The Science Editor’s Bookshelf:
Some Favorite Resources of CSE Members

Compiled by Stephanie Deming

A few years ago, a friend who had just been hired as a medical editor asked me for advice. We chatted in my office for a few minutes, and I offered her tips for interacting with clients and suggested that she join the American Medical Writers Association and CSE. The bulk of my advice, however, consisted of handing her books from my bookshelf and saying, “Here. Read these.” Books can be a valuable tool for learning, and I thought it would be useful to compile and publish a list of CSE members’ favorite volumes. What books do CSE members have in their collections? Which do they consider most valuable? Refer to most often? Recommend to newcomers hoping to get up to speed on a particular topic? Last fall, I invited members with expertise in various subjects to submit brief annotations on their favorite books and Web sites. The responses follow. I hope that CSE members just beginning their careers, as well as members with more experience, will find a few gems here to add to their collections.—Stephanie Deming

Scientific Writing and the Teaching of Scientific Writing

Successful Scientific Writing: A Step-by-Step Guide for the Biological and Medical Sciences. 2nd edition. (Janice R Matthews, John M Bowen, and Robert W Matthews. New York: Cambridge University Press; 2000. 230 pages. ISBN 0-521-78962-1.) This well-organized and readable book offers exactly what its subtitle suggests—a step-by-step guide, from conducting a literature search to constructing tables and graphs to systematically revising the first draft. Chock full of good advice, the book also contains short exercises (with answers in the back) and delightful cartoons that lighten and reinforce the message about good scientific writing. One of the best of the group of books on scientific writing that have appeared in recent years.—Martha Tacker

Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers. 2nd edition. (Mimi Zeiger. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2000. 440 pages. ISBN 0-07-134544-2.) This book, equally valuable for authors and editors, provides a complete course in the art of writing clear, understandable biomedical papers. From word choice to sentence and paragraph structure through each section of the research paper, Zeiger offers discussion, examples, and exercises that will improve anyone’s writing. The chapter on writing abstracts is particularly good. Anyone who systematically works through the book or reads even one chapter will come away with a better understanding of the process of writing biomedical research papers.—Flo Witte

A Researcher’s Guide to Scientific and Medical Illustrations. (Mary Helen Briscoe. New York: Springer-Verlag; 1990. 209 pages. ISBN 0-387-97199-8.) Some authors think of preparing illustrations as “extra”, not integral, in an article or presentation. Anyone who wanted to refute that point could use this guide as a script. Almost every possibility of scientific illustration is included. “Best practices” of labeling, font choice, use of color, and layout are described in detail. For example, Briscoe compares two figures to show how a line graph becomes easier to read when it has consistent units of measure. Another example compares a table used in a journal article and the same data used in table form for an oral presentation. The guide’s treatment of basics makes it a perfect starting point for authors, educators, and students. One shortfall: in the last 12 years, computer users have become essential in preparing illustrations, but this guide describes only the fundamentals of preparing illustrations electronically, such as the need to change some default settings and the continued usefulness of scissors and tape. However, it is those kinds of fundamental guidelines that make Briscoe’s book a valuable primer on the craft of effectively illustrating technical materials in the sciences.—Lee Griner

Glossary of Geology. (Julia A. Jackson, editor. Alexandria, VA: American Geological Institute; 1997. 769 pages. ISBN 0-922152-34-9.) This glossary of geologic terms is an invaluable resource. It provides not only definitions and chemical formulas but also standard capitalization for commonly used terms (it can be a bit difficult sometimes to determine the standard used by professionals in the field). Used in conjunction with the Encyclopedia Dictionary of Exploration Geophysics, the Glossary will provide editors with a firm grasp of the nuances of subject matter and the best way to present the information provided in any article related to geology and geophysics.—Mary Chapman


EXTEND THE BOOKSHELF!

Do you have favorites to consider adding to The Science Editor’s Bookshelf? If so, please write to Stephanie Deming at sdeming@mdanderson.org. Science Editor may publish an extension of the bookshelf.
symbols in use, constants, a geologic timescale, and general submission instructions for authors. The highly specific nature of this volume gives editors guidelines and information on the more esoteric questions they may come across.—Mary Chapman

Statistics

The Epidemiology Series in The Lancet. These 11 articles were published each week in The Lancet from 5 January 2002 to 16 March 2002. The articles are by David Grimes and Ken Schulz, who describe the strengths, weaknesses, and common problems in research designs and activities. The articles are well written, comprehensive, and suitable for medical writers and editors with little or no background in research methods.—Tom Lang [Editor’s note: A few of the articles are available free from The Lancet’s Web site; others can be purchased through the Web site on a pay-per-article basis.]

How to Report Statistics in Medicine: Annotated Guidelines for Authors, Editors, and Reviewers. (Thomas A Lang and Michelle Secic. Philadelphia: American College of Physicians; 1997. 376 pages. ISBN 0-943126-44-4.) A complete set of guidelines for reporting, evaluating, and interpreting biostatistical analyses in the medical literature. Intended for non-statisticians, the book requires no knowledge of statistics and explains the meaning and importance of each guideline. Includes a comprehensive glossary and reference list for each guideline. Well written, with good examples.—Tom Lang [Editor’s note: Also see the note about this book in the Science Journalism section later in this article.]

Medical Uses of Statistics. 2nd edition. (John C Bailar and Frederick Mosteller, editors. Waltham, MA: Massachusetts Medical Society; 1992. 449 pages. ISBN 0-910133-36-0.) This book focuses on the ideas behind statistical analysis. It uses no formulas or computations beyond grade-school arithmetic. That is not to suggest that it is simplistic. The critical ideas are presented with full rigor, but in a language and form that someone with no statistical training could follow with minimal effort. The text is based largely on a series of original articles published in the New England Journal of Medicine over a 2-year period and designed to meet the needs of medical readers, although the lessons are much wider and require no special medical knowledge.—John Bailar


Manuscript Editing and the Teaching of Manuscript Editing

American Medical Association Manual of Style: A Guide for Authors and Editors. 9th edition. (Cheryl Iverson, Annette Flanagan, Phil B Fontanarosa, Richard M Glass, Paula Glitman, Jane C Lantz, Harriet S Meyer, Jeanette M Smith, Margaret A Winker, and Roxanne K Young. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins; 1998. xi + 660 pages. ISBN 0-683-40206-4.) This manual is an excellent guide to the preparation and publication of medical-journal articles. The chapters on ethical and legal considerations and on editorial assessment and processing provide a helpful overview of proper procedures for medical-journal editorial offices. Other sections that are especially valuable are those on formatting of figures and tables, correct and preferred medical usage, and nomenclature. No medical editor should be without this guide.—Stephanie Deming

The book has three parts. Part 1, “The ABCs of Copyediting”, succinctly describes the general tasks of copyediting and offers guidance for specific tasks. Anyone who is considering copyediting, editing, or proofreading would benefit from the distinctions drawn among these jobs. Part 2, “Editorial Style”, augments publication and printing manuals by offering guidance on punctuation, capitalization, spelling, and other such goodies. There’s probably little new here for the experienced copyeditor, and some might think Einsohn oversets in her prescriptive rules for editorial style. Einsohn demonstrates one difficulty in constructing a handbook in Part 3, “Language Editing”. If readers come from varied disciplines, they will find that Part 3 is the least objective part of the book.

The glossary is adequate and the exercises varied disciplines. If you have ever wondered whether the correct usage is “at risk for” or “at risk of”, this book is for you. Common word arrangements are grouped around principal words (nouns, verbs, or adjectives) and include the prepositions that complete the groupings. For example, entries associated with the word follow explain the difference between follow-up and follow up and give sentence examples using the arrangements follow-up on, follow-up to, follow up on, and follow up with. The book’s careful distinction between American usage and British usage (in the future or in future) is also helpful. This dictionary is a must for writers whose first language is not English, but it is also valuable for (or to!) native speakers who want to ensure that they are using standard English.—Flo Witte

Technical Editing: The Practical Guide for Editors and Writers. (Judith A Tarutz. Cambridge, MA: Perseus Publishing; 1992. 480 pages. ISBN 0-201-56356-8.) This book is a great source to use when explaining levels of editing. Tarutz defines the levels and then lists in detail (with examples) what should be edited at each. I’ve found that novice editors, especially, benefit from the checklists of what should be edited at each level, from mechanical editing through developmental editing.—Diane Berneath Lang

The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations. Revised edition. (Morton Benson, Evelyn Benson, and Robert Ilson, compilers. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company; 1997. 386 pages. ISBN 1-55619-521-4.) If you have ever wondered whether the correct usage is “at risk for” or “at risk of”, this book is for you. Common word arrangements are grouped around principal words (nouns, verbs, or adjectives) and include the prepositions that complete the groupings. For example, entries associated with the word follow explain the difference between follow-up and follow up and give sentence examples using the arrangements follow-up on, follow-up to, follow up on, and follow up with. The book’s careful distinction between American usage and British usage (in the future or in future) is also helpful. This dictionary is a must for writers whose first language is not English, but it is also valuable for (or to!) native speakers who want to ensure that they are using standard English.—Flo Witte

The Chicago Manual of Style: The Essential Guide for Writers, Editors, and Publishers. 14th edition. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1993. ix + 921 pages. ISBN 0-226-10389-7.) Perhaps the most highly respected reference work in the field of scholarly publishing in the United States, The Chicago Manual of Style is packed with information useful for manuscript editors. Especially helpful for new editors are the chapters “Manuscript Preparation and Copyediting” and “Proofs”, which include a discussion of the types of errors and “infe- licities” editors are expected to identify, suggestions for creating style sheets, and instructions (including helpful illustrations) for marking changes in manuscript copy and proofs. The 604-page section on style, which forms the bulk of the book, is a superb guide to punctuation, spelling and distinctive treatment of words, capitalization and punctuation of names and terms, treatment of foreign languages in print, and much more. Look for the 15th edition in the latter half of 2003.—Stephanie Deming
Peer Review


Peer Review in Health Sciences. (Fiona Godlee and Tom Jefferson, editors. London: BMJ Books; 1999. 286 pages. ISBN 0-7279-1181-3.) Peer Review in the Health Sciences is a first-rate examination of all aspects of peer review, written by 28 experienced editors and specialists from around the world and incorporating the latest research. Godlee, then at the British Medical Journal, and Jefferson, of the Oxford (UK) Cochrane Centre, have created a valuable reference tool. Part 1 covers concepts and issues—such as development of peer review, effectiveness, and misconduct—and peer review in non-English and small journals and peer review for grant applications and the pharmaceutical industry. Part 2 is a “how to” section, with such topics as setting up a peer-review system, how to review, and statistical review. Part 3 is about the future of peer review. The book’s tone is unflaggingly scholarly, except for a delightfully lighthearted chapter that presents a conversation between Socrates and a journal editor who asks the great man for advice about peer review.—Adleane Caelleigh [Editor’s note: A review of this book appeared in the July-August 2001 issue of Science Editor.]

Editorial Peer Review: Its Strengths and Weaknesses. (ASIST Monograph Series. Ann C Weller. Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc; 2001. 342 pages. ISBN 1-57387-100-1.) At the very heart of quality scholarly-journal publishing is peer review. It is the linchpin for ensuring properly vetted knowledge development and the dissemination of that knowledge to the appropriate group of scholars and practitioners. Weller’s coverage of peer review is a tour de force. It is so comprehensive in its coverage that even listing each chapter’s title gives the potential reader only a glimmer of what value lies within. The chapters are 1, “Introduction to the Editorial Peer Review Process”; 2, “The Rejected Manuscript”; 3, “Editors and Editorial Boards: Who They Are and What They Do”; 4, “The Authorship Problem”; 5, “The Role of Reviewers”; 6, “Reviewer Agreement”; 7, “Reviewers and Their Biases”; 8, “Peer Review and Statistical Review”; 9, “Peer Review in an Electronic Environment”; and 10, “Conclusions about Studies of Editorial Peer Review”. If you have time or interest to read only a few books about journal publishing, Editorial Peer Review must be one of them.—Barbara Meyers [Editor’s note: A review of this book appeared in the March-April 2003 issue of Science Editor.]

International Congress on Peer Review in Biomedical Publication. (www.jama-peer.org.) This Web site contains the program and abstracts from the fourth (most recent) International Congress on Peer Review in Biomedical Publication, held in September 2001; the program and abstracts from the third congress; and the complete contents of the three special issues of the Journal of the American Medical Association containing abstracts and articles from the second, third, and fourth congresses.—Stephanie Deming

Directory of Graduate Research 2001. (The American Chemical Society. www.chemistry.org/portal/Chemistry?PID=acsdisplay.html&DOC=education\dgr\index.html.) This electronic version of the publication, which is prepared and distributed by the American Chemical Society every 2 years, is extremely useful for determining whether a suggested reviewer is best suited for the article at hand or for finding a contributor’s address. It provides information about graduate programs in the United States in 12 disciplines: chemistry, chemical engineering, biochemistry, medicinal-pharmaceutical chemistry, clinical chemistry, polymer science, food science, toxicology, marine science, forensic science, materials science, and environmental science. It provides a wealth of information, including degrees offered, fields of specialization, faculty members, titles of all papers published within the last 2 years, and links to e-mail addresses and graduate Web sites.—Mary Chapman

Publishing

Guidelines for Scientific Publishing. 3rd edition. (Anthony Watkinson. ICSU Press Committee on Dissemination of Scientific Information. Paris: International Council for Science; 1999. 96 pages. ISBN 0-930357-44-2.) An electronic version is accessible online at users.ox.ac.uk/~icsusageguidelines.pdf. Written primarily for the learned or scientific society as either publisher or partner in a contract publishing arrangement, the Guidelines are practical in their approach and coverage of the functions in both journal and book publishing—but with a distinct bent toward journals. The sections are deliberately brief but serve as an excellent introduction to and overview of process and procedure, with practical advice regarding a publisher’s relationships with authors and suppliers (typesetters, printers, and so on) and some financial tips as well. The first appendix offers copyright and general advice to the journal or book author. The next two present a sample contract between a journal editor and journal publisher and a sample copyright-transfer agreement for journal articles. Worth taking the time to download and print the 96 inside pages, but skip the front and back covers, which are merely reverse-outs of the title, and save that much of your ink cartridge.—Barbara Meyers

Journal Publishing. (Gillian Page, Robert Campbell, and Jack Meadows. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press; 1997. 419 pages. ISBN 0-521-44137-4.) This is the only book I’m aware of that’s devoted solely to the process of publishing scholarly journals. It is an essential addition to the personal library of any student or professional involved in the development, production, promotion, and distribution of what is known as the primary—archival—literature of the pro-
those working in publishing but by our col-
it is worthy of careful reading not just by
spective of their own constituencies”. This
about publishing concerns from the per-
their own publishing houses, and thinking
own opinions, evaluating the positions of
desire to assist “readers in organizing their
revenue streams on which print publishers
of its possibilities without eroding the
ing strategies by which to take advantage
real issues of Internet expansion and form-
Grycz presents two critical questions: “For
ISBN 0-933-63634-2.) In the preface,
Committee. New York: Association of
Division’s Electronic Information
Professional and Scholarly Publishing
in the Digital Age.
both appendixes are useful, as are the glossary, bibliography, and index.—Barbara Meyers

Professional and Scholarly Publishing in the
Digital Age. (Czeslaw Jan Grycz, edi-
tor. Developed and written by members of
the Association of American Publishers
Professional and Scholarly Publishing
Division’s Electronic Information
Committee. New York: Association of
ISBN 0-933-63634-2.) In the preface,
Grycz presents two critical questions: “For
whom was this paper written?” “What does
this paper intend to address/accomplish?”
His answer to the first is “professional and
scholarly publishers . . . grappling with the
real issues of Internet expansion and form-
ing strategies by which to take advantage
of its possibilities without eroding the
revenue streams on which print publishers
depend to perform their functions.” And
in his answer to the second, he notes the
desire to assist “readers in organizing their
own opinions, evaluating the positions of
their own publishing houses, and thinking
about publishing concerns from the per-
spective of their own constituencies”. This
white paper covers all that and more. And
it is worthy of careful reading not just by
those working in publishing but by our col-
leagues in other communities—academics,
archivists, librarians, authors, researchers,
and university administrators. Professional
and Scholarly Publishing in the Digital Age
accomplishes a most important task: it
gives full voice to the publishers’ posi-
tion in this world of constant technologic
change.—Barbara Meyers

Ethical Issues in Research
and Publication

Stealing into Print: Fraud, Plagiarism,
and Misconduct in Scientific Publishing.
(Marcel C LaFollette. Berkeley: University
0-520-20513-8.) This monograph address-
es the role of publishing in the scientific
community by examining the history of
the publishing profession and how the sci-
entific and political cultures have shaped
its current state.—Mary Scheetz

A Difficult Balance: Editorial Peer
Review in Medicine. (Stephen Lock.
0894950789.) This is considered the clas-
sic resource for understanding publishing
and research-integrity issues, particularly
as they pertain to peer review in biomed-
cal research. Lock reviews the integrity and
problems associated with peer review and
other information-dissemination issues.—
Mary Scheetz

Ethical Issues in Biomedical Publication.
(Anne Hudson Jones and Faith McLellan,
editors. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins
0-8018-6315-5.) This monograph identi-
fies critical issues in biomedical publica-
tion, traces their history, and reviews
standards and current debates. Topics
include authorship, peer review, duplicate
publishing, conflict of interest, and elec-
tronic publishing. The contributors to the
monograph represent a wide array of disci-
plines and include editors, administrators,
Scholars, scientists, and lawyers, thereby
presenting an eclectic mix of professional
insights.—Mary Scheetz [Editor’s note: A
review of this book appeared in the May-
June 2001 issue of Science Editor.]

COPE: Committee on Publication
Ethics. (www.publicationethics.org.uk.)
COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics
is an excellent, although unusual, resource.
In the middle 1990s, a small group of
editors in the United Kingdom began to
meet informally to discuss confidentially
the ethics cases at their journals. In 1997,
an expanded group organized formally
as COPE, which has wide influence and
authority among UK editors. It has drawn
up “Guidelines on Good Publication
Practice”, which lays down specific stan-
dards for all parties (author, reviewer, and
editor) and covers topics from study design
to conflict of interest and media relations.
The papers from annual meetings are often
thought-provoking. The unusual resource,
however, is the cases submitted for COPE’s
consideration. Each case is described brief-
ly with a bulleted list of points considered
most pertinent and the final decision.
The decision can range from “no action
required” to direct action. The cases are
reported each year in the annual report
(available at www.bmjbookshop.com), but
everything is available at and may be
downloaded from the COPE Web site.—
Addame Caelleigh

Science Journalism

A Field Guide for Science Writers.
(Deborah Blum and Mary Knudson,
editors. New York: Oxford University Press;
This book, a project of the National
Association of Science Writers (NASW),
explains what science writers do and how
to do it. Consisting of 31 chapters, all by
science writers, the book includes material
on writing for various media, science-writ-
ing techniques, covering specific fields
of science, and opportunities outside the
media (for example, in public informa-
tion). Although slightly dated, this book
remains an excellent source of guidance.
And NASW reports that a new edition is
in the works.—Barbara Gastel

Health Writer’s Handbook. (Barbara
Gastel. Ames: Iowa State University Press;
is difficult to find a topic related to health
writing that this book does not cover. The Health Writer’s Handbook proved helpful when I was a student (Chapter 13, “Career Options”, was of interest), an intern at a government agency (Chapter 7, “Health-Writing Technique”, came in handy when I wrote my first press release), and a medical reporter (Chapter 6, “Evaluating Information”, was helpful for an amateur medical-journal reader), and I continue to use the book now that I am an editor (just last week I reread Chapter 9, “Sensitivity and Style”) and an occasional mentor. I recommend the book to anyone thinking about going into medical writing.—Katherine Arnold

Medical Journalism: Exposing Fact, Fiction, Fraud. (Ragnar Levi. Ames: Iowa State University Press; 2001. 212 pages. ISBN 0-8138-0303-9.) This book takes a critical look at media coverage of medical research, and it gives reporters some basic tools for evaluating research themselves. It stresses the importance of evidence-based medicine and identifies common pitfalls in the evaluation of research. Although the book is perhaps best suited as a text for discussion in a classroom, its lessons are important and should be revisited often.—Katherine Arnold [Editor’s note: A review of this book appeared in the July-August 2002 issue of Science Editor.]

How to Report Statistics in Medicine: Annotated Guidelines for Authors, Editors, and Reviewers. (Thomas A. Lang and Michelle Secic. Philadelphia: American College of Physicians; 1997. 367 pages. ISBN 0-943126-44-4.) All the content editors in my office have a copy of this book. Although Lang and Secic did not consider journalists as their primary audience, the information presented is clear and accessible to people who, when they encounter statistical information, don’t cower and instead want to know more. What is the difference between an odds ratio and a hazard ratio? Sensitivity and specificity? Positive predictive value and negative predictive value? This book’s thorough glossary, complete with references to the relevant sections in the main text, can tell you.—Katherine Arnold [Editor’s note: Also see the note about this book in the Statistics section earlier in this article.]

National Association of Science Writers. www.nasw.org. Seekers of reading material on science writing can do well to access the Web site of the National Association of Science Writers (NASW). Items posted for public use include the 30-plus-page NASW publication Communicating Science News: A Guide for Public Information Officials, Scientists and Physicians, records of selected discussions from NASW e-mail lists, and pieces of science writing that won recent NASW Science-in-Society Journalism Awards. Also, the members-only part of the site, accessible by password, includes issues, dating back to fall 1995, of NASW’s highly substantive quarterly newsletter, ScienceWriters.—Barbara Gastel

NCBI’s Citation Matcher for Single Articles. (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query/static/citmatch.html) This is a trusted favorite among my reference materials. NCBI is the National Center for Biotechnology Information of the National Library of Medicine. Are you working on a list of citations in which a page number is missing? Does your document list three authors before “et al.” when your style manual calls for five? Do you want to know the proper abbreviation for a scientific journal? At NCBI’s Citation Matcher, you plug in as much information as you have about a citation, and it provides the rest. Even the author’s last name and a page number can be enough to go on. Clicking on the citation brings up the article abstract. From there, you can follow links to related articles and books and often to the complete article.—Elaine A Richman
Another good reference source is Merriam-Webster online (www.m-w.com/dictionary.htm), when Microsoft Word's thesaurus and spell check are just not enough.—Elaine A Richman

**The Scientist.** (Philadelphia: The Scientist; www.the-scientist.com) and Science (Washington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science; www.sciencemag.org.) For science information, I trust hard-copy versions of The Scientist and Science. Both publications cover a variety of topics, from the physical sciences to the social sciences. Perfect for a generalist. Headline writing is rich and revealing. Captions are excellent. If time is short, at the least I scan issues to see what's hot. Reading letters to the editor and editorials reveals the current controversies.—Elaine A Richman

moontaxi. (www.moontaxi.com.) Finally, for music, I've been using an impressive site called moontaxi. It carries continuous music. You can choose from jazz, blues, "Just Mozart", classic rock, Motown, Caribbean, piano masters, and so on and so forth. You can listen to hosted shows that explore classical music or jazz or pop. Soon, they say, listeners will be able to search from thousands of titles to hear exactly what they want. I just want a resource that provides excellent music while I work away. Moontaxi succeeds.—Elaine A Richman

**Web-Site Design**

Web Style Guide: Basic Design Principles for Creating Web Sites. 2nd edition. (Patrick J Lynch and Sarah Horton. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press; 2001. 223 pages. ISBN 0-300-09682-8.) This book may be too technical for some writers, but it is a must for those who need to create their own Web site with little or no professional in-house technical support. I like the idea of being a knowledgeable consumer even when I do have professional support, and this book gives me the overview needed.—Sally Edwards [Editor's note: The full text of this book is also available online at www.webstyleguide.com. A review of this book appeared in the January-February 2003 issue of Science Editor.]

**Writing for the Web (Writer's Edition).** (Crawford Kilian. Bellingham, WA: Self-Counsel Press; 2000. 160 pages. ISBN 1-55180-207-4.) The Kilian book is one of the few resources (and probably the best) that focus on writing and editing for the Web.—Sally Edwards

In addition, good information about writing and editing for the Web is available on the Web itself, especially at www.netmechanic.com and www.useit.com (Jakob Nielsen's Web site). Anything by Jakob Nielsen is helpful.—Sally Edwards

**Contributors**

KATHARINE ARNOLD is the news editor at the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

JOHN BAILAR was president of the Council of Biology Editors in 1987-1988. He served as statistical consultant to the New England Journal of Medicine from 1980 to 1991 and was then on the journal's Board of Editors for another 6 years.

ADDEANE CABELLEIGH is a consultant to faculty and professional groups on academic writing and publishing. She is the former editor of Academic Medicine.

MARY CHAPMAN is an editor for the Ocean Drilling Program at Texas A&M University.

STEPHANIE DEMING is an editor in the Department of Scientific Publications at The University of Texas M D Anderson Cancer Center and Reviews editor of Science Editor.

SALLY EDWARDS is director of publications for the Health Effects Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, and was editor of the Net Results column in CBE Views.

BARBARA GASTEL teaches science journalism, medical humanities, and related subjects at Texas A&M University and is editor of Science Editor.

JAMES LEE GRINER reviews dissertations, university documents, and funding applications at the University of Alabama at Birmingham Graduate School.

DIANE BERNEATH LANG is the assistant director of publications for editorial services for the Radiological Society of North America.

TOM LANG is a consultant in scientific publications and teaches critical appraisal of the biomedical literature, interpreting and reporting biostatistics, and written communication.

BARBARA MEYERS is president, Meyers Consulting Services (established 1983), in Adelphi, Maryland, and provides expert advice and operational expertise to scholarly publishers and professional societies. She is one of the founders of the Society for Scholarly Publishing and a past president of CSE.

ELAINE A RICHMAN writes and edits materials about science. She is a member of the editorial board of Science Editor and founder of EAR Medical Communications of Baltimore, Maryland.

MARY SCHEETZ is director of extramural research for the US Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Research Integrity.

MARTHA TACKER, a former biochemist, now offers workshops and editorial services to help other researchers communicate their findings effectively and efficiently.

FLO WITTE is program coordinator for the Office for Research and Leadership Development in the University of Kentucky College of Medicine, where she administers a National Institutes of Health-funded K30 training grant and provides editorial and writing services.