



AUTHORSHIP

in ACADEMIA



More Details on Final Project

bCourses/ Files/ Final Project:

<https://bcourses.berkeley.edu/courses/1509577/files/folder/Final%20Project>

- Due on 12/01/2021 Wed (last day of classes)
- Reflection -- 1 page, 12 pt font, double spaced
- Mini lecture -- slides + presenter notes
- Presentation -- MAX 7 mins: 4 to 5 mins for topic overview, 1 to 2 mins for explaining lecture structure

What is authorship?

- How would you define academic authorship? Who do we consider the authors of a paper or a study to be?
- Apart from financial motives, why do we as a society care about authorship? (... or do we?)
- Science has a collective nature. Collaboration is essential. “Everything is for the greater good.” In contrast, authorship shows ownership. Do you agree or disagree?

Formalities

- Ordering of authors:
 - Changes from field to field
 - Can depend on editorial policies of journals
 - Alphabetical ordering, amount of contribution
- Honorary authorship (departments, supervisors, advisors)
 - Some journals ask for statement of responsibility/contribution
- Authorship comes with a responsibility ranging from the integrity of the study to even reputation of the paper in some cases.

Who is a 'good' scientist?

- Good science vs good scientist. How do we define each? How closely are they correlated?
- Quantitative approach: Citation counts and number of articles published
- What are some other criteria that you consider is essential?
- What is something you consider is an important element in science that is often ignored or underappreciated?

Publishing an Article (Rough Steps)

- 1) Initial submission
- 2) Initial editorial check
- 3) Peer review
- 4) Review feedback (or rejection)
- 5) Publish

Only peer review is blind. Not editorial checks!

Peer Review: the goods and the bads

- Can prevent plagiarism
- Maintains quality

- Failing to assess quality (popular example: Edward Jenner's vaccine against smallpox)
- Confirmatory biases especially in experimental papers
- Gatekeeping
- Disproportionately impacts scientists from smaller institutions and certain countries

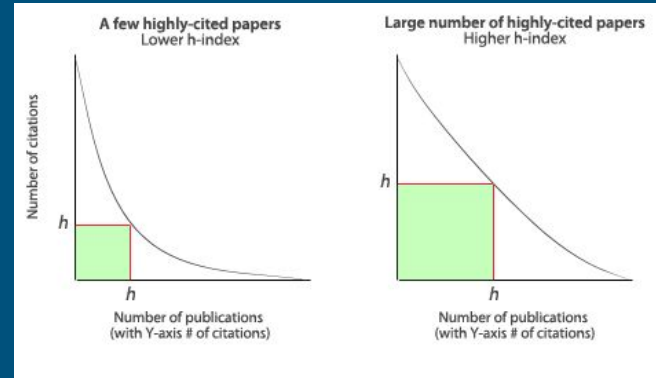
What are some other examples?

Who gets the Prize?

- Shared authorship: 5000+ authors in Higgs collaboration ([Physics paper sets record with more than 5,000 authors : Nature News & Comment](#))

h-index

- Number of citations vs number of articles published
- Highly correlates with getting prizes and fellowships



Sources

[Rejection from the Royal Society | Joyce Chan: The Vaccine \(wordpress.com\)](#)

[h-index - Wikipedia](#)

<https://www.benchfly.com/blog/h-index-what-it-is-and-how-to-find-yours/>

<https://www.nature.com/nphys/for-authors/preparing-your-submission>



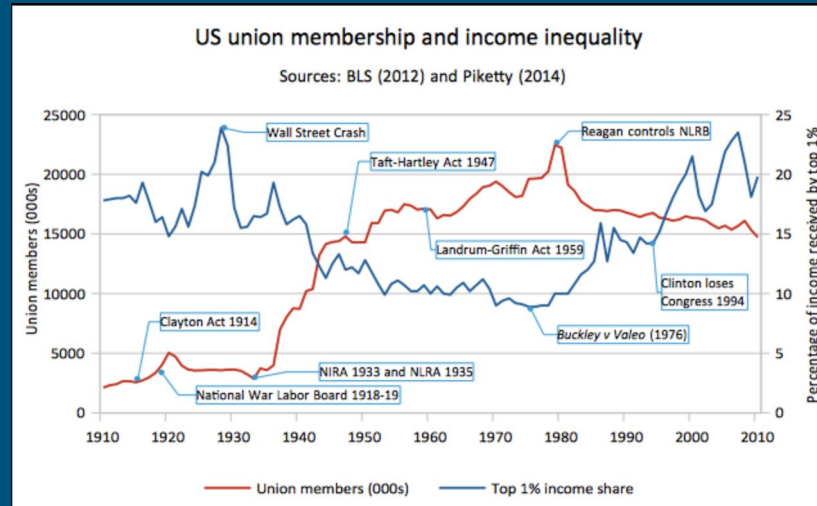
Labor Rights

In Academia



Labor Rights in the US

- Unlike most European countries, US never developed a dedicated labor party
- The rise in economic inequality over the past decades has been linked to a decline in the power of unions + the weakening of the labor movement



Labor Rights + Unions in Higher Education

- Most graduate student unions are in public universities; only recently have private universities begun to allow unionization
 - Opposition follows many of the same tactics as companies like Amazon
- However, students at public universities are under state labor law jurisdiction, meaning there is a lot of variation in rights to unionize + bargaining power



UAW 2865



A Union of Professionals

2020 UCSC COLA Strike

- UCSC grad students demanded a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to their salary; the high cost of living in Santa Cruz means many pay 50-80% of their monthly salary on rent (should be around 30%)
- UC administration refused to negotiate sparking a “wildcat strike”, protests which spread to other UC campuses
- In retaliation, 82 grad students were fired, 17 were arrested when the university brought in police to shut down protests
- Eventually, UCSC agreed to a \$2500 housing stipend, guaranteed funding

Lecturer Strike Fall 2021

- University Council AFT (represents non-senate faculty, lecturers, and librarians)
- Several complaints of unfair practice and violations of contract on the part of UC administration had been filed
- In June, 96% of lecturers authorized a strike; hundreds of tenure-track faculty pledged to support the strike as well
- called off after last-minute negotiations yielded a better contract



STAND WITH TEACHERS!

Join a picket line near you to help UC lecturers tell management: Enough is Enough! Stop the Unfair Labor Practices!

NOVEMBER 17-18 - 10AM

UC BERKELEY
Pickets: Bancroft & Telegraph
Rallies: MLK Student Union

UC DAVIS
Pickets: 1st & A Streets
(near School of Education)

UC MERCED
Pickets: Corner of Lake Rd.
and Bellevue Rd.

UC RIVERSIDE
Pickets: University Ave.
& Campus Dr.

UC SAN DIEGO
Pickets: Gilman Parking
Structure Entrances

UC IRVINE
Pickets: Flagpoles by Aldrich Hall

UC LOS ANGELES
Pickets: Meyerhoff Plaza
(Bruin walk outside Kerckhoff)

UC SANTA BARBARA
Pickets: Storke Tower

UC SANTA CRUZ
Pickets: Base of Campus
(Main Entrance at Boy & High
and West Entrance)



Sources

<https://ucaft.org/content/uc-management%E2%80%99s-pattern-bad-faith>

<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2021-11-17/uc-bracing-for-lecturer-strike-and-widespread-class-cancellations>

<http://blogs.gonzaga.edu/gulawreview/files/2011/01/HutchensHutchens.pdf>

<https://payusmoreucsc.com/campaign-timeline/>

<https://www.vice.com/en/article/xg8mdn/uc-santa-cruz-reinstates-41-graduate-students-after-months-long-strike>

<https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-soc-073018-022559>