

Nuove forme di comunicazione scientifica, Open Access e Open Data

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Di cosa parliamo oggi

Open Access

Comunicazione scientifica
Nuove funzioni Web
Open data
Disgregazione/riagggregazione
Nuove riviste
Nanopublications
Enhanced publications
Altmetrics
Workflows online

Data-driven science

Una dedica: Aaron Swartz



Aaron's Laws

1. Fixing the CFAA
2. Fixing (dumb) ©
3. Fixing the system that makes (dumb) ©
4. Fixing obliviousness

I don't oppose all ©.
I opposed dumb ©.

"Information is power.
But like all power,
there are those who
want to keep it for
themselves."

[Aaron's speech](#), 2010



Lessig on "Aaron's Laws - Law and Justice in a Digital Age"

L. Lessig [Aaron's law](#), 20 feb 2013

think differently



A. De Robbio, [RIP Aaron](#), Il Bo, 22 gennaio 2013

Aaron open and closed



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February 25, 2013

Aaron Swartz Was Right

By Peter Ludlow

The suicide of the Internet activist Aaron Swartz has given rise to a discussion, much of it focusing on the penalty sought against him for releasing a large volume of data from the University of Scranton. The consensus so far has been that Swartz did something wrong by accessing and releasing

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[w, and Weird](#)

[ation](#)

[amped Ticker](#)

[news, links to the](#)

[and reporting](#)

[and the add](#)

<http://goo.gl/z2toi>

...e un ringraziamento (anzi tre)

... molto di quello che
sentirete oggi
è frutto di conversazioni
con

Alma Swan,
Stevan Harnad,
Jean Claude Guédon,
che ringrazio per la loro
preziosa amicizia e
disponibilità



UNO



Open Access

Comunicazione scientifica
Nuove funzioni Web

Open data

Disgregazione/riagggregazione

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Altmetrics

Nuove riviste

Workflows online

Data-driven science

Comunicazione scientifica



The **process** of academics, scholars and researchers **sharing and publishing** their research findings so that they are **available** to the wider academic community and beyond.

Wikipedia

... a great **conversation**

J.C. Guéron

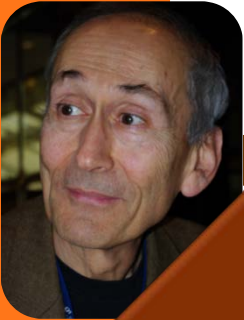
...is the **creation, transformation, dissemination and preservation** of knowledge related to teaching, research and scholarly endeavors

Wikipedia

Comunicazione scientifica / 1



Comunicazione scientifica (1991!)



Scholarly skywriting

[mail, newsgroups, forum; oggi i blog]
consentono dialogo, commenti anche
PRIMA della pubblicazione...
...carattere INTERATTIVO



Post-Gutenberg galaxy

- 1) Linguaggio [fare frasi]
 - 2) Scrittura [conservarle indep. dal parlante]
 - 3) Stampa [conservarle indep. dallo scrivente]
 - 4) la Rete: rivoluzione in corso
- ...cambia COME pensiamo e scriviamo



<http://flic.kr/p/2xiVsb>

S. Harnad, Scholarly skywriting and the continuum of pre-publication inquiry, 1991

S. Harnad, Post-Gutenberg Galaxy: The Fourth Revolution in the Means of Production of Knowledge, 1991

Comunicazione scientifica: gli attori

Web

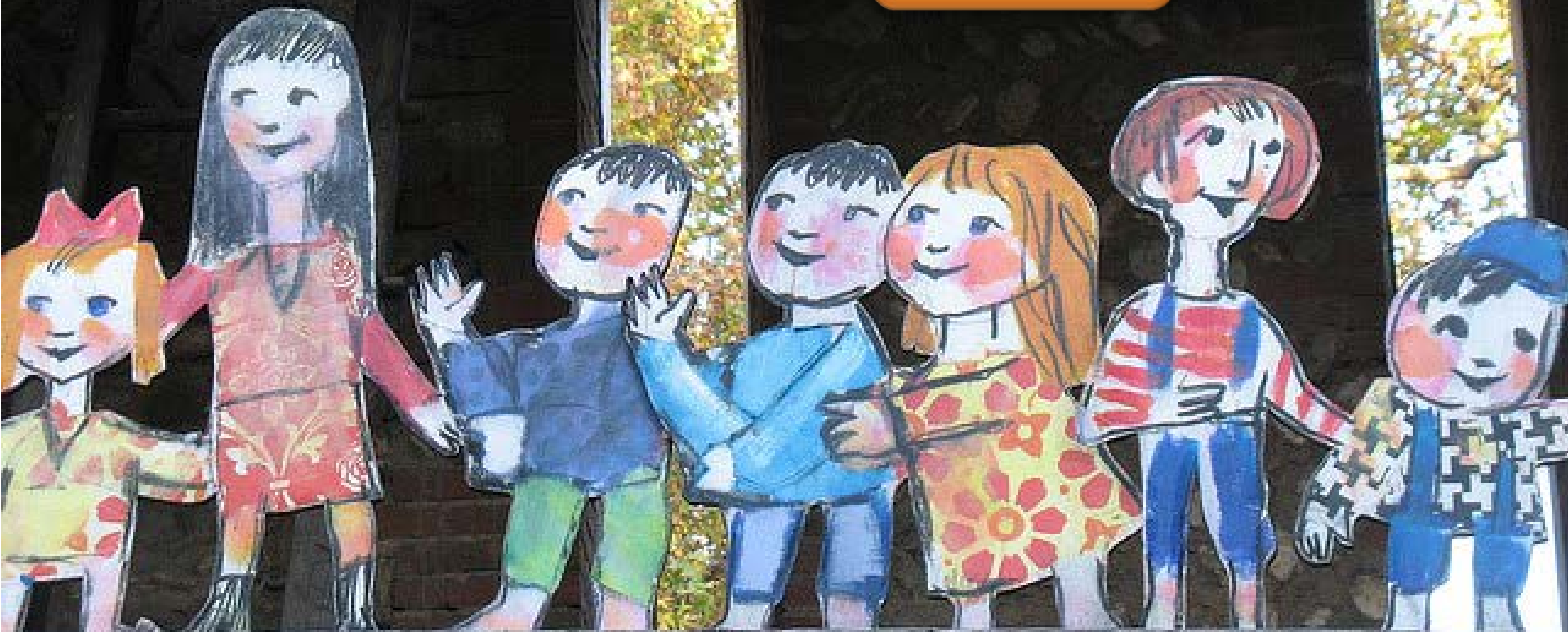
Editori

Ricercatori

Biblioteche

Finanziatori

Lettori



Comunicazione scientifica: attori e interessi



Chart of stakeholders' interests

Zwolle working group, 2006

	Author	Institution	Funder
Instructional Uses	Use of content in author's teaching	Use of content in course and curriculum planning	
	Use in teaching at new institution	Use in teaching after author has left institution	
Research Uses	Use of content in author's research		Use of content in further research
Future Reuse	Reuse of content in future publications and other projects	Extract and reuse staff contributions in similar works	
	Exercise of fair use	Exercise of fair use	
Intangible Rewards	Academic freedom; moral rights		
	Recognition; academic rewards	Name on work; name off work; reputation	
	Right to choose to publish/not publish		Input into publication timing (e.g. patent issues)
Financial Issues		Recover expenses	
		Protect funding source and contract obligations	
	Share of any revenue		
		Optimize class enrollments and revenues based on the materials	
	Liability/ indemnity exposure	Liability/ indemnity exposure	
Access Issues	Sharing with peers	Wide dissemination	Maximising readership
	Long-term preservation and accessibility	Long-term preservation and accessibility	Long-term preservation and accessibility
Quality Issues	Peer review; editorial contributions	Peer review	
	Integrity of work	Integrity of work	Integrity of work
Administrative Issues	Effective rights management	Effective rights management	Effective rights management

Comunicazione scientifica: attori e interessi



	Publisher	User	Library	Public Interest
Instructional Uses		Use of content in teaching and course planning	Accessibility and delivery for teaching through reserves and other systems	
	Publication for instructional markets			
Research Uses		Use of content in own research		
Future Reuse	Derivative products; licensing alternative media	"Re-engineer" of works for new needs		
		Exercise of fair use	Exercise of fair use	Exercise of fair use
Intangible Rewards	Acknowledgement on work			
	Journal title recognition			
Financial Issues	Recover expenses			
	Optimize revenue			
	Affordable acquisition and uses	Affordable acquisition and uses		
	Liability/ indemnity exposure (e.g. in sublicenses)		Protection against liability/ indemnity exposure	
Access Issues	Maximising readership	Easy access from any location	Interlibrary loans	Maximum access
	Continuous database development; long-term preservation	Long-term preservation and accessibility	Storage, preservation, archiving; migration to new media	Long-term preservation and accessibility
			Access standards (international)	
Quality Issues	Editorial and other added value	Quality control or evaluation	Quality control or evaluation	
	Integrity of work	Integrity of work	Integrity of work	Integrity of work
Administrative Issues	Effective rights management		Effective rights management	

Zwolle principles



Principles

1. Achievement of this objective requires the optimal management of copyright in scholarly works to secure clear allocation of rights that balance the interests of all stakeholders.
2. Optimal management may be achieved through thoughtful development and implementation of policies, contracts, and other tools, as well as processes and educational programs, (collectively "Copyright Management") that articulate the allocation of rights and responsibilities with respect to scholarly works.
3. Appropriate Copyright Management and the interests of various stakeholders will vary according to numerous factors, including the nature of the work; for example, computer programs, journal articles, databases and multimedia instructional works may require different treatment.
4. In the development of Copyright Management, the primary focus should be on the allocation to various stakeholders of specific rights.
5. Copyright Management should strive to respect the interests of all stakeholders involved in the use and management of scholarly works; those interests may at times diverge, but will in many cases coincide.
6. All stakeholders in the management of the copyright in scholarly works have an interest in attaining the highest standards of quality, maximising current and future access, and ensuring preservation; stakeholders should work together on an international basis to best achieve these common goals and to develop a mutually supportive community of interest.
7. All stakeholders should actively promote an understanding of the important implications of copyright management of scholarly work and encourage engagement with the development and implementation of Copyright Management tools to achieve the overarching objective.

* February 18, 2003

The principles as outlined above have been endorsed by different stakeholders during the working conference which took place in December 2002 in Zwolle, the Netherlands.

The Zwolle principles, 2002

The Zwolle principles implementation, 2003

Bilanciamento dei diritti?



monopolio e crescita dei prezzi sono strettamente legate al diritto d'autore



la normativa internazionale e nazionale del diritto d'autore si è evoluta in senso troppo restrittivo rispetto alle esigenze della scienza (contratti di licenza, DRM...)



per molti versi è obsoleta rispetto al nuovo contesto digitale e di rete



il business dei grandi gruppi monopolistici si sta orientando al **controllo dei metadati e dei dati** più che delle pubblicazioni in sé (JCR e Scopus...)


Bilanciamento dei diritti?


Più diritto d'autore per tutti




Diritto D'AUTORE



- 
- oggi le condizioni di monopolio del mercato e i criteri di valutazione NON consentono all'autore reale libertà di scelta sulla sede di pubblicazione

- 
- l'autore spesso è costretto a cedere IN ESCLUSIVA i diritti all'editore
 - ma la legge 633/1941 art. 19 prevede INDIPENDENZA dei diritti fra loro...



- 
- Open Access: licenze NON ESCLUSIVE, si può pubblicare e ripubblicare in diverse sedi
 - SI ESTENDE LA LIBERTÀ SCIENTIFICA DELL'AUTORE senza ledere quella dell'editore...

Autori alla riscossa

<http://thecostofknowledge.com/> **The Cost of Knowledge**

13354 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the Research Works Act, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:

- [Statement of Purpose](#)
- [PolyMath journal publishing reform page](#)

[Read our blog](#), and follow the boycott on Twitter [here](#).

Add your name to the list.

First and Last Name
Affiliation
Email

only used once to verify your identity; never displayed, never shared

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
California Digital Library



SANTA

415 20th Street
Oakland, California 94612

June 4, 2010

Re: Informational Update on a Possible UC Systemwide Boycott of the Nature Publishing Group

- Decline to peer review manuscripts for journals from the Nature Publishing Group.
- Resign from Nature Publishing Group editorial and advisory boards.
- Cease to submit papers to the Nature Publishing Group.
- Refrain from advertising any open or new UC positions in Nature Publishing Group journals.
- Talk widely about Nature Publishing Group pricing tactics and business strategies with colleagues outside UC, and encourage sympathy actions such as those listed above.

<http://goo.gl/TLqFl>

Comunicazione scientifica: le cifre / 1

Trade publishing is a low-margin business.

To achieve a profit margin of 10 percent is considered [...] to be an exceptional performance. 6-8 percent is more typical, 3-4 percent is not uncommon and 12-15 percent is rare. This contrasts with higher education publishing or some areas of professional and technical publishing where ...profit margins above 20% are considered normal
[Thompson JB, Merchants of culture, 2010, p. 148]



Springer Science+Business Media – Overview 2011

The table below represents Springer's key financials for FY 2010.

Springer Group Key Financials

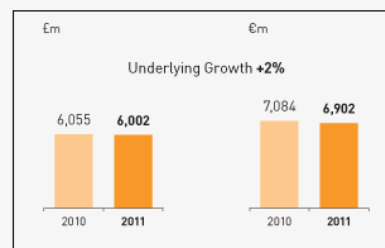
	2010	2009
Revenues (in EUR m)	866	859
EBITDA (adjusted) (in EUR m)	294	275
Return on Sales	33,9%	32,0%

2011 highlights

- Underlying revenue up 2% (3% excluding NV)
- Underlying adjusted operating profit up 5%
- Adjusted EPS up 8% to 46.7p for Reed Elsevier NV
- Reported EPS up 19% to 32.4p for Reed Elsevier NV
- Full year dividend up 6% to 21.55p for Reed Elsevier NV
- Net debt of £3.4bn; 2.3 times adjusted EBITDA

Reed Elsevier combined businesses

REVENUE



OPERATING REVIEW

Scientific, Technical & Medical

	£			£			Change at constant currencies	Underlying growth rates
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change		
Revenue	2,063	2,058	0%	2,538	2,367	+7%	+1%	+2%
Adjusted operating profit	780	708	+10%	883	883	0%	+1%	+4%
Adjusted operating margin	37.8%	37.3%	+0.5%pts	37.8%	37.3%	+0.5%pts		

Elsevier achieved good revenue growth in primary research and databases & tools across scientific & medical segments, with particular strength in emerging markets. Research article submissions and usage grew double digits.

BUSINESS AREA ANALYSIS

	£			£		
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Revenue	2,063	2,058	0%	2,538	2,367	+7%
Scientific, Technical & Medical	926	908	+2%	1,139	1,044	+9%
Risk Solutions	663	695	-5%	815	799	+2%
Business Information	1,610	1,634	-1%	1,980	1,879	+5%
Legal	854	707	+21%	1,051	813	+29%
Exhibitions	6,116	6,002	+2%	7,523	6,902	+9%

2012: margine di profitto 37,8%

Comunicazione scientifica: le cifre /2



Journal Cost-Effectiveness 2011

Use this search engine to find internationally-published journals and rank them by price per article or citation. You can download the data, including our five previous versions, in [excel format](#).

Title:

Publisher:

ISSN:

Search tips:
? for one unknown character
* for zero or more unknown
quotes for "exact phrase"
^ = Not
blank field = all

Restrict your search to the following subject areas (unchecking all boxes searches all journals):

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biology | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology | <input type="checkbox"/> Physics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> History | <input type="checkbox"/> Psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science | <input type="checkbox"/> Humanities | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Law | |

Sort results by:

- ☒ Title
- ☐ Publisher
- ☐ ISSN
- ☐ Year First Published
- ☐ Price Per Article
- ☐ Price Per Citation
- ☐ Composite Price Index
- ☐ Relative Price Index

Order

- ☒ Asc
- ☐ Desc

Limit to

- ☐ Good
- ☐ Med
- ☐ Bad

☐ Format results as tab-delimited text for saving or copying to Excel. Do not paste directly into wordpad. Copying and then pasting into notepad, saving the page as a text file, or using "paste special" in wordpad, should download the full database in [excel format](#).

<http://www.journalprices.com/>

Per conoscere il metodo di calcolo,

<http://www.journalprices.com/explanation2011.html>

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Academic publishing

Of goats and headaches

One of the best media businesses is also one of the most resented

May 26th 2011 | from the print edition

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HOW much would you pay for an annual subscription to *Small Ruminant Research*, *Queueing Systems* or *Headache*? University librarians pay rather a lot. In Britain, 65% of the money spent on content in academic libraries goes on journals, up from a little more than half ten years ago. With budgets tight, librarians are trying to resist price increases. But Derk Haank, the chief executive of Springer, a big publisher, is firm: "We have to make a living as well."

And what a living it is. Academic journals generally get their articles for nothing and may pay little to editors and peer reviewers. They sell to the very universities that provide that cheap labour. As other media falter, academic publishers have soared. Elsevier, the biggest publisher of journals with almost 2,000 titles, cruised through the recession. Last year it made £724m (\$1.1 billion) on revenues of £2 billion—an operating-profit margin of 36%.

Academic publishers have jumped deftly from paper to the internet. For more than a decade the dominant model has been the "big deal". Publishers sell access to large bundles of electronic journals for a price based on what colleges used to pay for paper



Something to chew on

Nature

37. Title: NATURE
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 0028-0836
Subject: Physics

Year First Published: 1869
Price per article: 18.49
Price per citation: 0.57
Composite Price Index: 3.26
Relative Price Index 0.69

38. Title: NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1087-0156
Subject: Biology
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: 1983
Price per article: 74.4
Price per citation: 2.83
Composite Price Index: 14.52
Relative Price Index 4.44

39. Title: NATURE CELL BIOLOGY
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1465-7392
Subject: Biology
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 47.54
Price per citation: 2.56
Composite Price Index: 11.04
Relative Price Index 3.37

40. Title: Nature Chemical Biology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1552-4450
Subject: Biology
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 161.78
Price per citation: 10.26
Composite Price Index: 40.76
Relative Price Index 12.46

41. Title: Nature Chemistry
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1755-4330
Subject: Chemistry
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1345.6
Price per citation: 75.52
Composite Price Index: 318.78
Relative Price Index 93.71

Peggior prezzo/articolo

1. Title: Journal of Service Management
Publisher: Emerald
ISSN: 1757-5818
Subject: Business
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown

Price per article: 2101.73
Price per citation: 3035.83
Composite Price Index: 2525.96
Relative Price Index 270.89

2. Title: Nature Reviews Gastroenterology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-5045
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1814.65
Price per citation: 415.05
Composite Price Index: 867.85
Relative Price Index 374.57

3. Title: Nature Reviews Cardiology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-5002
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1734
Price per citation: 234.32
Composite Price Index: 637.43
Relative Price Index 275.12

4. Title: Nature Reviews Neurology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-4758
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1734
Price per citation: 278.67
Composite Price Index: 695.14
Relative Price Index 300.03

5. Title: Nature Reviews Urology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-4812
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1696.3
Price per citation: 595.64
Composite Price Index: 1005.18
Relative Price Index 433.85

Peggior prezzo relativo

1. Title: Nature Reviews Urology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-4812
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown

Price per article: 1696.3
Price per citation: 595.64
Composite Price Index: 1005.18
Relative Price Index 433.85

2. Title: Nature Reviews Gastroenterology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-5045
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1814.65
Price per citation: 415.05
Composite Price Index: 867.85
Relative Price Index 374.57

3. Title: Nature Reviews Nephrology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-5061
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1625.62
Price per citation: 345.26
Composite Price Index: 749.18
Relative Price Index 323.35

4. Title: Nature Reviews Neurology
Publisher: NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
ISSN: 1759-4758
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 1734
Price per citation: 278.67
Composite Price Index: 695.14
Relative Price Index 300.03

5. Title: BIOTECHNOLOGY LAW REPORT
Publisher: Mary Ann Liebert
ISSN: 0730-031X
Subject: Biology
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: 1982
Price per article: 260.74
Price per citation: 3487.5
Composite Price Index: 953.6
Relative Price Index 291.7

Elsevier

1. Title: ATHEROSCLEROSIS SUPPLEMENT
Publisher: ELSEVIER IRELAND LTD
ISSN: 1567-5688
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit

Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 300.75
Price per citation: 77.13
Composite Price Index: 152.31
Relative Price Index 65.74

2. Title: Hong Kong Journal of Occupational Health
Publisher: Elsevier
ISSN: 1569-1861
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 57.14
Price per citation: 222.22
Composite Price Index: 112.68
Relative Price Index 48.63

3. Title: Feuillet de Radiologie
Publisher: Elsevier
ISSN: 0181-9801
Subject: Medicine
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 26.32
Price per citation: 370.9
Composite Price Index: 98.8
Relative Price Index 42.64

4. Title: International Journal of Law and Criminology
Publisher: Elsevier
ISSN: 1756-0616
Subject: Law, Social Science
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: unknown
Price per article: 91.6
Price per citation: 508.88
Composite Price Index: 215.9
Relative Price Index 39.66

5. Title: PROGRESS IN CRYSTAL GROWTH
Publisher: Elsevier
ISSN: 0960-8974
Subject: Engineering, Physics
Profit Status: For-Profit
Year First Published: 1978
Price per article: 426.87
Price per citation: 121.96
Composite Price Index: 228.17
Relative Price Index 38.73

Comunicazione scientifica: gli attori / il Web



Why is the Web distinct from technology?
Because the Web is more than the
sum of its technology parts
(technology + network)

R.Poynder, [The Open Access Movement as Five-Act Play](#), 2005?

On the other hand, systems can have qualities not directly traceable to the system's components, but rather to how those components interact, and one is willing to accept that a system supervenes on its components, then these new qualities are irreducible to the system's constituent parts.
The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

R. Laughlin, [A Different Universe: Reinventing Physics from the Bottom Down](#), Basic Books, 2005

Comunicazione scientifica: gli attori / il Web



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UNA RETE DI RETI DI COMPUTER
- PAGINA 5** **L'INDIRIZZO IP**
UN INDIRIZZO DIGITALE
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RISERVATEZZA IN UNA RETE PUBBLICA
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L'ELENCO TELEFONICO DI INTERNET
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CONNETTENDO LA SOCIETÀ DELL'INFORMAZIONE
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LA POSTA NEL MONDO DIGITALE
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PERSONALIZZANDO
- PAGINA 18** **I MOTORI DI RICERCA**
UN INDICE DI INTERNET
- PAGINA 20** **CLOUD COMPUTING**
INTERNET DIVENTA IL TUO COMPUTER
- PAGINA 21** **SOCIAL MEDIA**
DOVE CI INCONTRIAMO
- PAGINA 22** **INTERNET GOVERNANCE**
DEMOCRAZIA DIGITALE

[Google]



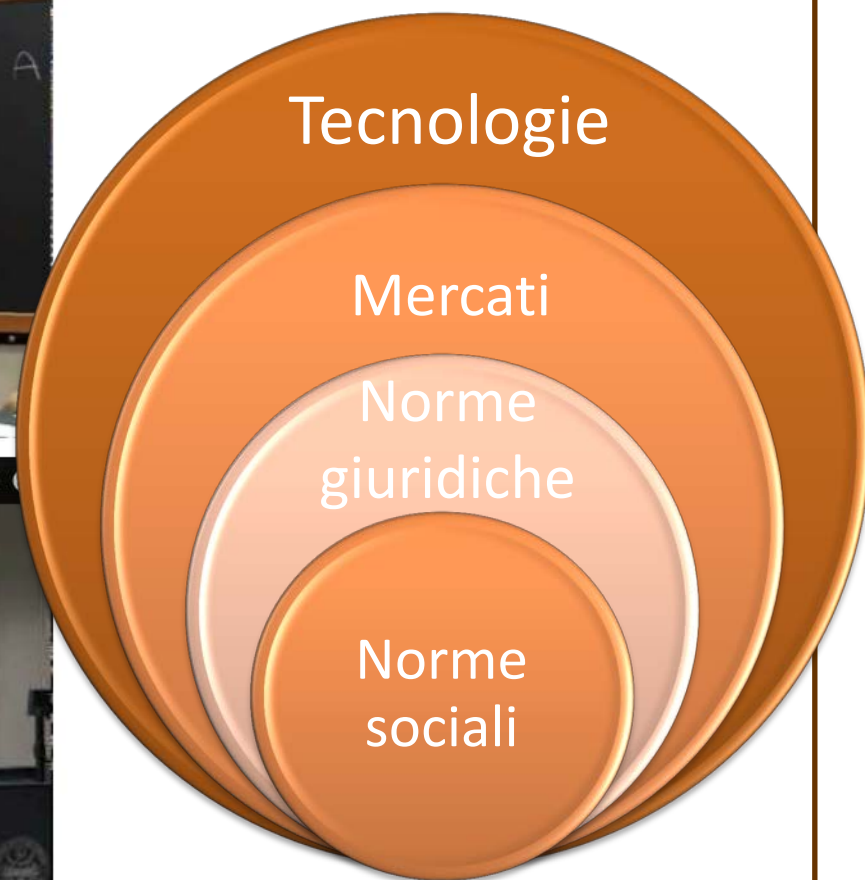
Oggi Google compie 14 anni,
attenti che potrebbe iniziare a
rispondere con frasi del tipo:
"Cercatelo da solo" oppure
"cazzo ne so".

@PhilosoSte

Comunicazione scientifica: gli attori / il Web

Marco Ricolfi: dalle norme sociali ai mercati, così Internet si rapporta con la società

Lezione sul rapporto tra Internet e suoi 4 determinanti (norme sociali, norme giuridiche, mercati e tecnologia) tenuta dal prof. **Marco Ricolfi**, docente di Diritto della Proprietà Intellettuale presso l'Università degli Studi di Torino.



<http://rivoluzionedigitale.polito.it/video-ricolfi>

Comunicazione scientifica: gli attori / il Web



Our world is changing fast.
Twenty years ago few had heard of
the Internet.

Today, it's used by
2 to 3 billion worldwide;
it's a trillion-euro marketplace;
it's the platform for innovation
transforming every sector from
healthcare to transport.

These days,
it's hard to predict how the
world will look in a few
months, let alone years:
there's so much **potential**
in the path ahead.

Those changes
are thanks to research
and innovation;
in new technologies,
new products,
new business models.

But **those changes** also
**enable a new kind of research and
innovation: open, agile and collaborative.**

Innovation using new forums
like online collective platforms;
new resources like open data;
new techniques like data-mining.

Comunicazione scientifica: gli attori / il Web



In every sector of our economy, every corner of our society, the Internet is bringing **huge changes**, and **huge benefits** for end users.



In so many sectors, we are seeing costs cut, **value chains disrupted**, and **business models totally rethought**.

In spite of the importance of science – indeed because of it – this sector should be no different.

Let's show them that this sector, too, **can respond positively**.

Making Open Access a
reality for science,
29 maggio 2012

Let's make science open



The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open**. In every field it let us share and innovate

In science,
**OPENESS IS
ESSENTIAL**

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.
And let's make science open.

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality. Of course **we need business models to be sustainable.**

But that doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, wheter you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear: let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress...



Let's make science open, giugno 2012

I quattro principi per un mondo aperto



collaboration

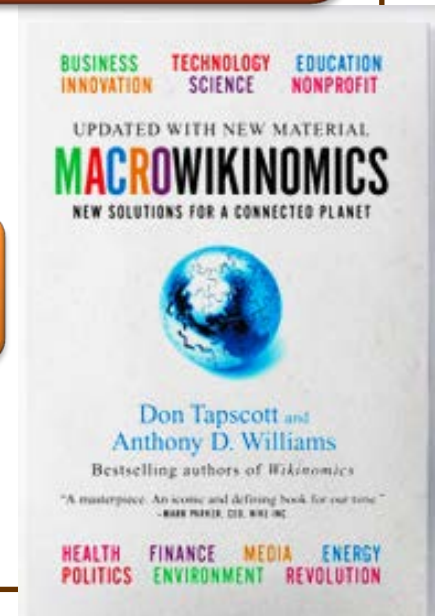
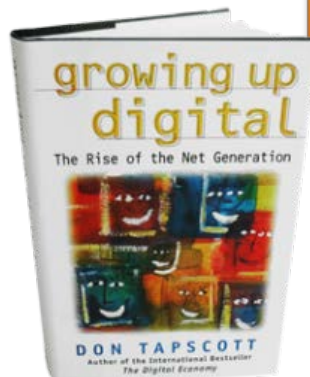
transparency

sharing

empowerment

...age of
networked
intelligence...

...open world
is bringing
freedom...



Scholarship is evolving...

Scholarship is Evolving

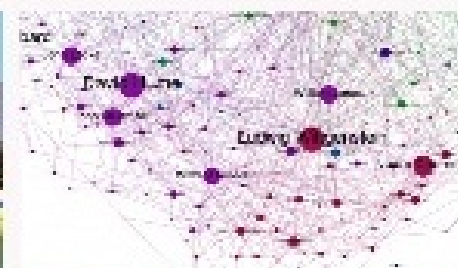


WORKING
IN THE WIKI WAY ...

... LEARNING THE
MANY EYES
PRINCIPLE



TAKES US BEYOND DEWEY



...TO KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS

signs of change: academic blogging, open lab notebooks, collaborative texts, crowdsourcing, citizen science, open access research papers, public datasets ...
a more PARTICIPATORY AND PUBLIC SCHOLARLY DISCOURSE IS EMERGING

sempre in BETA:
continuo sviluppo,
continuo cambiamento

OLTRE LA DEWEY:
non più un libro = uno scaffale
ma diversi punti di vista su un
argomento; contenuto
multidimensionale riflette meglio
la complessità della conoscenza

MANY EYES:
'given enough eyeballs,
all bugs are shallow' Linus Torvalds

RETE DI CONOSCENZA
CONNESSIONE DI IDEE

Cambiamento...



National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

QUICK LINKS

SEARCH

HOME FUNDING AWARDS DISCOVERIES NEWS PUBLICATIONS STATISTICS ABOUT NSF FASTLANE

Changing the Conduct of Science in the Information Age



Changing the Conduct of Science in the Information Age
Summary Report of Workshop Held on November 12, 2010
National Science Foundation
June 28, 2011

- [Table of Contents](#) (334 kb)
- [Executive Summary](#) (227 kb)
- [I. Introduction](#) (280 kb)
- [II. Data Access](#) (345 kb)
- [III. Knowledge Access](#) (291 kb)
- [IV. Conclusions and Next Steps](#) (231 kb)
- [Appendices](#) (4.5 MB)

New digital technologies are transforming the practice of science. Science is now increasingly computational, data-intensive, and collaborative because digital technologies provide new ways for scientists to both create scientific information, and to communicate, replicate, and reuse scientific knowledge and data. These same technologies are creating important opportunities for international funding agencies to promote scientific collaboration and to foster the replication and reuse of scientific information.

Cambiamento...

GUEST EDITORIAL

Scholarly Communication: a Lament and a Call for Change

Charles B. Lowry, Ph.D.

We are all familiar with the current scholarly communication landscape, but the implicit contradictions will point to a “path forward” and point to some cannot help but oversimplify this complex landscape. Were it possible for to design a scholarly communication system from scratch, it would not one we have today, except for two features—it would employ a scheme of quality, and it would emphasize the value of openness in support of the scholarly information. The present publishing system is suffering from entropy and is badly endangered.

Even ten years ago, this discussion would have been considerably different than today, when we are entering the final stages of a revolution in how we transmit the results of

The full potential for using network technology and computational power to accelerate scholarship depends on unfettered access to publications and data. Open access, in turn, depends upon the clearly stated rights to use and reuse.

The full potential for using network technology and computational power to accelerate scholarship depends on unfettered access to publications and data.

from ARL, but the clarion call came from the scientific community beginning in the 1990s.

The present publishing system is suffering from entropy and is badly endangered.

Opportunità [e responsabilità]



we have only now begun to explore. There is a potential future world where knowledge is shared openly with everyone, and people work together collaboratively to resolve problems and advance our understanding of our world, and ourselves; an age of enlightenment. There is another potential future world where knowledge is seen solely as a commodity to be bought and sold. Which future we choose is up to us.

The heart of librarianship is connecting people with the information that they need. We understand that knowledge is more valuable when it is shared, and librarians are leaders in advocating for the world where knowledge is openly shared with all. There is much to do to achieve this vision, and a few key areas on which we need to focus, including the development of a scholarly communication system for optimal dissemination of information, one which is open



Opportunità [e responsabilità]



It is an exciting time to be a librarian. After decades of a scholarly communication system in crisis, technology has evolved to the point where new opportunities are creating the potential for change, not only to fix our current system of scholarly communication, but to create one that can do a great deal more. It is a time when librarians can begin to develop deeper relationships with faculty; to talk with faculty not just about what they would like to read, but about their research; not just about complying with copyright, but about retaining their rights so that faculty (and everyone, everywhere) can use scholarly resources in new ways, opening up whole new avenues for research and discovery. Our world is at a crossroads; the Internet can profoundly affect the future of the world, and it matters a great deal whether we see this as an opportunity for liberating knowledge and sharing with humankind, or let a narrow-minded view of information purely as commodity prevail. Librarians and others with an understanding of the public interest need to advocate for things like balanced copyright legislation. We need to understand libraries as a primary support for scholarly communication, and prepare to shift from purchasing collections, to producing them. New ways of doing research based on what our technology makes possible are on the horizon. It is time to rethink what the library is, and prepare for a future of open data, big data, journals that are no longer journals, research based on social software, scholarly unconferences – and who knows what else.

Il cambiamento siamo noi



SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

*I Have Seen the
Paradigm Shift, and It Is Us*

Il cambiamento arriva quando i vecchi
paradigmi non spiegano più la realtà
(Kuhn)

Ciò che deve cambiare di fronte alla
scienza data-intensive è il nostro
paradigma dell'essere scienziato,
non quello della ricerca in sé

Data deluge non è nuovo paradigma,
e' solo un nuovo layer sul Web

Due punti fermi che
vengono da:
Web = **pubblico**
Open source = **distribuito**

Il paradigma da distruggere è
quello dello scienziato FUORI
dalla rete, NON connesso

forte
resistenza

resistere alla
resistenza!

pensarci come
**NODI DI UNA
RETE**

sviluppo
più rapido



Cambiamento: disgregazione/riagggregazione



“Articolo” per secoli è stato veicolo della conoscenza scientifica...

...incentivi per chi fa open science

...“articolo” fa parte di un mercato anelastico della conoscenza dove sono in vigore **scarsità artificiale** e **regole decise dall’alto** su cosa sia l’impatto...

J.Wilbanks
The Fragmentation and Re-Integration of Scholarly Communication,
UCLA 2011

...ma, come il mercato della musica, il mercato della conoscenza è soggetto alla stessa **forza disaggregante** di Internet



Cambiamento: disgregazione/riagggregazione

...come possiamo ancora parlare di
“fascicolo” e “deadline” per la
pubblicazione nell’era di Internet?

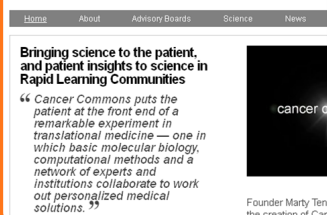
DISGREGGAZIONE:
enhanced publications,
nanopublications, dataset publications;
blog post, tweet...

RIAGGREGGAZIONE:
servizi che riaggregano contenuto (anche
on demand); progetti come Science
Commons; Hubs come PLoS Biodiversity

Licenze
per il
riuso



CANCERCOMMONS



Disruptive innovation



Models are emerging from culture, software, life sciences, and the energy industry that show us potential ways to transform industries by making knowledge "re-useful"

sharing knowledge allows for disruptive innovation to emerge

sharing knowledge allows for unexpected things

the "commons" way



Knowledge sharing is radically transformative but it's hard

connected knowledge = more valuable

the power comes from CONNECTION

Letteratura scientifica: le funzioni

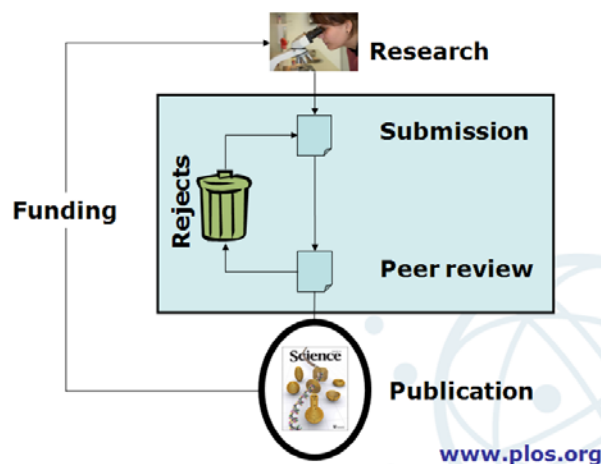


Rosendaal H. –Geurts P.
Forces and functions in
scientific communication:
an analysis of their
interplay, CRISP 1997

Nuove funzioni / 1



Research communication (print)



Research communication (online)



Quali funzioni
possono essere
ripensate?

DISSEMINAZIONE

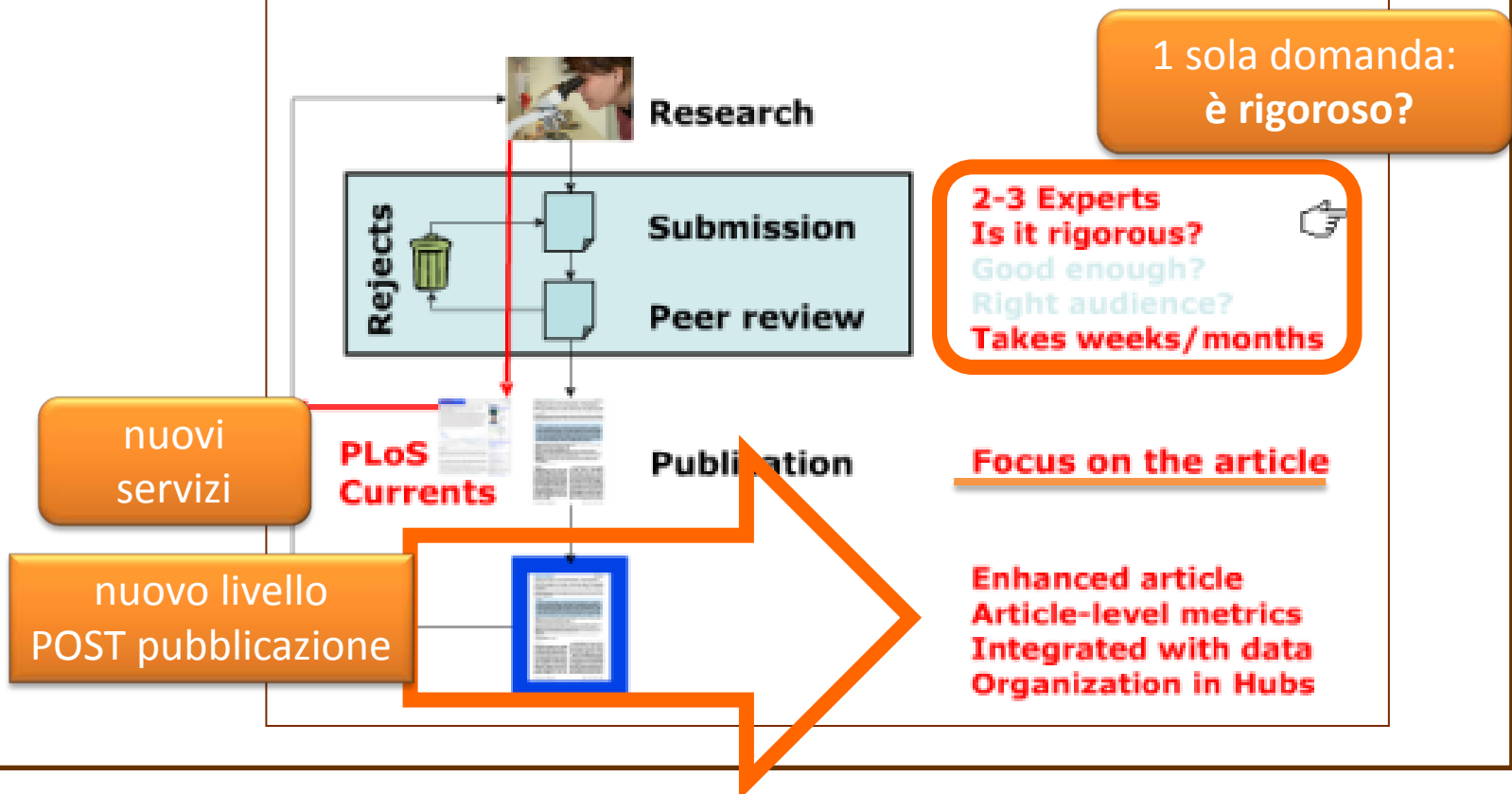
Open Access;
rapidità

**ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL
CONTENUTO**

A POSTERIORI:
sul reale impatto

Nuove funzioni / 2

New models of scholarly communication



Nuove funzioni / 3

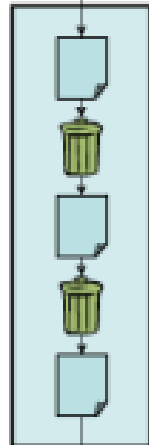


un effetto

rapidità di
circolazione

New models of scholarly communication

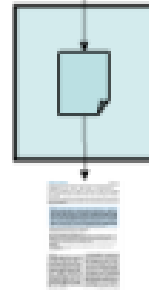
Conventional



1 year

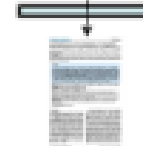
Publication

PLoS ONE



100
days

PLoS Currents

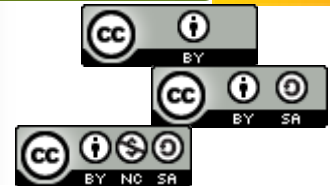


1 day

Nuove funzioni / 3



una condizione



GARANTISCE IL RIUSO

text
mining

immagini

nuove
aggregazioni

dati

didattica

Nuove funzioni / text mining



Value and benefit of text mining, Rapporto JISC, 13 marzo 2012

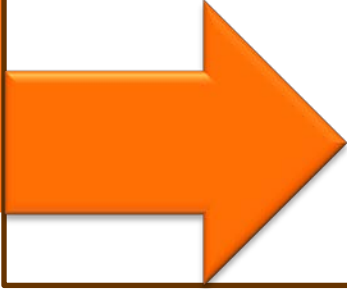
McKinsey Global Institute

Research | People | In the news | Contact us

Report | McKinsey Global Institute

Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity

- Cita il rapporto Mc Kinsey
- McKinsey stima incremento di informazioni +40% ogni anno. Lo sfruttamento di questo “torrente in piena” potrebbe generare un **significativo aumento di produttività e competitività**, oltre che **valore aggiunto** per i consumatori



MGI predict that effective and creative use of these large data sets in the US health care sector could generate more than \$300bn in value per annum and reduce national health care expenditures by around 8%.

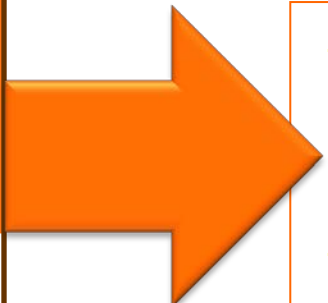


Nuove funzioni / text mining



- le tecnologie per il text mining sono relativamente recenti e quindi non erano state considerate a suo tempo nel determinare l'impatto del copyright. Ma si basano su materiale soggetto a copyright...
- ...il **copyright**, inteso originariamente come tutela della creazione, adesso potrebbe invece **inibire la scoperta, l'innovazione e la creazione di nuova conoscenza**

Con 1.5 milioni di articoli pubblicati ogni anno, non è realisticamente più pensabile leggere...
le informazioni vanno rese leggibili dalle macchine



When equity issues are taken into consideration there are further signs that the interests of society as a whole may not be well served by the current limitations on text mining

[Copyright]

IPR POLICY AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE REPORT FOR SCIENTIFIC POLICY MAKERS



Fred Friend, marzo 2012

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION BY POLICY MAKERS

- The test of any IPR policy should be the effect the policy has upon the impact of research outputs, the greatest impact coming when research outputs are shared and re-used.
- The impact of publicly-funded research outputs could be increased through a fairer balance between private and public interest in copyright legislation, enabling easier access to and re-use of published research reports.
- The common practice of authors being required to assign all rights to a publisher restricts the impact of research outputs and should be replaced by wider use of a non-exclusive licence.
- Full access and re-use rights to research data should be encouraged through use of a research-friendly licence.

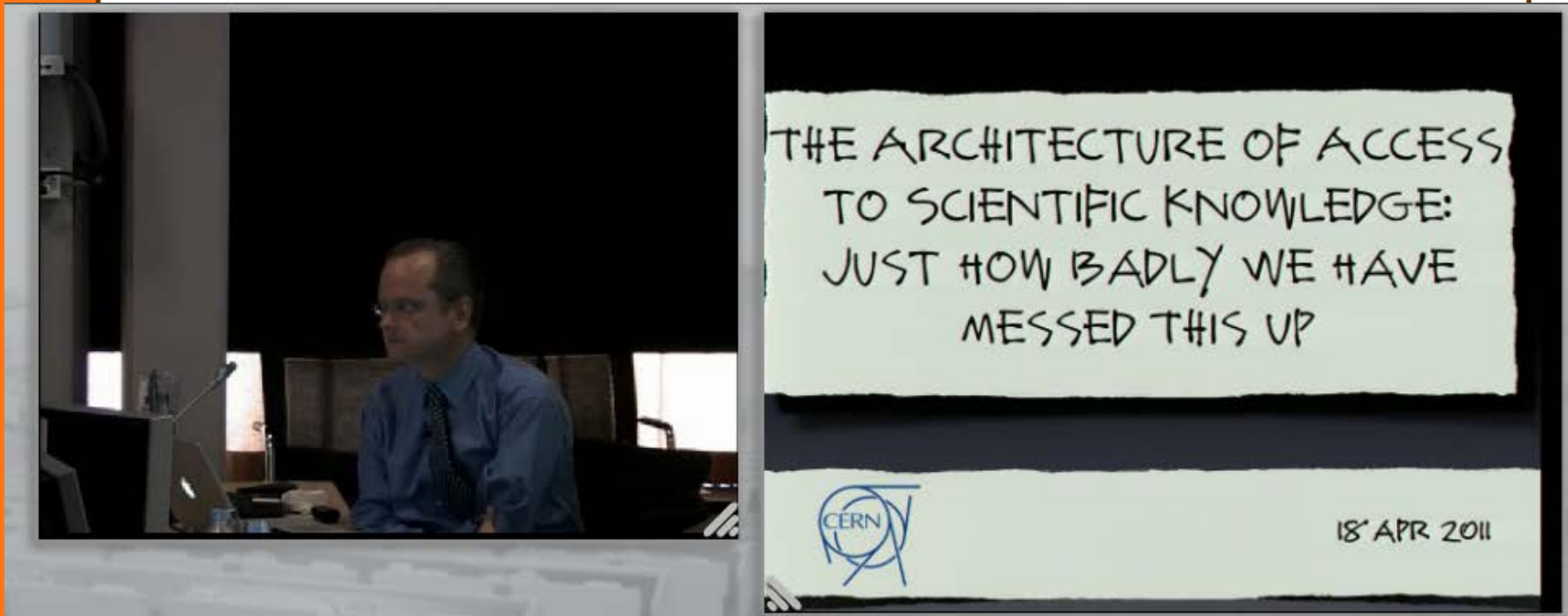
[Copyright]



NORMS OF SCIENCE

The “norms of science” described by Robert K. Merton in “The Normative Structure of Science” (published in Merton, R.K. *The sociology of science*, Chicago UP, 1973) can be used to illustrate the importance of IPR policy decisions in scientific practice. The norms of “Communalism”, “Universalism” and “Organized Skepticism” in particular require an openness to the sharing and re-use of information within and without the community of researchers. Individual researchers work towards common ownership research discoveries, their results are based upon universal objectives, and their results are open to challenge from other members of the scientific community. A restrictive copyright regime can limit the potential of communalism, restrict the applicability of research results and make challenges to research results more difficult to achieve.

[Copyright]



<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1345337>

[Pubblico dominio]



The Public Domain Manifesto

Pubblico dominio è la regola, copyright l'eccezione

Durata del copyright deve essere un compromesso fra la ricompensa del lavoro intellettuale dell'autore e gli interessi della collettività nella diffusione della conoscenza



[The Digital Public Domain: Foundations for an Open Culture](#), eds. JC. De Martin e M. Dulong de Rosnay, Open book, 2012

1. **The public domain is the rule, copyright protection is the exception.** Since copyright protection is granted only with respect to original forms of expression, the vast majority of data, information and ideas produced worldwide at any given time belongs to the public domain. In addition to information that is not eligible for protection, the public domain is enlarged every year by works whose term of protection expires. The combined application of the requirements for protection and the limited duration of the copyright protection contribute to the wealth of the public domain so as to ensure access to our shared culture and knowledge.
2. **Copyright protection should last only as long as necessary to achieve a reasonable compromise between protecting and rewarding the author for his intellectual labour and safeguarding the public interest in the dissemination of culture and knowledge.** From neither the perspective of the author nor the general public do any valid arguments exist (whether historical, economic, social or otherwise) in support of an exceedingly long term of copyright protection. While the author should be able to reap the fruits of his intellectual labour, the general public should not be deprived for an overly long period of time of the benefits of freely using those works.
3. **What is in the public domain must remain in the public domain.** Exclusive control over public domain works must not be reestablished by claiming exclusive rights in technical reproductions of the works, or using technical protection measures to limit access to technical reproductions of such works.
4. **The lawful user of a digital copy of a public domain work should be free to (re-)use, copy and modify such work.** The public domain status of a work does not necessarily mean that it must be made accessible to the public. The owners of physical works that are in the public domain are free to restrict access to such works. However once access to a work has been granted then there ought not be legal restrictions on the re-use, modification or reproduction of these works.
5. **Contracts or technical protection measures that restrict access to and re-use of public domain works must not be enforced.** The public domain status of a work guarantees the right to re-use, modify and reproduce. This also includes user prerogatives arising from exceptions and limitations, fair use and fair dealing, ensuring that these cannot be limited by contractual or technological means.



Nuove funzioni / immagini

Immagini liberamente disponibili per il riuso

Yale Image Finder

Search the actual image content of 1,538,051 (and growing!) [Open Access](#) images and figures from [PubMed Central](#).

climate change

Advanced Options ([hide](#)): ☒ Image Text (High Recall) ☒ Image Text (High Precision) ☒ Caption ☐ Abstract ☐ Title ☐ Full Text

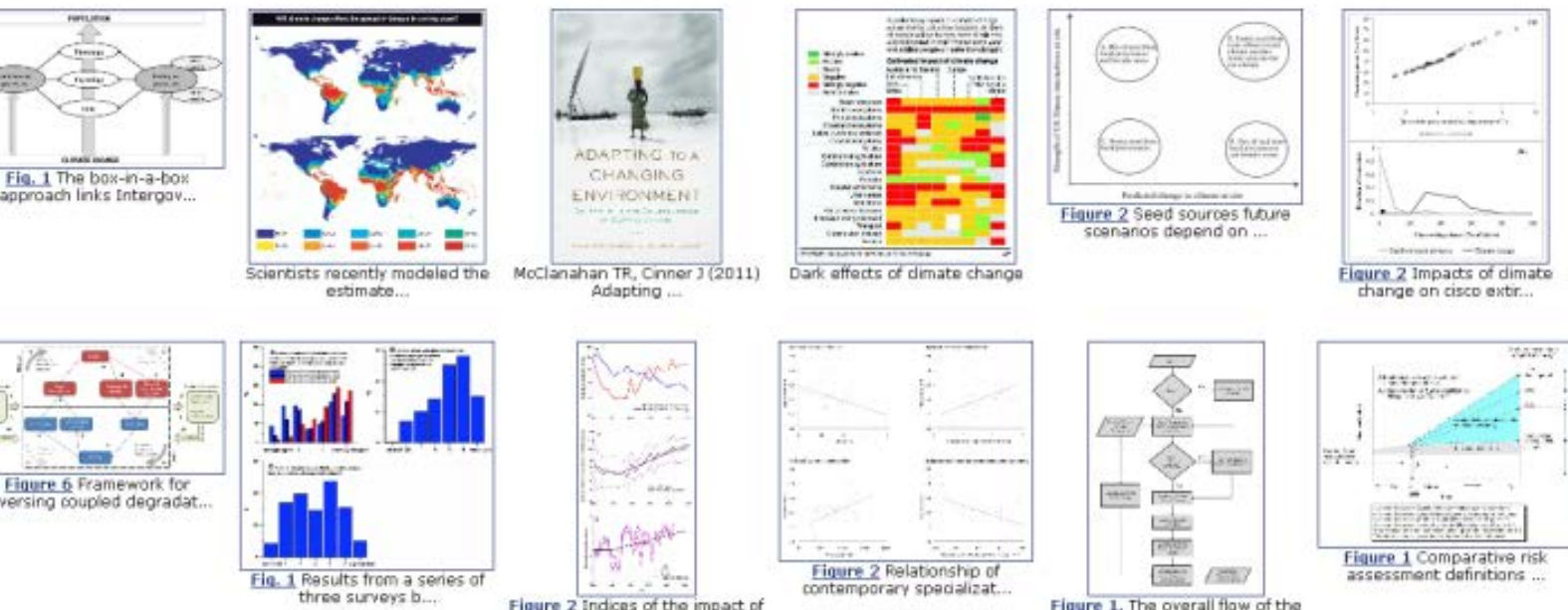


Fig. 1 The box-in-a-box approach links Intergov...

Scientists recently modeled the estimate...

McClanahan TR, Cinner J (2011) Adapting ...

Dark effects of climate change

Figure 2 Seed sources future scenarios depend on ...

Figure 2 Impacts of climate change on cisco extr...

Figure 6 Framework for versing coupled degradat...

Fig. 1 Results from a series of three surveys b....

Figure 2 Indices of the impact of climatic change

Figure 2 Relationship of contemporary specializat...

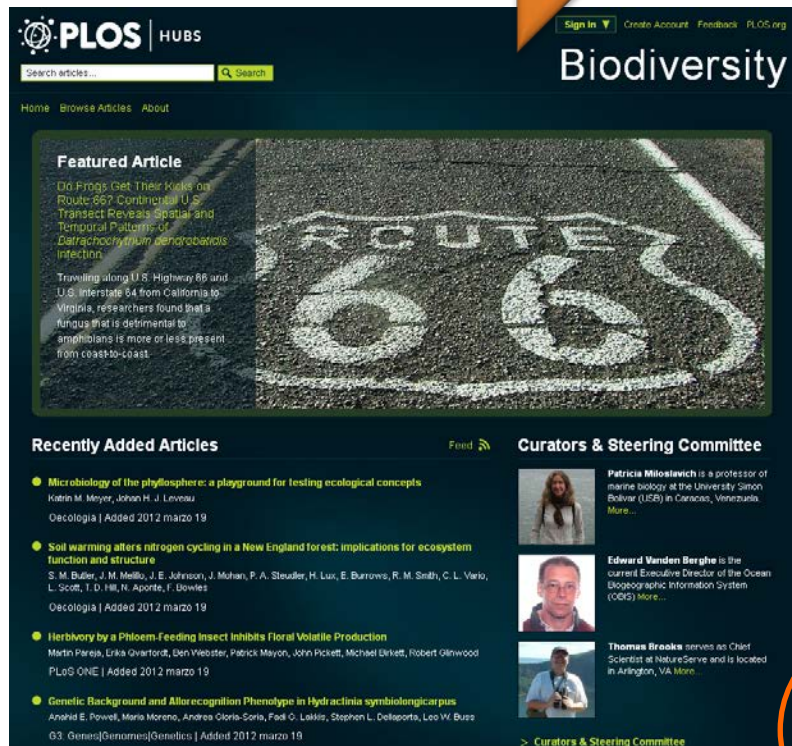
Figure 1, The overall flow of the sport-based mode

Figure 1 Comparative risk assessment definitions ...

Nuove funzioni / hubs

...riaggregazione
di contenuti...

... valore aggiunto
post-pubblicazione...



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Featured Article

Do Frogs Get Their Kicks on Route 66? Continental U.S. Transect Reveals Spatial and Temporal Patterns of *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* Infection

Traveling along U.S. Highway 66 and U.S. Interstate 64 from California to Virginia, researchers found that a fungus that is detrimental to amphibians is more or less present from coast-to-coast.

Recently Added Articles

- Microbiology of the phyllosphere: a playground for testing ecological concepts**
Matth M. Meyer, John H. J. Leveau
Oecologia | Added 2012 marzo 19
- Soil warming alters nitrogen cycling in a New England forest: implications for ecosystem function and structure**
S. M. Butler, J. M. Melillo, J. E. Johnson, J. Mohan, P. A. Steudler, H. Lux, E. Burrows, R. M. Smith, C. L. Vello, L. Scott, T. D. Hill, H. Aporte, F. Dowlles
Oecologia | Added 2012 marzo 19
- Herbivory by a Phloem-Feeding Insect Inhibits Floral Volatile Production**
Martin Pareja, Ulrike Overfort, Ben Webster, Patrick Mayon, John Pickett, Michael Dikwit, Robert Glenwood
PLOS ONE | Added 2012 marzo 19
- Genetic Background and Allele Recognition Phenotype in *Hydractinia symbiolongicarpus***
Anahel E. Powell, Maria Moreno, Andrea Cloris-Soria, Paul O. Leakis, Stephen L. Dellaporta, Leo W. Buzze
G3: Genes|Genomes|Genetics | Added 2012 marzo 19

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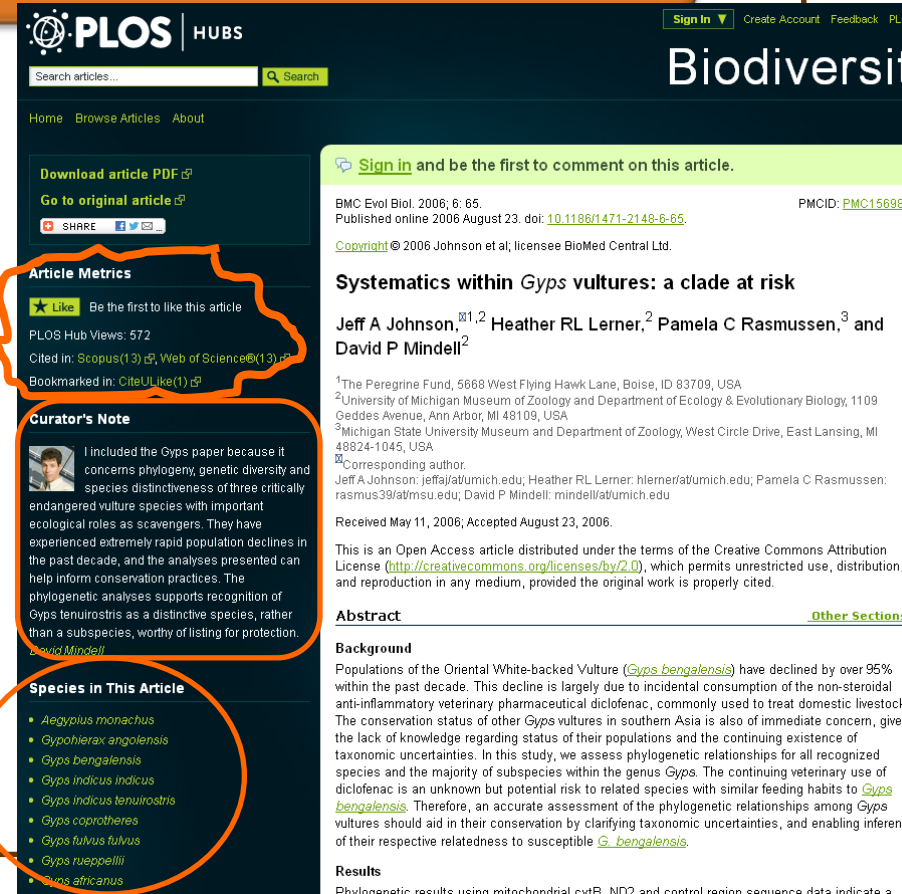
Patricia Milosavljevic is a professor of marine biology at the University Simon Bolivar (USB) in Caracas, Venezuela. [More...](#)

Edward Vanden Bergh is the current Executive Director of the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) [More...](#)

Thomas Brooks serves as Chief Scientist at NatureServe and is located in Arlington, VA [More...](#)

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Curator's Note

I included the Gyps paper because it concerns phylogeny, genetic diversity and species distinctiveness of three critically endangered vulture species with important ecological roles as scavengers. They have experienced extremely rapid population declines in the past decade, and the analyses presented can help inform conservation practices. The phylogenetic analyses supports recognition of *Gyps tenuirostris* as a distinctive species, rather than a subspecies, worthy of listing for protection.

Species in This Article

- Aegypius monachus*
- Gypohierax angolensis*
- Gyps bengalensis*
- Gyps indicus indicus*
- Gyps indicus tenuirostris*
- Gyps coprotheres*
- Gyps fulvus fulvus*
- Gyps rueppellii*
- Gyps africanus*

Systematics within *Gyps* vultures: a clade at risk

Jeff A Johnson,^{1,2} Heather RL Lerner,² Pamela C Rasmussen,³ and David P Mindell²

¹The Peregrine Fund, 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709, USA
²University of Michigan Museum of Zoology and Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, 1109 Geddes Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
³Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, MI 48824-1045, USA

Corresponding author:
 Jeff A Johnson: jeffaj@umich.edu; Heather RL Lerner: hlerner@umich.edu; Pamela C Rasmussen: rasmus39@msu.edu; David P Mindell: mindell@umich.edu

Received May 11, 2006; Accepted August 23, 2006.

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Abstract

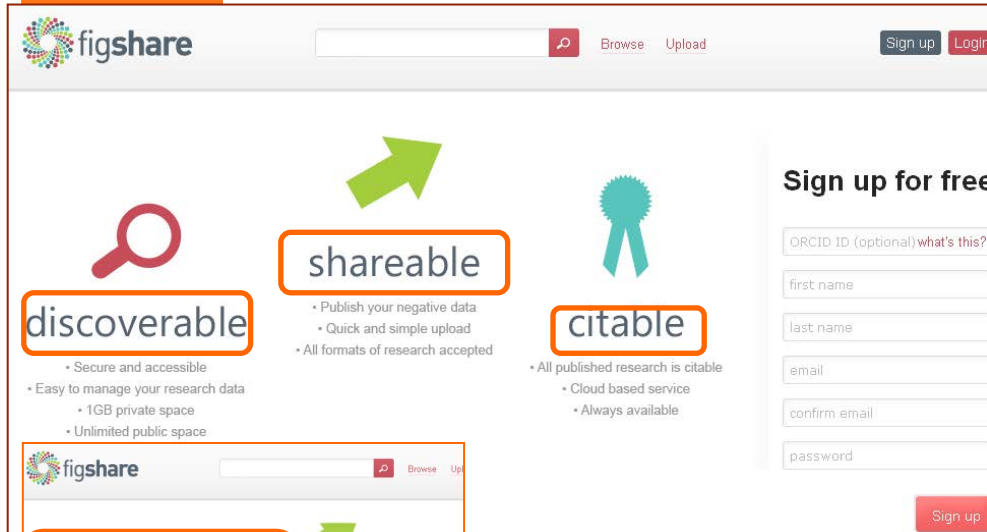
Background

Populations of the Oriental White-backed Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) have declined by over 95% within the past decade. This decline is largely due to incidental consumption of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory veterinary pharmaceutical diclofenac, commonly used to treat domestic livestock. The conservation status of other *Gyps* vultures in southern Asia is also of immediate concern, given the lack of knowledge regarding status of their populations and the continuing existence of taxonomic uncertainties. In this study, we assess phylogenetic relationships for all recognized species and the majority of subspecies within the genus *Gyps*. The continuing veterinary use of diclofenac is an unknown but potential risk to related species with similar feeding habits to *Gyps bengalensis*. Therefore, an accurate assessment of the phylogenetic relationships among *Gyps* vultures should aid in their conservation by clarifying taxonomic uncertainties, and enabling inference of their respective relatedness to susceptible *G. bengalensis*.

Results

Phylogenetic results using mitochondrial *cytb*, ND2 and control region sequence data indicate

Nuove funzioni / academic social networks



Figshare website interface showing the 'Sign up for free' form and the 'shareable', 'discoverable', and 'citable' features.

discoverable

- Secure and accessible
- Easy to manage your research data
- 1GB private space
- Unlimited public space

shareable

- Publish your negative data
- Quick and simple upload
- All formats of research accepted

citable

- All published research is citable
- Cloud based service
- Always available

Sign up for free

ORCID ID (optional) what's this?

first name

last name

email

confirm email

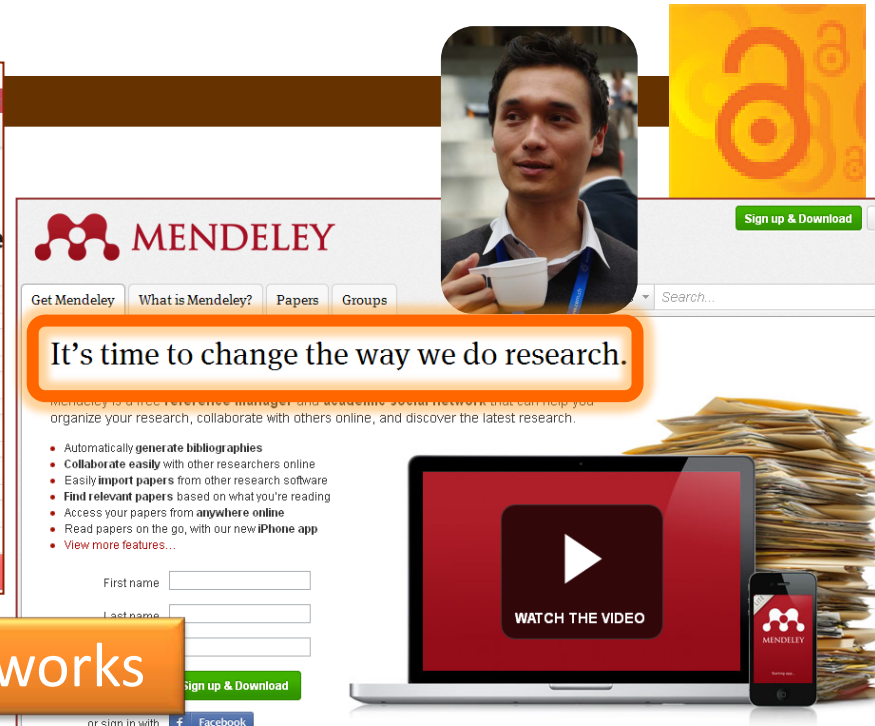
password

Sign up

Publish negative data

In doing this, other researchers will not duplicate the work but instead may publish with your previously wasted figures

Academic social networks



Mendeley website interface showing the 'Sign up & Download' button and the 'It's time to change the way we do research.' message.

MENDELEY

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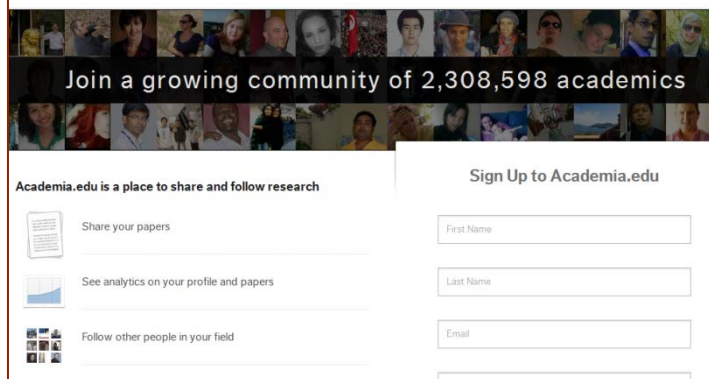
- Automatically generate bibliographies
- Collaborate easily with other researchers online
- Easily import papers from other research software
- Find relevant papers based on what you're reading
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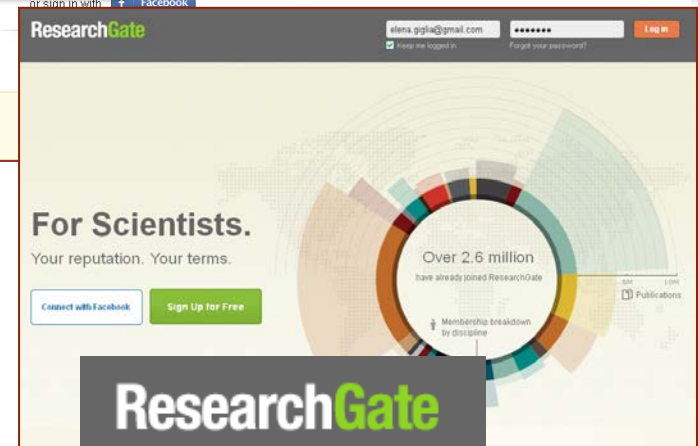
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ResearchGate website interface showing the 'For Scientists.' message and the 'Sign Up for Free' button.

ResearchGate

For Scientists.

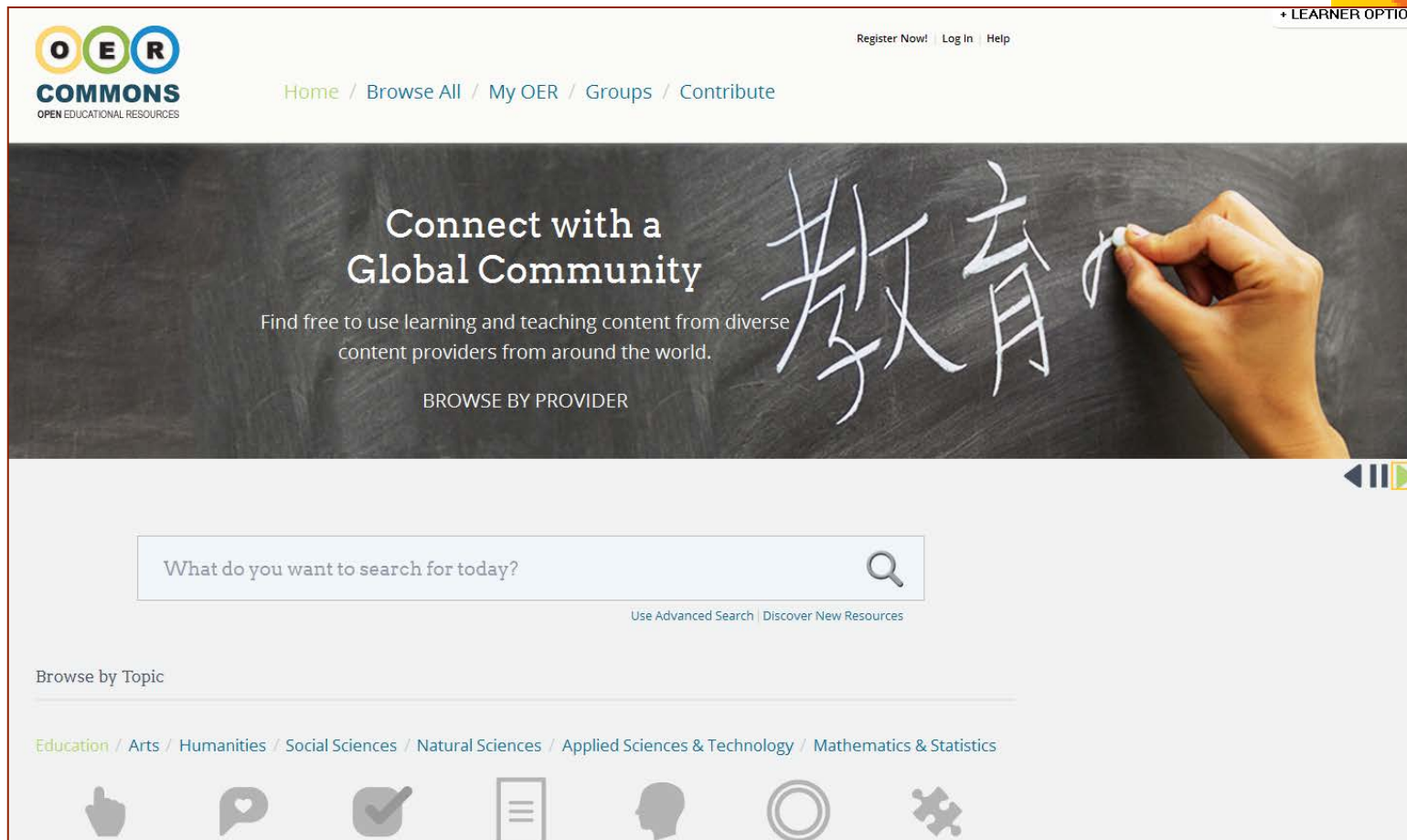
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Nuove funzioni / didattica



Open Educational Resources, OER, <http://www.oercommons.org/>

Research article

Anatomy of open access internal structure

Mikael Laakso* and Bo-Christer Eriksson

* Corresponding author: Mikael Laakso

BMC Medicine 2012, 10:264



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from Altmetric.com

Accesses

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All time: 14924 accesses

Press release archive

Article level metrics on nature.com

PRESS RELEASE FROM NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
25 October 2012

Contact: Grace Baynes
Head of Corporate Communications, Nature Publishing Group
T: +44 (0)20 7014 4063
E: g.baynes@nature.com

Article level metrics are now available on twenty journals on nature.com.

IOPscience

Journals Login

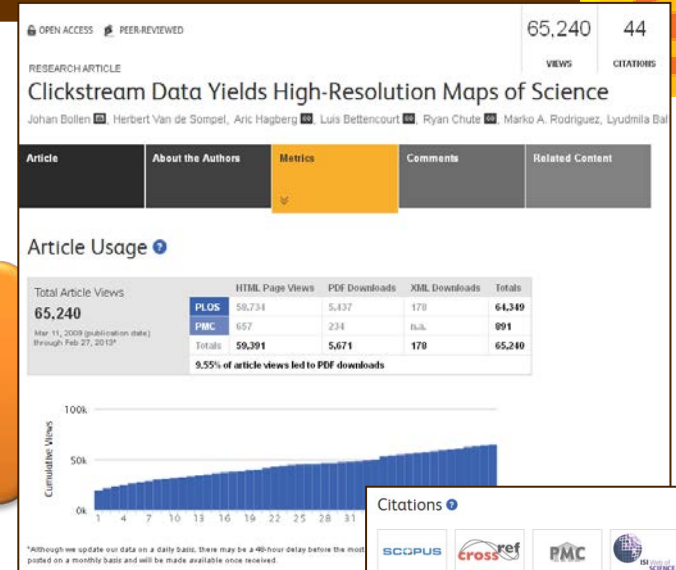
article level metrics

IOP Publishing (IOP) is pleased to make article level metrics available on 36 journals on IOP Publishing from October 2012. This represents the first step in an ongoing project to develop new discovery and filtering tools for the scientific community.

Nuove funzioni / 4

...in questo modo si
massimizzano
disseminazione e impatto...

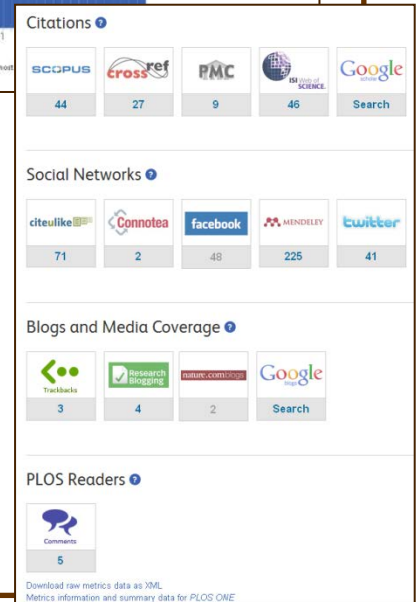
... e si possono misurare
a livello di articolo...



HighWire incorporates article-level metrics with ImpactStory

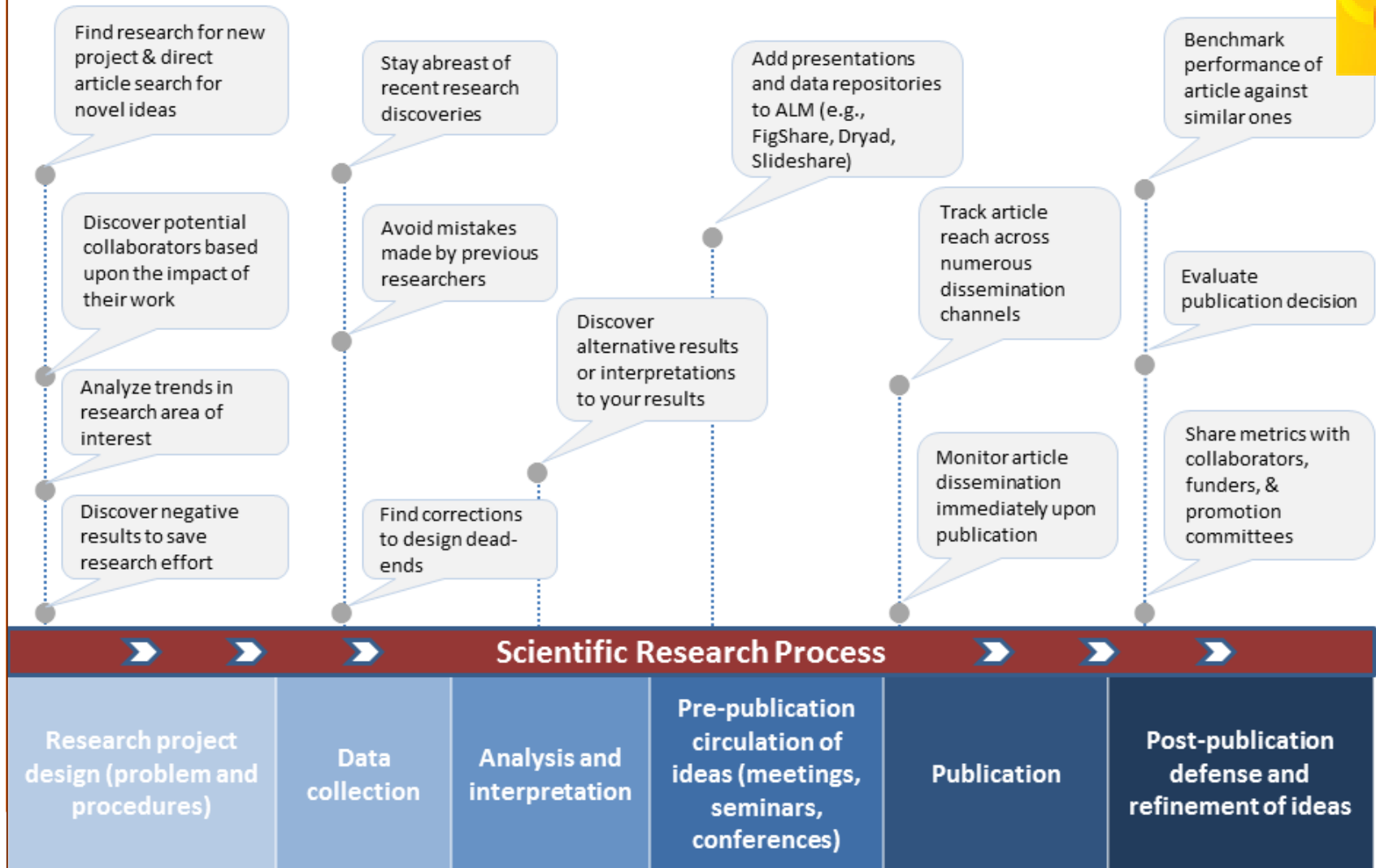
December 20th, 2012 • by spolanka • No Comments

PALO ALTO, CA – 18 December 2012 – HighWire Press is pleased to announce it has entered into a strategic collaboration with ImpactStory, a researcher led, non-profit organization with a drive to help redefine the impact of research articles.



Article Level Metrics

ALMs in the Research Process



Article Level Metrics

ALMs TRANSFORM RESEARCH

Research ASSESSMENT

Evaluation based on merits of actual research instead of the assessment of the publishing journal

Comprehensive measures of impact inform decision-making relative to funding, promotion, etc.

Research NAVIGATION

Enhanced literature search (navigate, filter, and sort)

Research recommendations based on collective intelligence indicators

Research MONITORING & TRACKING

Efficient, streamlined way to stay informed of recent publications in a specific field and at large

Survey of latest research trends based on most current metrics of article impact

Research PROCESS

Up-to-date view of research progress, which can be easily shared with others (funders, promotion boards, etc.)

Enhanced and precise view of research developments in any field contributes to project design and implementation

Identification of potential collaborators based upon the impact of their work and relevance to yours

[Impact Factor]

Archivum Immunologiae et Therapiae Experimentalis
August 2008, Volume 56, Issue 4, pp 223-226

The top-ten in journal impact factor manipulation

Matthew E. Falagas MD, MSc, DSc., Vangelis G. Alexiou

1. Requiring revision of the manuscript references section and inclusion of articles published in the editor's journal or affiliate journals
2. Publishing summaries of articles with relevant citations to them (usually in the form of "what was published in the journal last year")
3. Inflating self-citation through editorials and readers' comments on published articles
4. Publishing articles that add citations to the nominator but which are not counted as "citable"
5. Publishing a larger percentage of review articles over less-cited articles, including original research and, especially, case reports
6. Rejecting negative studies, regardless of their quality
7. Rejecting confirmatory studies
8. Favoring the acceptance of articles originating from large and scientifically active research groups as well as articles with a large number of authors
9. Attracting the work of renowned scientists and leaders of research regardless of the real quality
10. Publishing mainly popular science articles that deal with "hot" topics

[Impact Factor]

mathematically sound. The fact that publishers have the option to negotiate how their IF is calculated is well-established – in the case of *PLoS Medicine*, the negotiation range was between 2 and about 11 [80]. What is negotiated is the denominator in the IF equation (i.e., which published articles which are counted), given that all citations count towards the numerator whether they result from publications included in the denominator or not. Removing editorials and News-and-Views articles from the denominator (so called “front-matter”) can therefore dramatically alter the resulting IF [81–85]. While these IF negotiations between are rarely made public, the number of citations (numerator) and published articles (denominator) used to calculate IF are accessible via *Journal Citation Reports*. This database can be searched for evidence that the IF has been negotiated. For instance, the numerator and denominator values for *Current Biology* in 2002 and 2003 indicate that while the number of citations remained relatively constant, the number of published articles dropped. This decrease occurred after the journal was purchased by Cell Press (an imprint of Elsevier), despite there being no change in the layout of the journal. Critically, the arrival of a new

 **PLOS** | MEDICINE

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

The Impact Factor Game

The PLoS Medicine Editors

June 2006, <http://goo.gl/XStuk>

$$\text{IF anno X} = \frac{\text{citazioni nell'anno X per articoli anni X-1 e X-2}}{\text{totale articoli "citabili" pubblicati anni X-1 e X-2}}$$


[Content Factor?]

Journal	Content Factor	Impact Factor
1. NATURE	511.2	36.1
2. SCIENCE	469.8	31.4
3. NEW ENGL J MED	227.7	53.5
4. CELL	167.6	32.4
5. LANCET	155.7	33.6
6. JAMA-J AM MED ASSOC	117.5	30.0
7. CHEM REV	88.4	33.0
8. NAT GENET	76.3	36.4
9. NAT BIOTECHNOL	34.5	31.1
10. NAT MATER	32.0	29.9
11. REV MOD PHYS	29.9	51.7
12. NAT REV MOL CELL BIO	26.8	38.7
13. NAT REV CANCER	26.7	37.2
14. NAT REV IMMUNOL	21.1	35.2
15. ANNU REV BIOCHEM	18.6	29.7
16. NAT REV GENET	18.5	32.7
17. ANNU REV IMMUNOL	16.1	49.3
18. ACTA CRYSTALLOGR A	13.9	54.3
19. NAT NANOTECHNOL	11.4	30.3
20. CA-CANCER J CLIN	9.8	94.3

Content Factor is thus the total number of citations in a given year to all of the papers previously published in the journal. We found that Content Factor and Impact Factor are poorly correlated.

Content Factor— an easily obtained and intuitively appealing metric of the journal's knowledge contribution, not subject to gaming— can be a useful adjunct.

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Research blogging

RESEARCH ARTICLE | FEATURED IN PLOS COLLECTIONS

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Research Blogging: Indexing and Registering the Change in Science 2.0

Sibele Fausto



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The quantum moment

by Perikis Livas in Tracing Knowledge

On the outskirts of Cambridge, next door to the Lyndsey McDermott hair salon on Castle Street, is a pub called the Sir Isaac Newton. Ask those inside why it's so named and drinkers are likely to stare at you, muttering something about British greatness, history or the small fact that Newton was educated at the university down the road. But the pub's name reminds us that Newton not only is still a highly influential scientist, but remains a popular icon too. Indeed, his name has also [Read more >](#)

March 16, 2013
01:51 PM
1 view

Robert P. Crease. (2013) The quantum moment. IOP Physicsworld.com. info./

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NEWS

Editor's Selections: [Beaut studies](#), and [Astrobiology](#)



Are Imaginary Social Norms Increasing School Violence?

by Eric Horowitz in peer-reviewed by my neurons

Part of the price we pay for living in a civilized society is that our daily decisions are subject to the influence of social norms. These beliefs about social acceptability not only keep middle-aged men from dressing like Justin Bieber, they can influence behaviors that affect a person's health, academic performance, or likelihood of voting. [...] [Read more >](#)

March 16, 2013
11:45 AM
6 views

Henry, D., Dymnicki, A., Schoeny, M., Meyer, A., Martin, N., & . (2013) Middle school students overestimate normative support for aggression and underestimate normative support for nonviolent problem-solving strategies. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 43(2), 433-445. DOI: 10.1111/j.1559-1816.2013.01027.x

Psychology
Social Science
Social Psychology
Educational Psychology
Decision-Making
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HR 8799c – an exoplanet – has water and carbon monoxide in its atmosphere

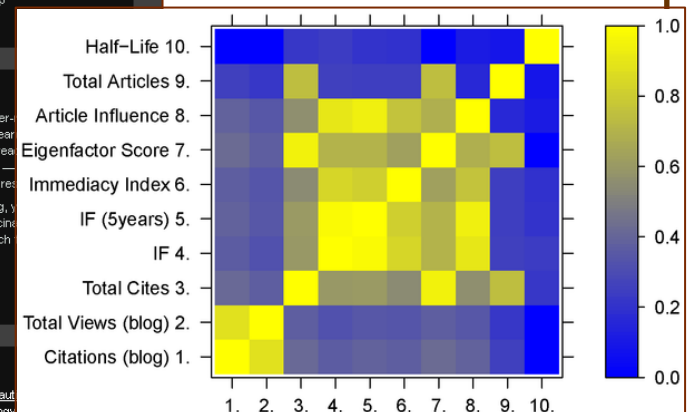
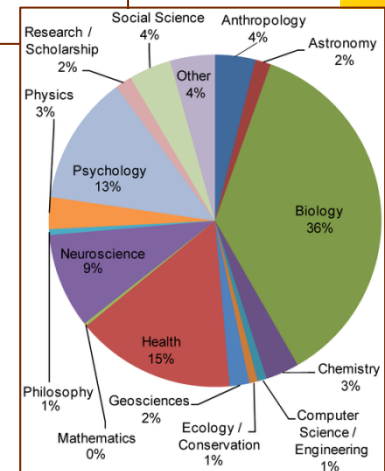
by Usman Paracha in SayPeople

Main Point:

Scientists have found water vapor and carbon monoxide in the atmosphere of a Jupiter-size extrasolar planet, dubbed as HR 8799c orbiting a star known as HR 8799.

Astronomy
Physics

March 16, 2013
11:14 AM



Blog

SCIENCE OF BLOGGING

Science, meet World

HOME ABOUT IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

< How building your online social network P. Janiszewski, [Why all scientists should blog: a case study](#). Science of Blogging (23 Nov 2010) >

Why all scientists should blog: a case study

0 +1 0 Tweet 191 Share 5 Share 118 Like 121



I started blogging about 2 years ago.

At that time I was 2 years into my PhD and my name.

I should have felt supremely proud to have my work published.

Unfortunately, despite the publications, I was outside the traditional boundaries of academia: people didn't read my work.

As I was not a full-fledged PhD with a ton of publications, I received no invitations to give presentations around the world.

So, with my good friend and colleague, T. J. I started a blog.

Our first post may have been read by a thousand sets of parents read the link we sent via email.

Fast forward to 2 years later, and our little blog is now hosted on the freshly launched [PLOS Blogs network](#).

I have just published the [final study from my PhD in the prestigious journal, Diabetes Care](#).

Despite the wonderful journal, presentations at international conferences discussing the work, and a message on Twitter, the paper met with complete silence.

To date, the paper has yet to be cited according to Google Scholar.

Despite the lackluster response, I still thought the publication was a plus as it gave me some great fodder for our blog. So I decided to do a [5-part series on the topic of metabolically-healthy obesity](#), the grand finale of which was the discussion of my recently published study.

Although the PLOS Blogs network was rather new and traffic to our blog was lower than usual, the series hit a nerve.

Put another way, the same research which I published in a prestigious medical journal [Diabetes care] and made basically no impact, was then viewed by over 12,000 sets of eyes because I decided to discuss it online. And it doesn't end there.

theguardian

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NOTES&THEORIES

DISPATCHES FROM THE SCIENCE DESK



Previous

Blog home

Scientists take to Twitter to reveal their less than scientific methods

Scientists across the world are tweeting about how experiments really get done. Some are brutally honest, most are very funny



Weird science ... not all scientists are as methodical as you might have expected. Photograph: The Ronald Grant Archive

Scientists are a precise bunch. Our experiments are carefully planned down to the last detail, the methods we use are selected with great care and forethought and our sample sizes are perfectly calibrated to ensure statistically valid results. But first our hypotheses are constructed only after carefully reading our peers' work. You can see evidence of this



Posted by
Dr Mark Lord
Thursday 10
2013 18.40
guardian.co.uk
Jump to
(123)



Article history

Science
People in science

Technology
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More from Notes & Theories blog

Science

Twitter?



At least these stereotypes are what we wanted you to believe in. That is until a couple of days ago. Since then, scientists from all four corners of the twitterverse have not just dismantled that pure-of-thought image but demolished it with repeated 140-character salvos all bearing the hashtag [#overlyhonestmethods](#). Most of these tweets are jokes that rail against the stuffy and sometimes unclear way that scientific papers are written, but there is certainly more than a grain of truth in most of them.

It all started with a neuropharmacologist researcher and [blogger](#) called [Leigh](#) when she tweeted "incubation lasted three days because this is how long the undergrad forgot the experiment in the fridge [#overlyhonestmethods](#)". It didn't take long for the hashtag to go viral. More tweets along similar lines followed including "...the chemicals were combined & stirred by hand for 2 hours by our project students as they were getting on our nerves" from [@Simonleighuk](#), "The experiment was left for the precise time that it took for us to get a cup of tea" from [@mahzabin](#) and my favourite from [@sciliz](#) "the eppendorf tubes were 'shaken like a polaroid picture' until that part of the song ended". So maybe those reasons for particular reaction times aren't based on quite so sound scientific reasons after all?

What about our equipment and sample sizes? Ecologists [@biosciencemum](#) and [@bgrassbluecrab](#) had something to say about that: "Our experimental equipment was a paddling pool, a bucket with a hole in, some gaffer tape and three cardboard boxes", and "we didn't test as many clams as oysters because we're pretty sure someone found the samples and ate them". You don't see that appearing in journals now do you? (But maybe you should.)

prevalence and use of Twitter among scholars

by @jasonpriem,
@k8lin,
@silent_d
from @uncsil



Twitter

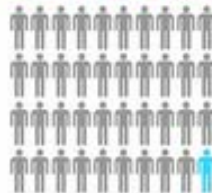


no one rank ($\chi^2=11.2$, $df=4$, $p=.12$)
or discipline ($\chi^2=2.4$, $df=1$, $p=.02$)*
is significantly over-represented
on Twitter:



*We use .01 significance level due to the high n and large number of tests.

1 in 40
scholars active on Twitter



5 tweets per week

percent of tweets that are scholarly:

nonfaculty: **15%**
faculty: **30%**

method

We selected five diverse, representative US and UK universities. Using manual searches of department web pages, we compiled a list of all the scholars (defined as fulltime faculty, postdocs, or doctoral students) at each one, yielding a sample of 8,826.

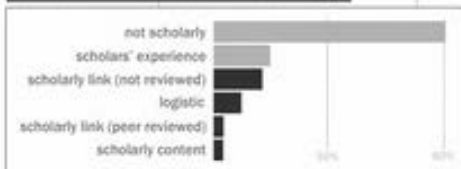
We then used the Twitter user/search API to find Twitter user profiles that matched our scholars' names. 3,019 scholars returned more than 20 potential name matches; this "common-name group" was removed from the sample. The remaining scholars returned 17,177 Twitter accounts; around half of these had no identifying information and were discarded. For the remaining 8,038 accounts, we used a combination of automatic scripts and manual inspection to make positive matches between scholars and accounts, considering evidence from departmental webpages and the Twitter profile fields for name, location, description, URL, username, and picture.

This gave us a list of 230 scholars with confirmed Twitter accounts; this number is certainly an undercount, since many accounts did not have enough information for a positive ID. We then returned to the Twitter API to gather all the public tweets for these users.

scholarly Twitter use is growing



scholars tweet about their scholarship



[N.B.: questo è solo un item di Figshare!!!]

<http://goo.gl/RbNbr>

Twitter!

How to communicate in Twitter?

The neuron metaphor developed by the educator Jean-Pol Martin helps to explain how one should communicate using Twitter. Imagine you are a “neuron” connected to other neurons (your followers in Twitter). If you have an idea or thought you consider worth sharing, just “fire” it (write a tweet). Do not hesitate because you think that it may be erroneous or uninteresting for others. Just send it to your followers. Other neurons in the network may respond, add information, or correct your message. “firing” to their follower-neurons and so on. Over time, topics, meanings, and knowledge may emerge in the system based on the individual interactions. You have to see yourself not as the “middle of the universe”, but as part of a large system consisting of an endless number of interconnected neurons. Send your information into the system and benefit from the “knowledge of your network”.



Euroscience Tip sheets

<http://goo.gl/F7u0X>

How can open scientists use Twitter?

- Twitter is a great environment to get information about interesting links and resources. Just have a look at Twitter a few times during the day and see what others are doing or writing. But: It is important not to try to catch up with all the information you have missed in the meantime – this would distract you too much from work. Just see what is happening “at the moment” and get inspired. And don’t be annoyed by private information in Twitter; it is sometimes really surprising that you share the same private interests with other scientists!
- If you have a provocative, new, or interesting thought or question – just twitter it. You may proceed with your tasks while the network is “working”. Have a look at Twitter to see whether one of your followers (or others) has answered your tweet, has added valuable information, or has shared interesting links with you. It is no big effort to tweet what you are doing, and the network may be a really valuable source of information if others answer your tweets.
- Imagine you have created a weblog article or a wiki page (besides your Twitter communication) in order to start a discussion with scientists or non-scientists. You may now send the link via e-mail to colleagues and people who may be interested in the topic. But perhaps there are many other people who would be important discussion partners on this topic but whom you neglected to send an email? Perhaps there are potential discussion partners you do not know? Just publish the link as a tweet in Twitter (in addition to your normal sharing routine) and be surprised by who joins the discussion.

Twitter!!!!!!



Journal of Medical Internet Research

The leading peer-reviewed journal for health and healthcare in the Internet age

Physicians Interrupted by Mobile Devices in Hospitals: Understanding the Interaction Between

Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact

Gunther Eysenbach^{1,2,3}, MD, MPH, FACMI

Results: A total of 4208 tweets cited 286 distinct JMIR articles. The distribution of tweets over the first 30 days after article publication followed a power law (Zipf, Bradford, or Pareto distribution), with most tweets sent on the day when an article was published (1458/3318, 43.94% of all tweets in a 60-day period) or on the following day (528/3318, 15.9%), followed by a rapid decay. The Pearson correlations between tweetations and citations were moderate and statistically significant, with correlation coefficients ranging from .42 to .72 for the log-transformed Google Scholar citations, but were less clear for Scopus citations and rank correlations. A linear multivariate model with time and tweets as significant predictors ($P < .001$) could explain 27% of the variation of citations. Highly tweeted articles were 11 times more likely to be highly cited than less-tweeted articles (9/12 or 75% of highly tweeted article were highly cited, while only 3/43 or 7% of less-tweeted articles were highly cited; rate ratio $0.75/0.07 = 10.75$, 95% confidence interval, 3.4–33.6). Top-cited articles can be predicted from top-tweeted articles with 93% specificity and 75% sensitivity.

Conclusions: Tweets can predict highly cited articles within the first 3 days of article publication. Social media activity either increases citations or reflects the underlying qualities of the article that also predict citations, but the true use of these metrics is to measure the distinct concept of social impact. Social impact measures based on tweets are proposed to complement traditional citation metrics. The proposed twimpact factor may be a useful and timely metric to measure uptake of research findings and to filter research findings resonating with the public in real time.

G. Eysenbach, [Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact](#), J Med Internet Res 2011;13(4):e123

Twimpack factor

Top Articles (Article-Level Metrics)

OVERVIEW MOST VIEWED MOST TWEETED MOST PURCHASED MOST CITED							
 ALL TIME*  IN THE LAST MONTH  IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS  IN THE LAST YEAR							
RANK	ARTICLE		TWEETS	TWEETS PER MONTH ^A	TWEETS INFLUENCE FACTOR ^B	TWIMPACT FACTOR (TW7) ^C	TWINDEX7 ^D
1	<u>Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact</u> Gunther Eysenbach J Med Internet Res 2011;13(4):e123 (Dec 16, 2011)	HTML free! PDF (\$22 pay-per- download, free for members [\$4.92/mo.]	19	19.00	37.00	536	100
2	<u>Crowdsourcing Malaria Parasite Quantification: An Online Game for Analyzing Images of Infected Thick Blood Smears</u> Miguel Angel Luengo-Oroz, Asier Arranz, John Frea	HTML free! PDF (\$22 pay-per- download, free for members [\$4.92/mo.]	1	1.00	0.00	176	100

...e la peer review?

Retraction Watch blog



Retraction Watch

Search Results

"When we wonder what it all means": Stapel retraction count rises to 49

After three retractions, five expressions of concern, cardiologist Matsubara resigns post

with 2 comments

Hiroaki [Matsubara](#), a leading Japanese cardiology researcher who has had three papers retracted and another five subject to expressions of concern, has resigned from Kyoto Prefectural University, according to local media.

[Mainichi Shimbun reports](#) — according to our roughest of (Google) translations — that Kyoto Prefectural University accepted Matsubara's resignation following an investigation. That investigation — which the university [had told us about last year](#) — revealed serious problems with 27 studies.

As we [noted last March](#):

“Matsubara is a big name in cardiology trials. Twenty one of his papers have been retracted. One of Matsubara's retractions was for duplicate problems.”



Personality and Social

Resveratrol researcher Das in video: Yes, I manipulated images, but only because the journals asked me to

with 82 comments

[Dipak Das](#), who until earlier this year ran a high-profile cardiovascular research center at the University of Connecticut, has recorded a slick looking [video defense](#) against allegations that he cooked data and manipulated images in scores of published studies, [12 of which have been retracted to date](#).

Das, who was hit with a 60,000 pages of allegations stemming from a three-year investigation by the university, spends the bulk of the documentary-style interview — which is available on YouTube — talking about the wonders of resveratrol. But he gets into the misconduct charges at about the 15-minute mark.

[Read the rest of this entry »](#)

Written by amarcus41
June 18, 2012 at 3:15 pm

Posted in [dipak das](#)

Retraction count for resveratrol researcher Dipak Das rises to 12

with 7 comments

[Dipak Das](#), the UConn researcher whom the university earlier this year found to have fabricated or falsified data more than 100 times, has four more retractions to his name.

The notices appear in the June 1, 2012 issue of the *American Journal of Physiology: Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, and suggest that Das was not all that cooperative: [Read the rest of this entry »](#)



Das, via UConn



Das, via UConn

<http://retractionwatch.wordpress.com/>

Retraction Watch

Tracking retraction process

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

with 23 comments

If you wanted to minimize the real-life effects of misconduct, you might note that some of the retractions we cover are in tiny obscure journals hardly anyone reads. But a new [meta-analysis](#) and editorial in JAMA today suggests — as a [study by Grant Steen did a few years ago](#) — that the risk of patient harm due to scientific misconduct is not just theoretical.



As the [editorialists note](#), hydroxyethyl starches (HES) are “synthetic fluid products used commonly in clinical practice worldwide.”

“Synthetic colloids received market approval in the 1960s without evaluation of their efficacy and safety in large phase 3 clinical trials. Subsequent studies reported mixed evidence on their benefits and harms.

There has been controversy over the use of HES for decades, with the [most recent high-level review](#) showing “no significant mortality increase.” But one of the reasons for that review — by the prestigious Cochrane Collaboration — was to see if the dozens of now-retracted studies by [Joachim Boldt](#) had an effect on the overall evidence for HES. Boldt's retractions resulted from a lack of evidence of IRB approval, as well as the likelihood of faked data.

An internal investigation found [no evidence of harm to the patients Boldt treated](#), and 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).

In other words, there was an increased risk of death and kidney failure among those given HES:

“The report by Zarychanski et al highlights the potentially important and adverse effect of scientific misconduct. With the inclusion of studies by Boldt et al, the medical community might reasonably have concluded that use of hydroxyethyl starch was not inappropriate. Yet the analyses in which these studies were excluded shifts the balance of evidence toward harm. This study also demonstrates the importance of revising and revisiting recommendations and guidelines in light of new systematic reviews and evidence.

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Scienza pura?

Scientific misconduct = few bad apples [??????]

elemento comune: intento di ingannare

✓ plagio (non distorce i risultati ma rende inefficace la ricerca)

✓ fabbricazione

✓ falsificazione

- dati pubblicati selettivamente solo per supportare l'ipotesi di base
- dati "gonfiati"
- dati studiati a posteriori per costruire ipotesi plausibile

- 2% ammette di aver fabbricato i dati
- 34% ammette di aver falsificato
- 72% ha visto colleghi falsificare
- 81% disposto a falsificare per assicurarsi un grant

Scienza pura? / 2

- 2.047 articoli indicizzati in PubMed ritrattati al 3 maggio 2012
- 21.3% per errore
- 67.4% per “scientific misconduct”, di cui
 - ✓ 43.4% frode,
 - ✓ 14.2% duplicazione,
 - ✓ 9.8% plagio
- la percentuale degli articoli ritrattati è cresciuta di 10 volte dal 1975

Scienza pura? / 3



Table 3.

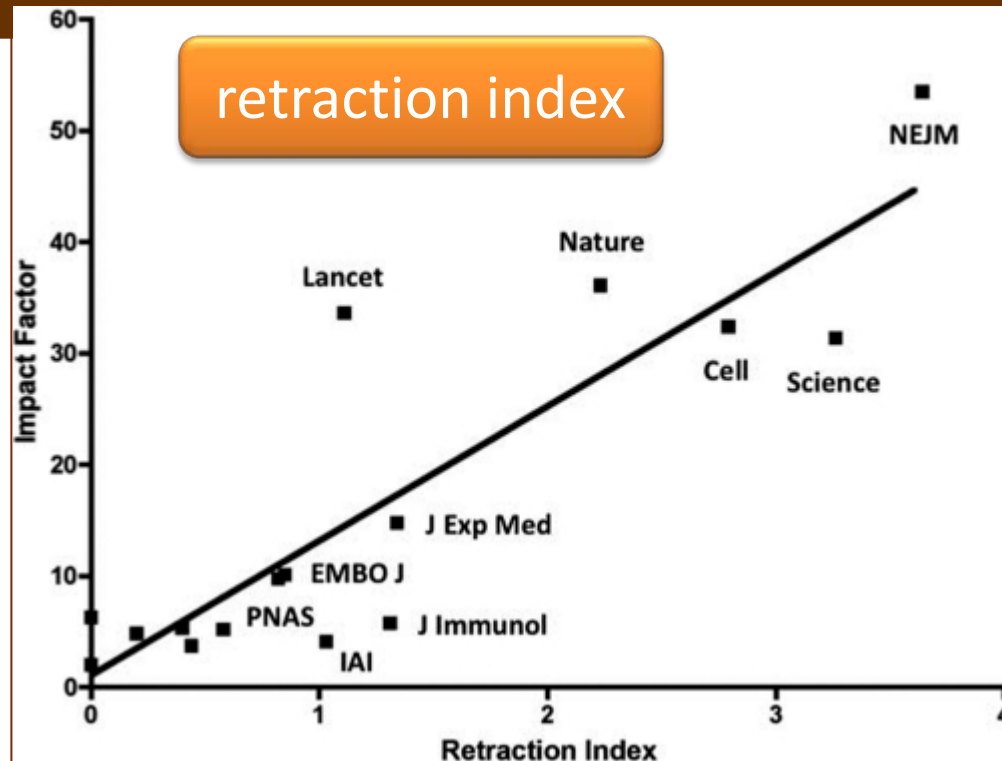
Most Cited Retracted Articles

First author	Journal	Year published	Year retracted	Times cited ^{as}	Reason for retraction
Wakefield	<i>Lancet</i>	1998	2004; 2010	758	Fraud
Reyes	<i>Blood</i>	2001	2009	740	Error
Fukuhara	<i>Science</i>	2005	2007	686	Error
Nakao	<i>Lancet</i>	2003	2009	626	Fraud
Chang	<i>Science</i>	2001	2006	512	Error
Kugler	<i>Nature Medicine</i>	2000	2003	494	Fraud
Rubio	<i>Cancer Research</i>	2005	2010	457	Error
Gowen	<i>Science</i>	1998	2003	395	Fraud
Makarova	<i>Nature</i>	2001	2006	375	Error
Hwang	<i>Science</i>	2004	2006	368	Fraud
Potti	<i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i>	2006	2011	361	Fraud
Brugger	<i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i>	1995	2001	336	Fraud
Van Parijs	<i>Immunity</i>	1999	2009	330	Fraud
Potti	<i>Nature Medicine</i>	2006	2011	328	Fraud
Schön	<i>Science</i>	2000	2002	297	Fraud
Chiu	<i>Nature</i>	2005	2010	281	Error
Cooper	<i>Science</i>	1997	2005	264	Fraud
Le Page	<i>Cell</i>	2000	2005	262	Error
Kawasaki	<i>Nature</i>	2004	2006	243	Fraud
Hwang	<i>Science</i>	2005	2006	234	Fraud

il nodo centrale è:
e gli articoli che
citano articoli
ritrattati?

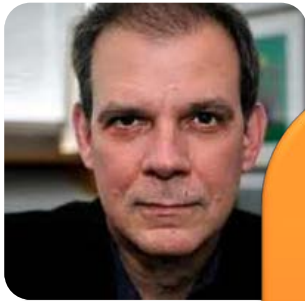
^aAs of June 22, 2012

Scienza pura? / 4



Forte correlazione fra numero di ritrattazioni
e Impact factor della rivista

Scienza pura? / 5



Misconduct represents the **dark side of the hypercompetitive environment** of contemporary science, with its emphasis on funding, numbers of publications, and impact factor. With such potent incentives for cheating, it is not surprising that some scientists succumb to temptation.

Scienza pura? / 6

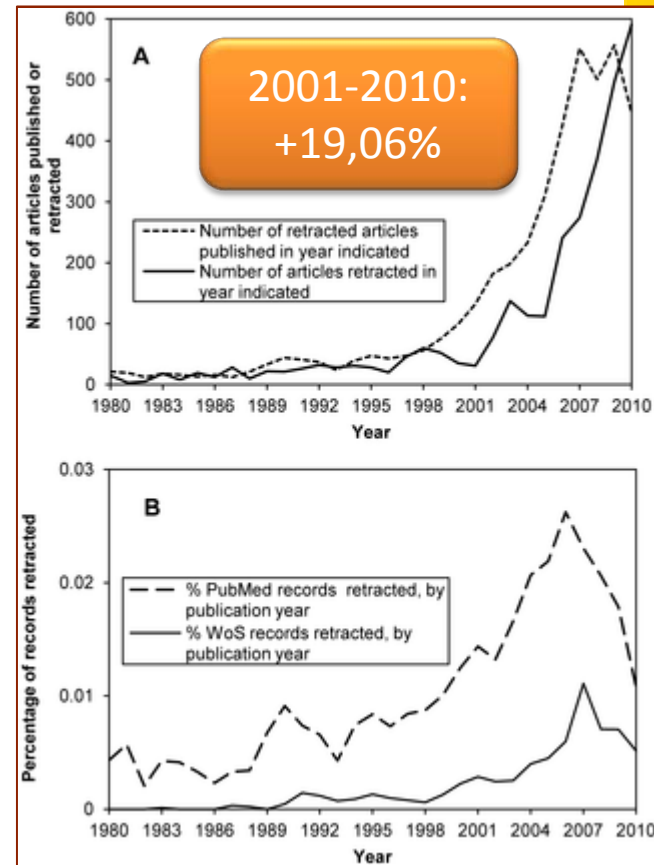
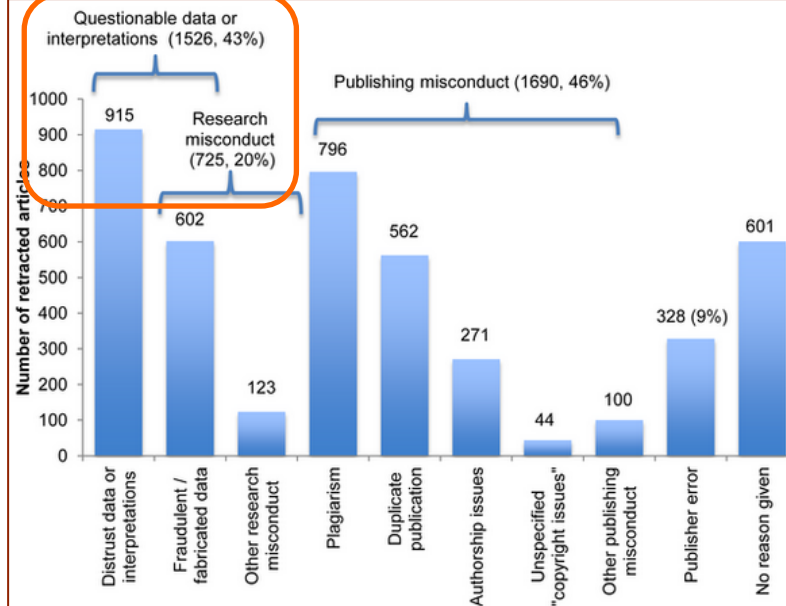
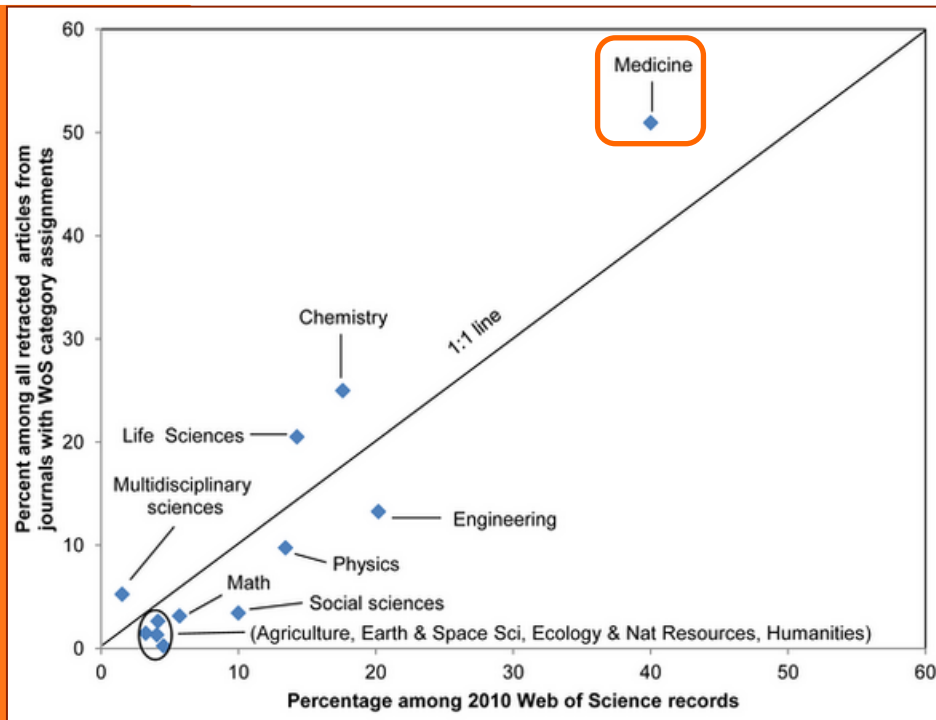


It is important to note that the economics and sociology of the current scientific enterprise **dictate** that publication in high-impact journals can confer a **disproportionate benefit** to authors relative to publication of the same material in a journal with a lower impact factor.

The **disproportionally high payoff associated with publishing in higher-impact journals** could encourage **risk-taking behavior** by authors in study design, data presentation, data analysis, and interpretation that subsequently leads to the retraction of the work. Another possibility is that **the desire of high-impact journals for clear and definitive reports may encourage authors to manipulate their data to meet this expectation.**

However, **without access to raw data**, it is unrealistic to expect that even careful and highly motivated reviewers can detect all instances of falsification or fabrication.

Scienza pura? / 7



ML.Grieneisen, M.Zhang, [A Comprehensive Survey of Retracted Articles from the Scholarly Literature](#). PLoS ONE 2012, 7(10)

Scienza pura? / 8



Researcher	Retraction years	Country	Field of study	Number of retractions	Justification given for retractions
Joachim Boldt ¹	2010–2011	Germany	Anesthesiology	88	Lack of IRB approval
Adrian Maxim ²	2007	USA	Electrical engineering	48	Alleged data fraud and fictitious co-authors
H. Zhong ³	2010	China	Chemistry	43	Alleged data fraud
Jon Hendrick Schön ⁴	2002–2004	USA	Physics	33	Alleged data fraud
T. Liu ³	2010	China	Chemistry	29	Alleged data fraud
Robert A. Slutsky ⁴	1985–1987	USA	Cardiology	25	Alleged data fraud
Scott S. Reuben ⁴	2009–2010	USA	Anesthesiology	24	Alleged data fraud
Naoki Mori ⁵	2010–2011	Japan	Oncology	23	Alleged data fraud
Friedhelm Herrmann ⁶	1997–2003	Germany	Oncology	22	Alleged data fraud
John R. Darsee ⁴	1982–1984	USA	Cardiology	19	Alleged data fraud
Pattium Chiranjeevi ⁷	2008	India	Chemistry	19	Plagiarism
Wataru Matsuyama ⁵	2007–2010	Japan	Immunology	17	Alleged data fraud
Suresh Radhakrishnan ⁸	2010	USA	Immunology	15	Alleged data fraud
M. Quik, G. Goldstein and collaborators	1993–1994	Canada	Physiology	15	Artifact (contamination)
Jon Sudbo ⁹	2006–2007	Finland	Oncology	14	Alleged data fraud

These cases distort figures for individual journals, years, countries and subdisciplines, and are distributed throughout North America, Europe and Asia. Nine of the 15 are in medical fields.

¹Excluding one 2010 retraction, the Boldt case accounts for 87 (49%) of the 176 retractions for the entire EU-27 thus far in 2011.

²According to the IEEEExplore database, this author has allegedly fabricated data in 39 publications and co-authors of 14 additional publications.

³The 72 retractions of these two authors represent 34% of China's 210 retractions for 2010 and 8.9% of all 811 retractions for China.

⁴These four authors account for 101 (7.5%) of all 1,355 USA retractions. It is noteworthy that Dr. Schön's retractions include 10 articles from *Science* and 7 from *Nature*.

⁵These two authors account for 40 (16%) of all 263 retractions for Japan.

⁷This author accounts for 19 (6.8%) of all 280 retractions for India. Despite only 19 retractions, an institutional review alleged "plagiarizing and/or falsifying more than 70 research papers" [34] by this author.

^{1-6,8-9}Including 39 of Dr. Maxim's articles with allegedly fabricated data, these 13 authors account for 391 (54%) of the world total of 725 retractions due to alleged research misconduct.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0044118.t004

Scienza pura? / 9



Abstract

Background Papers retracted for fraud (data fabrication or data falsification) may represent a deliberate effort to deceive, a motivation fundamentally different from papers retracted for error.

It is hypothesised that fraudulent authors will publish fewer fraudulent papers, and that fraudulent authors will publish fewer fraudulent papers and publish from other fraudulent publications, diffuse fraudulent papers and publish from fraudulent papers and publish from

Methods All 788 English language papers retracted between 2000 and 2010 were evaluated. The papers were abstracted from the paper and the abstract was dichotomised as fraud or error. The data were entered into a spreadsheet for analysis.

Results Journal IF was higher for fraudulent papers than for erroneous papers. Papers were written by a first author 60% of the time, whereas only 18% of erroneous papers were written by a first author. Fraudulent papers had more authors than erroneous papers ($p<0.005$). Surprisingly, there were more papers from the USA ($\chi^2=8.71$; $p<0.005$).

Conclusions This study reports evidence consistent with the 'deliberate fraud' hypothesis. The results suggest that papers retracted because of data fabrication or falsification represent a calculated effort to deceive. It is inferred that such behaviour is neither naïve, feckless nor inadvertent.

Journal of
MEDICAL ETHICS

An international peer-reviewed journal for health professionals and researchers in medical ethics

Table 2

Comparison of articles for which retraction was explained as the result of fabrication or falsification ('fraud') versus articles for which retraction was explained as the result of any other cause ('error')

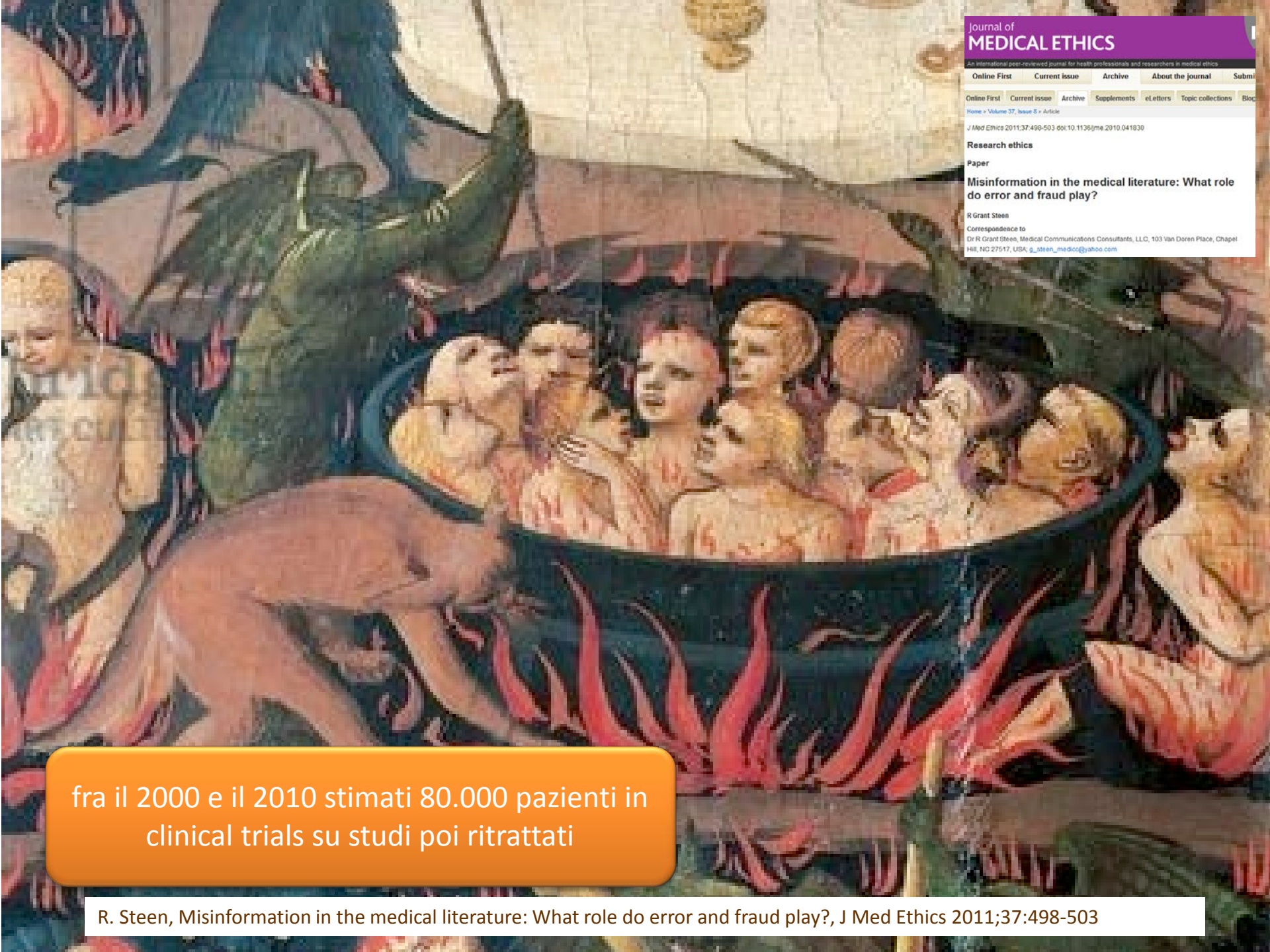
	Fraudulent papers		Erroneous papers		χ^2 or t value	p Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Sample (n)	197	–	545	–	–	–
Journal impact factor	8.99	10.24	6.29	8.52	3.595	<0.001
Repeat offenders, n (%)	105 (53.3)	–	100 (18.4)	–	88.403	<0.0001
No of authors per paper	5.82	3.63	4.86	3.13	3.529	<0.001
Months to retraction	28.41	22.87	22.72	20.84	3.193	<0.005

Scienza pura? / 10

- **studi su farmaci:** 742 ritrattazioni nel 2010-2011
- 102 esaminati
- **72%** per scientific misconduct
- **28%** per errore
- «We found that a **greater proportion** of drug therapy articles were retracted for reasons of misconduct and fraud **compared with other biomedical studies.**

It is important for health care **practitioners** to monitor the literature for **retractions** so that recommendations for drug therapy and **patient management** may be modified accordingly»





Research ethics

Paper

Misinformation in the medical literature: What role do error and fraud play?

R Grant Steen

Correspondence to

Dr R Grant Steen, Medical Communications Consultants, LLC, 103 Van Doren Place, Chapel Hill, NC 27517, USA; g_steen_medico@yahoo.com

fra il 2000 e il 2010 stimati 80.000 pazienti in clinical trials su studi poi ritrattati

A decade of misconduct...

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A Decade of Misconduct

A senior cardiovascular disease and diabetes researcher at the University of Kentucky has been found guilty of falsifying data over the past 10 years.

By Dan Cossins | November 27, 2012

13 Comments Like 0 +1 25 Link this Stumble Tweet this



The Main Building at the University of Kentucky
Wikimedia, Seicer

Federal investigators have censured a former University of Kentucky (UK) senior biomedical researcher for serial scientific misconduct over a 10-year period, including the falsification of data in grant applications, progress reports, and published papers. The US Office of Research Integrity (ORI) announced the findings last week (November 20) with a [notice](#) in the Federal Register.

A joint investigation carried out over the course of 2 years by the ORI and the UK found that Eric Smart, who studied the molecular mechanisms behind cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, had falsified or fabricated a total of 45 figures—mostly images of Western blots, a technique used to identify proteins—in seven grant applications, three progress reports, and 10 published papers, some of which were cited more than 100 times, according to Thomson Scientific's Web of Knowledge. The notice says that Smart also reported experimental data from knockout mice that did not exist.

"This is surprising and disappointing news to me," said Philippe Frank of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. "Dr. Smart's papers were highly cited in the specific caveolae/cardiovascular research field." William Sessa of the Yale University School of Medicine told *The Scientist* by email that he was "shocked at the extent of misconduct" and that the reporting of data for knockout mice that did not

Eric Smart, negli studi sui meccanismi molecolari del diabete e malattie cardiovascolari, in 10 anni ha falsificato o fabbricato 45 figure in 7 grant applications, 3 reports, 10 papers citati almeno 100 volte

A decade of misconduct, The Scientist, 27 Nov. 2012

Scienza pura? / 11



solo un piccolo numero di articoli derivanti da “scientific misconduct” viene ritrattato



molto spesso per la ritrattazione passano anni, quindi i falsi dati restano in circolazione per troppo tempo



gli articoli ritrattati sono già stati citati n volte



cosa accade agli articoli basati sui dati di articoli poi ritrattati? ovvero: di quanto ci siamo allontanati dal dato reale?

Scienza pura ? / 12

scientific misconduct:

condurre altri studiosi su linee
improduttive di ricerca

si traduce in una distribuzione di
fondi non equa

è uno spreco di risorse [pubbliche]

erode la fiducia nei confronti della
scienza

... può tradursi in cure inappropriate
per i pazienti

Research
misconduct: **the
poisoning of the
well**, JRSM, 2006,
99(5), 232-237



Scienza pura? / 13



TheScientist
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

Opinion: Scientific Peer Review in Crisis

The case of the Danish Cohort

By Dariusz Leszczynski | February 25, 2013

28 Comments Like 2 Pin it +1 5 Link this Stumble Tweet this



Large studies have to find links between cell phone use and disease. Is peer review to blame?

However, the same *PNAS* study indicated that about 21 percent of the retractions were attributed to a scientific error. This indicates that failures in peer-review led to the publication of studies that

The publication of a scientific study in a peer-reviewed journal is commonly recognized as a kind of "nobilitation" of the study that confirms its worth. The peer-review process was designed to assure the validity and quality of science that seeks publication. This is not always the case. If and when peer review fails, sloppy science gets published.

According to a recent analysis published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, about 67 percent of 2047 studies retracted from biomedical and life-science journals (as of May 3, 2012) resulted from scientific misconduct.

- maggio 2011: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifica come cancerogene le radiazioni dei cellulari basandosi su studi epidemiologici
- dicembre 2011: l'aggiornamento del più esteso studio epidemiologico, la cosiddetta Danish Cohort, non trova nessuna relazione fra cancro al cervello e radiazioni. Pubblicata sul British Medical Journal
- MA lo studio è decisamente "orientato":
 - unico criterio è la durata dell'abbonamento [NON la durata delle chiamate]
 - dalla coorte iniziale di oltre 700.000 persone, esclusi 200.000 abbonati aziendali [presumibilmente maggiori utilizzatori]
 - non solo esclusi, ma considerati "non esposti" nel conto finale
 - 12 anni considerati fra l'anno di abbonamento (1995 max) e quello del registro tumori (2007). Quindi abbonato nel 1996 ammalato nel 2007 considerato "non esposto" anche se esposto per 11 anni
- la domanda è: **come ha potuto uno studio così scientificamente poco valido aver passato la peer review sul BMJ?** [finanziatori: TeleDanmark Mobil and Sonofon]

Verità > pubblicabilità



Scientific Utopia
II. Restructuring Incentives and Practices to Promote
Truth Over Publishability

A Disconnect Between What Is Good for Scientists and What Is Good for Science

On its own, the fact that publishing is essential to success is just a fact of the trade. Running faster defines better sprinters; conducting more high-impact research defines better scientists. The research must be published to have impact. And yet, publishing is also the basis of a conflict of interest between personal interests and the objective of knowledge accumulation. The reason? Published and true are not synonyms. To the extent that publishing itself is rewarded, then it is in scientists' personal interests to publish, regardless of whether the published findings are true (Hackett, 2005; Martin, 1992; Sovacool, 2008).

devono cambiare i
criteri di valutazione:
ridurre enfasi sulla
“pubblicazione”

The solution requires making
incentives for
“getting it right” competitive
with the incentives
for “getting it published”.

“novità” e “risultati
positivi” sono utili
alla pubblicabilità ma
non alla verità

importanza della
REPLICABILITÀ

valutare i disegni di studio e
la loro solidità scientifica

BA. Nosek et al. Scientific Utopia: II. Restructuring Incentives and Practices to Promote Truth Over Publishability, Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2012, 7: 615- 631

PLOS MEDICINE [Browse](#) [For Authors](#) [About](#)

2005, <http://goo.gl/7x40>

OPEN ACCESS 733,503 VIEWS

ESSAY

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Possibili soluzioni

nature

International weekly journal of science

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News & Comment > News > 2013 > March > Article

NATURE | NEWS

Independent labs to verify high-profile papers

Reproducibility Initiative aims to speed up preclinical research.

Monya Baker

14 August 2012

Scientific publishers are backing an initiative to encourage authors of high-profile research papers to get their results replicated by independent labs. Validation studies will earn authors a certificate and a second publication, and will save other researchers from basing their work on faulty results.



The problem of irreproducible results has gained

<http://goo.gl/w52nV>

Possibili soluzioni / 2



Le riviste con alto Impact Factor tendono a pubblicare articoli con dati esagerati rispetto agli affetti positivi

ci si aspetterebbe che:

- articoli in riviste prestigiose siano più citati
- i giudizi degli esperti correlino con le classifiche di riviste
- tasso di riproducibilità correli con le classifiche di riviste

sulla base degli studi sulle ritrattazioni, c'è da chiedersi SE sistematicamente i risultati pubblicati da riviste prestigiose non siano inattendibili

In realtà:

- nelle riviste più prestigiose è altissimo il tasso di articoli MAI citati
- il tasso di riproducibilità nelle riviste più prestigiose è bassissimo (tre studi)

Possibili soluzioni / 2 [segue]

poiché il calcolo dell'Impact Factor non è scientificamente solido, il ranking di riviste risulta inutile nella migliore delle ipotesi, non-scientifico nella peggiore... e fa danni...

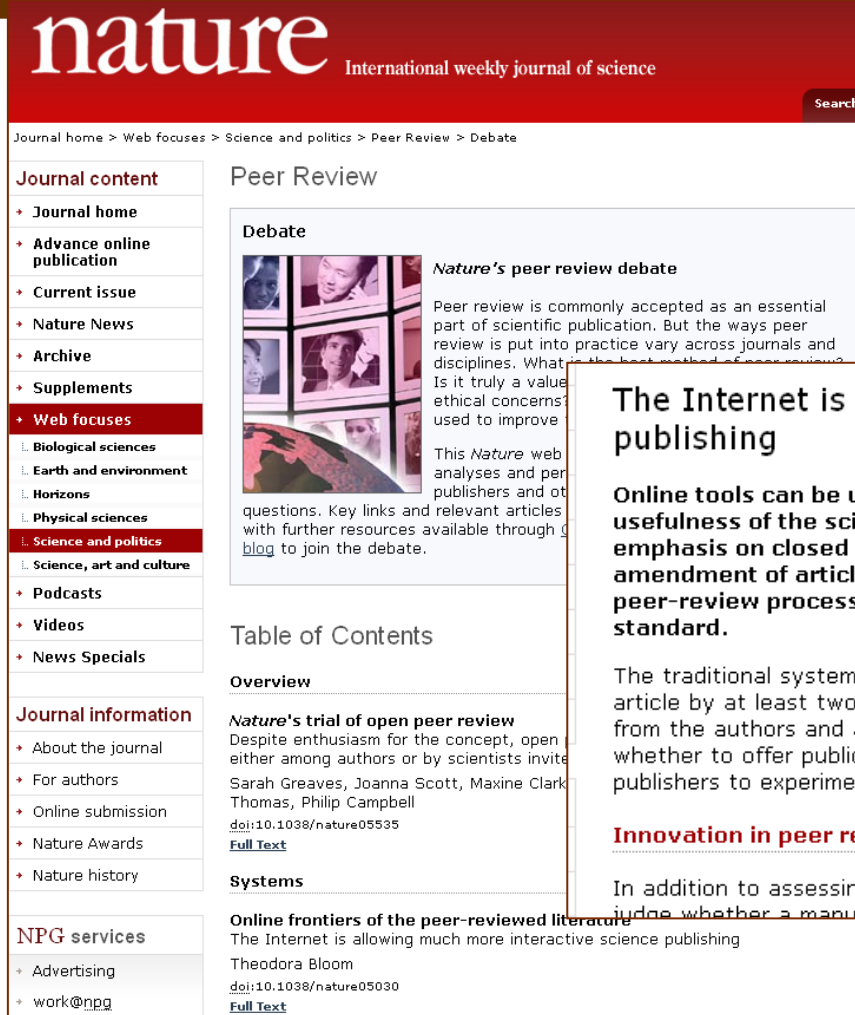
la pressione a pubblicare in riviste prestigiose spinge i ricercatori a comportamenti "discutibili"

marketing della scienza
o vera scienza?

oggi ci sono alternative ai journal ranking, che è tecnologicamente obsoleto: le **metriche** basate sul singolo articolo

oggi ci sono anche alternative alle riviste: **archivi** per disseminare la ricerca e sistemi di **pubblicazione all'interno degli Atenei**

e la peer review?



nature International weekly journal of science

Journal home > Web focuses > Science and politics > Peer Review > Debate

Journal content

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Peer Review

Debate

Nature's peer review debate

Peer review is commonly accepted as an essential part of scientific publication. But the ways peer review is put into practice vary across journals and disciplines. What is the best method of peer review? Is it truly a valuable tool? What are the ethical concerns? How can it be used to improve the quality of science?

This *Nature* web focus analyses and presents the views of publishers and other stakeholders on these questions. Key links and relevant articles with further resources available through the [blog](#) to join the debate.

Table of Contents

Overview

Nature's trial of open peer review

Despite enthusiasm for the concept, open peer review has not been widely adopted either among authors or by scientists. In a new *Nature* web focus, Sarah Greaves, Joanna Scott, Maxine Clark, Thomas, Philip Campbell

doi:10.1038/nature05535

[Full Text](#)

Systems

Online frontiers of the peer-reviewed literature

The Internet is allowing much more interactive science publishing

Theodora Bloom

doi:10.1038/nature05030

[Full Text](#)

dibattito su
Nature

The Internet is allowing much more interactive science publishing

Online tools can be used to improve the accuracy, transparency and usefulness of the scientific literature by moving away from the traditional emphasis on closed peer review. Given the capability for post-publication amendment of articles, the scientific articles themselves and the peer-review process will soon be profoundly different from today's standard.

The traditional system of peer review entails careful scrutiny of each submitted article by at least two experts in the field, with the reviewers' names withheld from the authors and an editor deciding, in the light of reviewers' comments, whether to offer publication. The Internet is encouraging authors, editors and publishers to experiment with publishing models that deviate from this system.

Innovation in peer review

In addition to assessing scientific accuracy, many reviewers are also asked to judge whether a manuscript reaches the level of interest appropriate for a given journal.

<http://www.nature.com/nature/peerreview/debate/>

e la peer review?

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Rubriq Scorecard completed by three reviewers	✓	✓	✓
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peer review
come servizio
esterno

<http://www.rubriq.com/>

Beta Phase One

Rubriq is now accepting papers for review in the fields of **Immunology**, **Cancer Research**, and **Microbiology**. In this initial phase the turnaround time will be two weeks as we continue to build our reviewer pool. Authors will receive Rubriq scorecards, but will not yet have the journal recommendation/matching features, and will not receive plagiarism or other journal-facing reports. The price for this basic beta service is \$500. [Sign up](#) and click on "Submit your paper" to get started!



Beta Phase Two

In this phase, we will expand our areas of study, and offer one-week timelines for selected fields. Plagiarism checks will be added to the author reports, as well as initial journal recommendations. We will be actively testing additional journal matching features with authors and journals. The price for Phase Two and Three services have not been finalized, but you can see current estimates on our [Pricing page](#).



Phase Three (full public launch)

In this final phase, we will move beyond our beta and officially launch our service to the public. The full scorecard and journal matching features will be available in a one-week timeline. Authors will have the ability to contact journals directly and "broadcast" scores to the network. In addition to the scorecard, the complete Rubriq Report will also contain Compliance Check information for journals, with basic requirements, screening and categorization information (to include technical questions, conflicts of interest, ethical statements and plagiarism checks).



servizio
indipendente

submission con
articolo già
peer reviewed

e la peer review?

The screenshot shows the PaperCritic website. At the top left is the PaperCritic logo with five stars. To its right is a search bar labeled 'Enter title or author name'. Further right is a 'Log in or Register via Mendeley' link. A yellow padlock icon is positioned to the right of the search bar. Below the header, a central banner reads 'Opening up the peer review process' with a checkmark icon. The text below the banner states: 'Here at PaperCritic, we find that science should be as open as possible and that everyone should be able to review each other's work, not just the elected few. This is why PaperCritic now offers researchers a way of obtaining and providing feedback for each others work in a fully open and transparent environment. Join now and experience new heights of scientific collaboration straight away or **take a tour!**'

Below the banner, there are two main columns. The left column is titled 'Review a publication from MENDELEY' and contains a search bar, a PaperCritic button, and text: 'Find a paper you want to review right now, or bookmark the PaperCritic button and click on it when viewing a publication at Mendeley.com to submit a review.' The right column is titled 'Monitor the public discussion' and contains text: 'Check your Watchlist feed to keep track of all the reviews and mentions of papers that interest you.', 'Simply choose to automatically monitor all the documents from your Mendeley library and/or users from your contact list in your Watchlist settings.', and 'You can naturally extend your Watchlist by clicking on the Watchlist icon next to any document or user profile.'

On the right side, there is a 'Write review' form. It includes a text input field with 'OSS test'. Below it are five star rating sections: 'References: ★★★★★', 'Originality: ★★★★★', 'Argumentation: ★★★★★', and 'Readability: ★★★★★'. There are also two radio button questions: 'I would recommend this publication to others: Yes No' and 'Assess the difficulty level of this publication: Introductory Intermediate Advanced'. At the bottom, there is a section 'Assess your expertise in this area: Beginner Intermediate Expert'.

At the bottom of the page, there are three boxes: 'Recently reviewed', 'Recently mentioned on' (highlighted with an orange box and a Twitter icon), and 'Most popular over last week'. The 'Recently mentioned on' box contains the text: 'Managing threats to self: awareness in early stage Alzheimer's disease - 12'.

An orange callout box on the right side of the page contains the text: 'un processo condiviso (via Mendeley)'. Below it, a URL is provided: <http://www.papercritic.com/>.

Nuova peer review?

frontiers

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Review System



- **Frontiers reviews: fair, constructive, efficient and transparent;**
- **Two review phases: an independent review and an interactive review;**
- **Fastest review system in publishing;**
- **Reviewers acknowledged on published articles.**

The peer-review process has been completely revised by Frontiers.

The Frontiers Review System promotes a mandate that is uniquely focused on the flawlessness and accuracy of research and is based on the unique [Frontiers Review Guidelines](#). Review editors - appointed to the Frontiers editorial Boards from the community's top experts worldwide - constructively collaborate with the authors to ensure that studies are conducted in agreement with the standards of the specific community and to improve the quality of the paper where appropriate. The mandate thus maximizes the publication quality and protects the rights of authors of publishing their work in a fair and unbiased process. Review editors focus on certifying the accuracy and validity of articles, not on evaluating their significance - the latter is done democratically by the community using the [Frontiers Evaluation System](#). To ensure a constructive review process and to acknowledge their significant contribution to a better paper,

review editors are disclosed on accepted articles.

Frontiers full reviews are made up of two consecutive steps, an independent and an interactive review. In the independent review phase, review editors evaluate independently from each other whether the research is academically sound following a standardized review questionnaire. Then, Frontiers implemented for the first time the real-time Frontiers Interactive Review Forum, in which authors and review editors collaborate online via a discussion forum until convergence of the review is reached.

Thanks to the advanced internet technologies that Frontiers applied to the review, the average publication time significantly decreased and Frontiers articles are published on average within 3 months after submission. This makes Frontiers the fastest publishing platform amongst academic publishers.

Frontiers represents a significant step forward in the direction of open post-publication reviews, in that it allows any published article to be further discussed within ad-hoc publications referred to as [General Commentaries](#): everyone can access the content of a Commentary, but in their turn Commentaries receive a peer review before being published. Moreover, the advanced analytics of the [Frontiers Evaluation System](#) provide a post-publication evaluation of published research, allowing any reader to indirectly contribute to an article ranking.

Nuova peer review?

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

An Interactive Open Access Journal of the European Geosciences Union

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Obligations for Referees

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Comment on a Paper

Journal Metrics

IF 5.520

5-year IF 5.633

SNIP 1.474

SJR 2.346

Definitions

Review Process

The process of peer-review and publication in the interactive scientific journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP) differs from traditional scientific journals. It is a two-stage process involving the scientific discussion forum Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions (ACPD), and it has been designed to use the full potential of the internet to foster scientific discussion and enable rapid publication of scientific papers.

Initial access peer-review assures the basic scientific and technical quality for papers published in ACPD. Subsequent interactive discussion and public commenting by the referees, authors and other members of the scientific community is expected to enhance quality control for papers published in ACP beyond the limits of the traditional closed peer-review. Also in cases where no additional comments from the scientific community are received, a full peer-review process in the traditional sense, but in a more transparent way, is assured before publication of a paper in ACP.

The individual steps of the ACP process of peer-review, publication and interactive discussion are described below, and complementary illustrations are given in the following [Flow Chart 1](#) and [Flow Chart 2](#).

1. Submission of Original Manuscript and Editor Assignment

An original manuscript is submitted electronically and assigned to a Co-Editor covering the relevant subject areas (for details see [Manuscript Types](#)).

2. Access Review

The Co-Editor is asked to evaluate whether the manuscript is within the scope of the journal and whether it meets a basic scientific quality. If necessary, he may ask independent referees of his choice for support. The Co-Editor can suggest technical corrections (typing errors, clarification of figures, etc.) before publication in ACPD. Further requests for revision of the scientific contents are not allowed at this stage of the review process but shall be expressed in the interactive discussion following publication in ACPD.

3. Technical Corrections

The authors have the opportunity to perform technical corrections, which may be reviewed by the Co-Editor to verify requested corrections and prevent further revisions, which are not permitted at this stage.

4. Publication of Discussion Paper in ACPD

After final acceptance the manuscript is typeset by the Copernicus Publications Production Office, proofread by the authors, and published as a discussion paper on the ACPD Website. Public accessibility, archiving and citability are guaranteed from this moment on (usually about 2–8 weeks after submission).

5. Open Discussion (8 weeks)

Upon internet publication the paper is opened for public review and discussion, during which interactive comments can be published by designated referees (anonymous or named) and all interested members of the scientific community (named). Normally, every discussion paper shall receive at least two Referee Comments; for more information see [Interactive Public Discussion](#).

6. Final Response

After the open discussion the authors are expected to publish a response to all comments (within 4 weeks, extendable upon request). The editor can also publish additional comments or recommendations. Normally, however, formal editorial recommendations and decisions shall be made only after the authors have had an opportunity to respond to all comments, or if they request editorial

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Building a super elongation complex for HIV

Christopher P Hill, Wesley I Sundquist 

University of Utah School of Medicine, United States; University of Utah School of Medicine, United States

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00577>
Published March 8, 2013
Cite as eLife 2013;2:e00577

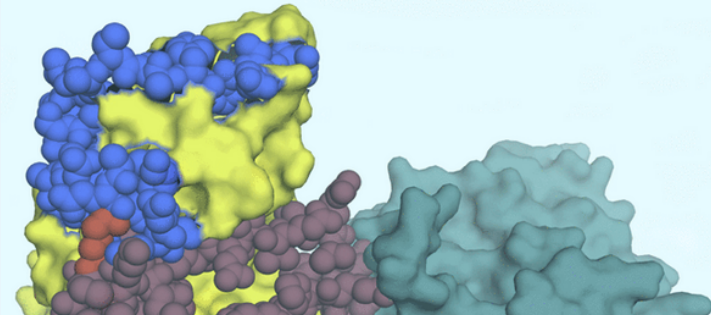
Abstract






A better understanding of the host cell protein complex that helps HIV replicate inside cells offers the possibility of new therapeutic targets.

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Related research article Schulze-Gahmen U, Upton H, Birnberg A, Bao K, Chou S, Krogan NJ, Zhou Q, Alber T. 2013. The AFF4 scaffold binds human P-TEFb adjacent to HIV Tat. *eLife* 2:e00327. doi: [10.7554/eLife.00327](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00327)

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Nuove riviste: eLIFE

Book review: Bad medicine

Richard Smith

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00351>

Published December 13, 2012

Cite as eLife 2012;1:e00351

Abstract

In his new book Ben Goldacre argues that the pharmaceutical industry is in poor health of treatment. **Richard Smith** agrees.

Main text

BAD PHARMA

How drug companies mislead doctors and harm patients

By Ben Goldacre

(Fourth Estate, 2012)

Reviewed by Richard Smith

Bad Pharma™

Ben Goldacre
Bestselling author of *Bad Science*

How drug companies
mislead doctors and
harm patients

364 pages



But both had been misled. A study published in October 2010 tracked down all the trials of reboxetine and found seven trials in which the drug had been tested against placebo (Eyding et al., 2010). Only one of the seven showed the drug to be better than placebo, and this study was the only one to be published. The six negative trials, which contained 10 times as many patients as the one positive trial, were not published. And of the trials that compared reboxetine with other drugs, only those that showed reboxetine to be as good as any other drug were published. A total of 507 patients were involved in these trials. However, the results of other trials (involving a total of 1657 patients) showed reboxetine to be worse than other drugs, and these were not published. Worse, the unpublished data showed that compared with patients taking other antidepressants, patients taking reboxetine were more likely to have side effects and to stop taking the drug.

Goldacre, a self-confessed nerd who believes passionately in the power of science and evidence, had been taken for a fool—along with millions of other doctors and patients. Almost a quarter of *Bad Pharma* is devoted to missing data, and it will be obvious to everybody that if we base our conclusions on only a biased sample of the evidence, then we will consistently draw false conclusions. Sadly the evidence is overwhelming and irrefutable that many trials are never published and that there is a systematic bias towards positive results. The consequence is that we believe drugs to be more effective and safe than they actually are.

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Book review: Bad medicine

Richard Smith

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00351>

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Rotavirus (RVA) viremia was not found in children with rotavirus diarrhea, and could not be identified via the presence of antigenemia in the patients' serum.
Journal of Negative Results in BioMedicine 2013, **12**:5

**Lack of prolactin expression with PCR-RT**
Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR-RT) did not show prolactin expression in primary central nervous system tumors, suggesting that its presence is not a reflex of local production.
Journal of Negative Results in BioMedicine 2013, **12**:4

Aims & scope

Journal of Negative Results in BioMedicine is an open access, peer-reviewed, online journal that promotes a discussion of unexpected, controversial, provocative and/or negative results in the context of current tenets.

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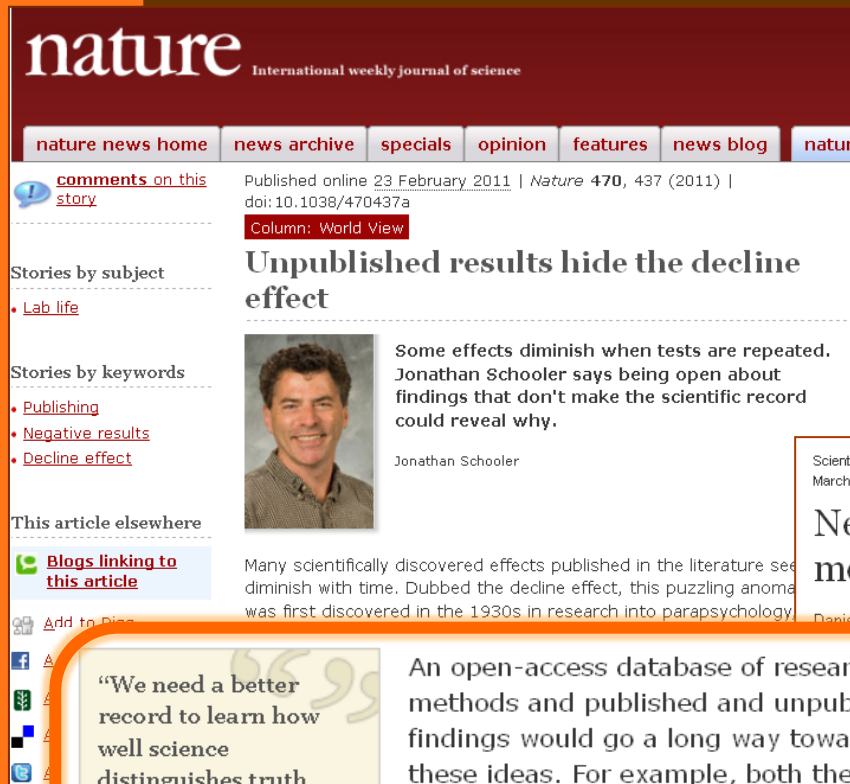


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Scientometrics
March 2012, Volume 90, Issue 3, pp 891-904

Negative results are disappearing from most disciplines and countries

Daniela Fanelli

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Competition for funding and citations might distort science are frequently verified directly. Of the hypothesized problems, perhaps the most pervasive is outcome bias. A system that disfavors negative results not only directly, but might also discourage high-risk projects and pressure researchers to publish only positive results. This study analysed over 4,600 papers published in all 2007, measuring the frequency of papers that, having declared to have found a positive support for it. The overall frequency of positive supports has declined since 1990 and 2007, with significant differences between disciplines and stronger in the social and some biomedical disciplines. The United States has significantly fewer positive results than Asian countries (and particularly Japan) but more than European countries (and in particular the United Kingdom).



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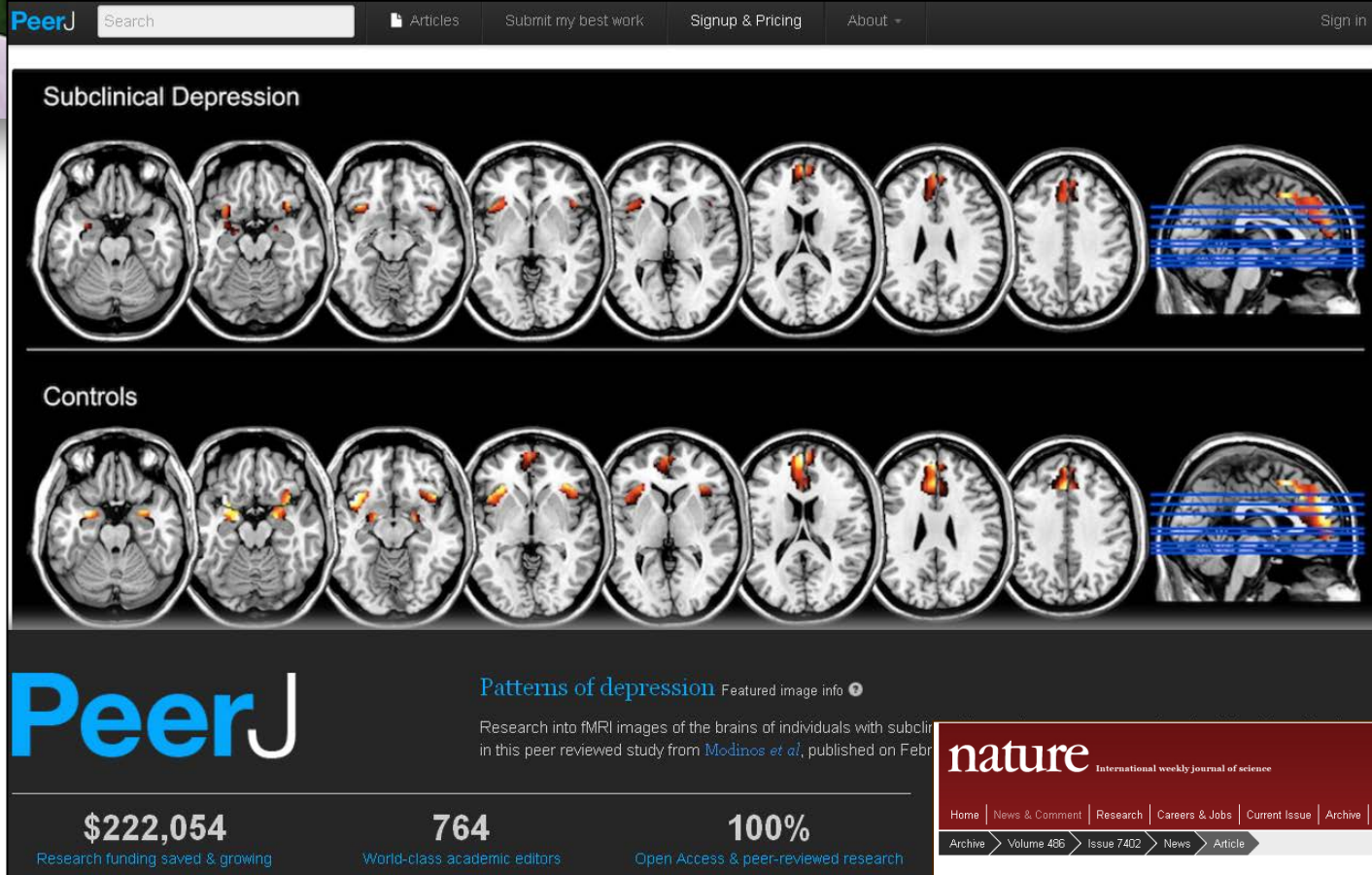
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J. Schooler, [Unpublished results hide the decline effect](#), Nature 2011, 470(7335):437.

D. Fanelli, [Negative results are disappearing...](#) Scientometrics, 2012, 60(3), 891-904

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The screenshot displays the Nature website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Nature logo and links for Home, News & Comment, Research, Careers & Jobs, Current Issue, Archive, Audio & Video, and For Authors. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled "NATURE | NEWS" with a headline "Journal offers flat fee for 'all you can publish'" and a sub-headline "Latest venture is part of an explosion of ideas for open-access publishing." The article is by Richard Van Noorden and was published on 12 June 2012, with a correction on 12 June 2012.

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Richard Van Noorden

12 June 2012 | Corrected: 12 June 2012

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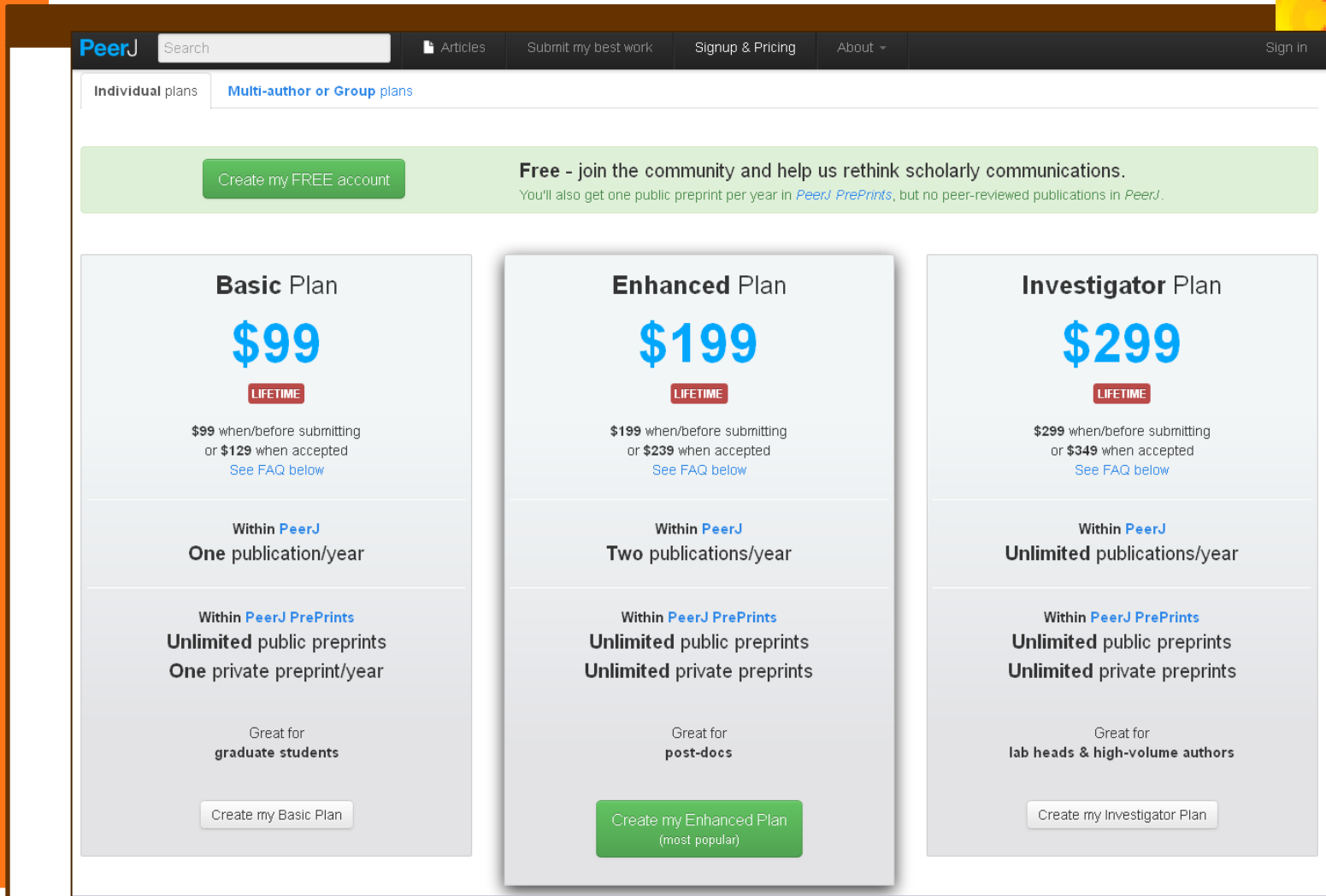
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Marco Iacoboni

@Marcolacoboni

Professor - UCLA

I am a neurologist and systems neuroscientist originally from Rome. I am interested in perception-action coupling. My interest in perception-action coupling led me to the study, among other things, of mirror neurons. Mirror neurons led me to study human imitation, empathy, and more generally what is called social cognition. As a neurologist, however, I also have a strong interest in the neurobiological mechanisms of neuropsychiatric conditions and how to intervene on those mechanisms.

Neuroscience

Neurology

Psychiatry & Psychology

Work details

Institution: [UCLA](#) (Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences)

Websites

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- The structure of the submitted article should conform to an acceptable format of 'standard sections' (see our [Instructions for Authors](#) for our suggested format). Significant departures in structure should be made only if they significantly improve clarity or conform to a discipline-specific custom.
- Figures should be relevant to the content of the article, of sufficient resolution, and appropriately described and labeled.
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- Methods should be described with sufficient information to be reproducible by another investigator.
- The research must have been conducted in conformity with the prevailing ethical standards in the field.

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- The data should be robust, statistically sound, and controlled.
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Malvinder S Parmar, Kamalpreet S Parmar
F1000Research 2013, 2:28
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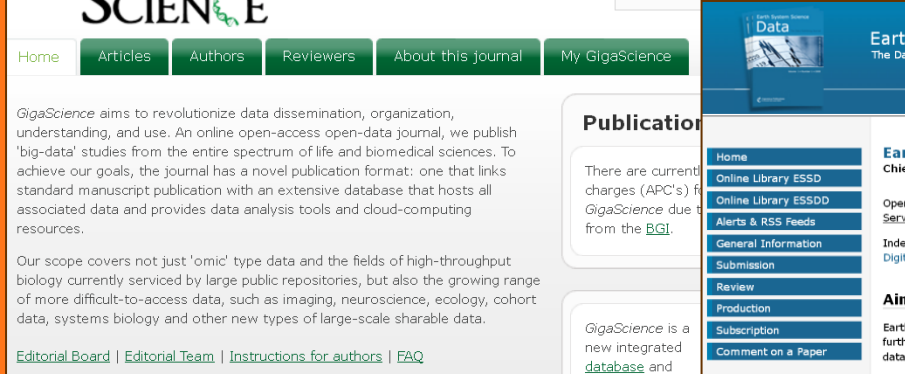
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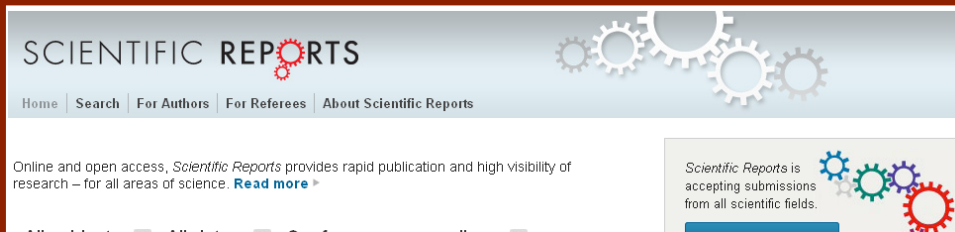
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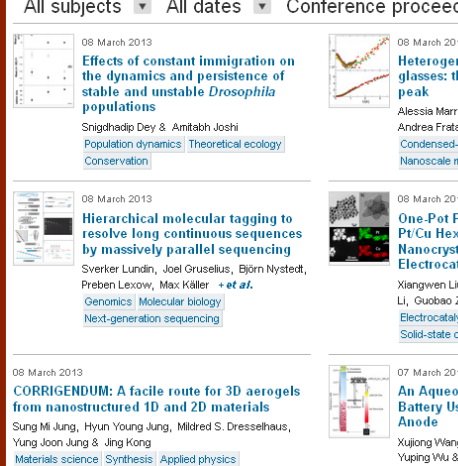


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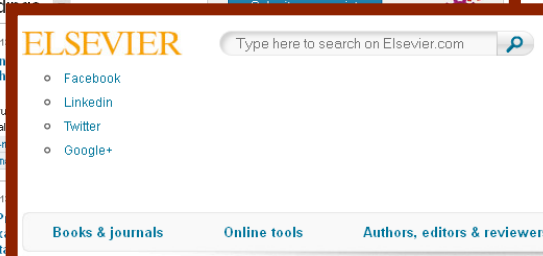
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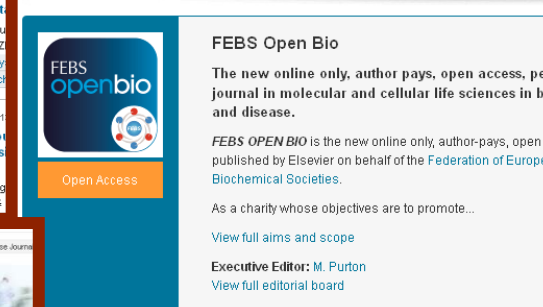


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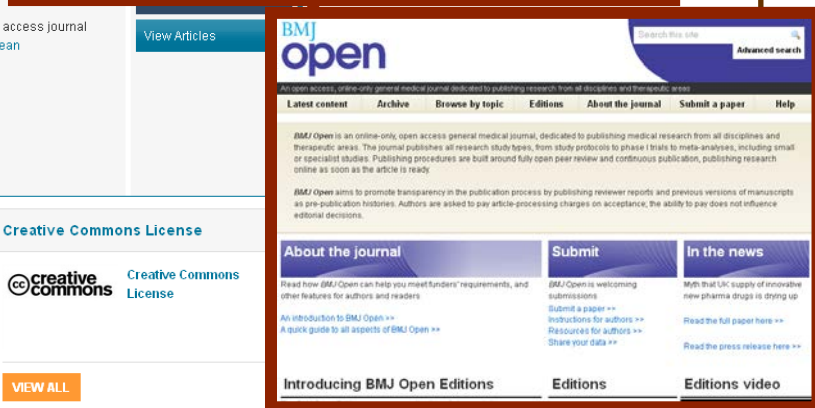
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AVERAGE DECISION TIME: 8 days (February 2013)

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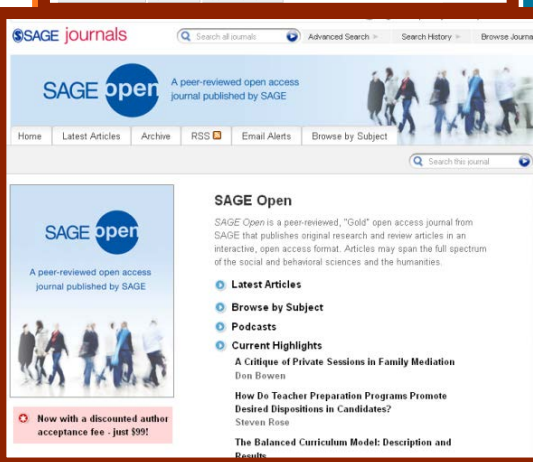
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Submission of the Week



Psychiatry
A theoretical-clinical reflection on the use of humour inside a psychotherapeutic relation

The appropriate and careful use of humour in a therapeutic setting has a great potential, enabling the patient to venture outside of the usual automatic mode of thinking and forge new links between the symptoms and the subconscious and past and present. Since ancient times humour was believed to possess healing properties. The author of this poster emphasises that when employing humour as a therapeutic instrument, the practicing therapist must always keep in mind the distinction between a derisory laugh and an empathic one, and the seriousness of the psychotherapeutic setting, so as not to transform the professional situation into a superficial and profane one.

G Sturniolo Based on: 3rd Italian Interdisciplinary Center for Performing Arts Medicine International Medical Convention; "Performing Arts Medicine" 2012

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F1000Posters is a unique open access repository for posters and slide presentations across biology and medicine. By keeping the work visible long after a meeting has ended it maximizes the return on the time, effort and money invested in creating each presentation. We also accept depositions from local meetings (e.g. PhD student days).

F1000Posters has received positive responses from presenters and societies alike, and we have support from leading journals and publishers including Nature, PNAS, Elsevier, BMJ, BioMed Central, PLoS, SAGE etc ([see here](#) for a full list of responses). [More »](#)

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JUST POSTED

SmartRoot: a novel image analysis toolbox enabling quantitative analysis of root system architecture

G Lobet, X Draye
Based on: International Society of Root Research (ISRR) 2012: "Roots to the Future", Poster ID:1092953

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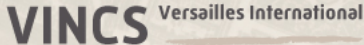
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Nuove riviste: Epijournals

Episciences.org

Episciences-Math

The Episciences.org project is involved in the open access movement.

The main idea is to provide a technical platform of peer-reviewing; its purpose is to promote the emergence of epijournals, namely open access electronic journals taking their contents from preprints deposited in open archives such as arXiv or HAL, that have not been published elsewhere.

The editorial boards of such epijournals organize peer reviewing and scientific discussion of selected or submitted preprints. Epijournals can thus be considered as "overlay journals" or "scientific journals".

nature International weekly journal of science

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News & Comment > News > 2013 > March > Article

NATURE | NEWS

<http://goo.gl/ri0hQ>

Mathematicians aim to take publishers out of publishing

Episciences Project to launch series of community-run, open-access journals.

Richard Van Noorden

17 January 2013 | Corrected: 17 January 2013

Mathematicians plan to launch a series of free open-access journals that will host their peer-reviewed articles on the preprint server arXiv. The project was publicly revealed yesterday in a blog post by Tim Gowers, a Fields Medal winner and mathematician at the University of Cambridge, UK.



EPISCIENCES

- fornire piattaforma tecnologica per EPIJOURNALS
- sono "overlay journals" che aggregano materiale presente sugli archivi aperti [e non pubblicati altrove]
- gestiti da comitati editoriali di esperti della materia
- PROPONE MODELLI ECONOMICI ALTERNATIVI SENZA COMPETERE CON LGI EDITORI TRADIZIONALI

inizia a Marzo 2013 con
Episciences-Math

Nuove riviste: Epijournals



Bollettino telematico di filosofia politica

Overlay journal of political philosophy

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Le statue di Dedalo: le riviste di filosofia politica italiane di serie A

By MARIA CHIARA PIEVATOLO | Published: 7 MARZO 2013

Roars ha puntualmente segnalato l'ancipite vicenda delle nuove liste di riviste *last minute* per l'abilitazione scientifica nazionale. E' cambiato qualcosa fra le riviste di filosofia politica italiane di serie A, di cui [avevamo già avuto modo di discutere](#)? A quanto pare, la sola novità è data da *Filosofia politica*, che, scomparsa dalla lista precedente, è ora ritornata in tutta la sua gloria. Per il resto, rimane saldo quanto [avevamo già scritto a suo tempo](#).

Quanto a noi, in questo movimento di [statue di Dedalo](#), conserviamo il nostro [marchio di scientificità](#), sia per l'area 14 sia per l'area 11.

L'Anvur ha spiegato che lo scopo delle nuove liste è correggere gli errori. Però la lista dell'area 14 continua a negare la scientificità sia all'*Archiv für Rechts- und Sozialphilosophie* sia alle *Hegel Studien*. Dobbiamo dunque concludere che per l'Anvur, persistentemente, studiare Kant, Hobbes e Tocqueville è segno d'[eccellenza scientifica](#) nella filosofia politica, mentre ragionare su Hegel o pubblicare su un'[importante](#) rivista di filosofia sociale e del diritto tedesca e internazionale è meno fruttuoso della [suinicultura](#).

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Una questione di potere: la discussione scientifica nel Protagora

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- Abilitazione nazionale: sentenza TAR sulle riviste. Tutto da rifare per le aree 11 e 14?

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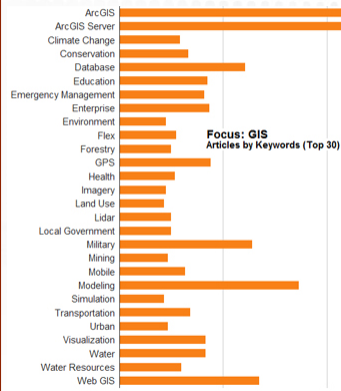
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Abstract **View/Edit** Tables **View/Edit** Add

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Methods **View/Edit** Figures **View** Add

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Objectives

1. What is the background behind your study?

2. What is the purpose of your study?

<http://www.world-sci.com/>

Methods

World Science beta
the global knowledge network of Douglas Kondziolka

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Data Share
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title Patient Characteristics with Trigeminal Neuralgia

caption

columns

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Neurosurgery 15 5 none none

column list

- # of patients (Count)
- typical (TN I) (Count)
- atypical (TN II) (Count)
- vascular compression on imaging (Count)
- age (Avg)
- years with TGN (Avg)
- female (Count)
- male (Count)
- Number of prior surgeries (Count)
- nerve division V2-3 (Percentage)

summary data share

# of patients (Count)	typical (TN I) (Count)	atypical (TN II) (Count)	vascular compression on imaging (Count)	age (Avg)	years with TGN (Avg)	female (Count)	male (Count)	Number of prior surgeries (Count)	nerve division V2-3 (Percentage)
20	15	5	20	72	6	6	14	11	33

D.Kondziolka et al. Knowledge Network for Authoring, Reviewing, Editing, Searching, and Using Scientific or Other Credible Information, Disruptive science and technology, 2012, 1(1), 3-10

Nuovi sviluppi? Nature dixit

The United Kingdom seems isolated in proactively pursuing its golden goal, to the nation's disadvantage. Both the United States and the European Commission will allow researchers to pay for their work to be made free immediately, but neither requires it. If major international funders are happy to keep full papers behind paywalls for a year or more, the United Kingdom's libraries will find it difficult to reduce their subscription budget. For a time, Britain will be paying extra for its vision of gold open access.

“Some researchers are keen to pay for their work to be made open immediately.”

The length of this transition period is one of the concerns for UK libraries and researchers scrambling to adjust to the policy before it comes in. A report released last week by the House of Lords said that this confusion was “unacceptable”, although the report committee was mollified by reassurance that

Research Councils UK would transition to the gold policy slowly over five years, and would review it in 2014. The Higher Education Funding Council for England, another UK group that supports universities through taxpayer-funded grants, says only that it wants research to be open access, without expressing a preference for green or gold.

UK science minister David Willetts is coming under pressure to justify the country's preference for immediate open access. At a meeting this week at the Royal Society in London, he argued correctly that only gold unambiguously achieves the objective of open access for taxpayer-funded research when it is published — an objective surely worth paying a transitional price for.

The US position acknowledges the reality that the country's funding bodies have bigger short-term priorities. And despite the White House's stated green-access policy, much work from federal agencies such as the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation is even now published through the gold open-access route — some researchers are keen to pay for their work to be made open immediately even when they are not compelled to do so. As for Nature, we view the US position as a signal that in the longer term, for highly selective journals, fully funded gold open access is a scientific necessity.



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NATURE | EDITORIAL

Gold on hold

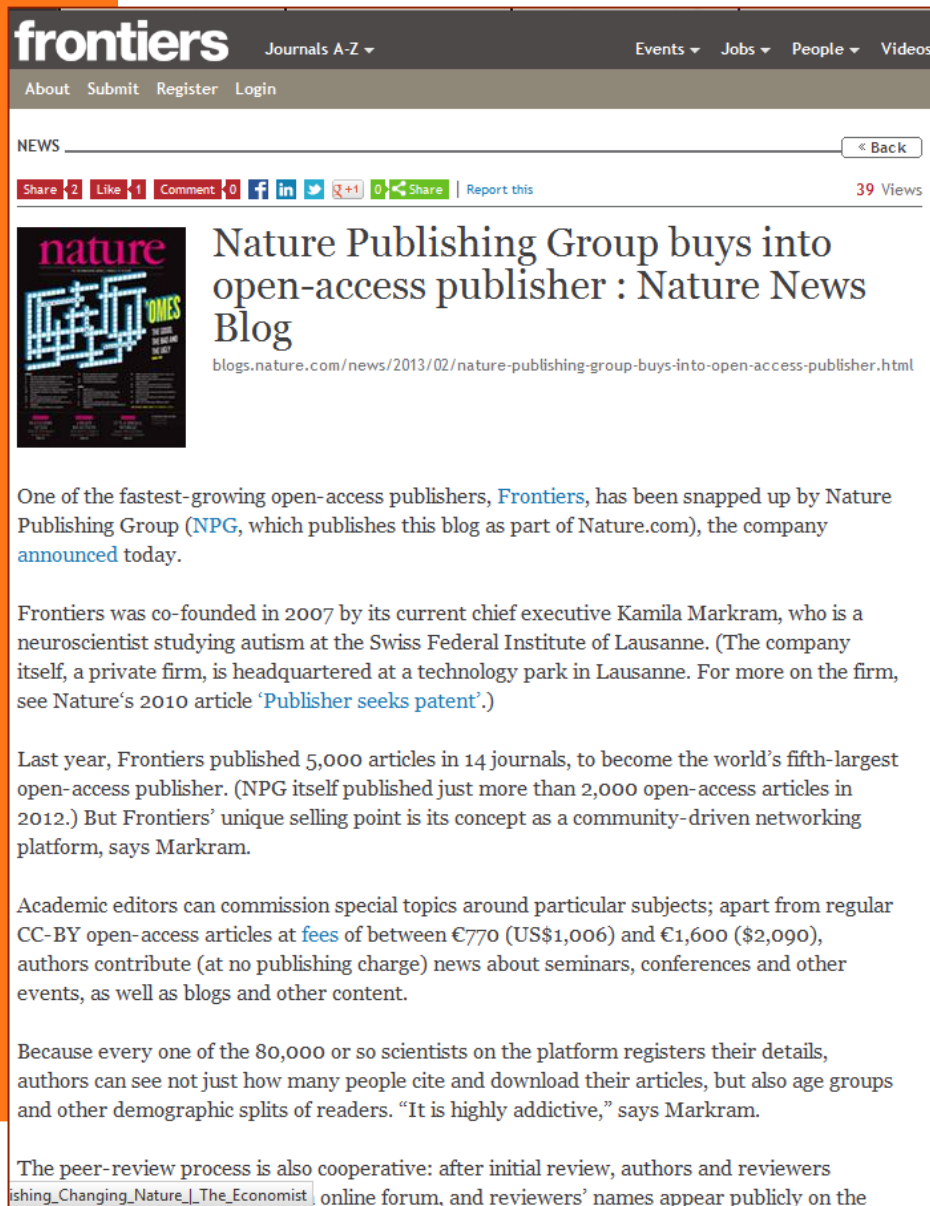
The move towards providing full open access to research papers was undermined last week, but should prevail in the long term.

26 February 2013

Gold on hold, 28 febbraio 2012

Contraddittorio...ma
l'ultima frase sembra
preludere a un futuro di
sole Article Processing
Charges invece che di
abbonamenti?





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 **Nature Publishing Group buys into open-access publisher : Nature News Blog**
blogs.nature.com/news/2013/02/nature-publishing-group-buys-into-open-access-publisher.html

One of the fastest-growing open-access publishers, [Frontiers](#), has been snapped up by Nature Publishing Group (NPG, which publishes this blog as part of Nature.com), the company [announced](#) today.

Frontiers was co-founded in 2007 by its current chief executive Kamila Markram, who is a neuroscientist studying autism at the Swiss Federal Institute of Lausanne. (The company itself, a private firm, is headquartered at a technology park in Lausanne. For more on the firm, see Nature's 2010 article '[Publisher seeks patent](#)'.)

Last year, Frontiers published 5,000 articles in 14 journals, to become the world's fifth-largest open-access publisher. (NPG itself published just more than 2,000 open-access articles in 2012.) But Frontiers' unique selling point is its concept as a community-driven networking platform, says Markram.

Academic editors can commission special topics around particular subjects; apart from regular CC-BY open-access articles at [fees](#) of between €770 (US\$1,006) and €1,600 (\$2,090), authors contribute (at no publishing charge) news about seminars, conferences and other events, as well as blogs and other content.

Because every one of the 80,000 or so scientists on the platform registers their details, authors can see not just how many people cite and download their articles, but also age groups and other demographic splits of readers. "It is highly addictive," says Markram.

The peer-review process is also cooperative: after initial review, authors and reviewers [publishing_Changing_Nature_The_Economist](#) online forum, and reviewers' names appear publicly on the

Nature ha
acquistato
Frontiers
5 marzo 2013

Reshaping scholarly communication

Reshaping Scholarly Communication

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

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Regain Control of Scholarly Communication

The University of California's scholars and their partners across the academy are reshaping scholarly communication. Understand the challenges, the crises they have produced, and opportunities to address them.
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The Facts


Current scholarly publishing models are not economically sustainable. Researchers and students have access to a diminishing fraction of relevant scholarship. But remedies and alternatives are being developed and tested. Learn about:

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Keith Yamamoto
Professor of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, UC San Francisco

UC's eScholarship Repository can be seen as a call to action, challenging scholars to use new services to regain control over the distribution of their work.

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Scholars: influence the scholarly communication system to increase impact and benefit of your scholarship.

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 - Retain certain copyrights
 - Maximize the reach and impact of your work
- ➔ **Use alternative forms of publishing**
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 - Submit your work to open access journals (see UC discounts)
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- ➔ **Support sustainable scholarly communication**
 - Wield your influence with publishers
 - Promulgate society publishing best practices
 - Support publishing experiments and new business models
- ➔ **Comply with the NIH Public Access Mandate**
 - Benefits of the policy

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February 13, 2012

University of California Update on Discussions with Nature Publishing Group

<http://goo.gl/htq87>

UC Faculty and Librarians believe that the model for scholarly publishing today is neither sustainable nor is it in the interests of faculty, the University, or the tax-paying public that funds much of the research. UC will continue to support and give preference to models that increase open access, relieve pressure on library budgets, and ultimately sustain scholarly publishing across the disciplines. Among other things, we are committed to pursuing the following goals:

- UC will give preference to open access models supported through publication fees, institutional support, or similar mechanisms over subscription-based models wherever possible.
- Universities and research institutions should fund mechanisms and incentives to promote open access publishing. These mechanisms should include at a minimum:
 - Institutional support to subsidize publication in open access journals.
 - Institutional-level programs that encourage publishers to provide reasonably priced open access options instead of subscription-based agreements.
 - Developing and implementing standards by which open access publishing can be appropriately evaluated and credited in promotion and tenure decisions.
 - Consideration of the equitable distribution of publication fees across funding-rich and funding-poor disciplines.

- We encourage publishers to consider using submission fees as a means to mitigate the cost of high impact journals.
- In their role as authors, editors, and peer reviewers, scholars should push for wider accessibility and usability of research, including technological innovation in the use and reuse of scholarly material.
- As members of scholarly societies, faculty and research authors should continue to work to make society journals open access and to reduce dependency of societies on subscription income.
- Universities and funding agencies should explore alternative funding mechanisms that tie publication costs to research and teaching in the University rather than relying solely on library acquisition.
- Universities should adopt open access policies and mandates that enable Faculty to retain their copyrights and deposit their work in open access repositories.

We recognize that scholarly communication is a complex system that cannot be transformed overnight. While our negotiations with NPG have not yet resulted in any specific proposals for change, they have been positive and productive. Although we have not yet reached agreement on a model that would allow us to add new NPG journal titles, UC and NPG have agreed to maintain their existing license while discussions continue. We look forward to exploring with all publishers, societies, funders and universities new models that we believe are vital to assure the future of scholarly communication.

The background of the slide is a close-up, high-resolution image of water. The water is a vibrant blue color, and its surface is covered in a dense pattern of small, concentric ripples. These ripples create a complex, organic texture that catches the light, resulting in a shimmering effect with various shades of blue and some lighter, almost white highlights where the ripples are most pronounced. The overall impression is one of movement and freshness.

A fra poco...