

## Editorial 1

**Dr. Victoria Tur-Viñes**

University of Alicante. Spain. victoria.tur@glcloud.ua.es

### **Scientific Publication, an Act of Shared Responsibility [Editorial] *La publicación científica, un acto de responsabilidad compartida [Editorial]***

The publication of a text in a scientific journal entails the convergence of a variety of responsibilities arising from all the stakeholders involved in the process. The editorial board of the journal has responsibility for managing texts on time and correctly, maintaining a thematic focus, identifying texts which represent suitable contributions, successfully positioning the journal in databases/repositories and preserving the integrity of the review process, by selecting competent reviewers. Editors should also, at each step of the process, inform authors in a timely manner and justify decisions in a constructive and respectful way. It is the responsibility of those who review to communicate their commitment as soon as possible in order to prevent unwarranted delays and to draw up review reports in an objective and neutral manner (maintaining the ideal distance), by targeting feasible improvements to the text and by providing the clear instructions necessary for its implementation in a rigorous and respectful way. The triad of stakeholders has to ensure that ethical principles are maintained.

These responsibilities change the publication process into an academic coordination using good ethical practices and the implementation depends on the responsible involvement of those who are actively engaged. This is how the publication process is performed which seeks scientific progress. Each part of the process has to be appropriately performed so that the next stage can be executed in the best possible manner.

Editing involves providing a proper service to a scientific dissemination and implies comprehension of the value of the text and of those who drafted it. Reviewing implies providing help and education in an intelligent way, with a focus on improvement, through the sharing of experience and knowledge. Writing implies reading, researching and accepting the scientific debate in order to make the text better, more comprehensible and citable. This coordination needs to be beautiful (cordial) in order to rouse interest and attract the attention of the scientific community.

However, it is not possible to edit without having been an author or without having a prior reviewing background. This is an essential previous experience. One should not review if he/she has not written previously and one should not write texts if he/she has not read or researched. Writing and reviewing must be seen as simultaneous tasks in the academic journey. Each text sent to a journal has to be subject to at least three reviews (the internal editorial, the external editorial which implies at least two reviewers). Behind each publication there are three colleagues who have devoted their time to making it possible and, in the majority of cases, they do it out of their own goodwill. To render the above publication system sustainable, the person who signs the published text has to contribute reciprocally and needs to perform two reviews. This does not include those reviews of texts which are not performed because they are eventually rejected, nor does it include co-authorships. The commitment to reciprocity is based on the responsibility of the persons who made possible the publication and ensures that the system works properly. We are all benefiting from this. **The more times something is published, the more often it has to be reviewed.** Without this commitment, the coordination loses its beauty and it becomes a furtive and frustrating experience.

For this reason, journals need reviewers who are willing and available. To this end, we, the editors of sixteen journals, have launched **the School of reviewers**, an open initiative in which we publish reflections, ideas and guidance on the process of scientific review on a weekly basis. We encourage you to subscribe to this forum [here](#). We also suggest that you create your profile as a reviewer in the journals that are of interest to you. There are few activities that provide such a rewarding experience.

The Mediterranean Journal has added an additional requirement to the checklist prior to the sending of texts, related to the anti-plagiarism policy. Those who submit texts have to include a report on similarity (percentage of plagiarised text), the result of comparison of the text of the article in any anti-plagiarism application (TURNITIN, VIPER or PLAGIARISM CHECKER). This will be uploaded as a supplementary file when the text is submitted to the journal (STEP 4. UPLOADING SUPPLEMENTARY FILES of the sending process). The reports on similarity with a similarity percentage exceeding 20 % will lead to rejection of the text. The commitment of the journal to good international ethical practice is firm and decisive. Up to the present, these reports have been drawn up by the editorial team which will continue to perform the necessary comparison, but we regard it as necessary that the authors become aware of this issue.

In this first issue of 2021, we present a monograph entitled **Global cities, Agenda 2030 and climate change as transformers of the international political communication**, coordinated by Dr. Juan Luis Manfredi Sánchez (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain), Dra. Marcela Pizarro (Austral University of Buenos Aires, Argentina), Tamara Espiñeira (University of Rennes 2, France) and Dr. Robin Brown (School of Media and Communications University of Leeds, United Kingdom). It includes five key texts for understanding how cities are being mobilised at the international level in relation to the climate change that the planet is undergoing.

The Miscellany section presents thirteen texts with innovative approaches to the Communication that surrounds us. The political communication in relation to electoral processes motivates three of the texts. The first focuses on the tensions among political parties that compromise the idea of Europe entitled **The State of "Europeanisation": between Clash and Convergence. A comparison of the media coverage of the 2019 European Elections in seven countries** and it is signed by nine authors from six countries: Gerret von Nordheim, Tina Bettels-Schwabbauer, Philip Di Salvo, Paula Kennedy, Kornélia R. Kiss, Michal Kuš, Ana Pinto Martinho, Sandra Stefanikova and Décio Telo. We discovered that the radio uses Instagram to inform and express opinions in an emerging form, but has a considerable impact on its adherents, in the text signed by Javier de-Sola-Pueyo, Antonia-Isabel Nogales-Bocio and Ana Segura-Anaya with the title of **New types of radio communication: the investiture of Pedro Sánchez 'broadcast' on Instagram. Political interview and audiovisual bias. The case for Los desayunos de TVE (2018)** whose authors are Sebastián Sánchez-Castillo, Esteban Galán-Cubillo and Arnau Gifreu-Castells offers disturbing evidence which reveal different conditions or narrative coverage in the audiovisual direction resulting from an analysis of a sample of interviews with different political leaders on this television programme.

The interface between communication and science is the subject of research in two texts. **Research methods and techniques employed in Communication Studies in Spain** by Gloria Gómez-Escalonilla offers a map of the methods and techniques which were used in Spanish universities over the last ten years to investigate communication. In her text **Twitter as a research tool in science communication** Elena Denia clarifies the basic functions performed by Twitter as a tool for scientific communication, depending on the stakeholders and their goals.

Social media such as YouTube and Instagram feature as highlights in two texts. Alberto-Jesús López-Navarete, Marga Cabrera-Méndez, Rebeca Díez-Somavilla y Ángeles Calduch-Losa signed the text **Formula for measuring the engagement of the viewer on YouTube: exploratory research on the main Spanish youtubers** and confirmed the increase of interaction among Spanish users in YouTube. **Successful strategy to inform millennials about nutrition: the case of Carlos Ríos on Instagram**, an article by Iñigo Marauri-Castillo, María-del-Mar Rodríguez-González, Ignacio Armentia-Vizuete, Flora Marín-Murillo concludes that language is adjusted to the codes used on the Internet and some of the characteristics defining the successful style of Ríos include the visualization of information through infographics and videos, humour, the use of references to popular culture and the construction of a story with good and bad characters.

Vivid social, endemic concerns are present in three heterogeneous texts as far as the research approach is concerned. José-Luis Arguiñano in **Energy drink on online newspapers: sources, frames and fallacious arguments for building a lenient discourse** demonstrates that critical press information with this kind of content obtains the greatest number of comments. The discursive presence of girl child-soldiers in two chosen international journals is very limited when compared to boy child-soldiers. The girl child soldiers are in the majority of the cases referred to as victims of sexual abuse and are not presented in the role of fighters, who are allegedly men, with hardly any positive news coverage, such as the rehabilitation process of such girls, according to Laura-Yvonne Patiño-Gass and Patricia González-Aldea in **Armed conflicts and gender perspective: Media representation of girl soldiers**. Ricardo-Ángel Pomares-Pastor and Estrella Israel-Garzón signed **Refugees without a harbour. Analysis of strategies and discourses above Open Arms in broadcast news** assessed the extent of news coverage of public television channels when compared to that by private media, as well as the conflicts between Open Arms spokespersons and the political class,

the use of messages in the social media and the visibility conferred upon it by the presence of a famous actor.

Montserrat Jurado-Martín shares the experience from the **Ágora Universitaria Journal: innovative experience in teaching journalistic writing for people over 60** and observes the increase of interest in the journalistic profession by this age group, the marked dissolution of associated stereotypes and prejudices, the enlargement of knowledge of journalistic routines, the distinction of gender, the management of and access to the sources associated with these processes.

Finally, Javier Mateos-Pérez shares an interesting text entitled **Research into Spanish fiction television series. A critical review study (1998-2020)**; he manages to reflect the type of the most frequently recurring techniques used by researchers in this field.

In the time of this pandemic, maintaining research attention against all the communication noise represents an unprecedented academic challenge. Therefore, with this issue we hope to contribute to reducing the daily pain and to inspiring new lines of scientific research in order to share knowledge in a healthy way from the viral point of view. Keep on being careful. Cultivate your intellect.

