

The Beall's List of Predatory and Hijacked Journals no longer exists!

"Jeffrey Beall, associate professor and librarian at the University of Colorado Denver, has decided to no longer maintain or publish his research or blog on open access journals and "predatory publishers." Eric Baker, University of Denver, Colorado, USA.

The way forward without Beall's list...?

Advice from Andy Nobes regarding the way forward in the wake of the Beall's list vacuum @ <https://www.researchinformation.info/feature/critical-thinking-post-beall-vacuum>

Tools to help you select a journal for publishing:



Think Check Submit @ <http://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Open Access Check List @ <http://www.nature.com/openresearch/funding/open-access-checklist/>

UlrichsWeb Global Serials directory @ <http://0-ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com.oasis.unisa.ac.za/>

Elsevier's Journal Selector @ <http://journalfinder.elsevier.com>

Springer Journal Selector @ <http://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author/journal-author-helpdesk/preparation/1276>

JANE: Journal/Author Name Estimator @ <http://jane.biosemantics.org/>

Journal Guide @ <http://www.journalguide.com/>

Harzing.com Journal Quality List @ <https://harzing.com/resources/journal-quality-list>

Stop Predatory Journals <https://predatoryjournals.com/>

Alternative resource to Beall's List - Cabells (subscription based tool)

CABELLS
SCHOLARLY ANALYTICS

Archived versions of *Beall's list of Predatory and Hijacked Journals* (should you need to consult the lists)

Hijacked Journals <https://archive.fo/Hr8tk>

Misleading Metrics
<https://archive.fo/tAOfX>

List of standalone journals <https://archive.fo/9MAAD>

Citation Resources for Journal Impact and Citation Analysis

Clarivate Journal Citation Reports @ <http://0-apps.webofknowledge.com.oasis.unisa.ac.za/>

Scopus @
<http://www.scopus.com>

Google Scholar Metrics @
https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=top_venues

{ PREDATORY

PHONY VS LEGIT

PUBLISHING }

? Little contact information is given and what is given is suspect

Amateurish page design: clashing colors and graphics, distracting background images, scrolling links, clip art, etc.

Lists of seemingly arbitrary keywords are often used as an ill-advised attempt to boost search engine optimization

False metrics or identifiers such as Impact Index, ISI/N, or CiteFactor*



Text is often full of errors or questionable grammatical choices and may lack context

Guarantee of manuscript acceptance and publication or unrealistic turn-time

Some elements on the site seem to have a random or indeterminate purpose, like scrolling text and images that don't link anywhere



? The list of issues and articles is hard to find, haphazard, or non-existent

? No statement about ethics or affiliation with industry organizations such as COPE, CSE, ICMJE, etc.

? The journal website is hosted by an unknown source or free platform that allows users to design their own site

* See <http://scholarlyoa.com/other-pages/misleading-metrics/> for a list of misleading metrics that are commonly used

Contact information is thorough and accurate

Mobile optimization is often a prominent feature

The list of issues and articles is complete and easy to find



Statement about journal's ethics policy or membership in COPE or similar organization

Text and navigation are clear, accurate, and helpful

Professional, modular page design

Everything on the site has a purpose

All the links work

Industry standard metrics are clearly displayed

The journal website is hosted by a reputable publisher or technology partner that is well known

✓ Still having doubts? Check out other articles published by the journal, review submission and peer review guidelines for additional information, or contact authors or editors listed on the site to ask questions. A little extra time and attention can save you the hassle and embarrassment of getting tangled up with a predatory publisher.

6 Basic ways by Beall to identify Open Access Journal publishers (predatory journals)

1. The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board. ©2013 Text and Academic Authors Association (TAA)
2. The publisher has no policies or practices for digital preservation. ©2013 Text and Academic Authors Association (TAA)
3. The publisher begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal's home page. ©2013 Text and Academic Authors Association (TAA)
4. The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice. ©2013 Text and Academic Authors Association (TAA)
5. The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin. ©2013 Text and Academic Authors Association (TAA)
6. The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning international standing. ©2013 Text and Academic Authors Association (TAA)


Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/TAAAuthors/6-waysoa-journalbeall-slideshare>

Additional reading:

- Dadkhah, M. Maliuszewski, T. & Jazi, M.D. 2016. Characteristics of Hijacked Journals and Predatory publishers: Our observations in the Academics World. *Trends in pharmacological, Sciences*, 37(6):415-418.
- Mouton, J. & Valentine, A. 2017. The extent of South African authored articles in predatory journals. *South African Journal of Science*, 113(7/8):1-9.
- Coan, S. 2017. Predatory Journals – A threat to academic credibility. *University World News*, 19 May, (460):1.
- Anderson, K. 2012. "Predatory" Open Access Publishers – The Natural Extreme of an Author-Pays model. *The scholarly Kitchen*, 6 March.
- Cobey, K. 2017. Illegitimate journals scam even senior scientists. *Nature*, 7 Sept. 549: 7.
- Giglio, V.J. & Luiz, O.J. 2017. Predatory Journals: fortify the defences. *Nature*, 544, 27 April: 416.
- Butler, D. 2013. Investigating journals: The dark side of publishing. *Nature*, 28 March, 495: 433-435.
- Perry, H. 2017. Scholarly Journals identifying potentially predatory publishers: the case of Open Access. Rice University.

The Top Eleven Ways to Tell that a Journal is Fake

by Eve Carlson, Ph.D.

1. Searching in the box marked "Search this journal" on the journal web page for the name of an author of an article in a recent issue of the journal does not return any hits.
2. Clicking on a link like this  [Medline](#) on the journal web site leads to the spoof site www.Medline.com.
3. No specific person is identified as the editor of the journal or the person who appears to be identified as the journal's Editor on the web site says he is not the editor.
4. Google Maps searches for the address of journal shows its headquarters is in a suburban bungalow.
5. You cannot find articles from a bio-medical journal when you search PubMed. [You can check by searching for the journal title <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>]
6. The journal's mission on its home page is described in vague, generic terms such as "To publish the most exciting research with respect to the subjects of XXXXXX."
- 7) When you call the local phone number for the journal office listed on the web page, any of these happen:
 1. No one answers.
 2. Someone answers "hello?" on what sounds like a cell phone and hangs up as soon as they hear you speaking.
 3. The call is forwarded to the 800 phone bank for the publisher, and the person on the other end cannot tell you the name of the editor of the journal.
8. Pubmed Central refuses to accept content from a publisher's bio-medical journals and DHHS sends a "cease and desist" letter to the publisher.
9. The journal publisher's posts online a legal notice warning a blogger who writes about the publisher that he is on a "perilous journey" and is exposing himself to "serious legal implications including criminal cases lunched (sic) again you in INDIA and USA" and directs him to pay the publisher \$1 billion in damages. Check out the legal notice [here](#).
10. The journal issues and posts online certificates with hearts around the border that certifies you as "the prestigious editorial board member of [name of journal here]."
11. The journal posts "interviews" with members of its editorial board that appear to be electronic questionnaires with comical responses to interviewer questions such as:



Source: <http://blogs.plos.org/mindthebrain/2014/09/24/top-eleven-ways-tell-journal-fake/>

[http://www.cell.com/trends/pharmacological-sciences/fulltext/S0165-6147\(16\)30003-7?rss=yes](http://www.cell.com/trends/pharmacological-sciences/fulltext/S0165-6147(16)30003-7?rss=yes)

http://www.sajs.co.za/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/SAJS-113-7-8_Mouton_ResearchArticle.pdf

<http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20170516082327227>

<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2012/03/06/predatory-open-access-publishers-the-natural-extreme-of-an-author-pays-model/>

<http://www.nature.com/news/illegitimate-journals-scam-even-senior-scientists-1.22556>

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v544/n7651/full/544416a.html>

<http://www.nature.com/news/investigating-journals-the-dark-side-of-publishing-1.12666>

<http://cnx.org/contents/XQ5I2QMF@1/Scholarly-Journals--Identifyin>