Етика у науци

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Етички принципи морају се поштовати...

у свим димензијама научног рада

- однос према подацима (прикупљање, коришћење, интерпретација);
- међуљудски односи (између истраживача);
- однос истраживача према испитаницима;
- саопштавање резултата истраживања;
- понашање у спорним ситуацијама и реакција на кршење етичких стандарда;
- подстицање етичког интегритета у научном раду;

у свим фазама научног рада

- осмишљавање и планирање;
- реализација;
- рецензија;
- саопштавање резултата;

и важе са све учеснике истраживања

- истраживаче;
- испитанике;
- публику и кориснике.

ПРИНЦИПИ

- Честитост (валидна интерпретација и аргументоване тврдње);
- Поузданост (реализације истраживања и саопштавања резултата);
- Објективност (транспарентност и проверљивост);
- Непристрастност и независност (у односу на притиске и различите интересе);
- Отворена комуникација (доступност);
- Дужна пажња (према предмету истраживања, нарочито према испитаницима и експерименталним животињама);
- Коректност (навођење извора информација, однос према колегама);
- Одговорност према будућим генерацијама (менторство).

Сингапурска изјава о научном интегритету (2010)

- Интегритет;
- Поштовање прописа;
- Методе истраживања;
- Протоколи истраживања;
- Налази;
- Ауторство;
- Навођење доприноса сарадника који нису аутори у захвалници;
- Рецензија;
- Сукоб интереса;
- Наступање у јавности;
- Пријављивање неодговорних поступака;
- Реаговање на неодговорне поступке;
- Окружење за истраживачки рад;
- Брига о интересима друштвене заједнице.

http://www.singaporestatement.org/statement.html

- Ethics for Researchers (European Commission), 2013, http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/fp7/89888/ethics-for-researchers_en.pdf
- Програм Хоризонт 2020 – у свим фазама истраживања: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/ethics_en.htm
- The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (European Science Foundation and All European Academies – ALLEA), 2017, http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/h2020-ethics_code-of-conduct_en.pdf
- National Institute of Health, https://grants.nih.gov/policy/research_integrity/index.htm
- The Office of Research Integrity, https://ori.hhs.gov/ori-policies
- National Science Foundation, https://www.nsf.gov/about/
- Academic Integrity in Research: Code of Practice and Procedure of the University of Oxford

Универзитет у Београду

- Кодекс професионалне етике, 2016, http://bg.ac.rs/files/sr/univerzitet/univ-propisi/Kodeks-profesionalne-etike.pdf

- Правилник о поступку утврђивања неакадемског понашања у изради писаних радова, 2016, http://bg.ac.rs/files/sr/univerzitet/univ-propisi/Pravilnik-neakademsko-pisanih-radova.pdf

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

- Непрофитна организација коју је 1997. основала група уредника медицинских часописа;
- Помаже уредницима и издавачима часописа у вези са питањима везаним за етику у научном издаваштву;
- Дефинише смернице за разрешавање случајева кршења етичких принципа у истраживању и публиковању.

Правила понашања

- Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors
- Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers

Међународни стандарди за уреднике и ауторе
http://publicationethics.org/node/11184

Смернице

- http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines (спорови у вези са ауторством, рециклирање текста, сагласност испитаника, рецензија, опозивање спорних радова итд.)

Flowcharts

The flowcharts are designed to help editors follow COPE's Code of Conduct and implement its advice when faced with cases of suspected misconduct and have been translated into a number of different languages. They can be downloaded individually (English only) or as a complete set.

Complete set

Translations

ENGLISH [All flowcharts, PDF, 546KB]
FRENCH [All flowcharts, PDF 372KB]
PERSIAN [14 flowcharts, PDF 374KB]
SPANISH [All flowcharts, PDF 409KB]
TURKISH [All flowcharts, PDF 358 KB]
CHINESE [All flowcharts, PDF 330KB]
ITALIAN [All flowcharts, PDF 476 KB]
POLISH [All flowcharts, PDF 398KB]
CROATIAN [All flowcharts, PDF 404KB]

Individual flowcharts

How to respond to whistle blowers

Responding to Whistle blowers - Concerns Raised Directly [PDF, 206KB (Version 1, November 2015)]
Responding to Whistle blowers - Concerns Raised via Social Media [PDF, 102KB (Version 1, November 2015)]

What to do if you suspect a reviewer has appropriated an author's idea or data

What to do if you suspect a reviewer has appropriated an author's ideas or data [PDF, 150 KB]

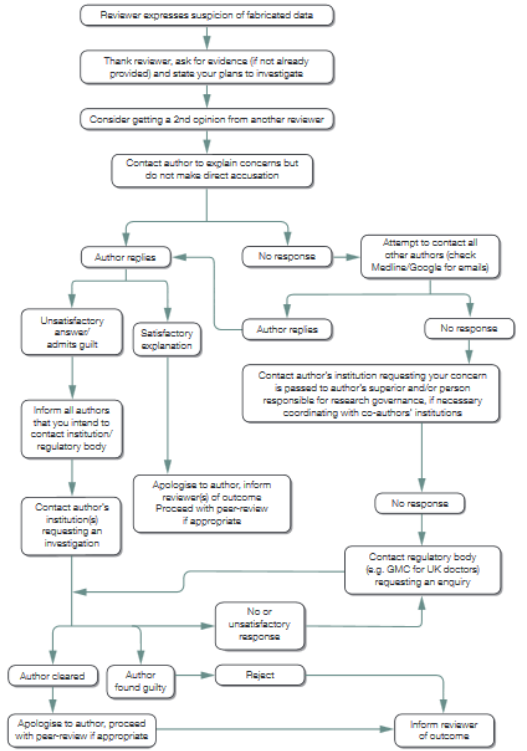
What to do if you suspect plagiarism

Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript [PDF, 145KB]

COPE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

What to do if you suspect fabricated data

(a) Suspected fabricated data in a submitted manuscript



publicationethics.org

http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts

Злоупотреба

„Злоупотреба у науци обухвата (случајно или намерно) фабриковање (измишљање података или резултата), фалсификовање (мењање или погрешну интерпретацују података или неодговарајуће извођење експеримената) и плагирање (коришћење идеја или текста без навођења њиховог извора).

Ове праксе су усмерене против научних вредности и угрожавају напредак науке. Штавише, оне могу бити штетне.”

Science Europe. ‘Research Integrity Practices in Science Europe Member Organisations: Survey Report’. Science Europe, July 2016.

Узроци злоупотреба

- Недостатак личног и професионалног интегритета
- Притисак у радном окружењу
- *Publish or Perish* политика
- Изостанак санкције

Манипулисање подацима

Фалсификовање

- Резултати истраживања (подаци) се мењају или се изостављају приликом саопштавања резултата како би се одређене тврдње или хипотезе представиле као тачне;
- Манипулисање инструментима, материјалима или поступцима;
- Недозвољена обрада слика.

Фабриковање

- Конструисање (измишљање) и/или додавање резултата који нису добијени током процеса истраживања;
- Тврдње на основу непотпуних података.

Један ор узрока: *positive-results bias* (“*file drawer effect*”)
Последица: нерепродуцибилни резултати

‘The Hi-Tech War on Science Fraud’. *The Guardian*, 1 February 2017, sec. Science. https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/feb/01/high-tech-war-on-science.

Плагијаризам

- Присвајање туђих идеја, речи или других креативних израза;
- Недвосмислено кршење научне етике;
- Кршење ауторских права.

Плагијаризам је:

- дословно или готово дословно копирање или парафразирање делова текста другог аутора без јасног навођења извора или обележавања копираног одломка (нпр. наводницима);
- копирање једначина, илустрација или табела из рада другог аутора без навођења извора и/или без дозволе аутора или власника ауторских права.

Аутоплагијаризам

“када **сами аутори** у ‘новом’ тексту користе делове неког ранијег рада или податке не обавештавајући читаоце да је исти материјал већ објављен на другом месту”

- Поновно објављивање већ објављеног рада уз прикривање информације да је рад већ негде објављен (*duplicate publication, multiple publication, redundant publication*);
- Вештачко повећавање „продуктивности“ аутора објављивањем резултата истраживања у већем броју публикација мањег обима (*salami publication*);
- Коришћење делова сопствених старијих текстова.

Roig, Miguel. (2006). Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing. Retrieved from http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism.doc

Smith, Eldon R. ‘Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism and Duplicate Publication’. *The Canadian Journal of Cardiology* 23, no. 2 (February 2007): 146–47. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2650652/

https://www.ithenticate.com/hs-fs/hub/92785/file-5414624-pdf/media/ith-selfplagiarism-whitepaper.pdf

Откривање плагијаризма

- „ручно“ (најчешће током рецензије);
- уз помоћ софтверских алата (*iThenticate, Turnitin* итд.)
  - упоређивањем нових докумената са текстовима у бази података;
  - применом критеријума сличности.
  - Ефикасност зависи од садржаја базе података која се користи као референтна колекција, али и од језика на ком је рад написан (преведени плагирани делови се теже откривају).
  - Ови алати не откривају плагирање идеја
  - Провера уз помоћ софтвера представља тек почетак истраге.

Плагијаризам – проблеми и спорна питања

- Допуштени проценат сличности?
- Текст је „колаж“ одломака из других текстова, а извори су уредно цитирани, http://retractionwatch.com/2014/05/13/the-sins-and-virtues-of-authors-span-a-rather-colorful-palette-new-editor-yanks-plagiarized/
- Преписан опис методологије, http://www.ithenticate.com/plagiarism-detection-blog/bid/94140/The-Challenge-of-Repeating-Methods-While-Avoiding-Plagiarism#.WOP_uGclGUk

Wager, Elizabeth. ‘How Should Editors Respond to Plagiarism?: COPE Discussion Paper’. COPE, 26 April 2011. https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE_plagiarism_discussion_%20doc_26%20Apr%2011.pdf.

Кршење етичких принципа

- Спорне праксе (*Questionable Research Practices*);
- Злоупотреба података прикупљених током истраживања;
- Прекршаји у вези са ауторством;
- Прећуткивање сукоба интереса;
- Непримерено понашање.

Кршење етичких принципа

Кршење етичких принципа није исто што и превара.

- Занемаривање (прикривање) података који се не уклапају у хипотезу (не нужно са лошом намером и негативним исходом);
- Стварање нереалне слике о резултатима истраживања;
- Стварање погрешног утиска да су подаци репродуцибилни;
- Стварање погрешног утиска о значају добијених резултата;
- Примери: селективно дефинисање варијабли, непотпуни подаци о условима под којима је експеримент спроведен, саопштавање позитивних резултата, а прећуткивање негативних итд.

R, Dr. 'Questionable Research Practices: Definition, Detect, and Recommendations for Better Practices'. *Replicability-Index*, 24 January 2015. https://replicationindex.wordpress.com/2015/01/24/questionable-research-practices-definition-detect-and-recommendations-for-better-practices/.

Злоупотреба података добијених током истраживања

- Тенденциозне (погрешне) интерпретације;
- Уништавање података;
- Крађа података;
- Омогућавање приступа неовлашћеним корисницима;
- Онемогућавање приступа учесницима у истраживању који би морали имати приступ подацима (нпр. осталим члановима истраживачког тима);
- Псеудоанонимизација испитаника.

Прекршаји у вези са ауторством

- Лажно присвајање ауторства;
- Ненавођење аутора;
- „Почасно“ ауторство (када се особа која није учествовала у истраживању и писању рада наводи као аутор);
- Коришћење услуга „аутора из сенке“;
- Сукоб интереса.

Све је већи број часописа који захтевају да се за сваки рад наведе допринос сваког аутора.

Сукоб интереса

- Стварни, вероватан или могућ;
- Ситуације у којима финансијски или други лични интереси могу да доведу у питање професионалност расуђивања и објективност;
- Присутан је независно од тога да ли лични интереси утичу на одлуке и тумачења.;
- Може бити материјалан (финансијски) или нематеријалан;
- Истраживачи су дужни да пријаве сваки потенцијални сукоб интереса.

Непримерено понашање

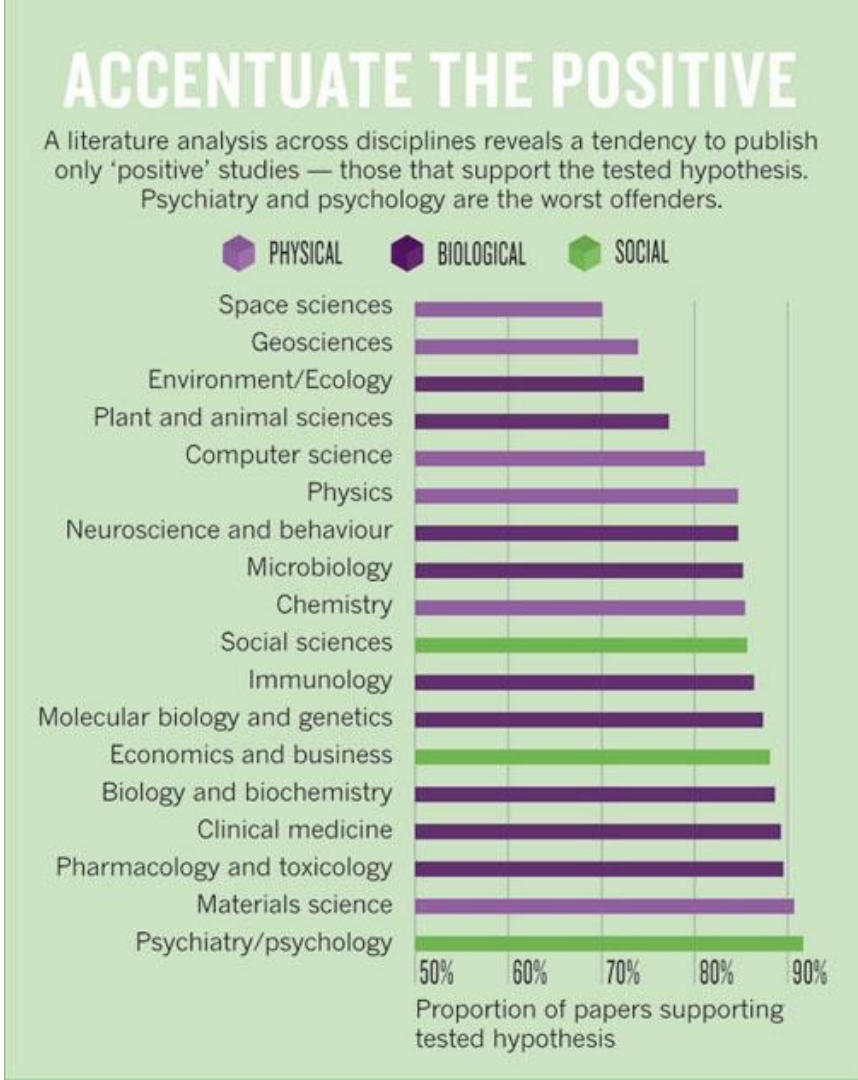
- Дискриминација
- Узнемиравање
- Малтретирање
- Насиље

Последице неетичког понашања у науци

- Криза репродуцибилности (*replication crisis*);
- Криза рецензије;
- Расте број опозваних објављених радова;
- Предаторски издавачи;
- Кршење ауторских права.

Криза репродуцибилности

- *Positive-results bias* (склоност да се објављују само они резултати који протврђују хипотезу);
- Часописи нерадо објављују резултате који доказују да се претходно објављене студије не могу реплицирати;
- Штури описи методологије у научним радовима (не дају довољно детаља на основу којих би се студија могла поновити)
- Репликационе студије су скупе.



Љубазношћу Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Yong, Ed. 2012. "Replication Studies: Bad Copy." *Nature News* 485 (7398): 298. doi:10.1038/485298a.

Провера репродуцибилности

Поступак којим се утврђује да ли се објављени научни резултати могу добити у новом независном истраживању у ком се користи иста методологија

» Reproducibility Project: Psychology

» *Statcheck* – софтвер који провером PDF или HTML датотека открива статистичке грешке (http://statcheck.io/)
"Here's Why More than 50,000 Psychology Studies Are about to Have PubPeer Entries." 2016. *Retraction Watch*. September 2. http://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/02/heres-why-more-than-50000-psychology-studies-are-about-to-have-pubpeer-entries/.

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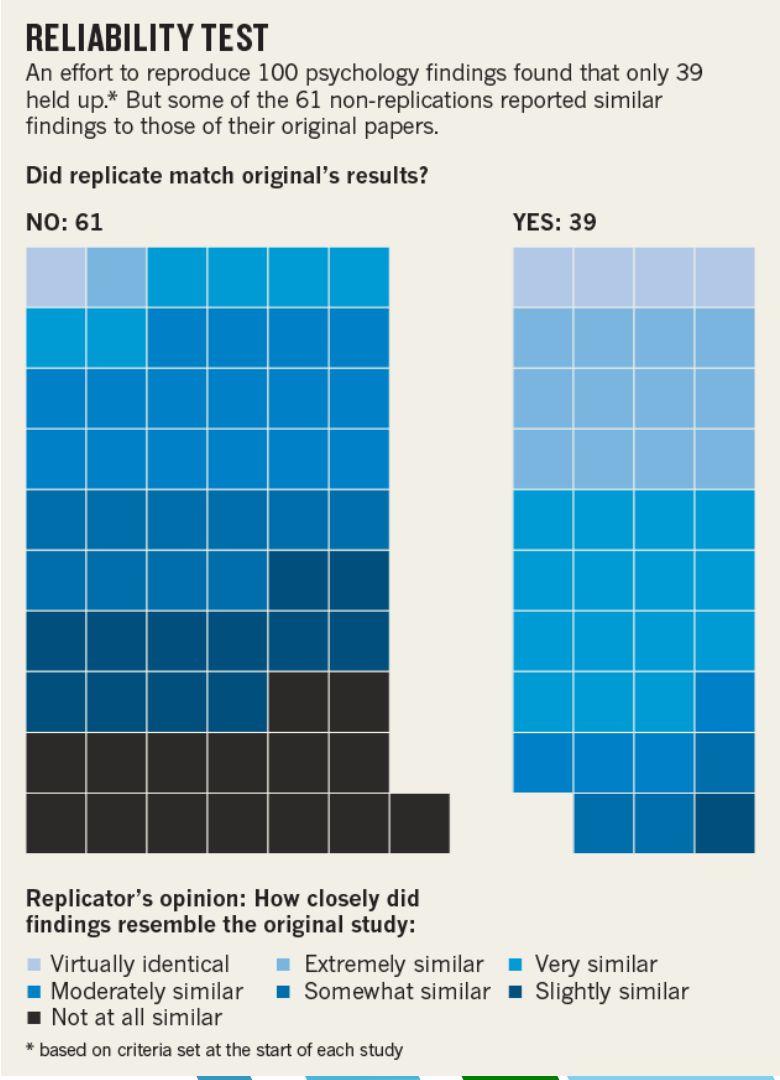
Љубазношћу Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Baker, Monya. 2017. "First Results from Psychology's Largest Reproducibility Test." Nature News. Accessed April 5. doi:10.1038/nature.2015.17433.



Криза рецензије

Сврха рецензије

- Стручна евалуација и провера научног рада пре објављивања
- како би се елиминисали радови лошег квалитета и
- како би се исправиле грешке и побољшао квалитет рада

Проблеми

- Озбиљна рецензија захтева стручност, време и труд,
- а рецензенти углавном нису плаћени (што може утицати на њихову мотивацију).
- Рецензенти могу и да погреше или превиде грешке (нетачне закључке, ненавођење релеватних извора, нерепродуцибилне резултате итд.)

Негативне последице

- Објављивање нерепродуцибилних резултата;
- Велики број опозваних радова;
- Лажне рецензије;
- Предаторске издавачке праксе.

Разоткривање лоше издавачке праксе

- Bohannon, John. ‘Who’s Afraid of Peer Review?’ *Science* 342, no. 6154 (4 October 2013): 60–65. doi:10.1126/science.342.6154.60.

- Bohannon, John. ‘I Fooled Millions into Thinking Chocolate Helps Weight Loss. Here’s How.’ *io9*. Accessed 5 April 2017. http://io9.gizmodo.com/i-fooled-millions-into-thinking-chocolate-helps-weight-1707251800.

- Sorokowski, Piotr, Emanuel Kulczycki, Agnieszka Sorokowska, and Katarzyna Pisanski. ‘Predatory Journals Recruit Fake Editor’. *Nature News* 543, no. 7646 (23 March 2017): 481. doi:10.1038/543481a.

Лажне рецензије

- Часопис ангажује рецензенте које аутори сами препоруче, а који текст оцењују у договору с аутором;
- Часопис ангажује рецензенте које изабере гостујући уредник, а који у договору са њим позитивно оцењују радове који то не заслужују;
- Аутори сами рецензирају своје радове кријӯћи се иза лажних идентитета и лажних *e-mail* адреса;
- Експресне рецензије (у року од 24–48 сати), и све позитивне.
- У неким случајевима у превару су укључене и агенције које ауторима продају позитивне рецензије.

Cohen, Adam, Smita Pattanaik, Praveen Kumar, Robert R. Bies, Anthonius de Boer, Albert Ferro, Annette Gilchrist, Geoffrey K. Isbister, Sarah Ross, and Andrew J. Webb. 'Organised Crime against the Academic Peer Review System'. *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 81, no. 6 (1 June 2016): 1012–17. doi:10.1111/bcp.12992.

Haug, Charlotte J. 'Peer-Review Fraud — Hacking the Scientific Publication Process'. *New England Journal of Medicine* 373, no. 25 (17 December 2015): 2393–95. doi:10.1056/NEJMp1512330.

Callaway, Ewen. 'Faked Peer Reviews Prompt 64 Retractions'. *Nature*, 18 August 2015. doi:10.1038/nature.2015.18202.

Опозивање већ објављених радова (ретракција)

Објављивање изјаве којом се саопштава да објављени рад није валидан

Разлози

- Кршење професионалних етичких кодекса;
- Истовремено слање истог рада у више часописа;
- Лажно присвајање ауторства;
- Плагијаризам;
- Манипулација подацима;
- Различите врсте злоупотреба.

Опозвани чланак се не сме обрисати из електронске верзије часописа. У електронској верзији обавештења о опозивању чланка мора да постоји интерактивни линк према чланку, а у електронску верзију чланка мора се додати интерактивни линк према обавештењу о опозивању. Чланак мора бити доступан у оном облику у ком је објављен, осим што се у PDF документ, на свакој страни, додаје водени жиг који читаоце обавештава да је чланак опозван.

"Hindsight's a bitch:" Colleagues dissect painful retraction

with 8 comments

Two blog posts are shining additional light on a recent retraction that included some unanswered questions — namely, the identity of the researcher who admitted to manipulating the results.

To recap: *Psychological Science* recently announced it was retracting a paper about the relationship between the words you use and your mood after a graduate student tampered with the results. But the sole author — William Hart, an assistant professor at the University of Alabama — was not responsible.

The post raised some questions — for instance, who was the graduate student, and if his or her work was so influential to a paper, why was he/she not listed as an author? Hart declined to identify the student, but two new blogs — including one by one of Hart's collaborators at the University of Alabama — are providing more details.

In our original post, Hart told us he discovered the fraud after he posted the student's data from another project online, and an outside expert raised concerns. In a recent post, Rolf Zwaan at Erasmus University Rotterdam identifies himself as the outside expert that questioned the data.

In his post, Zwaan refers to the student as "Fox;" he clarified to us that it is a pseudonym:

> I didn't want to use the person's actual name until it was clear they were the only culprit.

Zwaan writes that he discovered the problems with Fox's data while trying — unsuccessfully — to replicate one of Hart's papers, on which Fox was not listed as co-author. Since Zwaan was publishing his findings, Hart and his co-author submitted a commentary that included new data, and listed Fox as the first author. Once Hart's team uploaded the new data to the Open Science Framework, Zwaan spotted numerous duplications — more than 70, among a list of 194 subjects. The two sides underwent some back and forth, and Zwaan told us the process became "contentious:"

> The editors of the journal [publishing the replication effort] did their very best to be evenhanded in this difficult situation,. I admired this but it meant that I had to mobilize all my co-authors of the replication paper to get our point across. I'm not sure what went on on the other side, but there clearly was an unwillingness to believe the data were fake.

Last week, a colleague of Hart's, Alexa Tullett, posted another essay on Zwaan's site, saying Hart asked her to verify the data after Fox admitted he had deleted some data for "confidentiality" issues:

Something new: A journal publishes running tally of retractions

without comments

Here's something we haven't seen before: A journal based in Serbia recently began listing all the articles it has retracted, all due to plagiarism.

Although preventing plagiarism is hardly a new goal for journals, creating a web page dedicated to retractions is certainly a novel attempt. (Even the home page has a link to the page, called "Retracted Articles.")

This past February, the *Journal of Process Management – New Technologies International* did exactly that. Currently, this page on the journal's website features five papers, all retracted in 2016, along with links to notices which indicate the original, plagiarized article.

First, let's list the notice for "Impact of shopper's creativeness on shopping methods: A case-study of students of University of Delhi (India)," published in 2014:

> At the initiative of the Editorial Board Journal of Process Management – New Technologies and with the consent of the authors, paper of the author Upadhyaya, M., Impact of shopper's creativeness on shopping methods: A case-study of students of University of Delhi (India) – which was published in JPMNT – Journal of Process Management – New Technologies, Volume 2 Issue 3, July 2014 (41-47), withdraws is because it is a plagiarism paper of the authors Olumide Olasimbo Jaiyeoba, Frederick Odongo Opeda, Impact of Consumer Innovativeness on Shopping Styles: A Case-Study of Limkokwing University Students (Botswana), Business and Management Horizons ISSN 2326-0297 2013, Vol. 1, No. 2.

We contacted the journal — which is not indexed by Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science, formerly part of Thomson Reuters — to find out more about its unique way of keeping track of retractions.

The journal's spokesperson Ana Kostić Stošić explained that the journal began publishing its quarterly issues in 2013, and in 2015 wanted to make its editorial process more rigorous. To do so, the journal partnered with the Centre for Evaluation in Education and Science (CEES), which subsequently scanned all published papers for plagiarism. Based on that assessment, the journal determined that five articles had been plagiarized.

Of course, at many journals it's possible to find retractions by performing a search. So why create a link that lists all of them? The journal's editor-in-chief Predrag Trajković told us that the list represents the journal's attempt to deter authors from plagiarizing, and ultimately enhance the "global quality and value" of papers:

> A single list is inserted that authors see. The authors should not send plagiarism when they see that such works are retracted.

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About Ivan Oransky

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Board of Directors

The Retraction Watch FAQ, including comments policy

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Top 10 most highly cited retracted papers

The Retraction Watch Store

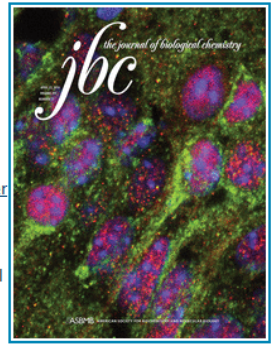
Upcoming Retraction Watch appearances

What people are saying about

http://retractionwatch.com/

Spanish lab admits to image manipulation, retracts one paper, corrects another

with 2 comments



A group has retracted one paper and corrected another in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry (JBC)* for image manipulations.

Last author José G. Castaño told us the manipulation occurred at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, where he and one other co-author are based. He declined to name who was responsible.

Here's the retraction notice for "Cytomegalovirus promoter up-regulation is the major cause of increased protein levels of unstable reporter proteins after treatment of living cells with proteasome inhibitors:"

> This article has been withdrawn by the authors. In Fig. 3, the same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions for EGFPd2 mRNA levels between samples 6 and 7 and samples 12 and 13 and for β-actin mRNA between samples 1 and 2. The background was inappropriately adjusted in the tubulin panel. In Fig. 7, the same images were used to represent different experimental conditions for protein-disulfide isomerase (PDI) mRNA in samples 2, 5, 6, and 9, and 11 and 12. Additionally, sample 3 was reused as sample 4 and for ribosomal RNA (rRNA). In Fig. 8*C*, the same image was used to represent the results of different experimental conditions between GFPu (*lane 9*) and EYFP (*lane 9*). In supplemental Fig. 2, the same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions for PDI mRNA samples 5 and 6. In supplemental Fig. 6, the same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions for β-actin mRNA between samples 2 and 4 and between samples 6 and 7. The same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions in the tubulin immunoblots between sample 2 in the *left hand panel* and sample 1 in the *right hand panel*.

The 2009 paper has been cited 11 times according to Thomson Reuters Web of Science.

We asked last author Castaño which authors were responsible for the image issues. He told us:

> None of the co-authors of this paper from other institutions have any responsibility in the image manipulation that resulted in the retraction.

The other author on the paper affiliated with the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid is first author Beatriz Alvarez-Castelao — she was a postdoc there when the work was completed, and now, according to her LinkedIn profile, appears to be a postdoc at the Max Planck Institute for Brain Research. She's the first author on the retracted paper and second author on the corrected paper. Castaño declined to clarify if he or Alvarez-Castelao was responsible for the manipulation.

Next, the correction notice for "α-Synuclein expression levels do not significantly affect proteasome function and expression in mice and stably transfected PC12 cell lines:"

> The data shown in Figs. 1 and 3 were not correct. The lower α-tubulin blot images in Fig. 1 were reused in Fig. 3 and were incorrectly labeled MECL-1 (β2i). The last four bands in the Y(β1) panel in Fig. 3 were reused in the Z(β2) panel. The corrected figures represent results from replicate experiments performed at the same time as the original experiments. These corrections do not change the interpretation of the results or the conclusions of this work.

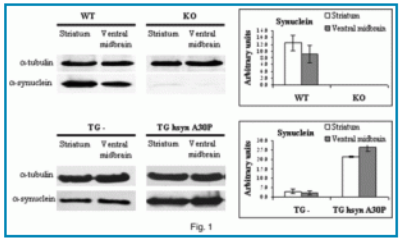


Fig. 1

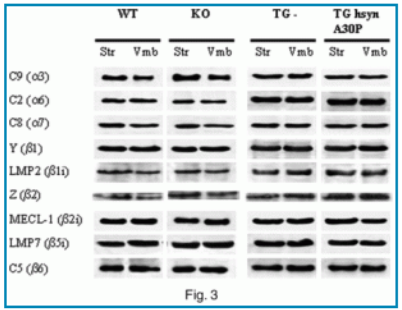


Fig. 3

The 2004 paper has been cited 31 times.

Regarding this correction, Castaño told us:

> Again, and I want to make it clear to you, none of the co-authors of this paper from other institutions have any responsibility in the image manipulation.

It's not the first time we've seen a journal fix image manipulation with a correction notice, rather than misconduct — a chemistry journal did the same in 2014, also reasoning that the overall conclusions remained valid.

We've reached out to Alvarez-Castelao and to the Dean of Science at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, and will update this post with anything else we learn.

Предаторске издавачке праксе

- Пословни модел у издаваштву у ком се од аутора наплаћују трошкови објављивања, а радови се не подвргавају одговарајућој рецензији;
- Почивају на злоупотреби:
  - концепта и механизама отвореног приступа;
  - информационих технологија.

- Циљ: материјална добит

Киднаповани часописи

- Лажни сајтови на интернету који се представљају као сајтови легитимних часописа
- Циљ: превара!
- Ауторима се нуди могућност да брзо објаве рад уз плаћање трошкова публиковања.
- Понекад је присутна и крађа приватних података (лозинки, подтака са кредитних картица итд.)
- На удару су часописи који излазе само у штампаној форми и часописи који имају технички заостале сајтове.
- Интернет домен лажног часописа личи на домен правог.
- Идентитет особа које стоје иза преваре практично је немогуће открити.

Lukić, Tin, Ivana Blešić, Ljubica Ivanović Bibić, Dragan Milošević, and Dušan Sakulski. 2014. “Predatory and Fake Scientific Journals/Publishers- A Global Outbreak with Rising Trend: A Review.” *Geographica Pannonica* 18 (3): 69–81.

Борба против злоупотреба

- Пријављивање злоупотреба надлежним телима;
- Истрага;
- Санкционисање злоупотреба;
- Правне мере;
- Јавна дискусија;
- Примена принципа отворене науке (отворени приступ публикацијама и примарним подацима, транспарентност);
- Развијање метода за откривање злоупотреба.

Узбуњивање и истрага

- Формална процедура пријављивања наводне злоупотребе на основу доказа;
- Узбуњивач није одговоран за даљу истрагу;
- Предузимају се мере којима се штите и узбуњивач и оптужени;
- Свим странама се мора дати прилика да изнесу доказе којима располажу;
- Спорови понекад завршавају на суду.

Broken windows, threats, and detention: Is whistleblowing worth it?

with 3 comments

Several years ago, a UK academic living in Thailand for decades decided to expose the fact that a Thai official had plagiarized his PhD thesis. And he's paid the price. Last year, Wyn Ellis was held in a Thai airport for five days, as officials claimed he was a "danger to Thai society." As some new developments have emerged in the case, Ellis ponders the after-effects of his actions.

Wyn Ellis

This month marks the 4th anniversary of the very public revocation by Chulalongkorn University of the PhD degree of Supachai Lorlowhakarn, the former director of Thailand's National Innovation Agency (NIA), for ethical violations, and plagiarism of his thesis.

For me, as the original whistleblower who first alerted authorities to the problems with Lorlowhakarn's PhD thesis, the knowledge that justice was eventually served is far from cause for celebration. Indeed, the Byzantine twists and turns, the lawsuits, surveillance, physical attacks, and even death threats over the past nine years have — without a doubt — taken their toll on my family and I, and should serve as a salutary lesson to anyone harboring naive notions of civic duty. This was certainly my own motivation back then, as an advocate and passionate supporter of Thai science and innovation.

Here are some of the threats I encountered: Listening to a surreal, disembodied voice on the line, yet again informing me of my own address, and how he intends to abduct and kill my family and myself; the shock of a large rock smashed into my car window on two occasions as my wife and I drove to court hearings. I experienced repeated 'investigations' of my tax and immigration status; attempts to have me kicked out of my job, my PhD studies, even my own adopted country. And of course, the nine lawsuits and police reports, which could have landed me in a Thai prison for years. Looking back at such systemic and long-term intimidation, it seems incredible that anyone would continue to pursue such a cause, given the very real prospect of rocks being replaced by bullets. The pressure cost Erika Fry, the Bangkok Post investigative journalist who famously broke the story in 2009, her job; facing criminal defamation charges while those against her employer were dropped, she jumped bail and returned home to the USA.

Would I do it again? Absolutely, My wife, who is Thai, and was formerly a lecturer and researcher in agriculture until her retirement, is possibly even more passionate than I in her advocacy for academic integrity and ethics in Thai science and education. Without her constant support and strength, we would never have accomplished the feat of prevailing in nine legal cases against such a well-connected and resourceful adversary, with everything to lose.

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a

After court verdict, BMJ retracts 26-year-old paper

with 5 comments

Today, *The BMJ* retracted a 1989 paper about the role of breastfeeding and formula in infant eczema — 20 years after the data were called into question by a university report.

However, the report was kept secret — due, by some accounts, to alleged threats of a lawsuit. That is, until this year, when author Ranjit Kumar Chandra — who once dubbed himself the "father of nutritional immunology" — lost a $132 million libel case. That case, against the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) for airing a three-part documentary series on allegations of fraud against Chandra, pushed the report by his former employer Memorial University of Newfoundland into the public domain.

At 26 years, the *BMJ* retraction is a runner up for the longest amount of time a journal has taken to retract a paper. (We know of another retraction that was 27 years in the making, and a scientist who requested the retraction of some passages of a 1955 article in 2007, after the article became fodder for creationists.)

Here's the first part of the retraction note:

> On 28 October 2015, *The BMJ* retracted this article, published in 1989: Chandra RK, Puri S, Hamed A. Influence of maternal diet during lactation and use of formula feeds on development of atopic eczema in high risk infants. *BMJ* 1989;299:228-30.
>
> *The BMJ* has retracted the article after receiving a copy of an inquiry into the research of R K Chandra, which was conducted by the Memorial University of Newfoundland and completed in August 1995. The university did not publish the inquiry report at the time. Nor did it notify the editors of journals that had published articles by Chandra that were considered in the report. The BMJ obtained a copy of the report when it came into the public domain as a result of Chandra taking and losing a legal action against the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), which aired television programmes about Chandra in 2006.

The note includes quotes from the university report:

> The inquiring committee experienced great difficulty with its work, but its final conclusion was that "scientific misconduct has been committed by Dr Chandra."
>
> It looked at three studies and found that:
>
> "absolutely no raw data (or files) of any kind were exhibited"

Отворена наука у борби против кршења етичких принципа

- Отворени приступ публикацијама;
- Отворени приступ примарним подацима прикупљеним током истраживања;
- Јавна рецензија;
- Отворена методологија.

Нови видови научне рецензије

- Birukou, Aliaksandr, Joseph Rushton Wakeling, Claudio Bartolini, Fabio Casati, Maurizio Marchese, Katsiaryna Mirylenka, and others, 'Alternatives to Peer Review: Novel Approaches for Research Evaluation', *Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience*, 5 (2011), http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fncom.2011.00056
- DeCoursey, Thomas, 'The Pros and Cons of Open Peer Review', *Nature*, 2006, http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature04991
- Frood, Arran, 'Mentors, Mates or Metrics: What Are the Alternatives to Peer Review?', *EuroScientist Webzine*, 2014, http://www.euroscientist.com/mentors-mates-or-metrics-what-are-the-alternatives-to-peer-review/
- Vesnic-Alujevic, L., 'Peer Review and Scientific Publishing in Times of Web 2.0', *Publishing Research Quarterly*, 30 (2014), 39–49, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12109-014-9345-8
- Ware, Mark, 'Peer Review: Recent Experience and Future Directions', *New Review of Information Networking*, 16 (2011), 23, http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13614576.2011.566812

Јавна рецензија

Review History

The appropriation of GitHub for curation

To increase transparency, PeerJ operates a system of 'optional signed reviews and history'. This takes two forms: (1) peer reviewers are encouraged, but not required, to provide their names (if they do so, then their profile page records the articles they have reviewed), and (2) authors are given the option of reproducing their entire peer review history alongside their published article (in which case the complete peer review process is provided, including revisions, rebuttal letters and editor decision letters).

New to public reviews? Learn more about optional signed reviews and how to write a better rebuttal letter.

Summary

The initial submission of this article was received on April 28th, 2017 and was peer-reviewed by 2 reviewers and the Academic Editor.

The Academic Editor made their initial decision on May 26th, 2017.

The first revision was submitted on August 10th, 2017 and was reviewed by 1 reviewer and the Academic Editor.

A further revision was submitted on September 12th, 2017 and was reviewed by the Academic Editor.

The article was Accepted by the Academic Editor on September 13th, 2017.

Version 0.3 (accepted)

Philipp Leitner · Sep 13, 2017 · Academic Editor

ACCEPT

After editorial review, I have come to the decision that the paper is now ready for publication. Well done!

Download Version 0.3 (PDF) | Download author's rebuttal letter

- submitted Sep 12, 2017

Version 0.2

Philipp Leitner · Aug 21, 2017 · Academic Editor

MINOR REVISIONS

I understand and agree with your reluctance to add more quantitative results due to limited sample size. It is my opinion that the experimental design and analysis as presented in this paper is rigorous and adequate, and does not require further revision.

Please address the minor reporting issues that have been raised

PeerJ

Stefan Wagner · May 21, 2017

Basic reporting

* I'd find it helpful if added some examples of resources that are curated (somewhere around page 1 line 40).
* P2,l53: why are personal needs extrinsic?
* There are several smaller errors in the English, e.g. line 211: "participant" -> participate
* Is it possible that you show an overview of your coding schema at the beginning of the results section?

Experimental design

* why do you only do open coding? Why not the further steps of Grounded Theory?
* The relative counting of the occurrences of codes that you use in the results section should be explained here as well.
* I'm also confused by the claim that you use open coding and then your codes are the categories found be other studies on motivation on OS projects. Wasn't it more a preexisting categorisation?

Validity of the findings

* the high kappa indicates a good agreement and hence generalisability of the codes

Comments for the author

- While I found the discussion interesting and well-informed, I think it could be better integrated with the results of the interview. Some parts of it feel like they could have written without the interviews.
- The conclusions are very short. Could you please summarise what we should actually conclude? What do we learn and what effect should/could that have on software engineering practice?

Cite this review as
Wagner S (2017) Peer Review #1 of "The appropriation of GitHub for curation (v0.1)". *PeerJ Computer Science* https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj-cs.134v0.1/reviews/1

Reviewer 2 · May 25, 2017

Basic reporting

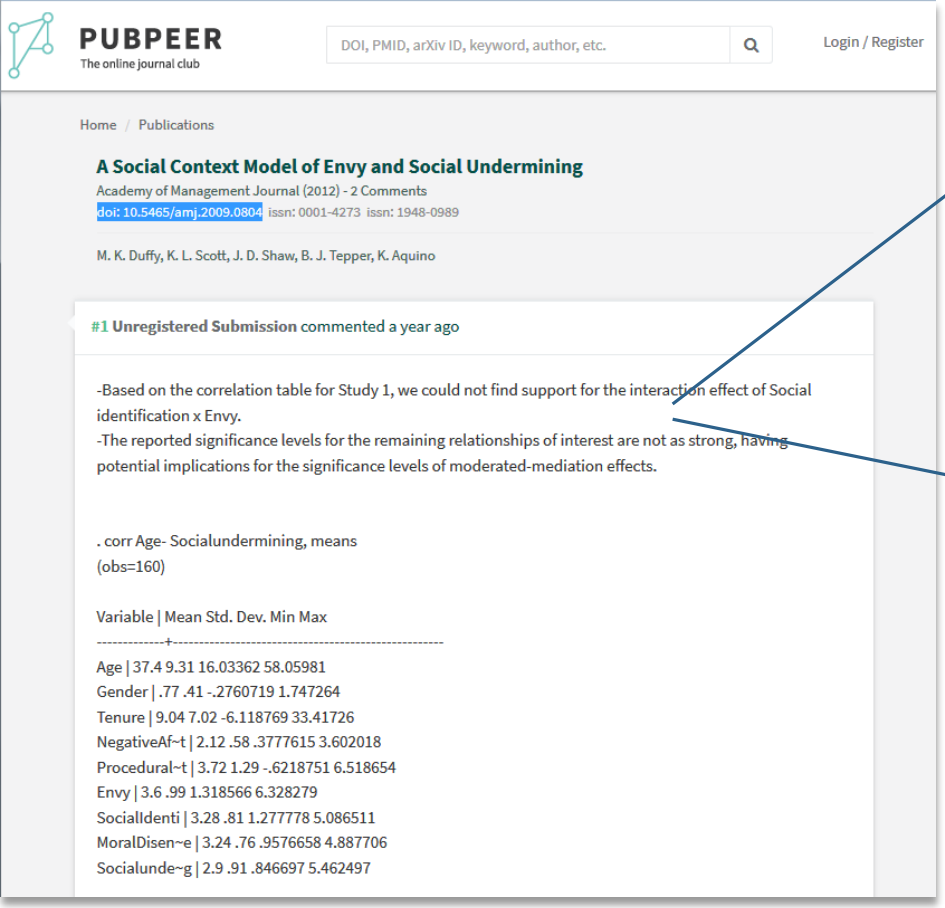
PROs:
* The paper is generally well written, and discusses an interesting and timely topic which has not been extensively studied in the past.

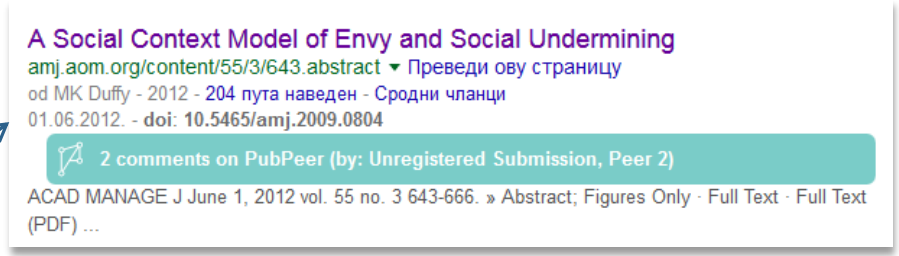
CONs:
* At various points in the paper, the authors seem to use language with a certain amount of personal bias or over-emphasis, for example in the statement "[...] provides them with a perfect starting point" on page 8 the word "perfect" might be considered as over-emphasizing. This is not a critical comment, but it does make a subtle difference, and it would be advisable to use cautious and hedging language wherever possible. Also, the authors should carefully review whether all of the presented conclusions are actually drawn from and backed by the survey data collected.

Style/language (minor):
* abstract: "motivates software developers to engaged" -> "motivates software developers to engage"

Experimental design

* The methodology of the paper is primarily based on quoting exemplary study responses for different dimensions/categories of the survey. It is not entirely clear how the authors came up with the dimensions that are discussed in the study. Which of the two came first - 1) were the dimensions defined beforehand and the survey results are then used to discuss/confirm these dimensions, or 2) are the dimensions derived directly from the survey results? Generally, it may be advisable to be a bit more precise and specific about the methodology and how the survey has been constructed. Some details are provided in the supplemental material (e.g., chat messages exchanged with the respondents), but including the actually survey questions in the text (or appendix) would help making the paper more self-contained.





Платформа за научну дискусију и перманентну рецензију и након објављивања научног рада (*post-publication peer review*)

Plug in за интернет претраживаче омогућава да се на сајту издавача, у агрегаторима и претраживачима види да на PubPeer-u постоје коментари о одређеном чланку.

Јавно доступна рецензија

PRE-PUBLICATION REVIEW JAN 2017

Merit: 6

DETAILS

COMMENT

ENDORSE

Russo and colleagues describe two new ootaxa, comprising one new genus and one additional species, from the well-known Lourinhã Formation of Portugal, belonging to the clade Crocodylomorpha. These are purported to be the oldest record of crocodylomorph eggs, and therefore represent an important data point in extending their fossil record.

Overall, this is a very well written manuscript, covers all of the essential points, and should certainly be published. My suggestions are mostly very minor, with just simple changes to the text, structural changes to some subsections, and strengthening discussion points.

My only concern is the strength of the diagnosis supporting the erection of the new oospecies Krokolithes dinophilus, which appears to be almost entirely based on size-related characteristics. I do not feel that it is within my personal expertise to comment on diagnoses of ootaxa, as size-related features might be sufficient, but this case for a new oospecies should either be strengthened with a differential diagnosis, or verified by someone more familiar with egg systematics.

General comments

Abstract

• The abstract is well written, concise, and covers all the essential points of the paper.

• I would avoid using the term 'crocodiloid', as this could be conflated as referring to crown crocodylians, and stick with using crocodylomorphan throughout. Or at least, I haven't seen this term widely used enough in the crocodylomorph literature to warrant its use. If it is a term specifically that refers to egg morphotypes, I'd make this clearer in order to justify its use and avoid any potential confusion.

• Likewise, is 'nicols' a commonly used term in microscopy? I've always understood this as 'crossed poles', with nicols being a type of polariser. This use might be a little unclear to general readers not fluent in optical mineralogy.

Introduction

• SEM should be defined as an acronym when first used

• Much of the first section is dedicated to outlining specific discoveries off croc eggshells. This would serve better integrated into the next section, which could simply become a subsection on the fossil record and history of crocodyloid eggshells, and avoid repetition or overlap between these introductory sections. I would stop the first section following the statements that a parataxonomical system is in place for describing croc eggs, as everything subsequent to that is about their fossil record and systematics. Alternatively, a second small subsection for 'Systematics of crocodyloid eggshells' would help to clarify the structure here.

methods can be used for this), and actually estimate the egg layer that way? Would be very useful to see some numbers for this.

• Are there any instances in modern ecosystems were crocodilians have hatcheries close to those of other animals, particularly predators? If so, this might help shed some light on the ecological association with theropods mentioned, and is worth highlighting if such associations do exist.

Figures

• These are all great!

Additional comments

• Additional minor comments have been made on the manuscript PDF as annotations.

Jonathan Tennant

PUBLISHED IN

Plos One

REVIEWED BY

Jonathan P. Tennant

ONGOING DISCUSSION

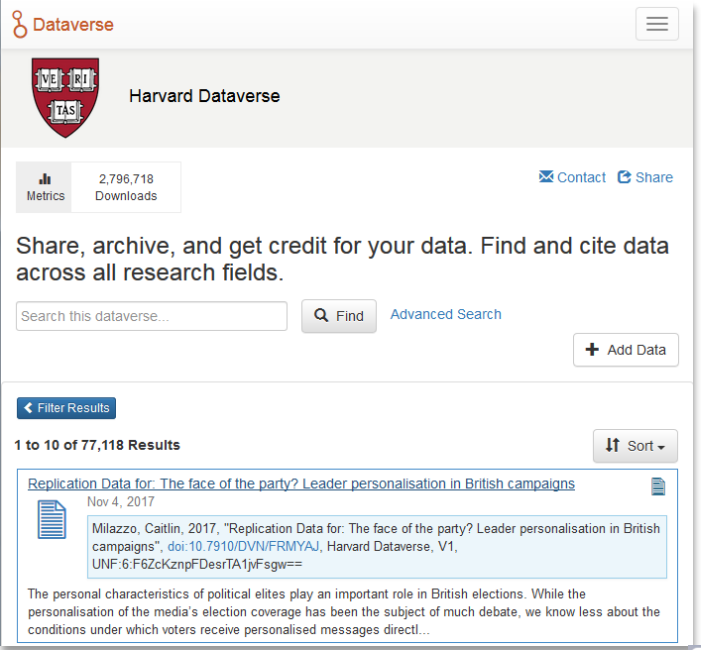
ADD COMMENT

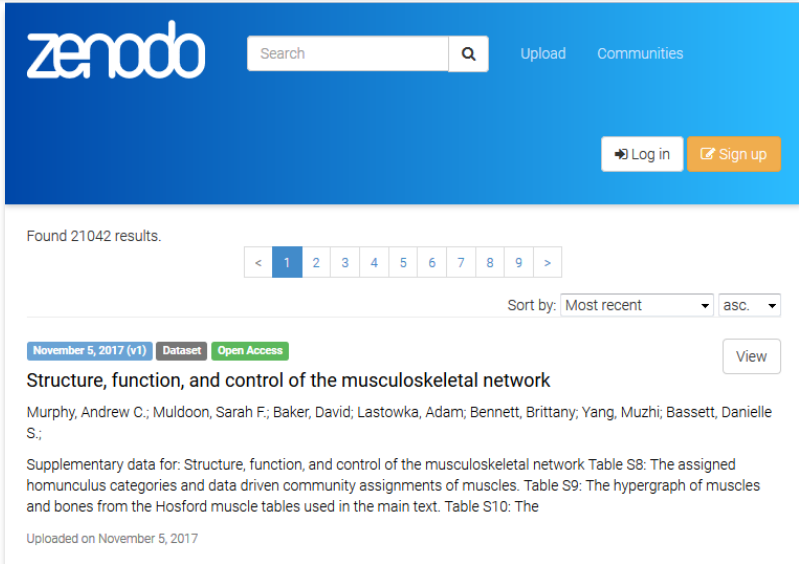
publons

Отворени приступ примарним подацима прикупљеним током истраживања и репродуцибилност

- European Commission. ‘What Are Open Research Data?’ *Research and Innovation: Open Science*. Accessed 5 April 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=researchdata&section=monitor.
- Sue Childs, Julie McLeod, Elizabeth Lomas, and Glenda Cook. ‘Opening Research Data: Issues and Opportunities’. *Records Management Journal* 24, no. 2 (15 July 2014): 142–62. doi:10.1108/RMJ-01-2014-0005.
- Schmidt, Birgit, Astrid Orth, Gwen Franck, Iryna Kuchma, Petr Knoth, and José Carvalho. ‘Stepping up Open Science Training for European Research’. *Publications* 4, no. 2 (17 June 2016): 16. doi:10.3390/publications4020016.
- Ayris, Paul. ‘Research Data Management Supporting Research Integrity and Open Science’. In *LEARN Toolkit of Best Practice for Research Data Management*. 23-27: LEARN, 2017. doi:10.14324/000.learn.00.

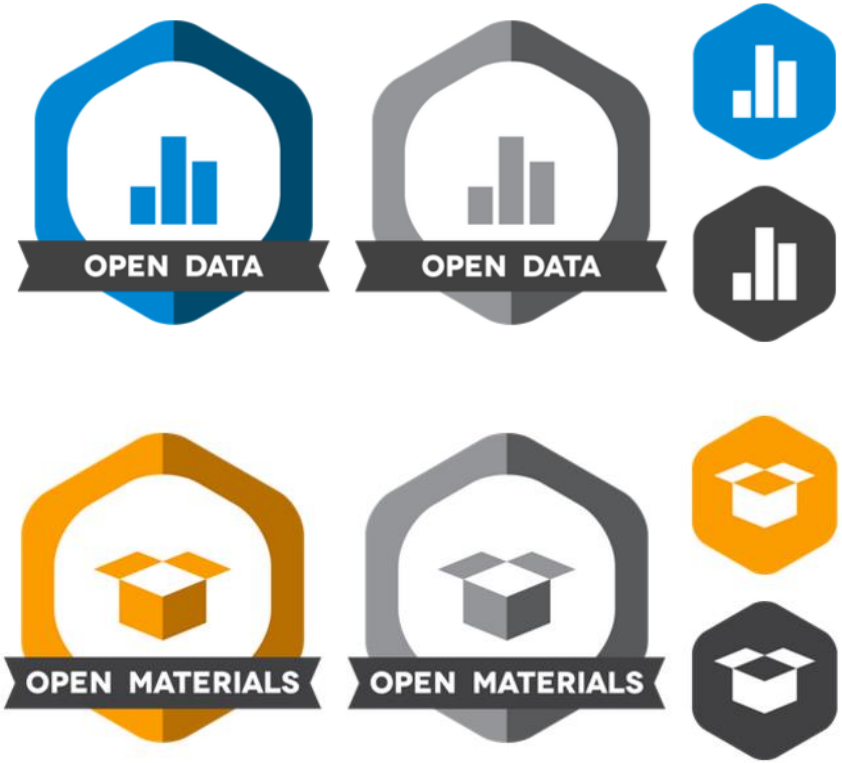
Отворени приступ примарним подацима



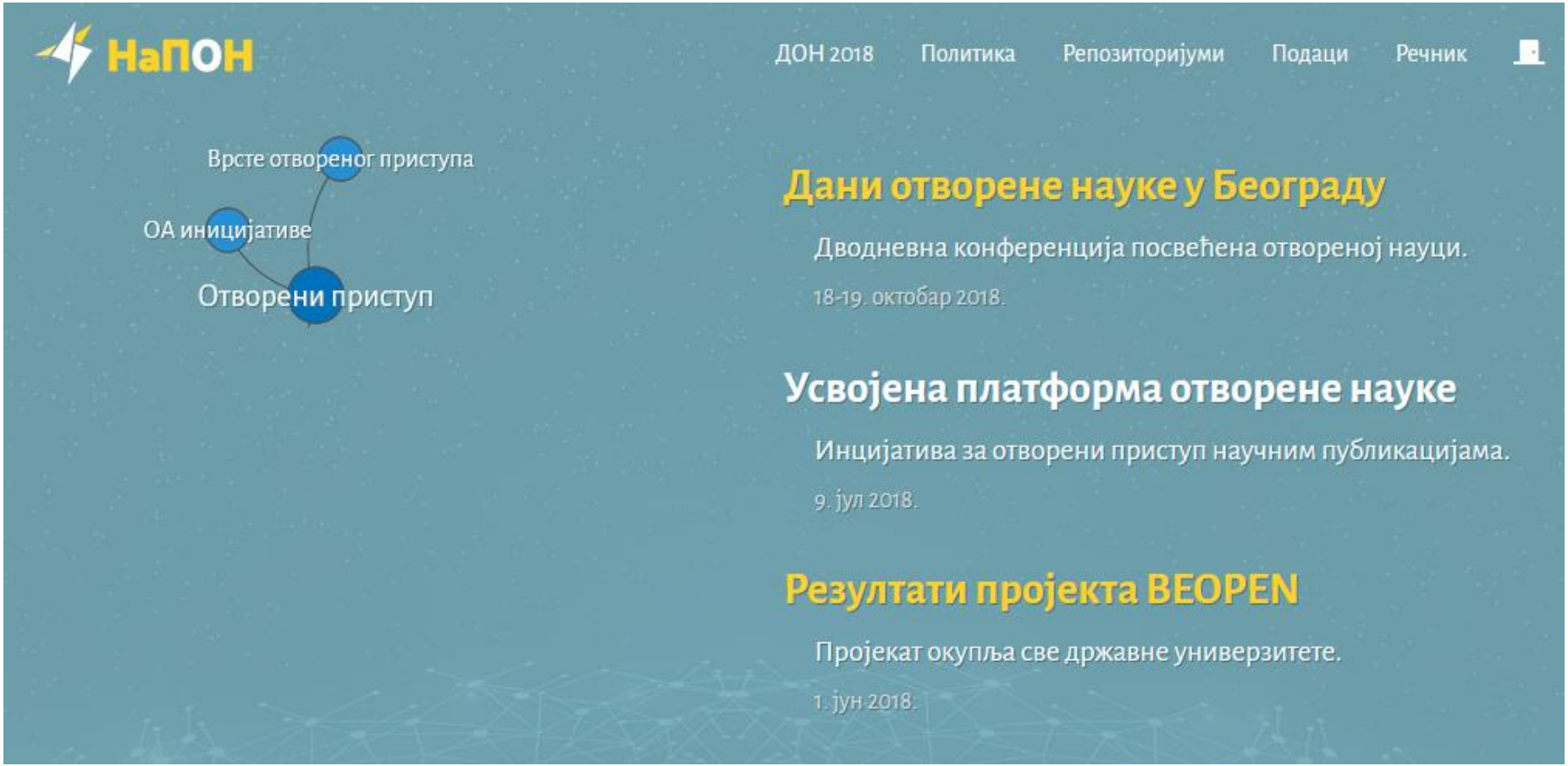


OSF HOME

Badges to Acknowledge Open Practices



https://osf.io/tvyxz/wiki/1.%20View%20the%20Badges/



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