Open Science 1
SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION: DOES IT WORK?

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@egiglia

ispas
paths to successful innovations

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101006544

Why you?

The Guardian
For 200 years

University research: if you believe in openness, stand up for it

Publishing openly provides greater exposure, boosts prospects and can lead to more citations, says Erin McKiernan

Open access: six myths to put to rest

2014

nature

Apr. 13, 2021

CAREER FEATURE · 13 APRIL 2021

How junior scientists can land a seat at the leadership table

Early-career researchers bring energy, talent and diverse voices to leadership and advisory roles.

Kendall Powell

Opening doors

Open science and open-access-publishing movements have created early-career leadership opportunities, specialists say. Mark Patterson, former executive director of eLife, which runs the open-access journal *eLife* in Cambridge, UK, says he detects a strong appetite among junior researchers for systemic change in how science is shared and published.

In March, eLife announced a partnership with PREreview, a preprint review platform, to engage more early-career researchers and those from under-represented groups in peer review.

Brianne Kent, a neuroscientist at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, Canada, says more junior researchers are in positions of influence because so many are active in movements around open science, open access and reproducibility. Those include non-profit advocacy groups such as ASAPBio in San Francisco, California, and the Future of Research in Boston, Massachusetts. "Early-career researchers are really driving these initiatives to change scientific culture," says Kent, who is the first, and currently the only, junior scientist to sit on the Canadian Institutes of Health Research's 16-member governing council.

PLOS BLOGS

The Official PLOS Blog

Apr.29, 2021

About This Blog Contact Browse all PLOS Blogs

The importance of early career researchers for promoting open research

April 29, 2021 / PLOS / Open Research Open Science

YOU ARE THE FUTURE…
…BUT IT'S HAPPENING NOW. YOU BRING A NEW PERSPECTIVE INTO AN OLD SYSTEM

Rise and shine!

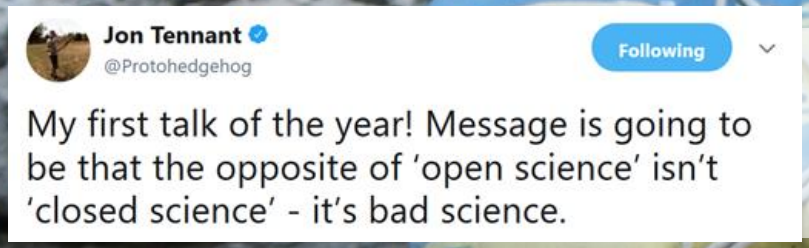
MAKE YOU VOICE HEARD

WWW.MENTI.COM

94 87 30 55

Take away messages

Open Access/Open Science are opportunities, not threats



…the opposite of Open Science is «Bad Science», not «Closed Science»

Open Science: a different way to do science, not a set of rules

…barriers are social and cultural not technical…

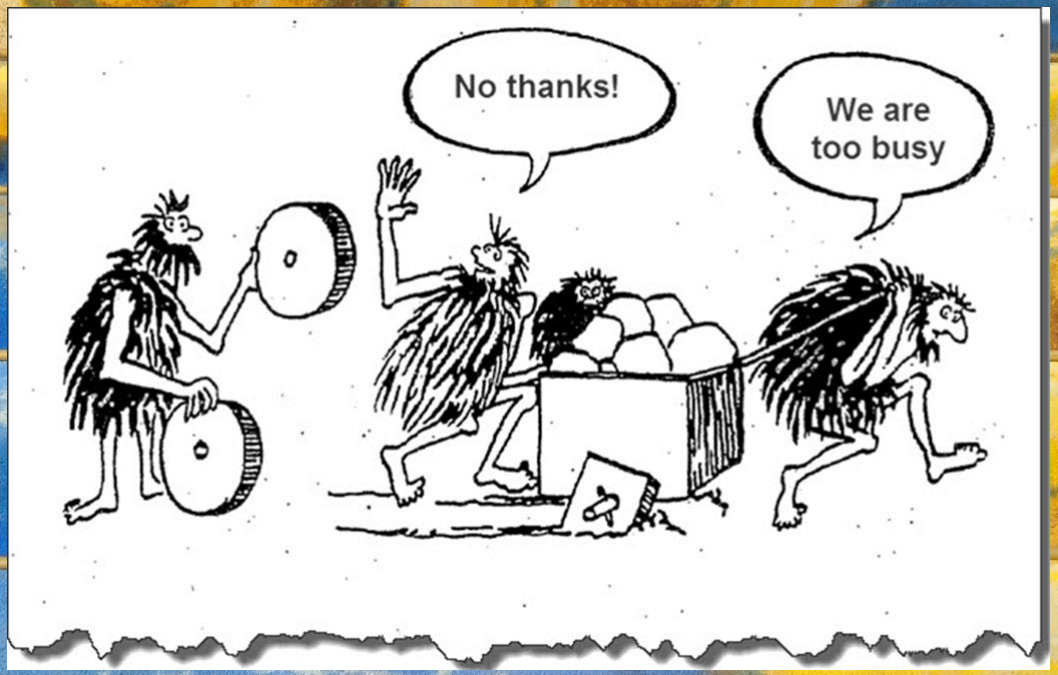
…take Open Science «one step at a time»…but take the 1°!

Open Science, Open Innovation, EOSC, FAIR: be ready!

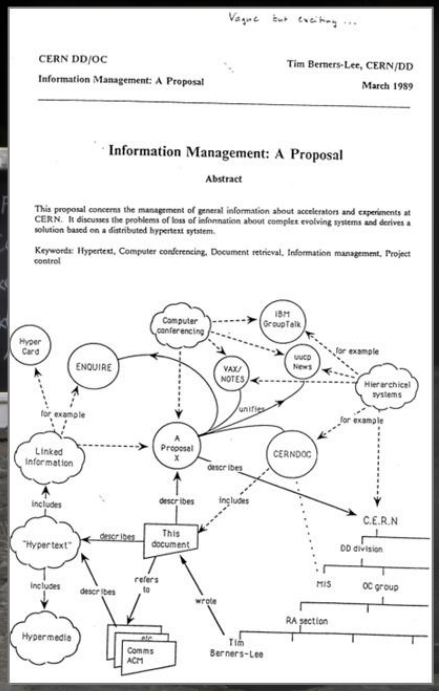
Open Science, Open Data, and Open Scholarship: European Policies to Make Science Fit for the Twenty-First Century

There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower.

Open Science?



…OPEN SCIENCE HOLDS A HUGE TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL… IF YOU DON'T FOCUS ON ITS REAL VALUE, IT WILL BE SEEN AS THE UNPTEENTH ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN



Vague but exciting ...

CERN DD/OC

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD

Information Management: A Proposal

March 1989

Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.

Keywords: Hypertext, Computer conferencing, Document retrieval, Information management, Project control

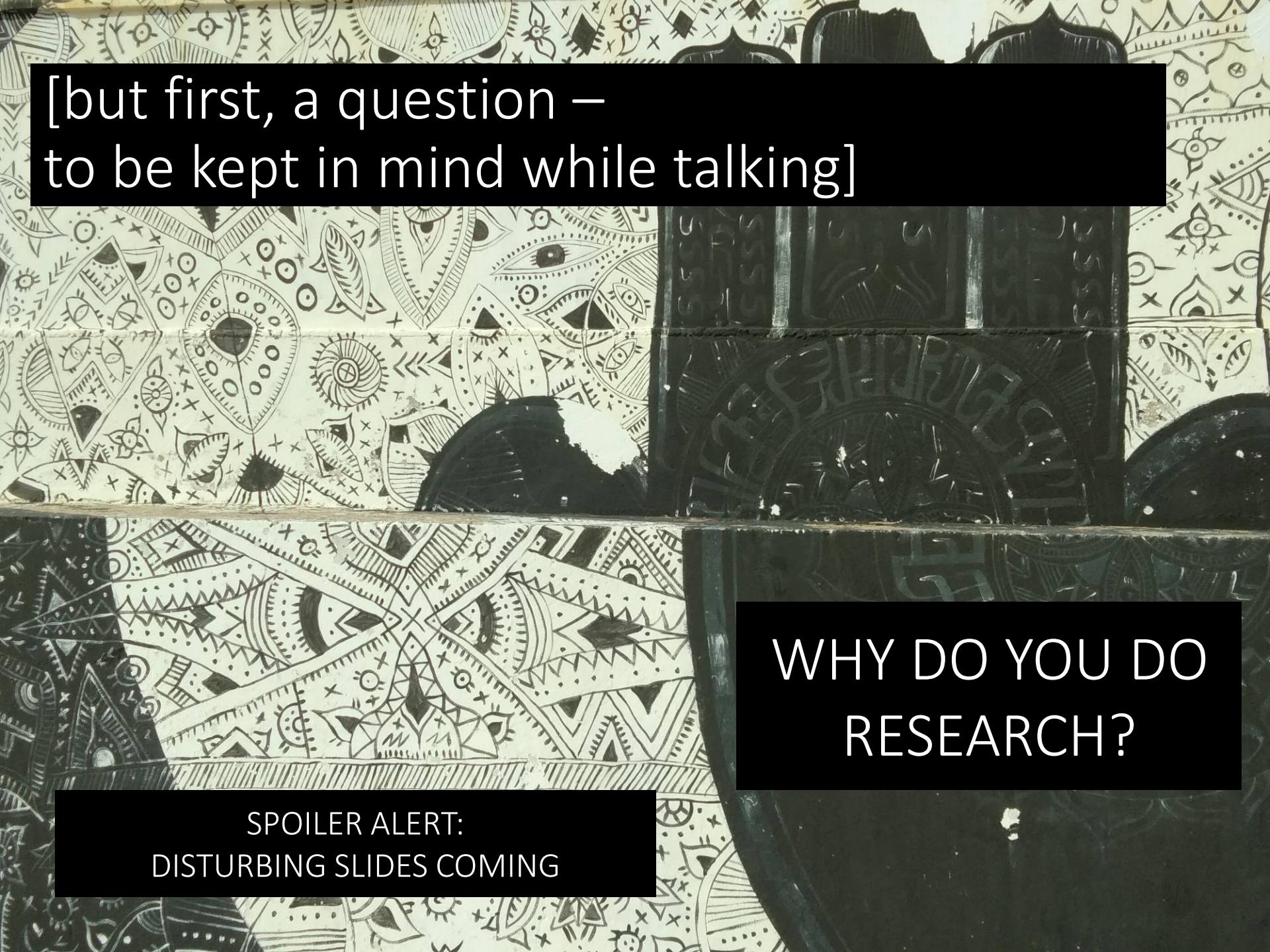
…Open Science in practice?

We'll learn

1. what's wrong with the current scholarly communication system
2. how much money/economic interests are at stake

Take home messages

- today, publishing is not for free
- don't believe in peer review, Impact Factor, citations as they were the Gospel. Be critical and informed!



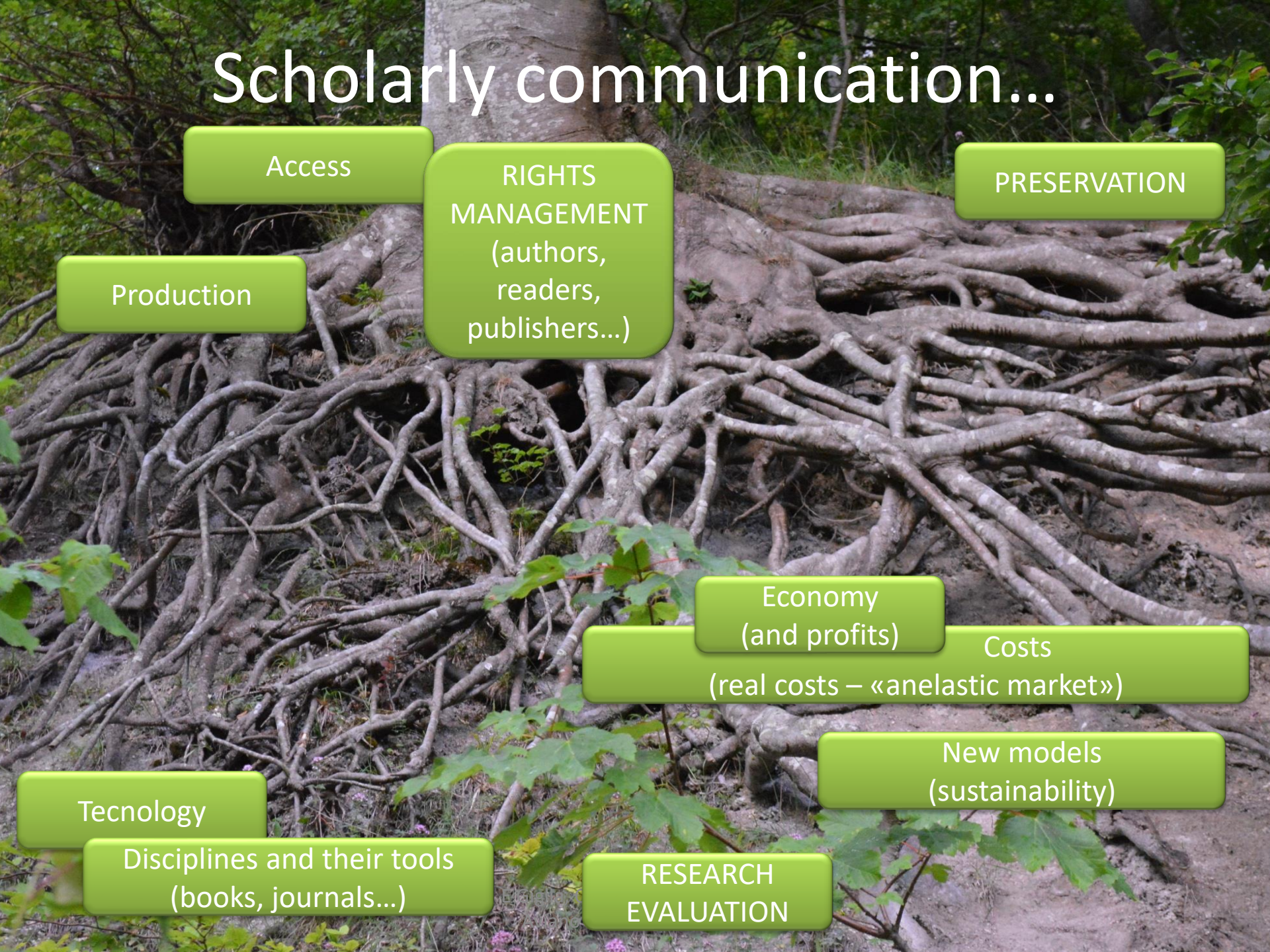
[but first, a question –
to be kept in mind while talking]

WHY DO YOU DO RESEARCH?

SPOILER ALERT:
DISTURBING SLIDES COMING


Please…
…TODAY LET'S LOOK AT SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH FRESH EYES…

Scholarly communication…



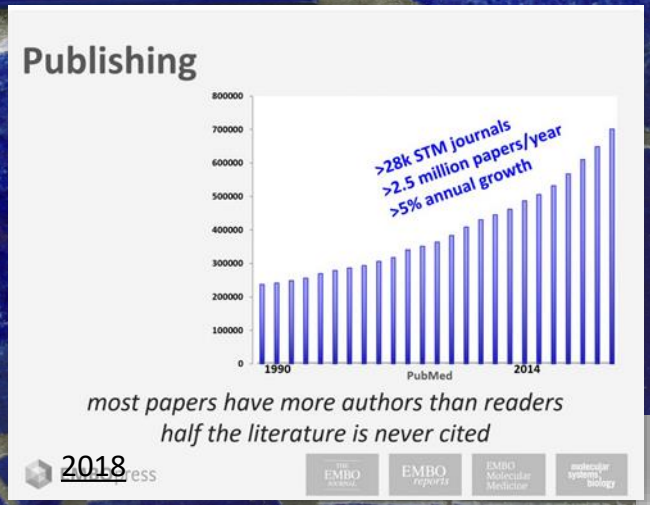
Scholarly communication: functions

REGISTRATION

[Impact Factor]

REWARD

CERTIFICATION



AWARENESS

ARCHIVING

Rosendaal H. –Geurts P. Forces and functions in scientific communication:an analysis of their interplay, CRISP 1997

101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication

Jeroen Bosman @jeroenbosman
Utrecht University Library

The Changing Research Workflow

Bianca Kramer @MsPhelps
Utrecht University Library

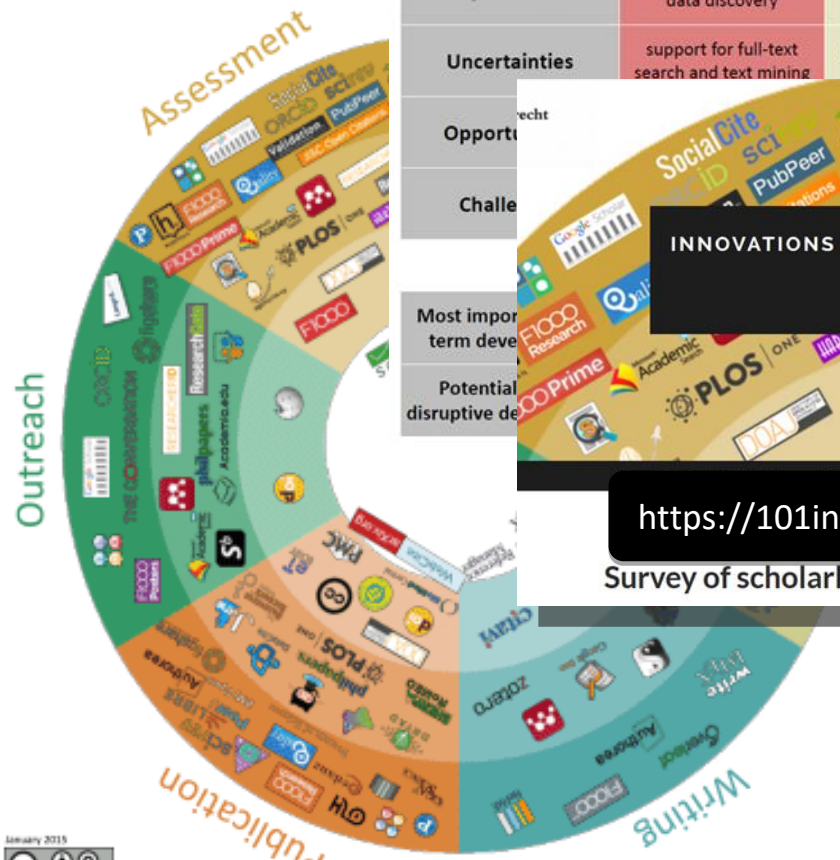
Science is in transition. This poste
phase of a project aiming to char
communication flows from evolut

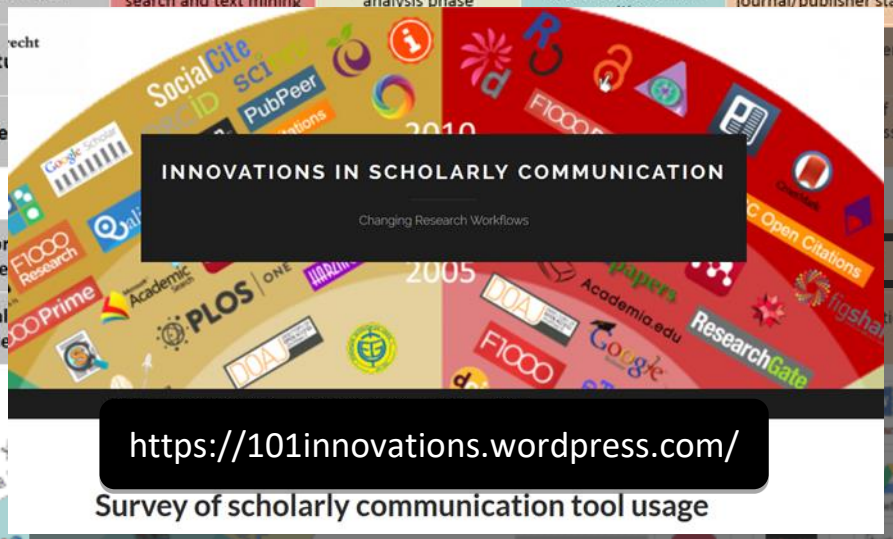
600

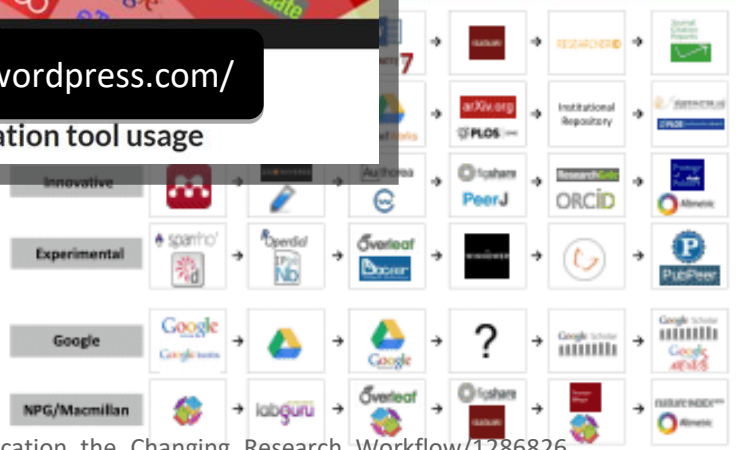
nnovative tools and si
(< 2

Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & crowdsourced science	collaborative online writing	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social media	article level (alt)metrics
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online analysis tools	more integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetrics for monitoring outreach	more open and post-publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text search and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online	effect of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportu					using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IDs
Challe					making outreach a two-way discussion	quality of measuring tools
Most impor term deve					more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance + non-publication contributions
Potential disruptive de					public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving away from simple quantitative indicators







http://figshare.com/articles/101_Innovations_in_Scholarly_Communication_the_Changing_Research_Workflow/1286826

Publications and communication

PUBLISHING AND COMMUNICATION HAVE DIVERGED
FROM «VERSION OF RECORD» TO «RECORD OF VERSIONS»,
FROM JOURNALS TO PLATFORMS

OASPA for this opportunity), I propose exploring how scholarly publishing should relate to scholarly communication. Ostensibly aligned, publishing and communication have diverged. Journals and the concept of "version of record" are not only a legacy from print, but their roles have shifted to the point where some processes involved in scholarly publishing are getting in the way of optimal scholarly communication, as the present pandemic amply reveals. Taking full advantage of digital affordances requires moving in different directions. This is an opportunity, not a challenge. Platforms and "record of versions" will eventually supersede journals and their articles, and now is the time to make some fundamental choices.

Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guédon: Scholarly Communication and Scholarly Publishing

Apr. 20, 2021

OASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishing Association

Scholarly communication: processes

Submission

Peer review

Acceptance/ rejection

Publication

AUTHORS/REVIEWERS ARE NOT PAID
RETURN: PRESTIGE/CITATIONS

OFTEN BECAUSE NOT MAINSTREAM, THEN RESUBMIT-
…AS TIMES GOES BY

UPON SUBSCRIPTION OR OPEN ACCESS

PUBLICATION IS NEEDED
- RESEARCH IS AN INCREMENTAL PROCESS
- NOT TO REINVENT THE WHEEL
- NOT TO FUND TWICE

SAME PRODUCTION COSTS, DIFFERENT DISSEMINATION

Lessons learned from COVID

Health · **Second Opinion**

'We're opening everything': Scientists share coronavirus data in unprecedented way to contain, treat disease Feb.1, 2020

raise questions about the way science-as-usual is practised.

Vincent Larivière is an information scientist and professor at the University of Montreal, who studies the way science is disseminated. He said the move to speed up publication and share research is a tacit admission that business-as-usual in research slows down science.

"[They say] we're opening everything because it's important that we advance things fast. Well, the flip side of this argument is that your normal behaviour is to put barriers to science."

"This virus is dangerous and deadly, but there's lots of other diseases that are dangerous and deadly, and for which opening could save lives. So if you really want to go in that direction, just open everything."

University of Montreal researcher Vincent Larivière said the c climate of open science suggests that science-as-usual create barriers. (Amélie Philibert)

...SCIENTIST ARE NOW OPENING AND SHARING DUE TO COVID-19...
THE FLIP SIDE IS THAT OUR NORMAL BEHAVIOUR IS TO PUT BARRIERS TO SCIENCE

nature Feb 4, 2020 Subscribe

EDITORIAL · 04 FEBRUARY 2020

Calling all coronavirus researchers: keep sharing, stay open

As the new coronavirus continues its deadly spread, researchers must ensure that their work on this outbreak is shared rapidly and openly.

...for how long?

PUBLISHERS RECOGNIZE THEY PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE...
- SO THEY OPENED SOME PAPERS
- ONLY FOR THE DURATION OF THE OUTBREAK

OPEN/CLOSE:
TECHNICALLY SIMPLE
THE DECISION IS
PURELY FINANCIAL

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 7 apr

When a scientific publisher provides free access to life-saving research during a pandemic, they show us that this decision is technically simple. Flip a switch.

The decision to prevent access to similar life-saving research for literally EVERYTHING ELSE is purely financial.

1 23 73

response to the rapid worldwide spread of COVID-1

Sharing the worldwide concern about the spread and impact of COVID-19, publishers recognize the crucial role they can play in supporting the response to this crisis and advancing the research that will be critical in combating the virus.

In immediate response to the epidemic announcement by the World Health Organization (WHO), members of the International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM) moved to:

- Provide immediate free access to all relevant peer-reviewed publications to ensure that for the duration of the outbreak, research and data quickly reaches the widest possible audiences. More than 32,000 articles, chapters, and other re

NEWS RELEASE

or Immediate Release

STM
The global voice of scholarly publishing

March 13, 2020

…access?

UNREAL

Heather Joseph @hjoseph ·

Unreal. Acknowledging that making these papers #openaccess will help speed speed progress and save lives but at the same time only doing it for limited time - and for a single disease.

THEY KNOW ACCESS CAN SAVE LIVES…

NEWS RELEASE

or Immediate Release March 13, 2020

STM
The global voice of scholarly publishing

Speaking of the announcement, Ian Moss STM's CEO said "We are all gravely concerned about the significant threat that COVID-19 represents to public health. In order to aid the efforts to slow the spread of the virus and, fundamentally, to save lives, STM publishers are committed to work collectively to ensure that research findings are shared quickly to advance cutting-edge research As a community, we hope that the provision of immediate access will aid the global response and make a difference."

Access is vit

WIRED BUSINESS CULTURE GEAR IDEAS SCIENCE SECURITY TRANSPORTATION

KLINT FINLEY BUSINESS 03.13.2020 05:22 PM

March 13, 2020

Global Officials Call for Free Access to Covid-19 Research

Government science advisers in a dozen countries are asking scientific journals to make data on the disease more widely available.

SPARC
@SPARC_NA

Jan. 25, 2020

"Open" should be the default for science - not just in case of emergencies. When we *know* that their openness speeds discovery, why do we lock up articles and data? #OAintheUSA

Traduci il Tweet

Scientists are unraveling the Chinese coronavirus with unprecedented speed and...
Scientists are racing to stop the new coronavirus by sharing their results in real time around the world. The effort shows how the speed of collaboration has ...
washingtonpost.com

CORONAVIRUS ONLY?
ALZHEIMER, CANCER,
CLIMATE CHANGE,
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
ARE THEY LESS VITAL?...

IT'S TIME T MAKE OPEN THE DEFAULT ONCE AND FOR ALL

Heather Joseph
10 h ·

It's time to make Open Access the default for ALL scientific research once and for goddamn all. Please.

…COVID and patents

OPEN COVID PLEDGE

The Pledge Licenses About

Open COVID

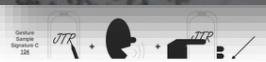
Make the pledge to share your intellectual property in the fight against COVID-19.

Make the Pledge | Support the Pledge | Featured IP

ProBuccal – Covinhood™ oral bioaerosol shield for dental applications

Covinhood , dental shield , Probuccal

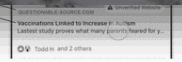
The Covinhood™ (U.S Patent Pending) is a protective device against oral bioaerosols for use by dental



Intel – Touchless password for authentication of people

Intel , security , touchless password

There are a number of software applications that require authentication. For example, many



Facebook – Combating the spread of COVID-19 related misinformation

Facebook , information credibility , social media

Due to the current pandemic it has become extremely important to ensure that everyone has access to…

EU Medicines Agency @EMA_News · 7 mag May 6th, 2021

The International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities (#ICMRA) and @WHO are urging pharmaceutical companies to provide wider access to clinical data for new #medicines and #vaccines.

Check out their joint statement: bit.ly/3vOBm8L

Taking 'Extraordinary Measures,' Biden Backs Suspending Patents on Vaccines

The Biden administration, siding with some world leaders over the U.S. pharmaceutical industry, came out in favor of waiving intellectual property protections for coronavirus vaccines.

The New York Times

May 5, 2021

Roberto Caso – Fr

"è solo il mio modo di vedere le cose…"

Covid-19, pandemia, proprietà intellettuale e open science

Caso, Blog

Una sitografia in costruzione

… Educati

DURING LOCKDOWN, WHEN LIBRARIES CLOSED, EBOOK PRICES SKYROCKETED (IN ITALY TOO)

NEW ENGLAND BOARD of HIGHER EDUCATION

COVID-19 · TUITION BREAK · POLICY & RESEARCH · COST SAVINGS · JOURNAL · SARA · RESOURCES

Apr.14, 2020

What's "Open" During COVID-19? In Global Pandemic, OER and Open Access Matter More than Ever

Posted April 14, 2020

By Lindsey Gumb

Jan. 29, 2021

Higher education

'Price gouging from Covid': student ebooks costing up to 500% more than in print

Call for inquiry into academic publishers as locked-dow unable to access study material online

In Italia è successo che certi editori, in maniera programmatica, hanno deciso di vendere l'elettronico solo ai singoli e non alle biblioteche. Altri, pur avendo praticamente solo testi e collane universitarie, non hanno nessuna versione elettronica: stampano le singole copie coi torchi???

The university is so exasperated by what Ayris calls "the scandal of ebooks", that it has just decided it will begin publishing its own open-access textbooks. "This is a direct response to this crisis," he says. "We fed up with paying these prices when our academics are writing the textbooks. In the future, universities need to club together and take control of their own publishing."

The Guardian approached the Publishers' Association but it declined t comment.

Examples librarians have given include an education textbook called An Integrated Play-based Curriculum for Young Children, published by Routledge, offered to libraries for £36.99 in print but for £480 for an ebook that can only be read by one student at a time. The cost to libraries for one business studies book, Fundamentals of Corporate Business, published by McGraw Hill, was £65.99 in print and £528 as a single user ebook.

Scholarly communication today…


WONKHE ABOUT US EVENTS LATEST JOBS SUBSCRIPTION SUS

Apr. 22, 2020

The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond

for publications in journals that were more about distinction than dissemination. And when it comes to a global emergency, we're still having to beg publishers for access to our own research so that we might save large swathes of the human race from an unnecessary death.

AND THEN WE AVE TO BEG THEM FOR ACCESS DURING A CRISIS

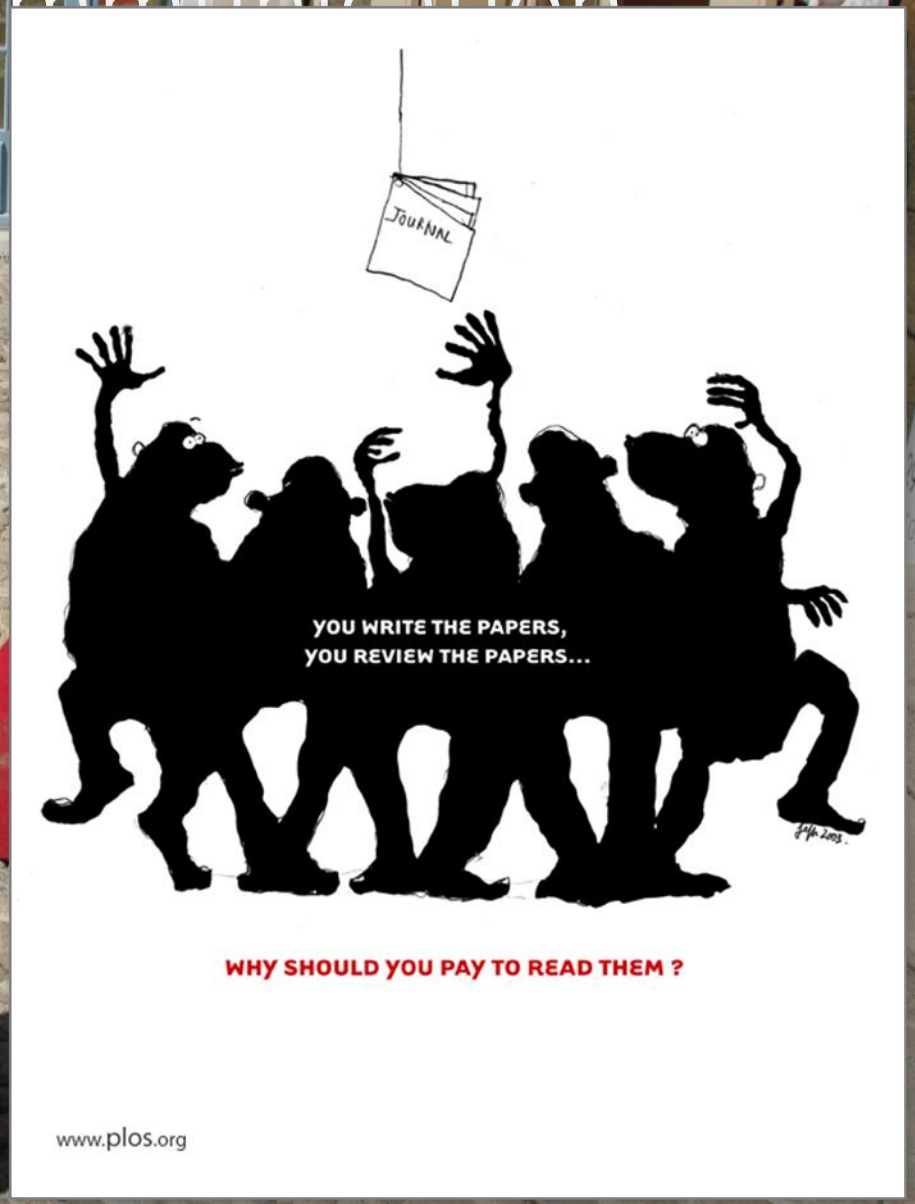
… WE ARE PAYING COMMERCIAL PUBLISHERS TO LOCK UP A CONTENT YOU GAVE FOR FREE…

"They take our free labour, package it, and sell it back to us for windfall profits. The result is that one of our core activities - sharing research - is largely governed by the drive to deliver shareholder value. It doesn't have to be that way."

Jefferson Pooley, Muhlenberg College

LSE Impact Blog 2017

2020



Scholarly communication: let's talk money

Some figures… guess what they represent

4

2 million €

7.6 billion $

36%

521%

Scholarly communication: let's talk money

For researchers, it's like going to a restaurant, bringing all of your own ingredients, cooking the meal yourself, and then being charged $40 for a waiter to bring it out on a plate for you.

You are the provider, the product, and the consumer.
J. Tennant, 2018

4

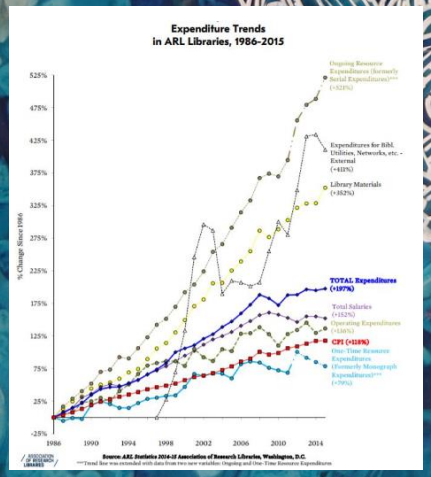
TIMES ANY INSTITUTION PAYS FOR RESEARCH

WAGES

RES. FUNDING

RES. OUTPUTS PUBLISHED

SUBSCRITPIONS



2 million €

REUSE RIGHTS

521%

INCREASE IN SERIALS EXPENDITURES 1986-2015

GUESS: LIBRARY BUDGET INCREASED BY 521%?

CUTS, CUTS, CUTS

… scholar … on today…

The Guardian view on academic publishing: disastrous capitalism 2019
Editorial

The giants of the scientific publishing industry have made huge profits for decades. Now they are under threat

LICENCE TO PRINT MONEY [ANELASTIC MARKET]

7.6 billion $

[UNDERESTIMATED] AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT IN SUBSCRIPTION IN 2016

READING IS NOT FOR FREE

TODAY, WE PAY 3800/5000 € PER ARTICLE IN THE **SUBSCRIPTION** SYSTEM

WE PAY TO CLOSE

36%

ELSEVIER NET GAIN

2018

Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly pub
37%	Elsevier	scholarly pub

Darragh Duffy
@darragh_duffy

Elsevier's scientific publishing arm reported profits of £724 million on £2 billion in revenue - a 36% profit margin—higher than Apple, Google, or Am… authors generate the "product", pay open-a… reviewers peer review for free & institutions… access 🤯

Science

A new mandate highlights costs, benefits of making all scientific articles free to read

By Jeffrey Brainard | Jan. 1, 2021 , 12:01 AM

Jan 1, 2021

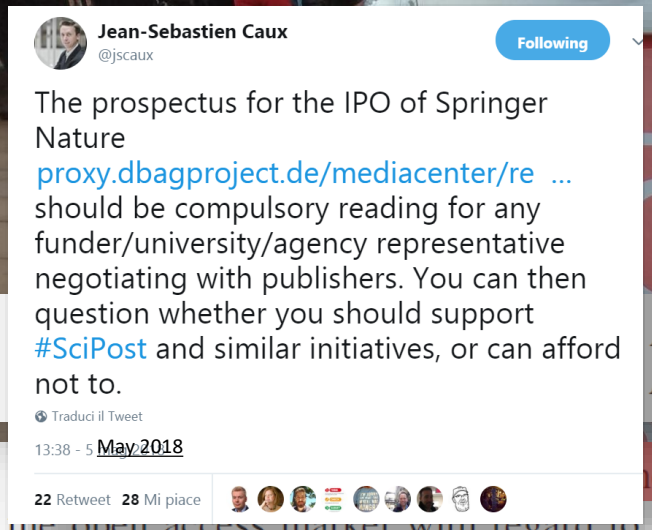
…PUBLISHER WOULD WANT MORE MONEY…

Eloy Rodrigues
20 h ·

This is the publishers perspective (from the concluding paragraphs):
"The journal publishing industry's annual revenues of about $10 billion represent less than 1% of total global spending on R&D—and, in this view, it's reasonable to divert more of the total to scholarly communications that are essential to making the entire enterprise run."

So it doesn't matter if there is growing evidence that we could have a much better scholarly communication system (more efficient, more innovative, more inclusive, more transparent and self-correcting) for a fraction of this $10 billion. Let's focus on maintaining the current system, and especially the current big comercial companies that benefit from it, even if we (research institutions, governments and their taxpayers) need to use more resources to feed it. Right?
Wrong!

https://paywallthemovie.com/



Prospectus dated April 25, 2018

SPRINGER NATURE

Prospectus

for the public offering

Focus on Research, with a High-Quality Brand Portfolio, Global Scale Benefit from Strong Growth in the Open Access Publishing Market.

ncreasingly important, as market participants increasingly differentiate in the open access market with regard to APCs according to a journal's impact factor. Our open access portfolio includes a large number of leading brands, such as such as Nature Communications, Scientific Reports and Springer Open, and high impact factor publications, positioning us well to command premium APCs from authors.

Springer Prospectus Apr. 25

[it's your

accept this

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS

Linking impact factor to 'open access' charges creates more inequality in academic publishing

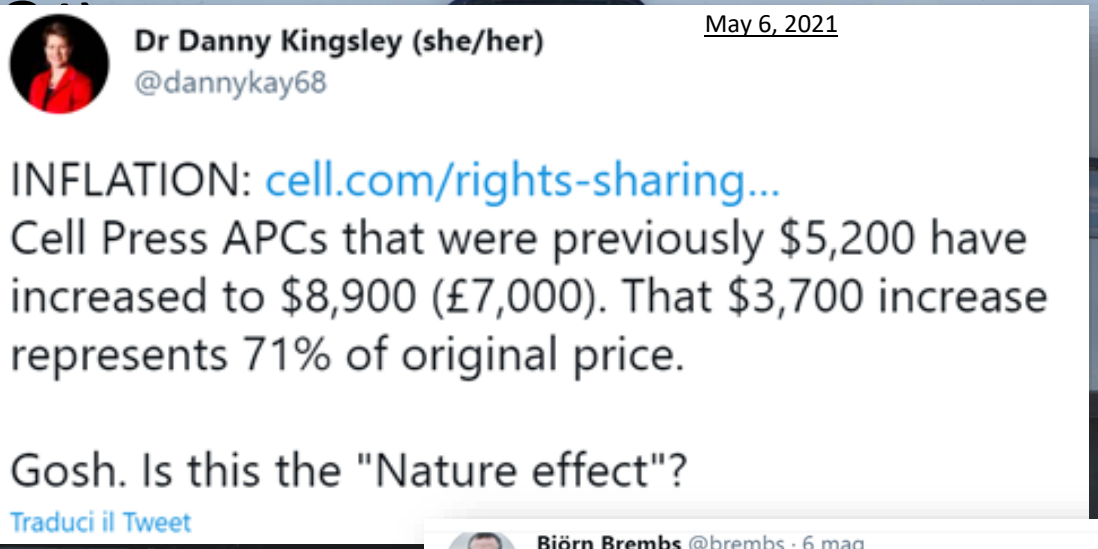
needed to fulfil our obligations. This has seen us stop using journal impact factors in isolation in our marketing (note: a prospectus is a legal document aimed at potential investors, not a marketing tool for authors or librarians). In fact, for more than 10 years, long before DORA, *Nature* editorials have expressed concerns about the overuse

«PRESTIGE» IS A RECIPE FOR DISASTER

10.2.5 Increasing Share in Revenues from Open Access

Springer Nature was one of the first academic publishers to actively embrace the opportunities offered by open access, which provides us additional opportunities to generate revenues, as open access publications are funded by authors and/or their funders or the relevant research institutions, not libraries. Accordingly, revenues stemming from APCs are in the short- to medium-term supplementary to the subscription business, not cannibalistic. Some of our journals are among the open access journals with the highest impact factor, providing us with the ability to charge higher APCs for these journals than for journals with average impact factors.

«Prestig



Dr Danny Kingsley (she/her)
@dannykay68

May 6, 2021

INFLATION: cell.com/rights-sharing...
Cell Press APCs that were previously $5,200 have increased to $8,900 (£7,000). That $3,700 increase represents 71% of original price.

Gosh. Is this the "Nature effect"?

Traduci il Tweet

zenodo Search Upload Communities

2021

April 15, 2021 Book section Open Access

University Rankings and Governance by Metrics and Algorithms

Chen, George; Chan, Leslie

This paper looks closely at how data analytic providers leverage rankings as a part of their strategies to further extract rent and assets from the university beyond their traditional roles as publishers and citation data providers. Multinational publishers such as Elsevier, with over 2,500 journals in its portfolio, has transitioned to become a data analytic firm. Rankings expand their abilities to monetize further their existing journal holdings, as there is a strong association between publication in high-impact journals and improvement in rankings. The global academic publishing industry has become highly oligopolistic, and a small handful of legacy multinational firms are now publishing the majority of the world's research output (See Larivière et. al. 2015; Fyfe et. al. 2017; Posada & Chen, 2018). It is therefore crucial that their roles and enormous market power in influencing university rankings be more closely scrutinized. We suggest that due to a combination of a lack of transparency regarding, for example, Elsevier's data services and products and their self-positioning as a key intermediary in the commercial rankings business, they have managed to evade the social responsibilities and scrutiny that come with occupying such a critical public function in university evaluation. As the quest for ever-higher rankings often works in conflict with universities' public missions, it is critical to raise questions about the governance of such private digital platforms and the compatibility between their private interests and the maintenance of universities' public values.

Björn Brembs @brembs · 6 mag

In risposta a @dannykay68

The entire stalling effort by publishers wrt APC-OA in the last decades now seems to me more and more like incredulity:

"we know academics aren't the sharpest knives in the drawer, but they can't be *that* stupid"

I guess the data are in: we really are.

1 3

Leslie Chan @lesliekwchan · 19h

I am slightly less harsh on fellow academics as there are forms of structural power that are not visible to them. Elite institutions eager to maintain their world rankings are only too eager to pay as E is in a position to make promises.

University Rankings and Governance by Metrics an...
This paper looks closely at how data analytic providers leverage rankings as a part of their ...
zenodo.org

Elsevier world

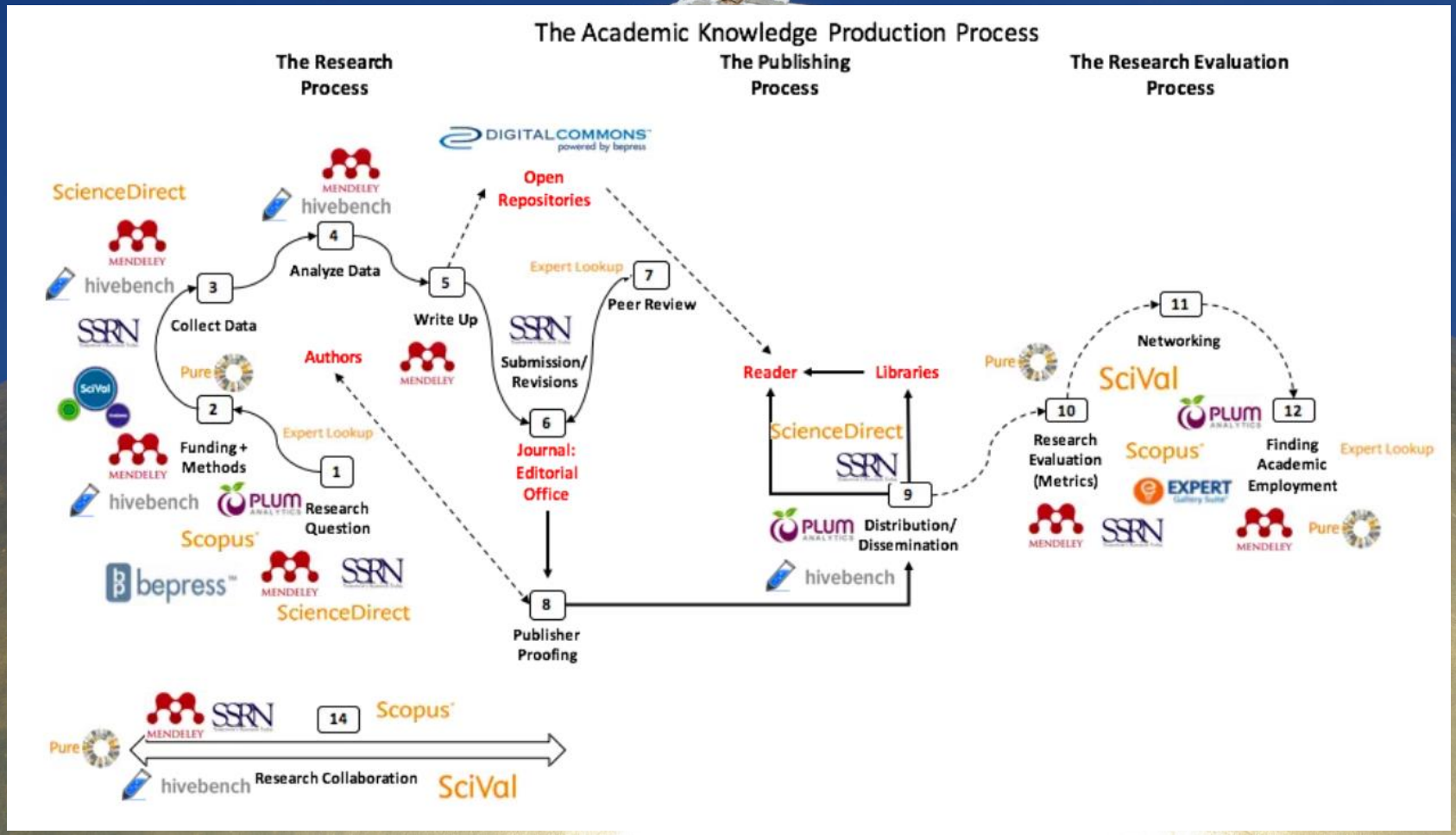
Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care

A Case Study of Elsevier

Written by: Alejandro Posada and George Chen, University of Toronto Scarborough

Published on September 20th 2017

2017



…please avoid…

Publishers before:
"You know that article you gave me? let me sell it to you"

Publishers now:
"You know that data you gave me? let me sell it to you"

Publishers in future:
"You know that data you gave me? let me sell it to others"

Loughborough University

L.Gadd, April 27 2021

#InspiringWinners since 1909

…to avoid it…

Stop Tracking Science

Stop tracking science

The major academic publishers have made collection and trading of data about the research interests of individuals, groups and research institutions their new business model. Data about your scientific activities are collected in real time across the research workflow. The publishers take notes and sell the knowledge about you to third parties. This business model is in direct opposition to academic freedom. We have to stand up against these corporations!

Stop Tracking Science!

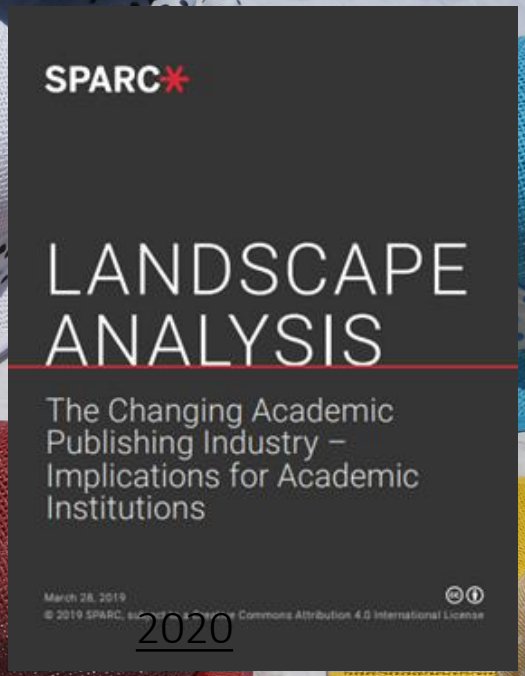
The market

Executive Summary

2 mins read

Academic publishing is undergoing a major transition. Some of its leaders are moving from a content-provision to a data analytics business. This shift is still in its early days. There are actions and strategies that institutions can consider adopting to limit the potential harms, and leverage potential benefits.

FROM CONTENT PROVIDERS TO DATA ANALYTICS



2020

This report was commissioned in response to the growing trend of commercial acquisition of critical infrastructure in our institutions. It is intended to provide a comprehensive look at the current players in this arena, their strategies and potential actions, and the implications of these on the operations of our libraries and home institutions. It also outlines suggestions for an initial set of strategic responses for the community to evaluate in order to ensure it controls both this infrastructure and the data generated by/resident on it.

…BUT: is scholarly communication a market?

Principles of the Self-Journal of Science: bringing ethics and freedom to scientific publishing

VERSION 1 Released on 24 January 2015 under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

2017

Michaël Bon[1]

Authors' affiliations

1. SJS - The Self Journal of Science

Inappropriateness

The dissemination of Science is organized as a free market, where publishers compete for reputation and scientists compete for limited number of slots in journals. The rationale of the free market economy is to have efficient exchanges of rare and substitutable goods (apples, mobile phones, money...) between those who own them and those who want them. Yet scientific knowledge, unlike money, is something its owners want to share. It is not a substituable good. Scientists do want to be paid, but in a different currency – one that involves recognition and credit – whose amount on Earth is not limited. Therefore, the current system is deeply inappropriate to disseminate Science: it creates an artificial rarity that overrides the exchanges naturally underlying Science.

Access?

Home | About | FAQ | Contribute | Bibliography | Newest Stories

https://whoneedsaccess.org/

Joanne Kamens ✓
@JKamens

Segui

In risposta a @jasonpriem e @unpaywall

and btw the "everyone who needs it has access" is completely wrong. I have worked in small biotechs for the last 10 years and hit frustrating paywalls EVERY DAY trying to do good science.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

15:14 - 4 gen 2018

ve a problem

spend billions on funding research. But **most people don't have access to it**
xpayers who ultimately funded the research.

nded by government money or charities, do the research. They write up their
ormat the manuscripts, prepare figures, and send them to publishers. Other

Search

Recent Posts

- Martin Eve, humanities researcher, open access innovator and cerebral

SMEs, START-UPs, PRACTITIONERS,
STUDENTS ONCE GRADUATED…
NOBODY CAN READ THE OUPUTS OF RESEARCH
(WHICH IS FUNDED BY PUBLIC MONEY)

permesso di accesso

Niccolò [redacted]gmail.com>
a me

Buongiorno,
sono uno studenti UNIMI e sto preparando la tesi, spesso nelle mie ricerche per il materiale, mi imbatto nel vostro sito IRIS ma non posso accedere all'articolo a cui sono interessato. Come posso ottenere il permesso?

… if not, Sci-Hub would not exist

Science Home News

Who's downloading pirated papers?

EVERYONE

In rich and poor countries, researchers turn to the Sci-Hub website.

2016

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier

Following

The single fact that providing free information on universal Science is illegal tells us a lot about how absurd it has become, in the Internet era, to rely on the old research publication model. #FreeOpenAccessNow

> **Jon Tennant** @Protohedgehog
> Oh wow. Looks like anyone can now create their own @sci_hub mirror github.com/bsidio/sci-hub You can use this to help accelerate research and society by providing free access to millions of research articles. But it's probably illegal, so don't do it.

Traduci il Tweet

08:37 - 10 mag 2018

March 10, 2018

[alternative ways to get a pdf]

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

updated: February 20, 2018

1 **UNPAYWALL**

Get full-text of research papers as you browse, using Unpaywall's index of 10 million legal, open access articles.
For CHROME | Firefox
http://unpaywall.org/

2 **GOOGLE SCHOLAR BUTTON**

Easy access to Google Scholar from any web page. Find full text on the web or in your university library. Select the title of the paper on the page you're reading, and click the Scholar button to find it.
for CHROME | Firefox
https://addons.mozilla.org/nl/firefox/addon/google-scholar-button/

3 **KOPERNIO**

Get instant notifications of available versions from your library or otherwise. Promising features like a personal Locker, saved articles and more.
https://kopernio.com/

Kopernio

4 **OPEN ACCESS BUTTON**

Free, legal research articles and data delivered instantly or automatically requested from authors. You can do this from the website, or install a browser extension/API.
https://openaccessbutton.org/

Open Access Button

5 **HASHTAG #ICANHAZPDF**

Use the hashtag #icanhazpdf together with a link to the requested publication; if somebody has access, they can send you the PDF.
https://twitter.com/search?q=%23icanhazpdf

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

8 **NARCIS**

NARCIS provides access to scientific information, including (open access) publications from the repositories of all the Dutch universities, KNAW, NWO and a number of research institutes, datasets from some data archives as well as descriptions of research projects, researchers and research institutes.
http://www.narcis.nl/

9 **OSF PREPRINTS**

OSF offers acces to over 2 million open access preprints.
https://osf.io/preprints/

10 **DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS**

DOAJ offers access to over 10.000 open access journals.
https://doaj.org/

11 **SCIENCE OPEN**

Science Open contains over 37 million articles, a large part in open access.
http://www.scienceopen.com/

12 **SCI-HUB**

If all else fails, you may be tempted to use Sci-Hub. Do realize, however, that in many countries, including The Netherlands, the use of Sci-Hub is considered as an illegal act, as it involves content protected by copyright laws and licensing contracts.

open access.nl | News and events | What is open access? | In the Netherlands | You

Alternative ways to access journal articles

Feb. 27, 2018

unpaywall

Unpaywall … but it works only IF authors sefl-archive

An open database of 17.025.907 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

LEARN MORE | GET THE EXTENSION


BREAK?

Scholarly communication: does it work?

SOME MORE FIGURES… GUESS AGAIN WHAT THEY REPRESENT

9-18 MONTHS

179%

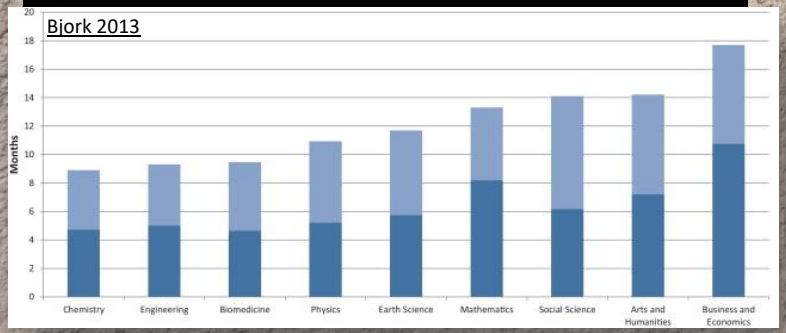
70%

43%

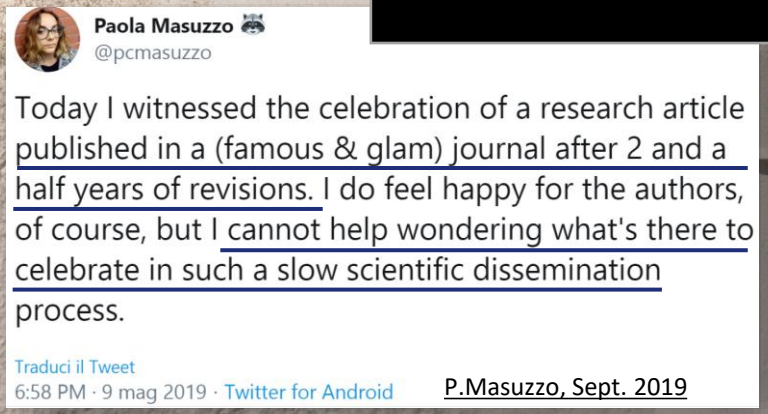
Scholarly communication: does it work?

9-18 MONTHS

AVERAGE PUBLICATION TIME



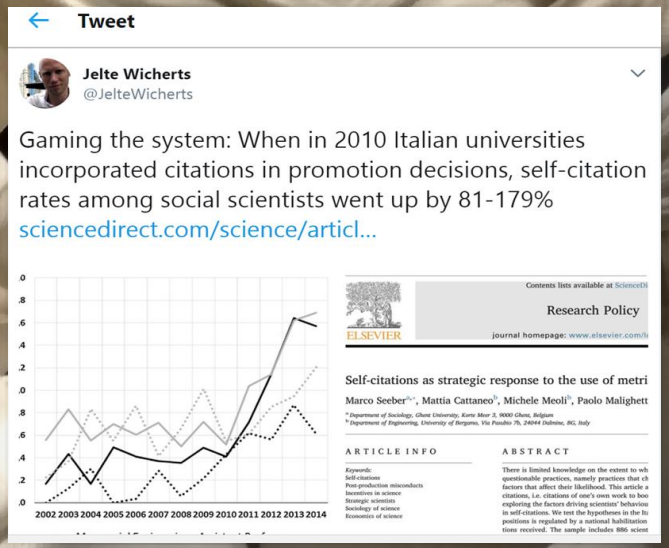
DURING A PANDEMIC?



P.Masuzzo, Sept. 2019

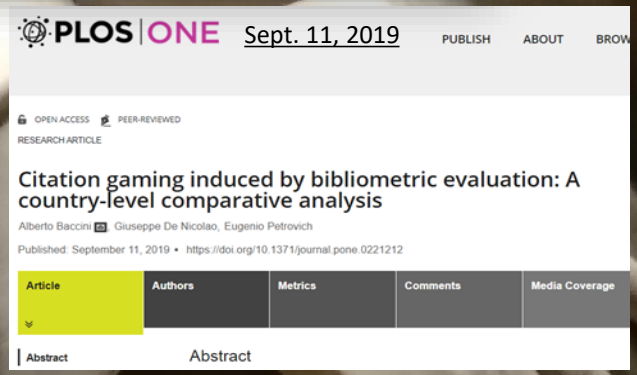
Scholarly communication: does it work?

March 2018



SELF-CITATION INCREASE IN ITALY

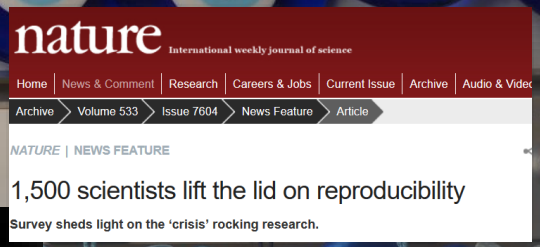
179%



Scholarly communication: does it work?

70%

REPRODUCIBILTY FAILURE

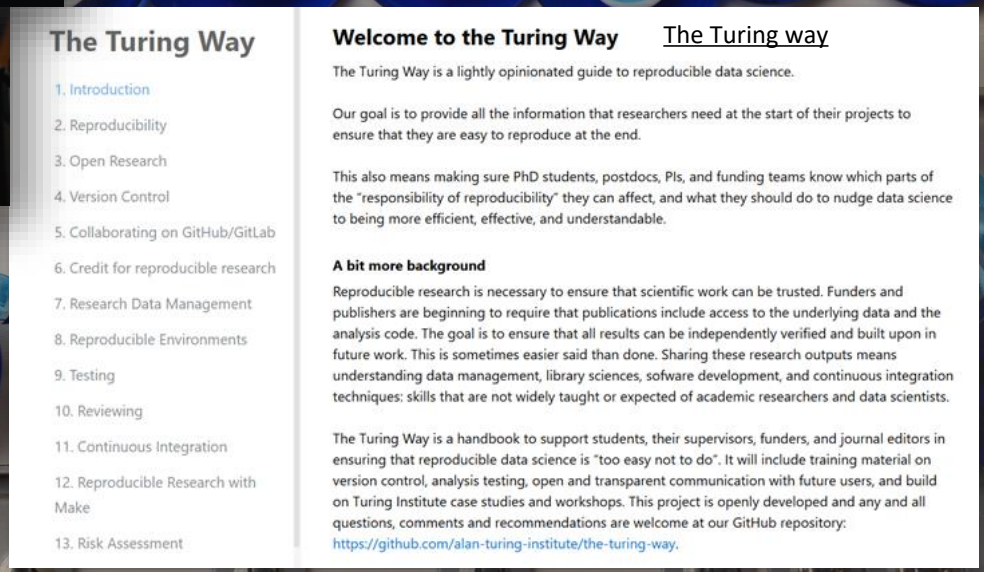


The Alan Turing Institute

Home + Research + Research projects

'The Turing Way' - A handbook for reproducible data science

Developing a handbook for best practice in academic data science



Scholarly commun
work?

https://retractionwatch.com/

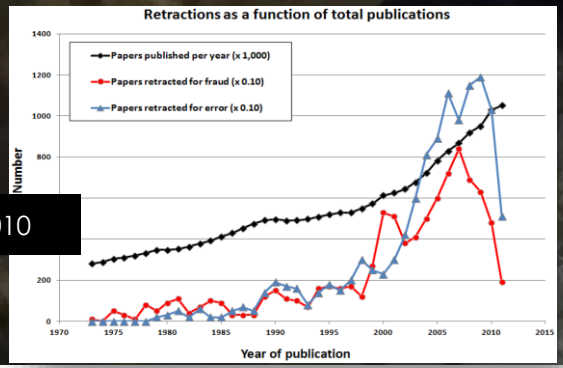
Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

The Retraction Wa Leaderboard

Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

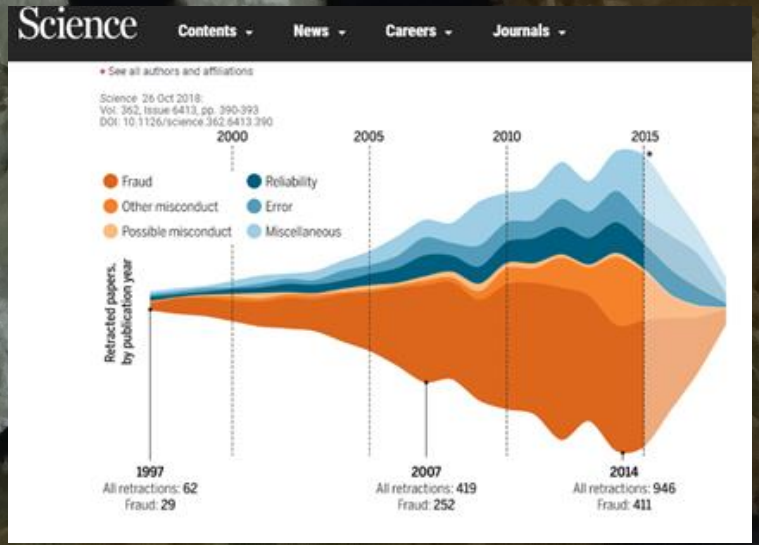
1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) See also: Final report of investigating committee, our reporting, additional coverage
2. Joachim Boldt (136) See also: Editors-in-chief statement, our coverage
3. Yoshihiro Sato (102) See also: our coverage
4. Jun Iwamoto (78) See also: our coverage
5. Ali Nazari (62) See also: our coverage
6. Diederik Stapel (58) See also: our coverage
7. Yuhji Saitoh (53) See also: our coverage
8. Adrian Maxim (48) See also: our coverage



1975-2010

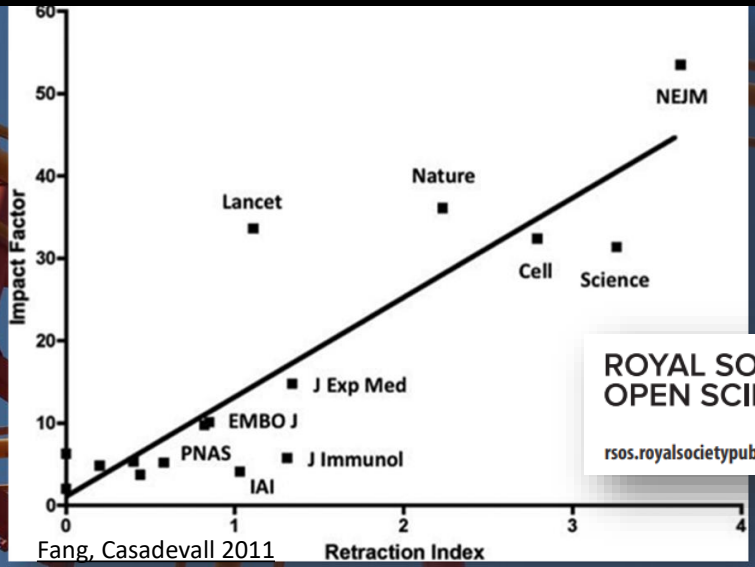
RETRACTIONS FOR FRAUD

43%



[Houston, we have a problem]

DIRECT CORRELATION
#RETRACTIONS/IMPACT FACTOR



Fang, Casadevall 2011

ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE

rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org

The natural selection of bad science

P.Smaldino, 2016

REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Hum. Neurosci., 20 February 2018 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2018.00037

Prestigious Science Journals Struggle to Reach Even Average Reliability

Björn Brembs*

Institute of Zoology—Neurogenetics, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

Feb. 20 2018

THE LANCET

ew: does it wor

Retraction—Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or withou
macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry a

Mandeep R Mehra ✉ • Frank Ruschitzka • Amit N Patel

Published: June 05, 2020 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31324-6 • Check for upda

After publication of our *Lancet* Article,[1] several concerns were raised with respect to the veracity of the data and analyses conducted by Surgisphere Corporation and its founder and our co-author, Sapan publication. We launched an independent third-party of Surgisphere with the consent of Sapan Desai to

Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers

Retraction watch

60 RETRACTIONS
19 PREPRINT
41 PEER REVIEWED PAPERS

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Retraction: Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and Mortality in Covid-19. N Engl J Med. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2007621.

June 25, 2020

RETRACTED AFTER READERS EXPRESSED CONCERN
THESE ARTICLES HAVE UNDERGONE PEER REVIEW

186 Citi

TO THE

2020; 382:2582
NEJMc2021225

Metrics

Because all the authors were not granted access to the raw data and the raw data could not be made available to a third-party auditor, we are unable to validate the primary data sources underlying our article, "Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and Mortality in Covid-19."[1] We therefore request that the article be retracted. We apologize to the editors and to readers of the *Journal* for the difficulties that this has caused.

Related Articles

ORIGINAL ARTICLE JUN 18, 2020

Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and

Snow

Retraction watch Article	Year of retraction	Citing Articles before retraction	Citing Articles after retraction	Total cites (journals indexed by Web of Science)
1. **Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet** N ENGL J MED; APR 2013.	2018	1910	627	2537
2. **Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children** LANCET; FEB 28 1998.	2010	642	780	1422
3. **Visfatin: A protein secreted by visceral fat that mimics the effects of insulin** SCIENCE; JAN 2005	2007	232	1146	1378
4. **An enhanced transient expression system in plants based on suppression of gene silencing by the p19 protein of tomato bushy stunt virus** PLANT J; MAR 2003.	2015	895	331	1226
5. **Lysyl oxidase is essential for hypoxia-induced metastasis**. NATURE; APR 2006.	2020	970	36	1006
6. **TREEFINDER: a powerful graphical analysis environment for molecular phylogenetics** BMC EVOL BIOL; JUN 2004.	2015	836	154	990
7. **Cardiac stem cells in patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy (SCIPIO): initial results of a randomised phase 1 trial** LANCET, NOV 2011.	2019	907	55	962
8. **Purification and ex vivo expansion of postnatal human marrow mesodermal progenitor cells** BLOOD; NOV 2001.	2009	596	303	899
9. **Viral pathogenicity determinants are suppressors of transgene silencing in Nicotiana benthamiana** EMBO J; NOV 1998.	2015	784	65	849
10. **Spontaneous human adult stem cell**				

Dec. 2020

Elsevier looking into “very serious concerns” after student calls out journal for fleet of Star Trek articles, other issues

it work?

An undergraduate student in the United Kingdom has taken to task the editors of a purportedly scholarly journal for having

Grech is a pediatric cardiologist, and, evidently a huge Star Trek fan. He’s also a prolific author, and seems to have turned *EHD* into something of a personal fanzine. As Gaddy notes in his letter, Grech has written at least 113 papers in *EHD*, an Elsevier title, 57 as sole author:

> *19 of these 113 ar*
> *Star Trek. T*
> *hat are rel*
> *of this stop*
> *l practices,*
> *Many of t*
> *ategory of*

EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED BY ELSEVIER «AUTHORITATIVE, HIGHLY CITED»

Early Human Development

An international journal concerned with the continuity of fetal and postnatal life

Editor-in-Chief: E. F. Maalouf

> View Editorial Board

> CiteScore: 3.1 ⓘ Impact Factor: 1.969 ⓘ

Established as an authoritative, highly cited voice on **early human development**, *Early Human Development* provides a unique opportunity for researchers and clinicians to bridge the communication gap between disciplines. Creating a forum for the productive exchange of ideas concerning early **human growth**...

The ruines of science

Feb. 2, 2021

Researcher to overtake Diederik Stapel on the Retraction Watch Leaderboard, with 61

> *Nazari's publications include falsification of results, plagiarism (including self-plagiarism), and manipulation of authorship. A series of 13 recent retractions by Springer also noted "evidence of peer review manipulation." To date, these issues have resulted in 48 retractions. I have recently compiled a report, summarized by Retraction Watch, which documents how Nazari's works appear to be part of an international research fraud ring.*

Does scientific misconduct cause patient harm? The case of Joachim Boldt 2013

An internal investigation found no evidence of harm to the patients Boldt treated, and the the Cochrane review found "no change in the findings related to the inclusion or exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al.," according to the editorial. But the new meta-analysis found something different:

> *After exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al, Zarychanski et al found that hydroxyethyl starch was associated with a significantly increased risk of mortality (risk ratio [RR], 1.09; 95% CI, 1.02-1.17) and renal failure (RR, 1.27; 95% CI 1.09-1.47).*

No academic post for fraudster Diederik Stapel, after all 2016 .

Recently, we reported that social psychologist and renowned data faker Diederik Stapel had found himself a new gig supporting research at a vocational university in the Netherlands — but it appears that was short-lived.

Diederik Stapel

According to multiple news reports, NHTV Breda will not be employing Stapel, after all.

Here's our Google translate of a portion from *De Telegraaf*: Continue reading →

Stem cell researchers investigated for misconduct recommended for roles at Italy's NIH 2018

Two stem cell scientists who left Harvard University in the aftermath of a messy misconduct investigation may have found new roles in Italy's National Institute of Health.

Piero Anversa

According to a document on the institute's website, which we had translated, Piero Anversa and Annarosa Leri have been approved to start work at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) by the institute's board of directors. However, the president of the organization told us that the

Swedish review board finds misconduct by Macchiarini, calls for six retractions 2018

An ethical review board in Sweden is asking journals to retract six papers co-authored by former star surgeon Paolo Macchiarini, after concluding that he and his co-authors committed misconduct.

Paolo Macchiarini

One of the papers is the seminal 2011 article in *The Lancet*, which described the first case of a transplant using an artificial trachea seeded with the patient's own stem cells, and now bears an expression of concern from *The Lancet* editors. Over time, multiple authors have asked to be removed from the paper.

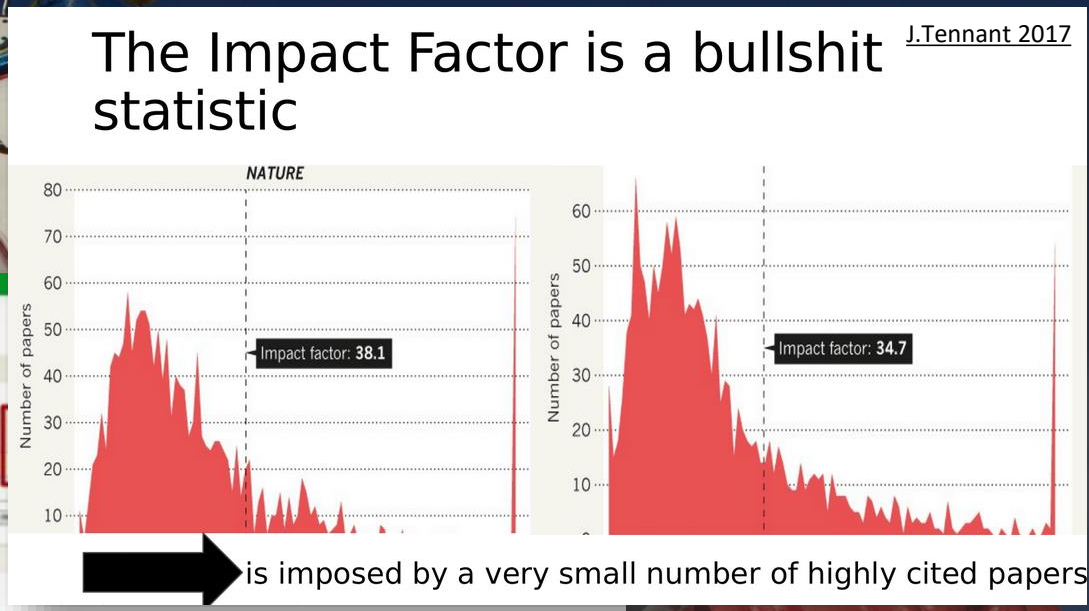
The Expert Group on Scientific Misconduct at the Central Ethical Review Board has determined that concerns over that paper — and five others co-authored by Macchiarini, once based at the Karolinska Institutet (KI) — were justified. In a press release, it says:

Science?

Indeed, after 10 years as a journal editor, seeing how things work behind the scenes, I'm convinced that journals and the people who run them (editors, publishers, societies) are a bigger culprit for the spread of bad science than are individual researchers. Journals compete to be the most prestigious, but the race for prestige is not determined by who provides the best quality control. Instead, journals compete to publish the most attention-grabbing papers – the papers that are going to get the most clicks, media attention, and citations. In other words, journals are rewarding scientists for being flashy, for producing big, bold findings, and they are looking the other way when it comes to questions about whether those findings are reliable and whether the methods were rigorous. This reality is in stark contrast to the common myth about peer review – that journal-based peer review is a quality filter, and that the most prestigious journals have the most stringent filter. But the myth persists.

This misplaced faith in prestigious journals' peer review system is doing serious damage to science. Scientists continue to chase the reward of getting published in prestigious journals (because their livelihoods often depend on it,

[what about Impact Factor?]

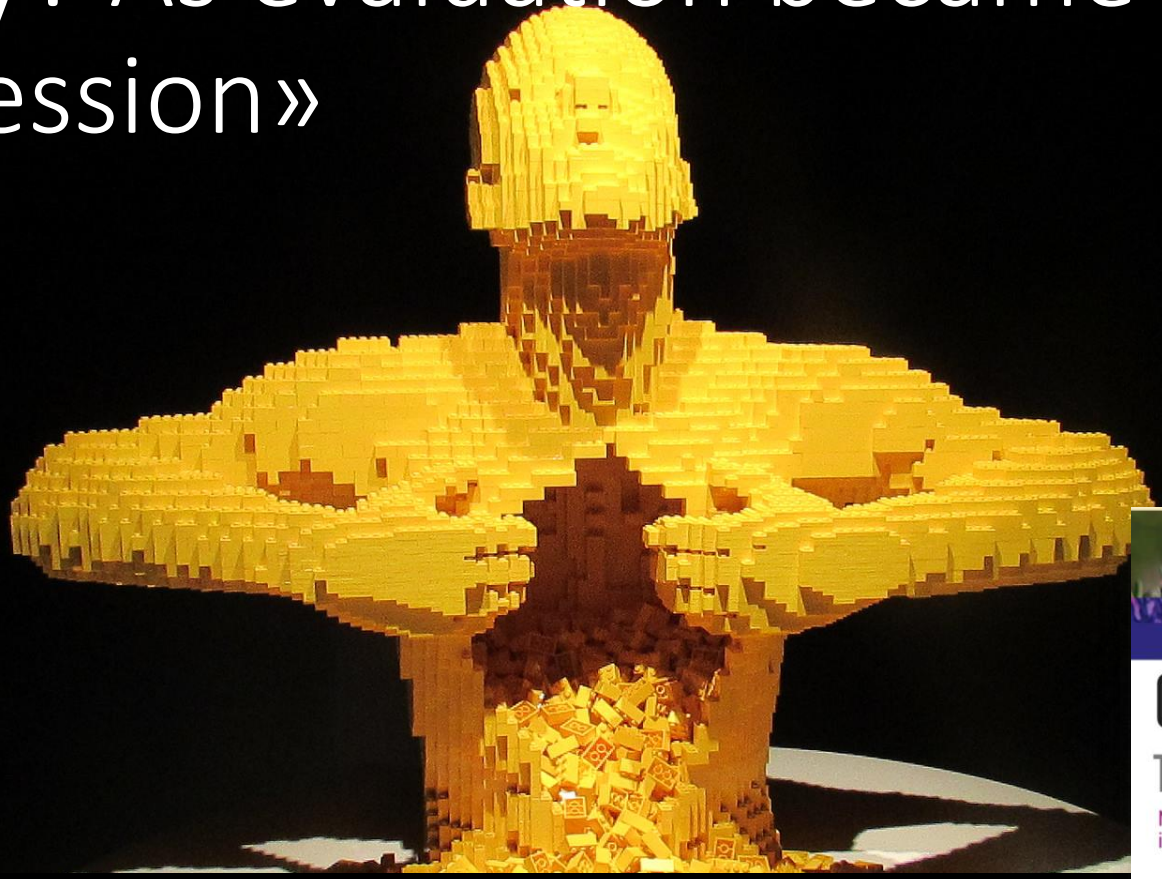


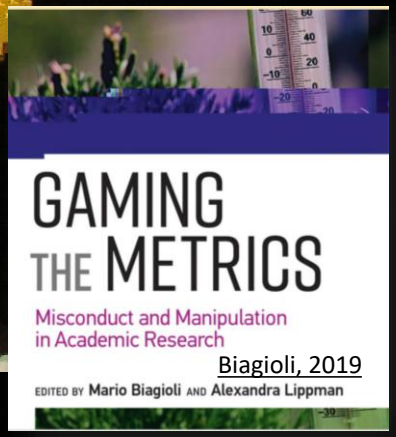
...ions in year X
...published in X-1 X-2

...citable» articles
published in X-1 X-2

Brembs, Digital Scholarship and Open Science need a digital infrastructur

… why? As evaluation became an «Obsession»





Biagioli, 2019

THE ROYAL SOCIETY
The future of scholarly scientific communication
Conference 2015

2015

EVALUATION BECAME AN OBSESSION

- «not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are providing perverse ones»
- Goodhart's law: «**when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure**»
- «**people game the system at every level**»

Obsession

WORLD VIEW · 06 FEBRUARY 2019

2019

We need to talk about systematic fraud

Software that uncovers suspicious papers will do little for a community that does not confront organized research fraud, says Jennifer Byrne.

let alone talk about it. It is even more uncomfortable to think about organized fraud that is so frequently associated with one country. This becomes a vicious cycle: because fraud is not discussed, people don't learn about it, so they don't consider it, or they think it's so rare that it's unlikely to affect them, and so papers are less likely to come under scrutiny. Thinking and talking about systematic fraud is essential to solving this problem. Raising awareness and the risk of detection may well prompt new ways to identify papers produced by systematic fraud.

Causes for the Persistence of Impact Factor Mania

2013

Arturo Casadevall[a] and Ferric C. Fang[b]

This article has been corrected. See mBio. 2014 June 3; 5(3): e01342-14.

ABSTRACT

Numerous essays have addressed the misuse of the journal impact factor for judging the value of science, but the practice continues, primarily as a result of the actions of scientists themselves. This seemingly irrational behavior is referred to as "impact factor mania." Although the literature on the impact factor is extensive, little has been written on the underlying causes of impact factor mania. In this perspective, we consider the reasons for the persistence of impact factor mania and its pernicious effects on science. We conclude that impact factor mania persists because it confers significant benefits to individual scientists and journals. Impact factor mania is a variation of the economic theory known as the "tragedy of the commons," in which scientists act rationally in their own self-interests despite the detrimental consequences of their actions on the overall scientific enterprise. Various measures to reduce the influence of the impact factor are considered.

I was told impact metrics could make or break careers. Instead, they broke my faith in scientific research

2018

Performance-driven culture is ruining scientific research

The Guardian Opinions

COBRA EFFECT: WHEN INDICES WERE PAID FOR EVERY DEAD COBRA THEY HANDED, THEY STARTED BREEDING COBRAS

INDICES DON'T MEASURE QUALITY

PHYS.ORG

FEBRUARY 17, 2020

Scientists call for reform on rankings and indices of science journals

by University of Oslo

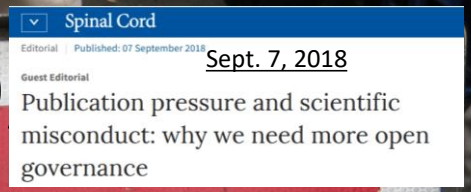
"Our message is quite clear: Academics should stop worrying too much about indices. Instead, we should work more on the scholarship and the quality of research," says Professor Colin Chapman from the Department of Anthropology at the George Washington University in Washington.

"The exaggerated reliance on indices is taking attention away from the quality of the science. The system works just fine for experienced researchers like Colin Chapman and myself, but younger researchers and their careers are suffering because of the way indices are used today," adds Professor Nils Chr. Stenseth at the University of Oslo.

Indices don't measure quality

PRS, 2020

[WE ARE ON THE WRONG RO


Spinal Cord

Editorial | Published: 07 September 2018

Guest Editorial

Publication pressure and scientific misconduct: why we need more open governance

Sept. 7, 2018

cord injury. First, there is incr
methodology. These range fro
neurological diseases, the lack
contamination of neural cell li
poor reliability of published re
participant numbers are low).
published research findings m
commonly low in the biomedi
surprisingly then, the rate of t
is slow and problematic [3]. Second, the number of papers retracted
from the peer-reviewed literature is also increasing [4]. Third, there
is an over-reliance on a scientist's publication metrics (numbers,
journal impact factors, citation numbers) for progression, promotion,
prizes, and research grants. Indeed, gaming the metrics of science is
an occupational requirement for scientists, journal staff and
university administrators. Publications now contain more spin
(reliance on findings which are not justified by the statistics) and
more liberal use of words such as 'novel' [5]. These trends are driven
by an unhealthy culture in which it can be more important to publish
a result than publish a correct result [6, 7]. The trends also expose
deep flaws in the current systems of peer review.

> This research culture can lead to cost- and corner-cutting, with hasty publication of irreproducible results and poor-quality work—it's an era in which scientists can fall prey to the temptation to do whatever they can get away with in order to publish. This leads to scientific misconduct, commonly defined as 'fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results'. A well-known recent case is Professor

- PUBLISHING «A RESULT» HAS BECOME MORE IMPORTANT THAN PUBLISHING A CORRECT RESULT
- GAMING METRICS IS AN OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SCIENTISTS

…citations?

LSE The London School of Economics and Political Science — LSE Imp

Home About Latest Our books Series Resources LSE comment Popula

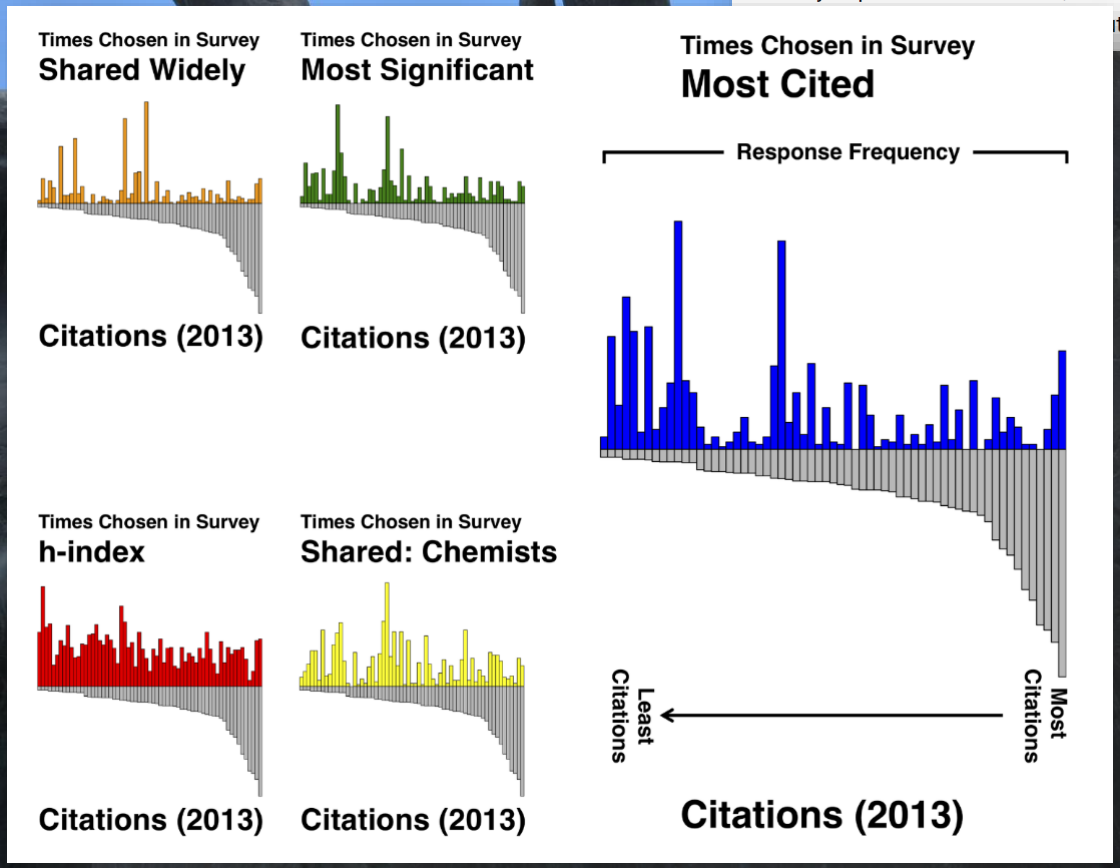
2018

The academic papers researchers regard as significant are not those that are highly cited

So what now? We think this work clearly highlights a major issue with metrics – they aren't measuring what everyone commonly assumes we are measuring, or at least, are not accurately representing the more abstract perceptions of impact and importance that we measured in our survey.

As hinted earlier, we think our research shows that impact goes beyond citation count, and beyond scholarly impact. Recent articles, such as that in *PLoS Biology* and *Nature*, also call out current

t what can we done to change current practice?



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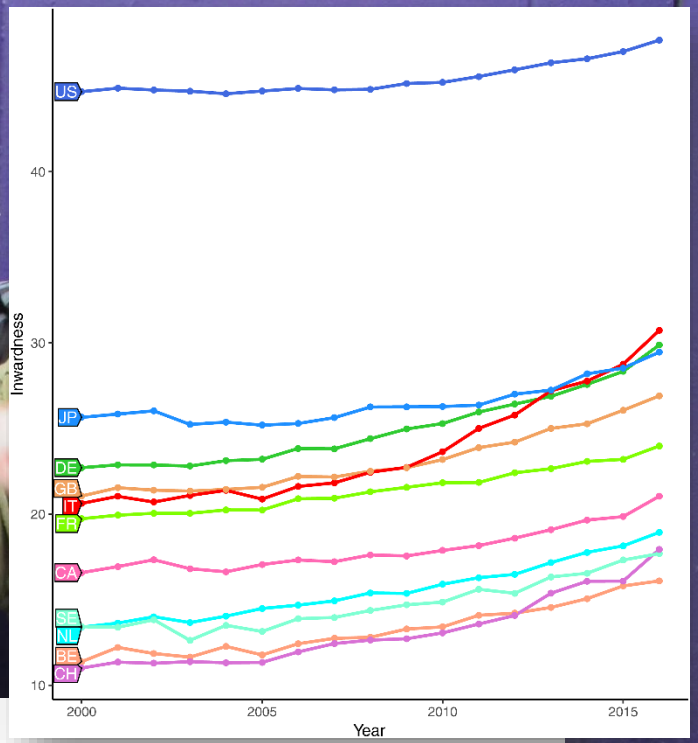

PLOS ONE

•Sept. 11, 2019

PUBLISH ABOUT

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Citation gaming induced by bibliometric evaluation: A country-level comparative analysis

Alberto Baccini, Giuseppe De Nicolao, Eugenio Petrovich

Abstract

It is several years since national research evaluation systems around the globe started making use of quantitative indicators to measure the performance of researchers. Nevertheless, the effects on these systems on the behavior of the evaluated researchers are still largely unknown. For investigating this topic, we propose a new inwardness indicator able to gauge th degree of scientific self-referentiality of a country. Inwardness is defined as the proportion of citations coming from the country over the total number of citations gathered by the country. A comparative analysis of the trends for the G10 countries in the years 2000-2016 reveals a net increase of the Italian inwardness. Italy became, both globally and for a large majority of the research fields, the country with the highest inwardness and the lowest rate of international collaborations. The change in the Italian trend occurs in the years following the introduction in 2011 of national regulations in which key passages of professional careers are governed by bibliometric indicators. A most likely explanation of the peculiar Italian trend is a generalized strategic use of citations in the Italian scientific community, both in the form of strategic author self-citations and of citation clubs. We argue that the Italian case offers crucial insights on the constitutive effects of evaluation systems. As such, it could become a paradigmatic case in the debate about the use of indicators in science-policy contexts.

Communication or competition?

PERVERSE INCENTIVES +
HYPERCOMPETITION =
SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT / FAKE DATA

RISK OF LOOSING PUBLIC TRUST

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING SCIENCE
Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. publishers
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Environ Eng Sci. 2017 Jan 1; 34(1): 51–61. PMCID: PMC5206685
Published online 2017 Jan 1. doi: 10.1089/ees.2016.0223

Academic Research in the 21st Century: Maintaining Scientific Integrity in a Climate of Perverse Incentives and Hypercompetition

Marc A. Edwards*,† and Siddhartha Roy†

Abstract

Go to:

Over the last 50 years, we argue that incentives for academic scientists have become increasingly perverse in terms of competition for research funding, development of quantitative metrics to measure performance, and a changing business model for higher education itself. Furthermore, decreased discretionary funding at the federal and state level is creating a hypercompetitive environment between government agencies (e.g., EPA, NIH, CDC), for scientists in these agencies, and for academics seeking funding from all sources—the combination of perverse incentives and decreased funding increases pressures that can lead to unethical behavior. If a critical mass of scientists become untrustworthy, a tipping point is possible in which the scientific enterprise itself becomes inherently corrupt and public trust is lost, risking a new dark age with devastating consequences to humanity. Academia and federal agencies should better support science as a public good, and incentivize altruistic and ethical outcomes, while de-emphasizing output.

Evaluation is the key / 1

We recognise that researchers need to be given a maximum of freedom to choose the proper venue for publishing their results and that in some jurisdictions this freedom may be covered by a legal or constitutional protection. However, our collective duty of care is for the science system as a whole, and researchers must realise that they are doing a gross disservice to the institution of science if they continue to report their outcomes in publications that will be locked behind paywalls.

We also understand that researchers may be driven to do so by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (*e.g.* journal impact factor). We therefore commit to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)[4] as a starting point.

PlanS Preamble

- PAYWALLS ARE A DISSERVICE TO SCIENCE
- RESEARCHERS MIGHT BE DRIVEN BY A MISDIRECTED REWARD SYSTEM

… evaluation is the key / 2

EVALUATION
- AFFECTS THE BEHAVIOUR
- PROMOTES COMPETITION OVER COLLABORATION
- MAINTAINS HIGH JOURNALS PRICES BASED ON PRESTIGE
- FAILS TO RECOGNIZE RESEARCH OUTPUTS LIKE DATA, CODE, BLOGS…

International Science Council

metrics designed to assess the importance and impact of research as an aid to evaluation, with publication outputs in traditional scientific journals being the major focus. These metrics in turn affect the behaviour of researchers, such as their choice of journals, as they seek to maximize their performance as measured by the metrics used. They can contribute to the maintenance of high journal prices, promote intense competition rather than openness and sharing, and fail to recognize research contributions such as the production of datasets, software, code, blogs, wikis and forums.

ICSU 2014

…evaluation is the key / 3

- ARCHAIC SYSTEM
- THE PITFALL LIES IN THE WAY RESEARCHERS ARE EVALUATED
- EVALUATION URGES SCIENTISTS TO FOCUS ON WRITING AS A GOAL IN ITSELF
- WITH PERVERSE EFFECTS

The scientific communication system has hardly been modernised in recent decades and has even become archaic in view of the modern developments in communication. Delays between submission and publication of articles and monographs are excessively long : by the time they appear, some research is already out of date. In addition, publication costs are far too high in relation to the real cost of electronic dissemination.

The pitfall also lies in the way researchers are evaluated. Based on the number of their publications and the prestige of the journals that publish them, assessment urges scientists to focus on writing articles as if it were a goal in itself. This type of evaluation does not do justice to the merits of the researcher and its effects on science are perverse: a plethora of publications and a decline in their quality (1). In the

07 samedi Nov 2020

The need for Open Science, in times of pandemic and far beyond

Posted by bernardrentier01 in Coronavirus/COVID, ≈ 1

...but still... publications are t

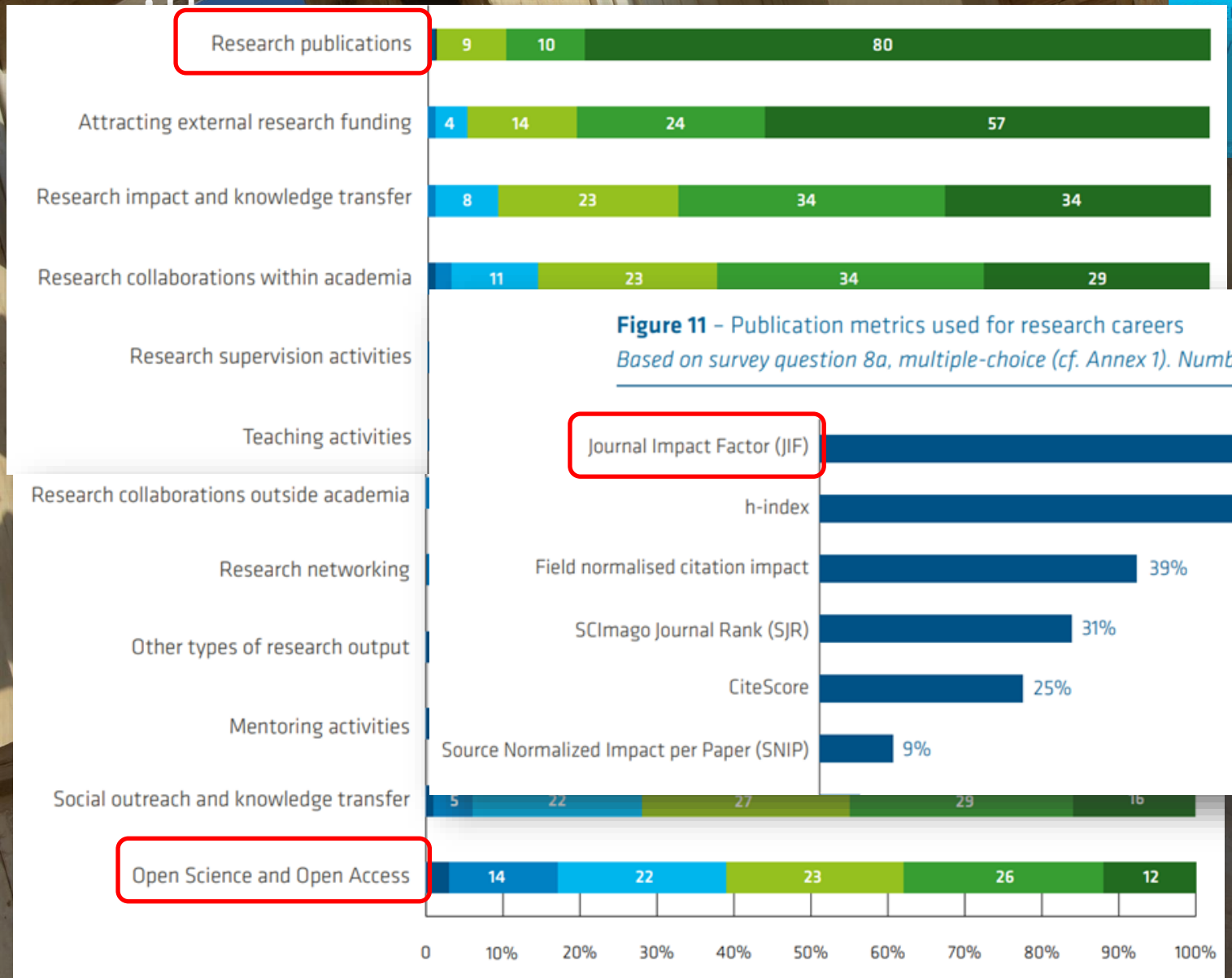
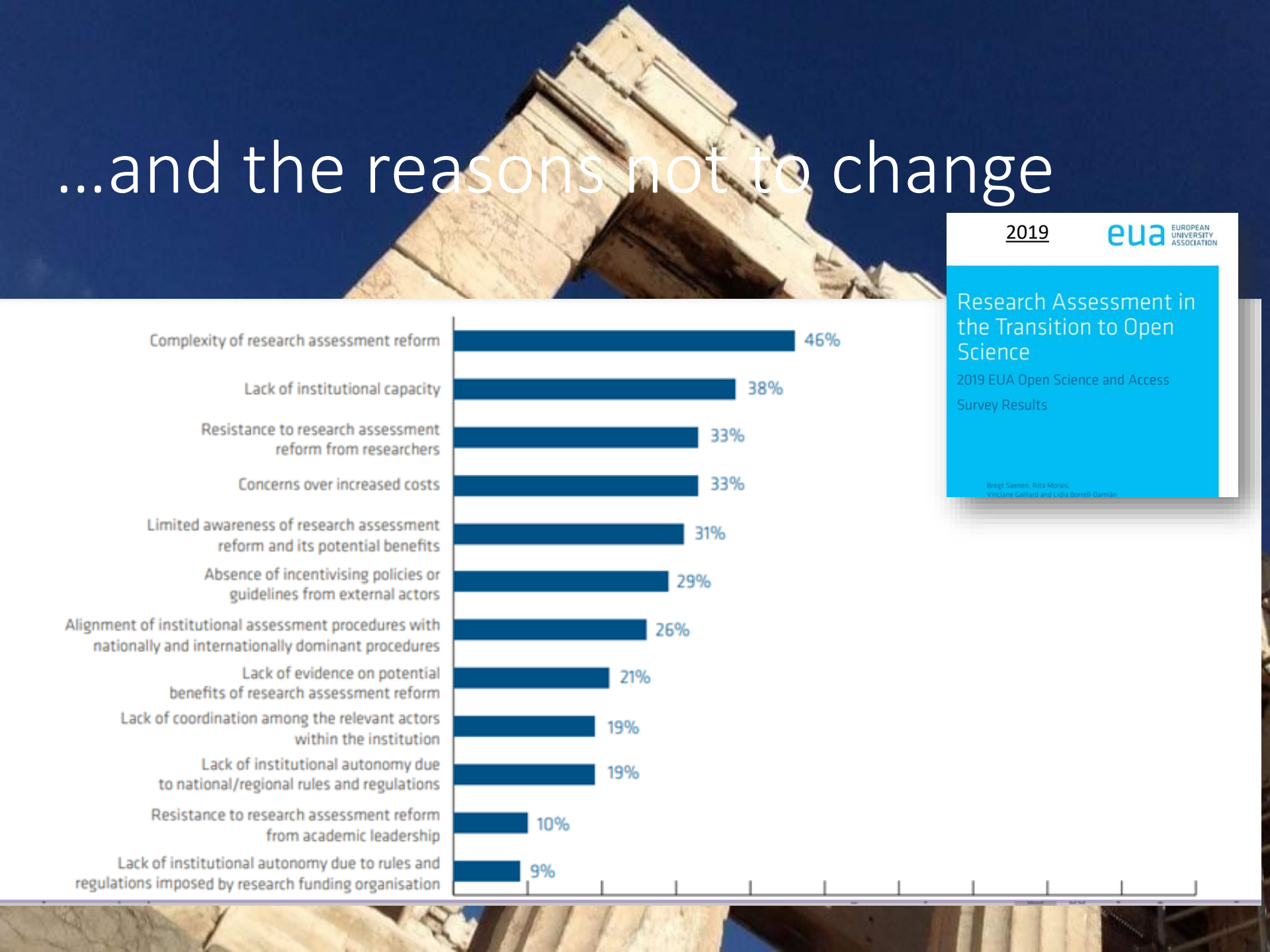


Figure 11 – Publication metrics used for research careers

Based on survey question 8a, multiple-choice (cf. Annex 1). Number of respondents: 185/186

…and the reasons not to change

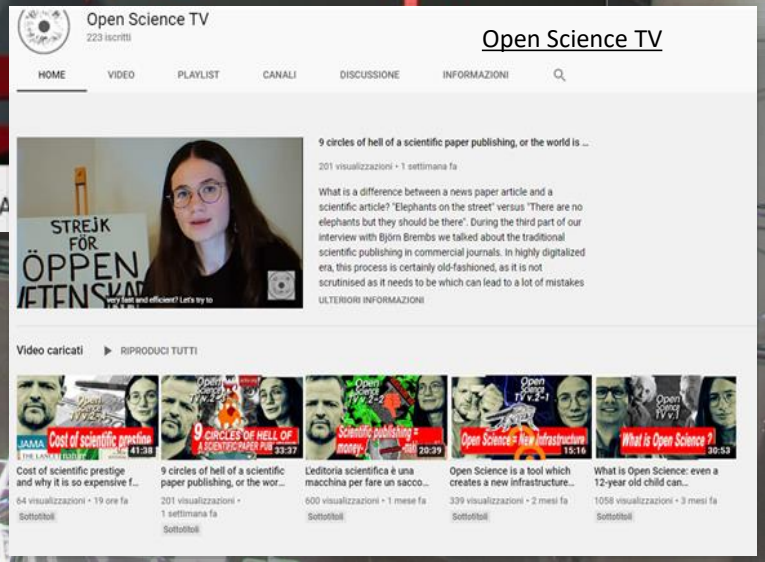


The system is broken

RESEARCH CULTURE IS BROKEN, OPEN SCIENCE CAN FIX IT

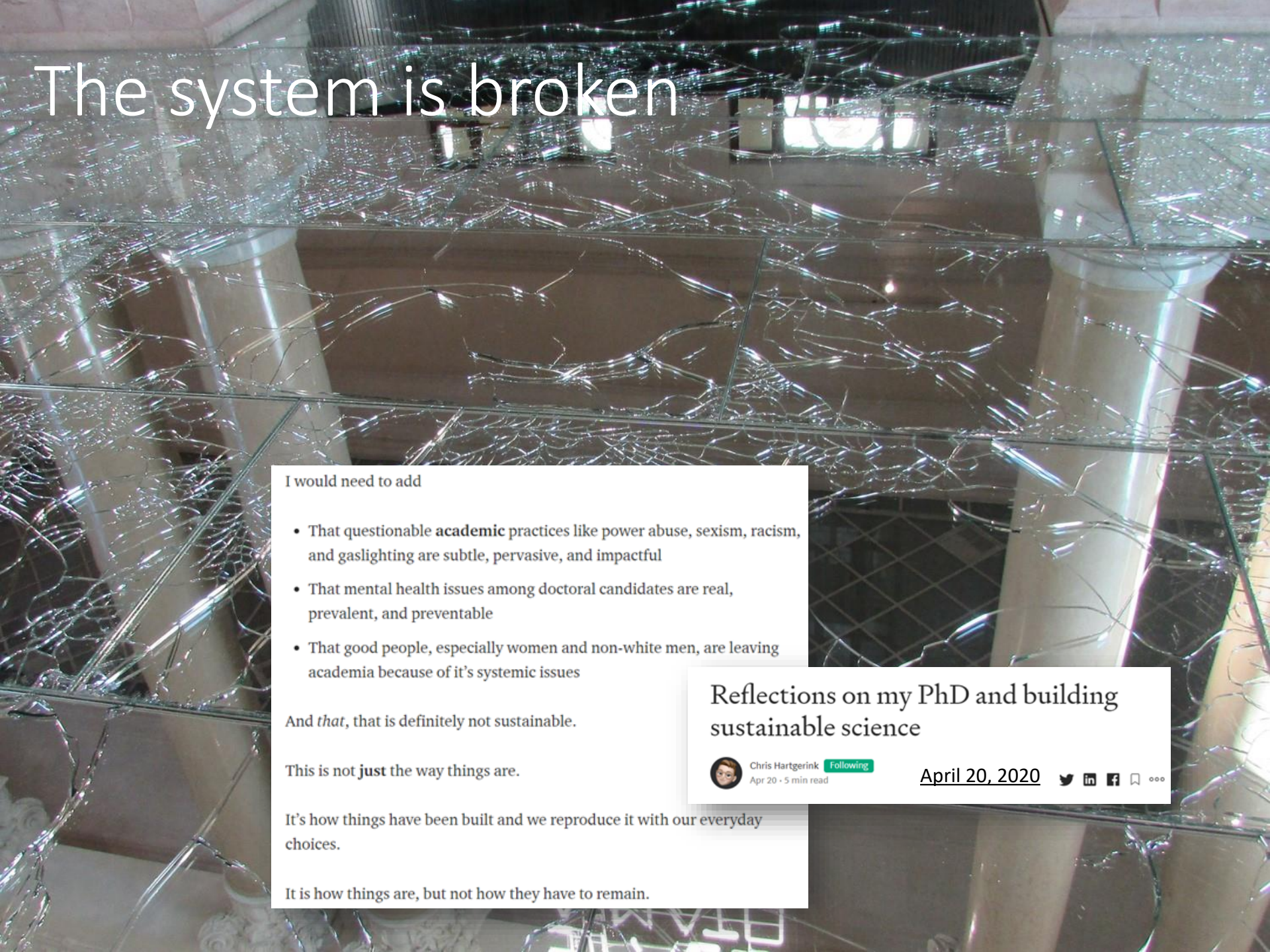
June 2019

Podcasts



Open Science TV

The system is broken



I would need to add

- That questionable **academic** practices like power abuse, sexism, racism, and gaslighting are subtle, pervasive, and impactful
- That mental health issues among doctoral candidates are real, prevalent, and preventable
- That good people, especially women and non-white men, are leaving academia because of it's systemic issues

And *that*, that is definitely not sustainable.

This is not **just** the way things are.

It's how things have been built and we reproduce it with our everyday choices.

It is how things are, but not how they have to remain.

Reflections on my PhD and building sustainable science

Chris Hartgerink Following
Apr 20 · 5 min read

April 20, 2020

The system is broken

BULLIED INTO BAD SCIENCE

Leading individuals and institutions in adopting open practices to improve research rigour

The letter

The *Bullied Into Bad Science* campaign is an initiative by early career researchers (ECRs) for early career researchers who aim for a fairer, more open and ethical research and publication environment.

We are postdocs and a reader in the humanities and sciences at the University of Cambridge. **We are concerned about the desperate need for publishing reform** to increase transparency, reproducibility, timeliness, and academic rigour of the production and dissemination of scholarly outputs (see Young et al. 2016, Smaldino & McElreath 2016).

We have identified actions that institutions and managers can take to better support ECRs (below). These actions are crucial for our success because we are eager to publish openly and at places that keep profits inside academia in accordance with many modern online publication venues (Logan 2017). However, **ECRs are often pressured into publishing against their ethics** through threats that we would not get a job/grant unless we publish in particular journals (Carter et al. 2014, Who is going to make change happen?, Kent 2016; usually these journals are older and more familiar, have a print version, a high impact factor, and are not 100% open access). These out of date practices and ideas hinder ECRs rather than help us: evidence shows that publishing open access results in increased citations, media attention, and job/funding opportunities (McKiernan et al. 2016). Open dissemination of all research outputs is also a fundamental principle on which ECRs rely to fight the ongoing reproducibility crisis in science and thus improve the quality of their research.

To support ECRs in this changing publishing landscape, we encourage funders, universities, departments, and politicians to take the following actions (below) and to announce these actions in public statements. We consider these actions essential for enabling ECRs to do and disseminate our research as we intend it, in an open, modern, and rigorous way. We feel that **failure to adequately support ECRs, which are a vulnerable group, will prevent us from delivering outstanding academic outputs and becoming the academic leaders of the future**, and thus decrease our nation's reputation for world-leading research.

If you, too, have felt pressured into taking professional actions that are against your ethics, please mark which actions you agree with and join our effort to change academic culture. We will send letters that include the number of ECRs who signed each action (and their names and affiliations, plus some anonymised anecdotes about ECR experiences) to relevant institutions, focusing on UK politicians, universities, and funders, and to the press to generate publicity. Our aim is to instigate institutions into taking actions that are relevant to us to improve academic culture for ECRs. You can stay updated with the progress of this effort and view the letters with the actions and signatories at www.CorinaLogan.com and www.BulliedIntoBadScience.org. The actions and their signatories will be available for reference by others who wish to create change in academic culture beyond the UK.

...a deadly embrace

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier

Following

The accomplices are you and me, the researchers who pay to publish, the researchers who evaluate them, the researchers who review their articles graciously for the benefit of the publishers, the researchers who pay to read. All being afflicted with prestige-dependency syndrome.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

10:13 - 18 feb 2018

https://goo.gl/PxoYzv

But let's not ignore the facts: the science system is in landslide transition from data-sparse to data-saturated. Meanwhile, scholarly communication, data management methodologies, reward systems and training curricula do not adapt quickly enough if at all to this revolution. Researchers, funders and publishers (I always thought that meant making things public) keep each other hostage in a deadly embrace by continuing to conduct, publish, fund and judge science in the same way as in the past century.

So far, no-one seems to be able to break this deadlock. Open Access articles are
solve only a fraction of the problem. Neither 'open research data' alone will do. W

Sssssht...is sor nging?

Apr.27, 2020

Publisher collaboration to keep COVID research moving

Researchers

A cross publisher collaboration aims to ensure research related to COVID-19 is reviewed and published as quickly as possible. An Open Letter of Intent encourages academics to sign up to a reviewer database, authors to use preprint servers and calls on other publishers to action with a focus on open data and encouraging preprints.

Opinion | 21 May 2020

May 21, 2020

Open access: how COVID-19 will change the way research findings are shared

Robert Kiley
Head of Open Research
Wellcome

During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers and publishers have pulled together to publish their outputs at an unprecedented rate. So, how have they responded? And how will this change research culture and the way findings are disseminated in future?

Building a better research culture and improving publication practices are within our grasp. Seizing this opportunity and ensuring that all research is published open access must become one of the positive outcomes from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Business Ethics
A EUROPEAN REVIEW

May 19, 2020

EDITORIAL | Free Access

Open Access, Open Science, and Coronavirus: Mega trends with historical proportions

Dima Jamali, Ralf Barkemeyer, Jennifer Leigh, Georges Samara

First published:19 May 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/beer.12289

WHY OPEN ACCESS AND OPEN SCIENCE NOW?

There have been an impressive number of immediate natural science initiatives in response to COVID-19. For example, COVID-19-related Open Access data repositories have been created (Xu et al., 2020), modeling those established for research into the human genome (Yozwiak, Schaffner, & Sabeti, 2015); real-time data visualization tools are provided by various actors (e.g., John Hopkins University, 2020; Roser, Ritchie, & Ortiz-Ospina, 2020; WHO, 2020); and *Nature* has established an "Open Peer Review platform" (Johansson & Saderi, 2020). Closer to (our disciplinary) home, noteworthy initiatives include the "COVID-19 Insights" series operated by a number of business sustainability networks (e.g., GRONEN, 2020) or the *Academy of Management Learning & Education* COVID-19 "Call for Questions" proposal (AMLE, 2020).

All of these initiatives have in common that they aim to make research more inclusive and more immediately available, and thus blend into more general developments that have been labeled as Open Access and Open Science. While Open Access refers to the free availability of research outputs, typically in digital format, Open Science goes beyond that in

A lot of power lies in the hands of a few core publishing houses, but it is the choice of universities and researchers to chase the prestige that those publishers hand out, and the rankings success that follows it that maintains that power. It is the choices of governments to pay greater attention to simplistic rankings and q assessment that reinforces those choices. To build a knowledge proc capable of responding to today's challenges we need alternatives to t and entrenched success measures of the 20th century.

THE AUSTRALIAN

Thursday, May 7, 2020 | Today's Paper | Mind Games

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HOME / HIGHER EDUCATION

The COVID-19 experience shows the value of sharing information

CAMERON NEYLON

Apr. 23, 2020

The purpose of scholarly communication

WONKHE ABOUT US EVENTS LATEST JOBS SUBSCRIPTION SUS

Apr. 22, 2020

The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond

The virus is reminding us that the purpose of scholarly communication is not to allocate credit for career advancement, and neither is it to keep publishers afloat. Scholarly communication is about, well, scholars communicating with each other, to share insights for the benefit of humanity. And whilst we've heard all this before, in a time of crisis we realise afresh that this isn't just rhetoric, this is reality.

the coffin will be closed?!" If we've created a generation of scholars who are just in it for the glory of papers in glamorous journals, and not to do good research that changes the world a little bit, then we really are in trouble.

So please UKRI, when you come to make your difficult policy decisions about open access, please put front and centre at every stage a very simple question: "Will this help scholars communicate more effectively and do better research?". Everything else is a distraction. Progress has been impeded by two buts for twenty years. It's time to focus.

No buts.

OPEN SCIENCE MIGHT HELP?

…do we need a change in landscape?

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