

Being a scientific writer



Jeudi 14 janvier 2016

Why a symposium about scientific writing ?

PD Dr Nicolas Senn, Head of the research and development center, PMU

A mysterious world....



Do we still need scientific journals?

LE TEMPS

RUBRIQUES ◊ EN CONTINU ◊ OPINIONS ◊ BLOGS ◊ IMAGES ◊

Accueil ◊ Sciences ◊ Chercheurs: pour votre notoriété, oubliez les revues, préférez les médias



RECHERCHE

Chercheurs: pour votre notoriété, oubliez les revues, préférez les médias

23 septembre

Pour faire connaître leurs dernières découvertes, certains chercheurs n'hésitent pas à court-circuiter le système de révision par les pairs (le «peer-review») en sollicitant d'abord les médias. Une façon d'inverser le processus habituel de

Open access (OA) vs subscription journals?

- 11 % of articles published in OA journals(2011)
 - “Is the editorial quality lower in OA?”
 - “Do I « buy » my publication in OA?”
 - “Is the peer review process independent in open-access journals?”



home > science

Open access scientific publishing
Occam's corner

Open access and the direction of travel in scholarly publishing
Stephen Curry

Recent moves by established journals to make research papers freely available signpost the direction of travel in academic publishing



THE TRUE COST OF SCIENCE PUBLISHING

Cheap open-access journals raise questions about the value publishers add for their money.

BY RICHARD VAN NOORDEN

Michael Eisen doesn't hold back when invited to vent. "It's still ludicrous how much it costs to publish research — let alone what we pay," he declares. The biggest travesty, he says, is that the scientific community carries out peer review — a major part of scholarly publishing — for free, yet subscription-journal publishers charge billions of dollars per year, all told, for scientists to read the final product. "It's a ridiculous transaction," he says.

Eisen, a molecular biologist at the University of California, Berkeley, argues that scientists can get much better value by publishing in open-access journals, which make articles free for everyone to read and which recoup their costs by charging authors or funders. Among the best-known examples are

journals published by the Public Library of Science (PLOS), which Eisen co-founded in 2000. "The costs of research publishing can be much lower than people think," agrees Peter Binfield, co-founder of one of the newest open-access journals, *PeerJ*, and formerly a publisher at PLOS.

But publishers of subscription journals insist that such views are misguided — born of a failure to appreciate the value they add to the papers they publish, and to the research community as a whole. They say that their commercial operations are in fact quite efficient, so that if a switch to open-access publishing led scientists to drive down fees by choosing cheaper journals, it would undermine important values such as editorial quality.

These charges and counter-charges have

THE FUTURE OF PUBLISHING
A Nature special issue.
nature.com/scipublishing

426 | NATURE | VOL 495 | 28 MARCH 2013

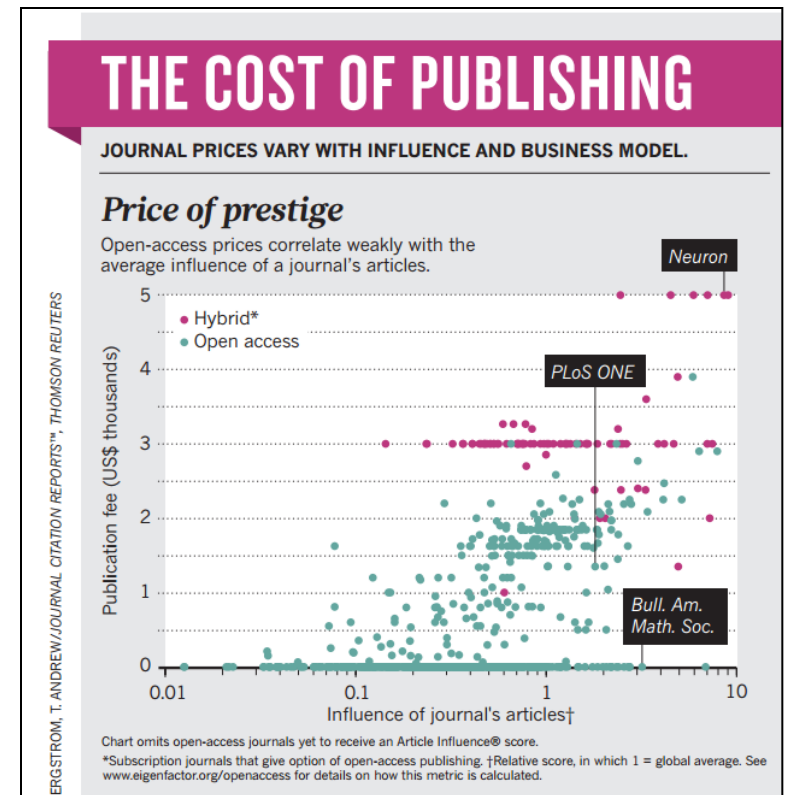
Question of money

- > 9 billions \$ of revenue / year
- About 2 millions articles
- Is OA cheaper?



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of The Guardian website with links for 'sign in', 'subscribe', and 'search'. Below the navigation bar, there are category links for 'UK', 'world', 'sport', 'football', 'opinion', 'culture', 'business', 'lifestyle', 'fashion', 'environment', 'tech', and 'travel'. The main content area features an article titled 'Open access scientific publishing' with a sub-headline 'Notes & Theories'. The article text includes the sentence: 'Academic publishers do not pay peer reviewers, and lack of funds is no bar to publication in an open access journal.'

Dr Robert Parker, chief executive of the Royal Society of Chemistry (which is itself a barrier-based publisher, though a not-for-profit one) points out that, "Open access does not mean free, as many readers may have assumed, with many costs involved including managing systems and content." Of course management and infrastructure can't be provided at zero cost - no one has claimed it can - but the important point is that open access is much more cost-efficient.



Is the peer-review process reliable?

M Blogs

Passeur de sciences
Petites et grandes nouvelles
dans l'actualité des sciences et de l'environnement

← Sélection scientifique de la semaine (numéro 201) Les 10 billets de « Passeur de sciences » les plus lus de 2015 →

27 décembre 2015, par Pierre Barthélémy

Comment des chercheurs ont « truandé » des revues scientifiques

 Recommend 5.1k



PROGRAM

13h25 Authorship: rights and responsibilities

Pr. Bernard Burnand, Director of Cochrane Switzerland, Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, CHUV-UNIL

14h10 Editorial policy of an open-source journal

Dr. Clare Garvey, Senior Research Editor, PLOS Medicine

14h45 Break

15h15 Review process by peers

Dr. Trish Groves, Head of Research, BMJ & Editor-in-chief, BMJ Open

15h50 Copyright (copyright, online distribution, social networks)

Pr. Philippe Gilliéron, Faculty of Law, University of Lausanne

16h30 Panel discussion

Pr. Jean-Daniel Tissot, Dean of the Faculty of Biology and Medicine, CHUV-UNIL

Thanks to the organizing committee

- Dr. Anne Niquille
- Mme Laurence Kerboas
- Dr. Marie P. Schneider
- Pr. Jacques Cornuz
- Collaboration with the Library of the faculty of biology and medicine (workshop)

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