

[MPG09] Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. 2009. Regeln zur Sicherung guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis.

The paper is about rules for good scientific practice, specifically how that is done at the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

First, it gives an introduction about why this paper is relevant, about why we want to have good scientific practices. It concludes that science in the first place wants to create new knowledge, not fake it. If we do fake it, we lose trust from the public and other scientists and ultimately lose the basis of our work.

There are conditions for good and responsible scientific practice. Some of the general principles are cooperation, being open to critique and be sceptic about your own and the results of others. Furthermore, you should have enough self-control and make your basic assumptions about the research subject clear. For publication, you should try to make your research contributions freely available if possible and provide others with a fair review process. In addition, leadership and supervision should be part of a research facility. In there, junior scientists should be trained in good scientific research practices and supervised. Since the results of research are often times not applied very soon, primary data and documentation must be kept and made accessible in a readable state for at least 10 years - anonymized if possible. Publications should make their results and methods comprehensible and complete. Then there is a part of issue resolving. A go-to-guy should be assigned. Whistleblowers and people that have other issues should have a person to talk to without their names being disclosed. Same goes for conflict resolution between scientific and political, business or financial interests: science has priority. Therefore one must disclose any interests or ties between science and business.

[K+14] Kramer, Guillory, Hancock. 2014. Experimental Evidence of Massive-scale Emotional Contagion through Social Networks. PNAS. 111, 24 (March 2014), 8788–8790.

It is known that longer-lasting moods (e.g., depression or happiness) can be transferred through networks. This paper suggests that this emotional contagion also occurs outside of person. The research question is whether *mood can be transferred outside of in-person interaction through social-networks*.

The hypothesis they provide is if exposure to emotions let people to post content that was consistent with the exposed emotion. The experiment will reduce or increase the amount of emotional content in the news feed of persons. The experiment is split in two: a positive and a negative one by reducing positive or negative news feed content. The results were that people who had positive content reduced had a larger percentage of negative and a smaller percentage of positive words. The opposite effect also occurred. That means that emotions expressed by friends via online social networks influence our own moods. However, the effect size is quite small but may add up and influence other secondary variables like health care costs.