So welcome. In this next,module, we're going to have a conversation with Doctor Bradley Effron.,Many of you may be out there, may be familiar with some of his work on the bootsrap resampling technique.,And a lot of you have probably run into that.,Just want to say a,few words about his many accomplishments.,I won't hit everything here, but he's A-A member of the National Academy of Sciences, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.,He was a mc Garther Fellow.,He won the National Medal of Science.,He was the President of the American Statistical Association at one time.,In addition to all of his scientific accomplishments, is extremely well spoken.,I've interviewed him before for journalistic pieces, and he is the founding editor in, editor in chief of of the Annals of Applied Statistics.,And so we're really privileged to have him here today to get to get some advice from the the editing and publishing side of things, which is prejudice, say the horses.,So I'm just going to start by asking, besides good science, which is obvious, we need in our papers, what key elements our journal editors when you get a paper?,And well, now with me, you're talking about a statistics journal, which is a different, a little bit of a different piece,, which is like statistics papers have a philosophical side and a technical side.,And the, um, uh, ,people tend to get overwhelmed with the technical side ,and forget that they're trying to make a point about doing statistics that at some level is going to approach apply to scientists communicating with statisticians, ,or maybe I should say statisticians reading the article and communicating with So it's an, it's an essane communication.,And if it's not enough to be published, you want to be read also.,And so if you want to be read, make the paper pleasant to read.,So it's newspaper. Writers are very good at this.,The the 1st paragraph, or the 1st line, says what the story is going to be about.,The 1st paragraph says it again.,Somewhat greater extension the the the 1st section, then says it all again, in every more detail. And the um that a good scientific paper should make it clearer to the reasonably good reader.,What What is going to be said?,A paper that's going to be read should have some element of surprise in it.,That is, it shouldn't be the time you By the time you say what you're going to do, everybody knows exactly how that's going to come out.,But you you should make it easy for the reader to get into into the subject matter.,In particular, if you have an example that motivated you, put it up front, don't hide it in the back.,After the person has worked his way through a lot of lemmas and theorems and bad notation, so editors and referees have to read the paper.,And making it easier to read the paper vastly increases your chances of having a success.,Great. Great at every level. That's great to hear.,That's a lot of what we've been talking about in this course.,And what do you think is the number one mistake that scientists, mathematicians, that statisticians, make when submitting a paper for publication.,Well, I-I run and Applied Statistics journal right now, and I turned down a certain number of the papers the 1st minute, because they aren't about applications.,And the people love to write about theory and methodology, because that's an easy thing to do.,Applications are harder. So for my journal of mistake is is descended to the wrong journal.,And if you want to make A-A point about something, choose the right journal to submit to.,And and Journalism magazine. And people get the magazine and read it for interest, so it should be interesting, and trying to avoid heavy notation and things that slow readers down.,Right at the beginning, lots of definitions are bad.,Right at the beginning. You should clearly say what you're going to do, and it should be clear the abstract and the 1st introduction are crucial.,That's what editors mainly look at, usually, is the beginning of the paper, and then they farm it out to associate editors a referee.,So pay a lot of attention to the very beginning.,Great. And you've said a few things already, but what other tips can you give to authors to increase their getting published? Good graphics helps a lot in my field, and an attractive format.,And I avoid in my own,writing, which is far from perfect, I avoid masses of equations or masses of definitions.,I don't mind using bullet points to set things off quickly.,I you you can easily kill yourself by uh, messing around at the beginning before, uh, some speakers in,talks spend an awful lot of time at the beginning not getting anywhere, and they've lost.,The best hook you have is right at the beginning.,And so think about that. Style isn't terribly necessary?,Uh? Einstein said, I-I leave style to my Taylor.,But a pleasant reading style helps a lot.,And clunky English hurts every time you you have a sentence that's sort of hard to decode.,You've heard the reader, and they'll stop pretty soon, and the reader might be the referee.,And so I think you've hit upon this a little bit already about writing style.,And one of the questions that comes up in my course, has come up in this course that I'm teaching now, ,is students say to me, well, you know, that's not the way the scientific literature is written.,And they You know, it's, it's written in this style.,And if I don't copy the very Verbo style that's out there, I'm some not going to be a member of the club, and I'm going to be rejected, and I might dumb down my science.,And so they're very afraid to write in the more clear style.,So can you help alleviate? I feel a little bit, uh, it's it's hard to dumb down, more than I it's it most people don't know as much about the thing you're you're talking about as you do.,So dumbing it down is is a good thing.,That's what you're supposed to do.,Especially at the beginning of the paper.,If you you're not going to impress anybody with fancy technical material, everybody's seen that,, or maybe three people in the world will be impressed, but you're not trying to get to those three people.,Usually, the um, uh, I-I would.,One vice I'd have is go read the greats, uh, people like Namen in our field, or Hoteling, wonderful writers,, and you can see how good they are at getting to the point and and not jumping around it and not trying to be fancy. So don't be fancy. Dumbing down's not such a bad idea.,And, uh, what advice would you have for 1st time either's a lot of the classes in their 1st paper submissions.,Um, I I'm always grateful when I get a submission that says, this, this is my 1st paper.,I'm a graduate student. This might really try.,I-I give special attention to those papers, and I think most referees do, and so it's okay to call it out when you're Yes, he does, definitely, and that that excuses certain mistakes.,You can easily believe that a 1st time author might put in too much detail, or, uh, too much stuff that their thesis adviser thought was interesting, or something like that.,Uh, so I'm definitely easier on um 1st time offers.,We want them, you know, fresh the the trouble with most journals is their dull.,And you want a fresh point of view, and you want fresh writing, and you want fresh ideas, most of all, course, yeah, good.,And, uh, do you have any tips for, let's say that the paper comes in and you, um, reject it, but you give the author the chance to resamit with major revisions.,Are there some tips at that in the process that you can give my class?,Well, we have a CA Most journals, I think, have a category of, um, we have various categories.,It is withdrawn. If I don't, if I don't think a paper is appropriate, I'll just withdraw that very 1st minute.,Then there's a rejected, flat out.,But rejected with resubmission is a dangerous one for both the referee and the author.,And one thing to do is not recently to go someplace else.,But if you do resubmit, and you you can, if you press hard enough, you very often can get published again.,And there there's the usual about paying attention to the odd, what the suggestions were, and stuff like that.,Making the paper shorter is a good, good idea when you resubmit shorter and clearer.,But choosing another journal was not a bad strategy.,We, I'd say, resubmissions, um, I get through less often than 1st.,That is, they're very often unsuccessful.,They take an awful lot of energy from the authors. Good, good. And can you give some words of,encouragement for a young scientist who might have gotten their 1st uh paper rejection?,Well, my paper still gets rejected, and I-I found over the years that the papers of the mind that get rejected fall into two classes.,Are ones where I was much too enthusiastic,about the other material, the other my best papers, and my bootstrap paper, my best paper ever, got regen and, uh, and there I did persevere.,And and so, uh, the the system is far from, uh, perfect erees who who are tied to the old ideas.,Its editors job to try and spot such cases and persevere.,Uh, there there are too many papers.,So people are always looking for reasons to reject papers.,And I'm always worried, especially if I see a paper that rouses a lot of hostility in the reviews.,I that sometimes a clue. It's in my 2nd class of brilliant papers that are annoying the reader is because of fresh ideas.,So anyway, don't take it too seriously.,Papers get rejected all the time, and doesn't mean that you had a bad idea.,Yeah, good. Good. Um. And you know, the publication process itself is undergoing a lot of changes right now.,What kinds of changes do you envision going to be happening in the next decade?,That's a that's a question I never can answer in that I everybody says that there aren't going to be any print journals, but I think there will be print journals.,the same way there's still movies, and the same way there's still radio.,I think the print journals will get more like real magazines, like New Yorker or something like that.,That is something that where the bundling effect of receiving a bunch of stuff in the mail and having it be labeled as very interesting is important.,And of course, there'll be a lot more electronic publication, and maybe maybe there won't be journals.,Maybe already it will publish themselves, ,but that somebody has to do quality checks and and somebody has to evaluate papers to say, this is worth reading, and this is, that's what the journals do.,I don't know what's going to happen about electronic versus printer. Good. And if there is one thing that you could change about the publication process, what would it be?,I wish people would the middle fewer papers.,I think people write far too many papers.,Uh it. It doesn't help you get promoted to have a very long list of papers, at least not at any place decent.,What? What gets you promoted, if that's what the the worry is is, um is having an idea that impresses people the um, uh, and it's so fewer and better, uh, gausses, uh uh.,Motto in land, which I can't remember, is few but ripe.,And that's a really good model, if you can stick to it.,Now, I understand that when you have to have some papers say you're going up for tenure, you have to have some papers.,They have to made an impression on people.,And so people who publish too much wear out the right, in my opinion, the um, uh, so that would be one thing I could change about it.,UH. This less less than four and we're talking a lot about that in writing right now.,UH. And is there anything else that you would any other advice that you would offer for, UH, for the class?,Um, yeah. Don't take the writing and thinking part very seriously.,Don't take the submission and acceptance rejection part too seriously, because it's pretty random.,Good. Great. Thank you so much for being known today.

所以欢迎。在下一个模块中，我们将与布拉德利·埃夫隆博士进行对话。你们中的许多人可能熟悉他在引导重采样技术方面的一些工作，你们中的许多人可能都遇到过这种情况。只想就他的许多成就说几句话。我不会在这里全力以赴，但他是美国国家科学院院士，美国艺术与科学院院士。他曾是麦克阿瑟研究员，曾获得国家科学奖章，曾任美国统计协会主席。此外，除了他所有的科学和赞美之外，他的口语也非常流利。我之前采访过他的新闻文章。是的，而且他是《应用统计学年鉴》的创始编辑兼主编，所以，我们很荣幸他今天来到这里，从编辑和出版方面得到一些建议。我很高兴你没说出真实性。因此，我首先要问，除了论文中显然需要好的科学之外，期刊编辑在你收到论文时还会寻找哪些关键要素？好吧，现在我说的是统计期刊。是的，是的。这是不一样的...有点不同，这就是为什么我很高兴有你。统计论文有哲学方面和技术方面，人们往往会对技术方面感到不知所措，忘记他们试图在某种程度上提出统计学的观点将适用于科学家与统计学家沟通，或者我应该说统计学家阅读文章并与科学家沟通。因此，这是一篇关于传播的文章，如果还不足以发表，你也想被阅读。因此，如果你想被阅读，那就让报纸读起来愉快。因此，报纸作家非常擅长这个。第一段或第一行说明了故事的内容。第一段又说了一遍，稍微扩展了一点。然后，第一部分再次说明了所有细节。而且，一篇好的科学论文应该让相当优秀的读者清楚要说什么。一篇要读的论文里面应该有一些惊喜的元素。也就是说，当你说出你要做的事情时，不应该是每个人都确切地知道结果会怎样。但是你应该让读者更容易进入这个话题。特别是，如果你有一个激励你的例子，那就把它放在前面。不要把它藏在后面，因为他已经研究了很多木材和定理以及不好的记法。因此，编辑和裁判必须阅读报纸，让报纸更容易阅读，这极大地增加了你获得成功的机会。太棒了，太棒了。在每个层面。很高兴听见。这就是我们在本课程中谈论的很多内容。你认为科学家、数学家、统计学家在提交论文发表时犯的头号错误是什么？好吧，我现在经营一本应用统计学期刊，第一分钟我就拒绝了一定数量的论文，因为它们与应用程序无关。人们喜欢写关于理论和方法论的文章，因为这很容易做到，应用也更难。所以对于我的日记来说，一个小错误就是把它发错了日记。而且，如果你想就某件事发表观点，那就选择合适的期刊来投稿。日记就是一本杂志，人们拿到这本杂志然后出于兴趣阅读它。所以它应该很有趣。尽量避免使用繁重的符号和一开始就减慢读者速度的东西，一开始很多定义都是不好的。你应该清楚地说出你要做什么，而且应该很清楚，摘要和第一个介绍是至关重要的。这就是编辑们主要关注的通常是报纸的开头，然后他们将其分包给副编辑或裁判。因此，要非常注意一开始。太棒了。而且你已经说过几句话了，但是你还能给作者什么其他小贴士来增加他们被发表的机会呢？好的图形对我的领域有很大帮助，格式也很有吸引力。而且我避免在自己的写作中避免使用大量的方程式或大量的定义，这远非完美。我不介意用要点来快速引导事情。你很容易在一开始就搞砸自己，有些演讲者一开始就花了很多时间一无所获，他们已经输了，你最好的钩子就在刚开始的时候。所以，想一想。风格并不是非常必要的。爱因斯坦说：“我会把风格留给我的裁缝。但是愉快的阅读风格有很大帮助，笨拙的英语会很痛苦，每当你使用时，你都会有一句难以解读的句子，你伤害了读者，他们很快就会停下来。读者可能是裁判。很好，是的。所以我想你已经在写作风格上稍微碰到了这个问题，我现在教的这门课程中经常出现的一个问题是学生对我说得好，你知道科学文献不是这样写的，而且，你知道，它是用这种风格写的。而且，如果我不模仿那里那种非常冗长的风格，不知何故我就不会成为俱乐部的一员，我会被拒绝，我可能会简化自己的科学，可以自由地用更清晰的风格写作。那么，你能否帮助缓解这种恐惧。简而言之，大多数人对你所说的事情的了解不如你那么多。所以把它放下来是一件好事。这就是你应该做的，尤其是在论文的开头。你不会用精美的技术材料给任何人留下深刻的印象。每个人都看到，或者世界上可能有三个人会给人留下深刻的印象，但你通常不是想接触这三个人。我得到的一个建议是去读伟人。像我们所在领域的内曼这样的人，或者讲优秀的作家。你可以看到他们有多擅长直言不讳地跳来跳去，也不会试图变得花哨。所以别花哨，沉默不是一个坏主意。对于第一次、很多班级在第一篇论文提交时，你会有什么建议？当我收到一篇文章说这是我的第一篇论文时，我总是很感激。我是一名研究生，这是我的早期尝试。我特别关注这些论文，我想大多数裁判都这样做。因此，在你提交论文时可以大声疾呼。是的，是的。绝对是。而且，这可以为某些错误辩解，你可以很容易地相信，第一次写的作者可能会写的太多细节或太多论文顾问认为有趣的东西或者类似的东西。因此，我对初次作者的看法肯定更容易，我们希望你能对他们有所了解。大多数期刊的麻烦在于它们很沉闷，你想要一个全新的视角，你想要全新的写作，当然，你想要新的想法。是的。很好。你有什么小贴士可以假设那篇论文进来了但你拒绝了它，但你让作者有机会在进行重大修改后重新提交。在这个过程中，你能给我的课上一些小贴士吗？好吧，我认为大多数期刊都有不同的类别，我们有不同的类别，它已经被撤回了。如果我认为这篇论文不合适，我就在第一分钟就退出了。然后是完全被拒绝，但是重新提交后被拒绝对裁判和作者来说都是危险的。要做的一件事是不要重新提交去其他地方。但是，如果你确实重新提交，而且通常可以，如果你足够用力，你通常可以再次被发布。注意建议是什么之类的东西是平常的事情。重新提交时，最好缩短论文，使其更短、更清晰。但是选择另一本期刊并不是一个坏策略。我想说的是，最近的重新提交比第一次提交的频率要低。也就是说，他们往往不成功。他们从作者那里消耗了大量精力。是的。很好，不错。对于任何可能首次被论文拒绝的科学家，你能否说点鼓励的话。好吧，我的论文还是被拒绝了。这些年来，我发现被拒绝的论文分为两类，一类是我对材料过于热情，另一类是我最好的论文和引导论文，我有史以来最好的论文被拒绝了。我确实坚持不懈。因此，该系统远非完美，新想法常常会引起与旧想法息息相关的裁判的愤怒。编辑的工作是努力发现这样的案例并坚持不懈。论文太多了，所以人们总是在寻找拒绝论文的理由。而且我总是很担心，特别是如果我在评论中看到一篇引起极大敌意的论文，这有时是一个线索，正是在我的第二堂读论文中，由于新的想法而让读者感到烦恼。所以不管怎样，不要太当真。论文总是被拒绝，这并不意味着你有个坏主意。是的。很好，不错。目前，出版过程本身正在经历很多变化。你预计未来十年会发生什么样的变化？这是我永远无法回答的问题，因为每个人都说不会有印刷记者，但我认为会有印刷期刊，就像还有电影一样，还有广播。我认为印刷期刊会更像真正的杂志，比如纽约，或者类似的东西。在这个问题上，在邮件中收到一大堆东西然后给它贴上标签的捆绑效果非常重要。而且，当然，还会有更多的电子出版物，也许不会有期刊，也许每个人都会自己出版。如果有人必须进行质量检查，有人必须评估论文才能说这值得一读，但事实并非如此，那么期刊就是这样做的。我不知道电子与印刷会发生什么。很好。而且，如果有一件事你可以把它从申请流程中改掉，那会是什么？我希望人们能少提交论文。我认为人们写的论文太多了。至少拥有一长串论文对你晋升无济于事，在任何地方都不合适。如果这是令人担忧的，那么获得晋升的就是有一个给人们留下深刻印象的想法。所以更少更好。高斯在拉丁语中的座右铭，我记不起来是少但对。如果你能坚持下去，那是一个非常好的座右铭。现在，我明白，当你必须有一些报纸说你要上任时，你必须有一些论文。他们一定给人们留下了深刻的印象。因此，在我看来，发布过多内容的人会让观众疲惫不堪。所以那将是我可以改变的，但要少一些。少即是多。我们现在经常以书面形式谈论这个问题。你还有其他想做的吗，你还能为全班提供任何其他建议吗？是的。非常认真地对待写作和思考，不要把提交和接受、拒绝部分当回事，因为这很随机。很好。太棒了。非常感谢你今天和我们在一起。很好。我很喜欢这个。谢谢。