TO BE OR NOT TO BE – THAT IS THE QUESTION:

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES IN SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING

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» PhD in International Law (2016)
» Deputy Director of Scientific Library at National University “Odessa Law Academy”
» Social networks:
  fb.com/dobrodiya
twitter.com/dobrodiya
» Prescription to have a few publications in databases Scopus and/or Web of Science (2016)
» to give an information on practices of predatory publishers

» to give a legal characteristic to such activity

» to make a comparative analysis on awareness of Ukrainian scholars and scholars from other countries about the fraudulent practices of predatory publishers
IMAGE OF SCHOLAR
What do you think, should be included into the term “academic integrity”?

A. ethical principles of scientific research, which must be observed
B. legal and ethical requirements for conducting scientific and educational activities
C. independence and reliability of the research, proper citation, prevention of plagiarism
D. preventing plagiarism
E. publishing ethics (preventing the publisher from publishing plagiarism, avoiding copyright and related rights violations, maintaining the order of publishing academic texts, etc.)

A. academic integrity is a chimera that does not really exist
B. academic integrity has no place in our society
C. other
Integrity of publisher
Other opinions:
- In part of non-manipulation with personal data
- Integrity should be controlled by editors
- In today’s realia it doesn’t exist
- Non-manipulation with financial issues
86% of respondents answered that in their country, researchers rate by the journal in which they publish their results, and not by what they publish (research assessment based on a journal's title and/or impact factor).

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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>793</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>I don't know</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>920</td>
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In the country where you operate, are researchers evaluated based on where they publish (in which journals) rather than what they publish? (Also known as research assessment based on a journal's title and/or impact factor.)
Damn, another open access predatory publisher...

WHO ARE “PREDATORY PUBLISHERS”?
International Journal of Fake Legal Research

Vol. 2 Iss. 2 March 2019

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slaves of different masters could marry without the consent of either master. Even more surprisingly, once married, the slaves could not be completely separated from each other. The church could protect the marial and conjugal connection by forbidding masters from interfering with their married slaves’ access to visit each other. If one master sought to send his slave out of the city, slaves could petition the church to see that the couple remained together. The church could, and sometimes did, pressure the owner of one of the enslaved spouses to purchase the other slave so that the married couple could remain close to each other.

The ecclesiastical courts entertained jurisdiction over these matters. Beyond consanguineal appeals to ecclesiastical courts gave Lincoln slaves another step up in navigating greater degrees of freedom than American slaves had. Ecclesiastical courts could also enforce promises of future emancipation made by owners through the ritual of baptism. By contrast, although the church could prevent slave owners from separating married persons, it had no similar authority to prohibit owners from separating children from parents. And further, ecclesiastical protection of conjugal unity laws only applied if both spouses were enslaved, not if one was free, and, therefore, presumably free to follow the enslaved marital partner.

The church’s enforcement mechanisms were also uniquely ecclesiastical. Consent, described by McKinley as “spiritual subpoenas,” threatened malevolent parties with excommunication if they did not cooperate with the proceeding or behave according to the ecclesiastical decree (6).

McKinley’s writing style is fresh, original, and delightful, livening up the scholarly analysis in some refreshing ways. She uses terms such as “baggy,” not tailored to the purpose (14). She describes certain periods of time when Ben-Amerin governance was “less muscular” (16).

She deftly sidesteps the duality of the dichotomies of many scholarly debates (i.e. Tannerbaum’s signifier of agency or Genoveses’ materialist relativation or paternalism vs. exceptionalism) by suggesting that hers is a third way. Rather than agency, McKinley suggests that scholars focus on “protagonism,” or perhaps suggest here is that one can do both. Can there be regimes of enslavement under which a person can experience both personhood (a protagonist’s control over some matters), and property-less (lacking control over other personal matters)?

McKinley stretches the fabric of the debates as she asks readers to expand their views of what constituted “success” or legal efficacy by considering fractional freedoms; that is, micro-gains in personal liberties. Fractional freedoms were states of quasi-emancipation or conditional liberty. In some ways, this approach is resonant with Rebecca Scott’s well-regarded work on the malleability of people’s status as they transited different places. (Scott, “Paper Thin: Freedom and Re-enslavement in the Diaspora of the Haitian Revolution.” Law and History Review 29 [2011]: 1051).
To whom it may concern

Dear colleagues!

This year the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine decided to tighten the requirements for scientific activity, such as to establish a mandatory obligation for every scientist to publish at least 1 article in any foreign peer-reviewed scientific journal.

A few of our scientists decided to publish their articles in Law and History Review (Cambridge University Press). They submitted their articles, but after a while it became clear that they were victims of scammers. They sent articles to the proposal of IADCES - fake organization that illegally used the data of your journal, and under the guise of your journal compiled an issue with articles. I attach here the PDF of fake “issue” and their proposal. It should be noted, that this agency collected manuscripts without peer-review and forced our authors to pay for it. Also almost all articles written in Ukrainian or Russian, according Ukrainian style of citation etc. IADCES are using the name of journals to solicit content from authors.

As for other proposals from IADCES - they are also fake, and you can verify this by reading their site proposals to the publication. Also, several publishers have already tried to warn about the illegal activities of this organization, I attach links to their opinions:
- British Journal of Psychology. John Wiley & Son publishers
- Professor Brian Leiter. University of Chicago Law School
- The Research Services Bulletin. (University of Adelaide)

IADCES (International Agency for Development of Culture, Education and Science) is one of the publishers that are included in the Beall List (https://beallslist.weebly.com/) as predatory publisher.
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У відповідь на скаргу, яку ми отримали згідно із Законом США про захист авторських прав у цифрову епоху, ми випустили з цієї сторонки стільки результатів: 1. Ви можете ознайомитися зі скарою на сайті LumenDatabase.org.
Alert issued for Predatory Publisher – “IADCES (International Agency for Development of Culture, Education and Science)”

Posted on August 22, 2017 by Samara Mitchell

SCAM WARNING – IADCES (International Agency for Development of Culture, Education and Science)

Researchers are advised that a publishing site called IADCES (International Agency for Development of Culture, Education and Science) is engaging in predatory publishing activities, with false claims to various affiliations with Australian Universities.

The contact details for IADCES (https://iadces.com/contacts/) point to an address which is the office of Monash Conferences (a unit of Monash University). The physical address has been investigated, and there is no indication of the existence of IADCES. The IADCES website is registered in Ukraine, not Australia. The Australian editor, claimed to be John Goldwater, is the technical contact for the website in Ukraine.

IADCES is also claiming to have registered journals in Australia, and to be publishing them in coordination with Australian Universities.

It is understood that this site is a scam.

The matter was investigated by John Wiley & Son publishers, and Professor Brian Leiter, University of Chicago Law School.

Further Information

Please note that authors submitting an article to this website may lose the opportunity to resubmit to a legitimate journal. For more information, see Section 4 of the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research.

Source: Brian Leiter’s Law School Reports
Watch out for the "International Agency for Development of Culture, Education and Science (IADCES)"

By Brian Leiter

MOVING TO FRONT FROM LAST FRIDAY, IN CASE ANYONE MISSED IT!

The University of Chicago Law School has issued the following statement; prospective authors take note!

It has come to our attention that a website run by the International Agency for Development of Culture, Education and Science (IADCES) is purporting to assist authors with submission of academic work to nearly 20 academic journals in various fields. One of these journals is the University of Chicago Law School’s Journal of Legal Studies. This website is in no way affiliated with the University of Chicago Law School, nor the Journal of Legal Studies, and submitting an article through this website will not in any way get an article submitted to JLS. We believe that is true of the other esteemed academic journals the site lists as well.

This website, at http://iadces.com/, provides instructions for submissions by emailing to a gmail address and requires the payment of a fee to have the article reviewed. At least as far as JLS is concerned, this website is a scam. The Journal of Legal Studies does not charge a review fee. Submitting to the email address on this site will not get the piece submitted to JLS. The instructions on how to format your paper have nothing to do with JLS. The fee will be paid to those who run the website, not to JLS.

Authors wishing to submit their work to the Journal of Legal Studies should visit the journal’s website for instructions. Authors wishing to submit to any of the other journals listed on this website should visit those journals’ official web pages.
WHO PUBLISHES IN PREDATORY JOURNALS?
Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal’s publisher - it is usually written at the bottom of journal’s webpage or in the “About” section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

Some information of the Beall's list - a list of potential predatory publishers created by a small team. They will only update links and add notes to this list. A list of new predatory publishers follow the original one.

Other important lists
- List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ
- DOAJ: Journals added and removed
- JCR Master Journal List
- Questionable conferences
- How to avoid predatory conferences
- Journal Evaluation Tool
Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal? Is it the right journal for your work?

Use our check list to assess the journal

Only if you can answer ‘yes’ to the questions on our check list
FTC Charges Academic Journal Publisher OMICS Group Deceived Researchers

Complaint Alleges Company Made False Claims, Failed To Disclose Steep Publishing Fees

FOR RELEASE
August 26, 2016

TAGS: Bureau of Consumer Protection | Consumer Protection | Advertising and Marketing |
Advertising and Marketing Basics | Education

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the publisher of hundreds of purported online academic journals with deceiving academics and researchers about the nature of its publications and hiding publication fees ranging from hundreds to thousands of dollars.

The FTC’s complaint alleges that OMICS Group, Inc., along with two affiliated companies and their president and director, Sriniubabu Gedela, claim that their journals follow rigorous peer-review practices and have editorial boards.
India has vowed to end the “menace of predatory journals” after an investigation by a group of international media organizations discovered that many publishers of such journals are based in Hyderabad. Facilitated by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) and carried out by journalists from over a dozen media organizations including the New Yorker and Le Monde, the study found that since 2013 the number of journals run by so-called “predatory publishers” has tripled while some 400,000 scientists have published papers in such journals.
FRAUD? CRIMINAL OFFENCE?

FRAUDULENT PRACTICE?

VIOLATION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS?

FROM LEGAL POINT OF VIEW — WHAT’S THIS?
MYTHBUSTERS
This paper titled "Get me off your fucking mailing list," has been accepted by the International Journal of Advanced Computer Technology.
WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR YOU WHEN CHOOSING A JOURNAL?
DOES PUBLISHER’S REPUTATION HAVE A VALUE FOR YOU?
IS IT LAWFUL TO USE THE SOURCE DATA (ISSN, EDITORIAL BOARD, PUBLISHING HOUSE, ETC.) OF A RATING JOURNAL TO CREATE ITS DUPLICATE?
CAN PUBLICATIONS IN FAKE JOURNALS (PREDATORY PUBLISHERS) AFFECT THE IMAGE OF A SCIENTIST?
HAMLET QUESTION "TO BE OR NOT TO BE" CAN BE MOVED TO MODERN SCIENCE, SINCE EACH RESEARCHER SOONER OR LATER PONDERS OVER THE DILEMMA OF INTEGRITY: TO PUBLISH AN ARTICLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, ANYWHERE, OR TO WEIGH ALL THE PROS AND CONTRAS AND MAKE A HIGH-QUALITY PUBLICATION?
THANKS FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!