

## Lecture II – Journals

### 12 000 journals with IF

#### Process of peer-review

Submission to an editor, the editor chooses a referee, the referee prepares a report which recommends to accept, to reject, to revise, to send to another journal ....

Role of an editorial board

Research papers “**communicated by ...**”

Some journals that are run by an organization, e.g. National Academy of Sciences, historically have only accepted articles from members of the organization. To open them up to everyone, an article should be "communicated" by someone who is a member. Nowadays the remark that a paper is communicated by, say, John Brown means that John Brown is the editor in charge. He received the submission by the author, contacted the referees and informed the board of editors about his and the referees' opinion. John Brown takes some responsibility on the paper. The communicator is usually a rather senior and well-established scientist.

A story of the paper by Einstein and Rosen from 1936 on gravitational waves submitted to the Physical Review, reviewed by Howard Robertson.

#### Language of journals

**Types of articles: letters, regular articles, reviews, conference proceedings**

#### Citations

#### Journal Impact Factor

In any given year, the impact factor of a journal is the number of citations, received in that year, of articles published in that journal during the two preceding years, divided by the total number of "citable items" published in that journal during the two preceding years.

$$IF_y = \frac{Citations_{y-1} + Citations_{y-2}}{Publications_{y-1} + Publications_{y-2}}$$

#### Hirsch index

#### Who pays for publication?

#### Open access journals

#### Predatory journals

dr. O. Szust story, fake dr. hab. Anna Olga Szust with poor CV asked to be a member of an editorial board. Out of 360 journals 48 accepted her.

#### Internet

arXiv 1991 & viXra