In today’s digital age of social networking, remote access, and work-from-home options, it is easy to become isolated. ISMTE not only provides excellent resources and professional development opportunities, but also a vital component—community. Things like LinkedIn discussion posts, local groups, and annual conferences are excellent ways to connect with other Managing Editors and Editorial Office staff from across the country or even from around the world.

In this issue, Alethea Gerding shares a delightful story about meeting a colleague, and a new friend, at an ISMTE conference. I thoroughly enjoyed her doppelganger story and I hope you do, too.

Scientific publishing has seen steady growth in the number of retractions in recent years. Retraction Watch co-founders Adam Marcus and Ivan Oransky argue for clearer and direct retraction notices and introduce a new retraction database they hope will serve as a resource for those in the scientific community.

In an effort to engage readers in new ways, graphical abstracts are becoming more widespread. These simple and clear visualizations draw readers in by quickly identifying key points, helping readers sort through an ever-increasing onslaught of information. Meredith Adinolfi and Pilar Cos Alvarez’s article is an excellent resource, and I encourage you to share it with any authors who have expressed an interest in creating graphical abstracts.

ISMTE members in North Carolina have started a book club. Two attendees review the most recent book, *The Power of Habit* by Charles Duhigg.

Finally, Charles Watkinson, Associate University Librarian for Publishing at the University of Michigan, discusses the changing role of academic librarians as partners in the research process.
I am so pleased to share that EON has obtained its very own ISSN! This identifier is an internationally accepted and recognized number, classifying EON as a unique periodical publication. Looking ahead, the ISMTE is in the process of joining CrossRef and soon, EON articles will feature DOI numbers.

For those of us who work with societies or associations, we hear a lot about declining membership and the need to engage and retain members. In my opinion, I think that if one is interested in his or her profession, one should actively seek out opportunities for professional growth and learning. The ISMTE membership represents a small but growing community that has made that decision to engage with others and advance the professionalism as Editorial Office staff.

Discovering Our Roots: Hot off the Presses

By Stephanie Kinnan
Editorial Assistant
GIE: Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

Imagine a world where there are no newspapers or scholarly journals, a world where even books are scarce and our jobs in editing and publishing do not exist. This world would be our reality without the invention of the printing press. Designed in 1440 by the German innovator Johannes Gutenberg, the printing press quickly revolutionized the field of publishing, and in doing so, changed the world at large. While the basic concept of Gutenberg’s invention may be well known to many, very few of us are familiar with the composition of the printing press and the society-transforming power that it wielded.

The genius of this invention lies in the movable metal type. Similar implements had previously been used in printing but had to be individually and inefficiently carved from wood. Gutenberg created an alloy forged from lead, tin, and antinomy designed to melt at a low temperature and be reused. He forged mirror image casts of individual letters that could be easily moved and rearranged to create copy and be printed. Up until this point, printing commonly involved carvings of phrases or strings of words on easily degradable material.

The printing press itself was operated by two or more pressmen, including at least one compositor who set and proofed the type, and one laborer, peculiarly referred to as a beater, who was in charge of inking the movable type with a mix of varnish and lamp black. Dampened paper was then pressed to the ink and either placed under weight or hung up to dry.

It is estimated that using Gutenberg’s press allowed printers to produce up to 240 impressions per hour, and while that may seem like a modest amount compared to today’s technology-driven standards, in mid-15th century Europe it was nothing short of a modern marvel. This increased efficiency in printing led to the widespread circulation of affordable reading material, actually improving literacy rates by the close of the century. So the next time you open your morning paper, curl up with a good book, or just realize that it’s payday, give thanks to Gutenberg!

If you haven’t yet attended an ISMTE annual conference, I can tell you it is worth it! I could repeat for you many of the reasons you’ve probably already heard: informative and practical sessions, thought-provoking talks from industry leaders, a chance to socialize with peers and colleagues from around the world. That last is probably the best reason I’ve found to attend, but I doubt you will have the luck I did: to meet the person my husband calls my “doppelganger.”

Entering the opening session of the 2013 conference in Washington, I scanned the ballroom for empty seats and happened to choose one next to Shari Leventhal, the Managing Editor of the Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology. If you’ve attended a conference, or met fellow Managing Editors, you’ll be familiar with the course of our introductory conversation: What is your journal? How many submissions do you receive? What peer-review management system do you use? Are you a society journal? Who is your publisher? Do you work from home?

Shari and I quickly discovered that we are both employed by societies (she, by the American Society of Nephrology; me, by the American College of Prosthodontists), we both work from home, and we both use ScholarOne Manuscripts. Good enough, we decided, and from there we sat together at lunch and saved seats for each other in the general sessions.

It didn’t take long for us to discover other similarities. I’d gotten my job with my society a year before she had. My two sons were each a year older than her two sons. I’d gotten married the year before she did, graduated college the year before she did, been born the year before she was. We joked that she was me “one year behind.”

After that conference, we connected on Facebook and kept in touch. Occasionally to share a little-boy–friendly recipe, but just as often regarding professional dilemmas. I had an Associate Editor charged with a (non–journal-related) federal crime. I seemed to remember someone who’d dealt with something similar. Was it Shari? Yes, it was, and she had some helpful advice. She wondered when Impact Factors were coming out. Did I know? Yes, I did. I needed help redesigning my journal’s masthead; could I see hers? Of course. She was submitting an abstract to the Council of Science Editors; could she share it with me first? Sure thing.

As we followed our lives on Facebook, we discovered more similarities. Our husbands are both attorneys with the same middle name. Snow days with kids at home drive us nuts (OK, that’s true for every working parent).

Our strange similarities and coincidences became an inside joke. Then my birthday rolled around. That’s when things got really weird. Along with all the Facebook greetings from far-flung high school and college friends and coworkers from days gone by came Shari’s greeting: “Seriously? How did I not know we share the same birthday?! I really, truly am ‘you’ one year behind!” For a second, I thought she was kidding, but a quick glance at her Facebook page proved that, yes indeed, we also share a birthday.

I suppose we’ve found all the biggest coincidences and similarities, but our ISMTE-generated friendship is set. We check with each other before traveling to conferences, and if we’re both attending, make dinner reservations and coordinate travel plans. She’s still the first person I contact when I run across an issue with my journal that
I’ve never dealt with before, and I’ll send her this column as soon as I finish the draft.

Truth be told, a few similarities are all it takes to make a Managing Editor friend and colleague: someone with the same peer-review management system, someone with a similar-size journal, someone with the same publisher. So many of us are isolated at home or in some out-of-the-way cubicle in a university office building that having a real, live friend to turn to occasionally is invaluable. Best of all, you can meet this person at the ISMTE annual conference. But finding your doppelganger, finding your “you, but one year behind,” well, that’s our special case. (By the way, Shari, if you really are me one year behind, you should know that this time next year, you’ll have a really disgruntled author who realized too late that he’d never submitted his revision…)  

*A postscript from Shari:* First things first… I love my “doppelganger’s” article but please don’t expect me to write an equally entertaining submission next year, my being “one year behind” and everything. I’ve really enjoyed getting to know Alethea and truly appreciate both her professional assistance and friendship. Kindred spirits, like I found in Alethea, aren’t easy to come by but then again, it’s just further proof that ISMTE comprises great people and you never know who you’ll meet at the next annual meeting!

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**Information Overload**

**LinkedIn**

*EON* is hoping to help you stay on top of industry news! We’ve compiled a list of relevant and hopefully interesting LinkedIn groups and companies you may want to follow. Join the conversation.

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If a Retracted Study Falls in the Forest...

By Adam Marcus, MA (Managing Editor, Gastroenterology & Endoscopy News) and Ivan Oransky, MD (Vice President and Global Editorial Director, MedPage Today)

Co-Founders, Retraction Watch (http://retractionwatch.com)

Tell us this: If you saw a notice on a journal article that read simply “This article has been withdrawn by the authors,” what would you think? Would you feel well informed? Would you assume that the move was due to honest error? Fraud? How would you feel about other material in that same journal? Would you attempt to contact the authors to learn more? How far would you push the matter if you didn’t hear back?

What if you downloaded a paper in your field, read it, and cited it, only to learn after your paper was published that the study had been retracted, with no notification linked to that original abstract and paper? Would you take any action?

These are not imaginary scenarios. They describe a significant chunk of the thousands of retractions in the scientific literature, despite the fact that guidelines from the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) recommend that retractions should “state the reason(s) for retraction (to distinguish misconduct from honest error)” and “be linked to the retracted article wherever possible (i.e. in all electronic versions).”

The Journal of Biological Chemistry, published by the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, is particularly fond of vacuous notices; the quotation in our first paragraph is from that journal. On the lighter side, many journals find creative—and amusing—euphemisms for the word plagiarism—from the rather postmodern “approach” to writing to the bureaucratically inclined “breach of warranties made by the authors with respect to originality.”

Why can’t journals speak simply and directly in these cases? When engaging in introspection, journals admit that legal threats are at the root of at least some of this vagueness. They also are quick to accede to authors, perhaps out of tradition, perhaps from a sense of obligation, who in many instances are allowed to write their own retraction notices. Those notices, not surprisingly, tend to say less rather than more. (We note here that this convention is quite rare in the real world. We’re not sure, for example, that a car insurance company would allow its customers to get out of a traffic accident with a letter that said “It wasn’t my fault.”) But we suppose that obfuscation is better than nothing. As Grant Steen, who studies research ethics, reported in 2010: “Journals often fail to alert the naïve reader; 31.8% of retracted papers were not noted as retracted in any way.”

How can we square this with the great pride that science takes in being self-correcting? Acknowledging and publicizing mistakes—rather than sweeping them under the rug—should be an important part of that. It should be difficult, if not impossible, to cite a paper that has been retracted without knowing it has been retracted, and yet more than 90% of the time, when a retracted study is cited, it’s cited positively, as if it had never been retracted.

2 http://labtimes.org/labtimes/ranking/dont/2013_07.lasso
3 www.nature.com/news/retraction-challenges-1.16023
4 http://jme.bmj.com/content/early/2010/12/23/jme.2010.040923
5 https://surgery.med.uky.edu/sites/default/files/retracted_publicatio.pdf
Part of the problem with “zombie” articles reflects a technology gap. While CrossMark could solve the awareness problem, many publishers either don’t use it or don’t use it optimally. But much of the matter stems from sheer laziness. Authors often are content to cite studies that they see cited elsewhere.

Failure to vet potential citations fully can prove problematic. More than that, it can be costly. In today’s climate of tight research funding, think of the waste that results from researchers chasing what they’d know were dead ends if publishers did a better job of informing readers of retractions. All too often, laboratories squander grant money and, perhaps more critically, the time of postdocs and other trainees, to start down avenues that turn out to have been shut down by discredited results. The faster those fruitless pursuits come to light, the less damaging the impact on coffers and careers.

All of this is why we’re creating a retraction database, with the generous support of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The database, which we hope to integrate seamlessly into citation management software and library databases, will be a resource for scientists in academia and industry—the latter of which have been sounding the alarm about lack of reproducibility—as well as for scholars who study scientific integrity and retractions. Studies of retractions themselves are booming, as is coverage of the topic in the science and lay press—which in turn helps the scholarly analysis of retractions become more robust by providing valuable background information to researchers.

If current trends continue, the database will grow steadily every year. Retractions jumped 10-fold from 2001 to 2010, from about 40 annually to about 400, and that trend has continued in recent years, with the number between 500 and 600, by our count. That growth has far outpaced the growth in scientific papers.

Some see this as a sign of strains on the peer-review system, and on publishing itself. That may be true. But others suggest that the growth in the number of retracted articles is a good thing, at least mostly. The argument—which we find sound—is that retractions only represent a small fraction of the number of flawed or fraudulent studies, and that more retractions means more people are paying attention and trying to correct the literature. As Fanelli writes, “Editors and authors who proactively remove flawed publications from the literature should be rewarded for their integrity and held up as examples. Conversely, we should be highly critical and suspicious of those journals and fields in which papers are retracted very rarely, if at all.”

Indeed, we and others have long argued that the way forward is for publishers to embrace post-publication peer review, whether it happens on sites such as PubPeer.com or PubMed Commons, or through some other mechanism. That will, we hope, go hand in hand with the creation of new incentives that displace the all-powerful position of the peer-reviewed paper as the only currency of the realm when it comes to tenure, grants, and promotions. Science is a continuous process, after all, not one that happens only when a major paper is published.

Speaking of incentives: The rewards for those who are proactive are quantifiable. A 2013 study found that researchers who retract papers of their own volition for honest error may see a bump in citations to their other work. Doing the right thing, indeed. Now if only we could convince journals and publishers to do the same.

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6 www.nature.com/nature/journal/v483/n7391/full/483531a.html
8 www.pnas.org/content/109/42/17028.abstract
10 http://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1001563
11 www.nature.com/srep/2013/131106/srep03146/full/srep03146.html
As a scientific publisher, Elsevier is constantly seeking ways to capture the attention of all types of readers. We know that readers absorb information in many different ways, and we want to ensure that the research we publish engages the entire spectrum of scientists who make up our audience.

Graphical abstracts are simple, clear, and easily accessible visualizations that are designed to give readers an immediate understanding of the core take-home messages of papers. Graphical abstracts should draw readers in by helping them quickly identify whether papers are relevant to their research interests. Also, by providing visual entry points into articles, graphical abstracts help readers to efficiently sort through the vast array of incoming information they are faced with on a daily basis.

In 2009, Cell Press introduced graphical abstracts as part of the Article of the Future online platform. One of the goals of the Article of the Future was to give readers multiple ways to take in an article’s main points: through a textual “in brief” sentence, through bulleted article highlights, and visually through a graphical abstract. We wanted to help our readers navigate through the summary points of an article in whatever ways suit them best as individuals. The Article of the Future and graphical abstracts were soon rolled out to hundreds of journals across disciplines, and graphical abstracts became part of Elsevier’s first content innovation milestone.

In the first year, we wanted to establish a consistent standard of quality that authors could eventually reach themselves, so we had in-house illustrators work with authors and editors to produce professional-quality graphical abstracts for Cell Press’s flagship journal. Setting the bar in this way helped us to more easily expand the feature to all our journals. By the end of the first year, we had accomplished our goal of establishing graphical abstract standards, and we began receiving high-quality images directly from authors. Although graphical abstracts are recommended but not mandatory in most journals, uptake has been extremely high, and we find that authors want to include them with their articles. There are currently 1,410 Elsevier journals that accept graphical abstracts, and in 2014, more than 60,000 published articles included them.

When we turned graphical abstract creation over to authors, we posted a set of guidelines to walk authors through the process of producing an effective graphical abstract (you can find these guidelines on the Elsevier and Cell Press websites).

In the guidelines, authors will find technical requirements and a look inside the illustrator’s mind (i.e., how would a professional scientific illustrator think about a graphical abstract?). Authors will also find “before” and “after” samples as well as descriptions of what the illustrator did to improve the aesthetic appeal, flow, and design of the graphical abstract (Figure 1). The idea is to give authors some examples of how to simply and elegantly present their core content in a way that is both scientifically and visually impactful. In the case of the example shown in Figure 1, the illustrator made several changes:

- The image’s components have been reoriented to tell the story from left to right;

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1 The Article of the Future Is Now Live! Have You Experienced It? Available at www.articleofthefuture.com/.
2 Content Innovation. Available at www.elsevier.com/about/content-innovation.
found that they are also useful in a variety of contexts beyond the traditional article. Recently, the Cell Press titles began supplementing the article PDF with a coversheet that features the graphical abstract, some basic information about the paper, the article highlights, and a short “in brief” summary of the findings (Figure 3).

Also, with the role of social media in scientific publishing growing, graphical abstracts have

- some arrows and text were removed for simplicity;
- the color palate was softened; and
- the paper’s take-away message and new findings (“Activation of Hv1”) were set as the focal point of the abstract.

We’ve found that the guidelines and some basic direction from an editor are all that an author needs to produce a high-quality graphical abstract that fits well with the graphical abstracts that our own illustrators can produce (see Figure 2 for an example of an author-supplied graphical abstract).

A graphical abstract can be easily submitted with a paper via our online submission system, and Elsevier now provides a service to polish and refine files to meet submission requirements and quality expectations. Most authors view graphical abstracts as beneficial additions to their articles, so Elsevier’s polishing service ensures that even those authors without graphic or technical skills can still include graphical abstracts. You can find more information about our polishing services by visiting the Elsevier WebShop.5

Initially, we envisioned graphical abstracts as part of the online reading environment, but we’ve found that they are also useful in a variety of contexts beyond the traditional article. Recently, the Cell Press titles began supplementing the article PDF with a coversheet that features the graphical abstract, some basic information about the paper, the article highlights, and a short “in brief” summary of the findings (Figure 3).

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A graphical abstract can be easily submitted with a paper via our online submission system, and Elsevier now provides a service to polish and refine files to meet submission requirements and quality expectations. Most authors view graphical abstracts as beneficial additions to their articles, so Elsevier’s polishing service ensures that even those authors without graphic or technical skills can still include graphical abstracts. You can find more information about our polishing services by visiting the Elsevier WebShop.5

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Figure 1. The graphical abstract from Lishko et al. (Cell, Volume 140, pp. 327-337) before (left) and after (right) reworking by a professional illustrator.

Figure 2. An author-supplied graphical abstract for Chen et al. (Cell, Volume 160, pp. 829-841).
Graphical Abstracts

**Cell Reports**

*A Mitochondria-Specific Isoform of FASTK Is Present In Mitochondrial RNA Granules and Regulates Gene Expression and Function*

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**Graphical Abstract**

- A mitochondrial isoform of FASTK co-localizes with mitochondrial RNA granules
- FASTK binds multiple sites along NDI mRNA and its precursors
- FASTK modulates degradosome activity to generate mature NDI mRNA
- NDI mRNA levels and complex I activity are decreased in the absence of FASTK

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**Authors**

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**In Brief**

The mitochondrial genome is required for ATP production, but little is known about its expression. Jourdian et al. report that FASTK localizes to mitochondrial RNA granules and is essential for NDI mRNA biogenesis and complex I activity via a mechanism of mRNA 3' end processing in human mitochondria.

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allowed us to quickly craft snappy and accessible posts and marketing campaigns (Figure 4). Making our content appealing to a wide scientific audience has sparked online conversations and increased interest in exciting findings. In the current publishing landscape, social media is an important way for us to interact with our community and widen our reach.

Coversheets and social media are ways in which we have built on some of the original goals of the Article of the Future launch: engage readers right away with the core findings of the paper so that they can connect quickly with the research that interests them. One of our obligations as a publisher is to make researchers’ lives easier, so we continue to look for ways to help researchers more easily extract information from an article and its associated data.

Authors and readers have shown great support for graphical abstracts as part of the scientific article, and here are some examples of the positive and enthusiastic feedback we’ve received from the community:

- “Fantastic idea—wish I thought of it!”
- “You can focus immediately on the important things.”
- “It looks absolutely amazing.”
- “Well-structured content, will save a lot of time when browsing.”
- “Outstanding! This is definitely the way science articles should be presented.”
- “Graphical abstract is a sure winner!”

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[Figure 3. Sample coversheet for a Cell Press article PDF.]

[Figure 4. Sample social media post featuring a graphical abstract.]
A quiet revolution is happening in academic libraries across North America, in Australasia, and in certain parts of Europe (notably the United Kingdom). Librarians who mostly served the needs of faculty members as users of scholarly information are increasingly providing solutions to them as authors. In the same way that traditional publishers increasingly focus on services rather than content, librarians are moving from being stewards of collections to being partners in the research process. This is most clearly manifested in two new, interconnected, and growing areas of activity—the library as research data manager and the library as publisher.

In a 2012 survey published by SPARC, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, 55% of academic libraries in North America reported that they were developing or implementing a publishing program. The responses came from institutions of all sizes, from liberal arts colleges to large research universities, with 79% of the largest (members of the Association of Research Libraries) reporting publishing activity. In July 2014 around 60 of the respondents banded together to form the Library Publishing Coalition (www.librarypublishing.org). The second edition of its freely available Library Publishing Directory provides detailed entries for 124 library publishing programs, including profiles and (usefully for freelancers) contact details.

Most of the publishing output consists of journals. Libraries included in the 2015 Directory published 432 faculty-led journals, 214 student-led journals, and 195 journals under contract for an external entity (e.g., a scholarly society). Some issued books, with 34% reporting the production of more than one monograph and 12% more than one textbook. They also provided support and hosting services for technical reports, conference proceedings, electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs), and an increasing diversity of “digital humanities” projects—rich, complex, electronic scholarly presentations that defy easy categorization.

Although this overall output is small compared to established publishing organizations, library publishers have several characteristics that might make them particularly worthy of study for editorial and production professionals, especially those involved in providing third-party services.

First, library publishers are almost all lightly staffed, with 1.8 full-time equivalents being the average. This means that they need freelance help to scale and are willing to pay for it. Copyeditors are particularly in demand and expert help in a range of fields is required, including STEM fields as well as the humanities and social sciences. This disciplinary spread reflects an important distinction between library publishers and other campus-based publishing entities. While university presses, for example, tend to be focused on a few key disciplines rather than on the scholarly output of their parent institutions, library publishers are primarily institution focused. Since the demand for their services may come from almost any department of the university, this requires that they flexibly operate in a wide range of editorial styles and formats.

Second, library publishers are highly focused on efficient digital workflows. Born in a digital age, they lack some of the baggage of the print publishing world and can experiment with new tools. While open-source systems such as Open Journal Systems (OJS; https://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/) and
"Help Wanted!" as Library Publishers Search for Solutions

WordPress have been the most popular publishing workflow and platform tools, they do not offer the full functionality that faculty partners are increasingly demanding. Manuscript and peer-review management is particularly poorly served, especially when one of the ways that library publishers keep their staffing levels low is by sharing the burden of editorial labor. Systems that are intuitive enough for faculty Editors or their student assistants to manage are essential to such distributed workflows. Other areas of need include digital printing, XML conversion and workflow services, and tools for aggregating usage metrics.

Third, library publishers are interested in best practices. Educational opportunities are in high demand and organizations such as the Society for Scholarly Publishing are seeing increasing attendance at their meetings from members of the library publishing community. Sessions on applied topics are particularly attractive, and webinars are a useful complement to in-person meetings. Distributed widely across the country, in both the small communities favored by liberal arts colleges as well as major urban centers, library publishers are often constrained by their travel budgets and so online education is particularly attractive. At a time when a number of professional associations are seeing declining memberships, society outreach to this energetic new group of publishing specialists may well be a good strategy.

In a new book both available for sale and in an Open Access electronic format, Getting the Word Out: Academic Libraries as Scholarly Publishers, Editors Maria Bonn and Mike Furlough describe the rapid growth of library publishing in recent years and highlight some areas of particular promise in its continued evolution. These include support for niche journals, the publication of student scholarship, and increasing the visibility of “gray literature.”

Niche journals are periodicals that generally lack adequate subscription bases to be attractive to traditional publishers. They exist in humanities and social science fields where little money exists for authors to pay publishing fees, the dominant economic model for sustaining Open Access dissemination. Library publishers have been able to support the continuance of niche journals through distributed labor models, lightweight production workflows, and technological support from existing library infrastructure. Most library publishers only support a few journals, but several programs such as those at the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Michigan, and the University of California are now becoming quite large. Niche journals are intensely important to small communities and often bridge the gap between scholars in different disciplines or between academics and practitioners. Sample titles that give a flavor of this type of publication include the Journal of Muslim Mental Health, Saksaha: A Journal of Manchu Studies, or the Trans Asia Photography Review.

Conversations around the publication of student scholarship usually focus on graduate theses and dissertations (ETDs), and many library publishers are also responsible for maintaining collections of these, usually as part of institutional repositories. Deep Blue at the University of Michigan contains over 10,000 master’s and doctoral ETDs, for example. However, there is also an increasing trend toward using publishing as a pedagogical tool at the undergraduate level, as universities and colleges require their students to become involved in real-world research and civic engagement projects early in their careers. Involvement in publications such as the Journal of Purdue Undergraduate Research opens opportunities for librarians to provide instruction in scholarly communication best practices (including reading one’s author contract) and information literacy (how to cite other people’s work, how to avoid plagiarism, etc.) to the scholars of tomorrow.

Gray literature is a term that libraries have traditionally used to describe informal publications such as working papers, technical reports, and conference proceedings. Exploring the website of a major research university generally reveals many of these series, with broken links and incomplete records all too common. Since publicly funded research is often first presented in these publication venues, usually as a condition of the grant, the lack of discoverability, citability, and preservation represents not only a waste of taxpayer money but also a lost opportunity for researchers to learn from each other. Library publishers bring both the skills and systems to pull
“Help Wanted!” as Library Publishers Search for Solutions

As vendors and publishers continue to merge, library publishers may come to play an increasingly important role in maintaining the diversity of the scholarly communication ecosystem. They can ensure that important research without obvious commercial potential continues to be published and that authors who are unable to pay publication fees are not disenfranchised in an Open Access world. They can also be good partners, clients, and employers for publishing professionals who are looking for variety and challenges.

Be sure to check out www.librarypublishing.org for resources, events, and opportunities to stay in touch with this developing community.

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these gray materials out of the shadows and into a scholarly communication environment where authors can get credit and users can gain knowledge. Notable examples include the technical reports of the Joint Transportation Research Program at Purdue University. Since many of the recent reports are linked to data, such series also show how library initiatives in the curation and management of research datasets are well aligned with the publication of the narratives that interpret them.

2 JTRP Technical Reports. Available at http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/jtrp/.

Ah...Nevermind. Poe’s lesser-known passive-aggressive raven.

Why are you mad at me?

Nevermind.

Immediately, Charles Duhigg’s goal in The Power of Habit was to have the reader believe in a habit cure. Presenting a young woman who’s down and out but yet miraculously takes the trip of a lifetime just by changing her individual habits at the beginning of the book provides instant anticipation for all.

A general consensus among the group was that the book is clear and easy to read. Even those who hadn’t read a nonfiction book in quite some time found it hard to find the perfect stopping points.

Duhigg convinces his audience just how powerful habits are by providing relatable examples from beginning to end. We learned the habits of individuals, habits of successful organizations, and the habits of societies. In part two, we discovered that the hero of an organization’s success doesn’t need to be the loudest person in the room, rather he or she can simply be selflessly dedicated to an organization’s needs.

Although societal habits occur on a larger scale and develop overtime, almost all reoccur at some point. Duhigg made sure to provide the reader with examples of what worked fifty years ago to apply in today’s society. Societal habits are best changed when others can imagine themselves receiving the brunt of misfortune rather than believing that an issue doesn’t affect them.

The Power of Habit left readers feeling like habits can change no matter when those habits were developed. While we are responsible for our own behavior, don’t be afraid to accept help from others. This book was enlightening and perfect for those who are looking to revamp their current habits with an easy read.

By Latoya Fladger
Editorial Assistant
J&J Editorial, LLC

In The Power of Habit, Charles Duhigg sets out to explore how we form habits, how we can change them, and how we can apply them to business and society. The book opens with a discussion of major scientific research on habit, then moves into institutional and social habits.

Duhigg’s writing style makes this a quick read, but many readers complained that his layering of anecdotes made it hard to find his point. Several attendees likened the narrative to Malcom Gladwell’s, and the book rated higher with fans of The Tipping Point.

The science behind cravings, rewards, and the habit cycle was interesting, but the book falters in the second and third sections. In several examples, Duhigg uses “habit” synonymously with corporate
Ultimately, the most useful aspect of this book was that it encouraged readers to pay closer attention to their own behavior. This fostered an interesting discussion of the habits we have developed to help us do complex tasks quickly, with few mistakes, and the bad habits that squander our resources. The overall consensus is that this book was just okay. It probably won’t change your life, but it is an easy read and may get you thinking about your own habits.

By Sarah Forgeng
Editorial Assistant
Journal of Investigative Dermatology
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Calendar of Events

2015 CSE Annual Meeting
May 15-18, 2015
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
www.councilscienceeditors.org

SSP 37th Annual Meeting
May 27-29, 2015
Arlington, Virginia, USA
www.sspnet.org

ISMTE Local Group—North Carolina – Research Triangle Park Area
May 29, 2015
Durham, North Carolina, USA
www.ismte.org

ISMTE Local Group—Chicagoland
June 3, 2015
Chicago, IL, USA
www.ismte.org

Editors’ Association of Canada Conference
June 12-14, 2015
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
www.editors.ca

ISMTE Local Group—Heidelberg
June 17, 2015
Heidelberg, Germany
www.ismte.org

13th Annual Editorial Manager User Group Meeting
June 18-19, 2015
Boston, MA, USA
www.editorialmanager.com

ISMTE North American Conference
August 20-21, 2015
Baltimore, Maryland, USA
www.ismte.org

Society for Editors and Proofreaders/Society of Indexers 1st joint conference and AGMs
September 5-8, 2015
York, United Kingdom
www.sfep.org.uk

WAME International Conference for Medical Journal Editors
New Delhi, India
2-4 October 2015
www.meeting2015wame.org

ISMTE European Conference
October 13, 2015
Heathrow, Middlesex, United Kingdom
www.ismte.org

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