I hope everyone who attended the North American conference had a great time and took something home from the interesting and practical sessions. Thanks again to the North American Conference Committee for their hard work putting together another fantastic conference. It was so nice to meet many of you in person. Thank you for your kind comments about EON and your suggestions for new ideas!

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New Developments in Publication Ethics in China

By Charley Miao
General Manager
CNKI S&T Translation and Publishing Press

The rapid development of network technology has brought new vitality to academic research and publishing, but it also breeds various kinds of misconduct. China has not been immune to this trend, and in recent years, the Chinese government and related organizations have realized the seriousness of the problem and have launched a series of initiatives to promote research integrity and ethics in academic publishing.

As early as 2006, the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) carried out research projects on research integrity and ethics in scientific journals. Since 2008, various text-checking software programs have been used in China to detect plagiarism in submitted and published articles. One widely used program, developed by CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure), relies on comparison with a full-text database of Chinese academic journals to prevent potential plagiarism, forgery, and manipulation in submitted and published articles.

Many conferences, seminars and webinars have been organized in China to set up relevant publishing standards, norms, strategies, and solutions to cope with publication misconduct. In addition, a number of statements and initiatives have been publicized to fight misconduct related to research integrity and publication ethics, including “Joint Declaration to Protect Copyright and Resist Academic Misconduct” (2010; signed by 38 Chinese journals), “Proposal for Construction of Academic Ethics and Academic Atmosphere” (2010; issued by the Society of China University Journals), “Joint Statement to Promote and Develop Publication Ethics in Chinese Medical Journals” (2011; issued by Chinese Clinical Trial Registration and Publishing Collaboration), and “Joint Declaration of CAST-Supervised Scientific Journals to Strengthen Publication Ethics of Scientific Journals and Create Good Academic Atmosphere” (2012). Moreover, to curb fraud related to theses and dissertations, the Ministry of Education issued a regulation targeting problems of buying or selling or organizing to buy or sell a degree thesis; ghostwriting or organizing to ghostwrite a thesis; plagiarizing works written by others; and forging data, etc.

In 2012, the General Administration of Press and Publication of China (GAPP; now the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film, and Television of China [SAPPRFT]) issued an official notice requiring that publication of academic works must carry forward the spirit of science and put an end to academic misconduct. SAPPRFT has enforcement powers, as shown in the case of the Digest of Economic Life. After the publishing rights were transferred to a company in 2013, inferior-quality academic articles were published, and thus SAPPRFT revoked the digest’s publication license.

In 2014, SAPPRFT issued a notice proposing to implement strict publishing qualifications for academic journals, establish and improve the publication access system, explicitly prohibit nonacademic journals from publishing academic content, and charging publication fees. The regulatory agency further mandates that journal publishers pay attention to research integrity and publication ethics, take meaningful steps against academic misconduct, prohibit ghostwriting, and put an end to plagiarism and misappropriation of credit.

To further promote research integrity and publication ethics in China, the First Beijing International Publication Ethics Conference of Medical Journals was held in Beijing in June 2013 (a second meeting occurred in Shanghai in April 2014). The event was sponsored by the Health News and Publicity Center of the Chinese Ministry of
New Developments in Publication Ethics in China

Health, the Medical Journal Branch of China Periodicals Association, and the Chinese Medical Association Publishing House. The event was organized by the Chinese General Practice Press, and the Chinese Clinical Trial Registry/West China Hospital, Sichuan University, and supported by some other learned societies and academic database providers.

More than 200 delegates from 115 journals attended this conference. The invited speakers included Dr. Suzanne Morris, ombudsman of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE); Prof. Michael Berkwits, former secretary of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), and currently JAMA Deputy Editor; Prof. Douglas Altman, of the EQUATOR (Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research) Network and the CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) group, and director of the Centre for Statistics in Medicine in Oxford; and many other academic and medical institutions and learned societies worldwide. The talks covered various publication ethics issues, including preventing misconduct in editing and publication, medical research reporting and clinical trial transparency, clinical trial registration, and authorship of research reports.

The Chinese Committee of Medical and Health Journals on Publication Ethics (CCMHJPE), the first of its kind in China, was launched during the conference, which aims to develop guidelines and regulations related to publication ethics for Chinese medical journal editors and publishers. The committee will also be a platform for exchanging information and educating editors and publishers in China about publication ethics. The mission of the committee is to set up, disseminate, and implement publication ethics regulations for medical journal editors and publishers; to ensure fairness, responsibility, and transparency in health research; to allow the public access to research data, methods, and comparative information; and to improve society’s trust in health research. The delegates of the conference agreed that there should be regular future meetings and that membership should be expanded among the medical journals.

The committee is in the process of organizing the following activities: formulating unified publishing-related standards and guidelines, including clinical trial registration policies and guidelines for dealing with various forms of misconduct; promulgating best practices; establishing appropriate mechanisms to investigate into ethical problems confronted by member journal editors; gradually cultivating teams of experts and research personnel among the member journal editors; and exchanging ideas with international societies and peers.

The setting up of the Chinese publication ethics committee is only the first step. There will be many challenging jobs confronting the new committee. However, with strong support from the Chinese government and related bodies as well as from many international organizations, the committee can surely realize its full potential in promoting research integrity and publication ethics in China in the near future.
London Calling! A COPE-ISMTE Double Feature

By Sherryl Sundell
Managing Editor
*International Journal of Cancer*

After last year’s successful joint meeting with EASE (European Association of Science Editors) in Blankenberge, Belgium, we’re back in the United Kingdom this year for ISMTE’s annual European conference, including a COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) session. The meeting will take place in the heart of London at the Charles Darwin House, a well-known meeting place for conferences like ours.

To kick off the event, COPE will hold a half-day session on Monday, October 13, starting at 1 pm. In the evening we hope you will join us for the conference dinner. Not only can you expect a good meal and have an opportunity to meet your colleagues from all over, but Mark Carden will be giving us a behind-the-scenes look into the work of a publishing consultant.

On Tuesday, October 14, the full-day ISMTE meeting will start off with Juan Aréchaga, Editor-in-Chief of the *International Journal of Developmental Biology* and Professor of Cell Biology at the University of the Basque Country in Spain, and Jason Hoyt of PeerJ debating for and against the Impact Factor—fasten your seat belts! Joan Marsh, Deputy Editor at the *The Lancet Psychiatry*, will be there to lead the debate and the discussion.

The next highlight of the day is a plenary presentation on the business of editing. Maybe you would like to start your own editing business or get an idea of what it takes to do that even if your job is a more permanent one. Wendy Moore will be reporting on just that. Afterwards, you will have the chance to select two breakout sessions related to more practical aspects of editing—contracting, working in the cloud, managing content, ethical triage, and managing change.

The main session after lunch will be devoted to emerging models of peer review. Michaela Torkar of the Faculty of 1000 will give us some insight there and, again, you will have the chance to select different related breakout options—openness, cascading peer review update, score sheets and rating, handling the ethical aspects of author-suggested reviewers, and overusing reviewers and finding new ones. There will also be an opportunity to learn about system possibilities for different peer review models.

In between and throughout the day you can get an update on ISMTE activities, enjoy the poster presentations, visit the exhibits, and have time for coffee and networking.

We are very excited about our meeting. We have great topics and great speakers and an expert panel of breakout session leaders for topics highly relevant to our work. Registration is open: www.ismte.org/?page=2014EUConf. For Early Bird prices, do sign up before September 26.

Hope to see you in London.
Is this the researcher I’m looking for? Name ambiguity is a common problem in the research community. Combine the challenge of many possible variants of a name with multiple people sharing similar names, and it can be a serious challenge to determine who is connected to what research contributions, and with what organizations they are affiliated. To address this problem, publishers, research funders, professional associations, universities, repositories, researchers, and data providers each try to sort out which contributions are tied to which people. They found that it was extremely difficult for each of them to address this challenge independently, so they came together in 2010 to found the independent, global, and non-proprietary organization named ORCID.

ORCID (http://orcid.org) is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing an open and non-proprietary registry of unique identifiers for researchers and scholars. ORCID identifiers connect researchers and scholars with their contributions through their incorporation into publication and other work metadata. ORCID works collaboratively with the research community to embed these identifiers in workflows, including manuscript submission, grant application, and data repository deposit.

Over the last year, ORCID Registry has been growing steadily and now over 830,000 researchers have registered for an ORCID iD. Since last fall, over 45 additional organizations globally have integrated ORCID iDs into their research workflows and systems. We’ve also seen the first instances of mandated use of ORCID identifiers, both cases from funders: the FCT in Portugal¹ and Autism Speaks.² More scholarly publishers and association publishers have incorporated ORCID iD requests in their manuscript submission and production processes, and are starting to include ORCID identifiers in published papers and in the metadata submission to CrossRef. Over 100,000 CrossRef records are associated with ORCID identifiers. Additionally, aggregators are harvesting ORCID identifiers as part of their indexing processes and have recently made it possible to search resources such as Web of Science and Scopus using an ORCID identifier.

In the last year, universities have stepped up their engagement with ORCID. Universities are now the largest segment of ORCID members and are supporting both direct researcher outreach and integration into research information and management systems, repositories, theses and dissertation workflows, and staff directories. Their integrations were on display at the May 2014 ORCID Outreach meeting.³ They are contributing use cases and documentation through the Sloan-funded Adoption and Integration program⁴ and the new Jisc/ARMA ORCID Pilot Program.⁵ Universities are establishing ORCID iDs among research faculty as an important person identifier.

More repositories have been integrating ORCID into their data structures and workflows,⁶ including DataCite, DSpace, Hydra/Fedora,

² http://orcid.org/blog/2014/02/19/link-your-orcid-record-your-funding
³ https://orcid.org/content/orcid-outreach-meeting-and-codefest-may-2014
⁴ http://orcid.org/content/adoption-and-integration-program
⁵ http://orcid.org/blog/2014/05/19/jisc-and-arma-announce-orcid-pilot-project-participants
⁶ http://orcid.org/blog/2014/03/10/orcid-repositories-and-researchers
HubZero. Significant tools that support repositories and others, such as ePrints7 and Drupal,8 now include ORCID support as well.

At ORCID, we have been working to extend linkage types, expand the number of external identifiers supported, and ensure that our metadata structures are compliant with international standards. We’ve enhanced the links and metadata for publications and other works to better support internationalization by adding fields for titles in alternate languages and country of publication. We’ve also mapped metadata fields to the CASRAI data dictionary to support system-to-system data exchange interoperability.

The ORCID Registry now allows users to link their record to current and past employment and education affiliations. These affiliations are linked to specific organizations through organization identifiers provided by Ringgold, an ISNI organization registry.9 Users are able to specify date ranges, and institutions can validate these associations, making it possible to answer questions like, “who works where and when,” or “who wrote what dissertation at what organization.”10

We’ve also added support for linking to funding information, including a connection to Uber-Wizard, a tool for finding funding award metadata from a number of agencies.11 We leverage the FundRef registry to identify funding organizations and funding metadata is consistent with the CASRAI Data Dictionary. This new linkage provides information about who was funded by what funder and can support import of funding during manuscript submission processes, open access workflows, and support tracking of researchers for program evaluation and assessment exercises.12 Several professional associations request an ORCID iD during meeting registration and as a part of an association membership profile.13

ORCID works with several groups to identify other research activities and outcomes that could benefit from an explicit connection to a unique person identifier. Recent work includes a collaboration with CASRAI to define a citation model to document and acknowledge peer review activities14 in response to requests from the community to include this information in an ORCID record. We also are engaging with the Research Data Alli-

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7 http://wiki.eprints.org/w/ImportFromORCID
8 https://www.drupal.org/project/orcid_integration
9 http://blog.orcid.org/blog/2013/12/09/organizational-affiliations-now-part-orcid-record
10 http://orcid.org/blog/2014/03/20/theses-dissertations-orcid
11 http://orcid.org/blog/2014/02/19/link-your-orcid-record-your-funding
12 http://blog.wellcome.ac.uk/2014/06/10/improvements-to-the-orcid-researcher-identification-system/
13 http://www.slideshare.net/ORCIDSlides/20131029-mcntee
14 http://casrai.org/about/announcements/orcid-%26-casrai-kick-off-new-standards-project-on-peer-review-services/
ORCID Identifiers: Which Joe/Jo/João Do I Seek?

The ORCID Record contains:

- Biographical Data
- Education Data
- Employment Data
- Works Data
- Funding Data

Figure 2: An example of an ORCID record.

Important through all of this is how the ORCID Registry manages provenance and authority control. First, ORCID identifiers are added to a works metadata at the time of submission, enabling the precise association between researchers (ORCID iD) and their work (DOI or other persistent identifier). By the end of 2014, items that had an authenticated ORCID iD included upon submission and are subsequently made public (through e.g., a peer review process) will be directly added to the researcher’s ORCID Record, completing the attribution circle or “round trip.” For past works, the Registry will continue to provide the ability for researchers to retrospectively claim and link these works to their ORCID identifier.

Second, the ORCID Registry stores the source and date of these connections. Items added by researchers are listed as self-claims. For connections made through workflows, as researchers interact with funders, publishers, research institutions, repositories, and other research organizations, ORCID stores the date that the information was added and from which organization or database. As researchers interact with multiple organizations during the course of their career, their ORCID Record becomes a source of annotated information about their activities and affiliations. Source and date is presented in the ORCID record, available through the user interface and API.

Finally, in the coming months ORCID will be extending our support of data provenance by enabling authorized organizations to endorse connections in an ORCID Record. Endorsements indicate an increased level of confidence in a connection between an ORCID identifier and research activity or affiliation. Universities are interested in being able to endorse affiliation connections for their contributing faculty, research staff, and students. And, works added

15 https://rd-alliance.org/group/pid-interest-group.html
through the round trip attribution circle mentioned above will include an endorsement from the publisher. Together, these ORCID data provenance features help the community make determinations of accuracy and confidence, and supports a number of additional workflows including Open Access rights management, institutional access management, and reviewer qualification processes.

ORCID is free to use for researchers, and the Registry supports free access to any data that researchers are willing to share publicly. We’ve recently extended our Public API to support authenticated access to ORCID iDs, significantly lowering the barrier for integration of ORCID by small organizations or research projects. For more information about ORCID, visit http://orcid.org.

Register today for your own ORCID identifier and connect your Record to your affiliation. Use our search and link wizards to connect to your past works and funding. Encourage your organization to embed ORCID identifiers in manuscript submission and production workflows using authenticated pathways, and help to create a rich network of resources, platforms, and providers who are linking components of the scholarly communications ecosystem using person identifiers.
ISMTE wants—and needs—your help. And this year we are trying a new way to get it.

Starting this year we implemented a volunteer sign up on the ISMTE homepage. Volunteer projects will be posted on the site and members can easily click on the link to sign up. So far we have received six sign ups online and about the same number of email inquiries from members wanting to get involved.

In the past members needed to attend the annual meeting or hear about opportunities from committee chairs to know how to get involved. The goal of our new volunteer focus area is to make getting involved accessible to all members.

So please watch for new projects to be posted to our volunteer site: www.signupgenius.com/go/10c0c48afa2fa13-sign. A link also is available on the ISMTE homepage and in the regular update emails.

We are currently looking for staff writers for EON, volunteers for the Awards Committee, and help on the Professional Development Committee. Please feel free to get in touch with me directly at julie@jjeditorial.com if you have any suggestions or questions.
Why and How to Implement ORCID in a University

By Neil Jacobs and Verena Weigert
Jisc

ORCID has been widely endorsed by major UK funders, sector bodies, and professional associations representing research management, library, and IT staff in higher education. Building this consensus was an important first step on the way to improve the integration of systems and processes that underpin the research life-cycle through the embedding of ORCID identifiers. Through Jisc and ARMA, eight universities are piloting ORCID. The aim of this pilot is to test how ORCID identifiers could work in local systems and workflows and to facilitate the sharing of lessons learned in this process. The pilot universities’ experiences with using ORCID identifiers will also help Jisc to decide if it should facilitate ORCID membership for UK universities and research organisations on a national scale.

Now, in the relative calm after universities have completed their Research Excellence Framework (REF) submissions, seems to be a crucial time for them to further develop the systems they use to manage and report on their research activity. This includes exploring how ORCID could make their researchers’ lives easier by saving them time through automatically moving research information between systems.

A number of the pilot universities have pointed out that using ORCID identifiers in their institutions aligns well with their strategic plans to improve the accuracy as well as the comprehensiveness of data gathering about publications and other research outputs. This is vital not only to make it less time consuming for researchers to report on the findings and impact of their work to funders but also to improve institutional processes such as the collection of evidence to support internal applications for promotion. One way to get an overview of the research produced by an institution, is to use CRIS systems to aggregate data from multiple external sources such as PubMeb, CrossRef, or bibliographic databases. ORCID should help to automatically resolve the author name ambiguity issues that will arise in this context.

The envisaged enhancements to systems and processes also play an important role in institutions’ response to current developments in the UK research policy environment which have brought scholarly dissemination to the centre of attention.

All of the UK universities piloting ORCID are, at the same time, putting in place workflows to enable them to comply with recent UK funders’ OA policies that variously focus on Gold OA paid via article processing charges and deposit into institutional repositories. While the reporting and audit arrangements for these policies remain somewhat unclear, the general requirement for better information about university research is not in doubt.

These policies have increased institutions’ desire to use ORCID identifiers to improve the quality of their research information and the interoperability of their systems. Some of the pilot universities have emphasised the way in which the move to Open Access for research publications and ORCID are mutually supportive.

To some extent, funders’ Open Access mandates place even more demands on research managers, librarians, and researchers as they will be expected to capture information that demonstrates compliance with these policies. UK Research Councils are also responding to the opportunities which ORCID offers for improving data exchange with universities and are developing plans for integrating ORCID identifiers into their grant application system. This means that interesting information flows will start to become possible which should make it easier to monitor and report on compliance with OA policy.

At the same time, OA is about much more than just compliance with funders’ requirements.
ORCID should also support universities in fulfilling other aspects of the OA agenda. In this context, they are interested in automatically sharing information between local systems, such as institutional repositories and external systems through ORCID, to make their research more visible and discoverable. Greater exposure of a researcher’s work paves the way for more potential impact and citations that can be converted into building a career in research and contributes to raising an institution’s research profile.

At this point, UK funders’ policies on sharing of research facilities and equipment should also be mentioned. These call for universities to improve the efficiency with which scientific instruments and research labs are used, and better research information management will be critical to achieve this. The University of Southampton is taking the first steps to embed ORCIDs in the local and national equipment data infrastructure, enabling better management of scarce resources. In time, this should also enable the use of ORCID identifiers to evidence the contribution of a researcher from a grant proposal, to her presence in a lab, and use of an instrument, to the eventual data and publication.

There are compelling reasons for universities to adopt ORCID, but these are relevant in different ways in different universities. Partly, this depends on the policy environment in which the university sits, for example with reference to OA or research reporting, as described above. In the UK, this is complicated and dynamic, and ORCID presents a somewhat refreshing point of stability in that landscape. Nevertheless, ORCID solves different problems, and will be implemented in the context of different imperatives and constraints, for different universities worldwide.

Compared to some countries (Brazil with its Lattes system; Norway with CRISTin, and the US with the emerging STAR-Metrics programme) there are no single overarching initiatives into which UK universities need to fit. Perhaps as a result, the group of UK universities piloting ORCID is quite diverse.¹

This variety is reflected in their implementation plans. A key point of divergence and discussion is whether, and when, researchers should be required by their employing universities to register for an ORCID. The University of Aston plans to make this a requirement for new members of staff, and the University of York draft publications policy requires that an ORCID be included when researchers record their publications on systems such as repositories. The University of Oxford, on the other hand, along with several other universities, is advocating, rather than requiring researchers to obtain their ORCID and link it to the local single sign-on infrastructure using the minimum data possible. An incentive for researchers to link their ORCID account to the local system will be an affiliation to Oxford validated by the university in their ORCID record.

Another implementation issue is whether the university should set up ORCID records to be claimed by researchers, or whether researchers should take the lead. In the US, Texas A&M took the former route, which resulted in large numbers of ORCIDs being claimed, but also large numbers being unclaimed. As noted above, the University of Oxford will not be creating ORCID records. Imperial College London initially considered creating records for all their staff and students, but has since reconsidered this approach. Most of the other universities in the Jisc pilots are relying on authors to create their ORCID and link it in some way to local systems, rather than the university creating the record.

Several of the pilot projects are exploiting intervention points early in the researcher’s career. Kent is explicitly targeting early career researchers, whereas Northumbria is going further and setting up a facility for students to register for an ORCID via the student portal. In these cases, it seems that the drivers from OA policies are matched in strength by other concerns, such as the university’s role in engendering good scholarly practice early-on, and easing the institutional burden of various requirements to report on their activities and outcomes.

¹ In time, the Higher Education Data and Information Improvement Programme (HEDIIP) might be an important driver toward consistency and rationalisation, but at the moment its focus is on student data rather than research administration.
Conclusion
While national agencies in some countries, such as Denmark and Portugal, have pushed ORCID strongly, the approach in the UK has been more decentralised so far. The resulting variety of implementation paths offers a rich source of experience. The end result should be the same, though, that is widespread adoption—at last—of a common and trusted researcher identifier.
ISMTE Member Corner
Welcome to our newest members!

Catherine Leipciger, MSc
Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine

Heather Blasco
J&J Editorial

Sara Welliver
J&J Editorial

Michael Casp
J&J Editorial

Michelle English
J&J Editorial

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Maureen Alexander

Laura Brashear

Rosamaria Ruggieri
The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research

Meredith Hurt

Paul Candon
Journal of Studies on Drugs and Alcohol

Cathi Siegel
The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Tanya Kneller

Morgan Sorenson
Neurology

Caitlyn Matuska

Jonathan Schultz
American Heart Association

Belinda Neill
Pathology
Calendar of Events

6th Conference on Open Access Scholarly Publishing
September 17-19, 2014
Paris, France
http://oaspa.org/

ISMTE European Conference & COPE Meeting
October 13-14, 2014
London, England
www.ismte.org
EASE and COPE members receive ISMTE member registration rate

SSP-Webinar 4: Publishing Services Vendor Integration
October 14, 2014
http://www.sspnet.org/

ACES Editing Boot Camp
October 30, 2014
Palm Springs, California
www.copydesk.org/

Editing medical journals – short course
November 5-7, 2014
Oxford, England
www.pspconsulting.org/medical-short.shtml

ACES Editing Boot Camp
November 8, 2014
Omaha, Nebraska
www.copydesk.org/

Webinar: Establishing an Ethics Policy for Your Journal
November 20, 2014
http://allenpress.com/events/webinar

Advanced Journal Development: Strategic Development
for Journal Managers
December 3, 2014
London, England
www.alpsp.org

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