



Open Access and predatory publishers

A Guide to Reviewing Open Access Journals

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UNIVERSITY OF BORÅS
SCIENCE FOR THE PROFESSIONS

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Summary

This guide aims to help you form an opinion of open access journals and publishers. I have summarized the questions you need to ask to be able to judge an OA journal or OA publisher if you do not have time to read through the whole document. In this document you will find a short background to open access and the questions below are explained in a little more detail. At the end of the document you will find links to the resources recommended in the document. Even Jeffery Beall has compiled a list of criteria to recognize a predatory publisher.¹

Questions to ask:

Is the invitation to publish generic?
How is the language in the invitation?
Who has received invitations?
Does the subject and scope of the journal suit your research interests?
What is the journal called? Does the name implicate too broad a scope?
Where is the journal indexed? Is it plausible? Check!
How much does it cost to publish in the journal?
Who is editor-in-chief? Google!
Who are the members of the editorial board? Check them!
If you agree to be a part of the editorial board, what are the conditions?
What does the contact information for the publisher/journal look like? (e.g. E-mail)
Who has published in the journal before? What have these authors published in the journal and what have they published before?
Does the researcher have a profile on some of the social media sites?
Can you find the researcher's home institution?
Can you find the publisher on Beall's list of Predatory Open Access Publishers?
What information can be found in the journal regarding the peer review process?
How quick is their peer review process?
Are the published articles well-written?
What does the reference list look like?
Are there a lot of self-citations?
Are they citing within the journal? External citations, in general, are better.
Do the articles have high enough scientific quality for you to be interested in publishing in the journal?
Is the publisher a member of OASPA?

Library & Learning Resources at the University of Borås publishes a library blog in (Swedish and in English) where you can find some informative posts about open access, scientific publishing and other useful blog entries for researchers. You will find the English blog here:

<http://bibbloggeng.wordpress.com/> and the Swedish blogg here: <http://bibblogg.wordpress.com/>

The following entries may be especially interesting for you:

<http://bibbloggeng.wordpress.com/tag/open-access/>

<http://bibbloggeng.wordpress.com/tag/publishing/>

¹Jeffery Beall's criteria for determining predatory OA publishers

<http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/08/04/criteria-for-determining-predatory-open-access-publishers/>

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Some concepts

Some of the reoccurring concepts are explained in short here.

APC or article processing charge/fee is the fee some OA journals charge the authors before they get an article published in the journal. It is one of the many financial models for open access publishing and does not automatically mean a journal is unreliable or predatory.

Gray/predatory publishers/journals/ Vanity Press are terms used to describe those publishers and journals who will publish anything as long as you pay APC. In this document *gray* will be used.

Impact factor is the average number of citations per article which has been published in a journal during the past two years. E.g. Journal of Palliative Care (ISSN: 0825-8597) has the impact factor of 0,931 for 2011. This means that the articles published in the journal between 2009 and 2010 have received on average 0,9 citations during 2011. Impact factor is calculated

A = the number of articles published in 2009 and in 2010 and cited in 2011

B = all "citable" articles published in the journal in 2009 and in 2010

Citable articles usually means articles, reviews, proceedings and notes. Editorials and Letters-to-the-Editor are not included.

The Impact factor for 2011 is A/B

Parallel publishing means that you deposit the final version of your article in an institutional or subject repository.

Golden/Gold road to open access means that an article is published in an OA journal.

Green road to open access means that an article is made freely available online in an institutional or subject repository six months (twelve months for Humanities and Social Sciences) after publishing.

Open Journal System (OJS) is a system for publishing journals. The system has a work flow for submitting, reviewing, accepting and publishing.

Open Access

Open access means that research results are published in digital format, available online for the reader and free from most copyright and licensing agreements. This means that you have unhindered access to research. The idea behind OA spurs from the problems related to the traditional mode for publishing: publishing houses receive all economic benefits and limit what you are allowed to do with your publications.

One of the main obstacles getting access to research is the costs related to publishing. You can afford to buy a journal issue or a research article occasionally, but for a research project you might have to consult and read tens maybe hundreds of publications. This is when cost of journals becomes an important question. The libraries provide access to a large number of information resources, but since the subscription prices for journals increase each year the situation becomes unsustainable. Libraries cannot afford to buy and provide access to everything and must prioritize which

information resources to buy. The researcher is in other words dependent on his/her institution's ability to pay for subscriptions. In recent years universities and research funders have become more aware of costs related to publishing, especially since universities sometimes come to pay three times for the same publication. The first time occurs when the researcher is employed by the university and receives his/her paycheck from the university. The second time occurs when the researcher reviews someone's article for a journal (usually done while employed by the university) and the third time when university libraries re-buy the researcher's articles. In the end it is always the tax-payer who finances the big profits publishing houses make. There are a few business areas which can match the profit margins for scientific publishing, e.g. Elsevier had 36% profit margin just last year.² Between 2005 and 2006 their profit margin increased by 10%.³

Copyright is also a barrier. If you want to translate a text, share a copy of your article to your colleagues, use your text in your future work, if someone wants to use it for text or data mining or format it to suit other platforms such as smart phones, you need permission from the copyright holder, which in many cases is a commercial publishing house. You, the researcher, have transferred your copyright to the publishing house and they in turn are selling it back to you through your university library. Transferring copyright happens when you sign the publishing agreement used by traditional scientific journals. You have the possibility to use an author addendum⁴ in the publishing agreement or you can ask the publishing house to remove the condition of transferring copyright from the agreement. Be particular about retaining copyright to your work. The publishing house does not need to have copyright to your work to be able to publish. They just want to have copyright to ensure they can make money and have control over your work. Transferring copyright also means that you limit your possibilities to parallel publishing in an institutional or subject repository such as BADA (Borås Academic Digital Archive). Parallel publishing is usually referred to as the green road to OA. The other way, publishing in OA journals, is usually referred to as the golden road. The golden road is one of the reasons that have led to problems within the OA movement and the reason why there is a need for a guide such as this.

One solution to the problems above is OA publishing. This means that the articles will be available without a cost on the journal home page or in a repository which is committed to long term archiving. This means that publications will be available for all to read, download, print out, copy and share with others, of course with contribution given to the original article and author.

When the barriers are removed you have not just the right to read and search but also share with others, translate, text and data mine, use your own work and adapt to other platforms and make sure of long-term archiving. OA makes research available for far more researchers at the same time as it makes research possible to reuse in future research. OA is favorable for you as a researcher and other users such as students, libraries, research communities and the public.

OA is beneficial for the reader since there will be more resources available. Even researchers from poorer parts of the world will have access to research and possibility to develop their national research. Students have access to the material they need no matter which university they attend and universities do not risk being divided into first and second class schools depending on which resources the library is able to offer its users. You will receive quicker access to the latest research results, your work may reach more readers, receive more citations and higher impact. Your work will

² Academic publishers make Murdoch look like a socialist

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/aug/29/academic-publishers-murdoch-socialist>

³ Elsevier's increasing profit margin

http://www.investis.com/reports/reed_ar_2006_en/report.php?type=0&page=17

⁴ Use this author addendum when signing a publishing agreement for a traditional scientific journal:

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.shtml>

be more visible and you might more easily be referred to in the news, blogs, Twitter etc. You will also have better control of your own work since the publisher cannot limit the use. OA is beneficial even for the libraries. They are able to offer more resources and still have control of their costs; costs for scientific journals increased by 374% between 1986 and 2008. Compare that to a 89% increase in costs for scientific books during the same time.⁵

University, research intensive organizations and research funders are also benefactors; with OA they do not have to pay two or three times for research. Institutional repositories can be used as quality indicators if researchers deposit their articles in full text in one. Institutional repositories can be used to show universities' research activities' scientific, social and economic relevance which in turn can make the organization more visible and show its status and value. Even the research areas will be enjoying the benefits of OA because there will be better access to information and research will be better founded. When articles are published in institutional repositories, before or after they are published in a journal, it will change the old-fashioned publishing cycle and make the research process faster. Even innovation and product development can be done faster.

It can be added that in the new framework programme from the European Commission, Horizon 2020, OA has a central part and is the norm for publishing scientific articles. From 2014 all research financed by Horizon 2020 is to be made freely available either by publishing in an OA journal or by depositing in an institutional or subject repository six months after publishing for the Science Medicine & Technology area, twelve months for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

OA is the future but there is a dark side.

The dark side of Open Access

Even OA journals must be financed somehow. One way is to implement APC or Article Processing Charge. This means that the price of a publication is transferred from the user to the researcher. To use APC is not necessarily a signal of something wrong, e.g. Springer journals uses APC and they can charge up to \$3000 per article. There are many who criticize this model because the quality of the article becomes secondary (if you have the money you get published), the primary thing will be for the publishers to make money. Gray publishers do not charge as much, often around \$200 or \$300 which can seem reasonable for the moment. The problem is that publishing in a gray journal has bigger, more far-reaching negative effects which cannot be outweighed by cutting publishing costs.

From the start OA journals have had to struggle to get researchers to understand benefits and that publishing in an OA journal does not imply inferior quality compared to publishing in a traditional journal published by a traditional publisher. OA journals have the same kind of peer-review process as traditional journals and since they have had to fight to get recognition their peer-review process might be even tougher than traditional journals' review process. The simplicity to set up a journal and increased demands on researchers to publish has led to the establishment of several unreliable operators on the scientific publishing market. The main purpose of these operators is to make money through APC.

The problem with gray journals and publishers is that they undermine the reliability of scientific research. These publishers provide unreliable researchers or researchers with a political agenda a platform which seems reliable and respectable for the public.

⁵ Increasing costs for scientific publishing
<http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/arlstat08.pdf>

As a researcher it is difficult to keep up in the publishing world and recognize the unreliable publishers and journals. It might happen that researchers, even experienced ones, agree to be a part of the editorial board in journals which might not even have a proper editor-in-chief. For a new researcher or a doctoral student the problem might be even more serious. They are in the beginning of their research career and they are trying to navigate among publications in a world where demands to publish in peer-review journals increase constantly (publish or perish). It becomes especially demanding when research funders in higher degree demand OA publishing.

There are several reasons for you not to publish in these gray journals:

- You will not get the impact you want since these journals are not indexed anywhere significant
- Other researchers see where you have published and can start to doubt your research and its quality
- It might become more difficult for you to qualify to the next level in your career or apply for other jobs at other universities or receive research funding
- When the university goes through a quality control the university might get a bad reputation

Make sure you do not publish in gray journals. Do not agree to any assignments in the editorial boards of these journals if you are invited to contribute.

Avoid the pitfalls

In this section questions and tools are presented. These should help you assess the quality of an OA journal. Remember, if you are at all unsure, you are welcome to contact me at pieta.eklund@hb.se.

None of the points made here can be used separately to assess a publisher or a journal. There are genuine OA journals started and therefore it is important to take into consideration several of these points when you are deciding on whether to publish in the journal or not.

International Standard Serial Number, ISSN

The most basic aspect of a journal is its ISSN. It is an international standard number which consist of two numbers with four digits each. ISSN identifies a publication as a journal and even electronic journals have one. Digits do not give you any information about the origin of the journal but they are connected to a specific journal which is important. Today even the gray journals have an ISSN. You can use the ISSN to seek information about a journal. It is not uncommon for gray journals to name their journals in a way which can make it easy for you to make a mistake: *Journal of Palliative Care & Medicine* and *Journal of Palliative Care*. This is when ISSN becomes useful. The first is a gray journal and the latter has an impact factor and is indexed in Web of Science. You can read more about impact factor and indexing under the title Indexing.

Invitation

You should be observant of how an invitation to publish is phrased. Is it generic or personal? Can you find your name on the invitation? Can you say something about the language used in the invitation, are there spelling mistakes or are there grammatical errors? It might be difficult to say if English is not your first language but you should be suspicious if it seems like the invitation was translated with Google Translate or some other translating tool. Two other points to make about invitations is that

gray publishers often refer to “special issue” and that you are often spammed⁶ by invitations from the same publisher and journal over a long period of time. It might even be difficult to leave the publisher’s e-mailing list since this option is often missing.

In the example below you can see that the invitation is generic, there are grammatical errors and that there is not a natural person as a sender for the invitation and the publisher might be explicit with the APC. *Science and Engineering Publishing Company* is a publisher, which can be found on Beall’s list of Predatory Publishers. If you visit their home page and read their *Copyright notice* you will see that they require copyright transfer which is something genuine OA-publishers **never** require!

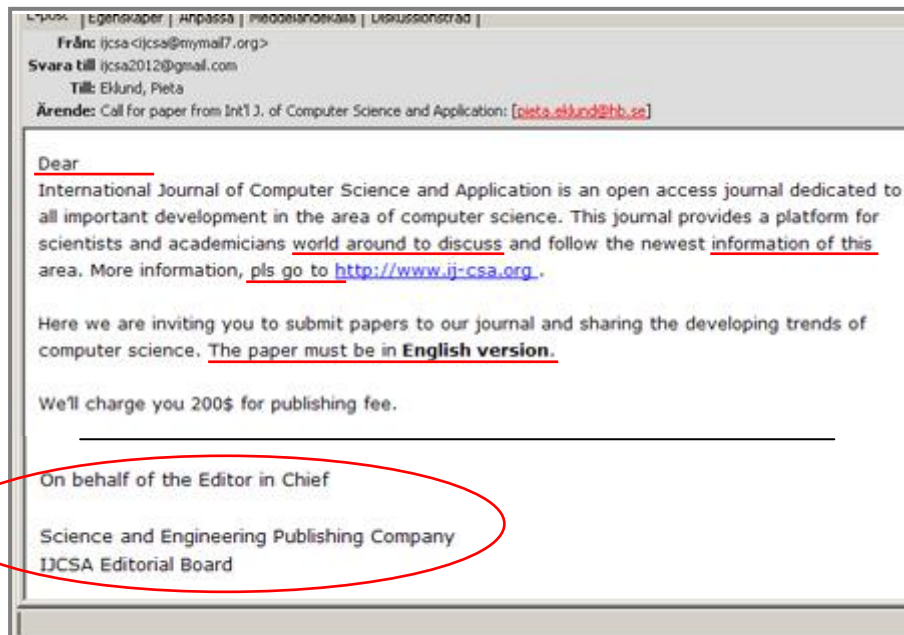


Figure 1 Example of an invitation. There is no natural person as a sender and the language is poor.

Subject area

Does the scope of the journal suit your research area? You might study children’s intensive care but the invitation to publish comes from a journal within the area of palliative care. Maybe several of your colleagues have received the same invitation though not researching the same subject. One example of a journal which publishes widely and where anything could be published is *Journal of Basic & Applied Sciences*. In one issue⁷ they published articles from the following areas: Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Computer Sciences, Engineering Technologies, Environmental Sciences, Food Sciences, Mathematics, Media Sciences, Physics, Statistics, Veterinary Science and Zoology.

Indexing

For articles to be retrievable and visible they must be indexed in scientific databases. Many of the gray journals say they are indexed in databases but in reality they are not. This is why you should

⁶ One researcher got seven invitations to publishing during one spring and in the end eight on the same day. Even though he tried to get his e-mail address removed from the mailing list.

<http://gunther-eyenbach.blogspot.se/2008/07/dove-medical-press-and-libertas.html>

⁷ Example of a journal that publishes everything:

<http://www.lifescienceglobal.com/independant-journals/journal-of-basic-and-applied-sciences/volume-8-number-2>

check whether the journal's previous issues are indexed in the databases the journal says they are. If a journal has published only a couple of issues and say they are indexed in Thomson Reuters Web of Science (WoS) it probably is not so. WoS is a citation database where about 12 000 journals are indexed and about 7000 of these are analyzed in the Journal Citation Report for e.g. impact factor. WoS has a selection process⁸ so it might take a while before a journal is indexed. A journal, which has published less than three issues, is not indexed in WoS.

When WoS makes its selection they concentrate on a couple of aspects, among others: publishing standards (publishing takes place in time, benefit for the research community measured in number of citations), editorial content, geographic spreading of authorship and assessment of incoming and outgoing citations. Self-citations are not counted and may have a negative effect on the selection process. Thomson Reuters writes on their home page that they are not looking at these aspects separately but they look for the totality when assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a journal. A publisher that wants to get a journal indexed in WoS must deliver three consecutive numbers to Thomson Reuters when they are published. It is only then WoS can start their assessment. All delivered issues are weighted in and the publisher should continue sending in issues as they are published. About 10-12% of about 2 000 journals, which are sent in for assessment per year, are accepted.

On its home page *Creative Education* states that they are tracked by WoS for citations. It is not automatically a quality sign that WoS registers citations, especially when citations are self-citations or citations from other gray journals as the case is here.

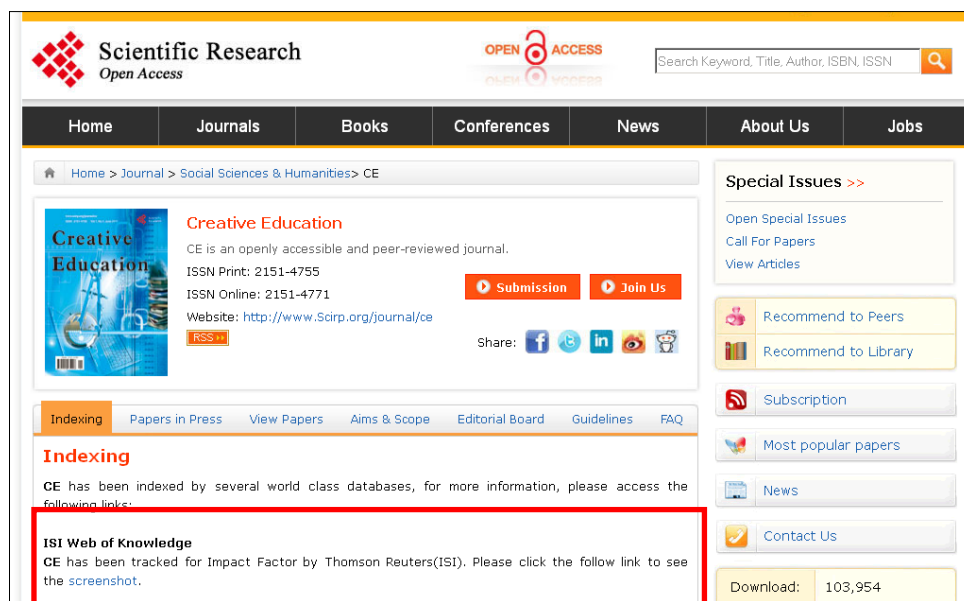


Figure 2 Example from Creative Education and how they are using WoS to seem more credible.

Journals often write that they are indexed by Google Scholar. Although Google Scholar is very useful it is not a tool to measure academic quality. You should control the journal if it writes on its home page that the journal is being indexed in e.g. PubMed, WoS or other, for you subject relevant, databases. If they write vaguely or unspecified on their page that they are “being considered” for indexing, it might be a sign that everything is not ok. The gray journals often write on their home pages that they are listed, indexed or catalogued but they have often misunderstood these terms.

⁸ Journal selection process for WoS:

http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/free/essays/journal_selection_process/

Listing means that the journal is listed in a directory, individual articles are indexed or abstracted and it is library catalogues which use metadata for individual journals not for individual articles.

Editorial board

All journals have an editorial board, which consists of natural persons. Members of the board are often researchers that you know, have heard of, have respect for and have maybe even met at a conference. If you do not recognize any of the members of the board or any of the researchers who have published in the journal previously it is recommended that you check them. Perform a Google Scholar search or search for the researcher in appropriate subject databases to see what they have published before. Can you find an institutional page where the researcher is presented? Does the researcher have a profile on ResearchGate, LinkedIn or other social networks? Social networks give you the possibility to present yourself, your work and your research interests. They also make it possible to connect with researchers with similar interests.

Also take a closer look at how many articles a researcher has published in an issue. *Journal of Basic & Applied Sciences* have released an issue⁹ with about 50 authors. Of these, eleven have written two or more articles in the same issue, some even five articles. Sometimes a person might be a member of several editorial boards, which is accepted. If, however, the same person under different names is a member of editorial boards suspicion should be raised: is the editorial board real?¹⁰

A good example comes from the journal *Molecular Biology* published by OMICS Publishing Group. They listed a Peter Deusberg from "Department of Oximology at Daniel-Duesentrieb Institute, Germany" as an editor for the journal. If you look more closely into Peter Deusberg and have some knowledge of German you will find that he is a made-up person with a German name from a Walt Disney character, Gyro Gearlose.¹¹

Gray publishers often have requirements for members of the editorial board. E.g. you might have to publish a number of articles in the journal while member of the editorial board.

Peer review

All scientific journals have a peer review process. It might be blind or double blind and most often it is of high quality. The process does not differ between a traditional subscription based journals and legitimate OA journals. It might even the case that the peer review of OA journals is more rigorous because they have more to prove than the established journals. Gray publishers say that they have a peer review process but they do not describe it more in detail on their home page. Their review process is often very quick, maybe a couple of days up to some weeks. They might not publish dates for when an article is submitted, reviewed and accepted for publishing. Now though, they have started to learn and the review process is getting longer although still too short to be credible.¹²

⁹ Example of a journal number where the publishing activities of authors raises questions:
<http://www.lifescienceglobal.com/independant-journals/journal-of-basic-and-applied-sciences/volume-8-number-2>

¹⁰ Example of a person being a member of a couple of editorial boards under different names.
<http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/10/02/growing-science-the-pride-of-ontario/#more-749>

¹¹ Example of what gray journals does with their editorial board:
<http://phylogenomics.blogspot.se/2012/01/scary-and-funny-functional-researcher.html>

¹² Example of how predatory publishers can manipulate dates for submitting, reviewing and publishing:
<http://philosophicalcomment.blogspot.se/2012/01/further-deterioration-in-bioethics.html>

Lately some of the gray publishers have started saying they do not have APC but when you have submitted your article they send you an e-mail saying that they have a long review process but if you pay a small amount your article will be reviewed faster. If you decline they still might publish it without your permission and then it will be difficult to get them to remove the article from their site.

OASPA membership

OASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) is an organization created in 2008 to represent OA publishers' interests. The organization aims to create standards and routines for OA publishers. The goal is to secure the reputation of the OA movement and quality and reliability of OA publishers. OASPA has created a list of demands which all publishers applying to be members need to fulfill before they are accepted as members. After they are accepted they have to follow the code of conduct¹³. It states, among other things, that the journals have to have an editorial board and the members should be known and respectable researchers in the area of the journal's subject. Advertising done for the journal should be appropriate and considerate; all spam is against the code of conduct. You can check in the register who is a member. It does not automatically mean that the publisher is gray if they are not a member of OASPA. It just means that you should be more careful when deciding if you want to publish in one of the publisher's journals or not.

OASPA gives on their home page some tips on how to recognize a reliable OA-publisher. In short the following information should be found on the journal's home page:

- Clear information about the owner of the publisher and journal
- Clearly presented peer review process
- Full name, correct contact information and home institution for the members of the editorial board
- Licensing terms should be clearly visible
- There should be a natural person as a contact person
- Invitation to publish should be well-written
- Who else has published in the journal and
- Where and what kind of dissemination publisher's books and journals have received before

The journal itself

You can start your examination of a journal by visiting Beall's List of Predatory Publishers¹⁴. Jeffery Beall, a librarian and associate professor, has created a blog where he checks OA publishers and OA journals. You should become suspicious if the publisher can be found on his list.

It has become increasingly difficult to form an opinion on journals. E.g. *Business Management Research* uses open journal system for publishing, they have ISSN and use RSS feed. They say they have double blind review and that they are indexed by ProQuest. Their editorial board is large and international. This all gives it air of seriousness but the journal is published by Sciedu Press which can be found on Beall's list of predatory publishers.

You can also use Ulrich's Periodicals Directory. In this directory you will find the scope of the journal, where it is indexed, if it is reviewed, where the publisher's headquarter is and other facts. DOAJ.org (Directory of Open Access Journals) is a directory for OA journals. It aims to increase visibility for OA journals. DOAJ.org reviews all the journals before they are accepted in the directory. Unfortunately,

¹³ OASPA code of conduct:

<http://oaspa.org/membership/code-of-conduct/>

¹⁴Beall's List of Predatory Open-Access Publishers:

<http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>

it might happen that a gray journal slips through the control. Take it as a warning if the journal you are looking for is missing in DOAJ.org

Take into consideration the journal's home page. How does it look? Does it give a serious impression? How does the logotype look?

Here is an example of three journals. One of them is a reliable journal and the other two gray journals. This example shows how difficult it can be to differentiate between a quality journal and a gray journal. Compare these three journals 1) *International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-Being*, 2) *Business and Management Research* and also 3) *Journal of Palliative Care & Medicine*. The first one is a legitimate OA journal. The other two are gray journals and the first might be easier to recognize as such, but what about the second? What kind of impression do you get from these journals' home pages?

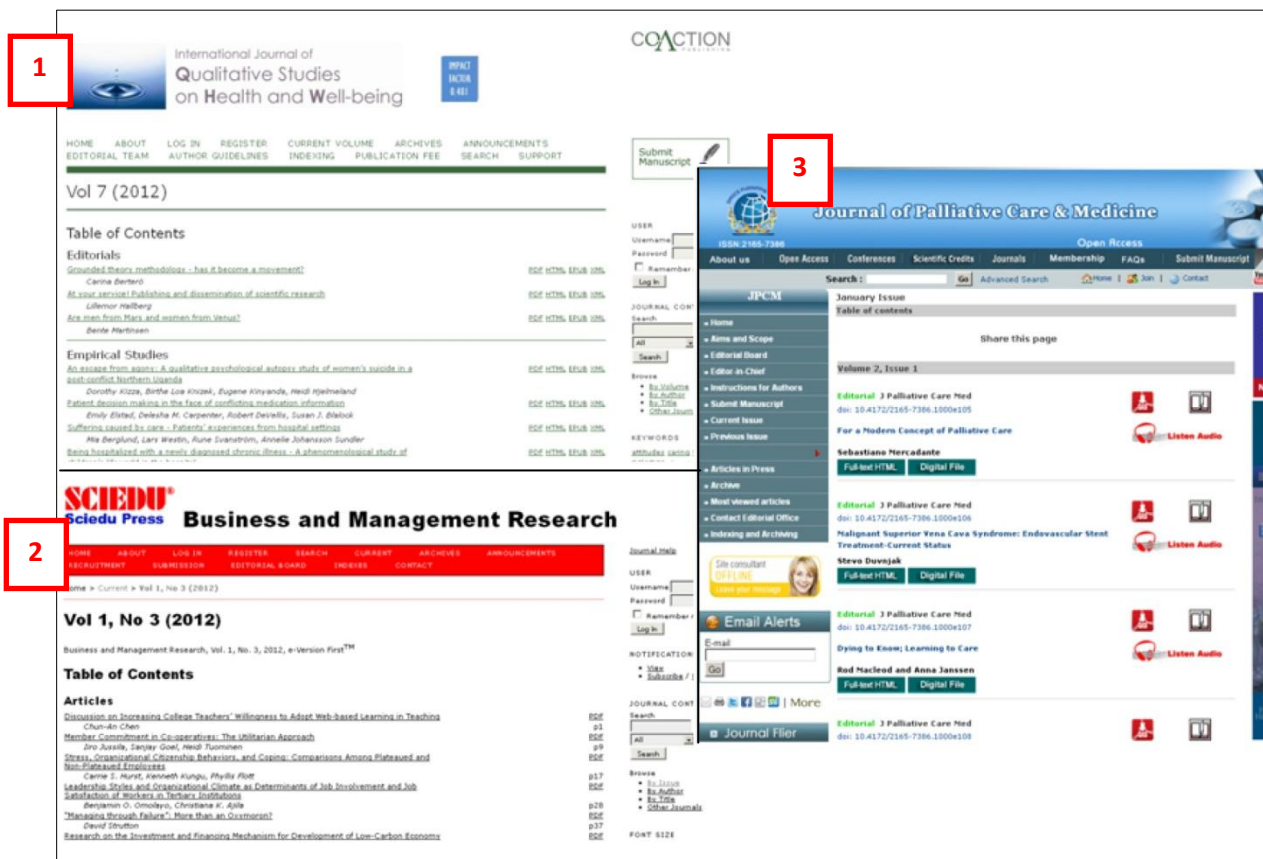



Figure 3 Example of three OA-journals. Nr 2 is using OJS to seem more serious.

Numerous journals give the appearance that they are being indexed in different databases. They state that they co-operate with different search engines and the like. The journal nr 3 above (*Journal of Palliative Care & Medicine*) e.g. states that it is accepted in DOAJ.org but it cannot be found there. It is not indexed in PubMed either and there is an EBSCO Publishing logo (well-known publisher) but the journal does not have anything to do with EBSCO. Scirus.com is a search engine for scientific materials connected to Elsevier. Elsevier is also an old, traditional and well-known publisher with hundreds of journals indexed in Thomson Reuters/WoS, but this journal cannot be found in WoS.




Figure 4 Example of a OA-journal which is using known organizations to seem more trustworthy.

The journals might also use other strategies to deceive. Here, a publisher called BRET Research Publication has created a logo which resembles Elsevier's logo.¹⁵ It will be an easy mistake to make when you are stressed and not attentive to the small but important differences. BRET has changed its logo since.



Predatory

INTERNATIO



ELSEVIER

Journal of Communic...

Volume 36, Issue 3, May-June 20...

ASHA 2002

ISSN: 2249 - 9024

International Journal of Arts and Educat

THE ROLE OF GENDER ON ADOLESCENTS PR

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Working memory and language: an o

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[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0021-9924\(03\)00018-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0021-9924(03)00018-4), How to Cite or Link I

Permissions & Reprints

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

ABSTRA

The present study

Serious

Figure 5 Strategies to deceive. The gray publisher's logo reminds of a well known publisher's logo.

¹⁵ Strategies to deceive. Predatory publisher imitating an acknowledged publisher's logotype. <http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/02/08/two-more-predatory-publishers/>

Questions to ask when trying to review an OA journal

These questions below will help you to review an OA journal. Just remember one single question cannot help you to conclude if journal/publisher is gray. Also, if you are in the least bit hesitant, please contact me pieta.eklund@hb.se.

Is the invitation to publish generic?

How is the language in the invitation?

Who has received invitations?

Does the subject and scope of the journal suit your research interests?

What is the journal called? Does the name implicate too broad a scope?

Where is the journal indexed? Is it plausible? Check!

How much does it cost to publish in the journal?

Who is editor-in-chief? Google!

Who are the members of the editorial board? Check them!

If you agree to be a part of the editorial board, what are the conditions?

What does the contact information for the publisher/journal look like? (e.g. E-mail)

Who has published in the journal before? What have these authors published in the journal and what have they published before?

Does the researcher have a profile on some of the social media sites?

Can you find the researcher's home institution?

Can you find the publisher on Beall's list of Predatory Open Access Publishers?

What information can be found in the journal regarding the peer review process?

How quick is their peer review process?

Are the published articles well-written?

What does the reference list look like?

Are there a lot of self-citations?

Are they citing within the journal? External citations, in general, are better.

Do the articles have high enough scientific quality for you to be interested in publishing in the journal?

Is the publisher a member of OASPA?

Resources

A relatively short and concise book on Open Access by Peter Suber, who can be seen as one of the world leading advocates for Open Access. The book will be freely available summer of 2013. You can find it at Library & Learning Resources

Suber, Peter. (2012). *Open Access*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press

Academic publishers make Murdoch look like a socialist

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/aug/29/academic-publishers-murdoch-socialist>

On Elsevier's increasing profit margins

http://www.investis.com/reports/reed_ar_2006_en/report.php?type=0&page=17

An agreement addendum to be used to adjust the traditional publisher's publishing agreements regarding their demand to transfer copyright:

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.shtml>

Beall's list of Predatory Open Access publishers

<http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>

OASPA – Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

Medlemslista

<http://oaspa.org/membership/members/>

OASPA code of conduct

<http://oaspa.org/membership/code-of-conduct/>

OASPA membership procedures:

<http://oaspa.org/membership/membership-procedures/>

A description of WoS journal selection process

http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/free/essays/journal_selection_process/

Search the WOS Master Journal list for all the journals indexed in WoS. Search by journal title, word in the title or journal ISSN.

<http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/>

Use Ulrich's Periodicals Directory to find information on journals

<http://www.hb.se/blr> -> Databaser -> U -> Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

Library & Learning Resources' library blog

<http://bibblogg.wordpress.com/>