

Two publications

In general, scientific research is driven by two main motivations, the first and more prestigious being to search for an answer to a question that has not yet been answered in the relevant scientific area and thereby make a universal contribution to science, and the second and more common being to embellish a CV, which is particularly required for academic promotion. Whatever the drive may be in conducting scientific research, studies only become visible by being published. In the editorial of this month, I will discuss two publications that can serve as guides for young researchers in particular when they arrive at the stage of publishing.

The first I would like to bring up is a book. One that I'm certain young researchers especially will devour, but more importantly, should always keep on their desks. The book I'm referring to is called "*Sağlık bilimlerinde yazar-hakem-editör*" (Author-reviewer-editor in health sciences), written by Bilgin Timuralp, the editor-in-chief of our journal, and published by Nobel Tip Publications this year. The two things about the book that immediately make an impression are the author's didacticism, which is a reflection of his teaching skills, empowered by a 50-year academic background, and his practicality, which comes from his knowledge of universal scientific publication rules he has acquired in his 15-year experience of being an editor-in-chief.

In this book, which covers a huge gap in this field, our editor-in-chief analyzes each stage of a scientific article, from the title to the final dot on the final reference, taking into consideration the facts relevant to our country. The book also guides researchers on how to overcome the problems encountered at these stages by concretizing them with examples from his own experiences. In this respect, the book recalls the case-oriented scientific activities held in congresses or small-scale meetings. These types of academic meetings, where cases from real life are discussed, tend to draw the most attention and are recognized as being the most informative. The book focuses heavily on this aspect of the scientific community and therefore takes a didactic approach to presenting the information.

This book is also important insofar as it discusses the backstage of this process. As can be seen in the examples given in the book, authors respond in an angry or offended manner when editors recommend major changes to their articles. However, the editors-in-chief, assistant editors, reviewers and other staff from the editing office serve as partners of authors who try to make the article of the highest quality possible during the

publishing period. Timuralp makes it clear that the professionals standing opposite of the author are on the author's team instead of being against them. I am sure that after they read this book, authors who are interested in conducting scientific research will be better able to interpret the criticisms made of their articles considering this fact and even respect the feedback knowing that those who are responsible for assessing the article and preparing it for publication are as equally committed as the author himself/herself.

The second publication I wish to present is one that serves more as a warning than as a guide for young researchers interested in writing a scientific article. All researchers endeavor to make the findings from their study, which they have devoted so much time and effort into producing, visible and will do everything in their power to ensure it is published. Prospective authors of scientific articles need to understand the reality of this situation before being so quick to criticize it. Yet, it is here, at this stage, that the danger of falling into the hands of "Predatory Open Access Publishers" appears. Open access journals mainly aim to spread information rapidly and ensure easy access to information. However, this has revealed a rapidly growing problem; that is, the increasing number of predatory journals that have no scientific concerns, only aims to make profit from the money they receive from authors. The article entitled "Predatory Journals Recruit Fake Editor", published in *Nature*, volume 543, on March 23, 2017, addresses this issue.

Researchers from the psychology departments of the University of Warsaw, Poland, and Mickiewicz University, Poznan, conducted a research on this subject after receiving a very large number of editorship-authorship solicitation mails, as most of us receive. They applied to 360 journals for the position of editor under the false pretense of being a scientist. Of these journals, 120 were indexed in the Journal Citation Reports (JRC). In addition to a second group of 120 journals indexed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), they applied to 120 journals considered to be predatory. While none of the journals in the JRC recruited the fake scientist to be an editor and most of them did not even bother to reply to the application, 7% of the journals in the DOAJ and 33% of the predatory journals accepted the application for editorship without performing due research on the identity of the applicant. Some of the journals in the final group even accepted the fake scientist for the position of editor-in-chief. They of course first requested that various amounts of money be paid upfront for their favor.



Without question, the primary motivation driving young Turkish researchers is to raise their academic status. Their desire to publish their studies in order to secure a stable academic position and avoid the constantly changing conditions for tenure is understandable. However, they should be on guard against falling into the traps of the journals that aim at nothing more than to profit monetarily due to their desire. These journals have no prestige in the scientific world. It therefore would be useful to do research about the journal before sending the article. The review by Jeffery Beal, who is an academican and a librarian, pub-

lished in the *Annals of Medicine and Surgery* (2013; 2(2): 47–49) emphasizes the common features of such journals.

In presenting these two publications, I have introduced a book that I regard as a guide and an article that I consider to be a warning. It is my hope that they both will be useful for young researchers.

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Prof. Dr. Siber Göksel, (retired) one of the founders and director of the Ankara Yüksek İhtisas Hospital Cardiology Clinic, stands with their some artwork