

Honesty is the best policy for research and publication

1. Focus on the theme of 4th world conference on Research Integrity
2. Attention to the Academic Integrity Environment in China

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Honesty is crucial if one wants to succeed as an author, researcher, journal publisher, or editor

As Alisher Navoiy, the national poet of Uzbekistan, said as long ago as the 15th century:

'Truthfulness is the essence of honorable people.
Two themes are seen within it.
**Firstly, be honest not only in words
But also in thoughts and deeds.**
**Secondly, scorn the world of falsehood
But speak out the truth intrepidly.
Both qualities are good in themselves
And together mark greatness of spirit.'**

Navoiy, A. <http://sambuh.com/en/uzbekistan/cities/tashkent/alisher-navoiy.html>

In 4WCRI's Plenary G --The Role of Publishers in Driving Change

The first speech was from *Nature*'s editor, Dr. Kiemer who asked '**What is the role of Journals and publishers in driving research standard changes?**' and stressed six points :

1. Raise awareness (of research integrity) 增强诚信意识;
2. Be a catalyst and facilitator of discussions; 做探讨的催化剂和引导者
3. Drive some changes; 推动一些改进
4. Ensure full reporting, effective review and measured conclusions;
确保报道的内容证据充分, 评审有效和结论经得起测试
5. Provide opportunities for detailed and accurate credit for all contributions; 要求对所有投稿提供详尽,准确的信用机会
6. Respond quickly and thoroughly to criticisms of published papers.
认真迅速地应对论文发表后评论 (批评)

For (2) examples as below:

Open Access Funding Support Service

Facilitating discovery and applications for APC funding

 nature publishing group



Science jobs

Science eve



Faculty Positions Available in Southwest University

SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY

MICHIGAN / Gastroenterology Opportunities near Ann Arbor
Allegiance Health

Quality Assurance Manager
NonStop Pharma Recruitment

研究论文都不能被认为是一锤定音。研究成果的复制和佐证的关键是科学过程。研究复杂的实体，特别是动物和人类的技术体系和复杂性都似乎容易受到实验室人员，以及编辑和期刊强劲裁判，其特有效果，经不起考验和重复，进一步的研究。自然出版了一系列的文章，因为禁不起重复而存在令人担忧的研究成果。自然与自然生命科学研究期刊的编辑们也正采取实质性的措施来整理自己的内务，以便改善在发布的透明度和稳定性做出实质性的的工作。期刊，研究实验室和机构及资助机构都有兴趣解决不可再现性的问题。

CHALLENGES IN IRREPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH

No research paper can ever be considered to be the final word, and the replication and corroboration of research results is key to the scientific process. In studying complex entities, especially animals and human beings, the complexity of the system and of the techniques can all too easily lead to results that seem robust in the lab, and valid to editors and referees of journals, but which do not stand the test of further studies. *Nature* has published a series of articles about the worrying extent to which research results have been found wanting in this respect. The editors of *Nature* and the *Nature* life sciences research journals have also taken substantive steps to put our own houses in order, in improving the transparency and robustness of what we publish. Journals, research laboratories and institutions and funders all have an interest in tackling issues of irreproducibility. We hope that the articles contained in this collection will help.

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Why is waste in research an ethical issue

---Elizabeth Wager

Ethical Impacts

Asking the wrong question

Weak study design

Not publishing all research

Poor reporting quality

This mother was right!

- Up to 1988 UK & US books recommended babies should sleep on their front
- But since 1970 there was clear evidence that front sleeping significantly **increased** sudden infant death
- Earlier recognition of risk of front sleeping could have prevented **>60,000** infant deaths

Wrong questions

360安全浏览器 7.1
http://www.wcri2015.org/speakers.html

Speakers - 4th World Conference on Research Integrity

1st WCRI Lisbon 2009 2nd WCRI Singapore 3rd WCRI Madrid 2012

HOME BACKGROUND ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ADVISORY BOARD SPEAKERS PROGRAM VENUE REGISTRATION CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR CONTRIBUTORS EDUCATION TRACK POSTERS IN THE NEWS CONTACT US

4th WORLD CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Research Rewards and Integrity: Improving Systems to Promote Responsible Research

BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO
May 31-June 3, 2015

"Like other institutions, the institution of science has developed an elaborate system for allocating rewards to those who variously live up to its norms... The evolution of this system has been a work of centuries, and it will of course never be finished." Robert B. Merton, 1957



Helen (Y.H.) Zhang is Chief editor of Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE A&B & FITEE and Journal Director of Zhejiang University Press. She is also a Council Member of ALPSP (Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers), Board Member of PILA/CrossRef, and Vice President of Society of China University Journals, respectively. Helen is very active in STM journal publishing area. She has for many times being invited to give speeches at international publishing seminars including the 11th International Conference of Science Editors (in Beijing) and the 12th International Conference of Science Editors (in Mexico) etc. She has published several short papers in Nature and many papers in international journals. In 2010, she received a research fund from Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). And she, with her team, already published many papers focused on CrossCheck guidance: an analysis of typical cases of plagiarism in different disciplines.

Conference Sponsors/Sponsors:



<http://www.wcri2015.org/speakers.html>

The second presentation in Plenary G is me. Title is

Against Plagiarism: A global survey between Anglophones and non-Anglophones



My report is mainly

Focused on Two points:

1. Landscape of Academic Ethics Policies and Research Integrity Offices in China

- 1) Year (2002-) in which Chinese universities and research institutes posted an academic ethics policy online
- 2) Key Government Research Management Agencies Established Offices of Research Integrity (1997-2007)
- 3) Percentage of Chinese (English-language) journals using CrossCheck (2008-- Percentage of Chinese (Chinese-language) journals using AMLC (Academic Manuscript Literature Checking) from CNKI.(2009--
It is a most interesting illustration of the rapid growth in awareness of these issues in China

2. Perspective of a global survey on the use of CrossCheck for detecting plagiarism in journals articles

- 1) What are journal editors' attitudes to, and tolerance of, typical plagiarism in different disciplines?
- 2) What are the mainstream views and differences between editors in Western countries and non-Western countries?
- 3) How do journal editors worldwide use CrossCheck/iThenticate and how do they handle the similarity report that it produces?

1. Landscape of Academic Ethics Policies and Research Integrity Offices in China

What this shows (in below Figs1-5) is that there has been a rapid change in China, thanks to a top-down approach to the issue of research integrity, cascading from the government itself, through the key research management agencies to individual universities and institutes, and thence to individual journals and journal publishers. Research integrity policies have been created and publicized and research integrity offices or committees established, and more and more journals have started to use plagiarism detection tools.

What I focused on 4WCRI's topics will be published in the current issue of *Chinese J of Sci-Tec Periodicals*, titled "Research integrity is the world's eternal topic"

科研诚信是全球永远的课题

——中国科研管理与学术出版的诚信环境

■叶 青 杨树启 张月红

收稿日期:2015-07-17

修回日期:2015-08-17

《浙江大学学报(英文版)》编辑部,杭州市浙大路38号 310027

摘要【目的】基于近日在巴西召开的第四届世界诚信大会的主题内容,结合中国科研管理机构与期刊学术出版诚信环境的改观,确信科研诚信是一个全球课题。【方法】通过数据搜集、图释分析,客观比较了中国(211)高校、科研院所、相关政府科研管理部门及中国学术期刊的科研诚信建设情况。【结果】中国科研教育相关的政府管理机构在2006年前均设立了科研诚信管理部门;截至2013年,设有学术道德委员会或出台学术道德政策的高校和科研院所也已遍布全国;中国有超过一半的学术期刊正在使用反剽窃软件进行文章查比分析,其中部分期刊已经开始制定自己的学术伦理政策。【结论】中国科研管理机构与期刊学术出版的诚信环境正在发生着巨大变化,这有利于提高中国学术研究的原创性和信誉度,同时也进一步对学术期刊在维护科研诚信环境中的作用提出了更高的要求。

关键词 科研诚信;中国;学术期刊;科研管理机构,世界科研诚信大会

DOI:10.11946/cjst. 201507170664

Fig.1. Academic Ethics Policies and Research Integrity Offices in China



NB: Almost all tier-1 universities and research institutes in China have now posted an academic ethics policy online. Some of them, as well as the key government research management agencies, have also established a research integrity office (see upper right in Fig.2). The earliest adopters (from 2002 onwards) were in the areas where most of the important research institutes are located, such as Beijing and Shanghai. In addition, many Chinese-published journals have taken steps to promote awareness of the importance of research integrity. To date, five journals (see the lower right journal logo :JZUS-A, JZUS-B, JZUS-C (now new title FITEE), Science Bulletin and Cell Research) have posted online their own ethical policy)

Fig.2. Key Government Research Management Agencies Established Offices of Research Integrity

- Chinese Academy of Sciences:
 Moral Construction Committee (Sept. 1996)
- Chinese Academy of Engineering:
 Moral Construction Committee (Aug. 1997)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China:
 Oversight Committee (Nov. 1998)
- Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China:
 Academic Integrity Committee of Social Science Council
 of the Ministry of Education (May, 2006)
- Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic
 of China:
 Joint Committee on Scientific Integrity (Mar. 2007)

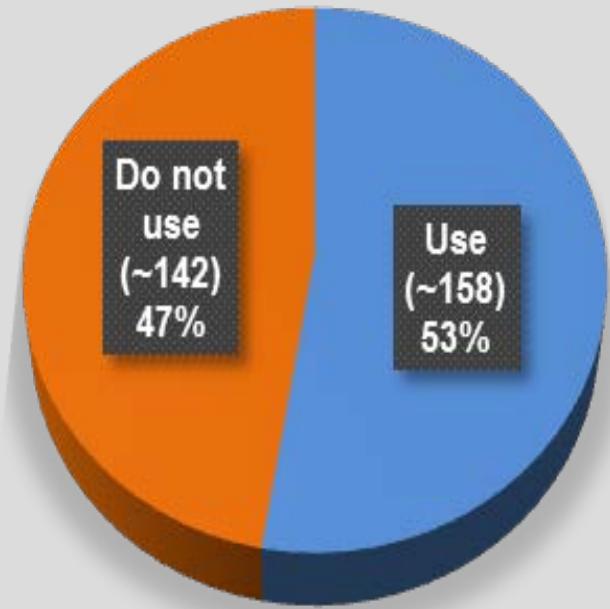


Fig. 3 Percentage of Chinese (English-language) journals using CrossCheck

Approximately 158 (53%) of ~300 English-language journals are using CrossCheck

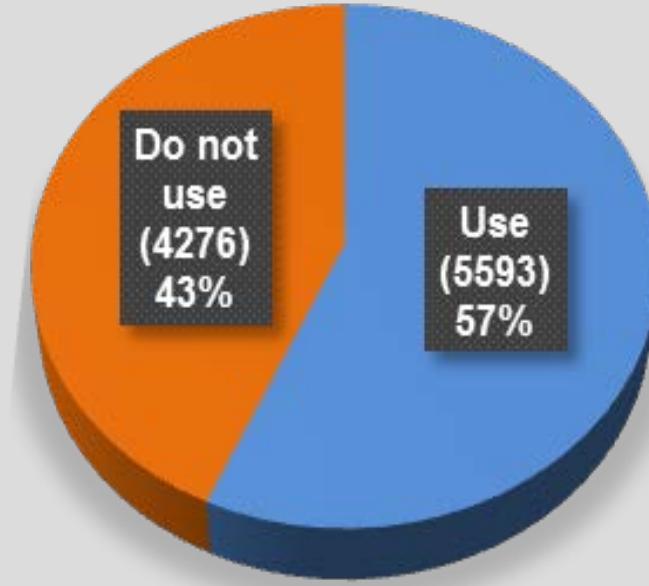


Fig. 4 Percentage of Chinese (Chinese-language) journals using AMLC (Academic Manuscript Literature Checking) from CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure)
5593 Chinese-language journals surveyed by CNKI (out of a total of 9869) are using AMLC (software from CNKI)

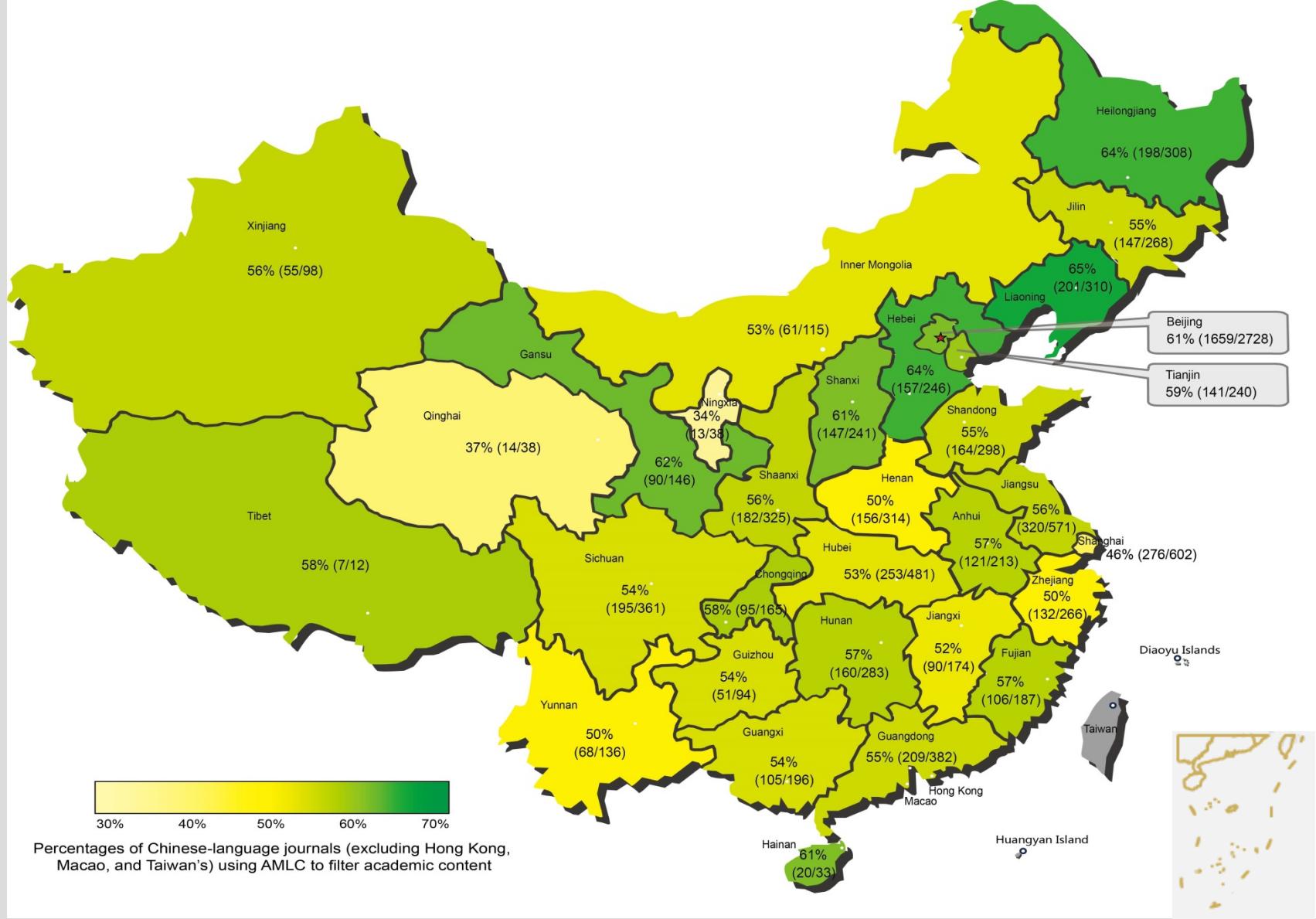


Fig.5. Percentage of Chinese-language journals using AMLC (excluding HK, MC, TW) , ranging values from 68%-46% (Beijing 61%, 1659/2728)

Anti-Plagiarism Policy of JZUS that includes 3 parts

Forms of Plagiarism + Policy + CrossCheck Workflow

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE A (Applied Physics & Engineering). The header features the journal's logo and names for three publications: Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE A (Applied Physics & Engineering), Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE B (Biomedicine & Biotechnology), and Frontiers of Information Technology & Electronic Engineering. A search bar is also present. The main navigation menu includes Home, Content, Submit, Reviewer, Ed. Board, Service, Top 10 Rank, About, Old Site, and ZJU Press. Below the menu, a purple header bar contains the title "Anti-Plagiarism Policy of JZUS-A/B&FITEE". The main content area discusses "Nine basic forms of plagiarism" and provides a "Policy" section with rules for acceptable quotations.

Anti-Plagiarism Policy of JZUS-A/B&FITEE

© Journals of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE 2015 Version dated 11 May 2015

Nine basic forms of plagiarism

- Self- (or team) plagiarism without identification and acknowledgement
- Cutting and pasting of others' work without identification and acknowledgement
- Replication of methods sections (in Biomedical journals) without clear statement of the source
- Republication of conference papers with little added value
- Review papers which largely replicate previously published content
- Plagiarism of images/tables/formulae/data without both acknowledgement and copyright permission
- Plagiarism of ideas
- Wholesale plagiarism of previously published text
- Republication in translation without acknowledgment, permission and full citation

Anti-Plagiarism Policy

The general rules that we have come up with are as follows:

The following are **acceptable**, provided always that (a) the quotation (if any) is typographically identified (by quotation marks or, for longer extracts, indentation), (b) the source is acknowledged in the text, and (c) a full citation to the original is given:

- (1) Quotation of a modest amount (under 100 words) of the author's own or others' text;
- (2) Paraphrase of previously published text in the author's own words;
- (3) Repetition of someone else's ideas;
- (4) Reproduction of a chart, image, table or key equation from your own or someone else's work (provided copyright permission has been obtained from the original copyright owner, and acknowledgement is included in whatever form they request);
- (5) In Biosciences papers it is acceptable to reproduce the description of a standard/homemade method from a previously published source, provided the source is properly acknowledged;
- (6) Republication of a previously published conference paper is acceptable, if 60% or more of the content is new and substantive (provided copyright permission has been obtained from the original copyright owner, and acknowledgement is included in whatever form they request).

Forms of Plagiarism

- Self- (or team) plagiarism without identification and acknowledgement
- Cutting and pasting of others' work without identification and acknowledgement
- Replication of methods sections (in Biosciences papers) without clear statement of the source
- Republication of conference papers with little added value
- Review papers which largely replicate previously published content
- Plagiarism of images/tables/formulae/data without both acknowledgement and copyright permission
- Plagiarism of ideas
- Wholesale plagiarism of previously published text
- Republication in translation without acknowledgment, permission, and full citation

Anti-Plagiarism Policy (*JZUS*)

The following are **acceptable**, provided always that (a) the quotation (if any) is typographically identified (by quotation marks or, for longer extracts, indentation), (b) the source is acknowledged in the text, and (c) a full citation to the original is given:

1. Quotation of a modest amount (under 100 words) of the author's own or others' text
2. Paraphrase of previously published text in the author's own words
3. Repetition of someone else's ideas
4. Reproduction of a chart, image, table or key equation from your own or someone else's work (provided copyright permission has been obtained from the original copyright owner, and acknowledgement is included in whatever form they request)
5. In Biosciences papers it is acceptable to reproduce the description of a standard/homemade method from a previously published source, provided the source is properly acknowledged
6. Republication of a previously published conference paper is acceptable, if 60% or more of the content is new and substantive (provided copyright permission has been obtained from the original copyright owner, and acknowledgement is included in whatever form they request)
7. Republication in translation not only by the reviewer/peer recommendation, but also with copyright permission obtained from the original copyright owner

CrossCheck Workflow (*JZUS*)

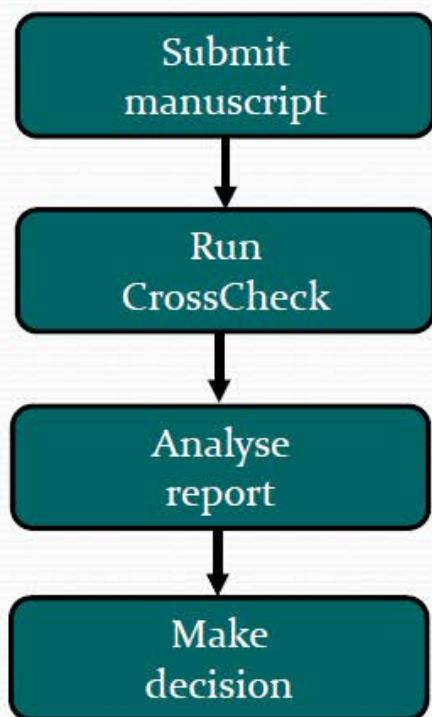
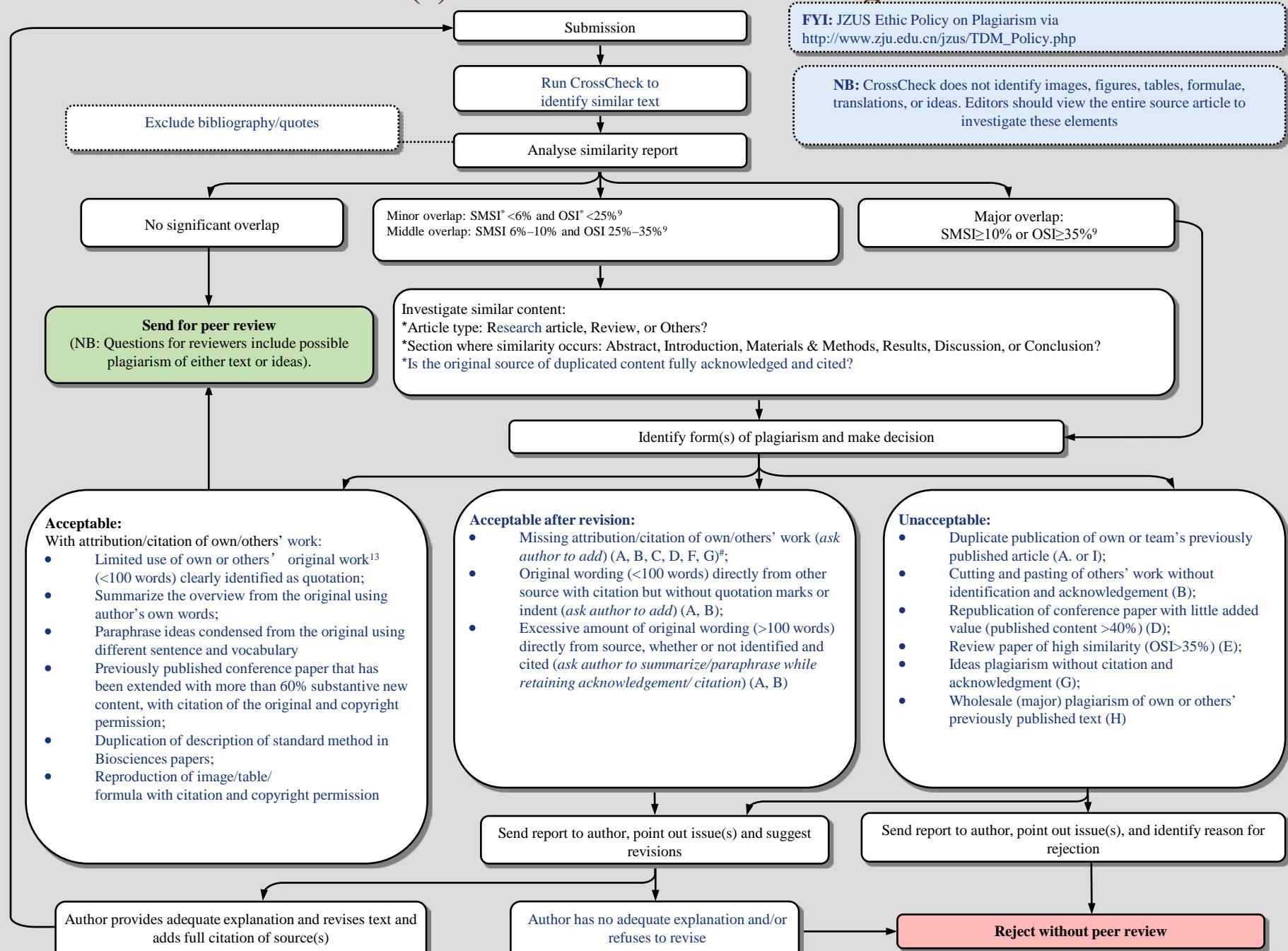


Fig. 1 CrossCheck Workflow of *JZUS-A/B & FITEE*

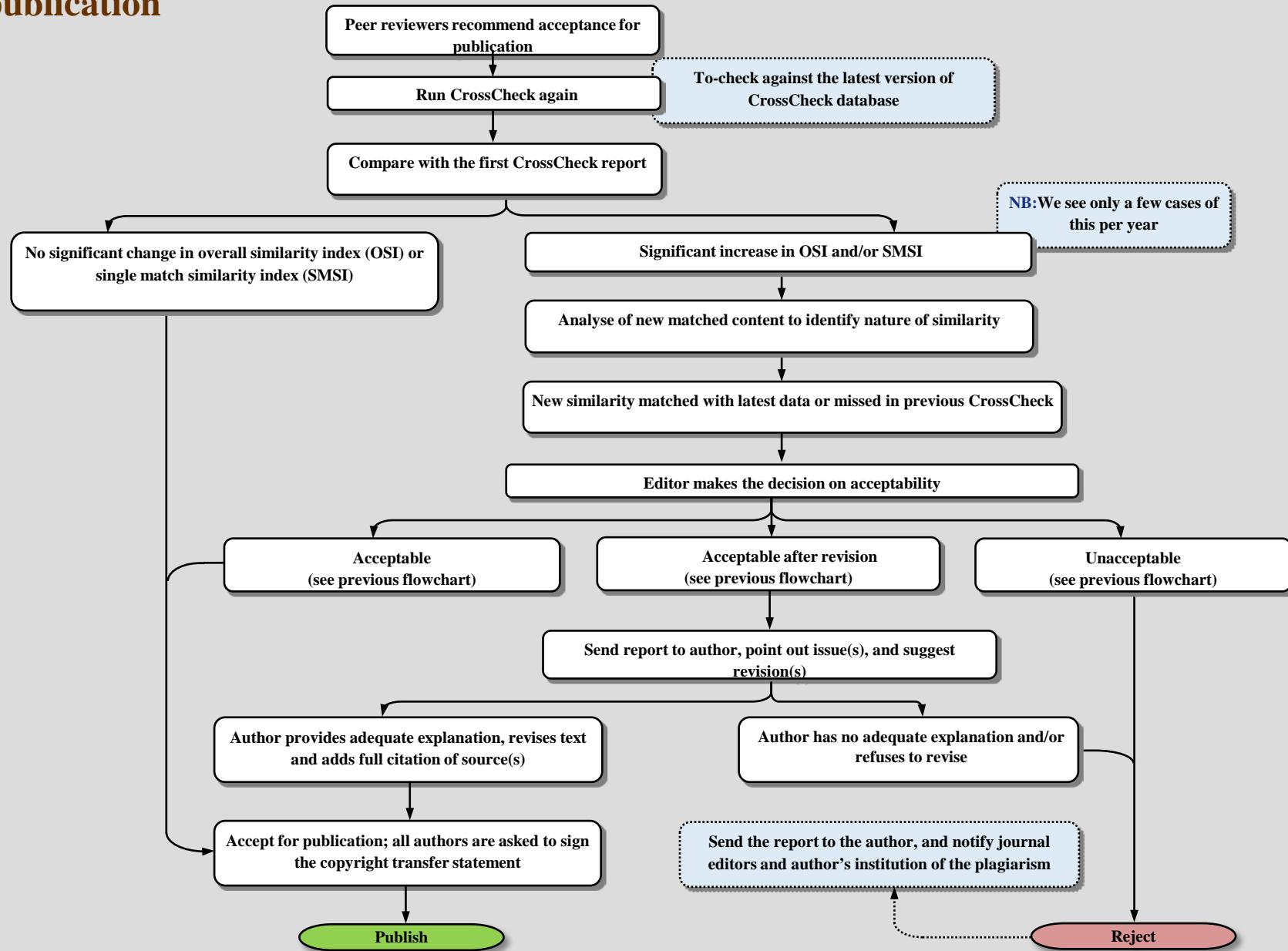
- (a) The first CrossCheck during submission
- (b) The second CrossCheck before publication

For detail information, please see full text
<http://www.zju.edu.cn/jzus/opentxt.php?doi=10.1631/jzus.A1500151>

JZUS-Crosscheck Workflow (a) The first CrossCheck during submission



JZUS-Crosschecking Workflow (b) The second CrossCheck before publication





COPE Research Grant

Apply for a COPE research grant

Twice a year, in June and December, COPE offers a grant of up to £5000 to a COPE member for a research project into publication ethics.

The next deadline for applications is **1 December 2013**.

Terms and Conditions for COPE research grants can be downloaded from the downloads box on the right.

To apply for a COPE research grant download the application form (available in the downloads box on the right).

COPE has funded the following projects:

Update

The results of part of this research were presented at the CrossRef 2011 Annual Meeting, USA, 15 November 2011 (download the presentation, [PDF 745kb](#)). The purpose of this survey was to investigate journal editors' use of CrossCheck to detect plagiarism, and their attitude to potential plagiarism once discovered. The following publication has arisen from this project: Helen Zhang, Xiaoyan JIA (2012). A survey on the use of CrossCheck for detecting plagiarism in journal articles. *Learned Publishing* 25:292–307 (doi:10.1087/20120408).

Several English papers arising from this project are listed below and can be downloaded from this site <http://www.zju.edu.cn/jzus/editorpaper.php>:

1. Zhang YH, Jia XY. A survey on the use of CrossCheck for detecting plagiarism in journal articles. *Learned publishing* 2012;25(4):292–307.
2. Zhang YH, McIntosh I. How to stop plagiarism: blacklist repeat offenders? *Nature* 2012;481:22. doi:10.1038/481021a
3. Zhang YH, Jia XY, Lin HF, Tan XF. Editorial: Be careful! Avoiding duplication: a case study. *Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE B (Biomedicine & Biotechnology)* 2013;14(4):355–358. doi:10.1631/jzus.B1300078
4. Jia XY, Tan XF, Zhang YH. Replication of the methods section in biosciences papers: is it plagiarism? *Scientometrics* 2013. doi:10.1007/s11192-013-1033-5 <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-013-1033-5>
5. Zhang YH, Jia XY. Republication of conference papers in journals? *Learned Publishing* 2013;26(3):189–196. doi:10.1087/20130307
6. Zhang XX, Huo ZL, Zhang YH. Detecting and (not) dealing with plagiarism in an engineering paper: beyond CrossCheck—a case study. *Sci Eng Ethics* DOI 10.1007/s11948-013-9460-5 <http://www.zju.edu.cn/jzus/download/editorpapers/Detectingand.pdf>



Research Grant Terms and Conditions (updated 15 May 2012)

Download 390.37 KB



Application Form for Research

ethical editing

THE SCOOP FROM COPE



Y. H. (Helen) Zhang (right) and her research group (above)



COPE grant awarded for first time to recipients from China

COPE's December 2010 research grant was awarded to Yuehong (Helen) Zhang and Xiaoyan Jia of Zhejiang University in Hangzhou, China, for the project "CrossCheck Guidance: An Analysis of Typical Cases of Plagiarism in Different Disciplines."

cases of plagiarism based on input from other CrossCheck users.

They plan to compile a handbook listing typical cases for CrossCheck users and authors worldwide. With this handbook, editors "can learn how to deal with different kinds of plagiarism in different

2. Outline of A global survey on using CrossCheck for detecting plagiarism in journal articles

Aim: we hope to learn in the survey

- 1. How do journal publishers/editors worldwide use CrossCheck/iThenticate and analyze the similarity index?**
- 2. What are journal publishers/editors' attitude & tolerance toward typical plagiarism in different disciplines?**
- 3. What are mainstream views and differences between editors in western countries and non-western countries?**

Survey Version 1 (SV1) contains 22 questions, of which 10 were used in Survey Version 2 (SV2, marked with *) because most of SV2 recipients without Crosscheck members would not have been able to respond to all of the SV1 questions.

(After this, we also carried out another two surveys in Bio and EEE.)

Learned Publishing, 25: 292–307
doi:10.1087/20120408

A survey on the use of CrossCheck for detecting plagiarism in journal articles

Yuehong (Helen) ZHANG and Xiaoyan JIA
*Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE (A/B/C),
PR China*

ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this survey was to investigate journal editors' use of CrossCheck, powered by Thomson Reuters to detect plagiarism and their attitudes*

Introduction

Although there are many dictionary definitions of plagiarism,^{1–3} Hames⁴ provides the stricture that 'duplication of text or results from other articles or books is clearly unacceptable, either from the work of other authors or from an author's own work (known as auto- or self-plagiarism)'. Plagiarism or unreasonable levels of copying in journal articles is a growing problem: 'Not so many years ago, we got one or two alleged cases a year. Now we are getting one or two a month.'⁵ 'How to stop plagiarism'⁶ is an important topic in academic publication.

Learned Publishing 26.189-196, 2013

Learned Publishing, 26: 189–196
doi:10.1087/20130307

Introduction

It is well known that conference proceedings play a much larger role in publishing and communication in both computer and electrical & electronics engineering (EEE) sciences than in other fields.^{1–6} However, it is unclear to what extent journal editors in these areas accept articles for publication that have been previously published as conference papers. If editors rely on CrossCheck^{7,8} to detect possible plagiarism, they are likely to find papers with a high similarity score simply because they have been previously published as conference papers; technically, this would be defined as self-plagiarism.

In 2011, the present authors⁸ carried out a global survey of authors in a range of disciplines. One of the 22 questions was: ‘Should papers previously published in conference proceedings legitimately be republished in journals?’ 60% of the respondents, across a range of different disciplines, thought that conference papers could properly be republished provided that the author included new content; on average, they indicated that new material 1–11 pages (i.e. 16% of the original paper).

Republication of conference papers in journals?

Yuehong (Helen) ZHANG and
Xiaoyan JIA

Zhejiang University, China

ABSTRACT. Conference proceedings are one of the most important forms of communication for computer scientists. This study investigated the policies of a large number of computer science journals with regard to the republication of papers which had already appeared in conference proceedings. Nearly one-quarter of journal editors would not republish such papers other than in special circumstances (such as a special conference issue), and almost all of the remainder would do so only after substantial updating and expansion of the original paper. Many specified the amount of content that should be new: 30% was the proportion most frequently mentioned. Thus,

Replication of the methods section in biosciences papers: is it plagiarism?

Xiaoyan Jia · Xufei Tan · Yuehong Zhang

Received: 28 December 2012 / Published online: 15 May 2013
© Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary 2013

Abstract To find out whether replication of methods section in biosciences papers is a kind of plagiarism, the authors firstly surveyed the behavior of authors when writing the methods section in their published papers. Then the descriptions of one well-established method in randomly selected papers published in eight top journals were analyzed using CrossCheck to identify the extent of duplication. Finally, suggestions on preparing the methods sections were given. The survey results show that an author may employ different approaches to writing the methods section within a paper, repeating published methods is more often than give citation only or rewrite complete using one's own words. Authors are more likely to repeat the description of a method than simply to provide a citation. From the samples of the eight leading journals, plagiarize is very rare in such journals; Learning from Science, attachment may be a considerable choice for papers with common methods.

Detecting and (not) dealing with plagiarism in an engineering paper: beyond CrossCheck – a case study

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doi:10.1007/s11948-013-9460-5

Abstract: In papers in areas such as engineering and the physical sciences, figures, tables and formulae are the basic elements to communicate the authors' core ideas, workings and results. As a computational text-matching tool, CrossCheck cannot work on these non-textual elements to detect plagiarism. Consequently, when comparing engineering or physical sciences papers, CrossCheck may return a low similarity index even when plagiarism has in fact taken place. A case of demonstrated plagiarism involving engineering papers with a low similarity index is discussed, and editor's experiences and suggestions are given on how to tackle this problem. The case shows a la-

COMMENT

Nature, 2012, V482

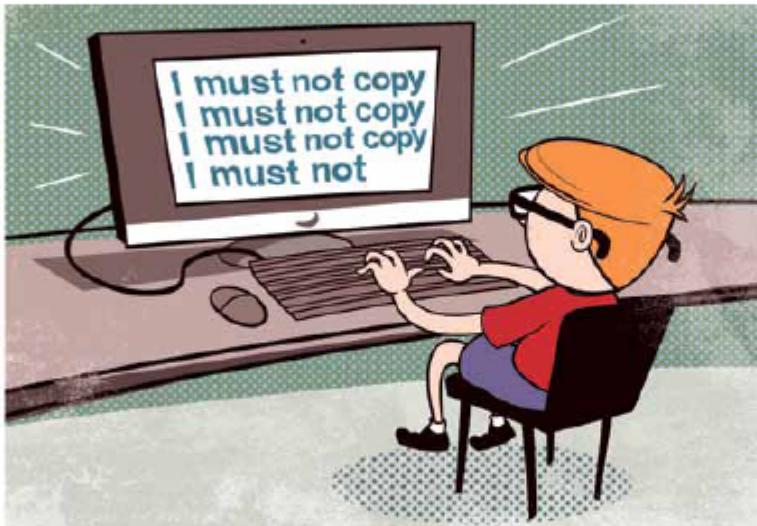
PHYSICS The standard model is broken, whether or not the Higgs boson exists p.24

SOCIOLOGY Collective quality control is central to digital-era science p.25

CHEMISTRY The new president of the American Chemical Society on education



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How to stop plagiarism

Duplication is easily detected by software, yet it remains a problem. Ten experts explain how to stamp it out.

JOHN LOADSMAN

such in PubMed. Another two were labelled with errata pointing to a website that warns

and CrossCheck, a plagiarism-detection service from the publishing technology company CrossRef. So far, about 10% of the manuscripts have been flagged due to content similarity with other items, with a few serious cases of plagiarism. We deal with each case using the Committee on Publication Ethics Flowcharts. Very often the cases involve authors who do not speak English, who say that they were unaware they could not copy text from other authors or republish their own text.

Currently, many journals with a large number of submissions only check non-research articles for plagiarism. We believe that every journal should check all submissions, including original research. If anything, that should be the priority, as research articles present new knowledge and thus should be of the highest integrity.

JOHN LOADSMAN
Use professional translators

Editor, Anaesthesia and Intensive Care

Authors preparing a scientific manuscript in a non-native language sometimes use 'patch writing', surrounding their own data with words taken, usually without attribution, from the work of others. This form of plagiarism is among the most common, and dealing with it imposes a heavy workload on editors. Embarrassment — or worse — can

detection tools to be certain it doesn't match anything else — which is good advice for everyone, not just those who are writing in a foreign language.

YUEHONG ZHANG & IAN MCINTOSH
Blacklist repeat offenders

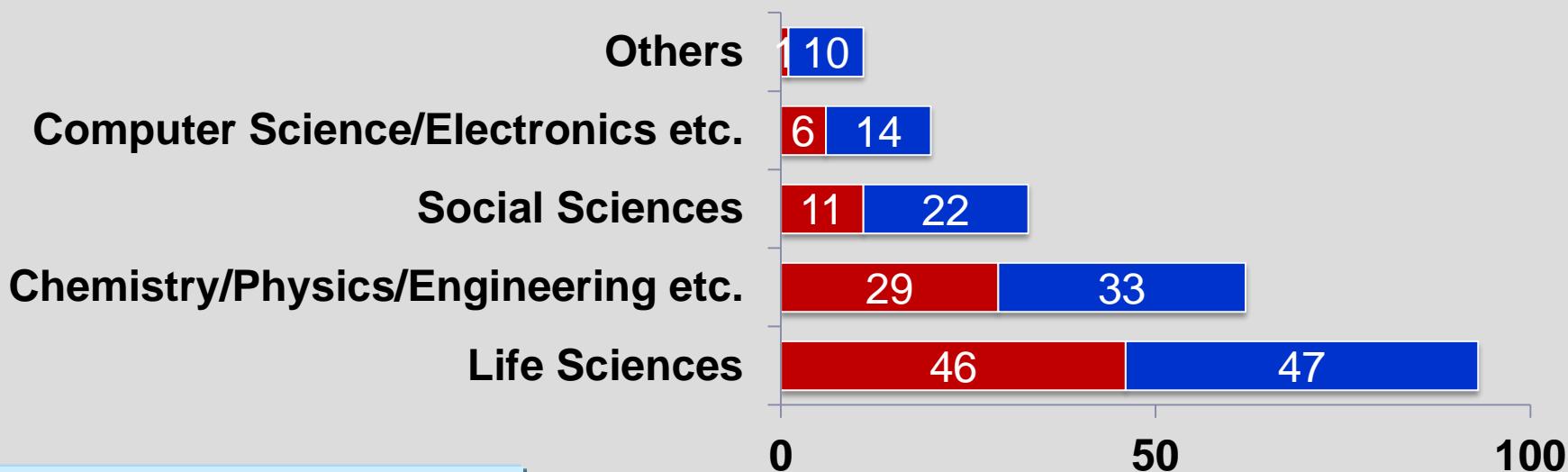
Managing editor, and English editor, Journal of Zhejiang University Science A/B/C

In October, the US Office of Research Integrity announced that Scott Weber, a nursing researcher at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, had admitted to plagiarizing more than 90% of a manuscript submitted for publication, and roughly two thirds of another manuscript — including tables and figures. One such offence is bad enough, but 16 years ago, a journal found his paper contained portions of a previously published paper, as well. (Weber has denied any knowledge of this previous incident.)

Clearly, the current system of policing plagiarism isn't sufficient. Weber has agreed to a three-year penalty in which he will neither apply for nor receive government funds. We propose an additional measure: an international database that blacklists frequent offenders. In many European countries, US states and China, a driver's licence comes with a point system. If you are caught break-

Q1. By discipline, CrossCheck users and non-users (cross-analyzed, n=219)

■ CrossCheck user ■ CrossCheck non-user

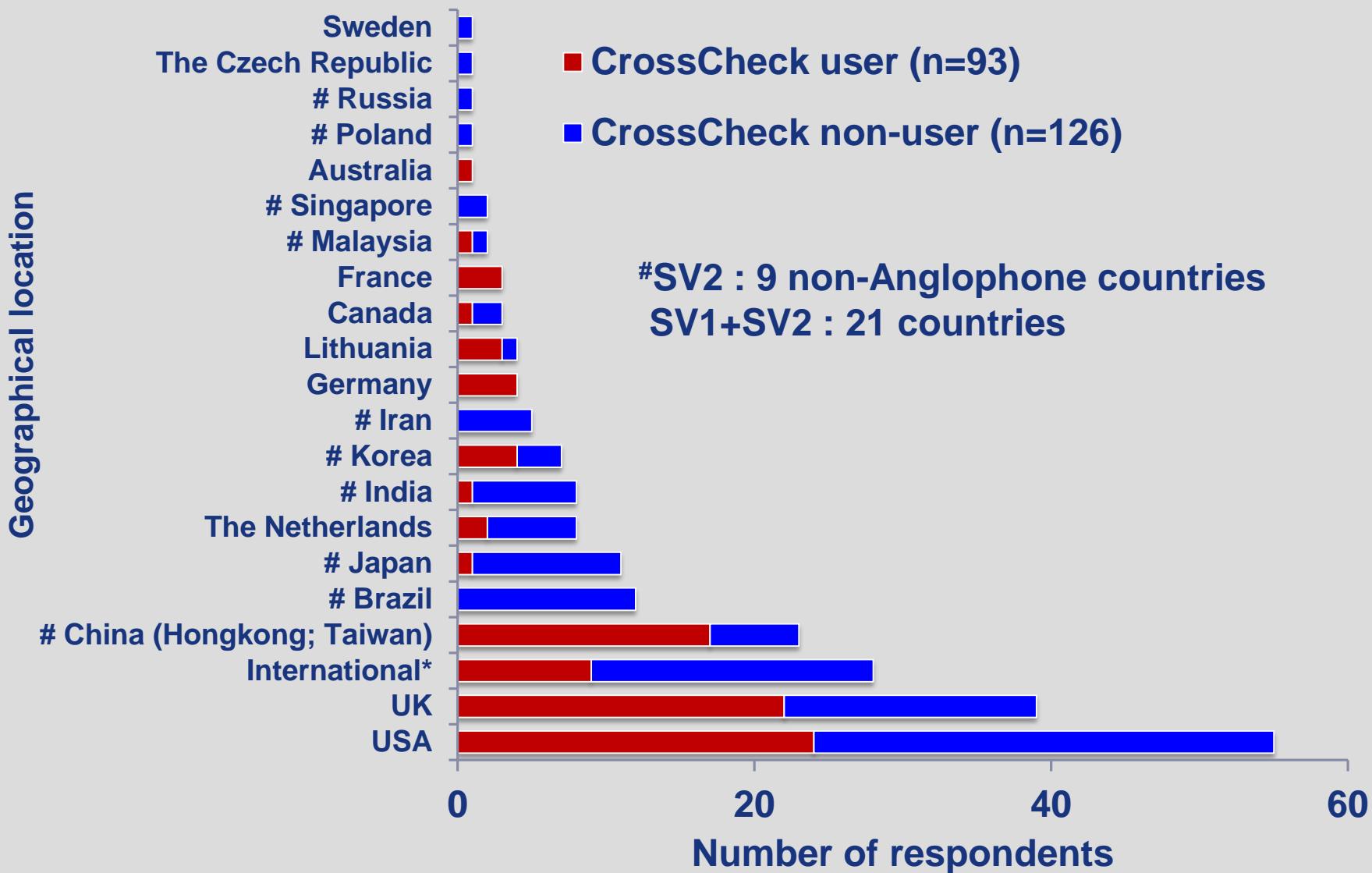


User %, by discipline

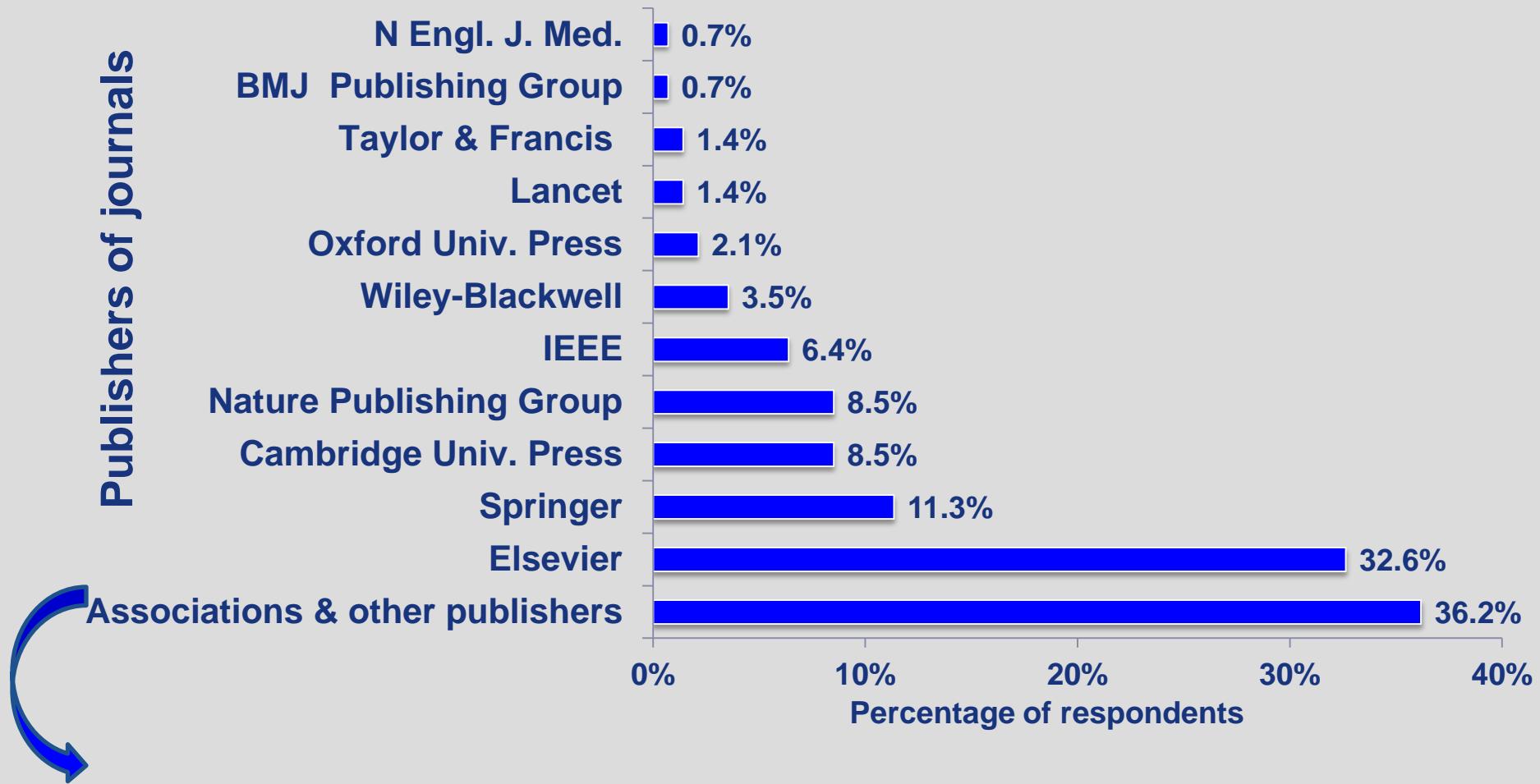
Life sci.	50% (46/93);
Chem/Phy/Eng.	47% (29/62);
Soc sci.	33% (11/33)
Computer/EE.	30% (6/20);
Other	9% (1/11)

Number of respondents

Q2 & Q3. By geographical location (SV1 & SV2), CrossCheck users and non-users (cross-analyzed, n=219)



Publishers of respondents' journals in SV1 ($n=161$)

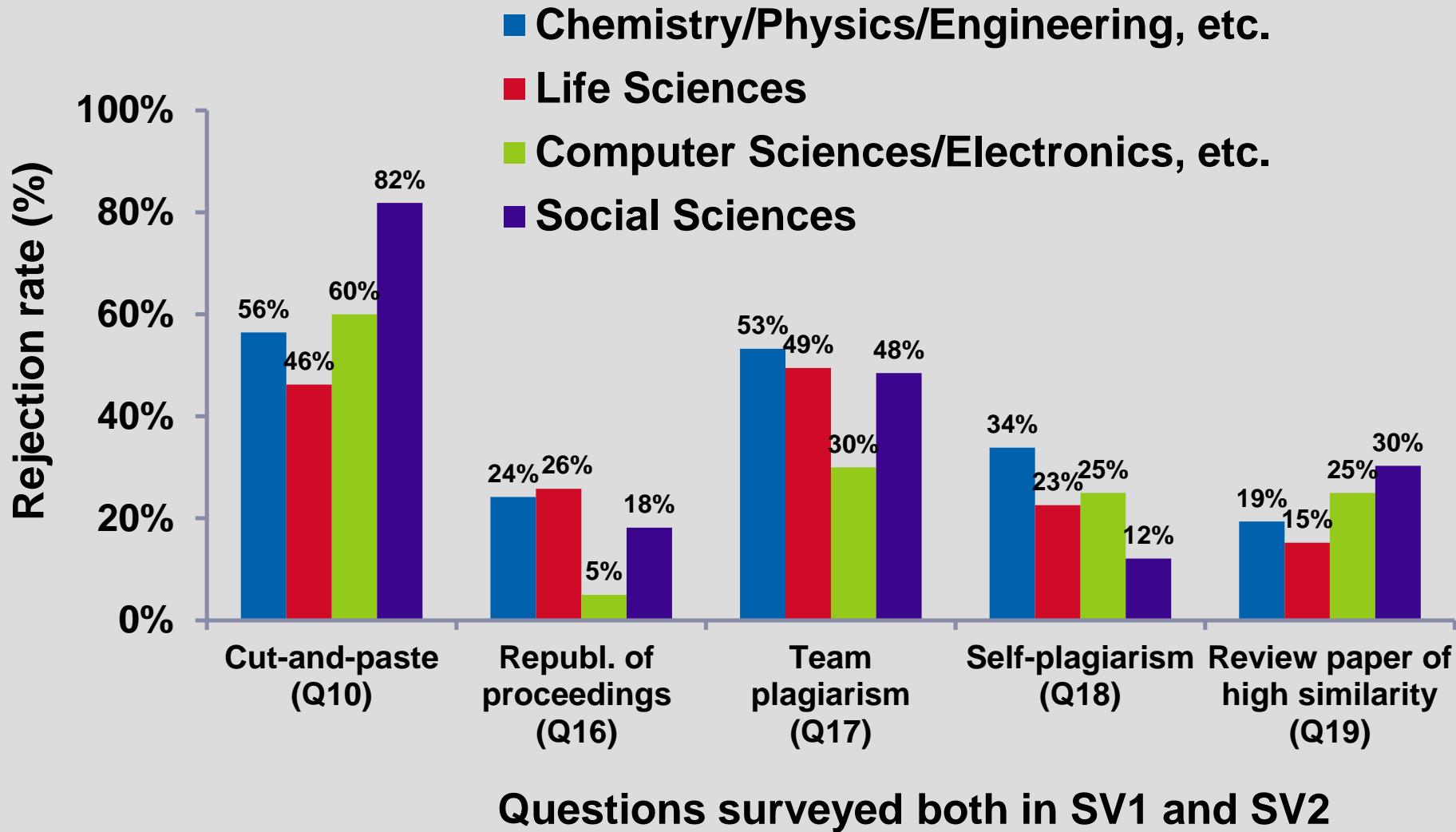


Association & other publishers: American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, American Cancer Research Association, Future medicine, World Scientific Publishing Co., Inderscience, ASPET, HighWire Press, and BioOne, etc.

Next charts will illustrate the differences in reactions from both disciplines and languages to 5 plagiarism problems

1. Cut and paste
2. Republication of proceedings papers
3. Team plagiarism
4. Self-plagiarism
5. Heavy use of copied material in review papers

Discussion by discipline: Disciplinary differences in REJECTION rates to 5 key questions



Discussion by discipline: Disciplinary differences in REJECTION rates to 5 key questions

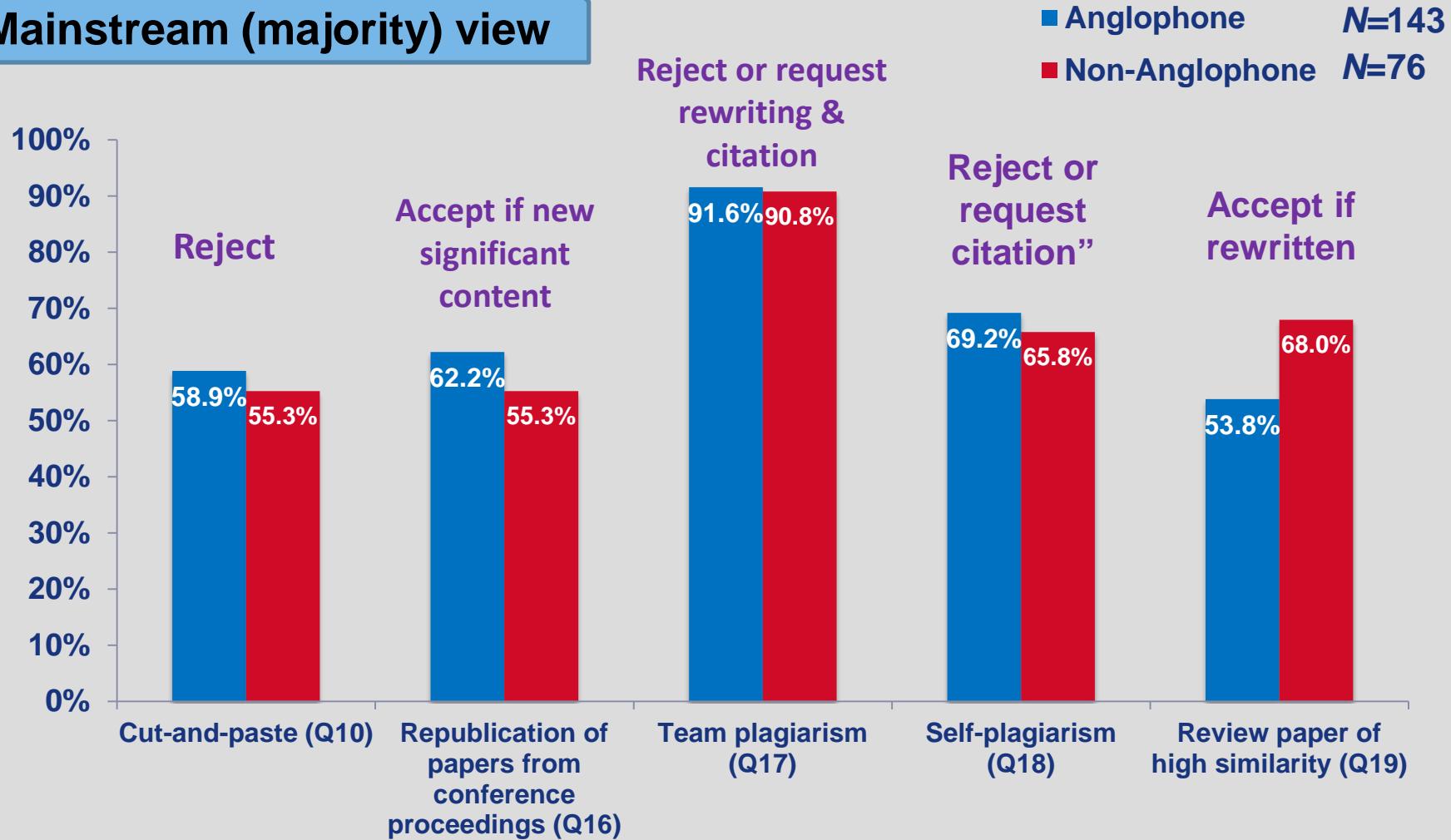
Social Sciences show the lowest tolerance, with 82% and 30% rejection rates, respectively to cut-paste & much copied material in review papers, but to self-plagiarism show a wide tolerance, with a rejection rate of only 12%. What is the reason? This may be related to the characteristics of social science articles, with greater expression of a personal viewpoint in the text. The writing process is a creative process, so social science editors express the lowest tolerance here. Otherwise, Further discussion of self-plagiarism may be needed in the future.“

Computer science shows the lowest rejection rate in republication of proceedings papers, and team plagiarism, with 5% and 30%, respectively. Because this subject mainly depends on the updating of new technologies and team cooperation, there are more conference proceedings publications. Establishing a new policy is most urgent, owing to changing publishing modes and ethics.“

The attitude toward the five questions in the Chemistry/Physics/Engineering and Life Sciences seem to be very similar. However, heavy use of copied material in life science review papers shows a little less tolerance“

Discussion: (a) Mainstream (majority) view between Anglophone & non-Anglophone respondents on 5 key questions

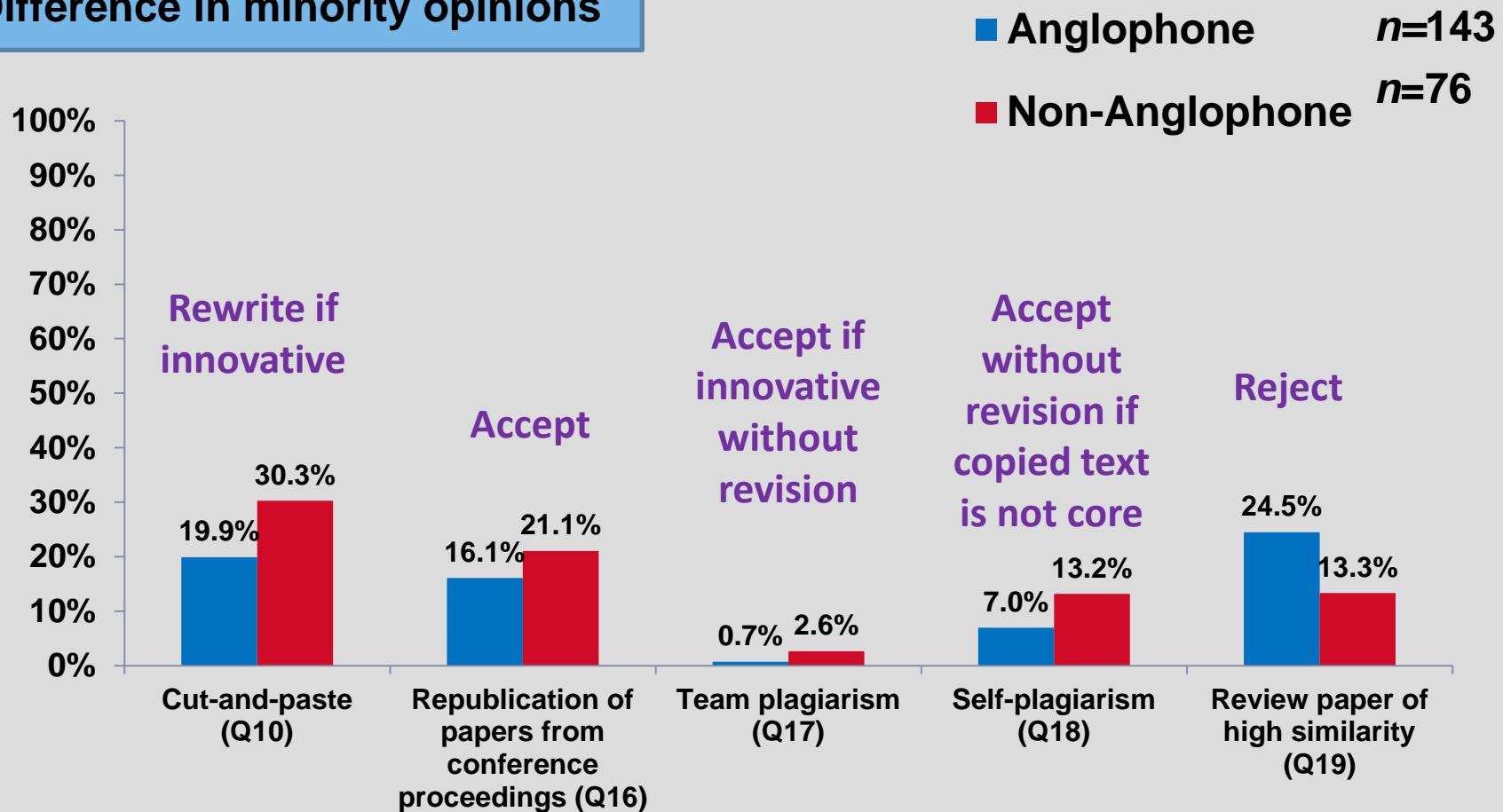
(a) Mainstream (majority) view



(b) Small Differences

between Anglophone & non-Anglophone respondents on the 5 key questions

(b) Difference in minority opinions



Questions surveyed both in SV1 and SV2

Discussion between Anglophone & non-Anglophone respondents on 5 key questions

Global editors have expressed a strong mainstream view in ethical standards even though there are slight variations (severity) between different disciplines and countries, as well as between non-Anglophone editors and Anglophone editors

These differences may be due to Cultural and Language differences arising from the wide range of social perspectives and stages of national development. As far as we know, copyright law has been well-documented for more than 300 years in western countries, whereas copyright law has been established much more recently in developing countries (for example, in China international copyright law has been in effect only since 1991). So for some authors from developing and non-Anglophone countries, there needs to be time to catch up with both the “historical differences” and “language difference” to lower the incidence of plagiarism.

A universal principle(policy) and practical approaches to prevent plagiarism and duplicate publication should be established

In 2015, Springer will publish my book as one of Series books (QQASSC)

Book title: Against Plagiarism: A Guide for Editors and Authors

Author: Yuehong (Helen) Zhang

Contents....

Part 1 – General plagiarism issues

What is plagiarism?

Differences between Anglophone and non-Anglophone journals

Publication in more than one language

How not to deal with it: a case study

Part 2 – Discipline-specific plagiarism issues

Biosciences: Replication of Methods sections

Computing and Electrical & Electronic Engineering: republication of conference papers

Part 3 – What to do about it

Promoting awareness of publication ethics

Avoiding plagiarism as an author

Detecting potential plagiarism

Dealing with plagiarism as an editor

Concluding remarks

Concluding remarks in this book

1. The whole world should pay attention to research integrity
2. Create a culture of transparency in science and publication
3. Take the honesty as the best policy for researchers and authors
4. Make responsibility the foundation of scientific research and publication
5. Sanctions are necessary in scientific and publishing areas
6. We can never completely eradicate plagiarism or misconduct, but we have to make it morally and culturally unacceptable!

'Where is there dignity unless there is honesty?'

- By Cicero , the famous ancient Roman philosopher (106-45 BC)

'Make the purpose sincere' 【Chengyi 诚意】

'Cultivate personal virtue' 【Xiushen 修身】

-From the famous phrases of Confucian philosophy, Confucius, 551-479 BC)

Thank you !

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