in this issue  MAY 2018

ARTICLES

2  Two of a Kind
   By Hilary Hamilton-Gibbs and Deborah Bowman, MFA, ELS

4  Publishing Guidelines—A Partnership of Societies and Journals
   By Glenn Collins

6  The Good News About GDPR
   By Carolyn Sperry and Lupe Soto

8  ISMTE London and Oxford Local Group Meetings
   By Debs Wardle

10 Participation Matters!
    By Jennifer Mahar

11 Finding a Better Home for Your Journal
    By ARPHA Editorial Team

MISCELLANEOUS

14 Committee Update
15 COPE Flowchart
16 Calendar
Endoscopy and Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (GIE) are the two leading journals publishing scientific articles on digestive endoscopy worldwide. One might expect that as managing editors of competing journals we would have a combative relationship. On the contrary, we feel that we have a special and unique affiliation.

It all started more than 25 years ago when the Editors-in-Chief (EICs) of the journals at the time, Thomas Rösch (Endoscopy) and Charles Lightdale (GIE) got together for an informal dinner during the annual Digestive Disease Week congress (DDW). Because Endoscopy is located in Germany and GIE’s Society is in Downers Grove, Illinois, USA, the largest annual endoscopy conference was the natural place for this meeting. The convivial evening was repeated the following years and, although EICs came and went, the annual get-togethers continued. The two of us have been fortunate enough to be part of this tradition for the past 16 years and, despite the many commitments at DDW, all concerned have so far managed to keep this one evening free to strengthen our cross-Atlantic ties.

Endoscopists are a varied bunch, but nearly all of those we have encountered have something in common: They are blessed with a sense of humor, are not prudish, and are extremely sociable animals. We agree that this may well be due to the nature of their profession, which demands an open and positive attitude to an area that is, in most settings, strictly taboo. Dedicating your professional life to the gastrointestinal tract from top to bottom is bound to free one from many inhibitions.

Back to our cooperation: Our genial annual get-together has initiated several combined endeavors. The initial step, many years ago, was to ensure that the managing editors received reciprocal copies of each other’s journals each month. Shortly after, an exchange page was initiated; through this, as of 2006, GIE publishes a monthly overview of the contents in the corresponding issue of Endoscopy and vice versa.

Lively conversations at the dinner have also led to concrete publications co-authored by the EICs of the journals, the first of which was dedicated to ethics and appeared in both GIE and Endoscopy. As recommended by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), our editors work together when ethical issues affect both journals, so co-publishing articles on ethics is a logical extension. We have recently started a series called Masters of Endoscopy, which we are publishing simultaneously in both journals. This series brings together two experienced endoscopists from two different countries and asks them to combine forces, sharing their experience to form a consensus of opinion on how to perform endoscopic procedures, combined with useful tips and tricks. In addition, a second article on ethics is forthcoming.

Last year we worked together to create a list of around 200 abbreviations commonly used in articles about endoscopy. We published this list and declared them the standard for Endoscopy and GIE, asking our authors to use them consistently. When the authors forget (frequently, no surprise there), we make the change and can point to our common list as explanation. Thus, readers across both journals know that IM, when it appears in our articles, stands for “intestinal metaplasia,” not “intramuscular” or “ingesting Metamucil.”

Our cooperation shows that, although the journals are indeed in competition, we benefit greatly from our annual get-together and the occasional phone calls and frequent
emails that fly back and forth between us. First and foremost, we simply enjoy the friendship that has evolved over the years.

We hope that our cooperation will inspire colleagues from “opposing camps” who are not collaborating already to enjoy the benefits and friendship that such an association may bring. We encourage you to look past the trappings of citations and Impact Factors and instead put the emphasis where it belongs—the benefit of our readers and ultimately, the patients.

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**ISMTE Resources**

Energize your editorial office operations, and check out this month’s featured resource, “The Managing Editor’s Role When an Editor is Being Investigated,” from the ISMTE Professional Development Education Committee. Whether you’re looking for direction on a process or browsing for an idea to improve your workflow, click on the link and see if you can learn something new today.
The publication of a clinical guideline can be a monumental undertaking and is often years in the making. There may be numerous societies and associations involved, any number of committees for both researching and writing it, and then no small share of review and revision before it is finally ready. Often the guideline will have multiple parts—an executive summary, online appendix of data, numerous figures, and tables. Depending on the guideline, there may be a large public awareness aspect to it requiring carefully prepared informational/educational material in the form of articles, slidesets, even accompanying videos or webinars. It can all make for a very complicated project even before it comes to the attention of the editorial office.

So when it does come to your doorstep as a managing editor or publications director, it can help to keep a number of things in mind. First, if the development of the guideline is a surprise to you (as the first one was for me), now is a good time to get on the appropriate distribution list or committee roster so you are knowledgeable for the next one. Next is how to deal with the guideline in hand. As with all good partnerships it helps to start with an understanding of who does what in the relationship, in this case in the form of a publication agreement. So you should be asking yourself, is there one for this guideline? Does it involve all parties? Does it spell out in detail the process, who is responsible for what, and what things must be done, should be done, and what things definitely should not be done? Let me use an example currently underway in my journal office. An embargo (which is in the agreement) will not allow me to say what guideline I am speaking about, so I will just call it guideline X.

Two societies and a governmental agency got together to update an existing guideline in the field of traumatic brain injury. The governmental agency has no journal but the two societies do, and the guideline will co-publish in their respective journals. In order to accomplish this, the two societies had to agree on the following:

1. Which journal would process the submission, handle peer review, and upon acceptance handle the typesetting, copyediting, and proofing process? Yes, even after years of development and review and countless eyes on the document, it was still determined to submit the guideline for formal peer review. The rationale being that the Editor-in-Chief had never seen the guideline, and anything publishing should have sign off from that person. The best way to do that was to follow the process as with any other submission.

2. If one journal is handling all of the above, and in this example they were and it was not my journal, then does the other journal have any say in how that process is run? To get proper representation it was decided that the journal not handling the actual review should provide a list of potential, well-experienced reviewers to the journal doing the work. It was expected that these reviewers would come from the journal’s editorial board and include the best names they could put forth.

Upon completion of the peer-review process the journal handling the guideline did ask for some minor revisions. Those were done, and the paper was accepted. However, we were not yet ready to publish. As part of the publication agreement, the society for the other journal developed a large-scale dissemination plan. This was developed with input from the society I represented as well as the government agency. This plan went into a fair amount of depth listing the various eblasts, social media outlets, press releases, video and webinars, potential interviews, and
newsletter stories that would all be done to promote the guideline. It was understood that we would not proceed with fixing a publication date without having this plan in place.

It was also understood that the guideline would not publish alone. The two societies agreed that commentary and laypeople guides (guides for the guideline) were needed to co-publish with the guideline in order to put them in context and serve the mission of putting forth the most comprehensive and well-understood best treatments for the topic the guidelines represented. These documents could not be developed until the guideline was completed. And the groups needed to agree that both parties would be co-publishing these documents too.

This is a good spot to go over two critical items—co-publishing versus republishing and embargoes.

The publication agreement should be clear on who will own the copyright of the guideline. If only one group does, then the other group is not publishing the guideline so much as republishing it, and likely needs to obtain formal permission to do so. What right that group has to reprints, reuse, branding, and so on, then comes into question. Again the publication agreement should clearly state who has the right to what, and when it comes to use of society names, brands, and logos, for example, all of that needs to be spelled out. Otherwise you may find yourself publishing the XYZ/abc Guideline for X, and XYZ is twice as large and in the society colors while abc is tiny and black and white. As to the fairness of who owns copyright, that is really up to each group to decide and is dependent on many factors. I cannot comment on all of those here, but it is safe to say you should make yourself aware of those factors as early on in the process as possible.

Related to the topic of copyright or ownership is the topic of embargo. Now embargo may not just mean we both agree to post on a certain day and time and not talk about the guideline before then. It may also mean you can or cannot even share the guideline confidentially before that date, say to prepare for an article. It may mean your society webpage cannot mention by name that Guideline X is coming out next week, but instead can only state the society has guidelines planned for the future. What may seem like common sense to you concerning embargoes may not be common sense for the other party or parties involved. This needs to be crystal clear from the start.

Finally, some thought must be given in the publication agreement, and in general, to what happens a month after the guideline publishes, then a year, and then five years. Guidelines, as you know, can be highly influential for years to come. Is the promotion and use of the guideline for its lifetime covered by the agreement? If there are expirations, make sure you agree on them.

The overriding principle for the editorial office, I believe, is to appreciate that guidelines take an amazing amount of work, often from volunteers who put in long hours to make them the best they can be. By the time it gets to the journal you might even see some of the blood, sweat, and tears on the (electronic) pages. They can also represent the best, most-desired result of scientific research and scholarly publications—putting all of the work to good use for the betterment of others. It is what is best for that community that is your ultimate goal.

Ira Salkin Scholarship

The application process is open for the 2018 International Society of Managing and Technical Editors Ira Salkin Scholarship.

Ira was one of the founding fathers of ISMTE and sadly passed away in 2016. His goal was to ensure editorial office professionals are educated and vigilant in matters of publishing ethics.

The essay topic for 2018 is “The ethical way forward of dealing with predatory journals.”

The submission deadline for entries is 31 May, 2018.

Eligible applicants must be members of ISMTE.

Applicants must include a short cover letter stating their position and some background.

Read the official Rules and Regulations here.

We are looking forward to receiving your entries for the 2018 Ira Salkin Scholarship.
The Good News About GDPR

Carolyn Sperry
Editorial Assistant
Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Lupe Soto
Editorial Assistant
Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Disclaimer: This article is for informational purposes only and is not intended as legal advice. Readers should consult a specialized attorney to discuss their own situation.

Presumably, most EON readers have heard of The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), a series of laws that were approved by the European Union Parliament in 2016. These laws will go into effect on May 25th, 2018. The year intended to update data protection laws from the 1990s and to better protect personal data.1 New provisions in the GDPR represent great news for consumers whose faith has been shaken by recent news reports about suspect use of data. Among other changes, GDPR gives individuals the right to access the data that companies hold about them. In some situations, consumers will also be able to demand that businesses erase their data, also known as the “right to be forgotten.”

For many businesses, the laws also present challenges related to storage and use of personal data, as well as security. Under the GDPR, personal data is “information related to a natural person or ‘Data Subject,’ that can be used to directly or indirectly identify the person.”3 This would include names, photos, email addresses, medical information, and even ISP addresses.3 We interviewed a few experts to try to get a better handle on what this means for editorial offices. The GDPR is “an evolution of existing laws in Europe,” explains Simon Ebbitt, Information Security and Data Privacy Manager at Oxford University Press. Although the GDPR laws do not start from scratch, they do contain important changes. For one thing, the territorial scope of the regulations is “much broader than under the existing legal framework.” Any data processed that is about an individual who is a resident in the EU or by a company that is located in the EU will be affected—“essentially if you process data about people resident in the EU, you need to comply with the GDPR,” says Ebbitt. The second notable change is the one the media has focused on: the scale of monetary penalties for not complying with the laws. Under the GDPR, fines can be as high as 20 million Euros or 4% of global turnover, whichever is higher. For those wondering how these new laws will be policed, Ebbitt says that it is difficult to tell at this point. However, it is likely that we will see large fines for major security breaches such as the one at Experian in 2017. Smaller breaches also may result in fines and investigation by regulators.

Despite the frightening price of noncompliance, one bit of good news is that as editorial office staff, we already maintain great respect for the data we work with. We are well aware that information about editors, reviewers, societies, authors, and study participants is used solely for the purpose of review and publication. Situations will vary, and readers should consult a specialized attorney to discuss their own situation and identify possible gaps in compliance. However, in general, in this line of work we should have a good start on compliance with the new laws. “When processing personal data, any company needs to be sure that it has a legal ground to do so” says Diego Naranjo, Senior Policy Advisor at European Digital Rights. Journal operations should fall under “legitimate interest,” as defined by the European Commission.4 Editorial office staff need to be sure to practice data protection principles, he cautions, such as data minimization (do not collect more data than you need) and purpose limitation (use the data only for the purpose for which you collected it). We also need to be sure we are protecting data “by design and by default,” he says, including using strong security measures to prevent data breaches. All staff and board members should be informed of the new laws to be sure that they are properly protecting data. Computers should be password protected and up to date with antivirus software. Files containing personal information should be deleted on a regular basis.
“GDPR can be summed up very neatly,” says Steve Fortes, Director at PrivacyTrust, “in that you should treat the data as you’d like your data treated.” Keep personal information safe, only retain it as long as you need it, and only use it for the purpose for which you received it. In reality, he says, the law is much more complex than that, but adhering to these basic principles will mean that editorial offices are complying with most of the law. “GDPR is not intended to disrupt business, it’s intended to give people more control over their personal data.”

There are other potential benefits to GDPR compliance. As a recent Forbes article points out, adhering to these laws should cause businesses to bolster their cybersecurity and to tighten up their data management. So in the end, everyone wins.

Additional resources:
www.eugdpr.org/

References

Who Will You Nominate?

We are now accepting applications for the 2018 International Society of Managing and Technical Editors Awards. As an annual event, the Awards celebrate the success and achievements of editorial office staff. The range of award categories has been designed to be accessible to all members. The Awards provide an opportunity for businesses, organizations, and individuals to appear in the spotlight and celebrate their editorial achievements. They are a way give recognition to and motivate fellow members. Nominating is easy to do and all online. Have someone in mind that you would like to nominate? Visit the website to find out how.

The following 3 Award categories are available:
ISMTE Award for Excellence
ISMTE Award for Achievement or Innovation
ISMTE Jason Roberts Founder’s Award
ISMTE London and Oxford Local Group Meetings

By Debs Wardle
Marketing
The Editorial Hub

The Editorial Hub has been proudly hosting the ISMTE Local Group meetings in both London and Oxford for the past few years. Here’s a look back at some of our favourite events.

The Peer Review Game

At our most recent ISMTE meeting, we were joined by Tom Gaston, creator of “The Peer Review Game.” Those of you who were lucky enough to be at the ISMTE 2017 European Conference back in November 2017 will no doubt be familiar with the game as it won the 2017 ISMTE Award for Innovation.

Tom brought the game along with him, and everyone who attended was able to join in playing a round of it. The first thing we learned is that managing editors have a competitive streak! The game is a worthy winner of the ISMTE Award; it’s a fantastic way of teaching people how peer review works and is also great fun. It not only teaches the basics of peer review and its various pitfalls (unreliable reviewers, badly researched articles, etc.), but it introduces tools and innovations such as ORCID and Publons to the players.

We cannot recommend this game highly enough—the general consensus at the end of the event was that somebody really needs to put forward funding to get this game made and commercially available. In other words, we all want a set!

When to Request Consent for Publication

On a slightly more serious topic, we were joined by Shehnaz Ahmed earlier in 2017 who discussed her COPE document regarding when to request consent for publication. “The International Rheumatology Editors’ Group propose a working policy with the aim that all rheumatology or specialty journals adopt the common principles of patient confidentiality and data anonymity for small cohort studies with n<20.”

Shehnaz also brought three very different case studies with her, which ranged from questions over patient anonymity to the levels of sensitivity when using data gathered from an online political petition. She opened these topics to the floor for general discussion which, due to the range of subject knowledge and publishing expertise within the group, provided some very interesting insights.

Blogging Themed Drinks

Not all of our local group meetings involve guest speakers. To coincide with the ISMTE 2017 European Conference, we
invited everyone to join us at a local pub for drinks, nibbles, and some informal networking.

The evening had a blogging theme, and we’d put ice breakers on each table with conversation starters on topics such as “Impact Factors,” “Peer Review,” and (of course) “Publishing Blogs” accompanied by printouts of relevant posts from our own blog.

This event was very well attended and, judging by the chatter from each table, enjoyed by everyone in attendance.

What We Love About Hosting Local Group Meetings

These meetings are a fantastic way to connect with our fellow publishing professionals. Meeting people who work at other companies or in other areas of the publishing industry (or simply meeting people, for those of us who work from home!) is so vital to furthering our understanding of how academic publishing works as a whole, which direction the industry is heading in, and how important our individual roles and expertise really are.

About The Editorial Hub

The Editorial Hub is a UK-based company which provides peer-review coordination and administration to publishers and societies of peer-reviewed journals and books. We offer services on a range of journal management systems such as Editorial Manager, ScholarOne Manuscripts, Open Journal Systems, and eJournalPress.

Now working with some of the leading publishing houses worldwide with clients based across Europe, America, and Australasia, The Editorial Hub has quickly grown to become a globally recognised brand due to both our editorial expertise and our quality of service.

For more information on The Editorial Hub go to www.theditorialhub.com.

Peer Review Week 2018
Save the Date!

This year’s Peer Review Week will be held September 17 to 21 and will focus on the topic of ‘Diversity and Inclusion in Peer Review.’
Participation Matters!

I feel very fortunate to have been named the inaugural winner of the Ira Salkin Scholarship this past year. I take every opportunity that comes my way to promote, propagate, and continue the discussion regarding ethics and our journals. In a day and age where cost-cutting measures abound, I hold dearly my position in an editorial office. We are skilled, trained individuals who contribute to the advancement of science for every field imaginable. To anyone who believes they can get along without (in the least) an editorial assistant to run their journal, I respectfully disagree. I enjoyed Tim Vines’ recent post in The Scholarly Kitchen and posted my first ever comment! At this stage of my career I also believe I have an obligation to our field, and I was touched greatly by another recent post in The Scholarly Kitchen by Betsy Donohue2 that described much of my own feelings over the past 25 years as someone who has worked in an editorial office on many different levels. It has taken me many years to understand that I do have a contribution to make, that my ideas and suggestions could make a difference, and what I have to say does matter. If you ever have doubt, remove it from your mind. There are no questions that should go unanswered, there are no dumb questions, and you should never be made to feel interior for asking a question. If you have something to contribute—rise up and have your voice be heard. For some who are much less shy this comes easier, but for me it has become an exercise in learning, comprehending, and teaching. We have an obligation to our future to ensure that the standards that we expect are upheld. We have an obligation to our publications to point out when there are issues that need tending and bring these up with our editors, our publishers, and our peers when we see something amiss. We have an obligation to document these issues in order to carry them forward to preserve our scholarly future.

My charge to each of you is document. Whether it’s in the form of a bulleted single-page summary, a full policy and procedures manual, how-to YouTube videos, or full-on training sessions. Ensure that the future of your journal—whether you remain there or not—is preserved, ethically and procedurally. Keep records of your cases, write down your checklists, and retain your files so they will be there for the next generation. This is not to say that evolution will not occur, but having a working base to start is immeasurable when stepping into our roles.

And finally—participate! Take a chance and submit an essay for the second annual Ira Salkin Scholarship (find out more here). The essay topic is “The ethical way forward of dealing with predatory journals,” and the submission deadline is Thursday, May 31, 2018—just around the corner! Join a committee, start a local group, or simply reach out to a colleague who might live within an hour of you. You might find a new opportunity around the corner, find someone who has similar professional interests, or you just might form a friendship that could last a lifetime!

References
Finding a Better Home for Your Journal

By ARPHA Editorial Team

So, you and your ambitious team of scientists have come up with an amazing idea for a brand new journal covering a niche in scholarly publishing that has somehow gone under the radar all this time.

Alternatively, it might be that you’ve just found yourselves at the wheel of a historic journal with a solid reputation, yet needing to come to grips with all those 21st-century practices and technologies.

In both scenarios, what you need is a push in a whole new direction, but where do you start? Do you revisit your journal policy? Do you conjure up plenty of reviewers and subject editors, so that you keep the length of the pre-publication stages at a minimum? Apply for indexing at any possible scientific aggregator to make your articles easy to find and cite? Plan various integrations with many web services and providers to demonstrate your belonging to the new age? Set up a user-friendly interface for your authors and a glossy website for your readers? Think of promotional activities and outreach?

The list goes on and on, while time is often short. There is no simple answer to these questions, but what are the essential steps you might need to take to make your journal(s) future-proof?

Right now a number of established and brand-new solutions are appearing on the market promising to solve one or another of your problems. From writing tools, through editorial and production (typesetting) managers, right to the publishing platform, there seems to be a solution at each step. Yet, what are the important functions to look for that will really make your life easier, instead of just introducing one more software to get used to?

What’s the Deal with XML?

If you go to any big industry-related conference or fair, you will undoubtedly stumble across at least a few stands where you will be offered an XML-converter for your content. But what is really the benefit of having your content in an XML format that led to so many providers emerging around the world?

To simplify it, XML stands for for eXtensible Markup Language and presents your human-readable content in a machine-readable format. Putting it this way might make you ask: What good does this machine-readable layer do for my readers? Frankly, there are numerous benefits for your readers, as well as for you as a journal manager.

Before we go on to list them one by one, let’s stress that XML can come at any stage of a manuscript’s life cycle and, generally speaking, the rule is the earlier it does, the more benefits you can get from having it. Some manuscript-writing environments and tools nowadays will allow for a machine-readable version to be created basically simultaneously as the paper is being written. You might wish to get your XML version right after submission, while the manuscript is under revision, or at the very end, just before publication. Below, you will see how value is added the earlier the manuscript is available in XML.

XML-End

Having an XML version right before publication means that your published content becomes machine-readable. This, in turn, allows for archives and repositories to easily harvest it, resulting in improved visibility and discoverability for your authors. While especially valuable for open research, discoverability of content is beyond doubt useful for closed-access publishers too.

XML-Middle

Earlier machine readability allows for various semantic enrichments, such as:

- geographical mapping of described objects and terms;
- semantic tagging of key terms and words, including on-the-fly websites with descriptions and other mentions;
- article and sub-article level metrics (for individual figures and tables), including Altmetric.

XML-First

As the XML markup happens right at the beginning, while authors are still preparing their manuscripts (using a writing tool), journals enjoy a higher level of automation when it...
comes to streamlined publishing, indexing, and archiving. Manuscripts written this way allow for full automation of processes throughout the manuscript cycle, including when it comes to generating publishable HTML and PDF versions.

Even if your authors are not ready to replace good old file submissions with manuscripts created exclusively within a collaborative online environment, it is worth while to at least seek this opportunity as a future option when choosing your new providers.

*First Impression Matters!*

It might sound like a superficial change, but making your article- and web-design look fancy is much more than this! While your journal will undoubtedly become more visually attractive, in this day and age when everyone is online, the “hidden” benefit with this change is the increased user-friendliness that comes with the modern look. Now that we all consume online content at unprecedented rates, easy-to-navigate websites always make it up on our lists, simply because they make our everyday life easier.

*Essential Tools for Managing & Technical Editors—A Quick Checklist!*

So far, we’ve covered your technological essentials both in terms of what your users see first and the underlying system that makes it happen. However, having the right technologies won’t always be enough to organize your day-to-day work. We spoke to our own editors to find out what they find useful in our system. Here’s what they couldn’t spare from their daily workflows.

*Automated emailing*

An automated emailing system is a must! This means that your tool of choice should be able to prepare your own templates and adjust them on-the-fly, according to day-to-day needs, while the system takes care to send the right emails to the right people, keeping your authors and staff fully informed and in control.

*Due date control & reminders*

A good editorial platform will empower you to set your own deadlines for each step of a manuscript’s life cycle. One, two, three, or even four reminders for your reviewers—you’ll be able to schedule as many as you like and control the intervals in between.

And now, a friendly piece of advice from our editors: It really helps to be able to pick a day in the week when you can receive a full report of all past-deadline manuscripts, including the number of days particular actions are overdue and the responsible people.

**Controlling your staff’s roles and rights**

As a technical or managing editor, you should have an easy way to arrange the workflow and staff roles, according to the needs of your editorial office, and even distribute some roles to an outsourced service providers, while keeping full control of the situation. All manuscript versions, metadata, and sent emails should be stored by the system so that you can refer back to them at anytime.

*Indexing and archiving made easy*

Whichever XML option from the above-mentioned you choose, at the end you should receive an XML version of each article to make indexing and archiving of content easy and straightforward. Your publishing platform should have the possibility to be integrated via application programming interfaces with the industry’s leading indexing and archiving services, and depositing of your content can happen at the click of a button on the very same day of publication.

*Journal statistics*

It’s always useful to sneak a peek at your journal’s statistics to get an idea of how it’s doing in terms of submission volume and published articles. While all previously mentioned perks will let you be in control of your day-to-day operations, this tool will empower you to see the ‘big picture’ and make informed and strategic decisions when it comes to your journal’s future.

**ARPHA Combines Them All!**

As lost as you might feel after this long list, there’s always a way home. This is why we’ve chosen “A better home for your journal” as a slogan for our white-label publishing platform—ARPHA.

ARPHA stands for Authoring, Reviewing, Publishing, Hosting, and Archiving. Our platform is the first end-to-end publishing solution, meaning that once your journal joins us, we will be able to cater to it at any stage of the manuscript’s life cycle, so managing or technical editors can benefit from not having to go through multiple platforms and service providers. What’s more, you can rely on technical support
and consultancy while going through the learning curve and beyond.

Another key thing about ARPHA is that it isn’t merely a software. It’s a publishing platform, complete with a whole set of human-provided services, including proofreading, copyediting, data auditing, marketing, and public relations.

Alternatively, you might have already assembled your own production or marketing team. Not a problem! ARPHA will integrate all external vendor-provided services of your choice to leave you with a smooth, tailored workflow, which allows you to easily manage and control them.

Our aim is to cater to any journal’s individual needs with a personal approach. That’s why we are flexible, meaning we have a range of publishing models where journals can easily pick and mix the services they want.

ARPHA is already being adopted by several renowned institutions and individual journals from across the world, including titles by the Amsterdam University Press; Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin; CeNak Centre at the University of Hamburg; Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID); International Society for Subterranean Biology; Swiss Entomological Society; the Northern (Arctic) Federal University in Arkhangelsk, Russia; VGTU Press Technika, Lithuania; Sociedade Brasileira de Zoologia; Kwa-Zulu Natal Museum, South Africa; and more.

Visit: www.arphahub.com
Contact: info@arphahub.com
Twitter: @ARPHAplatform
Video: https://youtu.be/pzTRc-zvfA8
Committee Update:

Education Committee

Part of ISMTE’s mission is to provide education and training, which is where the Education Committee comes in. We create and maintain the educational resources you can find on the ISMTE website, which cover a range of topics from writing author guidelines to checking for image manipulation. We aim to help managing editors to run their editorial offices more effectively and efficiently.

There are 11 members of the Education Committee, of which five joined us in January. The new members arrived full of ideas, and we finished our first teleconference with a long list of resources that we would like to create. Members of the committee have chosen an item from the list to work on. The resources that are now being written will cover digital resources and open access, data availability, a guide to Photoshop, instructions for reviewers, rewarding reviewers, and improving journal quality. The person responsible for the resource will create a draft and then send to the rest of the committee for comments and suggestions before a final version is approved. Keep an eye open for those appearing online in a few months!

Once created, the resources need checking and editing regularly to keep them useful and relevant. We have recently updated our list of Daily Tools, and the reporting resources are now being tweaked. A small sub-committee oversee this process, but we all comment on revised resources before they are posted back online.

If you’re interested in contributing to any of the new resources or helping to revise an existing resource, do get in touch! Resources can only be more useful if they reflect the range of experience and expertise in the organization, and we would appreciate your input.

Hannah Wakley
ISMTE Education Committee
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Call for Submissions

Are you a fan of EON? Do you have an idea for an article, column, or special section? EON is currently accepting submissions for all 2017 issues. Contact our editorial office today for more information.
Permission to publish this flowchart was granted by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Please visit http://publicationethics.org/ for additional flowcharts and information.
Calendar of Events

2018 CSE Annual Meeting
May 5-8, 2018
New Orleans, Louisiana, USA
https://www.councilscienceeditors.org/

40th Annual Meeting
May 30-June 1, 2018
Chicago, Illinois, USA
https://www.sspnet.org/

14th EASE Conference
June 8-10, 2018
Bucharest, Romania
http://www.ease.org.uk/
ISMTE members receive EASE member registration rate

The 4th Asian Science Editors’ Conference and Workshop 2018
July 18-19, 2018
Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
http://asianeditor.org/

ISMTE North American Conference
August 2-3, 2018
Baltimore, Maryland, USA
www.ismte.org
EASE members receive ISMTE member registration rate

INANE 37th Annual Meeting
August 6-8, 2018
Boston, Massachusetts, USA
https://nursingeditors.com/

COPE Forum
August 8, 2018
Boston, Massachusetts, USA
http://publicationethics.org/

ISMTE European Conference
November 8, 2018
London, UK
www.ismte.org
EASE members receive ISMTE member registration rate

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