Navigating the world of scholarly publishing

The role of publishers today, practical advice for manuscript preparation, and author rights and responsibilities

Presented by: Amy Shapiro, Publisher, Elsevier San Diego, USA
Location: Mexico
Date: September 2012
Agenda

- Introduction to Scholarly Publishing
- How to Get Published in a Research Journal
- Author Rights and Responsibilities
Introduction to Scholarly Publishing

- What do publishers do?

- How do publisher contributions help to improve the science and health communities?

- Universal Access
Scientific, technical and medical communities around the world are united through STM publishing.

- **2,000** STM Publishers
- **20,000** Peer-Reviewed Journals
- **1.4 million** Peer-Reviewed Articles
Who We Serve
Publishers support the greater scientific and health communities

Elsevier’s Global Publishing Network
- 7,000 editors
- 70,000 editorial board members
- 300,000+ referees
- 600,000+ authors
Journal Publishing Cycle

Organise editorial boards
Launch new specialist journals

Solicit and manage submissions

Archive and promote

Publish and disseminate

Production

Manage peer review

Edit and prepare

800,000+ article submissions per year

300,000 referees
1.6 million referee reports per year

40%-90% of articles rejected

7,000 editors
70,000 editorial board members
6.5 million author/publisher communications per year

1,000 new editors per year
18 new journals per year

9 million articles now available

10 million researchers
4,500+ institutions
180+ countries
480 million+ downloads per year
2.5 million print pages per year

220,000+ new articles produced per year
180 years of back issues scanned, processed and data-tagged

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Production

Manage peer review

Edit and prepare
Methods of Publication Dissemination

Traditional Print Journals

AND

Electronic Journal Platforms like Elsevier’s ScienceDirect improve online dissemination and access
Users can identify if they are a patient in need of medical information after searching for an article.
Universal Access

1. Universal Access
   - We exist to disseminate information
   - We will identify where remaining gaps exist and find viable mechanisms to close them
   - We will use a combination of different models to enable this access
   - We believe subscription and open access publishing can co-exist

2. Quality
   - Peer review provides essential quality controls and we remain committed to enabling it
   - We will invest to innovate in technologies that increase researchers’ productivity

3. Sustainability
   - Journal publishers invest heavily to deliver a well-functioning communications system upon which society depends
   - Access and dissemination mechanisms must ensure that these investments can be recovered.
   - System must also be sustainable for those who fund it therefore we aim to increase efficiency and value-for-money

*We support all mechanisms to achieve sustainable universal access to quality content*
We Are Working on Closing the Gap

Percentage rating access to original research articles in journals ‘very easy’ or ‘fairly easy’

- SMEs n=134
  - Percentage: 71
- Large corporate n=74
  - Percentage: 82
- All non-corporate n=765
  - Percentage: 88
- University/College n=458
  - Percentage: 94
Different scientific communities have different requirements. We’re experimenting in all areas of Universal Access to see what offers sustainable options while maintaining the quality provided by peer review.
Global Expansion of Scientific Research

United States
China
United Kingdom
Germany
Japan
France
Republic of Korea
Brazil
Taiwan
Republic of Korea
Mexico

Articles 2010 (thousands)

Compound annual growth rate in articles 2006-10

-5%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%
Questions?
How to Get Published in a Research Journal

- What steps do I need to take before I write my paper?
- How can I ensure I am using proper manuscript language?
- How do I build up my article properly?
Determine if you are ready to publish

You should consider publishing if you have information that advances understanding in a specific research field.

This could be in the form of:

- Presenting new, original results or methods
- Rationalizing, refining, or reinterpreting published results
- Reviewing or summarizing a particular subject or field

If you are ready to publish, a strong manuscript is what is needed next.
What is a strong manuscript?

- Has a clear, useful, and exciting message
- Presented and constructed in a logical manner
- Reviewers and editors can grasp the significance easily

Editors and reviewers are all busy people – make things easy to save their time
Decide the most appropriate type of manuscript

- Conference Papers
- Full articles/Original articles
- Short communications/letters
- Review papers/perspectives

- Self-evaluate your work: Is it sufficient for a full article? Or are your results so thrilling that they need to be shown as soon as possible?

- Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type. Sometimes outsiders see things more clearly than you.
Conference Papers

- Excellent for disseminating early or in-progress research findings
- Typically 5-10 pages, 3 figures, 15 references
- Draft and submit the paper to conference organisers
- Good way to start a scientific research career

Sample Conference Paper titles:

- “Global Warming Prevention Technologies in Japan” at 6th Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies International Conference
- “Power consumption in slurry systems” at 10th European Conference on Mixing
Full articles/Original article

- Standard for disseminating completed research findings
- Typically 8-10 pages, 5 figures, 25 references
- Draft and submit the paper to appropriate journal
- Good way to build a scientific research career

Sample full article titles:
- “Hydrodynamic study of a liquid/solid fluidized bed under transverse electromagnetic field”
- “Retinoic acid regulation of the Mesp–Ripply feedback loop during vertebrate segmental patterning”
- “Establishing a reference range for bone turnover markers in young, healthy women”
Short Communications Articles

- Quick and early communications of significant, original advances
- Much shorter than full articles

Sample short communications titles:

- “Female smokers show lower pain tolerance in a physical distress task”
- “Clothing choices, weight, and trait self-objectification”
- “Selective imitation in 6-month-olds: The role of the social and physical context”
Review papers/perspectives

- Critical synthesis of a specific research topic
- Typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references
- Typically solicited by journal editors
- Good way to consolidate a scientific research career

Sample review article titles:

- “Inter-partner violence in the context of gangs: A review”
- “The case for a dual-process theory of transitive reasoning”
- “Quantifying the transmission potential of pandemic influenza”
Choosing the right journal

A good place to start is at www.elsevier.com where you will find links to the homepages of journals published by Elsevier. On these homepages you will find:

- Journal aims and scope
- Types of articles accepted
- Audience and readership
- Recently published items
- Highly-cited and top-downloaded papers in the journal
Choosing the right journal
Choosing the right journal
How can I ensure I am using proper Manuscript language?
Why is language important?

Save your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean.

Complaint from an editor:

“[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that they can't submit garbage to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if there are more than 6 grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest.”
Do publishers correct language?

- No. It is the author’s responsibility to make sure his paper is in its best possible form when submitted for publication.

- However:
  - Publishers often provide resources for authors who are less familiar with the conventions of international journals. Please check your publishers’ author website for more information.
  - Some publishers may perform technical screening prior to peer review.
  - Visit [http://webshop.elsevier.com](http://webshop.elsevier.com) for translation and language editing services.
Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity

Key to successful manuscript writing is to be alert to common errors:

- Sentence construction
- Incorrect tenses
- Mixing languages

Check the **Guide for Authors** of the target journal for any language specifications
Manuscript Language: Grammar

- Use active voice to shorten sentences
  - Passive voice: “It has been found that there had been…”
  - Active voice: “We found that…”
  - Passive voice: “carbon dioxide was consumed by the plant…”
  - Active voice: “…the plant consumed carbon dioxide..”

- Avoid contractions: “it’s”, “weren’t”, “hasn’t”

- Only use abbreviations for units of measure or established scientific abbreviations, e.g. DNA
How do I build up my article properly?
General structure of a research article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Main text (IMRAD)
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- And
- Discussion

- Conclusions
- Acknowledgments
- References
- Supplementary Data

The progression of the thematic scope of a paper:

general → specific → general

However, we often write in the following order:

- Figures and tables
- Methods, Results and Discussion
- Conclusions and Introduction
- Abstract and title

Journal space is not unlimited. Make your article as concise as possible. Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)
Title

- A good title should contain the *fewest* possible words that *adequately* describe the content of a paper.

- **Effective titles**
  - Identify the main issue of the paper
  - Begin with the subject of the paper
  - Are accurate, unambiguous, specific, and complete
  - Are as short as possible

- Articles with short, catchy titles are often better cited

- Do not contain rarely-used abbreviations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Title</th>
<th>Revised</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary observations on the effect of Zn element on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer</td>
<td>Effect of Zn on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer</td>
<td>Long title distracts readers. Remove all redundancies such as “observations on”, “the nature of”, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action of antibiotics on bacteria</td>
<td>Inhibition of growth of mycobacterium tuberculosis by streptomycin</td>
<td>Titles should be specific. Think to yourself: “How will I search for this piece of information?” when you design the title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrication of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers displaying optical and electrical properties via electrospinning carbon</td>
<td>Electrospinning of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers with optical and electrical properties</td>
<td>“English needs help. The title is nonsense. All materials have properties of all varieties. You could examine my hair for its electrical and optical properties! You MUST be specific. I haven’t read the paper but I suspect there is something special about these properties, otherwise why would you be reporting them?” – the Editor-in-chief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We tackle the general linear instantaneous model (possibly underdetermined and noisy) where we model the source prior with a Student $t$ distribution. The conjugate-exponential characterisation of the $t$ distribution as an infinite mixture of scaled Gaussians enables us to do efficient inference. We study two well-known inference methods, Gibbs sampler and variational Bayes for Bayesian source separation. We derive both techniques as local message passing algorithms to highlight their algorithmic similarities and to contrast their different convergence characteristics and computational requirements.

Our simulation results suggest that typical posterior distributions in source separation have multiple local maxima. Therefore we propose a hybrid approach where we explore the state space with a Gibbs sampler and then switch to a deterministic algorithm. This approach seems to be able to combine the speed of the variational approach with the robustness of the Gibbs sampler.

What has been done

What are the main findings
### Keywords

**Used by indexing and abstracting services**

- They are the labels of your manuscript.
- Use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)
- Check the ‘Guide for Authors’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Silo music and silo quake: granular flow-induced vibration”</td>
<td>Silo music, Silo quake, stick-slip flow, resonance, creep, granular discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO2”</td>
<td>Solar collector; Supercritical CO2; Solar energy; Solar thermal utilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Provide context to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful

- Be brief
- Clearly address the following:
  - What is the problem?
  - Are there any existing solutions?
  - Which solution is the best?
  - What is its main limitation?
  - What do you hope to achieve?
- Try to be consistent with the nature of the journal
Methods

Describe how the problem was studied

- Include detailed information
- Do not describe previously published procedures
- Identify the equipment and describe materials used
Results: what have you found?

- Tell a clear and easy-to-understand story
- Include the main findings from the research
- Findings from experiments described in the Methods section
- Highlight findings that differ from findings in previous publications, and unexpected finding
- Results of the statistical analysis
- Add **Supplementary Materials** for data of secondary importance
Results: Figures and tables

- Illustrations are critical, because
  - Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present results and;
  - Results are the driving force of the publication

- Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make figures and tables self-explanatory

- No duplication of results described in text or other illustrations

"One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words"
Sue Hanauer (1968)
Discussion

What the results mean

- Most important section

- Make the Discussion correspond to the Results

- You need to compare published results with yours
Conclusion

How the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge

- Should be clear
- Justify your work in the research field
- Suggest future experiments
References

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based

- Do not use too many references

- Always ensure you have fully absorbed material you are referencing and do not just rely on checking excerpts or isolated sentences

- Avoid excessive self-citations

- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region

- Conform strictly to the style given in the Guide for Authors
Acknowledgments

Ensures those who helped in the research are recognised

Include individuals who have assisted with your study, including:

- Advisors
- Financial supporters
- Proofreaders
- Typists
- Suppliers who may have given materials
Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading – a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive creep is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed.

John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of this paper are:

- Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
- Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
- Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the International Journal of Science.

Yours sincerely,

A. Professor
Digital Content

- Increase in types of research output: articles, data, code, video, audio, etc.
- Readers’ habits for digesting information are evolving
- New technologies to exchange information

From “print science” to “electronic science”
From Print to Online Publication

- Large scale increase (from a few to 23,000+ journals)
- Electronic delivery is quicker and more efficient
- Better discoverability, easier access (~600M hits on SD in 2010)
- Experiments with increased navigation (hyperlinks in PDF) and richer content (video)
Article of the Future: Mission

To enhance the online article so that it allows researchers to optimally communicate scientific research in all (digital) dimensions:

- Support authors by giving them the best possible place to disseminate their results and express their research.

- Increase value to readers by providing an environment that offers an optimal reading experience and makes it possible to build deep insights fast.
Article of the Future: Approach and Timeline

Approach:
- Involved researchers through interviews, workshops, forums, surveys, etc. Over 800 people provided feedback
- Focused on domain-specific enhancements - one size does not fit all!
- The Article of the Future is a framework rather than a solution – we want continuous enhancement by specific applications, database links, and other features

Timeline:
- 2009: started with Cell Press
- 2010/2011: expanded to other fields, 13 prototypes on www.articleofthefuture.com
- Jan 2012: first phase of ScienceDirect roll-out (left and middle panes) Affects all online HTML articles (1996+) retroactively
- Mid 2012: second phase (right pane)
- Ongoing: further domain-specific innovations
Article of the Future: Presentation, Content, and Context

Three components of the Article of the Future concept:

- **Presentation**: Offering an optimal online browsing and reading experience
- **Content**: Support authors to share a wider range of research output – data, computer code, multimedia files, etc.
- **Context**: Connecting the online article to trustworthy scientific resources to present valuable additional information in the context of the article
Improving the Online Experience

PDF-Like text

Task based browsing

Easy Navigation

Links to external sources

Abstract

The ability of the mammalian blood fluke *Schistosoma japonicum* to survive in the inhospitable environment of the mammalian bloodstream can be attributed, at least in part, to its host-exposed outer surface, called the tegument. The tegument is a dynamic organ and is involved in nutrition, immune evasion and modulation, cell-cell communication, and signal transduction. Given its importance for parasite survival, proteins exposed to the host at the surface of the tegument are ideal targets for the development of vaccines and drugs. By biotinylating live adult worms and using a combination of OFFGEL electrophoresis and tandem mass spectrometry 64 proteins were identified as putatively host-exposed in *S. japonicum*. These included glucose transport proteins, an amino permease, a leucine aminopeptidase and a range of transporters, heat shock proteins and novel immune-active proteins. Members of the homologue of Sm 29, a tegument membrane protein from *S. mansoni*, were also identified. The fate of labelled proteins, using electron microscopy and revealed that biotinylated proteins were rapidly internalised from the surface of the tegument and trafficked into the cytoplasmic bridges that connect the distal cytoplasm of the tegument to the underlying cell bodies. The results reported herein dramatically increase the number of *S.*
SciVerse Applications

Improve and customize the functionality of your ScienceDirect and Scopus accounts

Visit www.applications.sciverse.com to browse the list of available applications

HL - NIH Grants
DataStream Content Solutions
Hub, ScienceDirect, Scopus
The "HealthLibrarian - NIH Grants" Application provides a user friendly means of searching, sorting, and finding trends within the NIH (National Institute of Health) database of federally-funded biomedical research projects.

Be the first to review this application! Free

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Elsevier
ScienceDirect
The Genome Viewer provides functionality for viewing and analyzing sequence data of genes mentioned in articles in ScienceDirect.

★★★★★ (1 reviews) Free

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Elsevier
Scopus
More By These Authors shows you the most recent documents in Scopus by the authors of the article you are currently viewing.

★★★★☆ (6 reviews) Free

Co-Author Explorer
Keming Labs
ScienceDirect, Scopus
The Co-Author Explorer shows an intuitive graphical representation of an author's papers and collaborators.

★★★★★ (1 reviews) Free
Recent Updates

Special issue information displayed in right pane
- Title of the special issue
- Listing of special issue editors, and
- Titles of the first five other articles in the special issue, including their author name(s), with an option to view more information about each article

Figures can now be downloaded to PowerPoint slides
- Functionality has now been introduced which enables the downloading of figures, including the reference details of the article, to PowerPoint slides.

CrossMark widget introduced as of September
- Papers will include a CrossMark widget on ScienceDirect to indicate to librarians and researchers that the content they bought or are reading is maintained by Elsevier and can therefore be trusted to be up to date. Readers can simply click on the CrossMark widget on a PDF or in HTML documents, and a status box will tell them if the document is current or if an update is available.
One Last Look

- Vet the manuscript as thoroughly as possible before submission

- Ask colleagues and supervisors to review your manuscript

Finally, SUBMIT your manuscript with a cover letter and await a response...
After submission

- Refereeing speed varies tremendously between journals
- The Editor will decide to “Accept”, “Accept with Revision (Major or Minor)”, or “Reject” the manuscript
- Nearly every acceptable manuscript requires revision
- Reviewing is a process; learn from the referees comments and join the discussion
- Bear in mind that editors and reviewers mean to help you improve your article. Do not take offense
- Revise the whole manuscript, not just the parts the reviewers point out
Questions?
Author Responsibilities & Rights

- What are my responsibilities as an author?
- So now I’ve written this paper. Who technically owns it?
- What can I do with my paper once it has been published?
A researcher notices a paragraph in a previously published article that would be very suitable as the conclusion in his article. The researcher decides to copy that paragraph into his paper without quotes or attribution.

**Has the researcher violated any ethical boundaries?**

In almost all cases, this is considered plagiarism

Research work should represent original and meaningful work that is objectively researched and accurately reflected in well-written reports and papers.
Author Responsibilities

- Originality
- Citations and context
- Conflicts of Interest
- Authorship
- Submission
- Consequences
Issues with Originality

➢ Fabrication
  • Making up research data

➢ Falsification
  • Manipulation of existing research data

➢ Plagiarism
  • Plagiarism takes many forms, from “passing off” another’s paper as the author’s own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another’s paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others

These three are the most common forms of ethical misconduct that the research community is challenged with.
Why do we need originality and ethical conduct?

Unethical behavior by researchers degrades the scientific record and the reputation of science and medicine in the broader community, and can unfairly affect the reputation and academic record of individual researchers/authors.

A Massive Case Of Fraud
Chemical & Engineering News
February 18, 2008

Journal editors are left reeling as publishers move to rid their archives of scientist's falsified research

William G. Schulz

A CHEMIST IN INDIA has been found guilty of plagiarizing and/or falsifying more than 70 research papers published in a wide variety of Western scientific journals between 2004 and 2007, according to documents from his university, copies of which were obtained by C&EEN. Some journal editors say it is one of the most spectacular and outrageous cases of scientific fraud they have ever seen. …

In the first major casualty of the etBLAST algorithm and Deja Vu database has been found at Harvard Medical School, where Prof. Lee Simon's review paper has been found to have large sections copied from another professor's paper.
Citations and Context

A researcher, in writing his research paper, mentions a concept that is reported in an article written by his advisor. Does he need to cite his advisor’s work and list the advisor’s article in the bibliography?

This is always a good idea

Crediting the work of others (even your advisor’s or your own previous work) and noting permissioned materials is important to place your work in the context of the advancement of the field and to acknowledge the findings of others on which you build your research.
Conflicts of Interest (Question)

Indicate if any of the following are examples of conflicts of interest:

1. A university researcher, who owns stock in a large oil company, conducts an experiment on the environmental effects of oil drilling

2. A university researcher, who is developing and testing a new technology, is also a consultant for a financial services firm that weighs investments in new technologies

3. A researcher submits an article to a journal for which the Editor in Chief is a professor in the researcher’s department

4. A doctor who abides by traditional healing procedures writes a paper on emerging current medical technologies
These all present potential conflicts

Conflicts of interest can take many forms:

- Direct financial
  - Employment, stock ownership, grants, patents
- Indirect financial
  - Honoraria, consultancies, mutual fund ownership, expert testimony
- Career & intellectual
  - Promotion, direct rival
- Institutional
- Personal belief

The proper way to handle potential conflicts of interest is through transparency and disclosure.

At the journal level, this means disclosure of the potential conflict in your cover letter to the journal editor.
A researcher completes her work and has written the paper. Along the way, she consulted her advisor for guidance on the experiment, the data analysis, and writing and revising the final article. A professor in India assisted her in analyzing the data only. A lab assistant had helped her in preparing the experimental design and maintaining and operating the equipment. Two fellow grad students read her paper and edited it though they had no hand in the experiment.

Who is listed as an author? Who is listed first?
Authorship (Answer)

- Policies to address authorship can vary
- One example, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (aka Vancouver Group) declared that an author must:
  - substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
  - draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content; and
  - give their approval of the final version to be published.
- **ALL 3** conditions must be fulfilled to be an author!

Applying this set of policies to our example, only the researcher and her advisor would qualify as authors. All others would qualify as “Acknowledged Individuals”.
Authorship: Order and Abuses

➢ General principles for who is listed first
  – **First Author:**
    • Conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
    • Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal
  – **Co-Author(s):**
    • Makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
    • Reviews each paper draft
    • Must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations

➢ Abuses to be avoided
  – **Ghost Authors:** leaving out authors who should be included
  – **Scientific Writers and Gift Authors:** including authors when they did not contribute significantly
Submissions

- You must only submit your manuscript to one journal at a time and wait to hear a decision before considering submitting the paper to another journal.

- Multiple, redundant, or concurrent publication issues
  - Ideally, the situation should be avoided where manuscripts that describe essentially the same research are published in more than one journal or primary publication.
  - Duplication of the same paper in multiple journals of different languages should be avoided.
  - “Salami slicing”, or creating several publications from the same research, is manipulative and discouraged.
Who is really responsible for Ethics?

- All stakeholders have a part to play in upholding ethics
  - Authors
  - Institutions/companies/agencies/funding bodies
  - Publishers/journal editors

- Full Membership of the Committee on Publishing Ethics (COPE) for all Elsevier journals as from 2009
- supports editors with a Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) to guide them in investigations of unethical behavior

COPE - http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/about
PERK - http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/editorshome.editors/Introduction
A researcher is caught plagiarizing an article and fully admits to it.

What are the potential consequences and what actions can the publisher or the researcher’s institution/funding body take?

Potential consequences can vary according to the severity of the misconduct and the standards set by the journal editors, institutions and funding bodies. Possible actions include:

- Written letters of concern and reprimand
- Article retractions
- Some form of disciplinary action on the part of the researcher’s institute or funding body
Cross Check initiative (2009)

• Huge database: 26.6 million articles from 49,000 journals from 124 publishers
• iThenticate software shows similarities between the article and previously published articles
• 400 Editors piloted in 2009, now widely available
So now I’ve written this paper. Who technically owns it?
Copyright Fundamentals

1. Myth or Fact?

Copyright protects the underlying facts, the ideas of your work, and the way you express your thoughts and describe your research and conclusions in your writing.

**MYTH**

Copyright only protects the way you express and describe your research, conclusions, and thoughts.
2. Myth or Fact?

The extent of copyright rights permits authors to copy, distribute, provide online access, translate, and create derivative works of your research.

FACT
3. Myth or Fact?

Publishers or other distributors do not need written agreements from authors to transfer copying and distribution rights.

**MYTH**

Publishers usually need to obtain written agreements from authors that transfer copying and distribution rights.
5. Myth or Fact?

- Journal publishing agreements generally only spell out rights granted to the publisher.

**MYTH**

Publishing agreements generally spell out both the rights granted to the publisher and the rights retained by the author.
Publishing Agreements

- **Author warranties**: the publishing agreement has warranties as to originality; obtaining of necessary permissions; obtaining of any necessary privacy waivers (subjects); compliance with research standards; compliance with publisher and journal ethics and conflicts of interest policies; and agreement of all co-authors.

- **Government works**: the laws of some countries note that the works of government employees may have a special copyright status:
  - **US government works**: if done in the scope of employment, exclusively by government authors, then will be public domain (no copyright attaches).
  - **Crown copyright works**: for UK government authors, work is owned by and licensed out by UK government (similar rules in other countries).
What can I do with my Paper once it has been published?
Rights Retained by Authors

The rights retained by authors in publishing agreements usually address academic usage rights:

• Use of the work by the author in teaching
• Re-use in other scholarly works

Publishing agreements differ by publisher...
Publisher agreements do vary, but Elsevier generally allows authors the following uses:

- **Teaching**: allowed to make copies of the article for use in classroom teaching
- **Educational materials**: article can be included in the author’s institution or company e-course packs or company training
- **Scholarly sharing**: copies of the article can be shared w/ research colleagues
- **Meetings/conferences**: Article can be presented and copies can be made for attendees
- **Further works**: article can be used in compilations, expanded to book-form, or used in thesis or dissertation
- **Patent and trademark rights**: for any invention disclosed or product identified
Other Allowances & Restrictions

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  • Revised personal version of text of final article to author’s personal or institutional website or server
  • According to funding body agreements (e.g. Wellcome Trust, HHMI, NIH)

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