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Aims and scope

Science Editing (Sci Ed) is the official journal of the Korean Council of Science Editors (http://kcse.org) and Council of Asian Science Editors (http://asianeditor.org). It aims to improve the culture and health of human being by promoting the quality of editing and publishing scientific, technical, and medical journals. Expected readers are editors, publishers, reviewers, and authors of the journals around the world; however, specially focused to those in Asia. Since scholarly journals in Asia are mostly published by the academic societies, universities, or non-profit organizations, Sci Ed is sought to play a role in journal development. The number of publications from Asia is increasing rapidly and overshadows that of other continents; meanwhile, the number of international journals and highly appreciated journals is yet to be coming forward. It is task of Asian editors to pledge the journal quality and broaden the visibility and accessibility. Therefore, its scope includes the followings in the field of science, technology, and medicine.

- Policy of journal editing
- Data mining on the editing and publishing
- Systematic review on medical journal publishing and editing
- Research ethics and medical ethics including clinical registration, statement of human and animal health protection, and conflict of interest
- Publication ethics: fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, duplicate publication, and authorship
- CrossCheck
- Legal issue in journal publishing
- Peer review process
- Reporting guideline for medical journals
- Medical and scientific literature databases
- Advanced information technology applicable to journal editing and publishing including Publishing Central schema, journal article tag suite schema, Digital Object Identifier, CrossRef, ORCID, datacite, QR code, and App
- International standard of journal editing and publishing including International Committee of Medical Journal Editors' Recommendations
- Reference styles including Vancouver (NLM) style, APA style, IEEE style, and ACS style
- Digital publishing in the web and App
- Education and training of editors, reviewers, and authors
- Manuscript editing
- Journal evaluation
- Bibliometrics and scientometrics
- Finance of journal publishing
- History of scholarly journal
- Copyright and Creative Commons License
- Open access and public access approaches

Its publication type includes original articles, reviews, case studies, essays, editorials, meeting reports, book reviews, announcement, correspondences, and video clips. Other types are also negotiable with the editorial board. All unsolicited articles are subject to peer review. Commissioned articles are reviewed by the Editorial Board.

About the journal

It launched in February 20, 2014 with volume 1 and number 1. It is to be published biannually. Supplement issues may be published. Total or a part of the articles in this journal are abstracted in ScienceCentral, Directory of Open Access Journal, Google Scholar, and CrossRef. Circulation number of print copies is 500 per issue.

Full text is freely available from: http://www.escienceediting.org or http://e-se.org. It is the member journal of Council of Science Editors, the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers, and European Association of Science Editors. There is no page charge or article processing charge of author side. This journal has been supported by the Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies, the Government of the Republic of Korea (2013-2014).

Abstracting and Indexing Services

A part of articles, metadata, or full text is available from CrossRef metadata (2014-), ScienceCentral (2014-), Google Scholar (2014-), Directory of Open Access Journals (2016-), Web of Science Core Collection (2017-), and Emerging Sources Citation Index (2017-).
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Science Editing is now indexed in the Emerging Sources Citation Index

Kihong Kim
Department of Physics, Ajou University, Suwon, Korea

Science Editing was launched three and a half years ago with a vision to provide a medium for all people involved in scientific editing and publishing to express their ideas and opinions and to report their research results on related subjects. By doing so, we aimed to contribute to the development of academic journals in Korea and also in Asia. During the last four years, approximately 100 articles were published on a variety of topics. Many of them were interesting and provided unique perspectives on scientific publishing.

Starting from this year, Science Editing is indexed in the ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index), which is a new database launched in 2015 and managed by Clarivate Analytics. I believe this selection is an important first step for Science Editing to grow as an influential international journal, which is our ultimate goal. Science Editing is also listed in the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) since 2016. We consider these inclusions highly encouraging and will continue to make efforts to have Science Editing get indexed in other important databases.

The editorial board of Science Editing is consisted of many eminent experts in the field of editing and publishing from many different countries. Our board members will try hard to develop the journal as a unique one with many interesting and insightful articles. I strongly encourage editors, publishers, authors and reviewers all over the world to contribute their valuable manuscripts to Science Editing.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.
Asian scholars have published a rapidly increasing number of papers in scholarly and scientific journals indexed in Web of Science and Scopus, surpassing other continental publications. The number of papers published in international journals and local journals is increasing due to improvements in research and development in Asia, but the number of citations is not high [1]. In addition, since most local academic journals in Asia are published by organizations such as academic societies, universities, and research institutes, promoting journal quality and increasing visibility and accessibility are important tasks for Asian editors [2]. The following factors can be considered obstacles to the development of Asian journals: language problems in non-English-speaking countries, small publishers, amateur editors and manuscript editors (MEs), and weaknesses in digital publications.

It is well known that the reputation of a journal depends on its editors. However, I think that this refers to MEs as well, not just to editors. In fact, I think that the role of the ME is especially important in the publication of local Asian journals, because in Asia, most journals have no professional editors, and the editor-in-chief and members of the editorial board are often university professors. The editors usually complete short terms of service (2 to 3 years), and they lack editorial expertise because they engage in editorial activities during college lectures and research hours. A surprisingly few editors can properly explain the following five words properly when asked: DOI (digital object identifier), Crossref, Similarity Check, Crossmark, and ORCID (open researcher and contributor ID). Local journal editors have been unable to keep pace with the rapidly changing trends of digitized journals since the e-journal was born in 1999. In contrast, the local journal ME is responsible for the preparation, printing, and distribution of journals and occupies a dedicated career position. However, in reality, many local Asian journals are edited by an inexperienced ME.

The role of the ME of regional journals is even more important, not just at the level of manuscript editing, but also at the level of a managing editor, with responsibilities including paper submission, review management, and the printing and distribution of journals. In large local journals, the role of the ME is usually occupied by people who majored in bibliographical information, but unfortunately, there are few specialized MEs and few institutions that provide them with editing education. In the United States, the BELS (Board of Editors in the Life Sciences) licenses MEs. The Korea Manuscript Editors Certification (KMEC) test was administered for the first time on November 19, 2016 in Korea, with the goal of providing a similar qualification [3]. The kick-off of the KMEC system administered by the Korean Council of
Science Editors (KCSE) is very encouraging. Through the establishment of these credentials, we hope to broaden the base of academic publishing and editing in Korea, and ultimately, local science journals will have the opportunity to reach the standards of international journals. I hope that this KMEC system, which has been initiated in an ambitious manner, will be finalized and transferred to other Asian countries in the future.

Local journals in Asia are poor in terms of finances, manpower, and technology. To increase the visibility of Asian journals and to promote Asian journals to the international level, in 2011 and 2014, the KCSE in Korea and the Council of Asian Science Editors (CASE) in Asia were established, respectively. Recently, the Vietnam Association of Science Editors was launched in Vietnam in 2016. In addition, KCSE and CASE publish Science Editing and hold CASE conferences annually, and these publishing and community activities provide Asian editors with new information and knowledge about journal editing. Recently, academic development in Asia has been very fast, and articles published by various organizations include important local information, as well as findings relevant for academics all over the world. It is very good news that 16% of Asia-Pacific journals have been listed in the ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index), a new Clarivate Analytics database (a total of 6,411 sources were registered in September 2016, with the Asia-Pacific religion accounting for 11%, or 700 sources) [4]. In reality, these Asian journals are local and small-scale in publishing and distribution. However, if peer-reviewed publications of regional importance and emerging scientific fields are considered, it is very important that Asian editors and MEs receive education in publishing and editing. On July 6 to 8, the fourth Asian Science Editors’ Conference and Workshop will be held with the theme of “promotion of Asian journals to the international level” in Vietnam. I hope that many editors and MEs will be able to participate in this conference and learn about editorial skills and techniques that are very quickly changing, in order to help improve the quality of local journals in Asia and to expand the visibility and accessibility of their journals.

Conflict of Interest
No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

References
Equality, equity, and reality of open access on scholarly information

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Abstract

The current statistic data on the open access (OA) journals and institutional repositories show some successes and increased awareness on OA in Asian countries. There are several concerns, however, in regards to the access and use of articles by researchers together with the continued increase of libraries’ expenditure for journals. In the present article we introduce five solutions in the global and local perspectives. OA2020 initiative is a global initiative to transform existing journals to OA. Although the practical process of OA2020 remains a challenge, the transformation will increase OA without significant increase of journals and budgets for publishing. The promotion of the local and Asian journals is the second big challenge. Because these local or Asian journals still have important roles in the local research community, they should keep current publishing model of OA at the low cost but with high quality and the better access. The restructuring of the current library budget is the third challenge. The budget for periodicals should be reduced and the saved budget can be used to pay articles processing charge for OA and for purchasing monographs. The fourth important issue is ‘the digital blind spot at the young unemployed and retired elderly’. These groups of poorly supported and potentially important researchers have to be considered as a priority issue to the policies on OA and scholarly knowledge. Lastly, we believe there should be different needs for other activities: optimization of the searchable database, governmental policy on open science and international cooperation on OA.

Keywords

Asia; Library services; Open access; Open science; Periodicals
Introduction

A new approach should give a fresh boost to open access (OA), the unrestricted online access to scholarly research articles. This is the result of an international conference in Berlin, where a process was initiated to transform subscription journals to OA. The key to this lies in the hands of the scientific institutions and their sponsors: public resources that are currently spent on journal subscriptions would have to be converted into OA publishing funds [1,2].

The main message is to take coordinated efforts of researchers and researchers’ organizations from all over the world to transform most of the current subscription journals to OA journals. This view is endorsed by European Union [3]. There are many supporting documents from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) [4], Global Research Council [5,6], the Universities UK OA Coordination Group [7], and Harvard University [8]. Although general understanding on OA and open science is not exactly matching with the proposed strategy by the Berlin initiative, there is a consensus to promote OA in more active manner.

There are several practical concerns on OA when we consider the global and local research environments. The open science in a broader context is one of mega trends and OA, as well as open data, are keys to the open science [9]. As for the OA, there are so many different issues depending on their points of views. We now realize that OA is such a complicated task that previous activities and approaches were far from enough and accurate [10,11]. The promotion on the local journals published by local scientific societies is a major source of the dilemma in many Asian countries. Expansion of journals and articles in international journals both by OA and subscription type journals is one major cause of difficulties by editors of local journals [12,13]. More practical issue for most libraries lies on the budget for the subscription of serials. A rapid and continuing increase of the serials expenditures is an overt issue but there are several hidden problems such as articles processing charges, expenditure for monographs and future budget plans. We could also find the issue of equity issue for local researchers on their access to the scholarly information. One recent study disclosed that we, authors at Seoul National University, published more in the OA journals than the global average but the citing references in our papers was much lower for OA journals than conventional subscription journals [12].

In this review, we would like to discuss the background information on the recent development of new concepts of OA in global and local perspectives. Furthermore, we would like to provide some strategies to promote open culture on publication and scientific research. Our particular interests are on the equity issue on the access to the scholarly information.

General Understanding of OA in Asia

OA movements have been in two major directions; one to publish OA journals and the other OA repositories [7,14]. Publishing model of OA articles was mainly by launching new OA journals but the hybrid model was an alternative way to publish OA papers in the subscription journals by paying additional processing charges for the article. Series of so-called successful OA journals are founded, being PLoS, Hindawi, and BMC. There are much more examples of gold

Fig. 1. Numbers of Asian journals listed in the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) by countries.
OA journals and some of them are registered to the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) [15,16] after review process of DOAJ. Indonesia, India, Iran, Turkey, and Russian Federation are major OA publishing countries in Asia in the directory (Fig. 1) [17,18]. It has to be reminded that these results do not represent factual numbers of journals because the adoption rate for DOAJ and the attitude of editors to the DOAJ are different. Numbers of journals by Asian countries in the Web of Science database (Science Citation Index Expanded + Social Sciences Citation Index) show Japan, China, Russian Federation, Korea, and India as top five countries by the numbers of journals (Fig. 2). It is also reminded that journals indexed by these databases depend on the policy of these companies [19].

There is also a trend for subscription journals to produce many new daughter journals so that the number of published articles from the OA together with the subscription journals increased rapidly.

The OA repositories are constructed by many institutions and they became popular through the D-space technology and Google Scholar. Numbers of institutional repositories in Asian countries show Japan, Turkey, India, Taiwan, and Indonesia as top five countries (Fig. 3).

Partial Success of OA through the Gold and Green Roads

There is no doubt that new OA journals contributed to the better accessibility of scholarly information at least for articles

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**Fig. 2.** Number of Asian journals listed in the Web of Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) + Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) by country based on Journal Citation Report 2015.

**Fig. 3.** Numbers of institutional repositories in Asian countries.
available through those journals [20,21]. But we have to evaluate the availability based on two factors: one is the absolute number of articles available free and the other is the proportion of these free articles relative to the total number of scholarly articles produced. We could produce a chart on the increase of the absolute number of articles produced during 10-year periods from 1901 through the Web of Science database (Fig. 4). We could also produce numbers of articles published in the gold OA journals and non-OA journals by researchers at Seoul National University as an example (Fig. 5). We understand that there are three main causes of the growth of total published articles: 1) the growth of research capacity by researchers, 2) the technical development to produce more articles in low cost by publishing companies, and 3) the technical development of database management to accommodate more articles in the index. Through an evaluation on the proportion of OA articles published relative to the total number of articles, we could understand that the growth of non-OA articles is larger than the growth of OA articles. For instance while the number of articles and the proportion of OA articles increased, the increase in the number of non-OA articles is bigger than that of OA articles. The non-OA articles are still a majority of the literature for research scientists. The current OA movement alone was not successful to convert the existing subscription-based to OA journals [2,12].

Those subscription-based journals remained significant resources for information for researchers and there are more journals founded as new subscription-based journals. These new journals (either OA or subscription-based) together published new articles and it became a major increase of the amount of scholarly information. Two immediate results of the increased number of published articles are the financial burden to the library by subscribing new journals and the quality issue of these new journals [22]. Peer review process is often simplified in this era of journals overload. In addition, bibliometric indicators of research outcomes are distorted. The impact factor, for example, has different meaning due to imbalance and distortion among disciplines and expansion of articles [23]. Authors felt easier to publish their researches and they are open to temptation for duplicate or redundant publication. Publishers find it easier to produce more revenue by

![Fig. 4. Numbers of articles indexed for 10-year periods from 1901 to 2010 by Web of Science.](http://www.escienceediting.org)

![Fig. 5. Numbers of articles published by researchers of Seoul National University in the gold open access (OA) journals and non-OA journals in years from 1998 to 2014.](http://www.escienceediting.org)
publishing more articles in their journals. One of the extreme cases so-called predatory OA journals which are journals published only to make money by publishing articles without proper review processes.

The green roads, institutional repositories, could help articles accessed easily through Google Scholar but that did not make significant value to the publishing environment.

**Critiques on the Evaluation of the Research**

The ultimate purpose of the journal publishing is to support the researchers for their knowledge sharing and production. Digital transformation influenced a lot and there are many positive effects for better productivity in the research. The publication issue is an exceptional case among those by digital transformation. Publishing journals have been contributed a lot to the research community and research scientists are very much proud of publishing their articles in the traditional journals. In general researchers have not paid attention to the economics and costs for their publishing.

There has been a strong tradition to review every available literature before they produce a new addition to the existing knowledge pool. Researchers, therefore, invested enough time and resources to get access to the literature even before the digital era. Researchers still think every literature has to be available at the library for their research. Two big changes are the rapid growth of the amount of information and the search and access to the full text became very easy unless there is an intentional block to this access by publishers. These changes gave researchers dilemma on whether to review all of them or review only a selected part of the literature. A very similar response took place by librarians. Libraries at universities tried hard and invested much to get access to the every available information so that researchers can review them all. But now it became not easy if not impossible to make all available at the library. So it is inevitable to select some of the e-journals to be included in the subscription journals list. Even more is that researchers don’t like to have too much information. The current optimized approach on the information access is not a thorough comprehensive review but a selective process.

The number of published research articles has been the absolute indicator of good researchers particularly when they produce articles in a journal with a high impact factor. This tradition contributed to the increase of published articles and journals. More articles and more references produced an inflation of impact factors and the number of published articles and the impact factor of the publishing journal became a less credible indicator of a good research [24]. So the current evaluation strategy for researchers has to be changed from the number of SCI articles to quality of individual articles.

The library budget in this era of limited access to scholarly information is to be optimized. A traditional concept was that good libraries spent more money to get more information resources. Now the libraries have to be evaluated for the optimal acquisition of resources on both subscription-based resources and OA resources. The library budget in some cases can be reduced, which could be used to buy monographs for the missing library collection.

**Berlin OA 2020 Initiative**

There are several baseline studies on the access of the scholarly information by United Kingdom [7,25]. The main concept of the Berlin processes introduced in 2015 was to transform existing subscription journals to OA. A fact-based rationale for the large scale transformation of the current subscription journals to OA is described in detail by Schimmer et al. [2]. In this strategy, the subscription budget is to be transformed into article processing charges paid by authors or their institutions. Key issue then will be the negotiation with publishers on the article processing charges for articles from each journal. Since the scientific publishing is a truly international activity, countries over the world should work together to solve issues related to journals publishing. Increasing proportion of OA is the key indicator of success but it was stationary at levels 5% to 10%. The transition of existing subscription journals to OA is the important and urgent strategy to stop the unwanted growth of published articles. Restructuring business models of journals and decreasing the number of journals are inevitable to keep the high quality of research papers in journals.

International collaboration is necessary for this negotiation. The initial step of this transition is to collect signed ‘Expression of Interest: EoI’ to make coordinated negotiating power against publishers. Five steps of action plans are framework, analysis, organizing, negotiation, and sharing. The sum of the budget paid by libraries for subscription is compared with a calculated sum of article processing charges of current articles in subscription journals. In addition, there are several ancillary processes necessary to make OA real [26-28].

**Local Journal and International Journals**

Every academic and scientific societies have some intentions to publish a journal as a group product [29]. Publishing activity can be an indicator of academic excellence of the society [30]. The main target of authors and readers of the journal is the member of the society. This traditional role of a journal became less important by the advent of global communication and easy travels. But these local journals are still important nursing gardens for local researchers and, therefore, gov-
ernment should support these local academic activities. This is particularly true for academic societies in Asian countries. The national societies in these countries have long history of development but they are now challenged by international societies mostly based on the Western countries. Those local societies and local journals are important resources for their own research activities and these journals are the main resources to cultivate their academic activities.

The Korean Council of Science Editors [31] and Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors are associations of editors of local journals doing their best to improve their journals [32]. Similarly the Council of Asian Science Editors and Asia Pacific Association of Medical Journal Editors play a role on the regional international collaboration of scholarly journal publishing [33,34].

There is a trend to publish their research papers in the international journals. In 1995, for example, researchers at Seoul National University published 3,320 articles in 968 journals. Articles in Korean journals were 2,449 in 538 journals (74% by the number of articles). In 2014, the number of published articles grew to 9,082 articles in 3,308 journals. Articles in Korean journals were 2,155 in 733 journals (24% by the number of articles) (Fig. 6). This change is related in part to the growth of research outcome of the particular university but the other view is to find a relation to the increase of published articles in the world. Both international and national journals increase but researchers at Seoul National University published more articles and more to the international journals.

The case study of research activities at Seoul National University shows a tendency to publish in international journals but this does not mean that the national journal is less valuable in the country's perspective. There are some positive implications for local journals and they have to be considered as nursing journals for young researchers in Korea. It is however also important to have local journals to get better competitive power to other journals. National or Asian journals have to be friendly more to both authors and readers. Editors' contribution to these journals is more to improve the quality of submitted articles than to select better articles. The biggest value to national or Asian journals is from authors and readers not from publishers. National or Asian journals should keep current publishing model of OA at the low cost but with high quality and better access. Strategic collaborative publishing among national or Asian academic societies is one solution and increased activities of editors of these journals will be the fundamental to this collaboration.

Restructuring of Libraries’ Budget is Necessary

The advance of information technology and the adoption of e-journal publishing were big challenges and chances for libraries and librarians [35]. The acquisition of electronic resources of books, e-journals and databases became an important role of librarians. Librarians select e-resources for user groups of the libraries and link those resources (purchased or freely acquired) to the user-friendly portals. It was rather an unexpected incident for librarians to see the rapid increase of the subscription cost of e-journals. Most of scholars and librarians at the early phase of e-journals expected to decrease the subscription cost of journals due to the advance of information technology [36]. Interestingly and unexpectedly the reality was completely the other way. The speed of the increase of the cost was so rapid that libraries could not react properly but they just struggled to find more budgets.

Fig. 6. Numbers of articles and journal titles of the published research papers by researchers of Seoul National University in 1995 and 2014.
OA was one of the reasonable approaches for librarians to combat the rising cost of libraries. By making OA journals they expected to decrease or at least slow down the rising cost of e-journal subscription. The reality is again completely the other way. There was no stop in the rising cost of the e-journals. From the expenditure trends in Association of Research Libraries libraries during 1986 to 2012, we could see no change of the increase of the journal cost by the intervention of OA in 2002 [37].

The crude data from the Seoul National University Library also show a similar pattern of the increased expenditure for serials whereas the expenditure for monographs remains constant (Fig. 7). Recent increase of articles published at OA journals produced an additional burden to the university budget because the sum of article processing charges of articles at OA journals became significant (Fig. 7).

Libraries and librarians in the traditional system were knowledge managers and they paid much attention to neither the budget of the library nor the budget of a research grant. During recent 20-year periods libraries and universities did not have enough time to re-thinking the library budget. They just struggled to find the budget to fill the blank. Excessive obsession with the subscription to periodicals has led to the reduction in spending monographs. This trend was universal to most research libraries.

We conducted an analysis of published journal titles on the 266,447 references from 7,433 articles in Science Citation Index journals published by Seoul National University researchers in 2014. A total of 92% (243,622) were journal articles, followed by monographs (15,420; 6%), proceedings (1,362; 2%) and others (thesis, patent, etc.; less than 1%). Those cited journal articles were from 16,060 journal titles. A total number of citation from top 10% of 16,060 journals were 187,837 cites occupying 77%. Next 10% occupied 10% (25,810 cites) followed by 5%, 2% and 1% (Fig. 8).

The diversity of journal titles of the published articles by researchers of Seoul National University was 3,308 journals. A total of 7,433 articles from 3,308 journals cited 243,622 references from 16,060 journal titles. The library of the same university subscribes 37,000 journals.

If we compare the current library budget with that of 20 years back, there is a tremendous difference and we have to
admit the current budget is extraordinary. The future system is expected to become worse than now. Libraries and librarians have to think about what they missed during 20-year-periods. More and more money to purchase serials and no money for monographs and others. It is time to think about restructuring the library budget or thinking back to the system before this inflation happened.

Equality, Equity, and Reality

The digital library system supplies on-line journal articles on their desk top or mobile devices for those users supported by the library system. When a big university or a big company pay subscription fees, the digital library is a perfect solution. Most users from universities and large companies do not realize that someone paid the great big money for the subscription to support library users. A dramatic change happens when they are disconnected from the library after the change of their position. Student after graduation is one example. Then they realize that they are not in the institution-supported library system and they often use libraries in an unauthorized way such as borrowing the id and the password. After they find a job, they will use a new library system but with much less convenience. Those after retirement from the company or university are experiencing the same change. Those researchers from small companies, an unemployed person, those graduated the university, those retired from their job have no right to access the scholarly information which was bright and brilliant services in the digital era.

We recognize that this discontinuation of the access to the scholarly information is a cutting cliff for the young unemployed or the retired elderly. Because they enjoyed a very good access just before their graduation or their losing jobs, their separation from the knowledge resources is a critical discrimination issue for them. They have no access to knowledge to keep their capacity; they have no longer treated as a knowledgeable human being.

The current digital library system is very good for those in big companies and big universities but bad for those in small companies. Those unemployed young and retired elderly are ‘digital blind spots’ and they have no access to subscription-based information system. The famous cartoon by Story in Pictures [38] explains equality as giving people the same thing/s and equity as fairness in every situation. The reality of the digital library system is better supporting those with good research environment (Fig. 9A). The solution will be giving more support and reduce the barrier so that everyone can enjoy scholarly information (Fig. 9B). OA can increase access to the scholarly information to everyone but if the information is overload with full of junk papers without significant peer review processes the audience will leave (Fig. 9C).

Immediate measures should be undertaken to solve this equity issue. Alumni membership or a subscription package for individual users could be a temporary solution which allows access to subscription-based journals for those who pay an annual membership fee. Extended coverage of OA journals will be a definitive solution for this equity issue.

Other Activities

In this era of digital technology, search database should be produced as a common resource rather than individual libraries produce their database as was the case in the analog age. The optimization of the searchable database became a role of the society, community or the nation. In Korea, we have nationwide academic databases, National Digital Science Library by Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information [39] and Naver Academic by Naver Corporation [40], with a coverage for data on the local and the global journals and articles together. This expanded coverage is useful not only to find some articles but also for analysis and finding linking relations among these research articles. Continuous growth of the database is expected not only in the amount of data but also in the quality and functionality of the service.

One of the benefits from the nationwide database with extended global coverage would be to produce ‘a library specific database’ for accurate measurement of the demand of researchers of the university or institution, i.e. the analytical data on the cited references of articles produced by researchers in the institution. Databases available free on internet (Google Scholar, Naver Academic) and social media can be used for this analysis and these databases are strong supporters of OA articles better searchable and more valuable. Availability of local articles in the global databases is the key advantage to the scholarly databases (Web of Sciences, Scopus, etc.), which supports equity in access to articles from low impact, local journals.

The roles and responsibilities of the governmental policy makers and research funders are important. Their action plans are documented by OECD and Global Research Council. Problems exists however that the governmental actions by many countries are seemingly slow and bewildered. Active roles by governmental officers will help research and analytical data can be produced if the scholarly people, libraries and governmental institutions work together.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that the international cooperation is important on OA. Global nature of the research, research papers and their journals is the reason why the globe should work together.
Fig. 9. (A) Equality is giving people the same thing. Equity is fairness in every situation. The real situation is giving people different things to exaggerate the differences. (B) The issue is about the barrier and the support. Reducing the barrier and increasing the support can improve the situation. (C) If we do not intervene this digital divide on the access to the information, the future system will be the worst and users will no longer use the information [38].
Conclusion

An increase of the number of research articles is overwhelming and this increase is partly due to the real increase of research products. The increase is also indebted by the advance of the digital technology which helped researchers write more papers, and stimulated publishers to publish more. These technical innovations on the scholarly articles have many positive values but there are some critical adverse effects.

Absolute increase of research articles itself has produced some burdens to researchers and research institutions. Researchers are suffering from too much to read and institutions are demanded by rapid and uncontrollable increase of the total publication costs: the sum of subscription fee of the library and the article processing charges for OA publishing. Over production of articles could compromise the quality and ethics in research and publication. OA was invented as a solution of the issue but it is now proven to be an incomplete solution.

We could summarize five groups of intervention necessary to the current publication overload. The first is the transformation of existing subscription journals to OS journals. The OA2020 is an ambitious initiative to stop publication expansion and to reduce publishing costs through this transformation process. Multinational and multidisciplinary collaboration is crucial to negotiate with publishers.

Editors and publishers of low impact local journals now get critical challenges because authors hardly submit their research articles to local journals. The increase of journals on both OA model and subscription model opened the acceptance gate too wide. Considering the special role of local journals in their local research environment, it should be encouraged to have authors submit to local journals and readers to use them. This support on local journals will help developing countries to build up their science and to reduce the gap between researches in developed and developing countries.

The library budget is now to be restructured or redistributed so that the current over-expanded budget for periodicals should be reduced. The surplus budget can be reused to pay article processing charges for OA publishing, to purchase monographs and to pay other ordinary expenditures of the library. The selection of journals for subscribing package become more important role of librarians. Their selection should be based on the researchers' interests not be influenced by the interests of publishers.

There is an important equity issue on the access to the scholarly information for those groups of poorly supported or potential researchers. They are the young unemployed after their graduation from the university and waiting for employment. The retired elderly also have a similar situation that they enjoyed scholarly knowledge when they were users of big corporations. ‘The digital blind spot of groups of young unemployed and retired elderly’ are of important consideration because they are potentially important researchers. The equity issue within the country has to be considered as a priority issue to the policies on OA and scholarly knowledge sharing.

There are other activities necessary to promote OA. One is the production and use of database. Without searchable database the articles will no longer be used by scientists. The availability of database for extended coverage of local and global research papers is a crucial element of research infrastructure. The roles and responsibilities of governmental policy makers and research funders are straightforward because OECD and Global Research Council have already agreed on the strategy and action plans on OA and their documents are available. In addition, international collaboration is particularly important for OA and open science.

The ultimate goal of OA is to make significant proportion of up-to-date, global/local, sound research articles searchable and accessible. Every endeavor has to be focused on researchers in a broader sense, which includes ‘the digital blind spot of groups of young unemployed and retired elderly’ and any potential researchers.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Acknowledgments

This work is a product of collaboration and discussion among many scientists, editors of journals, copy editors, librarians, information scientists, and policy makers. Only a small number of participants are included to authors but there are many others contributed. Authors acknowledge their contribution in many different ways.

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Bibliometric and content analysis of medical articles in the PubMed database published by North Korean authors from 1997 to July 2017

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Abstract
This study aimed at analyzing the bibliometric characteristics and content of medical articles from North Korea in PubMed and characterizing the patterns of international cooperation of medical researchers in North Korea. We hypothesized that the number of publications from North Korea in PubMed has increased recently as a result of active cooperation with foreign researchers. PubMed was searched on July 19, 2017 using the search term “(North Korea [Affiliation]) OR Democratic People's Republic of Korea [Affiliation]) OR DPRK [Affiliation].” The content of medical articles was analyzed and cooperative work with foreign researchers was noted. The number of medical articles in PubMed through July 2017 was 16, of which 2 were by North Korean authors only. From the content of these articles, it was found that researchers in top-notch institutions, including Kim Il Sung University, can access the internet, and that a dental caries prevention program supported by Finland has been in place for more than 10 years. The number of publications from North Korea in PubMed has increased recently, although the amount is still very small. Providing internet access to North Korean researchers will accelerate their submissions to international journals.

Keywords
Democratic People's Republic of Korea; International cooperation; Internet; Publications; PubMed

Introduction

What is the content of medical science in North Korea? It is difficult to know exactly because there is no accessible information on medical science in North Korea. The important vital statistics on North Korea are as follows. In 2015, the neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
was 13.5, the maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) was 82, the life expectancy of males was 67.0 years, and that of females was 74.0 years, according to the 2017 World Health Statistics published by the World Health Organization [1]. The above data can be compared to the corresponding figures from South Korea: neonatal mortality rate, 1.6; maternal mortality ratio, 11.0; and life expectancy of males and females, 78.8 years and 85.5 years, respectively. This comparison indicates that medical health services in North Korea cannot be considered to be of high quality, although some indices have shown improvement (Fig. 1). It is difficult to obtain information on the status of medical science in North Korea, since medical journals from North Korea are not actively circulated throughout the world. Recently, NK Scholar was constructed with the support of the Korean government. It is available at http://www.nkscholar.com, and contains scientific, technological, and medical journals, including 9 medical journals. However, the interface of this database is only in Korean, making it difficult to search if the user cannot understand Korean. An article was published on the 1950s-era North Korean medical journal entitled In-Min-Bo-Gun (Health of the People), which was the official journal of the Ministry of Health, North Korea. The aim of In-Min-Bo-Gun was to give all medical health personnel strong incentives to implement the public health policies of the North Korean government after the Korean War [2]. On July 1, 2016, a content analysis of Naegwaji (North Korea Journal of Internal Medicine) was presented at the spring conference of Tongilbogŏnŭiryohakhoi (Korean Academy of Unification Medical Health, http://www.ahku.kr/) [3]. A total of 2092 articles from 2006 to 2015 were reviewed, with major subject categories including gastroenterology (25%), the circulatory system (15%), the respiratory system (9%), and endocrinology (5%). In gastroenterology, topics of high frequency were upper gastrointestinal diseases, liver diseases, and biliary diseases. For the circulatory system, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and heart failure were major topics. For the respiratory system, infectious diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and carbon monoxide intoxication were common topics. In endocrinology, diabetes was the top-ranking topic. Regarding experimental studies, well-known medicines, herbal medicine, and folk remedies were common topics. A bibliometric analysis was published of articles from North Korea indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded; however, it did not provide content analysis of the medical articles, but instead provided the categories of the articles: microbiology, 9; pharmacology and pharmacy, 8; genetic heredity, 6; and so on [4]. In another analysis of the scientific collaboration of North Korean researchers by Shelton, of 297 articles from the Web of Science, 5% from 1976 to 2001 and 6% from 2001 to 2011 were from the field of clinical medicine [5].

Another way of examining the content of medical science in North Korea is to search articles available through PubMed (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/). The present study aimed at analyzing the bibliometric characteristics and content of medical articles by North Korean researchers in PubMed and characterizing the patterns of international cooperation of medical researchers in North Korea. We hypothesized that the number of publications from North Korea in PubMed has increased recently as a result of active cooperation with foreign researchers.

**Methods**

PubMed was searched on July 19, 2017 using the search term “(North Korea [Affiliation]) OR Democratic People’s Republic of Korea [Affiliation] OR DPRK [Affiliation].” The search results were moved to a text file, and the article title, journal title, year of publication, digital object identifier (DOI), name of the North Korean authors, affiliation of the North Korean authors, affiliation of the co-authors outside of North Korea, co-authors’ country, topics, and fields were entered. If the country’s name was erroneously described as North Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea), the corresponding articles were removed before being entered. The bibliometric characteristics and content of articles in the medical field were analyzed and cooperative work with foreign researchers was noted.

**Results**

The search yielded a total of 44 results, of which 32 articles were from North Korea (Suppl. 1). Twelve articles were from South Korea or Spain, with the country of affiliation mistyped by the publisher. Of the 32 articles from North Korea, 16 were
in the medical field. The remaining 16 articles fell into the domains of natural sciences (5), engineering (4), and agriculture and fisheries (7). The number of articles by year is shown in Fig. 2. The number of articles began to increase in 2014, although the amount is still low. No journals were predominant, although 8 articles were published in journals by Elsevier, with the DOI prefix of 10.1016. Two were from journals by John Wiley & Sons, with the DOI prefix of 10.1111 (Suppl. 1). The most commonly published author was ChunSik Choe from Kim Il Sung University with 3 dermatology articles, which were all cooperative work with researchers from Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany. He used confocal Raman microscopy to measure the penetration of a variety of oils, caffeine, and propylene glycol [6-8]. It is assumed that he visits Germany to engage in cooperative work. Eight of the 16 articles were written by researchers from Kim Il Sung University, and 2 articles were from the Korea Education Fund. As for the co-authors’ countries, 6 were from China, 3 from Finland and Germany each, and 2 were from the United States.

Three of the articles were on dermatology, as mentioned with regard to the work of Chun Sik Choe. There were 3 articles on dentistry. Those works were supported by the Finnish Development Cooperation Organization (FIDA) International. The Children’s Oral Health Promotion Program was launched and some of its results were published: “The decrease in dental caries may be partly due to the exfoliation of deciduous teeth and dental treatment received. However, the study gave some reference emphasizing the early starting of the prevention” [9]; “After a preventive program, most of the children reported brushing their teeth at least twice a day, using fluoride toothpaste and drinking water for thirst but frequent sweet snacking was common” [10]; and “The occurrence of dental caries associated statistically significantly with the frequency of sweet snacking but not with the frequency of tooth brushing or the use of water for thirst instead of sugary beverages” [11]. One review article on the global vaccine supply was written by a Chinese researcher who worked in Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, as a vaccine consultant. He mentioned that an increased production of vaccines and delivery in less developed countries resulted a dramatic decreases in childhood morbidity and mortality around the world [12]. A meta-analysis was published on the risk factors for otitis media with effusion, allergic rhinitis, and allergy [13]. There was one parasitology article, with the following findings: “60,1013 vivax malaria cases reported during 1999 to 2001. In 2002, mass primaquine preventive treatment (MPPT) that prescribed a daily primaquine dose of 0.25 mg/kg was administered after breakfast for 14 consecutive days to healthy people, after confirming its effect to prevent malaria infection in pilot studies which was supported by World Health Organization. MPPT has been executed up to now; however, inadequate resources interrupted MPPT in 2008, 2011 and 2012, so that an increase in malaria cases was observed in each of these years” [14].

An algorithm for the automatic diagnosis of malignant nodules was proposed based on the simple linear iterative clustering super-pixels method to segment pulmonary regions from chest computerized tomography (CT) images and the level-set model to extract pulmonary nodules that assume the shape of the pulmonary nodules as sphere-like contour regions. This was an application of a mathematical model to radiology [15]. An article on the history of neurosurgery in North Korea was a very rare article on medical history in North Korea:

“After Korean War in 1953, Romanian neurosurgeon visited North Korea and began to train North Korean surgeon. After that, there had been continuous relationship between Romania and North Korea for the exchange of neurosurgeons. Recently, there was a dispatch of neurosurgeon to other countries such as Germany, Vietnam, Japan and India for being trained. Also the neurosurgeons from Unites States continuously visited Pyongyang to train North Korean counterparts. Currently, three magnetic resonance imaging scanners and seven CT scanners were in Pyongyang. With the possible exception of some hospitals in the Special Economic Zone City of Rason, the hospitals outside Pyongyang do not have CT or magnetic resonance imaging. The big problem is the way of information exchange. Because it is difficult to use fax or email, the direct contact is the only way to learn the new technique or knowledge” [16].

There were 2 articles by only North Korean authors. One was about the tissue culture of herbal medicine. Clonal mass propagation to obtain mountainous sources of Rhamnus frangula, a rare medicinal plant in North Korea, was established by rhizome tissue culture [17]. The other dealt with the “comparison of the clinical efficacy of the new bougie-internal
Analysis of PubMed articles published from North Korea

urethrectomy with internal urethrotomy and urethroplasty to treat urethral stricture disease.” It suggested a new tool for the treatment of urologic disease [18]. The former was published in the Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences in 2016 and the latter was published in the Canadian Urological Association Journal in 2015. Both journals are open-access journals deposited in PubMed Central.

Discussion

We can find the literature that presented a network analysis of co-authors and keywords in Yebanguihak (North Korean Journal of Preventive Medicine). The major article keywords were ‘experiment-based bacterial detection,’ ‘sustainable immune system,’ and ‘prevention of infection.’ The co-author analysis showed centralized trends with one-time events or segmented patterns. Additionally, some specific researchers exerted significant influence [19]. In the present study, this kind of network analysis was not done because only 16 articles were analyzed. There were no predominant researchers except for Chun Sik Choe from Kim Il Sung University. The predominant affiliation was Kim Il Sung University, from which half of the articles were published. This phenomenon has been observed across all scientific fields [4]. Although there were no dominant journals, journals from Elsevier (8) were the most common.

Interesting epidemiological data were presented on the prevention of dental caries in research that stressed the importance of early interventions for dental health by the public or government. If the support from FIDA International continues, there may be more articles in PubMed on preventive or therapeutic measures taken against dental caries among North Korean children. An article on malaria mass treatment indicated that there was a lack of medicine due to economic problems in North Korea. Because the annual incidence of vivax malaria in South Korea is believed to be caused by mosquitoes from North Korea, the malaria epidemic in North Korea has affected malaria incidence in South Korea [20]. If continuous South Korean government support is provided for the MPPT program, it may be able to prevent malaria cases in North Korea. The article on the history of neurosurgery indicates to us that if tensions ease on the Korean Peninsula, information exchange between the two Koreas may become easier. Because South Korea is one of the top-notch countries in the world with regard to neurosurgical science and technology, it will be convenient for North Korean surgeons to obtain recent information and technology under such conditions.

The 2 publications by North Korean authors only in open access journals suggested that top-ranking medical researchers working at Kim Il Sung University, the Academy of Medical Sciences, and Kim Man You Hospital can access the internet, enabling them to submit manuscripts to international journals, although most other medical researchers have difficulty in accessing the internet. They are believed to access other medical journals cited as references in their publications. Therefore, there may be a dramatic increase in the number of articles by North Korean authors only that are indexed in PubMed in the near future if the North Korean government allows most medical researchers to access the internet at any time. There were no publications in journals in South Korea by North Korean researchers. The fact that most medical journals in South Korea are open access and do not require an article processing charge is expected to provide North Korean researchers with an excellent opportunity to submit their manuscripts to journals in South Korea. Of the 256 member journals of the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, 199 are open access [21]. Moreover, the full text of 115 life science journals from South Korea has been deposited in PubMed Central through July 2017.

Unfortunately, there was no article in PubMed with co-authors from South Korea and North Korea. There was some cooperative research with South Koreans, but North Korean officers did not want to disclose the data. This is one reason why there are no data in PubMed on collaborations between North and South Koreans. The competency of North Korean physicians and medical scientists is known to be excellent if they work in top-notch hospitals or universities. To improve the level of medical health services and sciences would require not only economic development, but also cooperation with medical health personnel from developed countries. Because the North Korean people have the same genetic background as South Koreans, the effects of nourishment and the environment on specific diseases will be promising topics for medical research. The easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula will provide the chance for researchers from the two Koreas to communicate with each other; furthermore, the frequency and quality of cooperative work will increase.

What is the simple way to meet articles from North Korea in PubMed? Indexing of medical journals from North Korea in Medline is the quick answer [22]. It is known that 9 medical journals are present in North Korea in 2017 [3]. If any one of them, for example, Chosōnnüihak (North Korea Medicine) is indexed in Medline, all researchers in the world will be able to read at least its abstract and bibliographic information. However, we guess that no medical editor in North Korea can apply their journals to Medline due to North Korea government’s closed policy to the United States at now. The easing of tension between North Korea and the United States and the more open policy of North Korean government may make it
possible in the future.

In conclusion, 16 medical articles by North Korean researchers were found in PubMed through 2017. Of these articles, 2 were by North Korean authors only. It was found that researchers at top-notch institutions, including Kim Il Sung University, can access the internet, and that a dental caries prevention program supported by Finland has been in place for more than 10 years. The number of publications from North Korea in PubMed has increased recently, although the amount is still very small. Providing internet access to North Korean researchers will accelerate their submissions to international journals. Furthermore, the easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula will facilitate cooperative research between the two Koreas.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Supplementary Material

The supplementary file is available from the Harvard Dataverse at: https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NLJHN5.

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Impersonation of *Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology* journal website

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Abstract
The website of *Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology* (JEET, http://www.jeet.or.kr) published by Korean Institute Electrical Engineers was found to be impugned in March 2017. The purpose of this case study article was to describe the case of phishing and suggest the measures to prevent it. In June 29, 2016, informant submitted his manuscript to phishing e-mail jeet@jeet.us, because he misunderstood the phishing site as that of JEET. After that he received the confirmation mail of acceptance and expected date of publication. However, there was no further progress, he inquired official e-mail of JEET on his manuscript. During the correspondence with journal secretary, he found that it was the phishing. There was no request of publication fee from phisher. It is difficult to know what is the purpose of this phishing. Probably, it may be an initial inducement to deceive the contributor. If the manuscript is published in the phishing web site, phisher may be able to request publication fee as next fraudulent action. Besides of announcement of precaution on phishing, regrettably there is no way to punish phishers or more active protective action. It was not possible to ask the investigation of the case to police because there was no monetary loss. Also it was impossible to shut down the phishing web site http://www.jeet.us because server was located in the United States. The international cooperation, enactment of international law on phishing, and its enforcement is necessary to eradicate this kind of criminal action.

Keywords
Criminals; International law; Journal website; Phishing; Republic of Korea

Introduction
In March 2017, we received a report that the website (http://www.jeet.or.kr) of the *Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology* (JEET; pISSN 1975-0102, eISSN 2093-7423, indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded, Scopus, and the Korea Citation Index), which is the official journal of the Korea Institute Electrical Engineers (KIEE), one of the 4 major engineering academic societies in Korea, was being impersonated. By summarizing, disclosing, and sharing this case of website impersonation, this paper aims 1) to help protect domestic scientific jour-
Impersonation of JEET journal website

nals in advance, 2) to protect authors (contributors) who submit high-quality articles from being harmed by fraudulent websites that steal their work, 3) to issue a warning to phishers and other scammers that there is no benefit to be gained from such activities, and finally 4) to help the journal websites published by various academic societies to develop countermeasures to ensure that they are not victimized in the future.

Informant and the Report

The informant's name and affiliate were closed. It is not necessary to expose the name and affiliation although it is treated as anonymity. The informant submitted his paper to the fake e-mail address 'editor@jeet.us' by following the instructions on the impersonated website (http://www.jeet.us), not the official JEET website (http://www.jeet.or.kr). Domain information of the phishing website was available in Suppl. 1. This case of fraud was discovered when the informant (the author) thought that his submitted paper had been accepted and made an inquiry to the JEET secretariat regarding the publication status of his paper. Comparison of the official e-submission site and fake submission site of JEET was presented in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Comparison of the official Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology (JEET) website and the fake website. (A) Official JEET website: http://www.jeet.or.kr and (B) fake JEET website: http://www.jeet.us.
Case Timeline

June 29, 2016
The informant submitted his paper according to the instructions on the fraudulent website.
Kunihiko Hidaka, who is an honorary editor-in-chief of JEET and a professor at Tokyo University, was impersonated, and the informant received a confirmation mail sent from 'editor@jeet.us.'

August 30, 2016
The author received a confirmation number (#RP2509-0834) and copyright file from 'editor@jeet.us.'

September 17, 2016
An acceptance e-mail was sent to the informant from 'editor@jeet.us.'

September 24, 2016
The informant inquired with 'editor@jeet.us' about the date of publication.

September 28, 2016
The informant did not receive a reply, and therefore sent another inquiry about the date of publication to 'editor@jeet.us.'

October 10, 2016
The informant received a reply from 'editor@jeet.us' that the paper would be published by March 2017.

November 29, 2016
The informant inquired about the publication fee.

December 7, 2016
The informant received a reply from 'editor@jeet.us' stating that no fee would be required.

March 27, 2017
Since the informant did not receive any further correspondence from 'editor@jeet.us' after the last reply, he inquired about the publication date of his paper with 'jeet@kiee.or.kr,' which is the official secretariat of JEET.

Case Analysis

The informant submitted his manuscript to the fake website following their submission guidelines. Since the website contained a list of already published and forthcoming JEET papers linked to the official JEET website, the informant had no reason to be suspicious. After that, regarding the peer review process, peer review results, and the acceptance letter, he was only in contact with the e-mail address impersonating the honorary editor of JEET. For this reason, the JEET secretariat was not aware of the issue at all. Based on our analysis of this incident, the following is a brief presentation of the damages caused in terms of the phisher, the informant, and JEET.

First, the phisher’s purpose in this incident does not seem to have been monetary. However, this may have been an initial inducement to deceive the contributor. If the paper had been published successfully in this case, the phisher might have asked for a publication fee as the next fraudulent act. If not, another possible purpose would be to confound the academic publishing process for its own sake. However, the likelihood that this was the motive is extremely low. In fact, as of June 2017, phishing websites have evolved and are requesting contributors to pay journal subscription fees; that is, they require an annual subscription fee instead a publication fee. Thus, their intention definitely seems to have been monetary.

Meanwhile, the contributor (informant) was informed of the “acceptance decision” and “free publication.” As such, he suffered no monetary loss, but he must have suffered considerable psychological damage because this incident affected the review of his PhD thesis.

In terms of JEET itself, this incident did not affect the journal by causing it to lose credibility among contributors. Instead, this incident suggests that JEET is well known and valued highly enough to be used for impersonation. After this experience, JEET plans to revamp its publication process by enhancing security measures and developing new ways of accepting and evaluating manuscripts. However, many journals, including JEET, need to be aware of these dangers in advance and to develop preventive measures against phishing.

This incident was a case of phishing in which an academic journal website was impersonated, unlike typical phishing, in which monetary requests are made. On the fake website, information is provided via links to the official website of JEET; however, the fraudulent website states that manuscript submission and other correspondence should be conducted only by e-mail. Since this is the first case of fraud that JEET has experienced, no formal countermeasures have yet been taken, and information regarding this case is still being collected and verified. JEET informed the Korean Council of Science Editors about this incident and made an official request for their consultation. After sharing this incident with the board of directors of KIEE and journal editorial board of JEET, it was learned that similar incidents have occurred in other academic societies as well.

Handling of This Case and Measures

Like many fakes, this fake was very crude also. The crudeness of this impersonation can be identified easily on the fraudulent website, which is still up. As the number of reported phishing incidents increases, we need ways to prevent them; potential measures include legislation, user education, and fraud protection technology. In addition to phishing using computers, phishing can be carried out over the phone, which
Impersonation of JEET journal website

is known as voice phishing. The following are examples of preventive measures: 1) Do not click on links in untrustworthy e-mails; 2) If in doubt, visit the site directly. 3) Check the mail header. 4) Check whether the address of the link is an IP address or a domain name. It may be a phishing site if it is an IP.

After being informed of the incident, The KIEE took the following measures: 1) The society reported it to the Cyber Police (https://www.police.go.kr/eng/main.do), but they did not investigate the case because there was no monetary loss. 2) Since the site had an overseas URL, it was impossible to shut down the site immediately. 3) The society sent an e-mail to the contributor informing him that he had submitted his manuscript to a fraudulent site and sent an e-mail alerting other members of the society. 4) The society put a pop-up message on their official website warning their members to be wary of scams.

Nonetheless, the above measures are passive protective actions and precautions that focus on the potential victims, and there is regrettably no way to punish phishers through active protective actions. JEET is issued bimonthly (in odd-numbered months), listed in Science Citation Index Expanded, and had an impact factor of 0.679 in 2015. The papers published in JEET can be verified on JEET’s official website http://home.jeet.or.kr/. The society decided to regularly provide authors submitting manuscripts with the precautions against phishing sites to allow them to take extra precautions against fraudulent sites.

Conclusion
This incident involved the impersonation of the website of JEET. Regrettably, this fraud is still ongoing, because we have been unable to compel this website to be taken down. The following is a brief summary of the incident. 1) This incident started when the informant communicated with the fraudulent site and submitted his paper through e-mail. The fake website is still up, and it is evident that the submission guidelines are crude. 2) Fakes also evolve. Journal website impersonation is becoming a vicious scam. The fraudulent website, which first directly referred to itself as JEET, evolved to present itself as the purported online publication of the Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology and Interface Utilities. Furthermore, it is expected that these fake journals will start requiring journal subscription fees and manuscript submission fees (peer review fees) from the beginning of the process. 3) Meanwhile, there are no clear preventive measures to be taken against this phenomenon. In particular, there seems to be no international statute for detecting and punishing phishers. Therefore, contributors (authors) need to pay special attention. It is easy to distinguish whether a website is official or fake by paying close attention when submitting a paper.

Finally, Korean academic journals are mostly published by academic societies, and they have purely academic goals. Therefore, it is unlikely that they will take effective measures based on a discussion of this issue. Moreover, almost all the measures that can be taken are passive protective actions and precautions in terms of the contributors, with no way to punish the phishers. Therefore, in order to develop effective countermeasures, it is essential that broad-based professional organizations such as the Korean Council of Science Editors should be more actively supported by the government. In addition, as we can see from this impersonation incident, the world is now bound together through the internet. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to discuss countermeasures against online impersonation through various international councils of editors. Publishing high-quality journals is extremely important not only for the scientific development and national growth of an individual country, but also for the scientific development of the world. Ultimately, we need to establish clear countermeasures to ensure that phishers clearly understand that they can gain no benefit from impersonating academic journals.

Conflict of Interest
No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Acknowledgments
The editorial board of Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology is acknowledged for providing the relevant data, as is Mr. Woonkyeong Choi for arranging, and revising this article.

Supplementary Material
Supplementary file is available from: https://doi.org/10.6087/kcse.99

Suppl. 1. Domain information of the phishing web site of the Journal of Electrical Engineering & Technology.
How to romanize Korean characters in international journals

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Abstract
For editors and manuscript editors, the romanization of Korean characters is a topic that should be understood thoroughly, because Korean proper nouns have become more widely used worldwide due to phenomena such as Hallyu (the Korean wave). In this report, I describe the 2 major romanization systems used in Korea: the Korean government's romanization system and the McCune-Reischauer system. I also describe the transliteration guidelines presented in a variety of reference styles, such as the CSE (Council of Science Editors), ACS (American Chemical Society), AMA (American Medical Association), APA (American Psychological Association), IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) styles and the NLM (National Library of Medicine) style guide. I found that 2 journals have adopted the Korean government's romanization system, while 10 use the McCune-Reischauer system. Other journals do not specifically mention a romanization system. Editors should select a romanization system and use it consistently. When presenting a reference that includes romanized text, the journal's house style should be followed, based on international reference citation styles. Chinese characters in documents published in Korea should be romanized according to the Korean pronunciation.

Keywords
Editors; Korean language; Reference style; Republic of Korea; Romanization

Introduction
For Korean researchers, romanizing Korean characters is mandatory when submitting their research findings to international journals in languages that use Roman characters, such as English, German, French, and Spanish. Moreover, editors of international journals should provide guidelines for the romanization of non-Roman characters, such as Arabic, Greek, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. In particular, scholarly journal editors in Korea should comprehend the romanization system of Korean characters because geographic features, cultural properties, man-made structures, administrative units, proper names such as personal names and those of companies, historical government posts, and historical publications should be de-
Romanization of Korean characters, not only in the main text but also in the references section. Therefore, in this article, I would like to present 2 romanization systems used for Korean characters and to discuss reference citation styles for publications. Although this information has already been published in a variety of style books and websites, this will be a helpful guideline for editors to study in a more intensive manner.

Common Questions from Editor Colleagues

I sometimes receive the following questions on the romanization of Korean:
1. There are 2 kinds of romanization used in Korea: one is the McCune-Reischauer system invented in 1939, and the other is the 2000 edition of Revised Romanization of Korean (the Korean government’s Romanization). Which romanization standard should a science editor select?
2. If a document has in Korean only, should it be presented with only romanization or with both romanization and English translation in the references section?
3. If a document is in Chinese characters and was published in China or Japan, how should it be romanized?
4. If a document is in Chinese characters and was published in Korea, how should it be romanized?

I would like to answer these questions according to present standards and common sense.

Two Ways to Romanize Korean Characters

One method of romanization was promulgated as a regulation by the Korean government in 2000 [1]. The basic principle of this regulation is as follows: first, romanization is based on standard Korean pronunciation; second, symbols other than standard Roman letters are avoided to the greatest extent possible. This method does not precisely reflect the pronunciation of Korean characters, but does reflect reciprocal transcription between Korean and English. Therefore, vowels are transcribed using a set of characters shared with English. Additionally, consonants are transcribed in a fixed form, except ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅅ.

Another very commonly used method of romanization is the McCune-Reischauer system [2]. It is believed that at all international journals outside of Korea, the romanization of Korean characters follows this system. Furthermore, most social science and arts and humanities journals published in an English-language only format in Korea have also adopted the McCune-Reischauer system. However, exceptions include the Journal of Educational Evaluation for Health Professions and Korea Journal (ISSN 0023-3900). Those 2 journals follow the Korean government’s guidelines. The Journal of Educational Evaluation for Health Professions published the following editorial comment [3]:

For the romanization of Korean characters, all terms are spelled out according to the Korean Government Ministry of Culture and Tourism’s Notice of Regulation 2000-8 (July 7, 2000) available from http://www.korean.go.kr/.

Manuscript style regulations

Please use the McCune-Reischauer system as the primary system to romanize Korean-language names and terms.

Other journals that have announced that they use the McCune-Reischauer system are listed in Table 1. As most journals have adopted the McCune-Reischauer system, the reason why there is no clear indication about romanization is believed to be that the McCune-Reischauer system is most generally accepted worldwide.

The most important differences between the Korean government’s romanization system and the McCune-Reischauer system are as follows: first, the latter system introduced special symbols to indicate the pronunciation of Korean vowels more precisely. For example, there are no English vowels pronounced similarly to ᄂ and ᄃ. Therefore, they are transliterated as ë and ü. The consonants ᄃ, ᄄ, and ᄅ are transliterated as k’, t’, and p’. However, the former system does not introduce any special symbols; therefore, ᄂ and ᄃ are transcribed as eo and eu. Second, the latter system more closely reflects real pronunciation. In particular, it differentiates voiceless sounds and voiced sounds straightforwardly. 가다 can be written as kada. However, in the former system it is written as gada. ᄃ in ᄂ is a voiceless sound. Therefore, the latter system indicates the exact pronunciation; kada is better, because k is a voiceless sound, while g is a voiced sound. The same point applies to the distinct between t (a voiceless sound) and ᄃ (a voiced sound). The major problem in the McCune-Reischauer system is that the special symbols are difficult to use with an ordinary keyboard. The symbols ᄃ and ᄃ must be typed after searching for symbols in the extended Latin character group. Doing this is very difficult in real-world conditions, meaning that these 2 special symbols are often written simply as o and u. Of course, some confusion will arise if o is used for both ᄂ and ᄃ, because o corresponds to the vowel ㅗ in Korean. The value of the McCune-Reischauer system is limited when special symbols are omitted.
Reference Styles

This section presents an explanation of how to romanize Korean according to various reference styles.

Council of Science Editors style
In the eighth edition of Scientific style and format [4], International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards were introduced for the romanization of Korean in a document entitled “Information and documentation: transliteration of Korean script into Latin characters. ISO/TR 11941:1996.” However, this document has been withdrawn. It is difficult to determine why it was withdrawn. I can think of 2 possible reasons. First, no agreement exists between the South and North Korean governments regarding this standard. Second, the Korean government proposed another system in 2000, which is very distinct from the previously well-known McCune-Reischauer system. Council of Science Editors (CSE) also introduced the American Library Association and Library of Congress (ALA-LC) Romanization Tables, first drafted in 1997, which remains widely used with updates. This system continues to follow the McCune-Reischauer system of romanizing Korean, with certain exceptions. CSE does not permit journal title abbreviations of romanized words from Korean. No example of romanized Korean is presented, either in the text or in the end-references.

Usage in end-references depends on which system of reference is adopted: citation-sequence, name-year, or citation-name. The citation-name system is almost the same as the citation-sequence system, but the cited articles are arrayed in the end-references according to the author’s name, not the order of appearance in the main text. The citation-sequence system is used in American Medical Association (AMA) style, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) style guide, and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style, while the name-year system is used in American Psychological Association (APA) style.

American Chemical Society style
This guide does not provide any information on the romanization of Korean. There is a mention of Korean surnames. In American Chemical Society (ACS) style, the citation-sequencing or name-year system can be used according to the journal’s policy. Most journals adopt the citation-sequence system, and journal articles can be listed as below after romanization according to the McCune-Reischauer system:

Author’s example

AMA style
In this style guide, there is no mention of the romanization of Korean characters. There is only one statement that if any words are romanized from a non-Roman alphabet, they should be italicized. Moreover, there is no example of roman-
ized Korean, either in the text or in end-references [5]. Below is the author's example of an end-reference:

NLM style guide
This guide also follows the ALA-LC Romanization Table for Korean. Of the various reference guides, it provides the most precise example of the romanization of Korean, as follows [6]:

For a journal title in a non-roman alphabet: romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean or in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese). A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables [7] for example.


Provide an English translation after the original language or romanized title when possible; translate titles in square brackets.
Author's example of a book from "이남희,『조선후기 잡과 중인 연구』, 이회, 2000."

It is not mandatory to add a translated title after the romanized title; however, it is better if possible to facilitate a clear understanding of the meaning of the romanized Korean text. If a journal article is cited, the author's example is given:

In the NLM style guide, if the official title of the journal is not in English, the original journal title is romanized; therefore, Uisahak is used instead of the Korean Journal of Medical History.

APA style
APA style also uses the McCune-Reischauer system for the romanization of Korean [8,9]. Therefore, it is recommended to refer to ALA-LC Romanization Tables [7]. APA style describes the romanization of Korean more specifically than other styles.

Translation of title
Ch'ae Paek. (2008). Kǔndae Minjokchuŭi ŭi hyŏngsŏng kwa kaehwagi ch'ulp'an [Emergence of nationalism and publishing during the Enlightenment period in modern Korea]. Han'gukŏllon chŏngbo hakpo, 41, 7-40.

Author's example

Inclusion of Korean script or Chinese characters

IEEE style
This system contains no specific guidance for the romanization of Korean [10]. It stated that for guidance in grammar and usage not included in that manual, the Chicago manual of style, published by the University of Chicago Press, should be consulted. Therefore, the following example based on the Chicago manual of style can be used [11].

Book example

Journal example

How to Romanize Korean and How to Cite in the End-references
First, the editor should declare which system he or she will choose: the 2000 Korean government's system or the 1939 McCune-Reischauer system. This decision is up to the editor. However, if a journal is related to geography or military studies, the McCune-Reischauer system is recommended. The Korean Army cannot help but use the McCune-Reischauer system because the United States Army uses this system. If
there are differences in the terminology used for geographic features, cultural properties, man-made structures, and administrative units between 2 countries’ armies, it will become difficult to execute military operations together. They should use the same map with the same names of geographic and other features. Second, the reference style should be the journal's house style. Therefore, the editor should clarify the style in the instructions to authors. If it is clearly stated, authors and manuscript editors should use the selected style.

Romanization of Chinese Characters in Korean

Chinese characters have been used in written Korean-language sources from the early period of Korean history, for more than 2000 years. To this day, it is common to find Chinese characters in Korean documents. Chinese characters are romanized according to the Korean pronunciation. For example, “김부식,” can be romanized as follows according to NLM style: Kim BS. Samgukagi [History of three kingdoms]. [publisher unknown]. 1145.

If a document is in Chinese characters and was published in China or Japan, romanization usually follows the Pinyin romanization standard if published in China [7], and the Kunrei-shiki romanization if published in Japan. Because this is another topic, it should be dealt with in another piece [12].

How to Treat the 2 Systems of Romanization of Korean

Both for novice editors and experienced editors, romanization is not simple. Editors should understand the 2 systems used at present in Korea. If manuscript editors can help other editors, this issue can be solved without difficulty. Why did the Korean government not propose the ISO standard for the romanization of Korean? This is a very difficult topic, because when the Korean government revised the system in 2000, essential members participating in the revision process did not hear voices from foreign countries. Many scholars on Korean studies throughout the world were disappointed at that time. I, as an editor, also opposed and presented an opposing opinion at the public hearing; however, they did not listen to me. I strongly suggest that special symbols can be omitted in every-day life. Another problem is the issue of agreement with the North Korean government, because Korean is also the official language of North Korea. Unfortunately, I suppose that discrepancies of this sort will not be resolved in the foreseeable future. Outside of Korea, the McCune-Reischauer system still prevails among international journals. Editors should select a single style. Oh [13] stated that for cataloging in libraries in Korea, adopting the Korean government's system of romanization may cause confusion in information retrieval systems. However, 10 years later, in libraries in Korea, in cataloging, most librarians follow the Korean government’s system.

Conclusion

To facilitate a more accurate understanding of the romanization of Korean, editors and manuscript editors should understand the 2 systems used in Korea: the Korean government's romanization system and the McCune-Reischauer system. An editor should select one of these systems and use it consistently. In terms of presenting romanized text, the journal's house style should be followed, based on international reference citation styles such as the CSE, ACS, AMA, APA, and IEEE styles and the NLM style guide. Chinese characters in documents published in Korea should be romanized according to the Korean pronunciation. For a more detailed understanding, the list of references provided herein will be useful.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

References

On difficulty in handling text recycling

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Introduction

Checking for text duplication in submitted manuscripts by using softwares such as iThenticate is becoming a general practice in editing science and engineering journals. This increases the awareness of the problems of duplicate publication, i.e., plagiarism and text recycling. Although the number of the papers with duplicated text has been reported to stop increasing in last decade [1], the status in recent years is not known. It might have increased considering the recent world-wide trend of ‘publish or perish’ paradigm which reflects an increase in the pressure of paper publication. Meanwhile, the practice of duplication checking in manuscripts has not likely become a global routine yet. Regardless of the current situation, text recycling has been one of the most annoying problems for editors, and complaints about it can easily be heard from editorial offices and in editors’ web-fora [2]. In this essay, difficulties and problems related to text recycling are listed, and some effort and actions necessary to solve or loosen the problem are sought.

Difficulties in Handling Text Recycling

Text recycling, also called self-plagiarism, is defined by BioMed Central (BMC) as the one “occurs when sections of the same text appear in more than one of an author’s own publications” [3]. It differs from redundant or duplication publication which “denotes a larger problem of repeated publication of data or ideas” [3] and can be serious violation of research ethics [4] and even copy-right. Meanwhile, the definition of text recycling, quite differently from the simplicity, has ambiguities which generate debates among editors and authors. The extent of overlap that is acceptable and the nature of the recycled text, either introduction, materials and methods, results, or discussion are frequent subject of debate. These are viewed differently not only in different research fields but also by different individuals. Some large conglomerate publishers posted guidelines to help their editors and authors on these issues [3,5]. However, still there are confusions and complaints on the difficulties in judging from the points of view both of editors and authors. There are also issues on the efficiency versus ethics in using one’s own information, e.g., in ‘introduction’ section of a paper. Here is an example.

I’d be interested to know what the justification might be for demanding a new and original
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introduction every time. If a lab is pursuing a drawn-out project, it’s likely to publish several papers on the topic before it’s through (at least in chemistry, my field). The justification for pursuing the research isn’t likely to change over the course of the project, and the state of the art may not change significantly either (with the exception of the papers previously published, which ought to be cited, obviously). Given that, why should an author bother finding new ways to explain why their research has merit every time they submit a new paper? Why not develop a cogent, concise explanation of the relevant background, and use it every time, updating as necessary? [6].

How should authors and editors handle text recycling? For authors, a recommendable guide can be found in the guidelines form Nature journal’s policy [5].

If part of a contribution that an author wishes to submit to a journal has appeared elsewhere, the author must specify the details in the covering letter accompanying the submission. Consideration by the journal is possible if the main result, conclusion, or implications are not apparent from the other work.

This states that authors should disclosure text recycling to editors. By doing so, authors toss the ball to editors. And, this makes journals decide what is acceptable and what is not in their own field of research, and thereby, lets the research community establish a consensus. Meanwhile, editors have quite diverse opinions or points of view themselves in handling text recycling. An example of this diversity can be found in a survey on text recycling carried out on member editors of Korean council of science editors [7]. In this survey, editors of different fields were asked the extent of acceptable overlap in texts. Half the editors answered that they would accept reuse of a paragraph or less than 5 sentences if the original source was cited. A quarter of the editors replied that they would consider the practice ‘self plagiarism’ regardless of the citation e of the original. Interestingly, they were from the field of life science. And, 6% of the editors answered that reproduction of a large fraction of text even without citation is acceptable as far as the reproduced is of the authors. This diversity might originate from the lack of a consensus on this matter or reflect simply a low-level understanding on values of integrity research among Korean editors. In Korea, an editor position has generally been short-lasting (one year of two in many cases), and is not always taken by a scholar with high level standard in research ethics. Anyhow, again, a good guidance (and presumed the best so far) could be found in the guide of BMC [3].

Editors should consider each case of text recycling on an individual basis as the ‘significance’ of the overlap, and therefore the most appropriate course of action, will depend on a number of factors. These factors include:
- How much text is recycled
- Where in the article the text recycling occurs
- Whether the source of the recycled text has been acknowledged
- Whether the article is a research or non-research article
- Whether there is a breach of copyright
- In some circumstances, cultural norms at the time and place of publication

And, it recommends that the papers redundancy can be handled according to COPE flowchart, where it is noted as following.

Where overlap is considered to be minor, authors may be asked to re-write overlapping sections, and cite their previous article(s). More significant overlap may result in rejection of the manuscript. If text recycling is discovered in a published article, it may be necessary to publish a correction to, or retraction of, the original article [8].

Still, there may be some fundamental issues that are not easily answered. Is text recycling really bad? Duplication is accepted or excused if the original source was cited? Nature made a note regarding the first issue [1].

(It is) violation of the premise that each scientific paper should be an original contribution. And it can also serve to falsely inflate a researcher’s CV by suggesting a higher level of productivity. And “we would expect that results, discussion and the abstract present novel results” (by Harold Garner at Virginia Tech, USA).

This is persuasive, but may not be viewed rational enough to be compulsive. To someone, what Garner noted may be read as that we do not expect introduction or method present novel results. And, the second issue, what if one copies whole introduction section and makes citation of the original? Citing does not justify the act of duplication because it does not change the fact that “higher level productivity” and “false inflation one’s CV” can be achieved by the act of duplication. Still, it sounds and is misused as a safeguard for duplication. Of all, disclosing of ‘recycling a text’ should not as important as ‘not falsely inflating one’s CV.”

There are other difficult problems. The definition of text recycling by BMC (and others’) is in general too narrow to reflect all the possible situations in reality. In 2017 meeting of
Council of Science Editors, Cary Moskovitz at Thompson Writing Program of Duke University, pointed out short comings of the definition in BMC’s guidance [9]. “Text recycling occurs when sections of the same text appear in more than one of an author's own publications.” Here, how large duplication the 'section' means, he asked. Furthermore, does it matter where and what in a paper is the 'section'? More difficult issues exist in regard to 'an author' and 'publication.' A paper in the fields of science and engineering is generally authored by more than one. What if one duplicates text of a paper in which he was only one of multiple authors? In this case, it can more likely be ‘plagiarism’ not ‘text recycling.’ It indeed is committing plagiarism if the two papers were written by two different persons. Should it be handled so? Finally, 'publication' can also cause confusion. Recently, conference proceedings are published by many conferences especially in the field of engineering. In some of them, submitted materials are peer reviewed and considered as research papers. In certain societies such as IEEE which declares that an article in a proceeding book is research paper [10]. It is found that a proceeding paper can be partly reproduced in a full paper and published in their own official journals [11]. Here, a partial recycling is an allowed act. However, what if the proceeding paper is recycled in a paper submitted to a different journal? It may not be acceptable if there had been mutual agreement (or at least understanding on this matter). Even, it may be committing a copy-right violation. There may be justifiable reasons for publishing the proceeding papers and for accepting the full papers that contain what was recycled from the proceeding paper. However, it can cause a trouble to innocent researchers. If the policy of IEEE on the justification of reuse is considered OK, then, our current consensus on text recycling as Nature stated [1] may lose ground and researcher may fall into confusion on the righteous act of research.

**Conclusion**

Overall, text recycling is an example which brings about our attention and caution on defining what are desirable acts in research and publication and how we practice and enforce it. Current confusion asks us to make stronger and wider discussions and efforts to generate consensus on the need to conform the rule of 'not recycle texts' and further what is good research practice. Meantime, consensus needs to be made at least in a society or a discipline of science before a global consensus is made.

**Conflict of Interest**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

**References**

Introduction of S2Journal for the aggregation of journal information

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Introduction

There are many information resources relating to the scholarly publication market. These resources exist in various forms, such as programs, systems, and databases. These services have been developed based on scholarly information resources produced by researchers and editors, and the forms of information contained in these services include journals, books, proceedings, and technical reports. Of these forms of information, journals play the most active role in the forefront of scholarly communication. In light of the tremendous number of journals that are published, with considerable variation across fields, each resource evaluates journals according to its own evaluation criteria and indexes them with various types of services. The Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, and Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) are representative services that are widely known worldwide as well as domestically.

Librarians support researchers in the utilization of information that is scattered in complicated ways and try to collect identifiable resources. Moreover, institutions use journal indices to measure the performance of researchers. As this requires considerable manpower and time to process massive quantities of data, the need to find ways to carry out this process easily and simply has been raised.

Main Services of S2Journal

Most of the questions that many researchers and editors have are about whether an academic journal is indexed. In other word, answers to questions like 'Is journal a Science Citation Index (SCI) journal?', 'What is the impact factor of journal B?', 'Does journal C have a high impact factor in its field?', or 'Is journal D an open access journal?' can be found using the above resources. However, information about the journal should be searched for through a database or list operated by those who evaluated the corresponding journal and published the results, and one should also learn all the appropriate search methods. This process can be confusing, because the place where one can determine whether the journal has been registered and the source that one can use to search the evaluation index may be different, despite being based on the same original source.

S2Journal is a tool that addresses these difficulties experienced by researchers. As an inte-
An integrated platform for journal information, it is a database that is served by Argonet. Indices related to journals can be searched in a single place, eliminating the need to use multiple sites. The S2Journal service is divided into 2 sections: the Journal Ranking section, where information on the journal level can be checked, and the Master Journal List section, where indexing information about the journal in various databases can be viewed.

The Journal Ranking section displays the impact factor provided through Journal Citation Reports (JCR), SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), and CiteScore, which are serviced by Scopus, and Korea Citation Index (KCI) ranking information on domestic journals. As shown in Fig. 1, when the JCR ranking is clicked, the name of the journal, the JCR publication year, ISSN (International Standard Serial Number), topic title, impact factor, impact factor ranking (%), and the total list based on the impact factor appear. If the top 1%, 3%, 5%, or 10% in the top of Fig. 1 are clicked, the total list is narrowed down to the list that corresponds to the chosen ranking. Each database provides information by journal topic, which is chosen via the summary by topic. The Master Journal List section provides updated registration information contained in the databases.

![Fig. 1. Journal Citation Ranking (JCR) ranking screen.](image1)

![Fig. 2. Journal information on the detailed journal information screen.](image2)
of SCI, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), Medline, DOAJ, KCI, and Embase. If the journal is listed in 2 or more databases, all sources for the relevant journal can be checked at the same time. However, the use of JCR is available only if the institution has the necessary license.

The journal shown in Fig. 2 is listed on SCI, Scopus, Medline, and Embase, and its open access policy can be confirmed on the same screen. If the ‘Article’ button on the right in Fig. 1 is clicked, the papers published in that journal can be viewed. Although it is not reflected in real time, there is a single place where papers indexed in the journal are collected and information on the papers is provided based on their digital object identifiers (DOIs). Fig. 3 shows a screenshot of part of various indices on a page providing detailed journal information. As shown in this example, if the timeline from paper submission to its acceptance and its official publication is provided, the uncertainty that researchers feel in the process of paper submission and publication can be reduced.

**Additional Services of S2Journal**

Information that had to be checked manually, requiring much time and cost, can now be conveniently used in a single platform. Based on the top 1%, 3%, 5%, and 10% rankings for the JCR impact factor, which is announced every year, information can be extracted in various formats, such as Excel or PDF, in a single step using a dedicated functional. As this tool can be used to check the paper impact factor and registration status through an additional application programming interface (API) function during meetings about faculty appointments or researcher assessments, work efficiency can be enhanced through linkage with institutions’ performance evaluation systems.

Additionally, S2Journal provides services such as the management of journals of interest, journal selection, and paper publication trends. The management of journals of interest is a function that shows an index of journal collections corresponding to specific interests. Meanwhile, the journal selection service uses artificial intelligence to suggest the most appropriate journals for the topic of a manuscript when the title

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**Fig. 3.** Example of indices on the detailed journal information screen.
and abstract of a manuscript that has been written is entered, and provides a recommendation regarding the highest-ranked journals in JCR, SJR, CiteScore, and KCI. As shown in Fig. 4, it allows the authors of an article to select 5 recommended journals, check the presence or absence of copyright as well as various journal indices, indexing speed, and the open access policy, enabling them to submit their paper to the journal of their choice. Moreover, the tool for assessing paper publication trends will increase the utilization of this database by providing information about new developments in journal publication and the publishing world.

**Conclusion**

As a variety of information resources have been launched in the scholarly publication market, the tools that researchers or editors can use have become more numerous and complicated. S2Journal can be recommended as a platform that can help researchers use these resources more easily.

**Conflict of Interest**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.
Reflections on the Basic Manuscript Editors’ Training 2017

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Introduction

I participated in the Basic Manuscript Editors’ Training program organized by the Korean Council of Science Editors. My interest was sparked by reading an interview with Prof. Sun Huh, who was the Chair of the Committee on Planning and Administration at that time, in a newspaper that a colleague in my research institute shared with me in December 2016. This essay is about the trial and error I’ve experienced while attending to the educational program on manuscript editing.

“Know Where” is More Important than “Know How”

I registered for the program because I thought I would be eligible to become one of “those who could meet the challenge of becoming a manuscript editor” mentioned in the interview. However, I realized that I was mistaken; as a person who was born in 1957 and majored in economics, I was not familiar with computer technologies, and was especially lacking in important computer skills. I might not have taken the training course if the interview had explained the necessary qualifications in more detail. In particular, I found the class challenging because most participants were already experienced in related fields or were currently involved in such fields, and the course was therefore primarily tailored to those participants. It was a surprising, but mind-opening, experience to learn that such a field exists.

I am currently involved in the humanities and am personally interested in physics. However, unfortunately, the content of the training mainly focused on medicine. Regardless, there were assignments where each participant was able to work within a field of their own interest, and this effectively made up for that shortcoming. The training had little to do with the areas of the humanities that I am currently involved in, and unlike I had expected, it barely covered Korean grammar and editing.

In addition, it would have been helpful if the program organizer had provided the participants with more details regarding the textbook purchasing policy before we registered for the program. I mistakenly bought all four textbooks in advance. After reviewing all the textbooks, I am currently reading the *AMA manual of style* thoroughly. Although I am reading the book little by little whenever I have time, I believe that after finishing it, I will no longer be at the lev-
el of a novice. I find the *AMA manual of style* to be particularly useful because it specifically explains various details that I learned as a novice during the training. I think that only using *APA style* and the *AMA manual of style* would have been sufficient for participating in the training program. *Scientific style and format* aims to cover science in general, but it does not seem to be appreciably different from the *AMA manual of style*. Thus, I think that it was unnecessary to purchase *Scientific style and format* and the *ACS style guide*.

I also think that it would have been helpful to introduce the *AIP style manual*, particularly to those who are interested in physics. It is very encouraging that international collaborations involving Korean researchers are most active in the field of physics [1]. The analysis of the first Korea Manuscript Editors Certification [2], which was useful to those who were preparing for the upcoming exams, was also interesting.

An important aspect of participating in this training program for me personally was that it made me see things differently. In particular, since my institution is planning to publish many books and academic journals, I came away from this program with significant gains in knowledge. As a result of the training, I became aware of books in a different way, and have developed new perspectives on how books should be in terms of their content and structure which I believe will help me and my institution tremendously.

On the first day of the training, when we introduced ourselves and formed groups, I was not sure whether we would be able to succeed together in the training, as our backgrounds were so diverse; our group of participants included experts in fields ranging from science, engineering, and communication to library science, and this suspicion of mine continued throughout the program. When an instructor said that he may have handled more articles than anyone else has, I could sense his pride. I was also thankful that another instructor showed us how to use Endnote and how to search data using his institution’s website. An instructor who taught a tutorial on how to actually edit a manuscript presented some portions of the tutorial that were unclear during the lecture; after the class, he went the extra mile to find the right answers and sent them to us. Such kindness is rare, and was much appreciated. I even felt like I wanted to befriend him because of his sincerity and faithfulness to his work. All the instructors also kindly replied to the questions that I asked as a novice, even though the questions were very basic for the other, more experienced participants.

It would have been helpful if the program organizer had made two copies of the final comprehensive examination and had given one copy of it to us after the test was done. I also thought that more specific explanations about the certification examination in November would have been helpful. Evaluating assignments was rather awkward because doing so involved assessing my classmates. I would suggest that it would be better next time if participants only send their assignments to their group members. Moreover, in most cases, the program sent us the class materials only a day before each session was held; it would have been preferable if they were sent via email at least two days before the session so that participants could familiarize themselves with the materials in advance.

Although this may sound a bit exaggerated, I was such a novice in the training that I felt like I was ‘escaping from hell’ after each class. However, learning about websites for databases, database search techniques, and other reference search techniques was very helpful, and overall the training program was particularly valuable to me because I also serve as an editor. I now truly believe that “know where” is more important than “know how.”

**Conclusion**

All in all, since I felt like I was an outsider in the training program, I truly hope that similar programs will be developed for the humanities as well, because they would be very helpful to humanists. I believe that Korea must strive to elevate the humanities to the international level, to the same extent that such initiatives have been taken for the natural sciences.

**Conflict of Interest**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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Publons joins Clarivate Analytics: what would be the future?

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Introduction

This year showcased a burst of changes starting with the introduction of CiteScore (https://journalmetrics.scopus.com/), followed by the mysterious shutdown of Beall's blog [1,2]. Scientific publishing is based on the principles of transparency and credibility which aims at improving the quality, visibility and access to research. However, unfortunately, it has evolved from an exploratory model to a business model [3]. In such a situation, scholarly publishing is getting transformed from being a relatively financially conflict-free zone of intellectual achievement into a marketing tool where open access, metrics, and peer review are commercialized [3]. Especially in a non-abating altmetrics trend, where publishing giants and companies are racing for dominance, scientific publishing has to witness further, numerous facts, news and events. One such news came on June 1, 2017, when Publons, a reviewer- and editor-recognition platform, joined Clarivate Analytics, a metrics giant. This essay discusses the possible influence of their amalgamation among scientific publishing.

Peer Review Process and Publons

Like many other aspects, the peer review process has been considered the cornerstone to improve the scholarly publishing process [4,5]. Peer review, by definition, is the process involving the critical analysis (done by experts who are not part of the editorial staff) of manuscripts submitted to the journal (or published as individual chapters or monographs) [6]. The concept of peer review dates back to the 17th century and is accepted by the scientific community as the gold standard [6,7]. It is generally a voluntary service provided by researchers and academics to the journals where reviewers play an important role, i.e., guiding the substance and direction of a journal [4,7]. However, the peer review process has been criticized for several flaws and drawbacks [3-8]. Nevertheless, most of the researchers believe that the peer review is an important component of scholarly publishing for maintaining the transparency, but it should be improved [4,7]. A recent study also evaluated the impact of interventions to improve the peer review process [5]. With a combination of use and misuse of indexes and metrics, have there been any indexes for peer reviewers? One of them is the referee factor, proposed as an in-
centive for assessments of professional performance, and is defined as the sum of the impact factors for the respective journals multiplied by the number of articles reviewed [6]. But this index has also been subjected to criticism and is not known to many. Alternatively, Publons, which was founded in 2013, serves as a global peer-review data and recognition platform. It is currently a leading platform for researchers to share, discuss and receive recognition for peer review and editing of academic research with more than 150,000 researchers who are finally getting recognition for more than 800,000 reviews [9]. Moreover, it partners with 26 of the top publishers in the world with more than 1,300 journals included into Publons. Furthermore, the recently launched Publon Academy (https://publons.com/community/academy/) provides a great training opportunity to researchers and necessary exposure to review researches.

Publons Joins Clarivate Analytics: Possible Implications

On June 1 2017, Publons joined the Clarivate Analytics, World’s largest preeminent citation database investing aggressively to enhance existing analytics. However, prior to this and during the preceding year, the journal impact factor (one of the products of Clarivate Analytics to assess the quality of a journal) faced a heavy-weight rival “CiteScore,” resisting its dominating influence on the scholarly community [2]. Might this conjoint between Publons and Clarivate Analytics be a step to keep the influence of Clarivate Analytics alive? It is also noticeable that Clarivate Analytics was recently spun out of Thomson Reuters as a standalone business. Its flagship products like Web of Science, EndNote and ScholarOne, are some of the most widely used tools in research [10]. Moreover, their ‘impact factor,’ one of the research world’s first independent measures of journal quality, has dominated the world of scientometrics for over 60 years [2]. What influence might this amalgamation have on scientific publishing? There is a possibility that Publons may expand the project and get powerful due to the funding support backed by the Clarivate Analytics, which may ultimately improve research integrity and recognition of reviewers. Conversely, Publons might become politicized just like the controversial impact factor [2]. Currently, Publons indexes numerous journals, however, it is subjected to inclusion of predatory journals. After joining Clarivate Analytics, this may be assumed that it might improve the quality of inclusion of journals in it. It might also be noticed that just after this event, Publons have modified their user interface.

Conclusion

The year 2017 has seen many events related to scientific publishing. In the race of increasing scientometrics and research commercialization between publishing giants affecting several other aspects of research, integrity and transparency has to improve. The recent amalgamation of Publons and Clarivate Analytics is the news of the time for 2017. There is a possibility of bilateral outcomes. It is possible that the Publons will either improve its standards after this event and will facilitate science or it will be politicized just like the controversial impact factor; either transparency will improve or monopoly will prevail, only time will reveal the results.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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Meeting Report

The Second Asian-Pacific Conference of the International Society of Managing and Technical Editors

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The International Society of Managing and Technical Editors (ISMTE) was founded in 2007 by a group of editors of American and British journals. In the USA and Europe, the ISMTE holds an annual conference to improve the skills of editors. Last year, however, an annual Asian regional conference was held in Singapore for the first time. On March 27 and 28 of this year, the second Asian-Pacific conference was held at Kempinski Hotel in Beijing, China, with the theme of “Empowering editorial officers around the world,” and about 110 editorial staff members from various journals attended the conference (Fig. 1).

Over the course of 2 days, with 14 sessions in total, the conference presented comprehensive and valuable materials for hands-on editors. During the morning on the first day of the conference, international standards for publishing technology, including ORCID (open researcher and contributor ID), various services by Crossref, and journal article tag suite (JATS) and book interchange tag suite (BITS) were examined. Later, in the afternoon session, thematic issues including “Metrics in journal publishing: what do you measure and how?” and “The implications for journal editor staff of open access policy and trends” were addressed in earnest. On the next day, journal publishing in China and the current status of internationalization were the major topics, as the conference was held in Asia. Concerns were subsequently expressed regarding peer review and publication ethics, and the conference ended with a discussion of the prospective impacts of new digital technologies on the publication of academic journals. The program of the conference was organized in the following stages: first, trends in the publication of academic journals should be examined at a glance, and then editors throughout the world should express concerns about currently relevant issues, and finally, trends in the state-of-the-art technology in journal publishing should be understood to prepare for the future. Thus, the organization of the conference was focused on the interests of participants at the front line of the publication of academic journals.

The conference began with a lecture entitled “What makes a successful international journal brand and a committed editorial team?” by David Sampson, the vice president and publisher of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. In contrast to the previous publication environment, currently, journals must take into account numerous and complicated issues, including submission, peer review, publication, distribution, advertising, data processing, copyright, and...
post-analysis. David Sampson presented his knowledge and skills regarding how to create a successful international journal brand and committed editorial board, emphasizing that support is required for various human resources working in journal publishing to become professionals in their own fields of work. Support for improving editors in journal publishing and promoting proper journal culture is required; the main point of the presentation was that the editors are those who create and develop a journal. In order to achieve these aims, Sampson suggested encouraging networking, including the active participation of editors in their related institutions or organizations and sharing information on many websites, as well as constantly seeking out new ideas by going beyond the simple publication of scientific journals. Furthermore, he highlighted cultural aspects, such as values, learning, and performance, as being more important than strategic aspects, including goals, objectives, and tactics, although both cultural and strategic aspects are required in a journal. I think that editors in Korean journals should pay attention to this point for improving the value of the journal. This discussion was theoretical to a certain degree, yet the lecture formed a very meaningful opening of the conference because it reinforced the point that focusing on the basics is of the utmost significance.

As the conference was held in China, the most exciting and interesting part of the conference was that it provided a venue to share the concerns of Asian-Pacific countries with editors from all over the world. In a lecture with a common theme of “JATS & BITS: facilitating the flow and preservation of science,” Hidehiko Nakanishi, the president of Nakanishi Printing in Japan, forcefully posed a problem regarding the current linguistic environment in academia by asking “If a Japanese scholar studies and reads a journal in Japan without using Japanese, but presents and publishes in English, would it be a proper form of internationalization?” Previously, the use of English or a Romance language was a prerequisite for extensible markup language (XML)-formatted documents. However, JATS version 0.4 uses “alternatives” tags for multilingual support, making the use of English or a Romance language unnecessary for the XML formatting of academic journals. Nakanishi currently provides a full-text XML page in Japanese on the website of The Japanese Journal of Gastroenterological Surgery. Furthermore, the lecturer gave an invaluable demonstration of how JATS can be applied to Asian languages by giving an example of choosing between Japanese and English when browsing journal information, including titles, the names of authors, affiliations, and abstracts. Academic journals in local languages should definitely exist. However, shifting from a Korean-language journal to an English-language journal is regarded as an essential transition for the sake of internationalizing a journal, and the number of Korean-language journals is gradually decreasing. These are the domestic conditions in Korea, and they are related to the circumstances of Japan. For this reason, this lecture, which emphatically argued that “Only English is not globalization,” was very impressive because it repeatedly stressed the importance of journals in local languages, and also dealt with a topic that Asian journal editors—who are generally not use romanized language—should be deeply concerned with.

On the second day, a session entitled “The direction of Chinese publishing: mandates and vision of internationalization” examined the current status of academic journal publication in China, which is growing rapidly. First, Yan Shuai, the associate editor-in-chief of Tsinghua University Press, summarized journal publishing in China and the current status of internationalization: 10,014 periodicals were published in 2015 alone, and among these, 4,983 periodicals were sci-
ence, technology, and medicine journals, befitting the massive scale of China. Furthermore, an internationalization project of state-dominated journals of science and technology is currently underway in China, as China has provided sufficient support for improving the international accessibility of science, technology, and medicine journals. Although the number of published academic papers has increased, in reality, these journals are neither read nor cited on an extensive scale due to the language barrier. To address this issue, Hong Xiao, the vice general manager and deputy editor-in-chief of China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House Co. Ltd., proposed bilingual journal publication as an alternative. This was a refreshing suggestion. Converting a Chinese journal to an English-only journal would result in a rather low citation index, as it means losing the possibility of citations between large-scale native journals. Thus, CNKI, the representative academic paper search website in China, is actively promoting the English translation of Chinese journals and academic papers; it launched the JTP (Journal Translation Project; http://jtp.cnki.net) in March 2016, and currently, English-translated versions of 116 Chinese journals are provided. Still, there remains urgent work, including guaranteeing the quality of translation, ensuring support for the translation fee of 5,000 yuan per academic paper, and raising awareness of this project in the international academic market. Overall, the idea of interacting internationally while maintaining the publication of academic papers in the local language and not converting to an English-only policy was novel and interesting to me. This discussion also provided me with the opportunity to reflect once again on the internationalization of journals.

In the following session, “Best practices in peer review: what societies, publishers, and vendors are doing to increase the quality of peer review,” I learned that concerns about the review process during journal publication do not apply only to academic journal editors in Korea, but that this is a global issue. Sarah Tegen, the vice president of the American Chemical Society, Laura Harvey of Publons, which was founded for the effective management of peer review, and Tom Merrieweather of SAGE Publications lectured about ways to enhance the quality of peer review and to vitalize peer review. The essence of the issue is how to improve the quality of peer review by securing as many outstanding peer reviewers as possible, leading to qualitative improvements and an increased pace of research. In reality, however, a few reviewers handle many reviews, thereby becoming overburdened without any formal training or any meaningful credit for their effort, as they work on a volunteer basis. To improve these conditions, the companies of all three of the lecturers were implementing an education course for peer reviewers. The American Chemical Society offers a free 4-hour online course to teach the basics of peer review. Publons runs “Publons Academy,” a peer review training course for beginners that was developed by professional peer reviewers and editors. SAGE Publications holds an “Editor and Referee Workshops.” In addition, Publons stressed the importance of motivation to peer reviewers and the need to increase the peer reviewer pool by enhancing the services provided to authors, as ultimately, “author = reviewer = editor = reader.” In a similar fashion, SAGE Publications emphasized the importance of ensuring continuous motivation by supervising peer reviewers. More specifically, the company provides various benefits to recruit peer reviewers by giving a free access to all SAGE journals online for 60 days to peer reviewers, giving a discount on books that are published at SAGE, sending a printed acknowledgements note at the end of the year, and granting a certificate. Furthermore, improving the process to allow working from home, such that reviewers can escape from being at an office desk, was proposed to increase the pace of reviewing. This was useful information that is worth considering for Korean journals and their publishers, in light of problems such as a lack of reviewers and the slow pace of reviewing, and the fact that the publishers can provide an online submission and peer review system.

By attending the Second Asian-Pacific Conference of the ISMTE, I was fortunate enough to receive a wonderful opportunity to share thoughts with colleagues in related fields throughout the world, as well as to become more informed about international trends in academic journal publishing. Particularly, as a hands-on editor, the main issues discussed at the Asian regional conference gave me an opportunity to consider measures regarding the proper internationalization of domestic journals. Furthermore, I realized the need to constantly explore and adopt new information in order to respond to changing trends. Next year, the ISMTE is planning to hold the third Asian regional conference in Singapore. I hope the conference will develop over the years into a unique platform for communication where Asian issues can be shared.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by a travel grant from the Korean Council of Science Editors (2017).
The 4th Asian Science Editors’ Conference and Workshop 2017

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The Council of Asian Science Editors (CASE), a nonprofit organization, was officially founded in July, 2014. It is the preeminent space for Asian science editors to share ideas and useful information with each other. The 2017 CASE international conference was held on July 6 and 7, 2017 at Nong Lam University in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam by CASE, the Vietnam Association of Science Editing, and Nong Lam University. In this conference, Elsevier and Editage participated as official sponsors with the support of the Korean Council of Science Editors and the Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information. A total of 100 participants attended the conference, and most of the participants were journal editors affiliated with universities in Vietnam or academic societies. The main theme of the conference was “Promotion of Asian journals to the international level,” and it was organized into 12 sessions held over 2 days.

At the preconference on July 6, several presentations were held, mostly comprising introductory sessions on state-of-the-art technical aspects of journal publishing. Each participant chose to attend one of two concurrent thematic sessions, depending on his or her individual interest. I attended a session on Crossref in the morning. During the same time slot, there was another session on journal formatting standards, chaired by Hyungsun Kim of Inha University. Four speakers presented on the following 4 issues for 30 minutes each before a question-and-answer period: front matter, the format of the first page of articles, instructions for back matter, and copyright transfer. The seminar featured a period for participants to practice based on the speakers’ presentations and get immediate feedback. Overall, the workshop was more practical than I had expected.

At another morning session on July 6, Sun Huh from Hallym University discussed the state-of-the-art technology of Crossref, and a librarian at Ho Chi Minh University gave a presentation entitled “How to use similarity check,” which described how antiplagiarism programs are currently used in Vietnam. As has been the case for participants from other Asian nations, the Vietnamese participants showed great interest in the presentation, and this was the session with the most questions and answers between participants and the speakers. Finally, a staff member of Turnitin presented a talk entitled “Practice of Similarity Check,” in which concrete ways of using this resource were discussed; this helped me to develop an integrated theoretical and practical understanding of this tool.

A luncheon was served at the cafeteria of Nong Lam University, where the conference was held. It seemed to me that the conference committee prepared the event with great care, as in-
International conferences are seldom held at the university. There were many conference-related placards by the roadside, and of particular note, although the cafeteria was within a 5-minute walk from the conference venue, golf carts were made available to give a ride to every participant due to the hot weather. This consideration reminded me once again of the kindness of the Vietnamese people. While eating traditional Vietnamese food and having conversations with journal editors from various places in Vietnam, I came to the realization that Vietnamese academic societies are also under significant pressure in terms of SCI (Science Citation Index) registration and the internationalization of academic journals.

After lunch, the seminar was divided into 2 sessions: one on digital standards of journal publication including JATS (journal article tag suite) extensible markup language (XML), Crossmark, and ORCID (open researcher and contributor ID), and one on learning the actual practice of manuscript editing. In the latter session, a speaker explained the overall practice of manuscript editing, and these sessions were followed by a practicum for participants using actual manuscripts and a question-and-answer period. During the practicum, the speaker walked around to respond to questions from the participants. The Vietnamese participants were very enthusiastic, asking many questions while editing manuscripts in person and continuing to discuss their questions with the speaker after the presentation. The session was very helpful for actual manuscript editors, because it allowed us to learn new techniques, practice them, and ask questions on the spot. Following this session, I gave a presentation entitled “Promoting your journal for maximum impact.” After introducing the Web of Science and the selection criteria of Scopus, I described ways to increase citation rates, as they are crucial elements in the aforementioned citation index databases. Furthermore, I introduced various new journal evaluation indices and the h-index, which measures the individual scholarly achievements of editors, as well as ways to increase the journal citation rate using social media.

The opening ceremony was held at 5 p.m. on July 6. Welcome greetings were delivered by the president of Nong Lam University and other key personnel, after which Chris Hammond, the publishing director of Elsevier, gave a lecture entitled “Meeting the changing needs of the researcher.” Hammond described how Elsevier is preparing to improve the credibility of journals, citing actual statistics to show that more than 52% of researchers question the reproducibility of studies in published research papers.

In what may have been a manifestation of the traditional characteristics of Vietnam, it was very impressive that the relevant key personnel individually shook hands with each of the invited key speakers as they walked down the podium after their extensive welcome greetings. Furthermore, it was a fruitful experience as a speaker of the seminar to watch how an individual letter of appreciation was given to all members of the seminar committee and speakers at the podium (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. A commemorative photo of speakers receiving letters of appreciation.
The dinner banquet was held at the university cafeteria, and included traditional Vietnamese food. During the dinner, I was touched by the warmth and kindness exhibited by the Vietnamese conference committee, who went to each table to shake hands with the participants and ask them about the food.

On the second day of the conference, the regular session began with the first keynote lecture, entitled “Helping publishers get closer to authors: Perspectives from a global survey of academic authors” by Basil D’Souza of Editage. The lecture was very helpful for helping to understand the perspectives of authors from the journal editor’s point of view. It included an item-by-item description of a survey of researchers around the world on the difficulties and importance of writing academic papers. More than 5,500 researchers participated in the survey, and the lecture was mostly about the difficulties experienced by authors when submitting an academic paper, including the journal publishing process, the time pressure for publication, and open access. Wim Meester, the head of product management for Scopus of Elsevier, presented the second keynote lecture, entitled “Scopus indexing to bring Asian journals to an international level.” He elucidated the Scopus registration standards and its process, as well as the current status of registration applications by nation and reasons for rejection. In addition, he presented explanations of various ways to improve citations, including international collaborative research and comparative analysis of field-weighted citation impact by nation, as well as newly developed indexes such as CiteScore and Altmetrics. The Vietnamese participants showed a great interest in Scopus registration standards in the context of the internationalization of academic journals. Furthermore, the great interest in the internationalization of Vietnamese journals was demonstrated by the fact that the speaker from Elsevier left to attend a meeting with a high-ranking official of the Ministry of Education in Vietnam as soon as the presentation was over.

As the morning session, 4 lectures on open access—the main theme of the seminar—were given. The first session was entitled “Definition of a variety of terms on open access (gold and green, platinum, public access, free access, repository)” by Ki-Hong Kim at Ajou University. Until recently, I had a vague understanding of the concept of open access. However, the professor’s lecture clearly summarized the key concepts in a way that was easy to understand. The following lecture was “Open access full text databases in Asia” by Tae-Sul Seo of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information. This session was valuable in that the speaker provided a comparative explanation of full-text open access databases in Asia by nation. Gold open access in Indonesia and India, green open access in Japan, and XML full-text open access in Korea, respectively, are used actively for journal publication. With this in mind, the speaker emphasized the need to understand the characteristics of each country and to start an initiative to disseminate such an understanding throughout Asia.

Jeong-Wook Seo from Seoul National University gave a presentation entitled “European policy on open access from 2020.” He explained OA2020—a recent notable initiative—with an interesting cartoon about fair use of an academic paper, and his session received thunderous applause. Xin Bi from Xi’an Jiaotong-Liverpool University gave a presentation entitled “How to register journal to Directory of Open Access Journal.” In this session, the speaker described the process of how to register an open access journal in the Directory of Open Access Journals in detail. Furthermore, the session was very useful for hands-on editors because it drew attention to especially important and frequently overlooked parts of the process.

After lunch, 10 to 15 Asian journal editors gathered to have an individual discussion on each theme. Personally, this was the most memorable session. As I observed how journal editors from each country of Asia, including Japan, Vietnam, and Singapore, gave diverse pieces of advice stemming from their individual experiences to Vietnamese journal editors, it occurred to me that the internationalization of Asian journals lies in the not-too-distant future if these seminars are held in each country of Asia.

In the afternoon, there were 2 sessions: one on publication ethics, and the other on the peer review process. These lectures on essential topics for journal editors were based on the actual experiences of professionals who had been editing in the field for a long time. Therefore, they were useful lectures, from which one could learn many essential tips from hands-on editors. Four speakers presented at the session of publication ethics. As the first presenter, Professor Eun-Seong Hwang from the University of Seoul presented on research misconduct cases and statistics in Korea. After the lecture, Le Ngoc Son from the Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City presented on plagiarism detection in Vietnamese journals. The next lecture was “Are all retractions appropriate?” by Soo-Young Kim from Hallym University. Lastly, Ramanathan Subramaniam from the National Institute of Education gave a presentation entitled “How to teach publication ethics in graduate school.” In the other seminar, speakers continued to present on the problems of publication ethics. Moreover, that session also had a presentation about how to educate graduate students about publication ethics. Thus, it was a more practical session than the other one with regard to concrete applications in the field of education.

During the peer review session, editors with extensive experience in journals on agriculture, medical science, and
chemistry explored the general process of peer review on the basis of their experiences. It was a valuable opportunity to learn from detailed explanations of various cases reflecting the know-how of professional editors, including how to structure a good peer review system, a compensation system for reviewers, and the role of the editor. In the last session, particularly, a Vietnamese journal editor discussed assessing the pros and cons of the journal under one's own management on the basis of the checklist for Scopus registration. The session was useful, as there was a heated discussion among the participants after the presentation.

Lastly, the seminar ended with the best poster award and an announcement of the next seminar venue. The 2018 CASE international conference will be held on July 18 and 19 in Indonesia.

I was filled with emotion since this was the first time that I personally attended an international academic journal editor conference, especially as I was able to return with the valuable experience of having been a speaker due to the great interest of the Vietnamese journal editors. They individually approached me and handed their name cards to me after my lecture. They also requested lecture materials from me, as they wished to share my lecture with their colleagues. It brought me great joy to feel the fervent enthusiasm of the Vietnamese journal editors. However, a weakness of the conference was that the participants were composed of editors from Vietnam, even though the presentations were very helpful to editors in general. I would have liked for the conference committee to promote the conference among journal editors in many Asian countries, in order to give them the opportunity to contribute to improving the quality of academic journal publication in Asia. Furthermore, I thought that if the speakers had prepared their lecture material at a level appropriate for the participants based on information provided in advance about the participants, including their main interests and the level of journal editing, it would have enhanced the satisfaction of the conference participants.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by a travel grant from the Korean Council of Science Editors (2017).
Science journals in Asia have generally still some way to go before they can reach the rigor and standards of journals published in the Western world. With the proliferation of academic scholarly output in the sciences in many Asian countries over the years, it is clear that not all research can be published in top international journals. Local journals in Asian countries are still needed to provide an avenue for the dissemination of new knowledge in the sciences as well as provide a platform for academics and graduate students to publish some of their work. There is a need for more local journals to embrace international best practices so that they can be indexed in the premier databases as well as achieve impact factors. These will also contribute towards raising standards of submissions to these journals as well as enhancing capacity building efforts in the higher education sector in the sciences. To further this broad mission in Asia, the Council of Asian Science Editors (CASE) was formed in 2014. A key platform for CASE to raise awareness of this mission has been the organizing of its annual Asian Science Editors’ Conference and Workshop.

The 4th Asian Science Editors’ Conference and Workshop was held in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam on July 6 and 7, 2017, with the theme on ‘Promotion of Asian journals to international level.’ This year’s event was organized by CASE in collaboration with the Vietnam Association of Science Editing and Nong Lam University. Over 170 participants from various countries attended the 2-day event.

The conference program explored a range of issues pertinent to Asian science journals. With editors of international journals, representatives of international publishers, and staff from renowned editing services featured in the conference and workshop, participants had tremendous opportunities to hear from the experts as well as network with them. Such a confluence of speakers added great value to the event and reinforces the point that raising the standards of journals is a team effort.

In his welcome address, Prof Banh Tien Long (Hanoi University of Science and Technology, Vietnam) and President of CASE reiterated the role of CASE in promoting awareness of the need to raise standards of Asian journals in the sciences. Recognizing the importance of the conference, CASE is gratified to note that Prof Nguyen Hay, President of the host institution (Nong Lam University, Vietnam) graced the conference with his presence and thoughtful welcome speech. The congratulatory speech was delivered by Dang Vu Minh, President of the newly formed Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations.
Researchers in today's age need to confront a range of issues when publishing their manuscripts. In the plenary lecture on meeting the changing needs of the researcher, Chris Hammond (Elsevier, UK) provided useful perspectives in this regard. The first keynote presentation was given by Basil D'Souza from Editage, a company that provides editing services to authors. He provided some tips on how authors can get closer to publishers, and this is based on a global survey of academic authors done by the company. It is important for Asian journals to get on to one of the key indexing databases such as Scopus so that they can garner greater international visibility—this was the focus of the second keynote presentation by Wim Meester of Elsevier, an international publisher of journals and databases.

Peer review is a key practice in ensuring that manuscripts submitted to journals are evaluated by peers in the respective fields. Their review reports are very useful in helping editors make an informed decision on the manuscript as well as help authors with feedback on their work. Peer review is central to maintaining standards of journals as well as contributing to the building up of a corpus of knowledge in a field. Four presentations provided useful pointers on various aspects of the peer review process: Cheol-Heui Yun (Seoul National University, Korea) on peer review in agricultural journals; Sun Huh (Hallym University, Korea) on peer review in medical journals; Tetsuro Majima (Osaka University, Japan) on peer review in journals published by the American Chemical Society; and Nguyen Hay (Nong Lam University, Vietnam) on peer review of Vietnamese journals. Even though the review process usually follows a standard procedure, the sharing of peer review procedures from different journals helped to provide insider views on the peer review process for conference participants.

One of the problems faced by Asian academics, especially those in developing countries, when contributing articles to international journals is proficiency in the English language. Even if the science content is robust, getting the message across with convincing fluency in the English language is often a challenge. This has implications for acceptance of the manuscript by international journals as well as in raising standards of local journals published in the English language. In the context of the foregoing, the session on manuscript editing offered useful pointers from three speakers who explored a diversity of issues: Sun Huh (Hallym University, Korea) on manuscript editing and importance of international publishing practices; Jae-Hwa Chang (InfoLumi, Korea) on the practice of manuscript editing; and Soon Kim (Cactus Communications, Korea) on promoting a journal for maximum impact.

Ethics in publication has received greater attention in recent times, not surprisingly owing to the pressure for academics to publish. Work reported in manuscripts must be in consonance with established ethical guidelines. Four presentations in the session on publication ethics explored multi-faceted aspects of this issue: Eun-Seong Hwang (University of Seoul, Korea) on research misconduct in Korea; Son Le Ngoc (International University of Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam) on plagiarism detection in the Vietnamese academic literature; Soo-Young Kim (Hallym University, Korea) on whether all retractions by authors from journals are appropriate; and R. Subramaniam (Singapore National Academy of Science and National Institute of Education, NTU) on how to teach publication ethics in graduate school.

Journals in different disciplines or, for that matter, even those in the same discipline, do not often follow the same format. The session on standards in journal formats explored various aspects of this issue. Worachart Sirawaraporn (Mahidol University, Thailand) focused on front matter - masthead, verso page, and recto page. Ki-Hong Kim (Ajou University, Korea) explored aspects on the first page format of articles; and Hyungsun Kim (Inha University, Korea) delivered two presentations: back matter-instructions and copyright transfer form as well as the practice of journal format.

In recent years, the term ‘open access’ has come on board the lexicon of a number of journals. Broadly, it refers to the distribution of journal content on a complimentary basis. Often it also entails cost to the authors. Journal content available for free on the web can help to raise citation counts for journal articles as well as contribute towards enhancing impact factors of journals. To provide different perspectives on an emerging field, the session on open access featured speakers addressing various issues: Ki-Hong Kim (Ajou University, Korea) on some of the key terms (gold and green, platinum, public access, open access, repository) on open access; Tae-Sul Seo (Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Korea) on open access of full text databases in Asia; Jeong-Wook Seo (Seoul National University, Korea) on the European policy on open access from the year 2020; and Xin Bi (Xi’an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China) on how to register a journal in the Directory of Open Access Journals.

Another term that has entered the journal nomenclature in recent times is ‘Crossref’. A powerful platform to interlink various kinds of content in the scholarly literature—for example, journals, conference papers, books and technical reports, the importance of Crossref is increasingly being recognized by the scholarly community. In the session on Crossref, there were four presentations. Sun Huh (Hallym University, Korea) focused on the major services offered by CrossRef as well as on the recent progress of Crossref. Nguyen Huy Bich (Ho Chi Minh City University of Agriculture and Forestry, Vietnam)
presented on similarity checks currently used in Vietnam for scientific publications. Shivendra Naidoo (Turnitin, UK) shared on how Crossref similarity check: can safeguard academic integrity and support publication ethics.

An innovative feature of this year’s conference was the session on the meetings of journal editors in the different disciplines: agriculture journal editors, chaired by Komang Wirawan (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia); engineering journal editors, chaired by Hyunsun Kim (Inha University, Korea); and natural science journal editors, chaired by Tetsuro Majima (Osaka University, Japan). This coming together of journal editors had been useful in exchanging views, sharing best practices and discussing challenges facing editors as they go about doing their work. The vigorous discussions in these sessions have been illuminating not only for the editors but also for the other participants who wished to learn more about how journal editors go about doing their work.

With most journals also having an online presence, the issue of digital standards has also surfaced in recent times. In the session on digital standards, there were three presentations. Youn-Sang Cho (M2Community, Korea) focused on JATS (journal article tag suite) XML (extensible markup language) for PubMed Central, ScienceCentral. Hyun Jung Yi (Hanyang University, Korea) shared findings on Crossmark, funding data, and text and data mining. Nobuko Miyairi (ORCID, Japan) focused on ORCID, a digital tool for researcher identity.

The conference also provided a useful platform for researchers and graduate students to share their findings through the medium of posters. A ’Best Poster Award’ was given to the authors of the poster that communicated its findings most clearly.

Overall, the spectrum of issues covered in this year’s conference provided useful insights and perspectives relevant to the science journal scene in Asia. The coming together of various stakeholders in the system as well as the audiences who came from different countries reinforced the point that science journals in Asia need to take cognizance of multifarious issues as they seek to raise their standards. CASE places on record the great hospitality of Nong Nam University which hosted the conference.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.
SCI, SCIE, SCIEN...

Beom Sun Chung, Min Suk Chung
Department of Anatomy, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea

Thomson Reuters made the words SCI and SCIE. The words do not stand for SCIENCE, but they serve as good materials for the cartoon. I didn't miss this opportunity, and drew this episode like animals that didn't miss the prey.
We should forget about the hierarchy among the lab members. For example, master’s students can write better articles than PhD students. Ability and passion are more important than ranking. Note that forgetting about hierarchy doesn’t mean having fist fights.

Other’s approval is required prior to one’s own satisfaction. At first, when scientists get jobs or promotion, they check their articles for other’s approval. However, after securing the job, they check their life-time achievements for self-satisfaction. The process is like the lives of artists.
Experienced scientists know that “by any chance” can be changed to “expectably.” However, they think only about “by any chance” rather than “expectably.” Then, they have hope and work hard. Thinking about “by any chance” and deceiving themselves can be the basic driving force of science research.

Graduate students and scientists are the ones who are expected to put their top priority on conducting experiments and writing scientific articles. This commitment would keep them busy and eventually rewarded. However, many of them are occupied by other things, and put aside their researches. Here lies the problem.

These cartoons were published in the authors’ homepage (anatomy.co.kr).

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.
Correction of mistyped year in the article

Editorial Office, Korean Council of Science Editors

There were errors in the article, “Jeong GH, Huh S. Bibliometric analysis of publications from North Korea indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection from 1988 to 2016. Sci Ed 2017;4:24-29. https://doi.org/10.6087/kcse.85” as published. The author apologizes for the mistake. The year ‘1988 to 2016’ was incorrectly given instead of the year ‘1976 to 2016.’ The following are the 5 cases in which all ‘1988 to 2016’s within this article have been revised to ‘1976 to 2016.’

Title:
Bibliometric analysis of publications from North Korea indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection from 1976 to 2016

Abstract:
The aim of this study was to analyze the bibliometric characteristics of publications from North Korea indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection from 1976 to 2016.

Introduction:
The aim of this study was to analyze the bibliometric characteristics of 318 publications from North Korea indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection from 1976 to 2016.

Fig. 9:
Word clouds of (A) all 318 articles by authors from North Korea and (B) the 46 articles by North Korean authors only from the Web of Science Core Collection from 1976 to 2016.

Fig. 10:
Word clouds of (A) the 126 articles published through 2010 and (B) the 182 articles from 2011 to 2016 by authors in North Korea from the Web of Science Core Collection from 1976 to 2016.
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Science Editing (Sci Ed) is the official journal of the Korean Council of Science Editors (KCSE). Anyone who would like to submit a manuscript is advised to carefully read the aims and scope section of this journal. Manuscripts should be prepared for submission to Science Editing according to the following instructions. For issues not addressed in these instructions, the author is referred to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) “Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals” (http://www.icmje.org).

2. COPYRIGHTS AND CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION LICENSE

A submitted manuscript, when published, will become the property of the journal. Copyrights of all published materials are owned by KCSE. The Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License available from: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/ is also in effect.

3. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

The journal adheres to the ethical guidelines for research and publication described in Guidelines on Good Publication (http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines) and the ICMJE Guidelines (http://www.icmje.org).

1. Authorship

Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, and/or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; 3) final approval of the version to be published; and 4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Every author should meet all of these four conditions. After the initial submission of a manuscript, any changes whatsoever in authorship (adding author(s), deleting author(s), or re-arranging the order of authors) must be explained by a letter to the editor from the authors concerned. This letter must be signed by all authors of the paper. Copyright assignment must also be completed by every author.

- Corresponding author and first author: Science Editing does not allow multiple corresponding authors for one article. Only one author should correspond with the editorial office and readers for one article. Science Editing does accept notice of equal contribution for the first author when the study was clearly performed by co-first authors.

- Correction of authorship after publication: Science Editing does not correct authorship after publication unless a mistake has been made by the editorial staff. Authorship may be changed before publication but after submission when an authorship correction is requested by all of the authors involved with the manuscript.

2. Originality, plagiarism and duplicate publication

Submitted manuscripts must not have been previously published or be under consideration for publication elsewhere. No part of the accepted manuscript should be duplicated in any other scientific journal without the permission of the Editorial Board. Submitted manuscripts are screened for possible plagiarism or duplicate publication by CrossCheck upon arrival. If plagiarism or duplicate publication related to the papers of this journal is detected, the manuscripts may be rejected, the authors will be announced in the journal, and their institutions will be informed. There will also be penalties for the authors.

A letter of permission is required for any and all material that has been published previously. It is the responsibility of the author to request permission from the publisher for any material that is being reproduced. This requirement applies to text, figures, and tables.

3. Secondary Publication

It is possible to republish manuscripts if the manuscripts satisfy the conditions of secondary publication of the ICMJE Recommendations (http://www.icmje.org/urm_main.html).
4. Conflict of interest statement
The corresponding author must inform the editor of any potential conflicts of interest that could influence the authors' interpretation of the data. Examples of potential conflicts of interest are financial support from or connections to companies, political pressure from interest groups, and academically related issues. In particular, all sources of funding applicable to the study should be explicitly stated.

5. Statement of human and animal right
Clinical research should be done in accordance of the Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, outlined in the Helsinki Declaration of 1975 (revised 2008), available from: http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/. Clinical studies that do not meet the Helsinki Declaration will not be considered for publication. Human subjects should not be identifiable, such that patients' names, initials, hospital numbers, dates of birth, or other protected healthcare information should not be disclosed. For animal subjects, research should be performed based on the National or Institutional Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, and the ethical treatment of all experimental animals should be maintained.

Copies of written informed consent documents should be kept for studies on human subjects. For clinical studies of human subjects, a certificate, agreement, or approval by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the author's institution is required. If necessary, the editor or reviewers may request copies of these documents to resolve questions about IRB approval and study conduct.

7. Process for Managing Research and Publication Misconduct
When the journal faces suspected cases of research and publication misconduct such as redundant (duplicate) publication, plagiarism, fraudulent or fabricated data, changes in authorship, an undisclosed conflict of interest, ethical problems with a submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author's idea or data, complaints against editors, and so on, the resolution process will follow the flowchart provided by the Committee on Publication Ethics (http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts). The discussion and decision on the suspected cases are carried out by the Editorial Board.

8. Process for handling cases requiring corrections, retractions, and editorial expressions of concern
Cases that require editorial expressions of concern or retraction shall follow the COPE flowcharts available from: http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts. If correction needs, it will follow the ICMJE Recommendation for Corrections, Retractions, Republications and Version Control available from: http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/corrections-and-version-control.html as follows:

Honest errors are a part of science and publishing and require publication of a correction when they are detected. Corrections are needed for errors of fact. Minimum standards are as follows: First, it shall publish a correction notice as soon as possible detailing changes from and citing the original publication on both an electronic and numbered print page that is included in an electronic or a print Table of Contents to ensure proper indexing; Second, it shall post a new article version with details of the changes from the original version and the date(s) on which the changes were made through CrossMark; Third, it shall archive all prior versions of the article. This archive can be either directly accessible to readers; and Fourth, previous electronic versions shall prominently note that there are more recent versions of the article via CrossMark.

9. Editorial Responsibilities
The Editorial Board will continuously work to monitor and safeguard publication ethics: guidelines for retracting articles; maintenance of the integrity of the academic record; prevention of business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards; publishing corrections, clarifications, retractions, and apologies when needed; and excluding plagiarism and fraudulent data. The editors maintain the following responsibilities: responsibility and authority to reject and accept articles; avoiding any conflict of interest with respect to articles they reject or accept; promoting publication of corrections or retractions when errors are found; and preservation of the anonymity of reviewers.

4. AUTHOR QUALIFICATIONS AND LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT

1. Author Qualifications
Any researcher throughout the world can submit a manuscript if the scope of the manuscript is appropriate.

2. Language
Manuscripts should be submitted in good scientific English.

5. SUBMISSION AND PEER REVIEW PROCESS

1. Submission
All manuscripts should be submitted to kcse@kcse.org by the corresponding author.
2. Peer Review Process

Science Editing reviews all manuscripts received. A manuscript is first reviewed for its format and adherence to the aims and scope of the journal. If the manuscript meets these two criteria, it is dispatched to three investigators in the field with relevant knowledge. Assuming the manuscript is sent to reviewers, Science Editing waits to receive opinions from at least two reviewers. In addition, if deemed necessary, a review of statistics may be requested. The authors’ names and affiliations are removed during peer review. The acceptance criteria for all papers are based on the quality and originality of the research and its scientific significance. Acceptance of the manuscript is decided based on the critiques and recommended decision of the reviewers. An initial decision will normally be made within 4 weeks of receipt of a manuscript, and the reviewers’ comments are sent to the corresponding author by e-mail. The corresponding author must indicate the alterations that have been made in response to the reviewers’ comments item by item. Failure to resubmit the revised manuscript within 4 weeks of the editorial decision is regarded as a withdrawal. A final decision on acceptance/rejection for publication is forwarded to the corresponding author from the editor.

3. Peer review process for handling submissions from editors, employees, or members of the editorial board

All manuscripts from editors, employees, or members of the editorial board are processed same to other unsolicited manuscripts. During the review process, submitters will not engage in the decision process. Editors will not handle their own manuscripts although they are commissioned ones.

6. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

1. General Requirements

- The main document with manuscript text and tables should be prepared in an MS Word (docx) or RTF file format.
- The manuscript should be double spaced on 21.6 × 27.9 cm (letter size) or 21.0 × 29.7 cm (A4) paper with 3.0 cm margins at the top, bottom, right, and left margin.
- All manuscript pages are to be numbered at the bottom consecutively, beginning with the abstract as page 1. Neither the author’s names nor their affiliations should appear on the manuscript pages.
- The authors should express all measurements according to International System (SI) units with some exceptions such as seconds, mmHg, or °C.
- Only standard abbreviations should be used. Abbreviations should be avoided in the title of the manuscript. Abbreviations should be spelled out when first used in the text—for example, extensible markup language (XML)—and the use of abbreviations should be kept to a minimum.
- The names and locations (city, state, and country only) of manufacturers should be given.
- When quoting from other sources, a reference number should be cited after the author’s name or at the end of the quotation.

Manuscript preparation is different according to the publication type, including original articles, reviews, case studies, essays, editorials, book reviews, and correspondence. Other types are also negotiable with the Editorial Board.

2. Original Articles

Original articles are reports of basic investigations. Although there is no limitation on the length of the manuscripts, the Editorial Board may abridge excessive illustrations and large tables. The manuscript for an original article should be organized in the following sequence: title page, abstract and keywords, main text (introduction, methods, results, and discussion), acknowledgments, references, tables, figure legends, and figures. The figures should be received as separate files. Maximum length: 2,500 words of text (not including the abstract, tables, figures, and references) with no more than a total of 10 tables and/or figures.

- **Title page:** The following items should be included on the title page: 1) the title of the manuscript, 2) author list, 3) each author’s affiliation, 4) the name and e-mail address of the corresponding author, 5) when applicable, the source of any research funding and a list of where and when the study has been presented in part elsewhere, and 6) a running title of fewer than 50 characters.
- **Abstract and Keywords:** The abstract should be one concise paragraph of less than 250 words in an unstructured format. Abbreviations or references are not allowed in the abstract. Up to 5 keywords should be listed at the bottom of the abstract to be used as index terms.
- **Introduction:** The purpose of the investigation, including relevant background information, should be described briefly. Conclusions should not be included in the Introduction.
- **Methods:** The research plan, materials (or subjects), and methods used should be described in that order. The names and locations (city, state, and country only) of manufacturers of equipment and software should be given. Methods of statistical analysis and criteria for statistical significance should be described.
- **Results:** The results should be presented in logical sequence in the text, tables, and figures. If resulting parameters have statistical significance, P-values should be provided, and repetitive presentation of the same data in dif-
ferent forms should be avoided. The results should not include material appropriate for the discussion.

**Discussion**: Observations pertaining to the results of the research and other related work should be interpreted for readers. New and important observations should be emphasized rather than merely repeating the contents of the results. The implications of the proposed opinion should be explained along with its limits, and within the limits of the research results, and the conclusion should be connected to the purpose of the research. In a concluding paragraph, the results and their meaning should be summarized.

**Conflict of interest**: Any potential conflict of interest that could influence the authors’ interpretation of the data, such as financial support from or connections to companies, political pressure from interest groups, or academically related issues, must be stated.

**Acknowledgments**: All persons who have made substantial contributions, but who have not met the criteria for authorship, are to be acknowledged here. All sources of funding applicable to the study should be stated here explicitly.

**References**: In the text, references should be cited with Arabic numerals in brackets, numbered in the order cited. In the references section, the references should be numbered and listed in order of appearance in the text. The number of references is limited to 20 for original articles. All authors of a cited work should be listed if there are six or fewer authors. The first three authors should be listed followed by “et al.” if there are more than six authors. If a reference has a digital object identifier (DOI), it should be supplied. Other types of references not described below should follow The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine).

**Journal articles**:  

**Books and book chapters**:  

**Online sources**:  

**Conference papers**:  
8. Shell ER. Sex and the scientific publisher: how journals and journalists collude (despite their best intentions) to mislead the public. Paper presented at: 2011 CrossRef Annual Member Meeting; 2011 Nov 14-15; Cambridge, MA, USA.

**Scientific and technical reports**:  

**News articles**:  

**Dissertations**:  

**Tables**: Tables are to be numbered in the order in which they are cited in the text. A table title should concisely describe the content of the table so that a reader can understand the table without referring to the text. Each table must be simple and typed on a separate page with its heading above it. Explanatory matter is placed in footnotes below the tabular matter and not included in the heading. All non-standard abbreviations are explained in the footnotes. Footnotes should be indicated by superscript letters a), b), c), ….
Statistical measures such as SD or SE should be identified. Vertical rules and horizontal rules between entries should be omitted.

- **Figures and legends for illustrations**: Figures should be numbered, using Arabic numerals, in the order in which they are cited. Each figure should be uploaded as a single image file in either uncompressed EPS, TIFF, PSD, JPEG, and PPT format over 600 dots per inch (dpi) or 3 million pixels (less than 6 megabytes). Written permission should be obtained for the use of all previously published illustrations (and copies of permission letters should be included). In the case of multiple prints bearing the same number, English letters should be used after the numerals to indicate the correct order (e.g. Fig. 1A; Fig. 2B, C).

3. **Reviews**
Reviews are invited by the editor and should be comprehensive analyses of specific topics. They are to be organized as follows: title page, abstract and keywords, main text (introduction, text, and conclusion), acknowledgments, references, tables, figure legends, and figures. There should be an unstructured abstract of no more than 200 words. The length of the text excluding references, tables, and figures should not exceed 5,000 words. The number of references is limited to 100.

4. **Case studies**
Case studies are intended to report practical cases that can be encountered during editing and publishing. Examples include interesting cases of research misconduct and publication ethics violations; experience of new and creative initiatives in publishing; and the history of a specific journal development. They are to be organized as follows: title page, abstract and keywords, main text (introduction, text, and conclusion), acknowledgments, references, tables, figure legends, and figures. There should be an unstructured abstract of 200 words maximum. The length of the text excluding references, tables, and figures should not exceed 2,500 words. The number of references is limited to 20.

5. **Essays**
Essays are for the dissemination of the experience and ideas of editors for colleague editors. There is no limitation on the topics if they are related to editing or publishing. They are to be organized as follows: title page, main text (introduction, text, and conclusion), acknowledgments, references, tables, figure legends, and figures. The length of the text excluding references, tables, and figures should not exceed 2,500 words. The number of references is limited to 20.

6. **Editorials**
Editorials are invited by the editor and should be comments on articles published recently in the journal. Editorial topics could include active areas of research, fresh insights, and debates in all fields of journal publication. Editorials should not exceed 1,000 words, excluding references, tables, and figures. References should not exceed 10. A maximum of 3 figures including tables is allowed.

7. **Book reviews**
Book reviews are solicited by the editor. These will cover recently published books in the field of journal publication. The format is same as that of Editorials.

8. **Correspondence**
Correspondence (letters to the editor) may be in response to a published article, or a short, free-standing piece expressing an opinion. Correspondence should be no longer than 1,000 words of text and 10 references.

   In reply: If the Correspondence is in response to a published article, the Editor-in-Chief may choose to invite the article's authors to write a Correspondence Reply. Replies by authors should not exceed 500 words of text and 5 references.

9. **Video Clips**
Video clips can be submitted for placement on the journal website. All videos are subject to peer review and must be sent directly to the editor by e-mail. A video file submitted for consideration for publication should be in complete and final format and at as high a resolution as possible. Any editing of the video will be the responsibility of the author. *Science Editing* accepts all kinds of video files not exceeding 30 MB and of less than 5 minutes duration, but Quicktime, AVI, MPEG, MP4, and RealMedia file formats are recommended. A legend to accompany the video should be double spaced in a separate file. All copyrights for video files after acceptance of the main article are automatically transferred to *Science Editing*.

10. **Commissioned or Unsolicited Manuscripts**
Unsolicited manuscript with publication types of original articles, case studies, essays, and correspondence can be submitted. Other publication types are all commissioned or invited by the Editorial Board.

Table 1 shows the recommended maximums of manuscripts according to publication type; however, these requirements are negotiable with the editor.
Table 1. Recommended maximums for articles submitted to Science Editing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of article</th>
<th>Abstract (word)</th>
<th>Text (word)</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Tables &amp; figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original article</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case study</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book review</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Correspondence</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter to the editor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>In reply</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video clip</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30 MB, 5 min</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aMaximum number of words is exclusive of the abstract, references, tables, and figure legends.

7. FINAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLICATION

2. Manuscript Corrections
Before publication, the manuscript editor may correct the manuscript such that it meets the standard publication format. The author(s) must respond within 2 days when the manuscript editor contacts the author for revisions. If the response is delayed, the manuscript’s publication may be postponed to the next issue.

3. Galley Proof
The author(s) will receive the final version of the manuscript as a PDF file. Upon receipt, within 2 days, the editorial office (or printing office) must be notified of any errors found in the file. Any errors found after this time are the responsibility of the author(s) and will have to be corrected as an erratum.

8. PAGE CHARGES OR ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES
No page charge or article processing charge applies. There is also no submission fee.

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E-mail: kcse@kcse.org

NOTICE: These instructions to authors will be applied beginning with the February 2014 issue.
☑ Manuscript in MS Word (docx) or RTF format.

☑ Double-spaced typing with 11-point font.

☑ Sequence of title page, abstract and keywords, main text, acknowledgments, references, tables, figure legends, and figures. All pages numbered consecutively, starting with the abstract.

☑ Title page with article title, authors’ full name(s) and affiliation(s), corresponding author’s e-mail, running title (less than 50 characters), and acknowledgments, if any.

☑ Abstract up to 250 words for original articles and up to 200 words for reviews, essays, and features. Up to 5 keywords.

☑ All table and figure numbers are found in the text.

☑ Figures as separate files, in EPS, TIFF, Adobe Photoshop (PSD), JPEG, or PPT format.

☑ References listed in proper format. All references listed in the reference section are cited in the text and vice versa.

☑ The number of references is limited to 20 (for original articles, case studies, and essays), 100 (for reviews), or 10 (for editorials, book reviews, and letters to the editor).

☑ Covering letter signed by the corresponding author.
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Manuscript title

Corresponding author name

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Corresponding author

Print name ___________________________

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Co-authors

Print name ___________________________

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Print name ___________________________

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Print name ___________________________

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Print name ___________________________

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Print name ___________________________

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________
As the corresponding author, I declare the following information regarding the specific conflicts of interest of authors of our aforementioned manuscript.

Examples of conflicts of interest include the following: source of funding, paid consultant to sponsor, study investigator funded by sponsor, employee of sponsor, board membership with sponsor, stockholder for mentioned product, any financial relationship to competitors of mentioned product, and others (please specify).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>No conflict involved</th>
<th>Conflict (specify)</th>
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I accept the responsibility for the completion of this document and attest to its validity on behalf of all co-authors.

**Corresponding author (name/signature)**

**Date**