

# L'autorité des grandes revues scientifiques ?

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- ?, Lorsque l'on parle d'autorité c'est pour déplorer sa disparition. Voyons si elle existe dans les grandes revues scientifiques?.
- Mon expérience: celle de chercheur = (auteur + lecteur) et éditeur scientifique (30 ans)  
(point de vue limité d'un physicien)

# Qu'est ce qu'une revue scientifique ?

- Publication du fait scientifique= outil de travail, qui communique de l'information au chercheur qui établit la priorité, diffusion, archivage
- Aussi commentaire autour du fait scientifique et communique de l'information à la société
- Valeur ajoutée par la revue  
choix de l'information communiquée par un comité éditorial  
mise en forme de l'information  
lien de l'information à l'ensemble des connaissances existantes et futures
- La revue possède un pouvoir, vis-à-vis de l'auteur et aussi du lecteur

# Qu'en est-il de l'autorité ?

*« Il a au plus haut degré ce qu'on appelle autorité.  
On l'écoute avant même qu'il ait parlé »*

*Anatole France*

Pour une revue:

La revue (scientifique) s'impose par son titre  
(souvent avant même de l'avoir lu !)

Où est cette légitimité qui donne au pouvoir de la revue  
*ce surcroît de pouvoir qui est la source de son autorité ?.*

*A. Renaut, (H. Arendt)*

Un survol historique est nécessaire pour l'évolution de l'autorité

# Entrée en matière historique XVII<sup>e</sup>

- **Siècle des journaux**, vie scientifique foisonnante, réunions entre lettrés et érudits,
- Contrôle de l'Église sur la diffusion des idées
- Mémoires de Trévoux (jésuites)
- Création du Journal des Savants pour le public d'intellectuels en 1665  
reparaît en relation avec l'AS après 1666
- Création de l'Académie des Sciences en 1666 par Colbert,  
==> démasquer les charlatans  
Histoires = recueil des interventions par le secrétaire  
Mémoires = travaux des académiciens français ou d'étrangers
- À l'étranger, Philosophical Transactions, Royal Society en 1665
- Académie = pouvoir, monarchique  
= rôle de censure contrôle des médias, (affaire Marat en 1778)

# Entrée en matière historique, XVIII<sup>e</sup>

- Développement des publications universitaires, Göttingen physique et chimie
- Journal des Savants a du mal a suivre l'évolution rapide des idées
- Publier un journal en Chimie,( Lavoisier), refus du gouvernement
- Annales de Chimie en 1789, (liberté d'imprimer)
- Annales de Chimie et de Physique 1797, Ampère y publie, rapidité

# Entrée en matière historique, XIX<sup>e</sup>

- Académie des Sciences, Comptes rendus, 1831, Arago  
Antériorité et publicité (la publication moderne)  
Importance des CRAS , Arago, Cauchy, Branly, de Broglie,  
Discussions publiques des présentations, prix (Pasteur)  
CRAS, Néel et Kastler 83% de leur production scientifique
- Royal Society, Proceedings of the Royal Society 1831
- Milieu, -fin XIX<sup>e</sup>, les sociétés savantes  
à l'origine des périodiques de l'époque moderne  
American Ass AdvScience 1848, publie en 1880 Science  
Editeur indépendant, Nature 1869  
Société Française de Physique ,  
Journal de Physique et le Radium 1872  
American Physical Society, 1893, Physical Reviews

# Deux grands savants français

## A. Kastler

## L.Néel

*QUELQUES SUGI KASTLER, A	JOURNAL DE PHYSI	377	*PROPRIETES MAGNETI NEEL, L	ANNALES DE PHYSIQUE	1268
LA DETECTION DIBROSSEL, J; KASTLER, A	COMPTES RENDUS	154	*ANISOTROPIE MAGNE NEEL, L	JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE ET I	976
OPTICAL METHOC KASTLER, A	JOURNAL OF THE O	141	SOME THEORETICAL AS NEEL, L	ADVANCES IN PHYSICS	638
ATOMES A IINTEF KASTLER, A	APPLIED OPTICS	77	INFLUENCE DES FLUCTI NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	307
*GREATION OPTI BROSSEL, J; KASTLER, A; WII	JOURNAL DE PHYSI	59	*THEORIE DU TRAINAG NEEL, L	JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE ET I	284
LES METHODES CKASTLER, A	PROCEEDINGS OF T	42	*LE TRAINAGE MAGNET NEEL, L	JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE ET I	263
OBSERVATIONS IBROSSEL, J; CAGNAC, B; KAS	COMPTES RENDUS	40	*THEORIE DU TRAINAG NEEL, L	JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE ET I	240
QUELQUES REFLE KASTLER, A	EXPERIENTIA	36	MAGNETISME - SUR UN NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	221
DISPLACEMENT CKASTLER, A	JOURNAL OF THE O	35	*MAGNETISME - LE CH/ NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	194
STATIONARY LUM KASTLER, A	COMPTES RENDUS	33	*MAGNETISME - PROPR NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	172
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*RESONANCE MA BROSSEL, J; CAGNAC, B; KAS	JOURNAL DE PHYSI	31	PROPRIETES MAGNETIQ NEEL, L	JOURNAL OF THE PHYSICAL	154
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PROPOSITION DE KASTLER, A	COMPTES RENDUS	29	SUPERPARAMAGNETISM NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	128
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RESONANCE MAGCAGNAC, B; BROSSEL, J; KAS	COMPTES RENDUS	23	*LA LOI DAPPROCHE EN NEEL, L	JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE ET I	110
AUGMENTATION IBROSSEL, J; MARGERIE, J; K/	COMPTES RENDUS	22	ETUDE THEORIQUE - DI NEEL, L	ANNALES DE PHYSIQUE	103
PRODUCTION OP BARRAT, JP; BROSSEL, J; KA	COMPTES RENDUS	22	MAGNETISME - SUR UN NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	100
			AIMANTATION A SATUR NEEL, L	COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOM	79
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# Les premières couvertures

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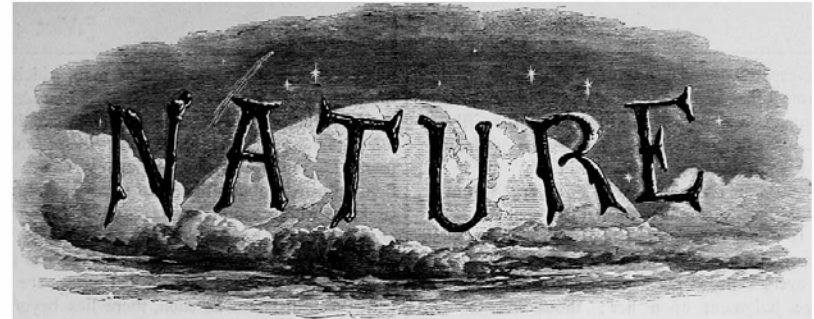
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*"To the solid ground  
Of Nature trusts the mind which builds for eye."*—WORDSWORTH

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869

#### NATURE: APHORISMS BY GOETHE

NATURE! We are surrounded and embraced by her: powerless to separate ourselves from her, and powerless to penetrate beyond her.

Without asking, or warning, she snatches us up into her circling dance, and whirls us on until we are tired, and drop from her arms.

She is ever shaping new forms: what is, has never yet been; what has been, comes not again. Everything is new, and yet nought but the old.

We live in her midst and know her not. She is incessantly speaking to us, but betrays not her secret. We constantly act upon her, and yet have no power over her.

The one thing she seems to aim at is Individuality; yet she cares nothing for individuals. She is always building up and destroying; but her workshop is inaccessible.

Her life is in her children; but where is the mother? She is the only artist; working-up the most uniform material into utter opposites; arriving, without a trace of effort, at perfection, at the most exact precision, though always veiled under a certain softness.

Each of her works has an essence of its own; each of her phenomena a special characterisation: and yet their diversity is in unity.

She performs a play; we know not whether she sees it herself, and yet she acts for us, the lookers-on.

all-comprehending idea, which no searching can find out.

Mankind dwell in her and she in them. With all men she plays a game for love, and rejoices the more they win. With many, her moves are so hidden, that the game is over before they know it.

That which is most unnatural is still Nature; the stupidest philistinism has a touch of her genius. Whoso cannot see her everywhere, sees her nowhere rightly.

She loves herself, and her innumerable eyes and affections are fixed upon herself. She has divided herself that she may be her own delight. She causes an endless succession of new capacities for enjoyment to spring up, that her insatiable sympathy may be assuaged.

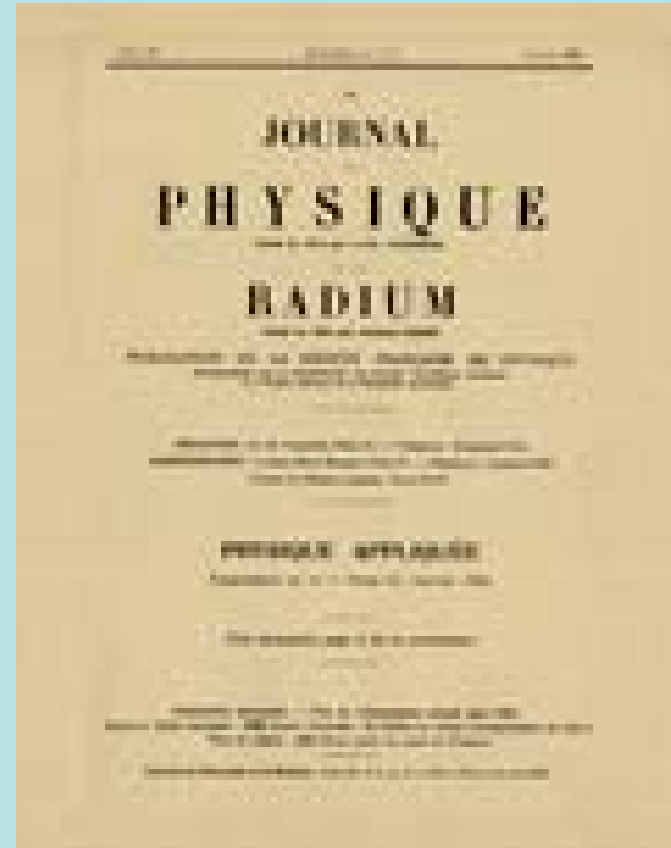
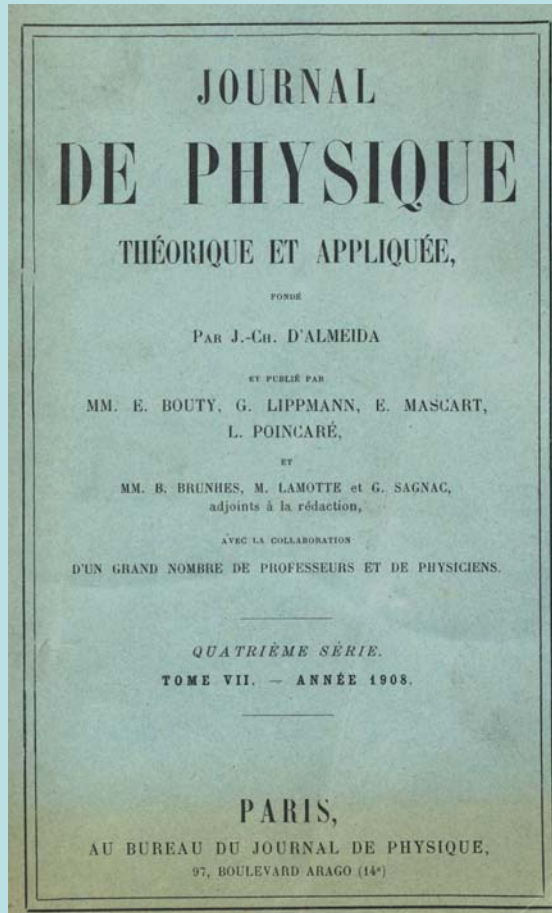
She rejoices in illusion. Whoso destroys it in himself and others, him she punishes with the sternest tyranny. Whoso follows her in faith, him she takes as a child to her bosom.

Her children are numberless. To none is she altogether miserly; but she has her favourites, on whom she squanders much, and for whom she makes great sacrifices. Over greatness she spreads her shield.

She tosses her creatures out of nothingness, and tells them not whence they came, nor whither they go. It is their business to run, she knows the road. Her mechanism has few springs—but they never wear out, are always active and manifold.



# Les premières couvertures



**Le credo :** *le souci d'obtenir une expression exacte et impartiale du travail de tous, avec une tenue générale fidèle à nos traditions de précision et de clarté.*

Paul Langevin, éditorial J.Physique, 1920

THE  
PHYSICAL REVIEW

---

AN UNDULATORY THEORY OF THE MECHANICS  
OF ATOMS AND MOLECULES

BY E. SCHRÖDINGER

ABSTRACT

The paper gives an account of the author's work on a new form of quantum theory. §1. The Hamiltonian analogy between mechanics and optics. §2. The analogy is to be extended to include real "physical" or "undulatory" mechanics instead of mere geometrical mechanics. §3. The significance of wave-length; macro-mechanical and micro-mechanical problems. §4. The wave-equation and its application to the hydrogen atom. §5. The intrinsic reason for the appearance of discrete characteristic frequencies. §6. Other problems; intensity of emitted light. §7. The wave-equation derived from a Hamiltonian variation-principle; generalization to an arbitrary conservative system. §8. The wave-function physically means and determines a continuous distribution of electricity in space, the fluctuations of which determine the radiation by the laws of ordinary electrodynamics. §9. Non-conservative systems. Theory of dispersion and scattering and of the "transitions" between the "stationary states." §10. The question of relativity and the action of a magnetic field. Incompleteness of that part of the theory.

1. The theory which is reported in the following pages is based on the very interesting and fundamental researches of L. de Broglie<sup>1</sup> on what he called "phase-waves" ("ondes de phase") and thought to be associated with the motion of material points, especially with the motion of an electron or proton. The point of view taken here, which was first published in a series of German papers,<sup>2</sup> is rather that material points consist of, or are nothing but, wave-systems. This extreme conception may be wrong, indeed it does not offer as yet the slightest explanation of why only such wave-systems seem to be realized in nature as correspond to mass-points of definite mass and charge. On the other hand the opposite point of view, which neglects altogether the waves discovered by L. de Broglie and treats only the motion of material points, has led to such grave difficulties in the theory of atomic mechanics

<sup>1</sup> L. de Broglie, *Ann. de Physique* 3, 22 (1925).

<sup>2</sup> E. Schrödinger, *Ann. d. Physik* 79, 361, 489, 734; 80, 437 81, 109 (1926); *Die Naturwissenschaften* 14, 664 (1926).

# L'époque contemporaine

- La recherche = profession, (CNRS, INSERM, CEA,...)
- La publication = industrie, éditeurs commerciaux, activité lucrative
  - Loi du marché
  - Concurrence entre éditeurs
  - Concurrence entre auteurs, pays,..
  - L'internet qui assure le lien
    - spatial entre tous les journaux (cross-Ref)
    - temporel, archives digitales, PROLA en physique

# Panorama actuel

- Journaux spécialisés pour les chercheurs  
APS (Phys Rev, RMP), ACS (JACS), IOP (J Phys series)  
Wiley (Angewandte Chemie), Elsevier  
Alliance de sociétés savantes éditeurs commerciaux,  
Springer, merger → European Physical Journal
- Les magazines, pour le scientifique averti et le grand public,  
==> suivre les avancées, sujets chauds, commenter  
peu d'articles mais fort tirage 140.000 Science, 70.000 Nature

*« As an editor, I believe my job is to provide as broad a flavor of the hot topics in my area as I can.....*

*We are followers of the scientific process, only perhaps a bit more selective in the paths we pursue» I. Osborne, Science*

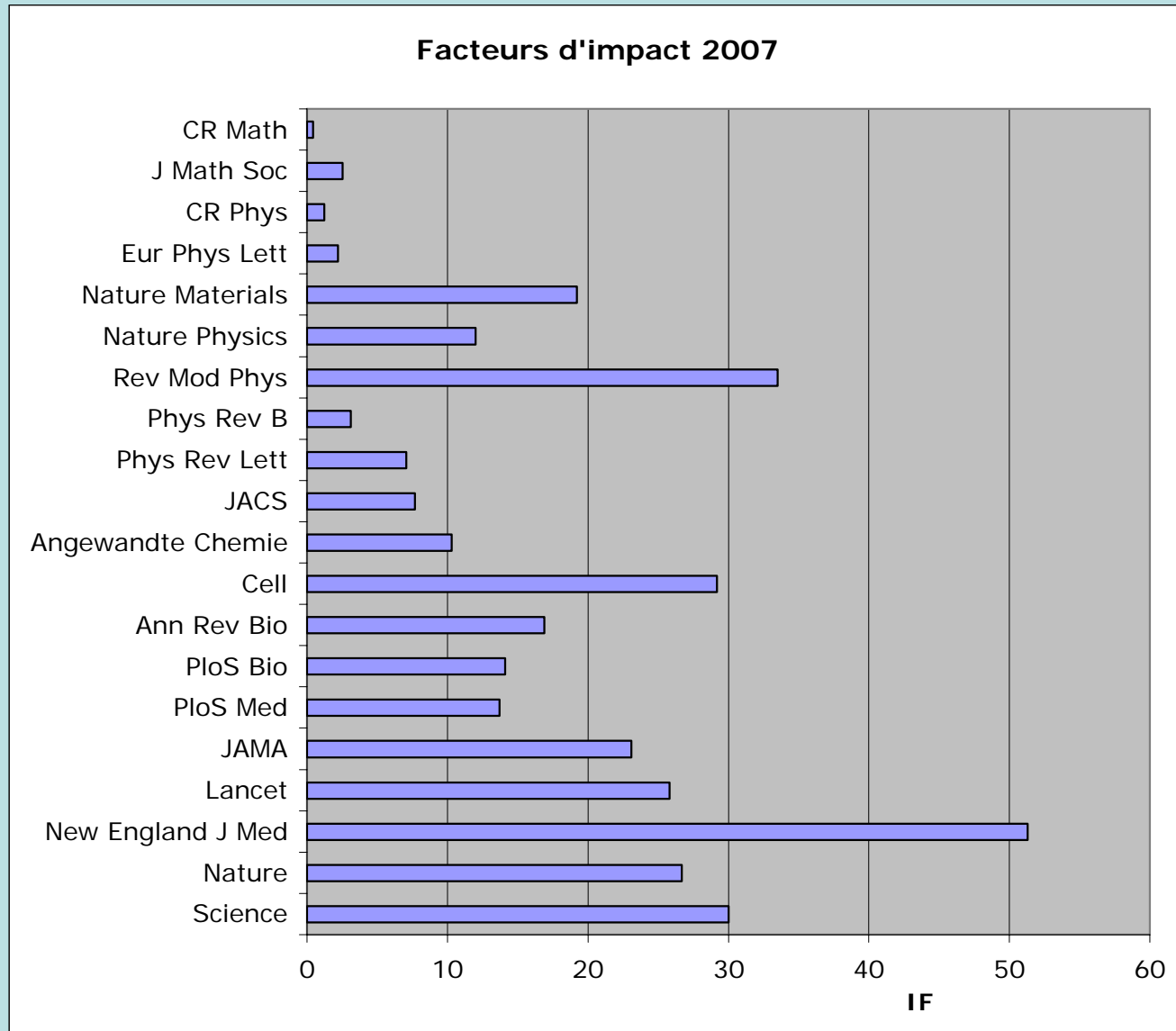
**L'autorité moderne de la revue passe par un contrat revue-auteur**

l'auteur reconnaît un pouvoir, en échange de la considération  
editoriale, visibilité

# Facteurs perturbateurs

- L'intrusion du marché dans le domaine de l'emploi scientifique, APS March meeting (le « salon » du chercheur)
- Relai par les grands médias, recherche du scoop
- La demande de tout évaluer
- Bases de données des journaux (7000 à ISI-Thomson)
  - quantifie la popularité d'un journal par son impact (sa lecture), **Impact factor**  
**IF(2007)**= citations(2005+2006)/publiés(2005+2006)
  - quantifie la lecture et les citations d'un travail scientifique, -> une échelle de valeur des scientifiques d'après les citations de leurs articles

# Facteurs d'impact de grandes revues 2007



# La physique à Nature et Science

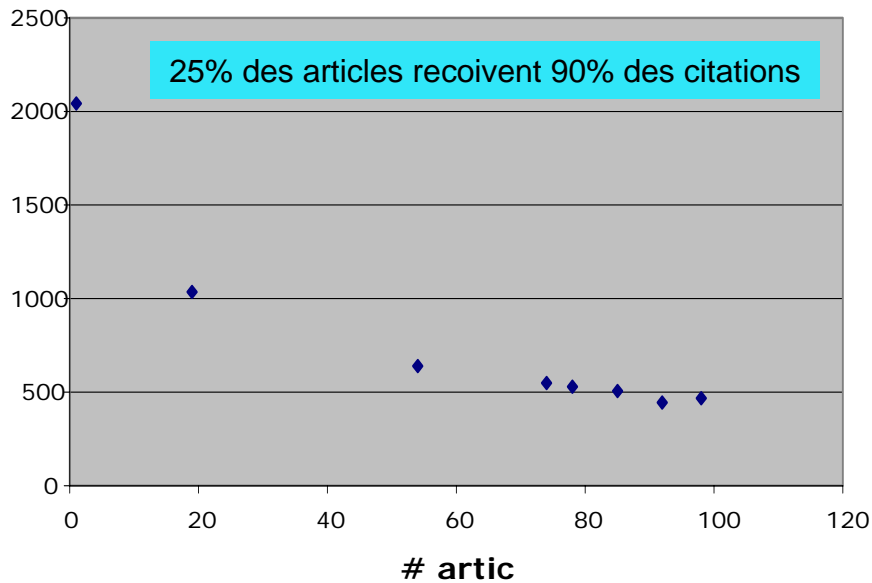
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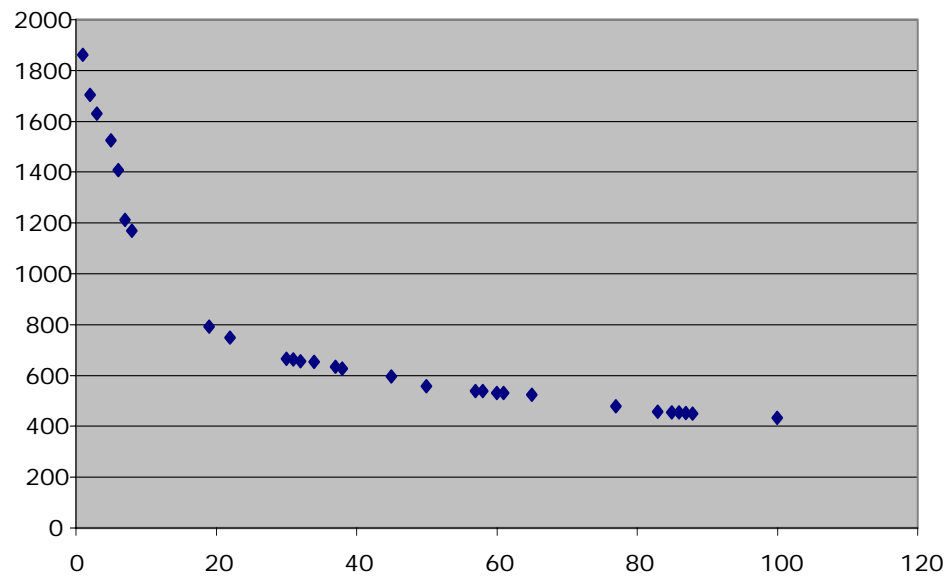
1975-2007

IF=30.92

Physique/Nat



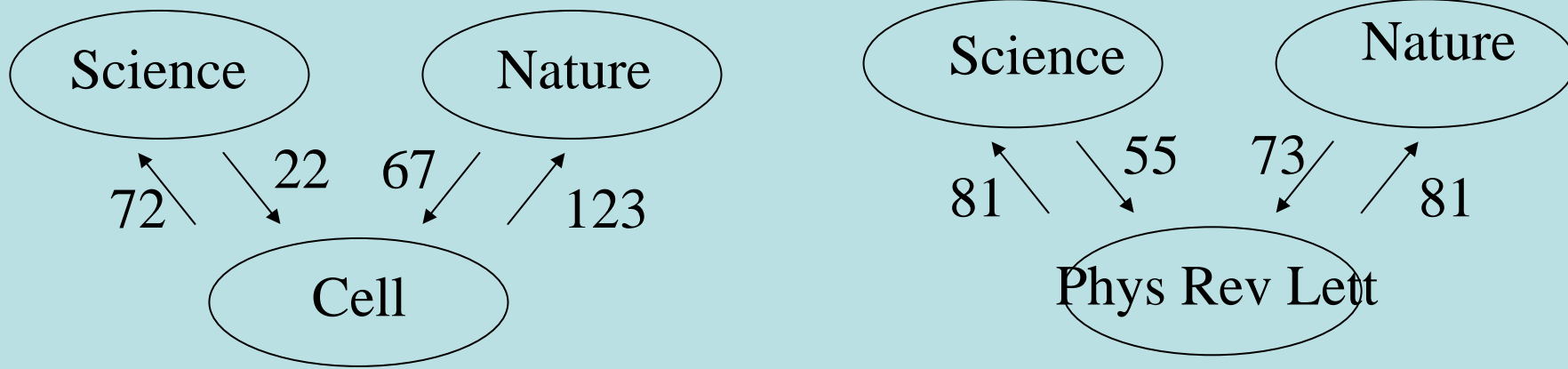
Physique/Scienc



Les 100 premiers

Nature et Science publient essentiellement en bio et médical

# La hiérarchie et les flux de citations



Exemple, Cell (ou PRL) citent plus Science et Nature que le contraire

-->Science et Nature sont placés plus haut dans la hiérarchie

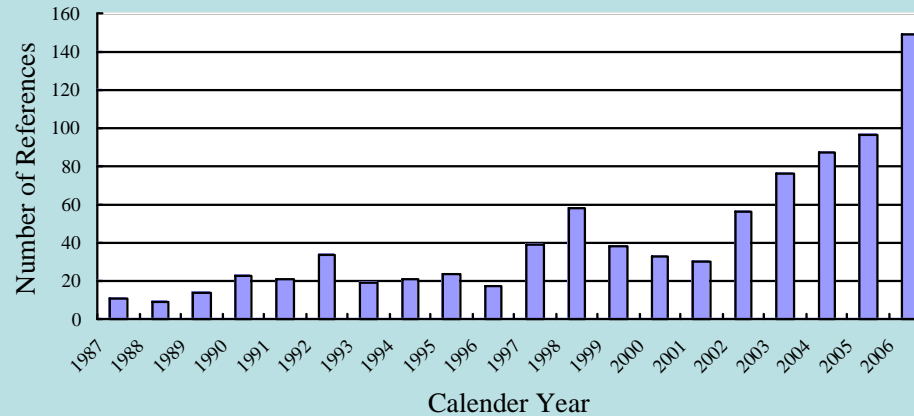


# Conséquences

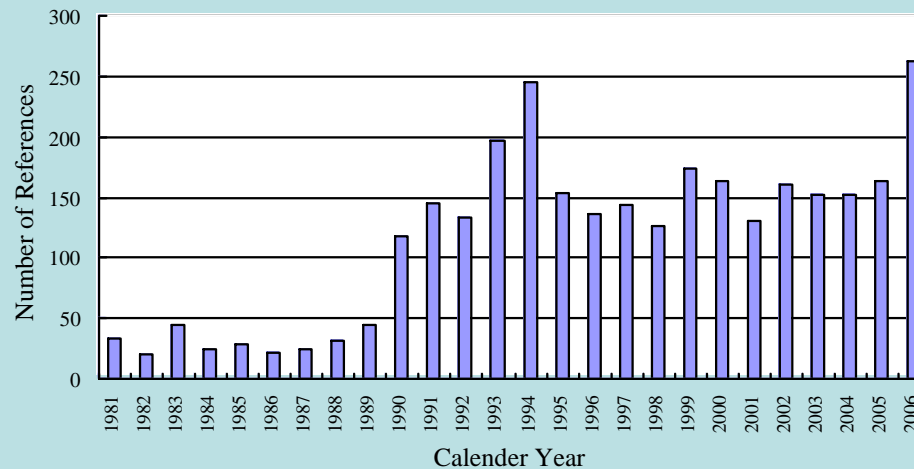
- Recherche par les chercheurs de la plus grande visibilité de leurs travaux. C'est justifié!
- Rôle accru des magazines sur la diffusion de l'information primaire, **le risque**, on néglige ce qui n'y est pas,  $10^3/1$
- Dérive de certaines pratiques éditoriales, favoriser le scoop (ce que tout le monde espère+ démenti ultérieur!)
  - > Erreurs graves rayon N, élément 118, carbone ferro
  - > Plus que des erreurs! **publication de fraudes**  
clonage coréen, etc.... l'affaire Schön
- Tous les facteurs se conjuguent , le décideur a une vision filtrée du progrès scientifique

# Mauvaises conduites

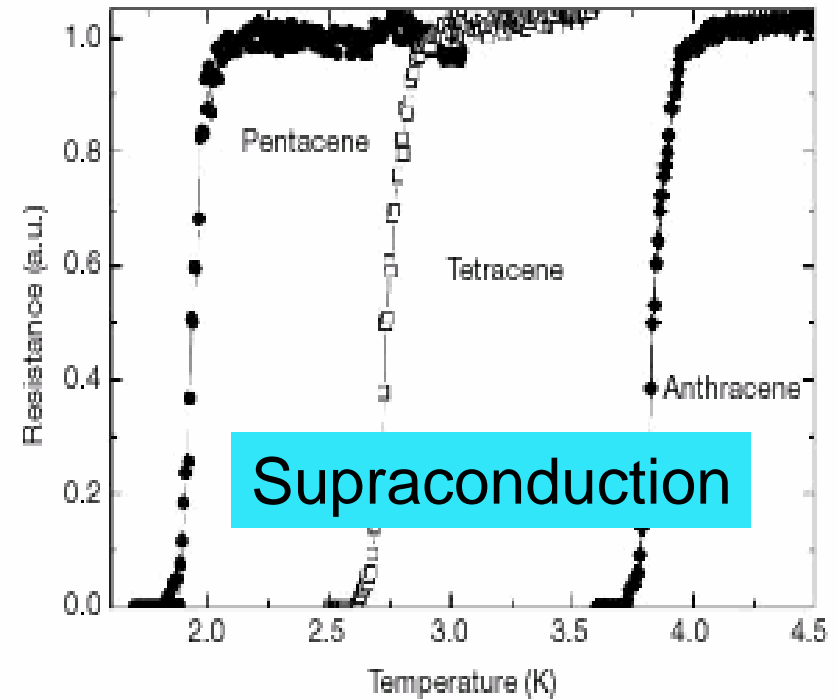
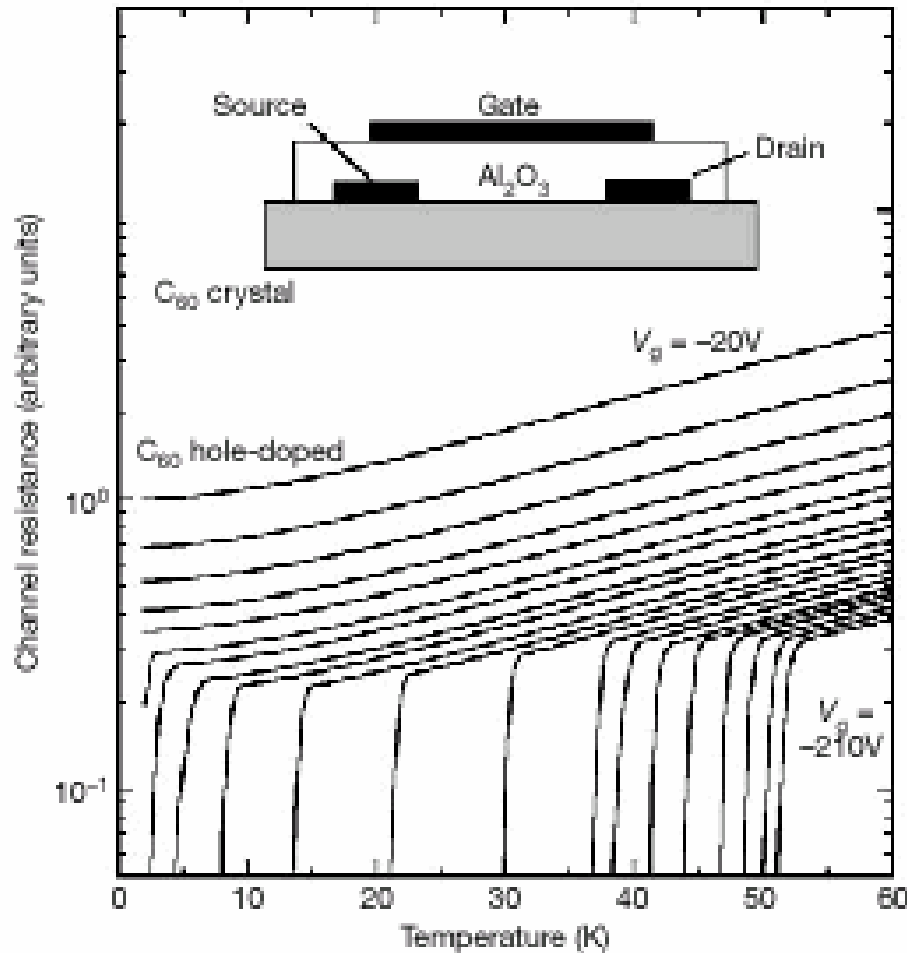
Number of References on "Retraction of Publication"



Number of References on "Scientific Misconduct"

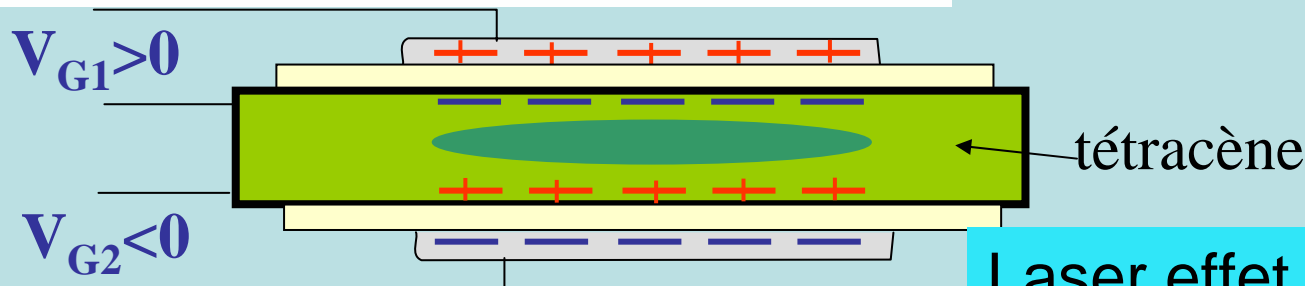


# Schön= un beau tollé en 2002



J.H.Schön, Ch.Kloc, B.Batlogg, Nature, vol406, 702 (2000)

17 publiés à Nature Science  
en 18 mois!



Laser effet, Hall quantique

# Publish, and be damned...

Recent controversies over scientific fraud and other disputed findings have raised questions over the way in which journals select papers for publication. Is there a problem? And what more could be done to weed out dubious results? David Adam and Jonathan Knight investigate.

**Y**ou browse through the latest issue of a journal and find a paper describing work from a competing group that you know to be riddled with holes. Your hackles begin to rise. Were the referees asleep? What was the editor thinking of?

Sometimes, it's only with hindsight that such feelings kick in. When a prominent researcher is accused of fabricating data, for instance, you might look back over the contested publications and see warning signs in almost every paper. In retrospect, those data really were too good to be true. So why did no one question their veracity when the papers were being reviewed?

Over the past few months, a series of high-profile controversies has brought such questions to the fore, throwing a spotlight on the workings of the journals that published the contentious work. Competition between scientists can tempt some individuals to conduct 'quick and dirty' experiments, rather than doing the job properly, in the hope of being the first to unveil startling new data.

In extreme cases, less scrupulous researchers may commit outright fraud. But are leading journals exacerbating the problem by competing to rush 'sexy' findings into print?

Accusations began to fly in March, when *Science* published a report<sup>1</sup> from scientists led by Rusti Taleyarkhan at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee who claimed to have triggered nuclear fusion in a beaker of organic solvent. The paper appeared to bowls of protest, both from leading physicists who were sure that the authors were mistaken and from other researchers at Oak Ridge who had examined the work and claimed to have uncovered serious flaws.

A month later, *Nature* printed a brief statement<sup>2</sup> effectively disowning a paper<sup>3</sup> it had published the previous year, which suggested that DNA from genetically modified maize had invaded the genomes of native Mexican varieties of the crop. The original paper, by David Quist and Ignacio Chapela of the University of California, Berkeley, provoked a political storm in Mexico. But

after publication, other experts argued that the findings were probably experimental artefacts.

In those two cases, researchers are arguing over whether papers' conclusions are justified by the data they contain — there is no suggestion of any misconduct. But it is the scandal surrounding the work of Jan Hendrik Schön of Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, that has really set tongues wagging. Schön's research on molecular-scale electronic devices and induced superconductivity in carbon 'buckyballs' led to an avalanche of stunning papers — many in leading journals including *Nature* and *Science*. But we now know that he was the perpetrator of the biggest fraud ever to taint the physical sciences, fabricating and misrepresenting data on a massive scale<sup>4</sup>. And some researchers argue that the journals must shoulder some of the blame, for failing to scrutinize more closely the extraordinary claims coming from Schön's lab.

Each of these controversies has its partic-

# Faut-il bannir le quantitatif ?

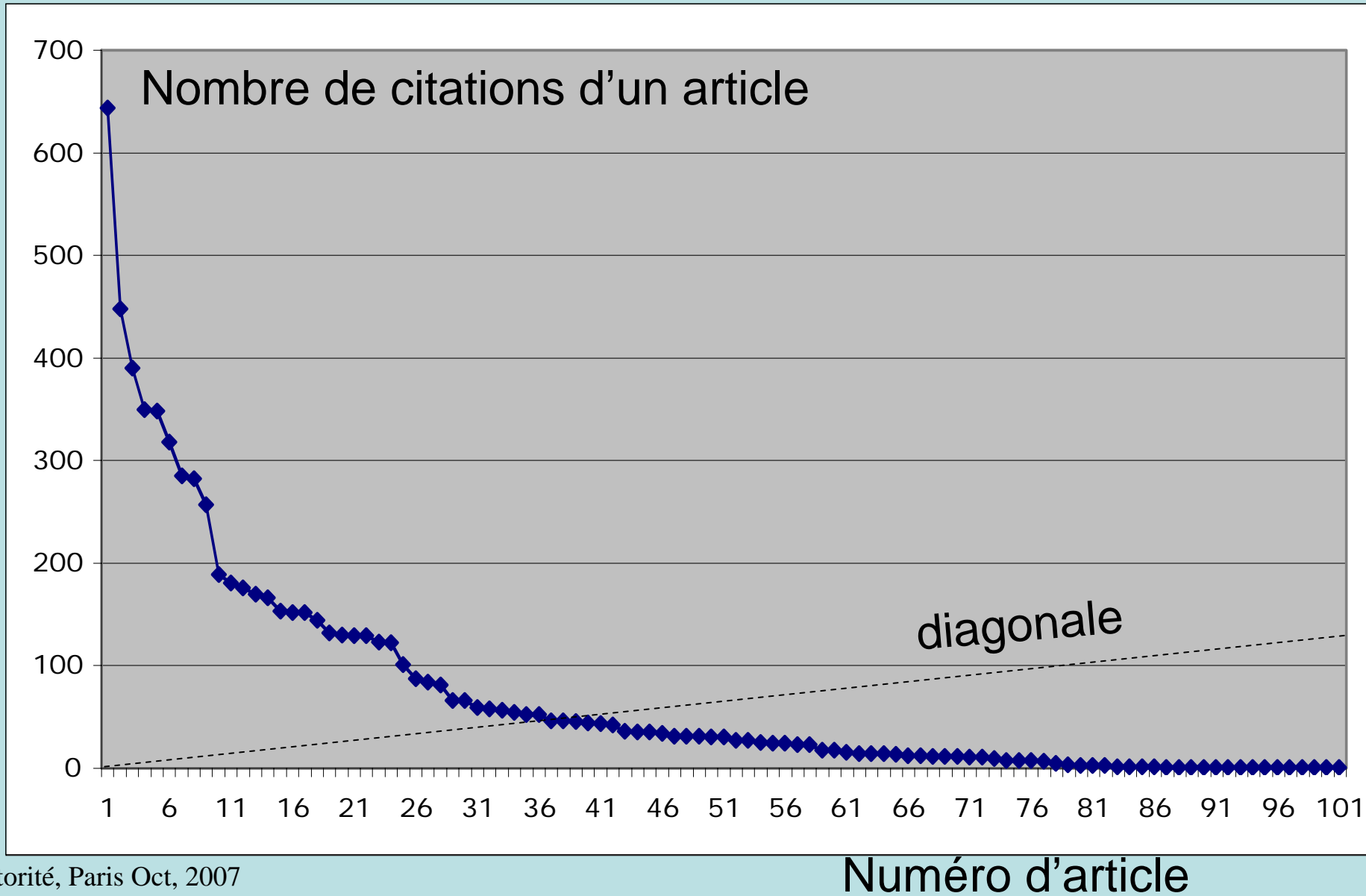
- Oui, lorsqu'il est mal utilisé!
- Utilisation des bons indicateurs reste possible sous contrôle scientifique

Impact factor pour les maisons de publications  
(**mais à proscrire pour l'évaluation des personnes,...**)

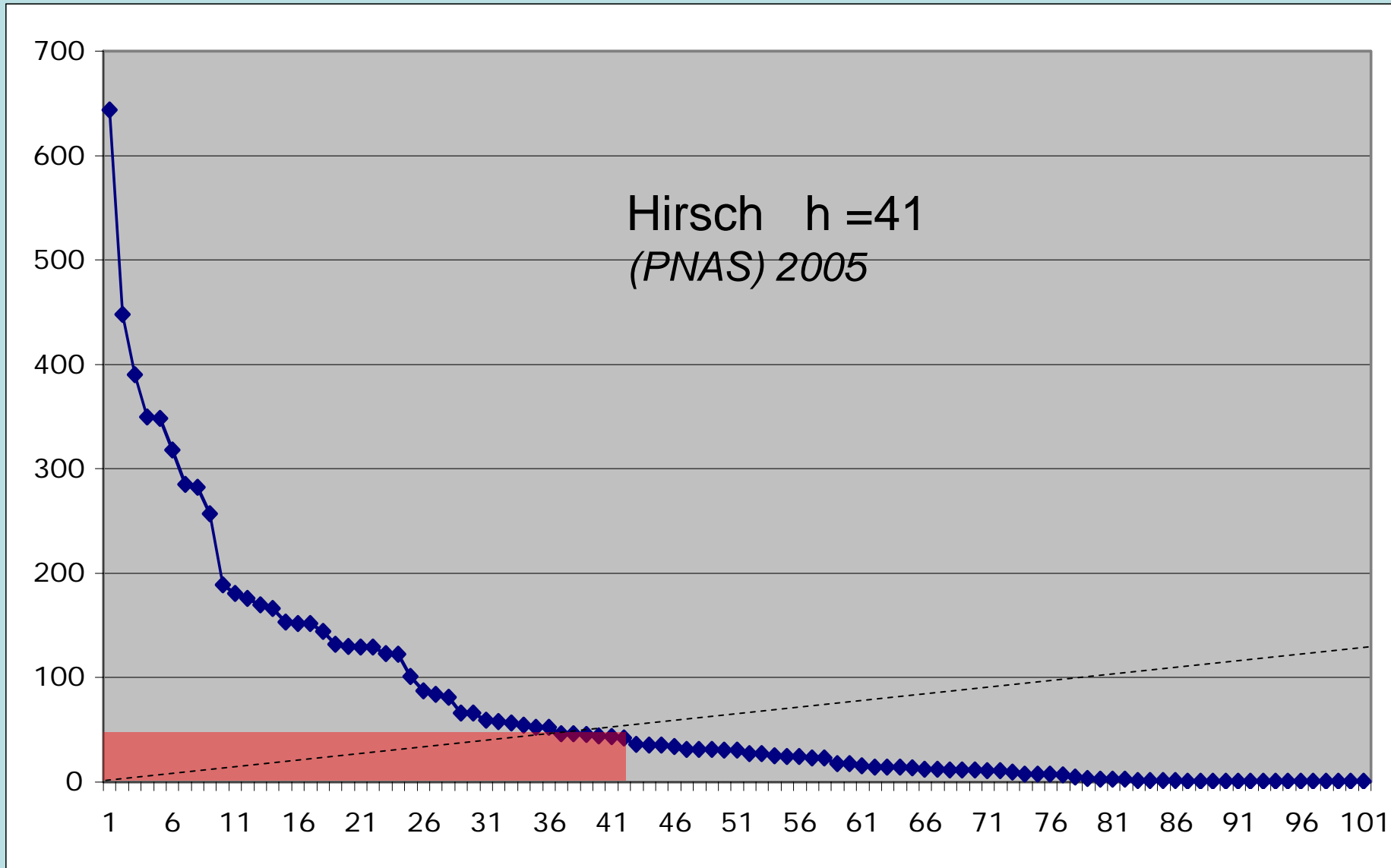
Les citations individuelles, indicateurs h, g, ...  
mais attention aux coutumes ou erreurs triviales  
et usages communautaires

Attention aux dérives commerciales!

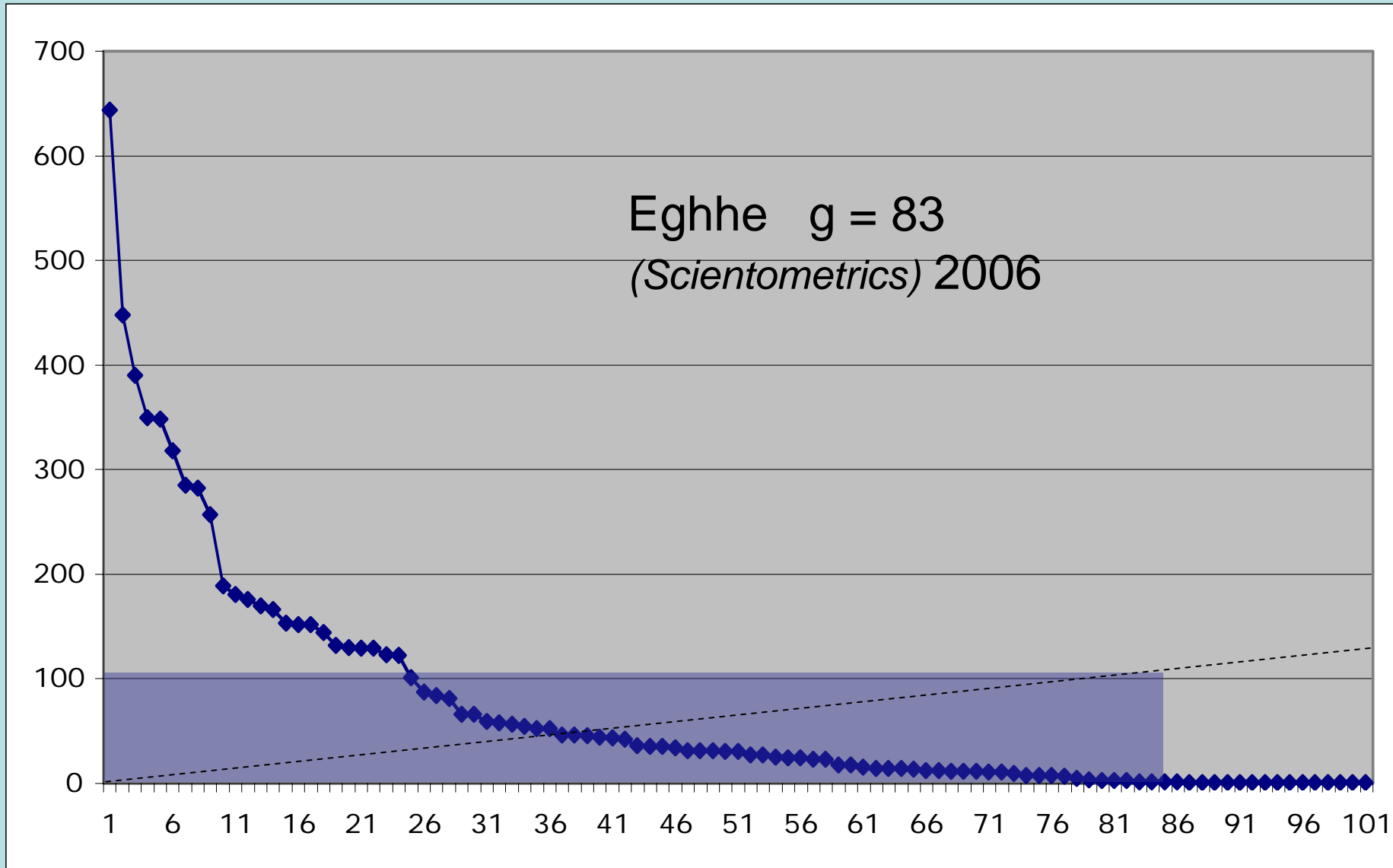
# Les indicateurs d'un chercheur



# Indicateurs d'un chercheur

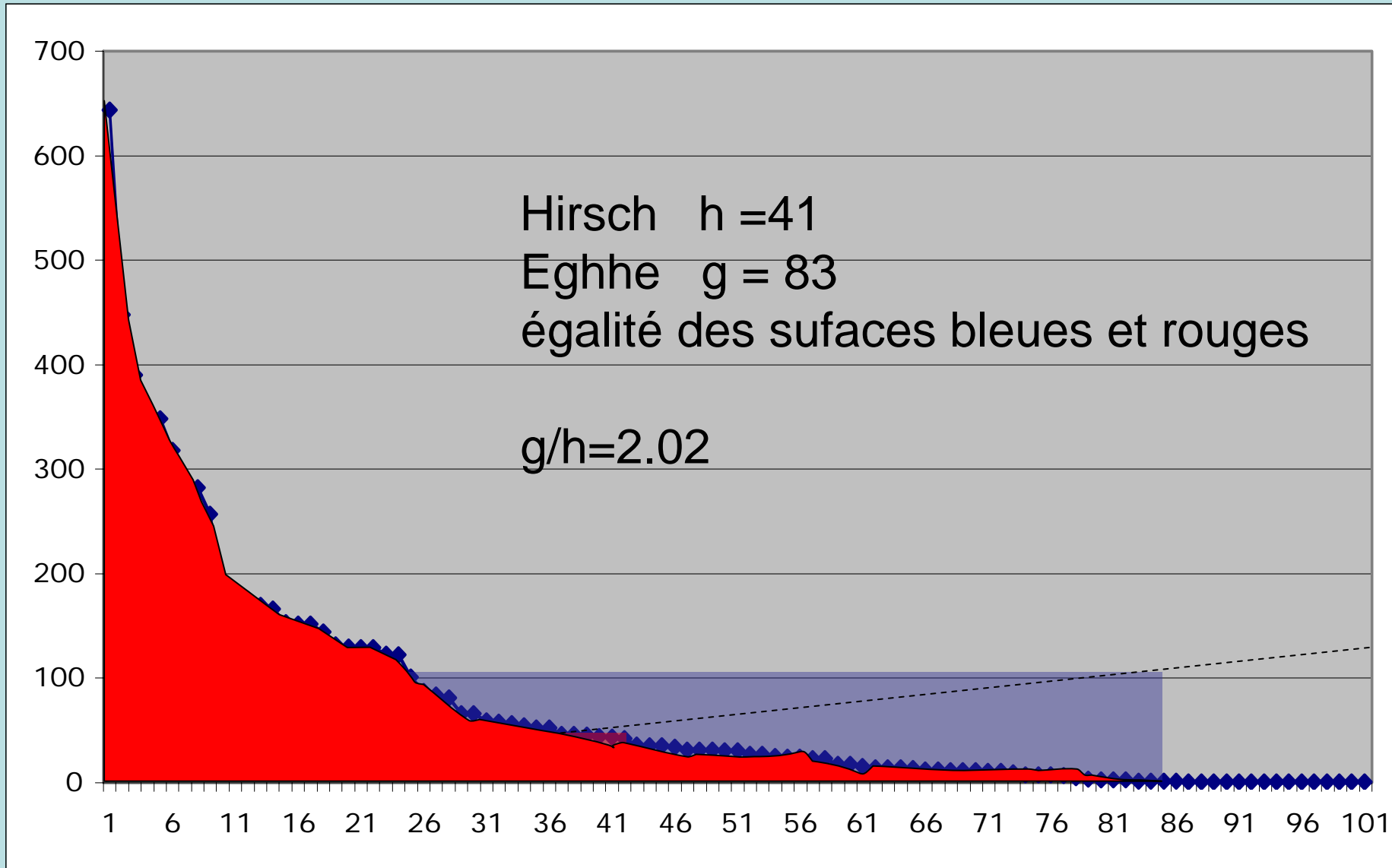


# Indicateurs d'un chercheur



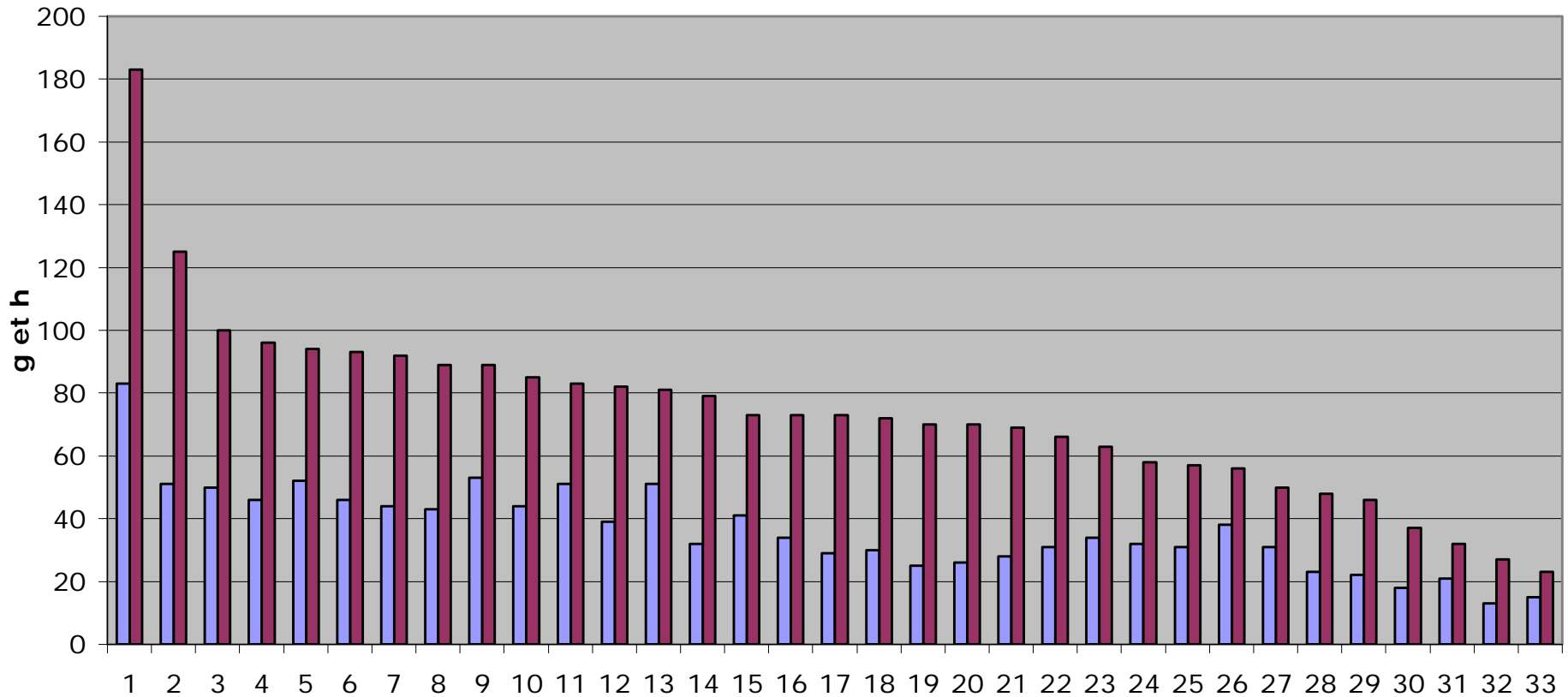


# Indicateurs d'un chercheur



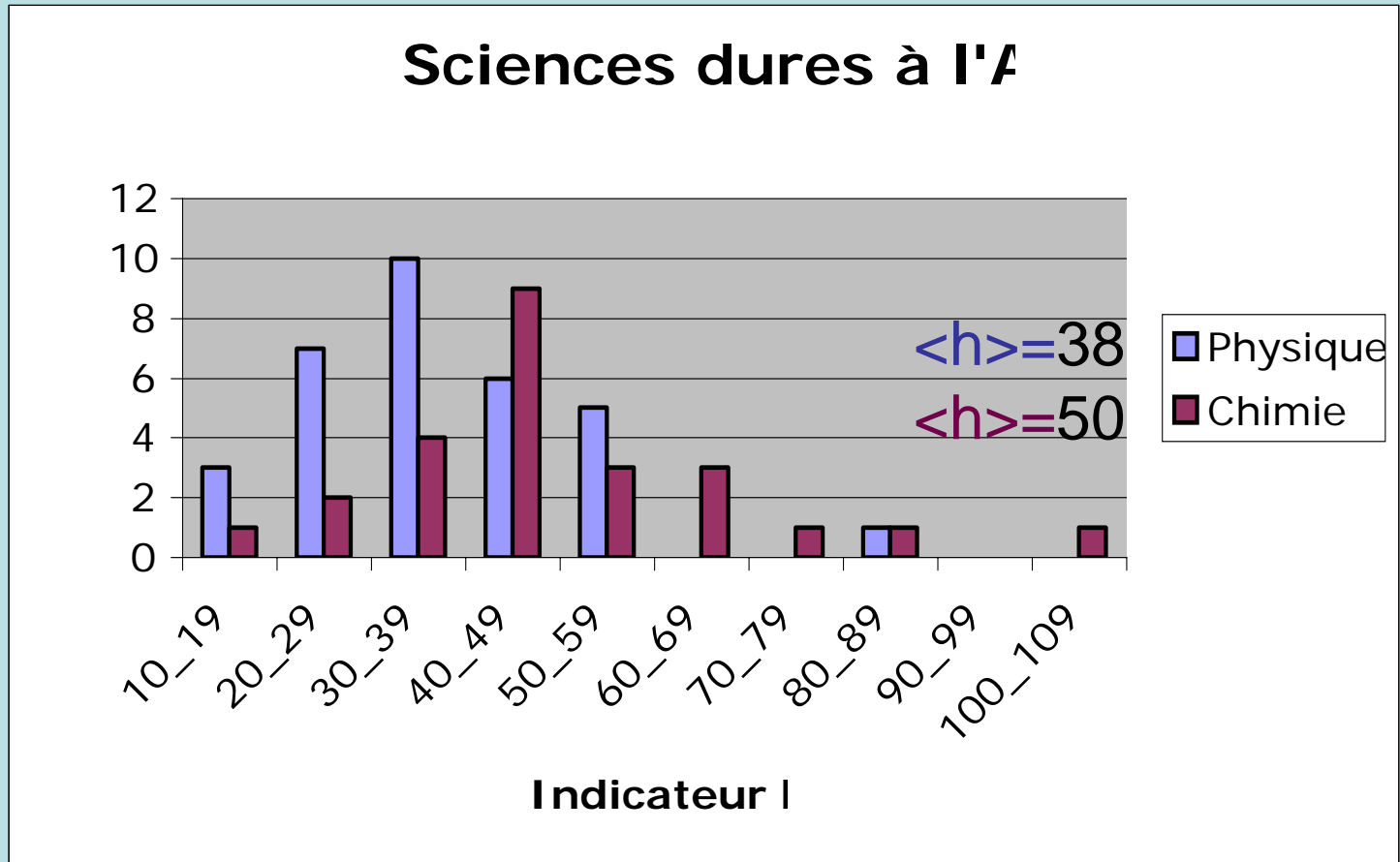
# Les physiciens de l'AS

Distribution suivant l'indicateur g



g apparaît plus conforme à l'évaluation par les pairs  
(3 Nobel dans le premier tiers!!)

# Chimistes et physiciens



h factors in the US

Associate Professor	10-20
Full Professor	18
Fellow APS	15-20
Member US Acad of Sciences	45

# Perspectives

- **Déficit d'autorité mais accroissement d'un pouvoir concentré dans Nature, Science, Cell, JACS, New England J of Medicine, Lancet**  
Exceptions en Maths, Astrophysique,...

Quoi faire?

- Se passer des revues au profit des bases de preprints gratuites ?  
=> flot de communication , déficit d'information fiable,  
pas souhaitable
- L'auteur, doit avoir le courage d'affronter la légitimation  
par sa communauté d'experts
- La revue, regroupements nécessaires en Europe  
garder le contrôle de l'évaluation par les pairs
- Internet est-il un mal ? **Non**, l'utiliser, Communication (preprints)  
**mais** c'est la Validation qui donne autorité à la revue
- Modifier le modèle financier, accès libre **mais pas gratuit**,  
transfert du poids financier vers l'amont

# Conclusion

La tendance actuelle est dangereuse

Restaurer l'autorité de toutes les grandes revues scientifiques

Persuader les chercheurs de publier parmi leurs pairs?.

L'évaluation peut remettre de l'ordre dans les publications

-proscrire la mauvaise utilisation des indices

-retour aux fondamentaux

« le souci d'obtenir une expression exacte

et impartiale du travail de tous », Paul Langevin 1920

Mise en place de portails de l'information pour augmenter

la visibilité de toutes les revues sans exclusives

*Not everything that can be counted counts, and  
not everything that counts can be counted*

*A.Einstein, (attribué)*