In the last module for this week, I want to make you aware of the problem of,predatory journals. If you're publishing in the scientific literature, you need to be aware of the problem of predatory open,access journals. Predatory open access journals are bogus Journals that are exploiting the open access model to make money.,Open access journals are a great idea.,The idea is that authors pay publishing fees, so that journals can make the full text of articles freely available to everyone.,The plus journals, public Library of Science journals are shining examples of this open access publishing model, when it's done with integrity.,Open access publishing is fantastic, but because money is exchanging hands, ,this has opened the floodgates for the creation of bogus journals, which exists solely to collect money from authors, not to publish high quality research.,Geoffrey Biel, librarian at the University of Colorado Denver, has been a leader in calling out this practice and keeping lists of bad publishers and bad journals.,Another leader in exposing this whole problem is the journalist John Bohanin he ran a sort of sting operation that he wrote about in Science in 2013.,What he did was he submitted an obviously flawed Bogus cancer paper.,He describes it as he did a scientific version of Madlibs,, so that he could come up with 255 slightly different versions of the same paper,, where he took molecule X from lichen species Y inhibits the growth of cancer cell Z,, he created a whole bunch of different papers, just substituting different molecules and species and cancer cells.,And the papers had obvious flaws.,Any scientist, no matter how schooled, should have been able to look at figure one and know that this paper was problematic.,He submitted this to open access journals, many of which he suspected to be predatory journals.,And indeed, of 255 where he got a decision back, 157 of those journals accepted that paper.,It was only rejected by 98.,I'll note that plos One was one of the journals that correctly rejected the paper. In fact, 82% of the publishers on Jeffrey bill's list, uh, actually accepted that paper.,So John Bohanan was able to show that there is this huge suite out there of predatory journals, and they are willing to accept anything for money.,All evidence shows us that these predatory journals are greatly on the rise.,There was a 2015 paper in BMC Medicine that tracked predatory journals from 2010 to 2014.,You can see it's growing exponentially.,Pay attention to that red line on top.,That's the total number of predatory journals.,They estimated that in 2014, there were about 8000 active predatory journals.,In 2010, these journals published about 53000 articles.,That was up to and 20000 articles published in these predatory journals in 2014.,These are probably all, or most of poor or garbage quality authors paid an average article processing charge of $178 per article.,So it's a money making scam that same paper.,They also share that this affects all scientific disciplines.,You can see in this graph here that new scientific discipline was safe from this practice.,I like this checklist that Decklin Butler published in 2013 in Nature.,He published this checklist to help you vet journals, to make sure that you're being careful to not submit to one of these predatory journals.,So he says, check that the publisher provides full, verifiable contact information.,You want the full address of the publisher to be available.,You also want to check that the journal's editorial board lists actual experts with full affiliations, not just made up people.,You might even want to contact them and ask them about their experience with the publisher, ,because there are known instances when people's names have been borrowed and just stuck on these websites without the person's permission.,You want to check that the journal prominently displays its policy for authorphies.,Open access. Journals do charge fees, but you want to make sure that these policies are clearly,described on their website. If they're not, that's a suspicious sign. Be wary of spam e mail invitations.,We talked in a earlier module about academic spam.,You will get a lot of these,emails that ask you to submit to journals or to become an editorial board or to speak at a conference.,You can tell that these are spam if you look carefully, they have lots of gramatical errors and lots of exclamation points.,Be careful of those. Always go to the journals website and make sure that the articles that they are publishing are high quality articles, not just junk.,Check that a journal's peer review process is clearly described, make sure that they are actually doing peer review, and try to find out whether a journal's claimed impact factor is correct.,There is a trend now where these predatory journals are making up bogus metrics.,They have names like the Universal impact factor UF or the global impact factor GF, or the journal impact factor JF.,These are all popular, but bogus metrics made up by predatory journals.,They sound a lot like the real thing, so be careful not to get sucked into that.,There are lists people publish of supposedly legitimate open access journals.,The lists are not perfect, but at least the journals listed there have gone through some vetting, ,so you might want to check before submitting You can check with the directory of open access journals or the open Access Scholarly Publishers Association.,You can check there and make sure that the journal you're submitting to is listed there.,Finally, use common sense. If something looks fishy, if it looks like spam, it probably is.,So just be careful and be aware of these predatory journals.,Finally, changing topics here. I want to keep talking about writing throughout this course, even though we're now on to talking about publishing.,So just to end this week, I want to present an example of good writing.,This is from an article by Carl Deserov in Scientific American.,He wrote, the lesson of optogenetics is that the old, the fragile and the rare, even cells from pond scum or from harsh Saharan salt lakes. Notice the use of dashes there can be crucial to comprehension of ourselves in our modern world.,The story behind this technology underscores the value of protecting rare environmental niches and the importance of supporting true basic science.,We should never forget that we do not know where the long march of science is taking us, or what will be needed to illuminate our path.,And illuminate is a bit of a play on words here, because, of course, optogenetics involves illumination.,Anyway, I just wanted to end here with an example of good writing.

在本周的最后一个模块中，我想让你意识到掠夺性期刊的问题。如果你在科学文献中发表文章，你需要意识到掠夺性开放获取期刊的问题。掠夺性开放获取期刊是利用开放获取模式来赚钱的虚假期刊。开放获取期刊是个好主意。这个想法是，作者支付出版费，这样期刊就可以向所有人免费提供文章的全文。公共科学图书馆期刊，即公共科学图书馆期刊，是这种开放获取出版模式的光辉典范。当它做到诚信时，开放存取出版真是太棒了。但是，由于金钱在互换，这为创建虚假期刊打开了闸门，这些期刊的存在完全是为了向作者收钱，而不是为了发表高质量的研究。科罗拉多大学丹佛分校的图书馆员杰弗里·比尔（JeffreyBeall）在大声疾呼这种做法并保留不良出版商和不良期刊名单方面一直处于领先地位。揭露整个问题的另一位领导人是记者约翰·博汉南。他开展了一种刺杀行动，他在2013年在《科学》杂志上写过这篇文章。他所做的就是提交了一篇明显有缺陷的虚假癌症论文。他把它描述为科学版《疯狂的自由库》，这样他就可以想出255个略有不同的版本的同一篇论文，他从地衣物种中提取了分子X，抑制了癌细胞Z的生长。他写了一大堆不同的论文，只是用不同的分子、物种和癌细胞来代替。而且这些报纸有明显的缺陷。任何科学家，无论受过多大的教育，都应该能够看到图1并知道这篇论文存在问题。他将这篇文章提交给了开放获取期刊，他怀疑其中许多期刊是掠夺性期刊。事实上，在他得到决定的255份期刊中，有157份接受了这篇论文。它只被98人拒绝。我要注意的是，PLOSONE是正确拒绝这篇论文的期刊之一。实际上，杰弗里·比尔名单上的出版商中有82％实际上接受了该报纸。因此，约翰·博汉南（JohnBohannan）能够证明那里有大量的掠夺性期刊，他们愿意为了钱而接受任何东西。所有证据都向我们表明，这些掠夺性期刊正在大大增加。2015年，BMCMedicine上有一篇论文追踪了2010年至2014年的掠夺性期刊。你可以看到它正在呈指数级增长。注意上面的那条红线。这就是掠夺性期刊的总数。他们估计，2014年，大约有8,000种活跃的掠夺性期刊。2010年，这些期刊发表了约53,000篇文章。这相当于2014年在这些掠夺性期刊上发表的多达42万篇文章。这些可能是全部或大部分质量差或垃圾。作者平均每篇文章支付178美元的文章处理费，因此这是一个赚钱的骗局。在同一篇论文中，他们还表示，这会影响所有科学学科。你可以在这张图表中看到，没有哪个科学学科可以免受这种做法的影响。我喜欢德克兰·巴特勒2013年在《自然》杂志上发表的这份清单。他发布这份清单是为了帮助你审查期刊，确保你小心谨慎，不要向其中一本掠夺性期刊投稿。因此，他说，请检查出版商是否提供了完整的、可验证的联系信息。您希望提供出版商的完整地址。你还想查看该期刊的编辑委员会是否列出了具有完全隶属关系的真正专家，而不仅仅是虚构的人。你甚至可能想联系他们，询问他们与出版商打交道的经历，因为在已知的情况下，人们的名字被借用了，未经他人允许就停留在这些网站上。您想查看该期刊是否突出显示了其作者费用政策。开放获取期刊确实会收取费用，但你需要确保这些政策在其网站上有明确的描述。如果不是，那是一个可疑的迹象。警惕垃圾邮件邀请。我们在之前的模块中谈到了学术垃圾邮件。你会收到很多这样的电子邮件，要求你向期刊投稿、成为编辑委员会成员或在会议上发言。如果你仔细观察，你可以看出这些是垃圾邮件。他们有很多语法错误和很多感叹号。小心这些。请务必访问该期刊的网站，确保他们发表的文章是高质量的文章，而不仅仅是垃圾文章。检查期刊的同行评审流程是否有清晰的描述。确保他们实际上是在进行同行评审，并尝试找出期刊声称的影响因子是否正确。现在有一种趋势，即这些掠夺性期刊编造虚假的指标。它们有诸如通用影响因子UIF、全球影响因子GIF或期刊影响因子JIF之类的名称。这些都是由掠夺性期刊编造的流行但虚假的指标。它们听起来很像真实的东西，所以要注意不要被它吸引。人们发布了所谓合法的开放获取期刊清单。这些清单并不完美，但至少那里列出的期刊经过了一些审查。因此，你可能需要在提交之前进行检查，你可以向开放获取期刊目录或开放获取学术出版商协会查询。你可以在那里查看并确保你要提交的日记在那里。最后，运用常识。如果某些东西看起来很可疑，如果它看起来像垃圾邮件，则可能是。因此，请小心并注意这些掠夺性日记。最后，在这里换个话题，尽管我们现在要谈论出版，但我还是想在本课程中继续谈论写作。因此，在本周结束时，我想举一个写得好的例子。这来自卡尔·戴瑟罗斯在《科学美国人》杂志上发表的一篇文章。他写道：“光遗传学的教训是，旧的、脆弱的、稀有的，甚至是来自池塘浮渣或严酷的撒哈拉盐湖的细胞”注意在那里使用破折号，“对于理解我们自己和我们的现代世界可能至关重要。这项技术背后的故事凸显了保护稀有环境利基市场的价值以及支持真正基础科学的重要性。我们永远不应该忘记，我们不知道科学的长征将我们带向何方，也不知道需要什么来照亮我们的道路。”这里的消除有点像双关语，因为当然，光遗传学涉及消除。不管怎样，我只想以一个写得好的例子来结束这里。