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Journal of Korean Medical Science 편집인

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Global Criteria of Authorship, ICMJE

The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria:

1. **Substantial contributions** to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. **Drafting the work or revising** it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. **Final approval** of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in **ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity** of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

➤ **Authors vs. Contributors**

ICMJE Recommendations 2019





Fig. 1. Evolution of authorship criteria as per the ICMJE. ICMJE = International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, COI = conflicts of interest.

J Korean Med Sci. 2018 Nov;33(46):e287.
<https://doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2018.33.e287>



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NEWS • 12 NOVEMBER 2019

More South Korean academics caught naming kids as co-authors

The practice was probably used to improve the children's chances of securing a university place.



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Nature News, 12 November 2019

At <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03371-0>

ACADEMICS IN SOUTH KOREA CAUGHT NAMING KIDS AS CO-AUTHORS

The practice was probably used to improve the children's chances of securing a university place.



Dozens of papers with child authors who did not contribute to the work have been identified.

By Mark Zastrow

The number of South Korean academics accused of naming children as co-authors on research manuscripts – even though the children did not contribute to the research – continues to grow. An education ministry report released last month details 11 university academics who named high-school- or middle-school-aged children on papers that the children allegedly did not contribute to. Nine of these are newly identified, bringing the total number accused to 17, and the total number of papers affected to 24, since the practice was exposed in late 2017.

Five of the nine newly identified academics named their own children on papers, said the report. One named a child of an acquaintance,

and the others had no special relationship to the children. It is thought that in some cases, the children were named on papers to boost their chances of winning university places, for which competition in the country is fierce. The papers the ministry has identified as problematic stretch back at least as far as 2007.

The report's release comes amid intense national scrutiny of the way children of South Korea's wealthy, well-connected 'elite' get accepted to university. Unjustified authorship is considered research misconduct in South Korea.

The report follows an announcement by the education ministry in May, in which it said that it had found nine university academics who gave unjustified co-authorship to children. One of those, the ministry has now told *Nature*,

Nature vol 575
14 November 2019
at

<https://www.nature.com/magazine-assets/d41586-019-03371-0/d41586-019-03371-0.pdf>



News in focus

was later absolved after the academic filed an objection. The 8 other academics, along with the 9 identified in the latest report, bring the total accused to 17.

In South Korea, research misconduct can carry harsh penalties. The education ministry says that disciplinary actions under consideration for the cases include reprimands, a one-year limitation on participating in national research activities, and dismissal. At least one academic, at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul, has reportedly been dismissed, and another academic at the same university has been reprimanded over the allegations, the ministry says. When asked to confirm this, the university pointed *Nature* to the ministry report.

Misconduct uncovered

The practice of adding children to papers came under scrutiny in late 2017, when a case of child co-authorship was uncovered at Seoul National University. After that, the government launched an investigation, and in January 2018 the ministry said that it had identified 82 academic papers with child co-authors. On about half of the papers, the ministry said, students seemed to have participated in the research as part of a school programme, whereas on the other half they had not. At the time, the ministry did not say how many academics were involved, but said that it would refer the cases to university ethics committees to confirm whether the children's involvement was legitimate.

The ministry and universities have now identified a total of 794 publications with child co-authors, of which 549 have been reviewed, the education minister Yoo Eun-hae said in a statement on 17 October. Of those, the ministry found that 24 papers had unjustified authorship. The ministry's report did not say in which journals the problematic papers had been published.

Of the 11 university academics referred to in the latest report, the ministry highlights several cases in which a child got into university after citing an allegedly problematic co-authorship in their application.

So Young Kim, a science and technology political scientist at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Daejeon, thinks the problem is likely to go well beyond those cases uncovered so far. "My impression is that this practice is more widespread than we might think," she says.

Changgu Lee, a materials scientist at Sungkyunkwan University's Suwon campus, says that he doesn't agree with papers being used for university entry. "I don't like colleges emphasizing publications in admission process because high-school students cannot be involved in research seriously, and because publication achievement can be misused for admission," he says.



SpaceX sent 60 communications satellites into orbit on 11 November.

SPACEX LAUNCH HIGHLIGHTS THREAT OF 'MEGACONSTELLATIONS'

Astronomers fear that plans to send tens of thousands of satellites into orbit will disrupt observations.

By Alexandra Witze

Space-flight company SpaceX launched 60 communications satellites into orbit this week as the basis for a web of spacecraft designed to provide global Internet access. But many astronomers worry that such 'megaconstellations' – which are also planned by other companies that could launch tens of thousands of satellites in the coming years – might interfere with crucial observations of the Universe. Researchers fear that the satellites could disrupt frequencies used for astronomical observation, create bright streaks in the sky and increase congestion in orbit, raising the risk of collisions.

SpaceX sent its second set of these satellites – called Starlinks – into orbit from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on 11 November. The first 60 went up in May. But these launches are just the beginning: by the end of 2020, there could be hundreds of Starlinks in orbit, and

SpaceX envisions thousands in the years to come. Other companies, such as Amazon, headquartered in Seattle, Washington, and London-based OneWeb, are planning launches that altogether could more than double the number of existing satellites. They are meant to bring reliable Internet to under-served communities worldwide, and have other potential applications, including improving satellite Internet for military planes.

Although it's not clear how many of the planned megaconstellations will actually be built, several researchers have begun to analyse how the satellite networks could affect astronomy. The situation doesn't seem as bad as initially feared, but might still dramatically shift how some astronomers do their jobs.

Sky streaks

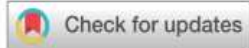
Satellites are not a new challenge for astronomy; the US military tracks and releases information on nearly 20,000 objects that are in orbit. Many are small and don't interfere with

요지: 한국에서 미성년
공저자 기입된 논문이
794편이고 이 중 24편은
명백한 부정저자
(unjustified authorship)로
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-실제는 더 많이 있을
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연구참여가 대학입시에
반영되는 것은 부적절.

Editorial



Unjustified Authorship Should Not Be Tolerated



Sung-Tae Hong , Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Korean Medical Science*

Received: Nov 16, 2019
Accepted: Nov 18, 2019

Address for Correspondence:
Sung-Tae Hong, MD, PhD

On 14 November, Zastrow¹ published a news article in *Nature* exposing Korean academics who listed their kids as scientific co-authors. The article summarized the Ministry of Education data and pointed to unjustified co-authorship of Korean children in 794 publications. Notably, 17 professors representing 11 universities were accused of the co-authorship with



홍성태 서울의대 교수 "고교생 참여자는 감사문에 기록하자"

(서울=연합뉴스) 김길원 기자 = 의학 논문의 '선물저자'(gift author) 관행을 없애려면 '저자실명제'를 철저히 실천해야 한다는 의견이 제시됐다.

26일 대한의학회가 발행하는 국제학술지 'JKMS' 11월호에 따르면, 홍성태 편집위원장(서울의대 기생충학교실 교수)은 사설(Editorial)에서 조국 전 법무장관 딸의 대한병리학회지 논문 저자표시 위반은 일반적으로 알려진 선물저자의 개념을 넘는다면서 이같이 제안했다.


그는 선물저자의 개념을 같은 분야에 있는 전문가 중 기여가 없이 논문에 저자로 표시되는 경우로 정의했다.

2019. 11. 26. 연합뉴스




Types of Authorship Abuse

- **Honorary or Courtesy author 명예저자**
 - **Guest author 초청저자**
 - **Gift author 선물저자**
 - **Coercive author 강요저자**
- **Ghost author 유령저자**
- **Swap author 교환저자**
- **Theft author 도용저자**



명예저자의 윤리적 문제

- 공짜저자 편승에 의한 부당한 연구업적 취득
- 성실한 연구자의 상대적 박탈감 초래
- 성실한 젊은 연구자에 잘못된 메시지 전달
- 왜곡된 업적 기록: *h*-Index
- 젊은 연구자의 업적 산정에 불이익
- **2015년** 교육부 지침: 부당한 저자표시를 연구부정으로 구분



유령저자의 윤리적 문제

- 심각한 윤리위반
- 저작권으로 민형사 사건으로 비화 가능
- 형사소추에서 실형 선고
- 민사에서 손해배상 판결
- 미국에서 **clinical trial**시 민감한 이슈

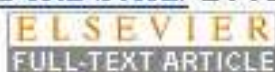
□ 1: *Korean J Obstet Gynecol.* 2004 Jan;47(1):16-24. Korean.

The Quantitative Analysis of Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number in Premature Ovarian Failure Patients Using the Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction.

Kim JH, Lee SH, Cho SW, Jeong HJ, Kim HA, Lee YJ, Na JY, Kim IS, Yoon TK, Kang JS.

□ 1: *Fertil Steril.* 2005 Dec;84(6):1712-8.

[Related Articles, Links](#)



Quantification of mitochondrial DNA using real-time polymerase chain reaction in patients with premature ovarian failure.

[Cha KY](#), [Lee SH](#), [Chung HM](#), [Baek KH](#), [Cho SW](#), [Kwack KB](#).

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, CHA General Hospital, Pochon CHA University, Seoul, Korea.

OBJECTIVE: To quantify mitochondrial DNA using real-time PCR in women with premature ovarian failure (POF) and a control group. DESIGN: Prospective study. SETTING: Genome Research Center for Reproductive Medicine and Infertility, Korea Ministry of Health & Welfare. PATIENT(S): Thirty patients with POF and 30 control individuals. INTERVENTION(S): The mitochondrial DNA content was quantified using real-time PCR. The effectiveness of the assay was determined by relative quantification using the comparative threshold cycle (CT) method. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): Relative quantification of mitochondrial DNA content. RESULT(S): The mitochondrial DNA content was significantly lower in the POF group than in the control group (0.58 +/- 0.38 vs. 1.15 +/- 0.67; P < .01). In both groups, there was a significant positive correlation between the mitochondrial DNA/28S rRNA ratio and mitochondrial DNA CT (control group: r = 0.774; P < .001; POF group: r = 0.556; P = .001) and a significant negative correlation

Frequency of Authorship Abuse, 2011

- Wislar JS et al. BMJ 2011 343:d6128. “Honorary and ghost authorship in high impact biomedical journals: a cross sectional survey”
 - 6 Top journals of general medicine: Ann Int Med, JAMA, Lancet, Nat Med, N Eng J Med, PLoS Med
 - Self reported compliance with ICMJE criteria for authorship
- Response rate: 630/896 (70.3%) corresponding authors in 2008
- Whole 21.0%, honorary author 17.6%, ghost author 7.9%
- 1996, whole 29.1%, honorary author 19.3%, ghost author 11.5%



Frequency of Authorship Abuse, 2019

- McClellan JM, Mansukhani N, Moe D, Derickson M, Chiu S, Kibbe MR, et al. Courtesy authorship in academic surgery publications. JAMA Surg. 2019 Sep 18. doi: 10.1001/jamasurg.2019.3140.
- 203 first authors and 254 senior authors responded from 8 surgical journals
- 17.2% of respondents (42 of 244) reported adding courtesy authors for the surveyed publications: 20.4% by first authors (32 of 157) and 11.5% by senior authors (10 of 87)



Courtesy Authorship in Academic Surgery Publications

John M. McClellan, MD; Neel Mansukhani, MD; Donald Moe, MD; Michael Derickson, MD; Stephen Chiu, MD; Melina R. Kibbe, MD; Matthew J. Martin, MD

 [Author Audio Int](#)

IMPORTANCE Courtesy authorship is defined as including an individual who has not met authorship criteria as an author. Although most journals follow strict authorship criteria, the current incidence of courtesy authorship is unknown.

OBJECTIVE To assess the practices related to courtesy authorship in surgical journals and academia.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS A survey was conducted from July 15 to October 27, 2017, of the first authors and senior authors of original articles, reviews, and clinical trials published between 2014 and 2015 in 8 surgical journals categorized as having a high or low impact factor.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES The prevalence of courtesy authorship overall and among subgroups of authors in high impact factor journals and low impact factor journals and among first authors and senior authors, as well as author opinions regarding courtesy authorship.

JAMA Surgery September 18, 2019

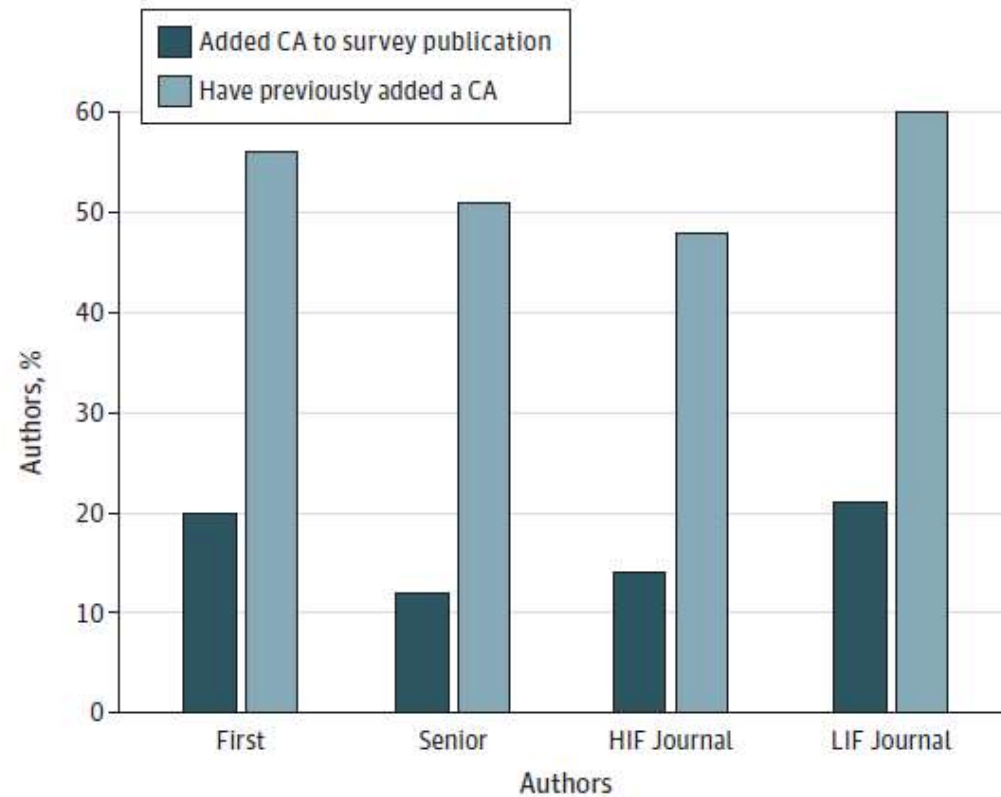


RESULTS A total of 203 first authors and 254 senior authors responded (of 369 respondents who provided data on sex, 271 were men and 98 were women), with most being in academic programs (first authors, 116 of 168 [69.0%]; senior authors, 173 of 202 [85.6%]). A total of 17.2% of respondents (42 of 244) reported adding courtesy authors for the surveyed publications: 20.4% by first authors (32 of 157) and 11.5% by senior authors (10 of 87), but 53.7% (131 of 244) reported adding courtesy authorship on prior publications and 33.2% (81 of 244) had been added as a courtesy author in the past. Although 45 of 85 senior authors (52.9%) thought that courtesy authorship has decreased, 93 of 144 first authors (64.6%) thought that courtesy authorship has not changed or had increased ($P = .03$). There was no difference in the incidence of courtesy authorship for low vs high impact factor journals. Both first authors (29 of 149 [19.5%]) and senior authors (19 of 85 [22.4%]) reported pressures to add courtesy authorship, but external pressure was greater for low impact factor journals than for high impact factor journals (77 of 166 [46.4%] vs 60 of 167 [35.9%]; $P = .04$). More authors in low impact factor journals than in high impact factor journals thought that courtesy authorship was less harmful to academia (55 of 114 [48.2%] vs 34 of 117 [29.1%]). Overall, senior authors reported more positive outcomes with courtesy authorship (eg, improved morale and avoided author conflicts) than did first authors.

JAMA Surgery September 18, 2019



Figure 2. Prevalence of Courtesy Authorship Among Surveyed Authors in Comparison With Authors Who Have Previously Added a Courtesy Author (CA)

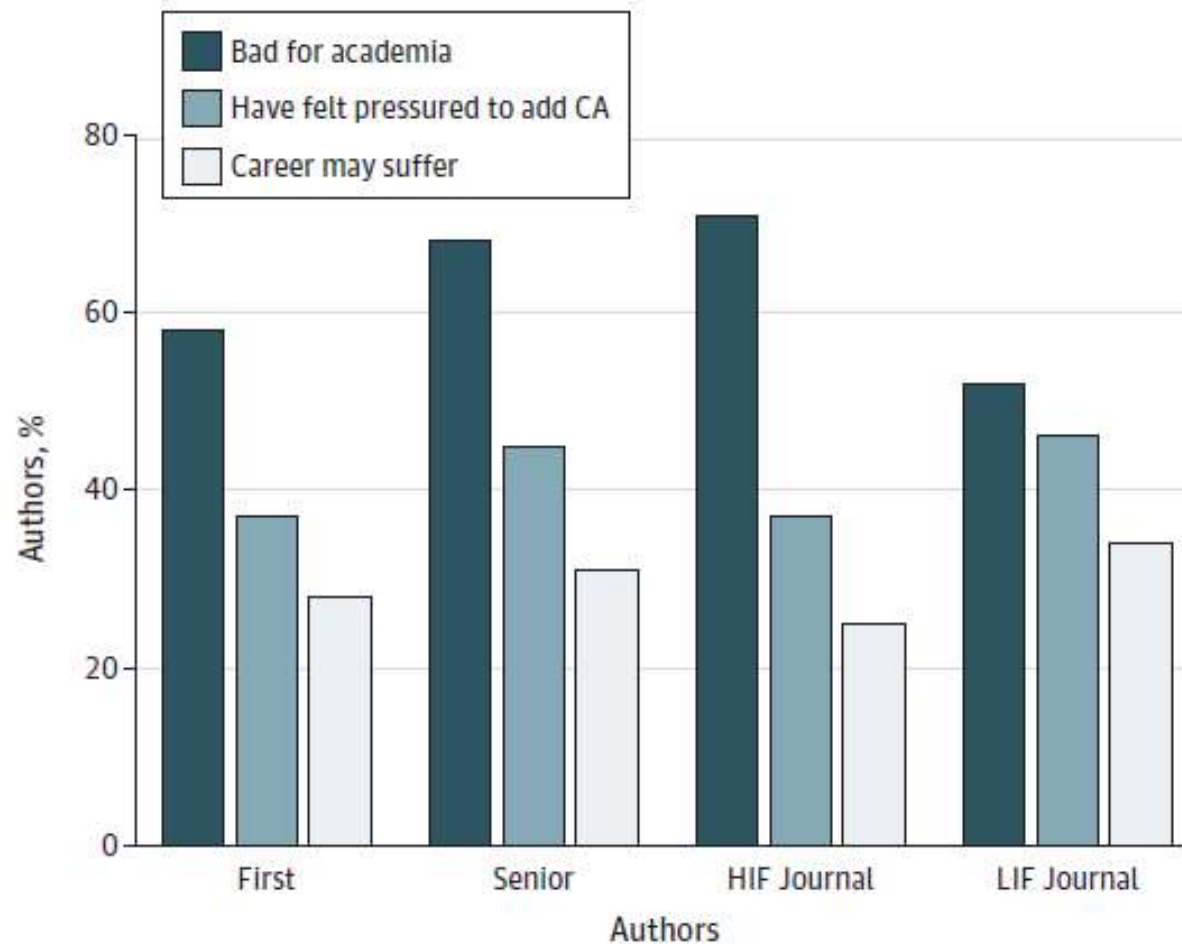


HIF indicates high impact factor; LIF, low impact factor.

JAMA Surgery September 18, 2019



Figure 3. Opinions and Pressures of Surveyed Authors



CA indicates courtesy author; HIF, high impact factor; and LIF, low impact factor.

JAMA Surgery September 18, 2019



Authorship Analysis in JKMS, 2017



OPINION
Editing, Writing & Publishing

JKMS

<https://doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2017.32.6.1046> • *J Korean Med Sci* 2017; 32: 1046-1047

Avoiding Inappropriate Authorship

Sung-Tae Hong

Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Korean Medical Science*
Department of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Appropriate authorship is one of the pillars of publication ethics. Substantive contributors listed as authors should be distinguished from those deserving acknowledgments. The updated recommendations of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) clearly define authorship and contributorship (1). The ICMJE document reflects on implications of the ethical assignment of authorship (1): "Authorship confers credit and has important academic, social, and financial implications. Authorship also implies responsibility and accountabil-

ity and coincide with other ethical transgressions (3).

Unethical authors may argue that the authorship is a matter of collegiate agreement between contributors and journal editors should not be concerned. Some of the gift authors may even believe that they deserve authorship credits to honor their administrative duties and ranks. But they also should care about academic honesty and respect norms established by the editors' community.

The journal editors encourage their contributors transpar-

No. of authors/article, original

Year	JKMS	YMJ	JAMA
1990	4.1	4.0	3.4
1995	4.6	3.9	6.0
2000	5.7	5.1	4.8
2005	5.3	6.1	6.7
2010	8.0	6.3	5.7
2015	7.1	6.9	5.9

No. of authors/article, single center studies

Year	JKMS	YMJ	JAMA
2000	5.23 vs 5.7	4.87 vs 5.1	3.72 vs 4.8
2005	5.46 vs 5.3	6.06 vs 6.1	3.17 vs 6.7
2010	6.84 vs 8.0	5.25 vs 6.3	3.54 vs 5.7
2015	6.71 vs 7.1	7.04 vs 6.9	2.16 vs 5.9



원저논문 저자 수 증가 분석

- 1990년-2015년에 국내 학술지 저자수 증가폭이 JAMA에 비하여 크다
- 특히 원저 논문에서 증가가 크다
- 2000년도 이후 다기관연구가 증가한 것이 영향을 주었다
- 국내학술지는 단기관연구 논문의 저자수도 증가하였다
- 연구팀 단위 연구가 주종을 이루면서 저자 수가 증가하였다
- 특정 기관의 특정 분과나 연구팀의 논문에 모든 소속 교수가 공저자인 관행이 영향을 주었다.
- 공저자의 기준에 맞지 않는 명예저자가 많다.

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JPTM > Volume 53(5); 2019 > Article



Retraction

Journal of Pathology and Translational Medicine 2019; 53(5): 345.

Published online: September 6, 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4132/jptm.2019.09.06>

RETRACTION: eNOS Gene Polymorphisms in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy

Journal of Pathology and Translational Medicine Editors

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This retracted the article "eNOS Gene Polymorphisms in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy." on page 306.

This article [1] has been retracted at the request of the Editors. *Journal of Pathology and Translational Medicine*, formerly known as *Korean Journal of Pathology* (1967 - 2014), requires that Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval is received for all studies on human subjects and that authors follow guidelines for research and publication ethics.

Concerns were raised about unjustified authorship and false statements regarding IRB approval. After evaluating the concerns carefully, we asked the corresponding author to provide an explanation for the concerns. The corresponding author notified the Journal that IRB approval from the author's institution was not obtained for the human subjects research described in the article. In addition, the corresponding author stated that the five co-authors (MC, KSH, DCC, IYC, and MJK) were attributed as authors without having made intellectual contributions to this study, and therefore agreed with changing the five persons' co-authorship to contributorship. In Korea, unjustified authorship is construed as a type of research misconduct (Ministry of Science and Technology, directive No.236, enacted 2007.2.8.).

As a consequence, the Editors of *Journal of Pathology and Translational Medicine* retract this article. The corresponding author agrees to the retraction and apologizes to the Korean Society of Pathologists for any inconvenience caused by the publication and retraction of this article.

Reference

1. Cho M, Hyun KS, Chung DC, Choi IY, Kim MJ, Chang YP. eNOS Gene Polymorphisms in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy. *Korean J Pathol* 2009; 43: 306-311.

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JPTM > Volume 43(4); 2009 > Article

Original Article

The Korean Journal of Pathology 2009;43(4): 306-311.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.4132/KoreanJPathol.2009.43.4.306>



This article has been retracted.

eNOS Gene Polymorphisms in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy.

Min Cho, Kwang Sun Hyun, David Chanwook Chung, In Young Choi, Myeung Ju Kim, Young Byo Chang

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²Department of Pediatrics, Dankook University College of Medicine, Cheonan, Korea. y.chang@dankook.ac.kr

³Department of Anatomy, Dankook University College of Medicine, Cheonan, Korea.

This article has been retracted. See "[RETRACTION: eNOS Gene Polymorphisms in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy](#)" in Volume 53 on page 345.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: In perinatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE), cerebral blood flow is impaired and the activity of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) is markedly increased. For the association with the development of a stroke, the endothelial NOS (eNOS) polymorphisms are well-known. **METHODS:** Three clinically relevant polymorphisms of the eNOS gene were determined in 37 term/near-term infants with perinatal HIE (HIE group) and 54 normal term newborn infants without any perinatal problems (control group) using a polymerase chain reaction with or without restriction fragment enzyme digestion. The differences in the genotype, allele, and haplotype frequencies were evaluated between the groups. **RESULTS:** The analysis of the allele frequencies showed that the G allele of Glu298Asp was more frequent in the HIE group than in the controls. The comparisons between the controls and each subgroups with complications that occurred with HIE showed that the TC genotype and C allele of T(-786)C were more common in patients with persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN) than in the controls. The frequency of the A b T haplotype was lower in the HIE patients than in the controls. **CONCLUSIONS:** The G allele of Glu298Asp was associated with perinatal HIE, while the TC genotype and C allele of T(-786)C were associated with PPHN.

Key Words: Nitric oxide; Endothelial NOS (eNOS); Genetic polymorphism; Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; Newborn; Infant; Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN)

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RETRACTION: eNOS Gene Polymorphisms in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy 2019 September;53(5)

병리학회, 논란의 '조국 딸 제1저자 논문' 취소 결정

IRB승인 허위기재, 연구과정 신뢰성 미담보, 저자역할 부적절성 인정

박민욱기자 hopewe@medipana.com

2019-09-06 09:09



의약정책

종합병원

개원가

학회·학술

전공의·의대

약사·약국

제약·바이오

도매·유통

의료기기·건강

식품·화장품

건강

[메디파나뉴스 = 박민욱 기자] 사회적으로 논란이 된 조국 법무부 장관 자녀의 논문과 관련해 대한병리학회가 논문 취소를 결정했다.



지난 2008년 12월 투고된 관련 논문을 분석한 결과, 생명윤리법 저촉, IRB허위 기재, 저자 역할 부적절성 등 연구부정행위가 인정된 것이다.

지난 5일 대한병리학회(이사장 장세진)는 학회 회의실에서 편집위원회를 열어 이 같이 결정했다.

병리학회는 "조국 법무부장관 후보자의 자녀 A씨가 제1저자로 이름을 올린 논문과 관련해 연구 부정행위가 있다고 판단한다. 따라서 논문을 직권 취소하기로 결정했다"고 밝혔다.

학회가 연구부정행위로 판단한 부분은 ▲IRB승인 허위기재 ▲연구과정 및 결과에 대한 신뢰성 미담보 ▲교신저자의 소명서에서 저자역할 부적절성 인정 등을 꼽았다.

메디파나 2019. 09. 06

medipana.com/news/news_viewer.asp?NewsNum=245101&MainKind=A&NewsKind=5&vCount=12&vKind=1

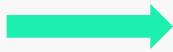
대한병리학회지 논문에서의 윤리 문제

- 저자 표시: 제1저자의 저자 자격 여부
- 저자 소속 표시: 고교생의 소속을 단국대 연구소로 표기
- 연구윤리심의(**IRB**) 승인: 허위 기재
- 연구비 지원 사사: 허위 표시



대한병리학회지 논문의 가능한 후속 조치

- 편집인 유감문 발표 **Notice of Concern**
- 정정 기사 **Correction of Authors**
- 논문출판 취소 **Retraction**



- 2019년 9월 6일 논문출판 취소



대한병리학회지 논문 취소 일지

- 2008년 12월 11일 원고 접수, 2009년 3월 20일 채택
- 2009년 8월 43(4):306 논문 출판
- 2019년 8월 9일 조국 법무부장관 지명
- 2019년 8월 20일(화) 조민의 저자 표시 논문 언론 보도
- 8월 21일(수) 대한병리학회 등 관계자 긴급 간담회
- 8월 22일(목) 대한의학회 긴급 이사회: 신속한 대응과 후속조치 촉구
- 8월 23일(금) 대한병리학회 장영표 교수에 공문 발송
- 9월 6일(금) 대한병리학회 저자 소명서 받아서 긴급 편집위원회, 이사회 거쳐서 논문출판 취소 결정, 출판취소 기사 JPTM 53(5):345 온라인판 게재

대한병리학회지 논문 취소가 적정한가?


- 정정기사만으로 불충분하였나
 - 제1저자의 허위표시: 혈액수집 2002-3년, 연구수행 2004년, 인턴연구원 참여 2008년. 투고 2008년
 - IRB 승인 허위표시: 당시 단국대 IRB 없었음, 학술지에서는 규정으로 요구하는 과도기에 발생.
- 취소 결정의 근거는 무엇인가
 - 제1저자 선물저자 + IRB 허위표시
- 저자표시도 연구 내용에 포함된다
- 고교생의 연구 참여 수준은 어디까지 가능한가
- 연구 참여 고교생의 저자 표시는 어디까지 해야 하나
- 국내 논문들의 저자표시 현황은 어떠한가

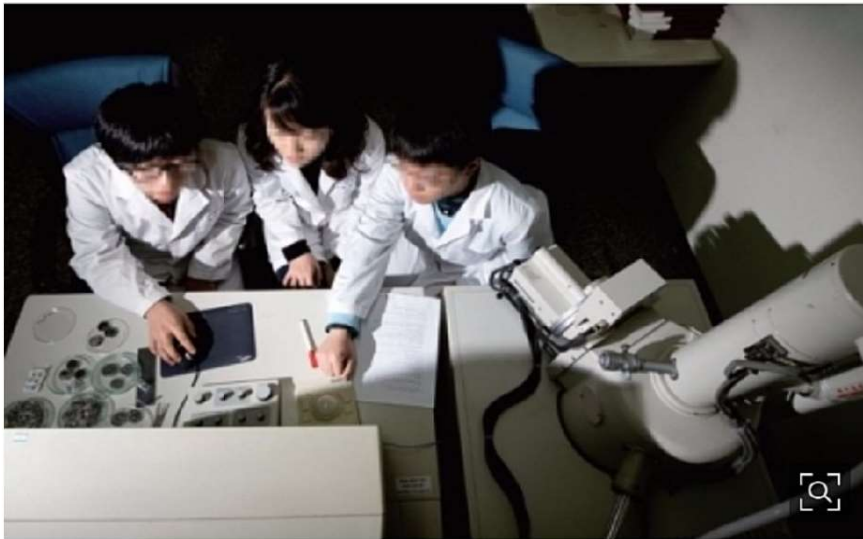


J 중앙일보

학생이 교수 부모 논문에 공저자로? '부당 저자표시' 적발 강화 본문듣기 · 설정

기사입력 2018.07.17 오후 12:01

 공감  댓글  요약봇  기사 



일부 고교생은 대학 교수인 아버지가 쓴 논문에 자신을 공저자로 올려 학생부전형 등 입시 자료로 활용키도 한다. 본 사진은 기사와 관계 없음. [중앙포토]

앞으로 대학 교수가 실제 연구에 참여하지 않는 미성년 자녀를 자기 논문에 공저자로 올리는 경우가 엄격히 제한될 전망이다. 교육부는 논문 공저자의 소속과 신분을 명확히 기재하도록 해 '부당한 저자 표시' 문제를 강하게 규제키로 했다.

저자됨 신문기사

자율성이 소실된
저자됨 윤리 위반
사례: 5년간 130건



과학기술계 "연구윤리 훼손 심각...일벌백계 필요

기사입력 2018-08-17 15:28

기사원문

스크랩

본문듣기 · 설정

6 7

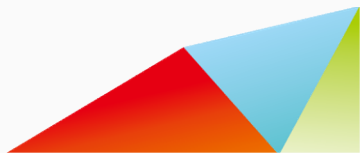
요약 ^{Beta} 가 [

과총 등 4개 한림원 성명서 발표

한국과학기술단체총연합회(과총)를 비롯한 국내 과학기술단체가 최근 과학기술계에서 불거진 연구윤리 문제에 대한 경각심을 인지하고 이를 원천적으로 예방할 수 있는 생태계 조성 과 대책 마련에 나서기로 했다.

과총과 한국공학한림원, 한국과학기술한림원, 대한민국의학한림원은 17일 서울 강남 과학기술회관에서 기자간담회를 열고 이같은 내용이 담긴 성명서를 발표했다. 이날 자리는 최근 국내 연구자들이 가짜 학술단체인 '와셋'에 참여하거나 자녀 논문 끼워넣기, 서은경 한국과학창의재단 이사장의 연구비 부정 집행 의혹 등 과학기술계에서 연구윤리를 훼손하는 일이 잇따라 발생함에 따라 과기계 내부 성찰과 함께 대응 방안을 모색하기 위해 마련됐다.

성명서에서 과기단체들은 "일부 연구자의 연구비 부적절 집행, 미성년 자녀의 부당한 공저자 포함 등 연구윤리를 훼손하는 일들이 잇따라 발생하고, 일부 연구자의 사이비 국제 학술지 논문 게재, 유명 학술단체의 국제학회 참가 등 새로운 유형의 부적절 행위가 알려져 대책 마련이 시급하다"며 "어떠한 경우에도 과학기술계가 높은 수준의 윤리의식으로 사회적 책임을 다 해야 한다고 믿는 우리로서는 최근 발생한 사태를 원천적으로 예방할 수 있는 생태계 조성에 나서고자 한다"고 밝혔다. 이어서 "투명하고 공정한 사회의 구현이라는 시대적 요구에 부응해 스스로 연구윤리의 진일보된 규범을 마련하고, 연구현장



참고문헌 정리하고 논문 주저자 된 교수 자녀...무너진 연구윤리

[중앙일보] 입력 2019.05.13 17:00



남윤서 기자



교육부 조사에서 미성년 자녀를 논문 저자로 올리면서 논문 실적을 떠먹여준 교수 87명, 논문 139건이 적발됐다. 대학 자체 검증에서 연구부정으로 판정된 것은 12건에 불과하다. 교육부는 나머지 논문들도 검증이 부실한 것으로 보고 재검증을 요구했다. [중앙포토]

포스텍(포항공대) A교수는 미성년자 자녀를 논문의 제1저자(주저자)로 올렸다가 교육부 조사에서 적발됐다. 교수 주장에 따르면 주저자로 이름을 올린 자녀가 맡은 역할은 전체 개요와 참고문헌 정리였다. 영어를 잘해서 영문 교정을 했다고도 주장했다. 포스텍은 자체 검증에서 해당 논문을 연구부정으로 결론 내렸다. 그 정도의 역할만으로 저자에 이름을 올리는 것이 적절치 않다고 봤기 때문이다.



추천기사



양정철, 물갈이 문자 "수혈할 때 피 빼나"

[단독] '총수=조원태' 서류 안냈다...한진家 미스터리

"내 후가 사람 치었다고? 플라스틱 통을 친거야"

"별장 동영상, 나 아냐" 이영장서 성범죄 빠졌다

참치캔 유혹에도...눈: 야생 개떼 사라졌다

부처님오신날 사찰 가서 할

중앙일보
2019년 5월 13일



'논문 표절 의혹' 서울대 교수, 학회서 제명... "만장일치"



등록 2019-05-13 18:37:06

학회 윤리위원 만장일치로 '중징계'
2017년 대학원생 고발로 문제제기
서울대 "연구윤리 위반 정도 중해"
해당 논문 2편은 위반사항 미포함

국내처음 흑채 블랙모아 X



【서울=뉴시스】서울대 정문. 첨부용.

【서울=뉴시스】조인우 기자 = 논문 표절 의혹을 받고 있는 서울대학교 소속 교수가 관련 학회에서 표절이 인정돼 제명됐다.

13일 한국비교문학회에 따르면 학회는 지난 4일 이사회를 소집해 학회 연구윤리위원회에서 심의한 서울대 국어국문학과 박모 교수의 논문 2건을 표절로 인정했다.

학회 윤리위원회 위원들은 만장일치로 박 교수에

서울예정사 현대건설

다산신도시
현대프리미어캠퍼스몰

압도적 스케일의 쇼핑문화 공간

1855-2888

많이 본 뉴스

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- 2 근무 기피 목적 훈련소사
- 3 행안위 법안소위, 오늘 소
- 4 이별 통보에 연인 협박·성
- 5 예단비 12억원 주고 한
- 6 김관영, 마지막 회의서 "
- 7 '한국의 서원' 9곳, 세계유

hellonature 헬로네이처

빚스 오리지널 바버 5,0

기자수첩 >

- 집권 3년차 더 열린 소
"혹시 질문
지난 2017년
- 올빼미 공사
실효성 있는
"올빼미 공사
은 아니라는

NEWSIS

2019. 05. 13



[사설] 윤리 붕괴 교수들, 지식인 아닌 파렴치한들

조선일보

입력 2019.05.14 03:18

서울대 등 53개 대학 100명 넘는 교수들이 자신의 논문 160편에 미성년 자녀를 공동 저자로 올렸다. 친인척, 지인의 미성년 자녀까지 포함하면 73개 대학 549편이다. 자녀들의 대입 전형에 이 논문 실적이 유리하게 반영됐을 가능성이 있다. 해외 '가짜 학회' 여행도 적발됐다. 해외 유명 관광지에서 열린다는 가짜 학회는 돈만 내면 논문을 실어주고 '발표' 기회까지 준다. 학회 참가비로 장사를 하는 업체들이다. '학회'가 만나질 만에 끝나는 경우도 있다고 한다. 이런 가짜 학회에 최근 5년간 교수 473명이 세금 수십억원을 받아 650회 넘게 참석했다. 그러고선 마치 권위 있는 해외 학술지에 논문을 발표한 것처럼 포장했다. 지식인이 아니라 파렴치한이다. 이뿐만이 아니다. 연구비 사적 유용이나 논문 표절은 끊이지 않는다. 표절이 적발돼도 감추고 넘어가는 대학도 많다고 한다. 연구 결과 조작은 공공연한 비밀이다. 가슴기 살균제 사건은 일각에 불과하다고 한다.

교수들은 우리 사회 대표적 지식인이다. 명예가 사회 어느 집단에 비해서도 높고 돈도 부족하다고 할 수 없다. 나라의 지식을 더 높게 쌓아 달라는 사회적 기대도 크다. 많은 교수가 학문적 열정 속에서 최선을 다한다. 하지만 일부라고는 해도 지식인의 기본 윤리를 팽개친 사람들이 줄지 않고 있다. 한 번이라도 기본적인 윤리를 어긴 사람은 학계에서 퇴출시키는 방안까지 고민할 필요가 있다.



오피니언

[사설] 뒷감당

[사설] 예고편

[사설] 파렴치



HOME > 뉴스 > 사회일반

15개 대학교수 미성년 자녀 논문 공저자 부정 발견...처벌은 미약

이하은 기자 truth01@unn.net | 승인 2019.10.28 14:28 | 댓글 0



한국대학신문 2019. 10. 28

황우석과 조국 게이트의 공통점

- 영향력있는 책임저자의 윤리의식 부재에 의한 독단적인 권한행사로 발생
- 정치권력 후광 또는 이해관계가 학술활동에 개입
- 선물저자 유형
- 문제가 된 논문은 출판취소
- 당사자가 승복하지 않고 당당함: 법적인 하자?
- 지나친 욕심에 의한 과잉 행동
- 윤리위반 사례의 반복으로 연구에 대한 부정적 인식의 누적에 의한 보이지 않는 위상추락, 연구에 대한 여론악화, 전문가 신뢰손상



우리 같이 저자실명제 실천하십시다!

- 학회와 기관 차원의 캠페인 “저자실명제“ 추진 제안: 저자표시도 논문의 일부다!
- 내용: 저자표시는 ICMJE 4개 기준에 합당한 연구자로 기여도에 따른 순서로 표기하며, 참여 저자는 그에 알맞은 역할을 수행. 특히 책임저자 역할을 분명하게. 명예저자 관행을 중단하자!
- 추진 방법
 - 학회의 자율실천 결의: 시니어 연구자의 솔선수범
 - 신임교수 연수에 윤리 교육 추가하고 자율서약문 작성
 - 저자투고문에 저자됨 윤리 준수 서약문 포함
 - 편집인 **Gate keeper** 역할: 저자기여문 제출(CRediT form)
- 효과
 - 연구업적 산정의 거품 제거
 - 연구윤리의식 제고
 - 연구윤리 위반 사례 발생 예방



JKMS Authorship Declaration (예시)

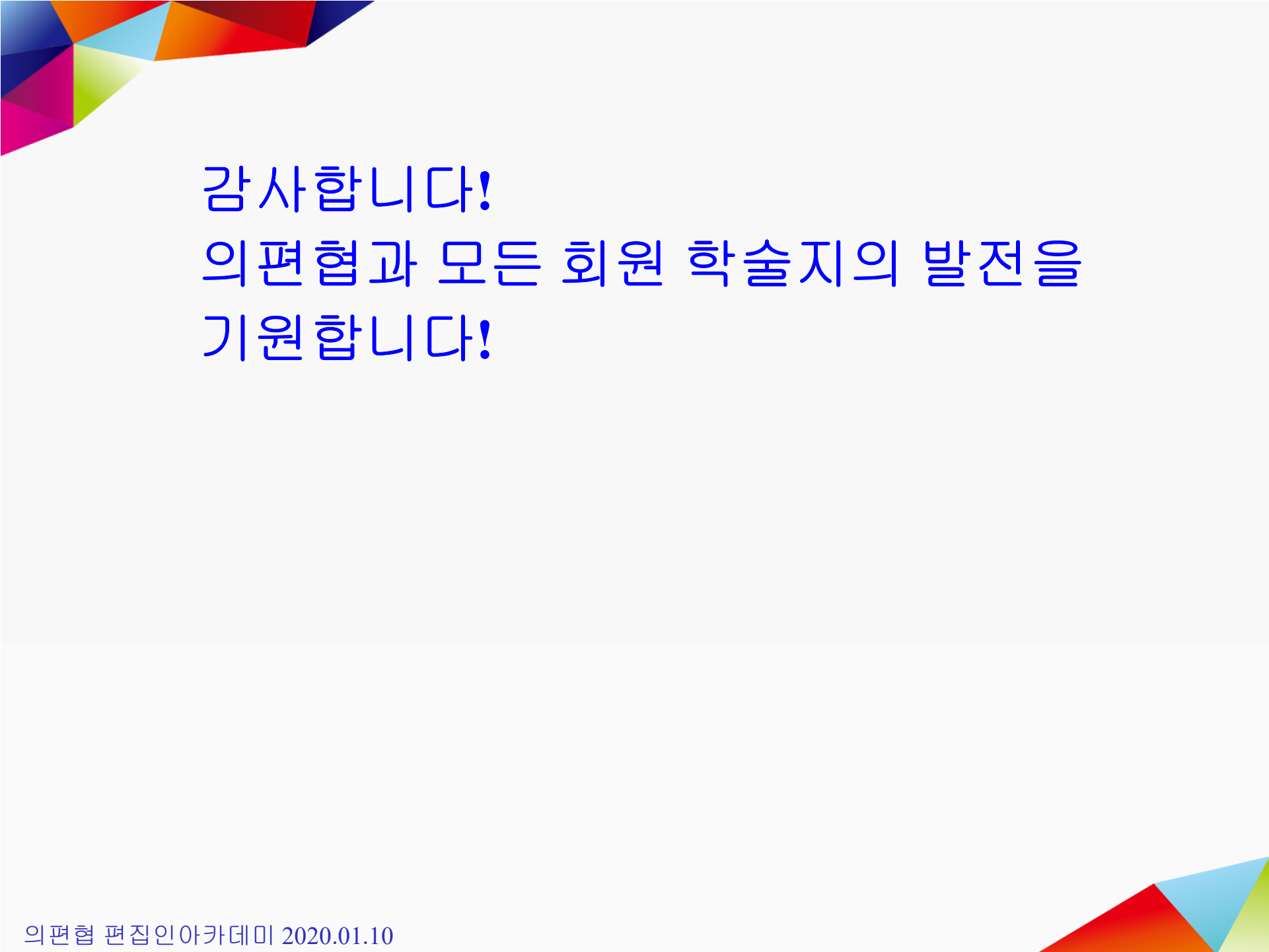
All of the byline authors meet the ICMJE criteria for authorship. We well understand privilege and responsibility of the authorship of the scientific publications. We declare that we keep global and local guidelines of research and publication ethics strictly including authorship.

Date:

Co-authors:

Corresponding author:

Signature:



감사합니다!
의편협과 모든 회원 학술지의 발전을
기원합니다!