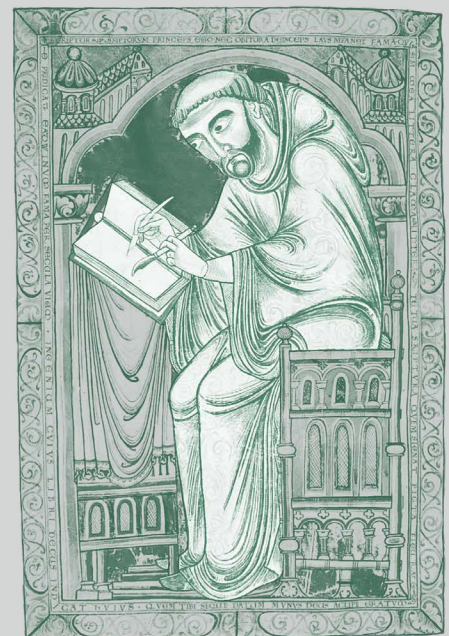


The New
Ressourcement

Editorial Practices and Ethics



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Review and Production Processes

The Review Process

The New Ressourcement ensures the highest standards of scholarly rigor through a comprehensive review process, including a double-blind peer review. Our editorial team consists of three executive editors and two managing editors, all of whom hold doctoral degrees and are active in Catholic theology. Each submission is also submitted for double-blind review to at least two scholars with specific expertise in the relevant area or sub-discipline.

1. The Editorial Screening

When an author submits work for publication, the executive editors make an initial determination as to whether the work meets the journal's standards and falls within its scope. Manuscripts rejected in this initial screening either do not align with the journal's focus or fail to meet its basic quality standard.

2. Double-Blind Peer Reviews

After a manuscript passes the initial editorial screening, the executive editors carefully select reviewers with the appropriate expertise and scholarly reputation to review it. Each manuscript is submitted to at least two independent experts, who are instructed to evaluate it based on criteria such as methodological rigor, factual accuracy, originality, and clarity. Reviews are double-blind, which means that the author's identity is not revealed to the reviewer, and conversely, the reviewer's identity is not revealed to the author. Reviewers are asked to complete their reviews within four to six weeks.

3. The Editorial Decision

In light of the reviewers' recommendations, the executive editors convey one of the following decisions to the author:

Accepted with minor revisions

The manuscript is accepted for publication without any substantive revisions.

Accepted with substantive revisions

The manuscript requires revisions that must be reviewed by the executive editors before it will be published. The executive editors convey anonymous reviewer feedback to authors.

Revise and resubmit

The manuscript requires major revisions that will be subjected to another peer review.

Rejected

The manuscript is not suitable for publication.

4. Author Revisions

When a manuscript is accepted with revisions, the executive editors convey revision instructions and anonymous reviewer feedback to the authors. Authors are given a timeframe of two to four weeks, depending on the extent of the revisions requested. When they have completed the requested revisions to the satisfaction of the executive editors, the manuscript is approved for publication and delivered to the managing editors.

The Production Process

The New Ressourcement utilizes Word on Fire Academic's professional in-house editorial staff and multiple redundant reviews to produce a meticulously edited publication that conforms to the highest standards of English scholarly publishing.

5. Copyediting

Once a manuscript has received approval for publication from the executive editors, it undergoes a copyedit. Copyeditors correct typos and grammatical and factual errors, implement paragraph formatting, and adapt the work to Word on Fire Academic's in-house editorial style, which is defined by *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition, and the *SBL Handbook of Style*, 2nd edition. Copyeditors use the comment and track-changes features of Microsoft Word to mark up the manuscript. They then return it to the author, who receives one to two weeks to review the revisions and respond to queries.

6. Typesetting

After the author has reviewed the copyedit and returned the manuscript to the managing editors, the executive editors assign it to a forthcoming journal issue, which the managing editors compile for typesetting. The typesetter arranges and formats the text of an issue in printable page images and sends digital proofs to the managing editors for final reviews.

7. Proofreading and Final Author Review

The managing editors and multiple proofreaders review the digital proofs, flagging any remaining textual or typographical errors. The managing editors then return marked-up proofs to the typesetters, who revise the proofs and send updated proofs back to the managing editors. The final proof of each essay is sent to its respective author, who will have seventy-two hours to review and return it with any final feedback. No substantive edits will be accepted at this stage. Once the final edits have been incorporated into the proofs, the executive and managing editors review the final proofs and give approval for publication. The files are then sent to a printer.

Ethical Standards for Editors, Authors and Reviewers

The following lists the standards of ethical behavior for authors, editors, peer reviewers, and the publisher of The New Ressourcement. The following guidelines are based on the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

Duties of Editors

The editors' primary responsibility is determining which journal submissions will be published and which will be rejected. The primary criterion in their acceptance and rejection decisions is the merit of a work's research, argumentation, and writing. They must assess the merit of a proposed work in light of peer-reviewer feedback.

Confidentiality

Any information regarding a submitted manuscript is shared only with the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, editorial board members, other editorial advisers, or the publisher. Editors may not use unpublished information contained in a submitted manuscript in their own research without the author's explicit written consent.

Allegations of Plagiarism

Editors rigorously investigate all allegations of plagiarism or otherwise fraudulent publication in published works. When they have credible indications of plagiarism, the editors notify the author(s) of the work in question and offer them an opportunity to defend their work or provide an explanation. In cases of proven plagiarism or otherwise fraudulent publication, the editors, in close collaboration with the publisher, will take the appropriate measures to clarify the situation and amend the publication in question. This includes the prompt publication of an erratum or, in the most severe cases, the complete retraction of the work in question.

Duties of Authors

Originality and Plagiarism

Submissions must be substantially original. If a submitted work utilizes previously published material, the author must give complete and accurate attribution and clearly indicate the scope and manner of his use. This applies to the author's own previously published material. Reuse of previously published material that exceeds "fair use" must be authorized by the publisher of the original publication.

Recycling Previously Published Material

"Text recycling" refers to an author's reuse of his previously published textual material in a new publication in which the material is not presented as a quotation. This practice can devalue a publication by undermining the uniqueness of its content. Again, text recycling can artificially inflate a scholar's research output and offer him an unfair advantage for scholarly honors and appointments.

However, when used judiciously and transparently, text recycling can be ethical, legal, and beneficial to the field. Recycled material should be used sparingly and only in works that make a substantially new and original contribution. Authors should notify the editorial staff of *The New Ressourcement* about any recycled material in their submissions and indicate such material in a footnote.

Multiple, Redundant, or Concurrent Publication

Authors may not submit an essay to *The New Ressourcement* that is already under review at another journal. However, submitting an essay that has appeared in a substantially similar form elsewhere is sometimes appropriate. For example, where copyright agreements do not forbid it, an author may submit an essay substantially similar to a dissertation chapter or a lecture published in conference proceedings.

Multiple, Redundant, or Concurrent Publication (continued)

Under certain circumstances, *The New Ressourcement* grants permission to authors who wish to republish their essays in a collected volume of their works.

One or more special circumstances distinguishes appropriate cases from inappropriate cases of multiple, redundant, or concurrent publication: an interval of time between publications, a difference in the publication format and outlets, or a transformation of the work in question. In any case, it is the author's responsibility to notify the editorial staff if any version of a submitted work has been published elsewhere and to seek permission to republish works previously published in *The New Ressourcement*.

Authorship of a Manuscript

Ascription of authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the composition of the work. Others who have contributed in some way, for instance, by reviewing and offering feedback, may be thanked in a footnote.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Authors should disclose any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results of their research.

Fundamental Errors in Published Works

Authors are obliged to notify the editors promptly when a significant error or inaccuracy is discovered in any work of theirs published in *The New Ressourcement*.

For more information on publication ethics, please visit COPE's website at <http://publicationethics.org/>.

Duties of Reviewers

Purpose of Peer Review

Peer reviews help editors and publishers assess the quality of an author's research and its suitability for publication in a particular journal. They also provide expert feedback that equips an author to strengthen a work before it goes to press. Ideal feedback is highly informed by the appropriate expertise, rigorous, fair, and focused on substantive issues related to the work's claims, research, argumentation, and methodology.

Expertise

Reviewers who judge their expertise inadequate to review a particular manuscript should notify the editorial staff so that other reviewers can be found.

Confidentiality

Manuscripts under review are considered confidential documents. Information in or pertaining to them is not discussed with outside parties.

Objectivity

Reviewers should avoid personal criticism of authors. Criticism should only be addressed to the research and arguments presented in the submission.

Proper Attribution of Sources

Reviewers should identify pertinent published works that the author has not cited. Quoted or paraphrased material should always be accompanied by a complete source citation. Reviewers should note any substantial similarities they observe between the manuscript under review and any published works.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Reviewers may not use unpublished information contained in a submitted manuscript in their own research. Reviewers must disclose to the editor if they are concerned that they have a potential conflict of interest that would result from their relationship with the author and/or any institutions they may represent.