Moderator: Hello. Welcome to the second part of our symposium. My name is Elizabeth Sosnowska and I’m Head of Collection Development for the Health Sciences Libraries. I am responsible for the selection and the assessment of all of health sciences resources including scholarly journals, databases and all the other electronic and print content. It is my great pleasure to introduce our next speaker, my colleague and friend Yinging Zhang, who is the Research Services Librarian at the Robert Wood Johnson Library in New Brunswick. Ying is not only an experienced librarian and a frequent lecturer, but also an expert in research metrics and citation management tools, such as EndNote and Mendeley. She routinely consults with faculty on research and publishing practices and teaches sessions in numerous curriculum-based courses. Ying is also the author of many scholarly publications, research guides EndNote tutorials. She currently serves as Chair of the library's Research and Scholar Environmental Working Group. Welcome Ying. YINTING ZHANG: Thank you. Thank you Ella. Good afternoon everyone. It is a great opportunity to share with you the librarian's perspectives on scholarly publishing. As
George mentioned in his presentation, the volume of scholarly articles being published at an accelerating speed. We all are aware that more and more journal articles are being published. I think because of the Internet and Open Access. Without the Internet, Open Access would not even be possible. In the next fifteen (15) minutes I will be covering a very brief overview of the differences between traditional and Open Access scholarly publishing, and I will show you how to select reputable journals, what kind of sets of criteria to use to assess journals, and how to avoid predatory journals. Last but not least, the resources and the services that are being provided by our libraries and librarians. Traditional scholarly publishing is based on a subscription model to generate revenue. Its customers are mostly libraries of course, which subscribe to journals and also individual readers or researchers. They are usually available in the print platform or online. The process of selecting articles is very rigorous. It goes Through their peer review process, like the previous two (2) speakers mentioned. Why the Open Access publishing, which is really Gold, because the Green Open Access model is also available through the traditional ones, but you have to go through the embargo period. It's not immediately available and those articles mostly the pre-print or the post-printed that
are deposited in repositories like Permit Central or your institutional repositories like Rutgers SAW. So, the Gold Open Access publishing model based on the APC, article processing charge to generate their revenue. The customers are mostly authors. Authors pay money to get the papers published. The online Open Access online publishing model has very good intentions that knowledge should be shared, knowledge should be publicly accessible. It is selective. It also goes through a strict, very rigorous peer review process. However, thanks to the Open Access nature, many dishonest publishers or people take advantage of this good intention and then they launch journals to make a profit solely for themselves. Fortunately, we have organizations who worked very hard to uphold the high standard to ensure the quality of Open Access publishing. Here I list of few: COPE, The Committee on Publication Ethics, and you have OASPA, the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association. They promote high-quality, Open Access publishing. COPE is more on publication ethics. They provide advice to the editors of academic journals on publication ethics, particularly those issues related to cases of scientific misconduct. Then you have WAME, the World Association of Medical Editors, that is to promote international cooperation. DOAJ -- I spend more time on the DOAJ.
case --DOAJ started in two thousand eight (2008). It has two (2) parts: one (1) is membership. It's a voluntary, non-profit membership. Being a member of DOAJ is a clear statement and shows your dedication to ensure good quality; then the other part is the directory, the public list of the Open Access journals. Sometime ago people questioned the quality of those Open Access journals. While initially, maybe the criteria were not restrictive enough, but in January twenty fifteen (2015), DOAJ launched a project that all the journals prior to March twenty fourteen (2014) should be reapply. That project was completed, I remember December twenty seventeen (2017), and the result was over six thousand (6,000) journals reapplied. Among the six thousand journals, twenty-eight hundred (2,800) or so were rejected. Another two thousand (2,000) or so never reapplied, because they know they were not going to meet that restrictive criteria. They didn't even bother. So, the result is forty (40) percent of them actually did not meet the criteria. Currently, DOAJ has twelve thousand (12,000) journals listed. There are no fixed sets of criteria. You may have seen Beale's Criteria. You may also probably see an article in Insights written by Walter Crawford, a library professional, not professional librarian, as he put it. You also have a very humorous, interesting blog called The Library Loon, and she wrote this article on assessing the scummy-ness of [unintelligible] of Open Access publisher. So, if you have an
interest you can go to those links and read. Now those four (4) organizations that I mentioned, they worked very hard, they co-authored a set of about sixteen (16) principles of transparency and best practices in scholarly communication and Open Access in scholarly publishing. The sixteen (16) sets mostly serve as a basis for all kinds of criteria. It

includes websites, peer review process, and editorial boards, whether they have an archiving policy, so on and so forth. You can refer to that set of principles as your guide. Now how to choose a journal. Like I mentioned, you have so many checklists, you have so many sets of criteria. This is based on my own working experience. You all know the "Think, Check, Submit" that strategy. That initiative was promoted by multiple organizations. So, the website is ThinkCheckSubmit.org. If you're using that strategy that's great, and remember, keep that order not reversed. If you go to the website, you will find a lot of useful checklists. Now that's based on if you

already have a journal in hand or a few journals. What if you don't have? If you don't have, I suggest you go to PubMed below the lower right corner there is Journals Reference to NCBI databases. So, go there and search by subject matter. Then you will find a list of journals that are related to your topic. It will give you the information [as to] whether this journal is indexed or not in
Medline. The next one is, you can also search sources like JCR, Journal Citation Reports or the journal metrics at SCOPUS.com. These are all free metrics, so you can find the journal impact, which I will address more later. You can also consult your mentors, senior colleagues, experienced the ones who [have] published a lot.

Then if you still don't have any clue, what are you going to do? There are tools out there. One (1) is called JANE, Journal Author Name Estimator. It covers all the journals in PubMed. Then EndNote online has a feature called "Match." So, you can enter the title, abstract and references, finding a matching one. You can search SearchGuide. There are a lot more. Elsevier has its own journal finder and Springer has it too. Each journal publishers have their own tools to find journals within their sphere/domain. Last, but not least, ask your librarians if you don't want to go through all these [options]. Always ask us. We are therefore you. I tend to over-talk. Okay it's almost time. The next one is, these are the sources for checking journal research impact or the journal impact factor. Like you said, it's calculated by the number of citations in a given year and divided by the number of articles published in that article in the previous two (2) years. Then sites SJR, SNIP and SCImago, these three (3) are tools used to analyze journals in SCOPUS. The first one is in Web of Science. Because of limited time, I'm not going to go into the detail. I believe the presentation will be available to everyone later.
These are the warning signs: I believe many of you have received emails. If you receive an email containing excessive flattering words, grammatical errors, and unusually low APC, be wary of these signs. These things are too good to be true. Don’t believe them blindly. They tend to track unsuspecting, young researchers, junior researchers to lure them into publishing through Open Access to that kind of a predatory publishing journal.

This flow chart, I reproduced this with permission from the WAME, Editor in Chief, I got permission. Like we said, if you're using images from others, you get permission. This is a very clear flowchart that you can use. There are many types of misconduct in scholarly publishing and some of these are not necessarily limited to the Open Access scholarly publishing. It could be in traditional ones too. However, some of them are more prevalent in Open Access scholarly publishing. For example, fake peer reviews, [are happening more lately]. Then you have authorship for sale and there is a sting operation that somebody asking to put the name as a co-author for three hundred dollars. Fake peer review: if you remember last year one hundred seven (107) articles were retracted from Tumor Biology. It turned out that Tumor Biology eventually was de-selected from Web of Science. There are many sting operations also. Excessive self-citations. If you remember, the World Journal of Gastroenterology, ninety (90) percent was self-citation to boost the journal impact factor. So, in two thousand four (2004) it got de-selected from
Web of Science, and then it got re-elected in two thousand eight (2008). Currently, the self-citation rate is eight (8) percent. That's reasonable. So, what are the consequences of publishing in predatory journals? I'm not going to read them, but the first thing is [you will] do more harm to yourself than to anybody else. If your resume is filled with articles published in low-quality journals, it will affect your impact. Remember, your research impact is measured by lots of metrics. Number of publications, the productivity is only one (1) of them. The impact, and also all metrics your H-index. All these will be taken into consideration to measure your impact. The final threat is to the integrity of our research environment. These resources are not necessary provided by the library. They are freely available, many of them, except the JCR one. There are many more. I cannot list all of them. However, sometimes it might be a daunting job to figure out how to use them. If that happens, come to us, we will show you how to use them or we will even find it for you. What kind of other services we provide? I'm going to say a few of them. I just based it on what kind of questions I received. How am I going to find a very reliable journal to publish my manuscript in substance abuse treatment? That's just two (2) weeks ago. What I did is I searched the NCBI databases and
I found a set of journals. I focused on the ones that are indexed in Medline. I also checked JCR to see what their journal impact is. I also went to SCOPUS, to JournalMetrics.SCOPUS.com, to see their SNIP score and their ScImago and SJR score. In JCI, there is an Eigenfactor score. Eventually you get a picture that the journal is kind of reliable. I gave a few choices. That's one of them. Also, we provide the resources that will assist you with the selection like I did just so now. We help to raise awareness of those predatory journals; the risks and the consequences of publishing in those journals. We offer individual consultations and the workshops, so don't feel shy, just ask. These are the real questions that we received. You can see our researchers are vigilant. They are wary of many of the warning signs. When one (1) of the researchers asked me that she was asked to serve on an editorial board, and she did check the website and she said, "But I couldn't find much information on that website, so could you help me?" Another one is, "I've been writing this article and I cited and then need to use the proper format." So, we helped them with citation management. [A lot of times we received questions about how to find the right journal for publishing a researcher's manuscript.] You can see these are real questions. These
are recommended readings. There are a lot more articles. The last one (1) is actually the interesting sting operation. If you remember, last year somebody was sending requests to many predatory journals to ask you to serve on the editorial board. The name is actually a Polish name, a fraud. So, if you want to read [about that]. Either I'm doing it too fast or doing it too slow because I that's it. Thank you.