Unfairness by the FAIR Principles Promoters: A Case Study on the Absence of Accountability for Integrity in Research Publishing

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ICATES 2024 Conference, Alanya Turkey

Abstract

This survey reviews and analyzes the evidence from the historical record of published literature relevant to the plagiarism by the Wilkinson et al 2016 FAIR Principles of the previously published Taswell 2007 PORTAL-DOORS Principles. The analysis discusses this plagiarism by Wilkinson et al of Taswell's published research within the cultural framework of practices by both for-profit and not-for-profit publishers that should promote ethics in publishing. These publishing ethics must include the distinction between unintentional omission of citation followed by apology and correction versus intentional exclusion of citation followed by authors' idea-laundering plagiarism with authors' false claims of independent development and by editors' idea-bleaching censorship of public open scientific debate. When both plagiarizing authors and censoring editors act complicitly together in citation cartels with willful disregard of the historical record of published literature available in public online and offline libraries and data repositories, then mis-information, dis-information, anti-information, caco-information, and mal-information will continue to pollute and harm the reproducibility, validity, and integrity of medical, scientific, and engineering research.

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Idea-laundering plagiarism by authors: definition

Dutta *et al.* 2020 definition:

- a "kind of plagiarism called *idea laundering*, analogous to the concept and practice of money laundering, in which ideas are plagiarized and then the plagiarism is hidden in plain sight. To clarify this analogy,"

- "first define *money laundering* as the act of passing money that was illegitimately obtained through another illegitimate process with the intent of making it appear legitimate, i.e., *making dirty money look clean*."

- "Then define *idea laundering* as the act of passing ideas that were illegitimately obtained through another illegitimate process with the intent of making it appear legitimate, i.e., *making dirty ideas look clean*."

Idea-laundering plagiarism by authors: criteria

- A majority, plurality, or other non-trivial percentage of similar content exists between the plagiarizing paper and the plagiarized paper as measured by similarity metrics that correlate and quantify equivalent entities, similar concepts, and identical ideas.

- Not accidental with benign citation amnesia, or falsely-claimed independent development, or falsely-claimed public domain information; evidence of copyright, trademark, patent violations; meeting attendance records for conferences where plagiarists met and spoke with victims who were plagiarized; refusal to correct the exclusion of citation of the plagiarized paper when requested.

- Deliberate with evidence of malign intent; continued promotion with secondary and tertiary plagiarists to propagate the spread of the plagiarism; collusion with journal editors to censor the response with commentary submitted by the victim of the plagiarism.

Idea-bleaching censorship by editors: definition

Taswell *et al.* 2020 definition:

- "In extension with analogy to idea-laundering plagiarism by authors, we define idea-bleaching censorship by editors as any act that aids and abets the plagiarists by ignoring and silencing inquiries or requests from readers who report the plagiarism."

- "With or without an apparent conflict of interest between authors and editors, these acts of idea-bleaching censorship by editors may be those of either omission or commission."

Idea-bleaching censorship by editors: criteria

- Ignoring the report or inquiry and never responding to the reader-reporter who alleges plagiarism, thus maintaining the non-responsive posture of 'blind eyes and deaf ears'.

- Refusing to publish a Letter to the Editor, Opinion, Debate, Commentary, or Response from the reader-reporter who seeks to cite the previously published research that was plagiarized.

- Acting in collusion with the plagiarizing authors by allowing the plagiarists to claim false pretexts while they continue to publish repeated derivative works based on the plagiarism.

- Conducting sham investigations, whether by ignoring and/or excluding evidence, or by failing to issue an evidence-based report.

- Refusing to conduct investigations into allegations of misconduct.

Definitions of different types of false information

Taswell *et al.* 2020 definitions:

	Aware of falsehood?	Conduct is benign?	Description
Mis-information	not aware	benign	mistaken publication of false information while agreeable to correct the content
Dis-information	aware	benign	publication of false information while agreeable but unable to correct the content until a later time
Anti-information	not aware	not benign	mistaken publication of false information, but refusal to correct the content due to political, financial, social, and/or psychological factors
Caco-information	aware	not benign	intentional and malicious publication of false information with explicit willful refusal to correct the content

Comparison of false information types

	Benign	Not benign
Aware	**Dis**-information	**Caco**-information
Not aware	**Mis**-information	**Anti**-information

Wilkinson et al 2016 Plagiarism of Taswell 2007

- Key articles by original author:
  Taswell 2007 10.1109/TITB.2007.905861, Taswell 2010 10.3390/FI2020156
- Key articles by idea-laundering plagiarists and idea-bleaching censors:
  Wilkinson et al 2016 10.1038/sdata.2016.18, Musen 2020 10.1162/dint_e_00022,
  Mons 2020 10.1162/dint_e_00023
- Violations by plagiarizing authors and censoring editors:
  initial plagiarism, propagating plagiarism, refusal to correct omission of citation,
  failure to disclose conflicts of interest between authors and editors at Nature
  Scientific Data where the plagiarism was published, ghosting all work published by
  original author Taswell
- Ethics, procedural, and substantive failures by integrity offices:
  silent treatment, *pass-the-buck treatment*, *sham investigation*, *kangaroo court
  investigation*, latter often done with *DARVO*
- The idea-laundering plagiarism by Wilkinson et al has *not yet* been retracted by
  Nature Scientific Data

BHA 2019 Response: DREAM Principles and FAIR Metrics

- In response to the plagiarism by Wilkinson et al of the Taswell papers from the PORTAL-DOORS Project (PDP), we created a new name with summarizing phrase for the PDP software design principles and new quantitative analytic methods to evaluate papers for the presence of both plagiarism and fair citation of published literature

- DREAM Principles with acronym DREAM for *Discoverable Data with Reproducible Results for Equivalent Entities with Accessible Attributes and Manageable Metadata*

- FAIR Metrics with acronym FAIR for *Fair Acknowledgment of Information Records and Fair Attribution to Indexed Reports*

Use of Acronym 'FAIR' and Words 'Fair' and 'Metrics'

- FAIR Principles of Wilkinson et al with acronym 'FAIR' for the principles called *Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reproducible* are a subset of the PDP Principles from the PORTAL-DOORS Project plagiarized by Wilkinson et al without ever mentioning, citing or discussing the work of Taswell

- FAIR Metrics of Wilkinson et al are used with the word 'metrics' in a manner that is not consistent with its usage in most fields of science

- FAIR Metrics of Craig et al are used with acronym 'FAIR' for *Fair Acknowledgment of Information Records and Fair Attribution to Indexed Reports* and the word 'metrics' in a manner consistent with both the meaning of the word 'fair' because it is a recursive acronym, and usage of the word 'metrics' with its meaning as a quantitative numerical value for the measure of something

Taswell 2010 Letter to IEEE Computer

Craig, Ambati, et al. (2019) on the importance of *fair* citation:

> *"As noted in a letter to IEEE Computer Magazine in 2010 by Taswell, 'any discussion of provenance and reproducibility for computational science and engineering that does not also address citation and attribution leads to a contradiction in terms. It is not possible to maintain standards for scholarly peer-reviewed reproducible science without proper citation and attribution' [38]. This principle remains paramount when the professed goal has been 'to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data' as claimed by Wilkinson et al. [1], [34], but apparently not practiced by them with respect to citing fairly other authors such as Taswell [2], [23]."*

Wilkinson et al 2016 Idea-Laundering Plagiarism

Craig, Ambati, et al. (2019) on the plagiarism by Wilkinson et al 2016:

> *"As a result of this item-by-item comparison and analysis, we cannot find any novel idea or concept in [1], [34] that can be described as fundamentally new and/or different from the content, principles, analysis and discussion in [2], [3], [10], [23], [24]."*

Nature Research Policy: Correction and Retraction

Nature Research publishes its correction and retraction policy concerning both the presence of plagiarism and fabrication and absence of discussion of published work, the latter defined with the following quote:

> *"When discussing the published work of others, authors must properly describe the contribution of the earlier work. Both intellectual contributions and technical developments must be acknowledged as such and appropriately cited."*

These Nature Research policies against plagiarism have been willfully disregarded by the editors and publisher in the case of Wilkinson et al 2016 plagiarizing from the work of Taswell 2007 IEEE TITB, Taswell 2010 Future Internet, and all other work on the PORTAL-DOORS Project.

What Enforcement of Integrity Rules?

Does enforcement of research integrity rules and academic integrity rules against plagiarism — which are intended to prohibit plagiarism and also to reprimand, censure or punish those who commit plagiarism — does this enforcement only apply to high school and college students hoping to receive a degree diploma? Or does enforcement of integrity rules against plagiarism also apply to faculty who are instructors, teachers, professors and investigators at the academic education and research institutions that award those diplomas?

Guardians 2024 Conference

- Conference on Reproducibility, Validity, and Integrity
- 9 Sep 2024 Report website closes for submissions
- 29 Sep 2024 Authors notified of review decisions
- 9 Oct 2024 Author presentations online via GoToMeeting televideo conference at meet.goto.com/965055533
- Virtual talks may be pre-recorded in advance if speaker has time conflict with live sessions on Wed Oct 9
- Contact guardians@bhavi.us
- Website guardians.bhavi.us

For More Info

- www.PORTALDOORS.org
- www.BrainHealthAlliance.org
- www.BrainiacsJournal.org
- www.BHAVI.us and ctaswell@bhavi.us
- Unfairness by the FAIR Principles Promoters: A Case Study on the Absence of Accountability for Integrity in Research Publishing, C. Taswell, Brain Health Alliance
- Social engineering, with appropriate incentives and disincentives, remains as important as software engineering for a solution to the continuing problems of author plagiarism and editor censorship.
- We welcome co-authors interested in collaborating on projects that prevent plagiarism and censorship, that promote integrity and ethics, and that encourage and support public open scientific debate.

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