have a stated review policy – How long does it take to review articles?	Articles are reviewed blind by outside readers, and most articles undergo several revisions before final publication. We publish full-length articles (20-30pp), Varia pieces (8-10pp), book reviews, and abstracts of dissertations of note. Information on timeframe not available.	Articles submitted to <i>The Horn Book Magazine</i> should be of a critical nature on some aspect of children's literature and should be no longer than 2800 words in length. Please allow four months for a decision about acceptance.

Does the journal do special issues?	As it is only an annually published journal, Children's Literature does not (to my knowledge) publish special issues. However the shorter varia pieces are often related to a singular topic.	Although the Horn Book doesn't have special issues as such, they often relate articles specifically—pairing related articles or several shorter papers on similar topics.
How many articles are published in each issue? Do they publish short pieces?	Each volume contains eight to ten articles, five to seven review essays, and an index. Some volumes also include a Varia section of shorter essays.	Articles are not the primary publications in the Horn Book, and although they frequently include them, reviews, columns, features, interviews, and other short articles are just as common, if not to be considered the primary focus of the magazine. Furthermore, often several additional articles are published online only.
What are their copyright regulations or policies? Do author's get paid?	Although specific copyright regulations were not listed, I would assume they adhere to the same guidelines as the Lion and Unicorn as they have similar publications and are also from John Hopkins Press. Authors are not paid.	Payment is sent upon publication.
How long (average) do the articles seem to be?	Articles are required between 20 and 30 pages. However, articles more typically range closer to 22-24 pages. This includes works cited pages which are typically 2-4 pages in length.	Articles are significantly shorter than most academic texts, usually ranging somewhere between 6-8 pages, with a cap at 2800 words. In this way, articles are more editorial in nature, and less scholarly.
Do the articles seem to have visual features in common?	Most articles seem to have headings separating major sections of the text. Articles also frequently include picture clips and large block quote texts.	Articles are traditional in appearance, although sometimes include illustrations of relevance. However, works cited pages and notes sections are not common because of the editorial nature of the text.

<p>How would you define the topical (subject matter) relationships that are (might be) common to the articles?</p>	<p>There is seemingly no connection of articles, but rather a great variance... including classic texts, modern popular texts, cultural artifacts, theoretical trends, international or historical texts, etc.</p>	<p>Each issue seems to focus on several key ideas, and articles (as well as other features such as interviews, editorials, etc) all seem to focus on these topics. However, as more than one topic seems addressed, this is less the feature of a special issue model and more like a simple connection of the texts that were chosen.</p>
<p>What citation style does the journal use?</p>	<p>Manuscripts submitted should conform to the new MLA style. Submission as an e-mail attachment (MS Word) is requested. Author's name should appear only on a separate cover sheet to facilitate blind review. John Hopkins University Press requires double-spacing throughout text and notes as well as unjustified margins.</p>	<p>Traditional citation styles do not seem prevalent in articles because of the editorial nature of the text.</p>
<p>Look at articles from different issues – what are the commonalities?</p>	<p>Articles seem very typical of most children's literature texts in the field, although they are particularly "scholarly" in nature. For example, even those articles on more popular texts have a very academic tone.</p>	<p>Style is far more informal in these texts than academic journals. Articles so not include literary review, formal citation, or academic jargon, rather relying on experiential expertise and unique and clever editorial comments and observation. Their purpose is to inform, not theorize.</p>
<p>Look at older versions of the journal – has it changed?</p>	<p>As with the shift in the field, older volumes speak to more classical texts and established discussions, where more recent issues are more open to popular texts and cultural artifacts.</p>	<p>As it is a lengthy publication, there have certainly been shifts, but these seem more the product of changing times than a dogmatic movement in the nature of the journal.</p>

<p>Look at the authors – who are they? Are they grad students, teachers, professors, etc.?</p>	<p>Authors are almost exclusively professors at major universities with specialties in children’s literature or related fields, many of whom have several other publications. There are, however, also a few articles by PhD candidates.</p>	<p>Authors are typically teachers, librarians, children’s book authors, instructors or professors of children’s literature and “public intellectuals” related to the field... those individuals who are connected to children’s literature through other work in related fields.</p>
<p>Discuss the fit between your article idea/draft and this journal. Is it workable?</p>	<p>This journal is perhaps the forerunner in the field and only published once a year, and therefore might be beyond my current abilities for publications. In a year or two, however, this might be a possibility.</p>	<p>Although my articles does not fit with this journal, there is potential in terms of writing other articles or book reviews that might be useful here. It is an interesting journal to keep in mind because of its less traditional nature, and its relevance to the field.</p>

Marvels and Tales: In-Depth Report

<p>Length/ number of paragraphs; Physical/visual/ Organizational/ features of note</p>	<p>Paragraph length in some cases varies significantly, in part perhaps to the variety of disciplines and backgrounds from which authors emerge. One interesting aspect of <i>Marvels and Tales</i> is that it is such an interdisciplinary journal. In the issue I concentrated on, there was represented one professor specializing in childhood studies, two graduate students studying folklore (one of whom has a grant to do such work internationally), an international folklore professor from Lisbon, and a civil engineer who 25 years ago shifted focus to become a writer and storyteller. Due to these backgrounds, the physical structure of each article is unique. For example, the American professor writes in a very traditional style, and the two graduate students follow similar patterns, with long paragraphs (although not excessively so) and complex sentence structure. One interesting distinction, however, of the graduate students is that they use headings, seemingly in an attempt to focus the path of their discussion. This makes sense... one element many graduate students struggle with is staying on focus and moving an argument smoothly through individual components. Thus, headings are helpful in compensating for this trait, and are becoming increasingly popular in children’s literature texts. This does not denote a simplistic form however, but rather a trend in the field, one which the Portuguese professor also uses. This traditional paragraph and heading structure is varied in the text of the engineer/storyteller, who uses numbered lists and very short paragraphs. What I discern from this is that although traditional structure is favored in <i>Marvels and Tales</i>, there is some flexibility with this.</p> <p>Length of articles are surprisingly much shorter than many other journals. Ranking from as little as ten pages, articles handle their arguments swiftly and succinctly. Articles range from approximately 10-15 pages, with an additional page or two of notes and another two to three pages of works cited.</p> <p>Two final notes on structure include the use of visual elements (aka illustrations, pictures, etc), which is very common in children’s literature studies, where such aspects are crucial to the understanding of the argument, and the use of introductory quotes, which I’ll discuss further in the related section of this report.</p> <p><i>I am happy to report that my paragraph and length structure is consistent with these guidelines. I intend, however, to consider seriously whether headings might be appropriate in my essay. It seems this is an increasing trend, and one which might be appropriate in my essay.</i></p>
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<p>Comments on use of footnotes/citations – how many? What kinds? What rhetorical functions do they serve?</p>	<p>Endnotes are extremely common in these texts, ranging from simple explanatory notes to more in depth background information. The number of notes varies significantly (from only 3 notes to 17). Most typical functions of the endnotes include: a furthering of detail on a point that is not directly related to the argument, but seemingly significant nonetheless, and a more substantial referencing of a source mentioned only in a cursory fashion in text.</p> <p>Works cited pages for these articles are quite extensive, with typically no less than 15 sources and more often closer to 30 or more. In text citation, however, is not overwhelming, especially due to the limited length. For example, only half a dozen or perhaps ten sources are cited within the text itself, and the remaining citations are due to expansion provided by endnotes.</p> <p><i>My text needs perhaps the most significant internal changes in this area. I do not use endnotes, and have only 8 citations. Although I do not think I will need to add too many more in text citations (perhaps only 3 or 4 critics I have since studied), I think the addition of end notes would be very useful both in expanding my literary review and increasing my works cited page, which I would like to at least double.</i></p>
<p>Introductions – how long are they? What do they contain?</p> <p>When/where/in what way is the thesis stated?</p>	<p>Introductions seem to typically extend approximately two to four paragraphs. In these sections, authors provide some background to the topic, call upon important theories on which they wish to build, mention a few “big names” in their specialty from whom to derive authority, present a rough sketch of the thesis, and lay out the main points and purpose of the argument. The thesis of the essay is first brought forth in this section, but the reiterated in the concluding sections, which are sometimes even labeled specifically “conclusions.” <i>I am happy to say that this is consistent with the structure of my article.</i></p> <p>One other interesting feature of children’s literature essays (and perhaps other literary texts as well) is that they often begin with a quotation. This is consistent in <i>Marvels and Tales</i>, where one or two quotes from fairy tales, popular retellings, critical discourse or significant theorists are presented as a prelude to the text. <i>This is not something I have done thus far in my article, and I think it might be an excellent addition.</i></p> <p>One surprise is that the article written by the American Professor is done from first person, where the introduction uses terms such as “I will discuss,” etc. This is unique, but goes to the flexibility of M & T.</p>

<p>Is there a Literature Review? What is this like? How long is it? What kinds of references does it contain? How are references to other literature connected to the topic of the article?</p> <p>How are references to “famous theories” handled? Where are they? How detailed are they? How are they connected to the topic of the article?</p>	<p>Literature review is done somewhat briefly in the articles of this issue. More than anything, authors seem to be attempting to place themselves within the dialogue and discourse. In several cases, a background is provided, sections defining such terms as realism or postmodernism. As such theories are so widespread, authors attempt to distinguish from what position within these fields they place themselves, including major theorists with whom they wish to relate. Additionally, each article includes a tactful use of quotes from major critics in the field, not only linking the “new idea” with previous established ones, but demonstrating that the authors has done his/her research. It is clear in each case that the author knows the field, can quote the big names, and intends to move the discussion forward in an interesting way.</p> <p><i>Structurally, much of literary review is done via endnotes. This is where my articles needs the most work. I feel I have done much of my literary review in the same ways as these authors, entering into the dialogue in this very fashion. The ways that these authors expand on their review via endnotes is something that I would like to alter in my essay. I have done tremendous research, but only found that select sources were relevant enough to quote specifically. I think a great way to incorporate my other research would be via endnotes.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, I have concerns about how whether I adequately define my lens in terms of post modernism. I have avoided this issue by not specially using the term, but wonder if my essay would benefit from a more specific discussion. I hope to speak to Gwen regarding this issue, which may or may not be necessary.</i></p>
<p>What kinds of things are considered researchable documents?</p>	<p>Researchable documents include literary and theoretical texts and criticism, artifacts related to folklore and fairy tales, as well as popular texts and cultural artifacts (such as movies—Shrek 2 is referenced as a main basis of one article). Personal experiences and other resources more often related to educational studies and journals are not used in this journal. Although these are used in some other children’s literature journals, <i>Marvels and Tales</i> is more academic in style.</p>
<p>Are arguments strong? Subtle? Speculative?</p>	<p>Children’s literature is an interesting field in this way, and fairy tales a unique branch of it. Children’s literature has been persecuted—I mean to say that it has not always been considered a worthy field of study. Thus, critics tend to have an interesting combination of strong argumentative style (I’m sure of my stance and look all I have to prove it, making my field legit) and uncharacteristic ... <i>(continued on next pg)</i></p>

	<p>kindness toward other scholars (We’re all in this together, so I won’t say you were wrong exactly). Thus, children’s literature critics tend to be both firm in their stance, but also benevolent toward their colleagues. Fairy Tale criticism differs from this in that it is perhaps one of the most respected sub-disciplines of children’s literature. Fairy Tales, because of their historical depth and cultural significance are not so difficult to legitimize. Therefore, many critics seem to make strong arguments, especially those who are historians or folklore specialists. However, as many critics of fairy tales focus on children’s literature or popular cultural manifestation, especially in <i>Marvels and Tales</i>, there is a certain “kindness” represented in the language of the articles. Critics are not speculative, but are unlikely to harshly criticize their contemporaries. The tone is one of respectfulness, but openness—a combination of strength of argument and willingness to work with others.</p>
<p>Browse several issues of the journal across different years. Discuss changes you see in the journal – has its organizational structure changes? Article length? Types of articles. Try to get a sense of how the journal has evolved over time.</p>	<p>First, I was only able to access issues from 1997 to the present, so I wasn’t able to get an entirely comprehensive picture. This however, represents the last twelve years, and the journal has only been published a total of 22 years. Basically, there were very few changes over time that I was able to notice. Format seems relatively identical in all of the issues I looked at, and more strikingly, the types of articles presented have not changed dramatically in the last twelve years. The only distinction I would make is that in more current issues, there seemed a greater emphasis on popular culture and cultural artifacts. Older issues focus on only strictly textual representation—some of which are modern retellings or based in theory, but most issues do not include texts like movies, graphic representations, etc. These more culturally based references are far more frequent in later issues, which represent a general move in the field of more acceptances of these ideas. However, overall I feel that <i>Marvels and Tales</i> has remained pretty consistent over the past decades.</p>
<p>Discuss the fit between your article and this journal. Create a specific description of the changes that will be required in order to “fit” the journal.</p>	<p>For specifics of the fit between my article and this journal, I have made notes and italics throughout. However, in summary, these are the changes I will make: headings, works cited page increase, endnotes to establish more complete literary review, and final extension section to demonstrate scope of essay. I also think that in this section, a more specific look at the pop culture elements would be useful, so to make certain my essay does not seem too children’s literature focused (because <i>M & T</i> is a multidisciplinary journal). Finally, I want to go through the entire essay and make sure my language is “scholarly” enough.</p>