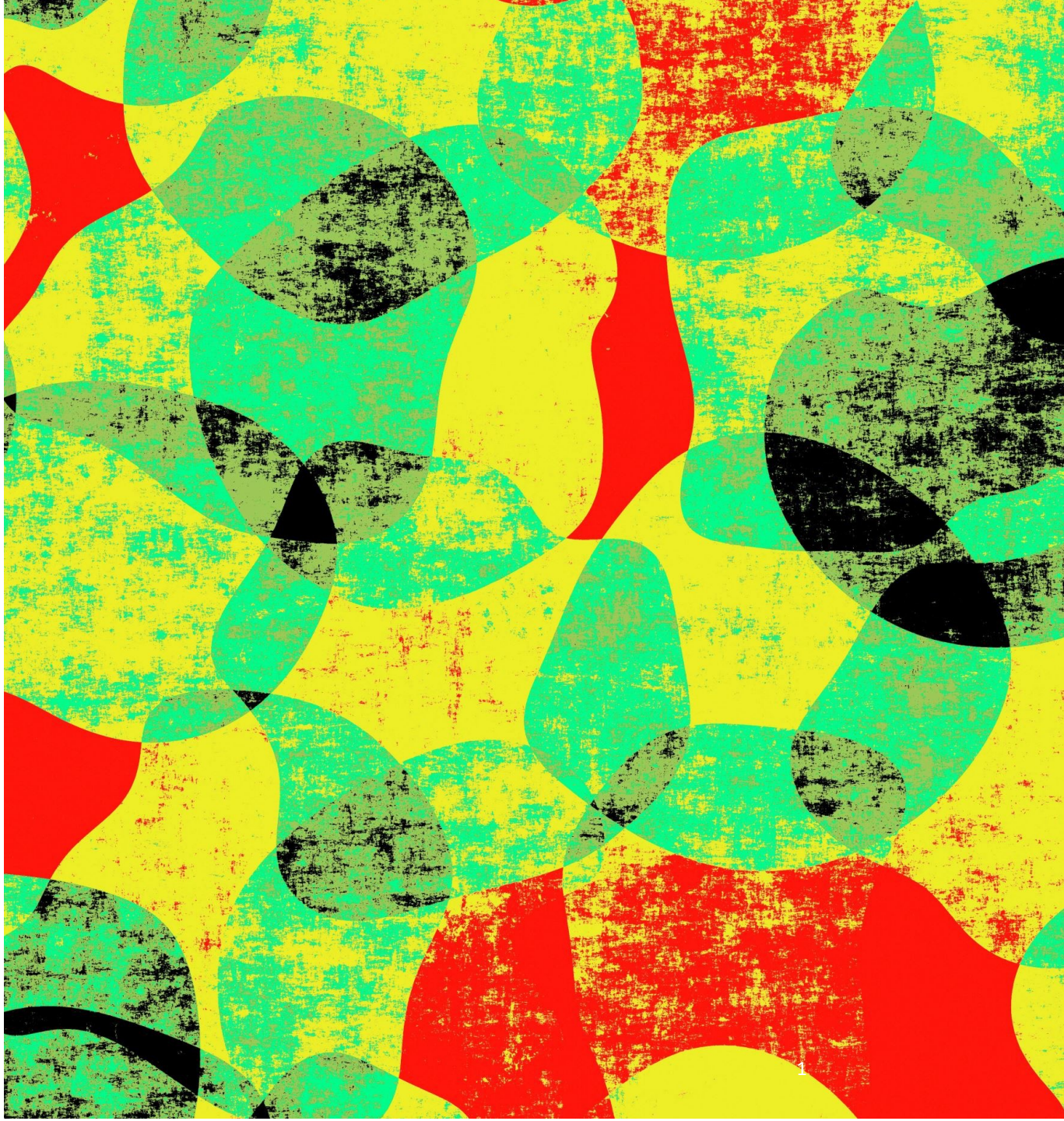


期刊「開放同儕評閱」 之設計與應用發展

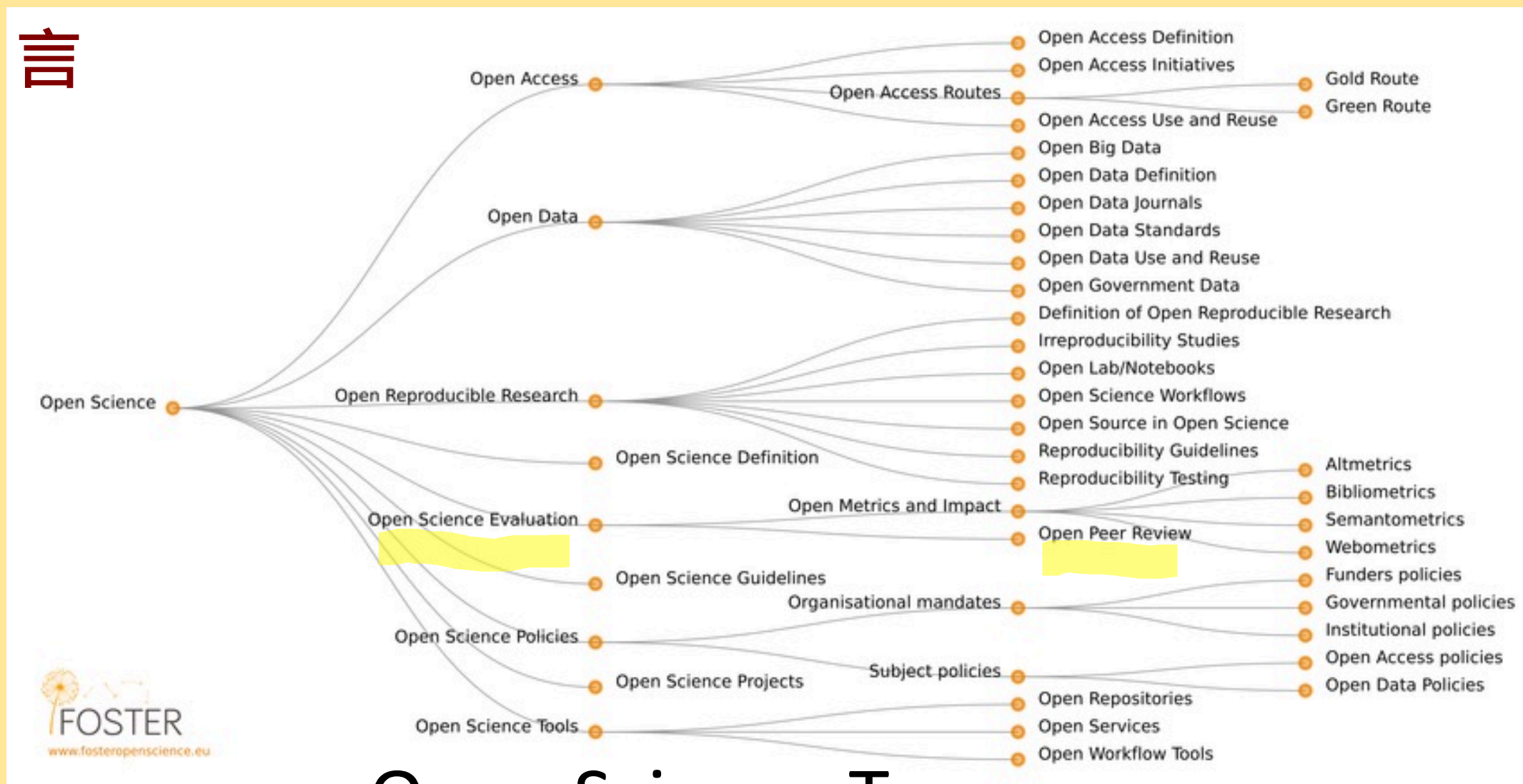
邱炯友 教授

圖書資訊與檔案學研究所

政治大學



前言



Open Science Taxonomy

Open Science : UNESCO



Open Science : UNESCO



Open Science has the potential to improve the entire scientific process

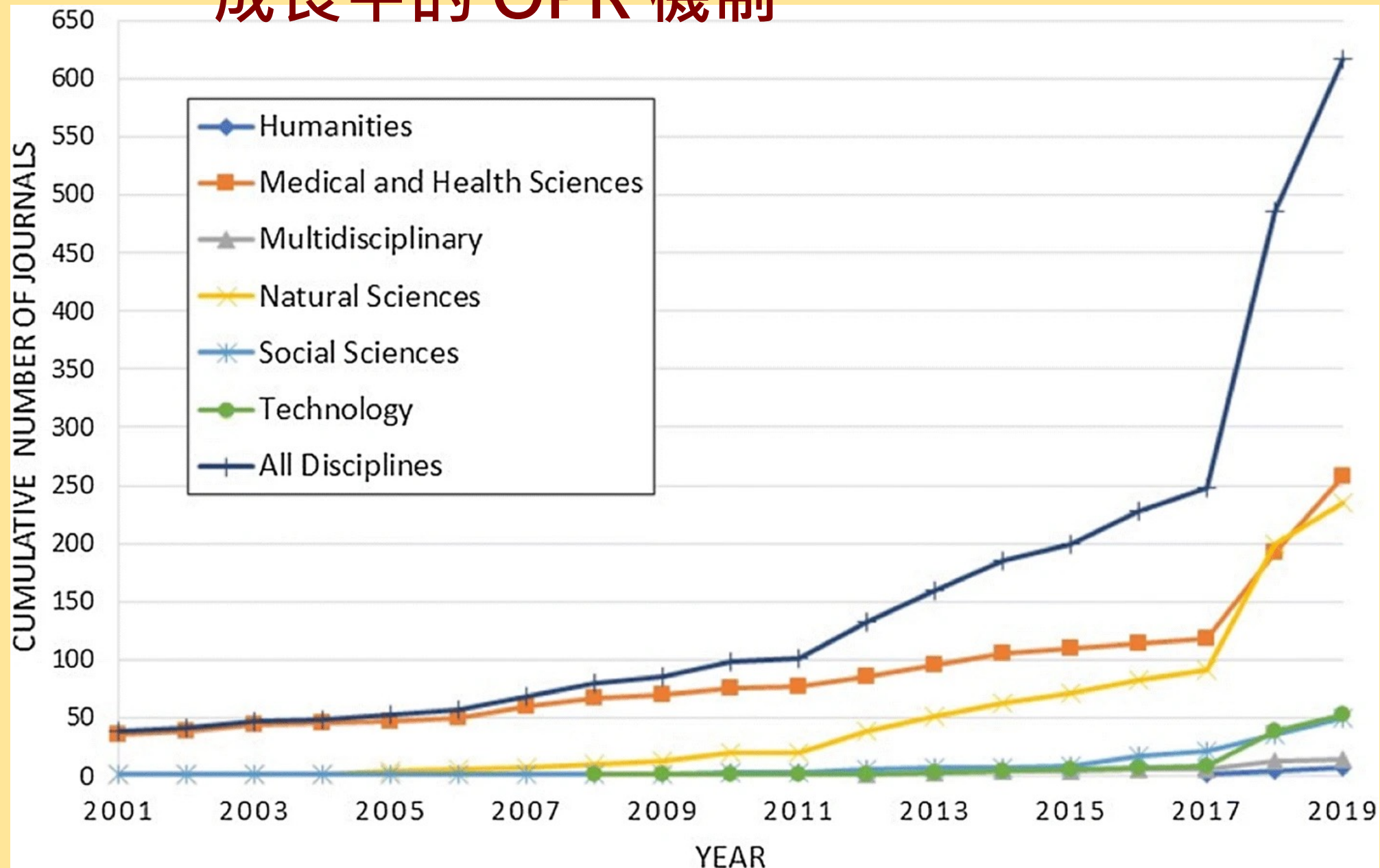
成長中的 OPR 機制

- ✓ 2020年之 Dietmar Wolfram調查顯示，據信在2019年已經有600種期刊採用所謂OPR機制，它們主要以「刊出評閱者審查意見」、「公開評閱者姓名」兩種方式呈現之。
- ✓ 另據 **Crossref** 機構DOI資料，從2018年直至2020與2021年間，OPR文章(單位：record)已由不到1,000篇成長至60,000多篇，公開的內容常見：評閱報告、主編裁定報告（decision letter of an editor）、作者回應。

Crossref (昔稱CrossRef) 是國際著名的非營利學術研究之開放數位基礎設施組織，他同時是「數位物件識別碼」DOI (IDF組織) 的主要創始機構。



成長中的 OPR 機制

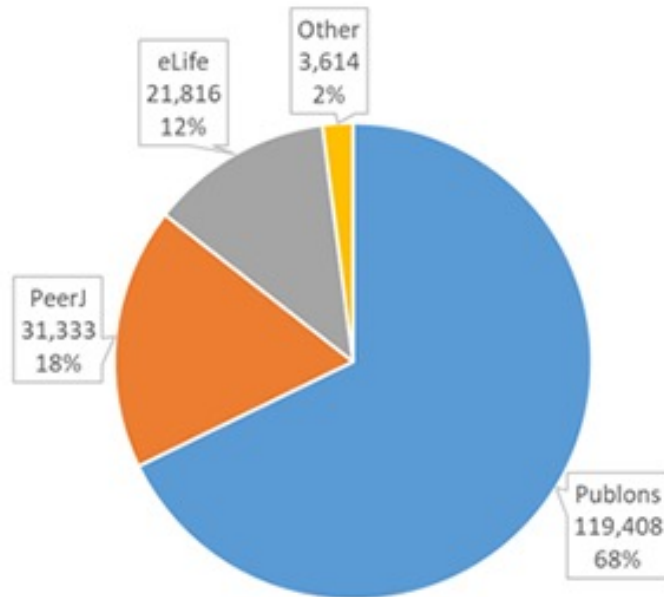
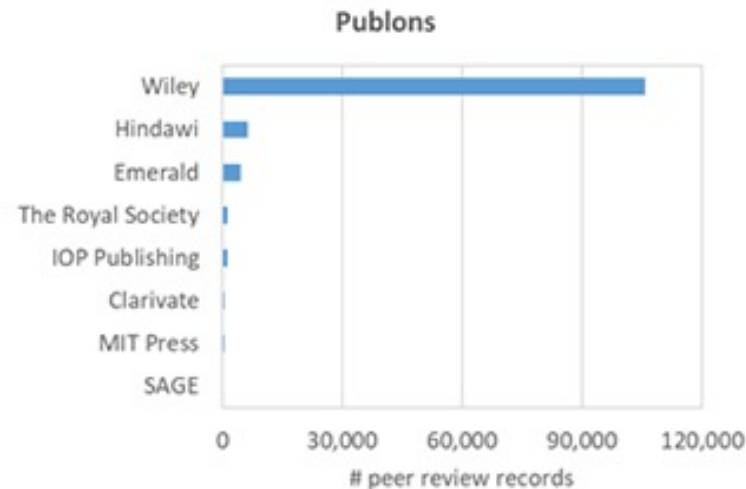


Dietmar Wolfram, et al,
"Open Peer Review:
Promoting
Transparency in Open
Science,"
Scientometrics (2020)
125:1033–1051
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-020-03488-4>

OPR 的最大贏家

成長中的 OPR 機制

- ✓ Publons 平台成立於2013年，是全球知名同儕評閱專家平台，它提供線上平台讓研究人員評閱與編輯論文，並讓研究人員可分享、討論。Publons 目前是Crossref 機構 之DOI 筆數中的OPR文章最主要的貢獻者（見左左圖）
- ✓ Wiley出版集團則是 Publons 的最主要出版社（見左右圖）。



Publons 於2017 被 Clarivate Analytics 併購

- ✓ Publons 聯合創始人 Andrew Preston 評論道：「Clarivate Analytics 引文網絡和研究人員工具，包括 Web of Science、EndNote 和 ScholarOne 等旗艦產品，是研究中使用最廣泛的工具之一。而 Publons 的核心信念是同儕評閱是研究的核心。Clarivate Analytics 的全球規模與其公正地位，正與 Publons 相結合，將使Publons能夠進一步開發平台，創建研究界所需的工具和服務。」
- ✓ Clarivate 公司表示，科學研究詐欺和同儕評閱效率低下等問題，可以透過兩家公司的綜合實力來解決。
- ✓ Annette Thomas（前 Springer Nature 首席科學）促進此次併購案，她也成為Clarivate Analytics董事會主席及顧問身份。她評論道：「同行評閱是學術傳播過程之核心，長期以來一直很難激勵、追查和賞識學者作為同行評閱者所產生的真正影響。....Publons 是第一個透過巧妙使用網路、數據和分析來令人信服地解決這些問題的平台。在數位網路化時代中，將Publons 與Clarivate Analytics 在WoS中的深度引文數據結合在一起，與出版者工具的覆蓋範圍像ScholarOne一樣，乃是扮演研究生態系統具聲望的公正仲裁者之全球地位，可真正改變同儕評閱過程，確保同儕評閱機制仍然是維持學術傳播所需的參考與權威性的重要組成。」

成長中的 OPR 機制

- ✓ 問題：到底目前全球OPR期刊或文章數量如何？
- ✓ 答案：資訊多元不可考。
- ✓ 原因：
 - a. OPR機制之成長量，常只藉DOI數量來做為統計依據；
 - b. 目前雖然已經成功地結合了「數位物件是別碼」（DOI）制度之運作，但現實中，仍有未申請DOI之OPR文章；
 - c. 此外，並非透過Crossref機構給號之出版平台仍為數眾多，但是Crossref 所公布的統計數量卻是最為人樂於引述。
 - d. 著名期刊投審稿與發表平台，例如：F1000、Copernicus、Winnower、BiomedCentral、PeerJ、Publons (Clarivate)等等，都各有相當亮眼功能，其所展現與擁有的OPR文章特色、種類各有千秋。
 - e. 何謂OPR？名稱雖然分歧但已趨一，但其基本定義之共識尚未穩定。

進一步掌握何為OPR之前
請先來瞭解其發展歷史

1990 ~
時空的轉變

1993年 Stevan Harnad 發表

“Implementing Peer Review on the (Inter)Net”，該文強調開放性評閱制度之下所產生的互動式出版模式，藉由「空中學術寫作(Scholarly skywriting)」方式，即所謂同儕評論(Peer commentary)而與舊有同儕評閱(Peer review)區別與互補，前者強調即時與互動性，但並非取代後者。

Harnad 認為同儕評閱制度仍主要擔任品質控制之責，而「評論」僅為第三人/讀者（即非作者，亦非評閱者）意見表達，不具實質的審查功能。

近年來拜 Web2.0 觀念及學術社群媒體興起之賜，隨著時空轉換下，兩者的份際亦漸模糊。

2000 ~ 2016

時空的轉變

許多觀念與應用不可同日而語，網路數位環境已更成熟穩健，開放取用(Open Access ; OA)觀念、Web2.0、資訊計量應用、學術社群媒體等發展日漸興盛，昔日習以為常的同儕評閱(不論是人工或線上作業)傳統流程下的缺點也漸凸顯，而為人詬病，例如：

- 評閱時程冗長、缺乏效益、評閱作業不透明、缺乏徵信、互動性不足、研究數據未公開、無恆常之品質與客觀性等...。
- 儘管有許多傳統期刊編輯努力克服缺失、改善流程提升品質，但缺失仍時有所聞。

因此，普遍認為在傳統的「出版前 評閱/審查」(Pre-publication peer review)模式應改重新改採思考「預印本管理平台結合開放評論」(preprint servers combined with open commentary)模式

2016年 Jon Tennant 「同儕評閱」分做一般性與特殊性，
(PR, pr) 其最大差異在於：事實「同儕評閱」發生
「時間點與延續性」之不同

2011~2016 時空的轉變

1. Peer Review (**PR**)：傳統上主編將文稿交給評閱者進行學術審查，當文章刊登在期刊後，隨即完全停止「同儕評閱」程序；
2. Peer review (**pr**)：指「同儕評閱」程序可反饋始終發生。(1)稿件在提交期刊之前，不論在會議，講座，研討會中獲得的反饋皆為「同儕評閱」；(2)即使當文章刊登出來後，仍持續獲取讀者回饋 (website的評論回覆、部落格、社交媒體) ；(3)甚至採取「出版後評論」 (post-publication commentary) 模式，而在未來的研究中，被引用和回饋反覆發生。



Vitek Tracz

預見 未來

Vitek Tracz為期刊出版界佼佼者及著名 Faculty of 1000 (F1000系列) 創始人。

BioMed Central 讚譽其為真知卓見者(visionary)。

Tracz 於2013年曾斷言「同儕評閱之紙本期刊將在十年內消失殆盡」，因為

“Nobody reads journals,
people read papers.”

傳統的同儕評閱模式已陷入危機；而即使常見的電子期刊同儕評閱是否也過時不再符眾望，必須面臨大轉型？

問題思考

- 如果紙本期刊的沒落是肇因於同儕評閱模式的不合宜，則必須先行自我改革與應變的事務，無疑地將是「同儕評閱」本身。
- 換言之，未來可能消失殆盡的是被稱作「期刊」的學術出版品，而「期刊文章」仍將存在，但其存在的價值就在於：
究竟依附在怎麼樣的 Peer Review System and Platform ?!



同儕評閱制度 生病了?!

二十一世紀的今日，Tracz 將關鍵的「同儕評閱」視為「科學的生命氣息能量」(Science's life force)，但「它卻病了，並被自己的重擔壓垮」(Sick and collapsing under its own weight)，

而此壓倒駱駝的最後一根稻草，Tracz 點出：

即為不負責任與造成出版拖延的「匿名審查」制度。



「匿名審查」受到學術社群的挑戰與質疑，要求評閱流程透明、評閱意見公開，以及作者、主編、評閱者、讀者四方互動的呼聲，似乎成了新潮流。

它為什麼病了？害了什麼病？

同儕評閱成為學術出版的基本要件，它有太多約定俗成的規矩和包袱，也就自然承擔了無比責任與壓力。

縱有同儕評閱系統把關，由於匿名與不公開特性，形成

"As you make the system more technical and more automated, there are more ways to game it."

主編不察竟委託投稿者自行勾串扮演評閱者快速審查自己稿件之欺詐事件，形成所謂「評閱幫派(Peer-review ring)」，使得不肖研究者有機可趁，台灣多起的稿件學術造假風波也偶有所聞，所謂的「同儕評閱騙局 (The peer-review scam) 」也躍上學術國際舞台。

病例 (台灣國際化案例)

2014年7月國內外報章紛紛披露 Sage 出版社的 *Journal of Vibration and Control* (JVaC) 陳震遠 (Peter Chen) 投審稿造假事件，遭舉發與撤稿共計60篇（短短若干年內幾乎都刊於JVAC），Sage相信這是一幫台灣審稿者犯罪幫派（Reviewer Ring）所串聯主導。

Sage 為此大力整頓期刊編輯群多人共同作者與評閱者（假名、假址）牽連人數甚廣，重傷 JVaC 與 Sage 聲望，約旦裔的美國主編Ali與我國教育部長皆為此事下台。此醜聞再次為SCI等引文（計量）爭議再現一樁，但此事也大大傷害了學術圈同儕評閱質性評鑑的權威與優點。

有限醫治 的「共識」

我們能做的事: 例如--

2015兩岸「**圖書館學情報學期刊抵制學術不端聯合行動計劃倡議**」，
主要在於重申：「學術不端是影響學術繁榮發展的絆腳石。凡涉及抄襲、剽竊、一稿多發、數據造假、虛假署名、請人代筆等學術不端行為，不僅損害了學術形象，而且抑制了學術的創新發展。加強學術道德建設，樹立風清氣正的良好氛圍，抵制學術不端，遏制學術腐敗，建立公平、公正、公開的學術交流生態系統，需要學術界、期刊界和全社會的共同參與與共同努力。」

有限醫治 的「共識」

我們能做的事: 例如--

倡議內容第二項綱要：

加強對作者、編輯、審稿專家的教育培訓，辨識和認清各種學術不端現象與行為，引入學術不端檢測技術，加強編委會及學術誠信機構在學術不端中的認定，在編輯出版全流程實施對學術不端的嚴格控制，**把住具有學術不端行為的論文的發佈關口。**

爭議

環境概說

傳統 --

- 不論由實務面或從文獻中都不難發現同儕評閱制度受人詬病始終不減，已面臨許多「危機」。
- 同儕評閱的主要缺點來自三方面：
 - a. 評閱的義務工作性質、
 - b. 不同期刊規範的差異或評閱標準的懸殊、
 - c. 評閱者對其所服務的期刊或學術社群無感，甚至認識不足。

爭議

環境概說

Jeffrey Beall --

- 對於斂財式期刊（Predatory Journals）的糾舉早已為人所知曉，但其懷疑論者的行止，所引起的話題也飽受爭議批評。
- Beall 同樣對於新形態的同儕評閱存有戒心，多次針對某些新創刊之OA期刊所實施的同儕評閱模式，比如：標榜快速審稿、依評閱者判定等級而決定作者投稿付費與否或價碼，多所責難。
- 這類負面評價，若真屬OA斂財期刊倒無可厚非；然而若曲解正派期刊經營者的創新作為，無疑地就有過於武斷之嫌，並無益於學術傳播之發展。。

爭議

環境概說

- 「同儕評閱」平台 於目前台灣所實施之期刊評比上，都僅視為必備要件，不但未具備特殊性，且消極保守而缺乏開創性做法。
- 相較於此，在國外一些時興且深具創新意涵之「開放式同儕評閱機制」早就突破舊有窠臼，足以成為期刊評鑑標準之一。



新機制的挑戰與創想

討論

環境概說

創新 — 「開放式同儕評閱制度」(Open Peer Review)?

OPR名稱並不十分一致與明確，甚至其定義也有所差異。

- 通常也被稱為「公開的同儕評閱」(Public Peer Review)、「透明的同儕評閱」(Transparent Peer Review)、「進階的同儕評閱」(Advanced Open Peer Review)。
- 就共通特性而言，則展現在「評閱署名」(signed review)、「評閱揭露」(disclosed review)、「評閱透明」(transparent review)、「主編斡旋」(editor-mediated review)、「群眾外包」(crowdsourced review)；
- 以及另三項附帶特質，即「評閱同步」(synchronous review)、「發表前評閱」(pre-publication review)和「發表後評閱」(post-publication review, PPR)上。

討論

環境概說

開放式 --

OPR突破傳統模式的新作為，是一種創新的期刊運作模式，代表：

- 期刊主編利用網路平台將稿件評閱工作，以整合新媒體科技、即時、互動、公開透明的模式，以及可以驗證的任務，來召集大量學者專家志願執行。
- 然而，上述特質並不一定要全數具備，所謂OPR模式的執行因各個期刊經營機構而異，並且每項特質亦可另有巧思，貫徹深淺層度也容有不同。
- 何時「開放」（時效性）？如何「開放」（民主授權、技術性）？這些問題乃是留予所有學者或期刊編務工作者思考，而解決方法都可以兼具理想與務實之需，由各主事者選擇或設計出最適合自己期刊的經營模式。

OPR 機制之元素

2016-17年 Tony Ross-Hellauer
發表觀點

“Post-publication
review” 發表後同儕
評閱機制 **PPR**

- 公開身份 (**Open identities**) : Authors and reviewers are aware of each other's identity
- 公開評閱報告 (**Open reports**) : Review reports are published alongside the relevant article.
- 開放參與 (**Open participation**) : The wider community are able to contribute to the review process.
- 開放互動 (**Open interaction**) : Direct reciprocal discussion between author(s) and reviewers, and/or between reviewers, is allowed and encouraged.
- 公開待評閱 (預審) 稿件 (**Open pre-review manuscripts**) : Manuscripts are made immediately available (e.g., via pre-print servers like arXiv) in advance of any formal peer review procedures.
- 公開終版評論意見 (**Open final-version commenting**) : Review or commenting on final “version of record” publications.
- 開放式平台 (**Open platforms**) : Review is de-coupled from publishing in that it is facilitated by a different organizational entity than the venue of publication. 文章評閱工作與出版發行脫鉤。評閱審查程序是透過「與出版發行處所 (期刊出版單位) 不同的組織實體」所提供協助的評閱專用平台 (例如 : Peerage of Science、RUBRIQ、ScienceOpen、Publons (Clarivate WoS)等, 以及所謂的preprint式的「資料庫連結文摘」Overlay journals) 來操作。

OPR 機制 之元素

2016年 OpenAIRE
by Tony Ross-Hellauer 調查發現

三千多位受訪學者意見表達，最受支持項目為：

- 公開評閱報告 (**Open reports**) : Review reports are published alongside the relevant article.
- 開放互動 (**Open interaction**) : Direct reciprocal discussion between author(s) and reviewers, and/or between reviewers, is allowed and encouraged.
- 公開終版評論意見 (**Open final-version commenting**) : Review or commenting on final “version of record” publications.

補述：

除了前稱評閱專用「開放式平台 (Open platforms) 」之外，近年來亦不乏集合了「投稿、評閱與發表一體」的OPR平台，例如：[F1000Research](#)、[Copernicus](#)、[Winnower](#) 等。而「審稿出版脫鉤」或「一站整合」的開放式平台亦各領風騷。

OpenAIRE, “Defining Open Peer Review: Part Two - Seven Traits of OPR,” <https://www.openaire.eu/blogs/defining-open-peer-review-part-two-seven-traits-of-opr-1> .

“123 OPR Definitions,” <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cX3FU-giBE8S76XGTKalttEsHTOrwL67qwYMace0LrA/edit#gid=309486523>



出版/發表後 評閱機制，好嗎？

Post-publication (peer) review, PP(P)R

出版/發表後 評閱機制

- ✓ **公開待評閱稿件**：Pre-print稿件先置於預印本典藏庫時，得以獲得評論建議，並搶得論文的首論「優先權」，爾後再覓出版機會，勝過參與「研討會」！？
- ✓ **公開終版評論意見**：論文在出版/發行之後，由於開放機制之故，仍將持續受評論，直到....(天荒地老)
 - 從此，論文「**已公開出版發行**」之界線消失？！
 - 可作為科學的立即自我修正做貢獻，繼續挖掘出更好的 insight？或揭弊？* 如：PubPeer 自詡為「發表後同儕評閱平台」。

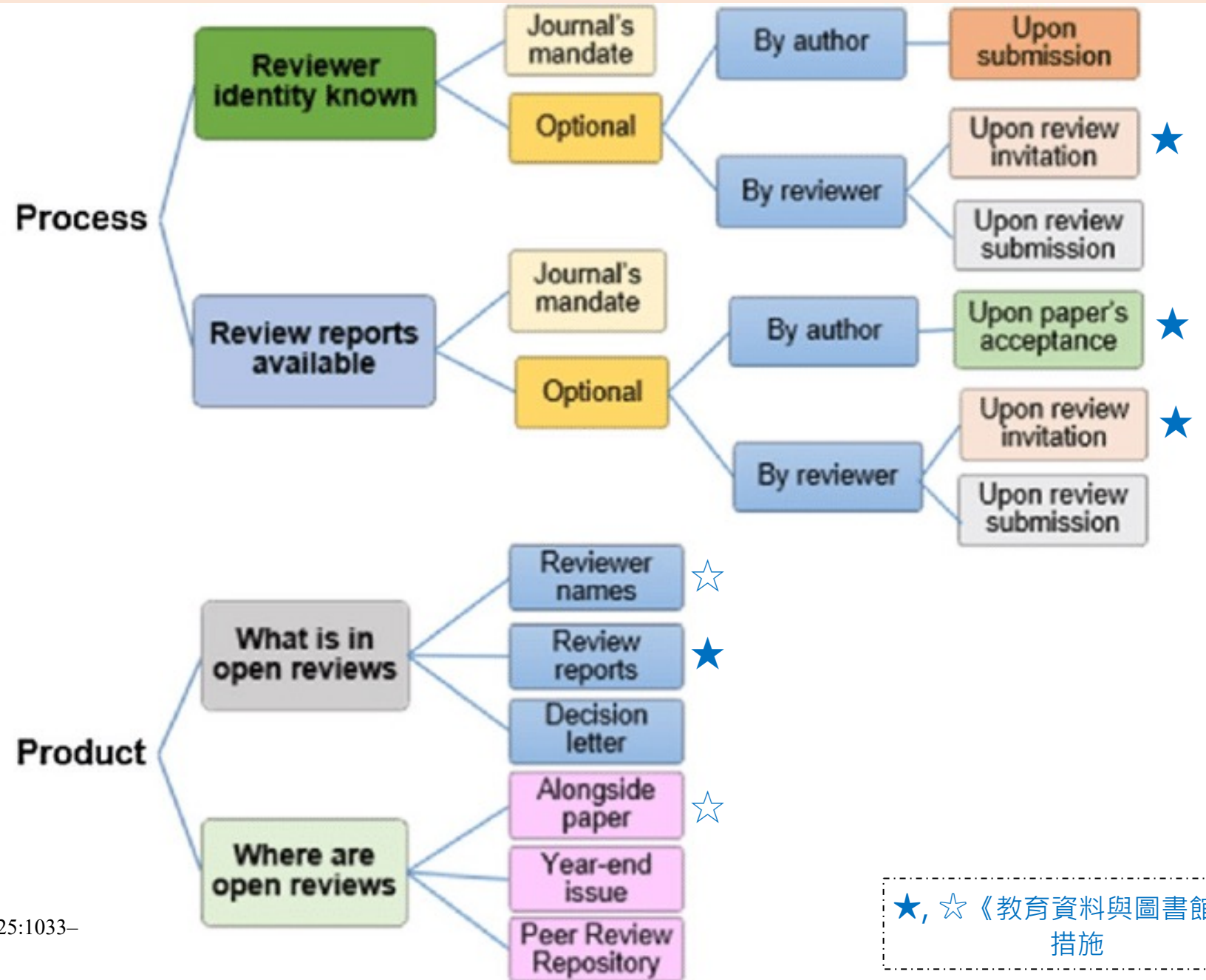
* 「揭弊」見 蔡孟利，「該是重新出發的時後了：渡過PubPeer風暴」科學月刊，2017年5月1日。
<https://ori.cmu.edu.tw/?q=tw/node/96>

PubPeer（出版後同儕評論）究竟是個什麼網站？科技部研究誠信電子報第23期。
<https://www.nstc.gov.tw/nstc/attachments/8ac48b4d-ebec-4167-9ba1-ab2229abaec?>



OPR Process–product approaches

OPR (評閱報告) 進程/產物 之途徑



小結

挑戰與創新

一般而言，**OPR**制度要件，主要認定為：

1. 公開的評閱者身份資訊，不再一定是採傳統雙盲或單盲模式將評閱者身份隱匿；
2. 不論是「出版(發行)前」或「出版(發行)後」之評閱模式，在終結評閱程序後，評閱者意見內容將與受刊登稿件同時公開；
3. 文章採用開放取用 (OA) 模式將文章公諸於網路，對於文章主題有興趣的讀者都能對文章加入評論。但讀者評論內容，並非必然成為文章學術內容正式評閱把關之依據，而係作為文章作者與讀者對話交流之模式。

值得注意的是：

前述三項要件可以各自獨立、各相排列組合應用，不論組合如何，現時在廣義應用上皆足稱作「開放式同儕評閱」。

小結

挑戰與創新

「開放式同儕評閱」精神不受限於「公開/開放」(open) 或「盲審」(blind) 的對立與取捨。

- 跨學域的**大**「開放式平台」常必須藉「公開評閱身份」以昭公信；但若為單獨學門之**小**期刊平台，則仍有維護評閱者隱私之必要考量。
- 凡能落實多多尊重作者與評閱者的自由意願而將評閱流程「公開且透明」化，在科技與媒體的協助下，為學術品質把關與善盡學術傳播責任的設計機制，都足堪稱作開明、信實的「開放同儕評閱」(Open Peer Review)制度。

新時代醫治 案例

創新開放式同儕評閱

創始於2013年的 *1000 Research*

採取這類開放式同儕評閱產生了新樣態的網路電子期刊，涉獵了數位物件識別碼(DOI)、版本交換標示 (CrossMark) 、開放研究與投稿者識別碼(Orcid)、也涉及網路計量學新指標 Altmetrics 的應用，無疑地改變了整個學術傳播模式，某種程度也顛覆了學術期刊的作為。



實例: “Bias in peer review: a case study.” *F1000Research*.
<http://f1000research.com/articles/4-21/v1>

案例 1

lutz bornmann



[https://orcid.org/
0000-0003-0810-7091](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0810-7091)

Other IDs



[ResearcherID: A-3926-2008](#)

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Name

Lutz Bornmann

Activities

[Expand all](#)

> **Works** (50 of 96)

Sort

> **Peer review** (19 reviews for 6 publications/grants)

Sort

Record last modified Nov 30, 2023, 5:52:58 AM UTC

Peer review (19 reviews for 6 publications/grants)

Sort

> Review activity for Nature (1)

> Review activity for Nature biotechnology. (1)

> Review activity for Nature communications (2)

> Review activity for Nature human behaviour. (2)

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> Review activity for Scientometrics : (12)

journal, Scientometrics

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案例 2



[https://orcid.org/
0000-0003-4470-7027](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4470-7027)

Other IDs

Scopus Author ID: 56048191200
Scopus Author ID: 57194287597

Countries

Germany

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Name

Tony Ross-Hellauer

Also known as
Anthony Ross, Tony Ross

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> **Employment (3)**

Sort

> **Education and qualifications (3)**

Sort

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> **Works (50 of 115)**

Sort

▼ **Peer review (1 review for 1 publication/grant)**

Sort

▼ Review activity for **F1000Research**. (1)

journal, F1000Research
ISSN: [2046-1402](#)

Review date: 2018-10-29 Type: review Role: reviewer

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> **Education and qualifications** (3) [Sort](#)

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> Review activity for **F1000Research**. (1)

journal, F1000Research
ISSN: [2046-1402](#)

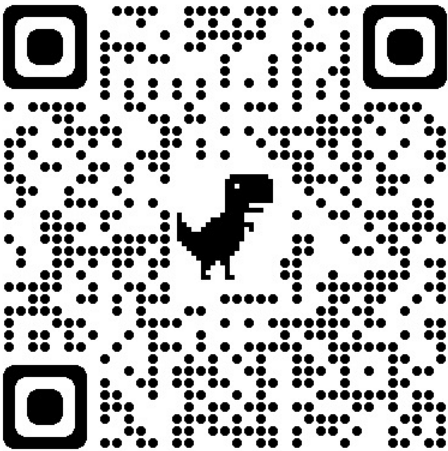
Review date: 2018-10-29 **Type:** review **Role:** reviewer [Show less detail](#) [View](#)

Review identifier(s)
DOI: [10.5256/f1000research.17992.r39584](#)

Convening organization
F1000Research (London, GB)

Review subject
Publishing peer review materials [version 1; referees: 2 approved] (journal-article)
F1000Research
DOI: [10.12688/f1000research.16460.1](#)

Source: F1000



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OPINION ARTICLE

Publishing peer review materials [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]

 [Jeffrey Beck](#)^{1*},  [Kathryn Funk](#)^{1*},  [Melissa Harrison](#) ^{2*},  [Jo McEntyre](#)^{3*},
Josie Breen⁴, Andy Collings², Paul Donohoe⁵, Abdullah AlOmran⁶, Louisa Flintoft⁵,
Audrey Hamelers³, Phil Hurst ⁷, Thomas Lemberger ⁸, Jennifer Lin ⁹,
Niamh O'Connor¹⁰, Michael Parkin ³, Sam Parker⁴, Peter Rodgers², Magdalena
Skipper⁵, Michael Stoner¹¹

* Equal contributors

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Abstract

Publishing peer review materials alongside research articles promises to make the peer review process more transparent as well as making it easier to recognise these contributions and give credit to peer reviewers. Traditionally, the peer review reports, editors letters and author responses are only shared between the small number of people in those roles prior to publication, but there is a growing interest in making some or all of these materials available. A small number of journals have been publishing peer review materials for some time, and many have begun this practice more recently, and significantly more are now considering how they might begin. This

Open Peer Review

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Reviewer Reports

Invited Reviewers

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Version 1 17 Oct 18	 read	 read

1. [Jessica K Polka](#) , ASAPbio, San Francisco, USA
2. [Tony Ross-Hellauer](#) , Graz University of Technology, Graz, Austria; K

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All Comments (2)

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Alongside their report, reviewers assign a status to the article:

 **APPROVED**

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

 **APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS**

A number of small changes, sometimes more significant revisions are required to address specific details and improve the papers academic merit.

 **NOT APPROVED**

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

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OPINION ARTICLE

Publishing peer review materials [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]

✉ Jeffrey Beck^{1*}, ✉ Kathryn Funk^{1*}, ✉ Melissa Harrison ^{2*}, ✉ Jo McEntyre^{3*}, Josie Breen⁴, Andy Collings², Paul Donohoe⁵, Abdullah AlOmrani⁶, Louisa Flintoft⁵, Audrey Hamelers³, Phil Hurst ⁷, Thomas Lemberger ⁸, Jennifer Lin ⁹, Niamh O'Connor¹⁰, Michael Parkin ³, Sam Parker⁴, Peter Rodgers², Magdalena Skipper⁵, Michael Stoner¹¹

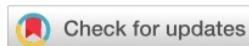
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Abstract

Publishing peer review materials alongside research articles promises to make the peer review process more transparent as well as making it easier to recognise these contributions and give credit to peer reviewers. Traditionally, the peer review reports, editors letters and author responses are only shared between the small number of people in those roles prior to publication, but there is a growing interest in making some or all of these materials available. A small number of journals have been publishing peer review materials for some time,

 have begun this practice more recently, and significantly more are now considering how they might begin. This outlines the outcomes from a recent workshop among journals with experience in publishing peer review materials, in which the specific operation of these workflows, and the challenges, were discussed. Here, we provide a


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29 Oct 2018 | for Version 1

Tony Ross-Hellauer , Graz University of Technology, Graz, Austria; Know-Center, Graz, Austria

58 Views

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“Publishing peer review materials” reports the outcomes of a 2018 workshop convened with stakeholders engaged in the publication and dissemination of peer review report, to work towards consensus on “how to represent these materials in the JATS and Crossref data models to facilitate the coordination and discoverability of peer review materials”.

The article is valuable for understanding the range of publisher workflows in operation for publishing peer review at present. As such, it both makes the case for the need for standardisation of description and proposes a draft JATS XML proposal designed to aid depositing to Crossref. The proposals are pragmatic and reasonable, reflecting the variety of workflows in operation at present and the possibilities for timely transition towards a more standardised system.

This first version clearly indicates that it is a “draft” to “seek feedback on these initial recommendations” – but despite its provisional nature, I believe it is ready to be indexed already in this version, as it is a sufficiently complete record of the discussion to this point.

The article makes very clear how much work lies ahead, and that this document is just a starting point. Given its purpose, I don't believe formal peer review is actually necessary here – as a working proposal released to the community for feedback, the views of each member of

materials, in which the specific operation of these workflows, and the challenges, were discussed. Here, we provide a draft as to how to represent these materials in the JATS and Crossref data models to facilitate the coordination and discoverability of peer review materials, and seek feedback on these initial recommendations.

Keywords

peer review, scholarly publishing, JATS, JATS4R, Crossref,

✉ Corresponding authors: Jeffrey Beck, Kathryn Funk, Melissa Harrison, Jo McEntyre

Competing interests: Michael Evans is the Production Manager for F1000 Platforms, but was not involved in the production of this manuscript.

Grant information: This work was supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. Contributions from AH and MP were supported by Europe PMC. Funding for Europe PMC is provided by 29 European-based funders of life science research: <https://europepmc.org/Funders/> under Wellcome Trust grants 098321 and 108758, awarded to EMBL-EBI. *The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.*

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How to cite: Beck J, Funk K, Harrison M et al. Publishing peer review materials [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]. *F1000Research* 2018, 7:1655 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.16460.1>)

First published: 17 Oct 2018, 7:1655 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.16460.1>)

Latest published: 17 Oct 2018, 7:1655 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.16460.1>)

Introduction

Peer review is the practice of subjecting a scholarly article, such as a research paper submitted to a journal, to scrutiny or review by others ('peers') who are experts in the same field. Generally, if the author of the article addresses the concerns during peer review to the satisfaction of an editor, the article is accepted for publication. The peer review process es a trail of documents, which can include: different versions of the article; the reviewer reports (with or without the name of the reviewer); responses by the author to the reports; and various letters (including cover letters from the

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Is the topic of the opinion article discussed accurately in the context of the current literature?

Yes

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?

Yes

Are arguments sufficiently supported by evidence from the published literature?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn balanced and justified on the basis of the presented arguments?

Yes

Competing Interests

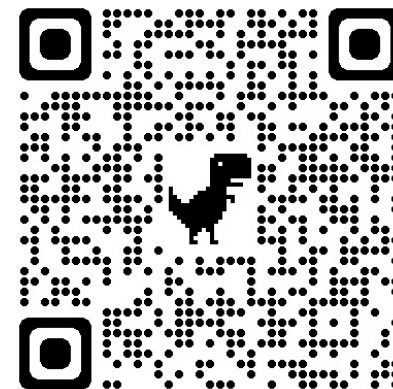
I have been a vocal advocate of publishing review reports (as well as other elements of open peer review). I am Editor-in-Chief of the open access journal Publications, which implements a form of open peer review that includes publishing review reports.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

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讀者亦可再回應評論此OPR之Tony審查意見。而讀者之回應評論也會刊出。但「讀者的讀者」若有意見則以email回報“concerns”。



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✓ Ross-Hellauer T. Peer Review Report For: Publishing peer review materials [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]. *F1000Research* 2018, **7**:1655 (<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.17992.r39584>)

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<https://f1000research.com/articles/7-1655/v1#referee-response-39584>

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案例 3



Home » Browse » Demographic change and urban health: Towards a novel agenda for delivering...

REVIEW



REVISED Demographic change and urban health: Towards a novel agenda for delivering sustainable and healthy cities for all [version 2; peer review: 2 approved with reservations]

James Duminy ^{1,2}, Alex Ezeh ³, Sandro Galea ⁴, Trudy Harpham ⁵, Mark R. Montgomery ⁶, J. M. Ian Salas ⁷, Daniela Weber ⁸, Amy Weimann ², Danzhen You ⁹

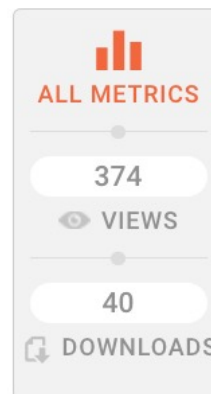
Author details



This article is included in the Making the Case for Urban Health: Defining Value and Relevance to Contemporary Challenges collection.

Abstract

The focus is on the demographic drivers and demographic implications of urban health and wellbeing in towns and cities across the globe. The aim is to identify key linkages between demographic change and urban health – subjects of two largely disparate fields of research and practice – with a view to informing arguments and advocacy for urban health while identifying research gaps and priorities. The core arguments are threefold. First, urban health advocates should express a globalized perspective on demographic processes, encompassing age-structural shifts in addition to population growth and decrease, and acknowledging their uneven spatial distributions within and between urban settings in different contexts. Second, advocates should recognize the dynamic and transformational effects that demographic forces will exert on economic and political systems in all urban settings. While demographic forces underpin the production of (intra)urban inequities in health, they also present opportunities to address those inequities. Third, a demographic perspective may help to extend urban health thinking and intervention beyond a biomedical model of disease, highlighting



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- Lorenzo Paglione , University of Rome,, Rome,, Italy
- Siddharth Agarwal , Urban Health Resource Centre, New Delhi, India
- Kanupriya Kothiwala , Urban Health Resource Centre, New Delhi, India

Comments on this article

All Comments (0)

案例 3

✉ Corresponding author: James Duminy

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This work was supported, in part, by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [INV-008737] through the IUSSP Family Planning, Fertility and Urban Development programme.
The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.



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How to cite: Duminy J, Ezech A, Galea S et al. Demographic change and urban health: Towards a novel agenda for delivering sustainable and healthy cities for all [version 2; peer review: 2 approved with reservations]. *F1000Research* 2023, 12:1017 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.139309.2>)

First published: 21 Aug 2023, 12:1017 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.139309.1>)
Latest published: 08 Dec 2023, 12:1017 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.139309.2>)

作者之修正答辯

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

In response to comments and suggestions from the reviewers, we have added text on the need to: recognize a socio-political meaning of urbanism distinct from a physical city; continue to support informal networks of urban caregiving; learn from the political processes surrounding past examples of urban health policymaking; elaborate on the complex relationships between demographic and economic changes; appreciate the intersection of ageing with other socio-economic factors through the life course; seize cost-efficient opportunities for securing data on intra-urban differentials; and utilize and empower community-led programmes of data collection.

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1. **Lorenzo Paglione** , University of Rome,, Rome,, Italy
2. **Siddharth Agarwal** , Urban Health Resource Centre, New Delhi, India
Kanupriya Kothiwala , Urban Health Resource Centre, New Delhi, India

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED Degree of organ damage and inflammatory markers in sepsis mice models induced by various doses of lipopolysaccharides [version 2; peer review: 2 not approved]

✉ Arifin - ¹, Bambang Purwanto², Dono Indarto ³, Brian Wasita⁴, Tatar Sumanjar², Eti Poncorini⁵, Soetrisno -⁶

+ Author details

Abstract

Background

Sepsis is a life-threatening condition. We aim to find the optimal dose of lipopolysaccharides (LPS) to induce organ damage in mice models.

Methods

This study used 30 mice divided into four groups. The control group (3 mice) injected 0.5 cc NaCl 0.9% intraperitoneally (i.p.). Group A (9 mice) was injected with lipopolysaccharides (LPS) 0.125 mg/kg B.W. i.p. given on the first and second day, group B (9 mice) was injected with LPS 0.15 mg/kg B.W. i.p. given on the first and second days,

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

- A, Purwanto B, Indarto D et al. Degree of organ damage and inflammatory markers in sepsis mice models induced by various doses of lipopolysaccharides [version 2; peer review: 2 not approved]. *F1000Research* 2023, **12**:5 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.128852.2>)

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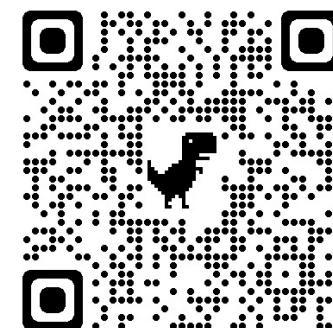
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1. **David Fernando Colon Morelo**, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
2. **Kenji Hashimoto**, Chiba University Center for Forensic Mental Health, Chiba, Japan

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案例 5



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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

REVISED **What is open peer review? A systematic review**
[version 2; peer review: 4 approved]

[Tony Ross-Hellauer](#)

[Author details](#)

This article is included in the [Research on Research, Policy & Culture](#) gateway.

Abstract

Background: “Open peer review” (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with numerous overlapping and contradictory definitions. While for some the term refers to peer review where the identities of both author and reviewer are disclosed to each other, for others it signifies systems where reviewer reports are published alongside articles. For others it signifies both of these conditions, and for yet others it describes systems where not only “invited experts” are able to comment. For still others, it includes a variety of combinations of these and other novel methods.

Methods: Recognising the absence of a consensus view on what open peer review is, this article undertakes a systematic review of definitions of “open peer review” or “open review”, to create a corpus of 122 definitions. These definitions are systematically analysed to build a coherent typology of the various innovations in peer review signified by the term, and hence provide the precise technical definition currently lacking.

Results: This quantifiable data yields rich information on the range and extent of differing definitions over time and by broad subject area. Quantifying definitions in this way allows us to accurately portray exactly how ambiguously the phrase

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- Richard Walker** , Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland
- Theodora Bloom** , The BMJ, London, UK
- Bahar Mehmani** , RELX Group, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Emily Ford** , Portland State University, Portland, USA

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案例 5-1

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

REVISED What is open peer review? A systematic review
[version 2; peer review: 4 approved]

✉ Tony Ross-Hellauer 

✚ Author details



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Abstract

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features reflects this, with numerous overlapping and contradictory terms. For some it signifies systems where reviewer identities are open, for others it signifies systems where reviewer reports are public, for others it signifies both of these conditions, and for yet others it signifies that "experts" are able to comment. For still others, it includes other novel methods.

Methods: Recognising the absence of a consensus view, we systematically analysed to build a coherent typology of OPR and hence provide the precise technical definition currently in use.

Results: This quantifiable data yields rich information on the broad subject area. Quantifying definitions in this way allows us to see that "open peer review" has been used thus far, for the literature meaning that there are 22 different definitions of OPR in the literature.

Conclusions: I propose a pragmatic definition of open peer review that peer review models can be adapted in line with the current identities open, publishing review reports and enabling

Keywords

open peer review, Open Science, scholarly communication

✉ Corresponding author: Tony Ross-Hellauer

Competing interests: This work was conducted as part of a

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- On 7 Facebook pages
- Blogged by 22
- Picked up by 6 news outlets
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Abstract

Background:

"Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standard agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with numerous contradictory definitions. While for some the term refers to peer review where the identities of reviewer and reviewed articles are disclosed to each other, for others it signifies systems where reviewer reports are disclosed to the author. For others it signifies both of these conditions, and for yet others it describes systems where "experts" are able to comment. For still others, it includes a variety of combinations of these

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Recognising the absence of a consensus view on what open peer review is, this article undertakes a systematic review of definitions of "open peer review" or "open review", to create a corpus of 122 definitions. These definitions are systematically analysed to build a coherent typology of the various innovations in peer review signified by the term, and hence provide the precise technical definition currently lacking.

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1000Research

A例 (原文註記評閱狀況) 、

B例 (引註不同修訂版評閱者Bornmann L.意見)

A例 --

Walker R, Barros B, Conejo R *et al.* Bias in peer review: a case study [version 1; referees: 2 approved with reservations] *F1000Research* 2015, 4:21 (doi: [10.12688/f1000research.6012.1](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.6012.1))

B例 --

Bornmann L. Referee Report For: Bias in peer review: a case study [version 1; referees: 2 approved with reservations] *F1000Research* 2015, 4:21 (doi: [10.5256/f1000research.6434.r7425](https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.6434.r7425))

案例 6

the
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此外，更設計「**穀與糠**」 (The Grain and The Chaff) 專區，鼓勵作者將過往的研究成果，不論是成功刊登 (The Grain) 或遭退稿 (The Chaff) 等稿件，進一步撰寫研究背景故事、回顧檢討以善盡學術責任與促進學術傳播交流之實。

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The Grain and The Chaff

- The Grain and The Chaff feature stories from authors and other stakeholders on opposite ends of the publishing spectrum, the famous and the infamous. In both, the aim is to capture the story behind the story and provide an entertaining and informative read.
- We invite authors, editors, reviewers, and researchers connected to papers that fall into either category to submit their story by sending an email to contact@thewinnower.com.

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THE GRAIN

The Grain aims to tell the story behind research that's made an immense impact on science. Inspired by the former series Citation Classics, The Grain features essays by authors with publications that have one thousand citations or more or a very high Altmetric score (the top 250).

These essays should provide a brief background on the research itself and describe how it was conceived and undertaken. The Winnower wants authors to describe the story behind the research.

THE CHAFF

The Chaff aims to tell the story behind research that was retracted. In essays published in The Chaff, authors explain what went wrong with the work.

Was it an innocent mistake or did someone commit fraud? What ultimately led to the retraction of the paper and how can we learn from these faults?

We want to explicitly state that this series is not a forum for the shaming of authors, or a "shame list." The Chaff provides an opportunity for authors of retracted papers to tell their side of the story and to elaborate on retraction notices that are, by and large, quite uninformative.

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THE GRAIN

《The Grain》（穀物）旨在講述對科學產生巨大影響的研究背後的故事。受前系列 Citation Classics 的啟發，The Grain 收錄了被引用 1000 次以上之作品，或 Altmetric 分數非常高（前 250 名）之作者論文。這些論文應提供研究簡要背景，並描述研究的構思和實施方式。The Winnower 希望作者能描述這項研究背後的故事。

THE CHAFF

《The Chaff》（穀糠）旨在講述被撤回的研究背後的故事。在《The Chaff》上發表的文章中，作者解釋了這作品的問題所在。這是無心的錯誤還是有人欺詐？最終導致論文被撤回的原因是什麼？我們想明確聲明，本系列不是羞辱作者的論壇，也不是「羞辱名單」。《The Chaff》為撤回論文的作者提供了一個機會，讓他們講述自己的故事，並針對那些常不甚清晰的「退稿通知」，由自己說出更詳細的答辯。

案例 7



Article

Articles / Volume 14, Issue 2 / HGSS, 14, 93–120, 2023

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29 Aug 2023

The early meteorological network of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792): foundation, organization, and reception

Peter Winkler



Abstract

The Societas Meteorologica Palatina arranged the first international meteorological network in a modern sense, being in operation between 1781 and 1792 during the last period of enlightenment. A total of 39 stations contributed observations. The original aim was to investigate influences of the moon and planets on the atmosphere. Instruments were provided free of charge; a physically very advanced instruction guaranteed reliable observational results, and the data collected at 3 different hours per day were printed at high cost in the *Ephemerides Societatis Meteorologicae Palatinae* (denoted *Ephemerides* hereafter) of Mannheim. This wealth of data has become a famous treasure trove for scientists and has been used later very often for climatic studies, for climatic comparisons of different locations in textbooks, for overcoming wrong but generally accepted or even outdated (e.g. scholastic) views; for finding new explanations for meteorological phenomena, and for studying extremes of meteorological parameters. Even in modern times, the data were evaluated and used to reconstruct historical weather maps. Although, meanwhile, some problems of the historical instruments have been recognized, most of the conclusions are still basically correct. The data were also used for verifying geomagnetic models or proxy data from tree-ring analysis. This network stimulated many scholars for special meteorological studies, and it was attractive for new stations to join the network. The early death of the meteorological secretary Johann Jakob Hemmer and the Napoleonic Wars brought about the end of the project. Nevertheless, many of the stations continued the observations using the available instruments.

How to cite. Winkler, P.: The early meteorological network of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792): foundation, organization, and reception, Hist. Geo Space. Sci., 14, 93–120, <https://doi.org/10.5194/hgss-14-93-2023>, 2023.

Received: 12 May 2023 – Discussion started: 24 May 2023 – Revised: 30 Jun 2023 – Accepted: 21 Jul 2023 – Published: 29 Aug 2023

1 Introduction

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案例 7-1

The early meteorological network of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792): foundation, organization, and reception

Peter Winkler 

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RC2: '[Comment on hgss-2023-7](#)', Anonymous Referee #2, 11 Jun 2023

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AC4: '[Comment on hgss-2023-7](#)', Peter Winkler, 24 Jun 2023 

└ AC5: '[Reply on AC4](#)', Peter Winkler, 30 Jun 2023

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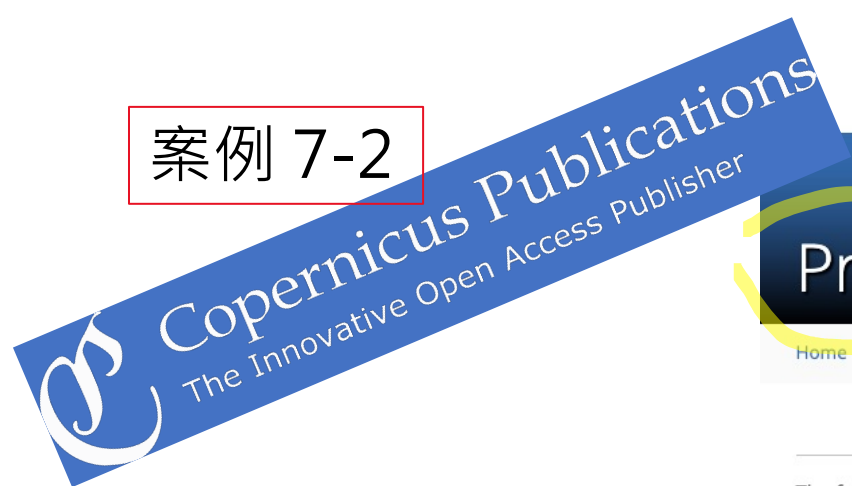
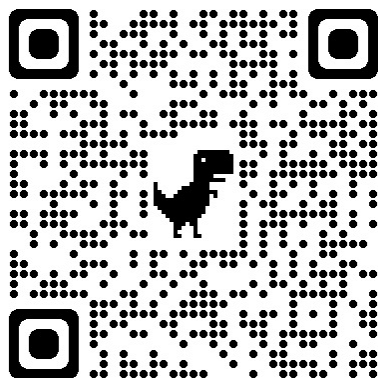
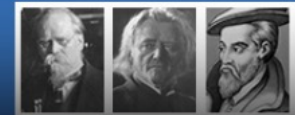


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06 Dec 2023

[Atmospheric electricity observations at Eskdalemuir Geophysical Observatory](#)

R. Giles Harrison and John Carter Riddick

Hist. Geo Space. Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/hgss-2023-15>, 2023

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Hist. Geo Space. Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/hgss-2023-8>, 2023

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29 Jun 2023

[A New Propose for Prehistoric Tritonis Lake's Location based on Apollonius of Rhodes' description](#)

Stavros Papamarinopoulos, Panagiota Preka-Papadema, Konstantinos Kalachanis, Habik-Hasak Maroukian, Georgios Saraditis, Dimitrios Theodosopoulos, and Chris Tzanis

Hist. Geo Space. Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/hgss-2022-15>, 2023

Preprint under review for HGSS (discussion: open, 18 comments)



案例 7-3



Preprint

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Abstract

Discussion

Metrics



06 Dec 2023

Status: this preprint is currently under review for the journal HGSS.

Atmospheric electricity observations at Eskdalemuir Geophysical Observatory

R. Giles Harrison  and  John Carter Riddick

Abstract. Atmospheric electricity measurements, principally of the hourly Potential Gradient (PG), were made continuously at Eskdalemuir Observatory, Scotland, (55.314° N, 356.794° E) between 1911 and 1981. Air ion properties were also determined. The sensing apparatus for PG measurement at Eskdalemuir initially used a Kelvin water dropper potential equaliser (1911–1936), followed by a radioactive probe from 1936 and, from 1965, a horizontal stretched wire sensor at 0.5 m, all attached to recording devices. Monthly mean PG data from these instruments is now available digitally. Originally, the data was classified into undisturbed and disturbed days, using the chart record (electrogram). This approach has limitations at Eskdalemuir due to mist, fog and calm conditions, which can influence the mean PG despite the day appearing undisturbed on the electrogram. Nevertheless, a correlation with Pacific Ocean temperature fluctuations is apparent in the Eskdalemuir PG data between 1911 and 1950. As at Lerwick, there was an abrupt decrease in the PG caused by nuclear weapon detonations in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The 1950s PG decrease began at Eskdalemuir before that at Lerwick, for which possible additional local factors are evaluated.

How to cite. Harrison, R. G. and Riddick, J. C.: Atmospheric electricity observations at Eskdalemuir Geophysical Observatory, Hist. Geo Space. Sci. Discuss. [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/hgss-2023-15>, in review, 2023.

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Short summary

Eskdalemuir Observatory opened in 1908, sited remotely for magnetically quiet conditions....

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案例 8



《教育資料與圖書館學》

案例探討

Open Point 開放觀點： 開放式同儕評閱機制

本刊新採行「開放觀點」(Open Point)機制，以求彰顯作者與審稿者之間的對話與論證的寶貴文字紀錄，並鼓勵雙方在同意公開的評論意見與回應中充分闡述見解，在這種良性的「開放式同儕評閱」(Open Peer Review)模式中，這些對話內容足以使更多學者窺見已被刊登論文背後，許多同樣值得被理解與被引用的觀點。這項機制有助於我們的作者、審稿者、讀者享有更真實的學術傳播精華。

應用要點：

志願、獎勵、引用、加值服務(DOI)、
組合式文件。

Open Point 開放觀點

Open Point：開放式同儕評閱機制

- 本刊所採OPR制度經過縝密籌劃與設計，考慮了諸多因素，包括：公開作者歷次審查意見之回覆內容，以及徵詢論文評閱者姓名與審查意見之開放意願。此外，本刊亦將維持邀請之主導權、意見暨答辯內容之表單設計、意見暨答辯主文之引文格式制定、數位物件識別碼（Digital Object Identifier，簡稱DOI）之給予，以及本刊OPR編務行政流程之規劃、電子版OPR版面設計等。

JoEMLS Open Peer Review Report

Rebuttal to the Comments

Open Point 開放觀點：開放式同儕評閱機制

本刊新採行「開放觀點」（Open Point）機制，以求彰顯作者與審稿者之間的對話與論證的寶貴文字紀錄，並鼓勵雙方在同意公開的評論意見與回應中充分闡述見解。在這種良性的「開放式同儕評閱」（Open Peer Review）模式中，這些對話內容足以使更多學者窺見已被刊登論文背後，許多同樣值得被理解與被引用的觀點。這項機制有助於我們的作者、審稿者、讀者享有更真實的學術傳播精華。

審查文章： 聖經書目療法成效研究—聖經人物之傳記故事對基督徒學生之情緒療癒效用探討

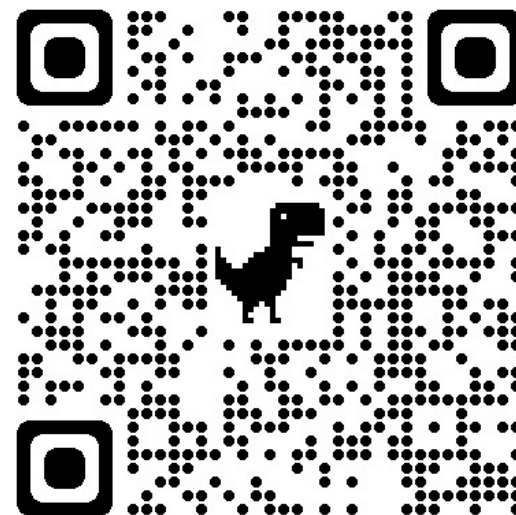
審稿者： 匿名審稿者 1（*僅公開評閱意見）
匿名審稿者 2（ Ψ 不公開評閱意見）
JoEMLS 主編（補充意見）

作者： 陳書梅、陳倩兒

刊登卷期： 60 卷 2 期（2023 年 7 月）

D O I： [https://doi.org/10.6120/JoEMLS.202307_60\(2\).0040.RS.AM_OPR](https://doi.org/10.6120/JoEMLS.202307_60(2).0040.RS.AM_OPR)

說明：*審稿者； Ψ 主編；#作者



審查階段：初審

審稿者：匿名審稿者 1

評閱意見：

本研究選擇基督徒大學生探討閱讀聖經所獲得情緒療癒歷程，以書目療法進行探討研究主題選定值得肯定。以下意見提供研究者參酌。

1. 題目增加「基督徒大學生」：本研究對象為基督徒大學生非一般民眾，英文題目有「for undergraduates and graduate students」，建議中文題目增加「基督徒大學生」。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Reviewer 的建議。
由於本研究的受訪者涵括大學生和研究生，內文乃以「基督徒學生」稱之。為求一致，中文題目亦採用「基督徒學生」一詞。
基此，中英文題名分別更新為：「聖經書目療法成效研究—聖經人物之傳記故事對基督徒學生之情緒療癒效用探討」
「The effectiveness of bibliotherapy with Bible — The emotional healing efficacy of biography and story of character in Bible for Christian undergraduate and graduate student」
2. 標題修改與更新數據：標題查「研究背景與動機」常見於碩士論文，本刊物採用 IMRAD 學術期刊格式為佳下，建議更正為「前言」。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Reviewer 的建議。
已將標題查「研究背景與動機」更新為「前言」。
3. 前言引用基督徒與天主教徒統計人數乃距今十年前 2012 年數據，建議更新數據。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Reviewer 的建議。
已增加「2022 年台灣基督教會普查報告」為參考文獻。考量原引用之伊慶春（2012）統計資料，對象為 18 歲以上者，而「2022 年台灣基督教會普

已加強說明研究動機，更新內文於「壹、前言」的段落中。因文字較多，此處不再一一列出，請詳見「壹、前言」的部分。

6. 本研究目的是「以基督徒為研究對象，探究聖經的哪些內容，對何種情緒困擾問題的當事者具有情緒療癒效用？...本文僅呈現對受訪者具有情緒療癒效用的聖經人物傳記故事」。研究目的最初設定以聖經內容為主（包括傳記、詩歌、歷史與訓誨、先知預言等），在研究結論是以 18 位聖經人物傳記在自我認同、生涯發展、宗教信仰等三組情緒療效作為結果，有大題小作問題。建議補充說明聖經人物在聖經不同章節內容關聯性介紹。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Reviewer 的建議。
在原碩士學位論文的研究結果發現，受訪者陳述對個人具有情緒療癒效用的聖經內容，主要涵括人物傳記與故事、詩歌及人物訓誨；相對而言，較少受訪者提及聖經意象和歷史書的內容，故資料豐富程度不足。
而在人物傳記與故事、詩歌、人物訓誨等三種內容中，相較之下，受訪者對人物傳記與故事的認同、淨化、領悟效用最完整；至於詩歌和人物訓誨，偶爾有未引發淨化或領悟效用的情況。考量期刊篇幅限制，研究者乃以人物傳記與故事的訪談結果，改寫為本文發表。
至於「聖經人物在聖經不同章節內容關聯性」的問題，初步理解 Reviewer 的意思，是指聖經人物之間的關係、人物出現之年代順序等議題。研究者曾考慮依記載人物的聖經書卷順序來排列；但檢視訪談結果，受訪者產生情緒療癒效用的因素，與其歷史脈落較無直接關係；因此，研究者決定優先以受訪者產生情緒療癒效用的結果來分類。如此，雖然對了解聖經的基督徒而言，或許會覺得本文呈現的歷史脈落較不連續；但由情緒療癒效用的角度，讀者較能了解哪些人物的傳記故事有共通的特性。
至於「18 位聖經人物傳記在自我認同、生涯發展、宗教信仰等三組情緒療效作為結果，有大題小作問題」，茲回覆如下。
依據書目療法理論，個體在閱讀相同的文本時，會因個人生活經驗、遭遇之情緒困擾問題不同，而致使情緒療癒效果有所差異；而聖經的篇幅龐大，閱讀者眾多，本來就會有許多不同的詮釋面向，絕不僅有本文所呈現者。而本文結論所提的自我認同、生涯發展、宗教信仰等三方面的結果，係綜整本研究之 12 位受訪臺大基督徒學生閱讀聖經之心得。此可謂是本研究的限制之一。爰此，研究者於「伍、結論與建議」之「二、建議」第三段，補充說明本研究之研究限制，如下：

審稿者：匿名審稿者 2

評閱意見：

(本刊不公開該審稿者其姓名及評閱意見)

審查階段：複審

審稿者：匿名審稿者 1

評閱意見：

本文大致適度修正。下列建議提供作者參酌。

1. 摘要文字修改:摘要內容常包括研究主題、研究問題、方法結果和結論等資訊。開頭第一句”由相關文獻可知”欠缺主題，不知是指那些文獻?摘要字數約 150-300 字之間，通常是不分段落。建議本文中英文摘要內容適度修正。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Review 的建議，已適度更新中英文摘要內容，目前中文摘要字數為 287 字。
2. 文字敘述減少非必要轉接語:學術論文論述通常是說明文或議論文，要避免口語式演說稿的表達方式。本文常有”據統計，”或”然而，”或”爰此，”，或”亦即，”等夾雜在文中，類似演說口語式表述。建議適度修改。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Review 的建議，已適度修改內文。
3. 研究限制修改:在研究限制中，研究者表達因時間、人力的限制下，僅能選擇臺大基督徒學生進行調查。以時間人力作為研究限制主因，暗示選擇臺大基督徒學生是不得已的抽樣，非因研究選樣特殊性，因此選擇需有讀經經驗基督徒進行訪談。「囿於篇幅，本文僅呈現對受訪者具有情緒療癒效用的聖經人物傳記故事，其他研究結果將另行為文發表。」這句話也暗示沒有情緒療癒效用的傳記故事，被隱藏或另有他用?建議作者對研究限制陳述可以適度修改。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Reviewer 的建議。有關「選擇臺大基督徒學生進行調查」方面，因本研究原本為碩士學位論文，確如 Reviewer 所言，「非因研究選樣特殊性」。

審查階段：三審

主編補充意見

以下幾點聖經經文與神學詮釋上的疑點，因係論文作者（而非受訪者）之論點，亦攸關聖經書目療法之要義，故建議作者應予參考修正：

1. 〈約伯記〉所涉及的神義論之探討，其中耶和華神的對話對象始終僅有約伯一人。真正被折服而順服之人，在〈約伯記〉中，也僅述及約伯個人；至於約伯三友，乃至責怪約伯「自以為義」的以利戶，他們四人皆非耶和華神所教訓與說理的真正對象。因此，「皆折服」一詞應該僅限於約伯本人，而約伯的這些朋友們心境如何，經文並無多作描述。
 - 作者回覆：
感謝 Reviewer 的意見，已將 p.7 介紹約伯記之內文，更新為「後來，神的回應使約伯折服。」
2. 以耶穌基督之恩典與救贖之書目療法應用上，當敘述「祂是神以人的形象在世上生活」之詞句時，聖經（創世記）與基督教義皆明確指向：神定意照著神自己的形象（image）與樣式（likeness）來創造人。因此，並非是「神以人的形象」從之。形像或樣式，在神學上仍有不同詮釋，但是「形像」一詞在基督教義上已有專屬意義，「形像」不是指稱人類在形貌或長相體型等與神相似，而是神總是期待人可以具備更多與神「個性」、「性情」有份（在某些事物多多少少能相仿）的優點，而能受囑託好好治理萬物；然而，人的自由意志往往不如神的良善初衷。
 - a. 若作者在「綜合分析與討論」中，將結論作成「祂是神以人的形像在世上生活」恐落入較大神學爭議，甚至異端說。就如同另於〈腓立比書〉2 章 5-8 節裡保羅所說：「你們當以基督耶穌的心為心：他本有神的形像，不以自己與神同等為強奪的；反倒虛己，取了奴僕的形像，成為人的樣式；既有人的樣子，就自己卑微，存心順服，以至於死，且死在十字架上」。其中的「反倒虛己」是以倒空自己的概念來描述，意

即耶穌基督雖身為三位一體的聖子，仍願意撇下祂的榮光與特權、能力而為人子，他選擇了受苦僕人角色。放下與神同等的地位，成為百分之一百的人；但耶穌基督依然是全然的神。不可諱言，分析心理應用上，榮格曾認為人類的集體潛意識滿是神的形像，至於榮格究竟如何看待人與神的「形像」？則又是另一大爭議之論證。然而，聖經書目療法之解題或詮釋仍宜有更符合聖經經文及謹慎的描述為要。

- b. 本文作者敘述「祂是神以人的形象在世上生活」，建議採聖經和合本用詞「形像」；並且謹慎相關聖經用詞和辭意，若難以正確詮釋用語，則建議省略描述為宜。

- 作者回覆：

感謝 Reviewer 以深厚的神學知識提出建議。研究者考量本文投稿於圖書資訊領域之期刊，故不擬採用可能引起神學討論的「形象 / 形像」一詞，並修改敘述方式，如下所列：

(1) P.9 最後一段「認同」中，原寫為「...耶穌身為神，卻以人的形象降生於世上經歷苦難」，修改為「...耶穌身為神，卻降生為人，於世上經歷苦難.....」

(2) 刪除「祂是神以人的形象在世上生活」之詞句（P.26 「二、綜合分析與討論」第四段開頭），並修改為「尤其，耶穌是基督教的信仰核心之一，祂行事為人的態度，皆可成為信徒的典範」。

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Keywords >

National Chengchi University

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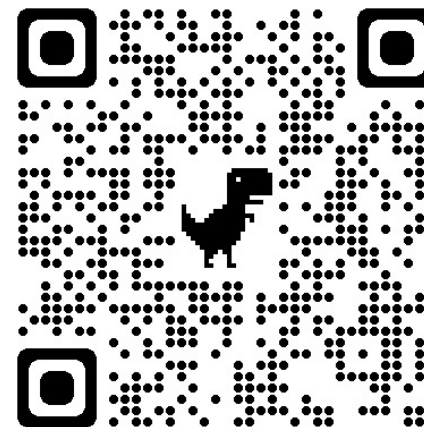
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JoEMLS Open Peer Review Report — Rebuttal to the Comments [陳書梅、陳倩兒著「聖經書目療法成效研究—聖經人物之傳記故事對基督徒學生之情緒療癒效用探討」之同儕評論與答辯]

教育資料與圖書館學

2023-07-31 | Review | Writing - original draft

DOI: [10.6120/JoEMLS.202307_60\(2\).0040.RS.AM_OPR](https://doi.org/10.6120/JoEMLS.202307_60(2).0040.RS.AM_OPR)

CONTRIBUTORS: Jeong-Yeou Chiu; 其他匿名審查者; 原作者回應與答辯 (陳書梅、陳倩兒)

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案例：如何在無Orcid 託付機構
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ResearcherID: D-1996-2015

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JoEMLS Open Peer Review Report — Rebuttal to the Comments (陳書梅、陳倩兒著「聖經書目療法成效研究—聖經人物之傳記故事對基督徒學生之情緒療癒效用探討」之同儕評論與答辯)

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Subtitle

聖經書目療法成效研究(同儕評閱三審：主編補充意見)

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<http://joemls.dils.tku.edu.tw/fulltext/60202oprfile1.pdf>

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《教育資料與圖書館學》 Journal of Educational Media & Library Sciences

年分	刊登 文章數	編輯室 不邀請 之文章	編輯室發 送邀請之 文章	作者開放意願		總審查 人數 (含不邀請文章)	編輯室 不公開 之審查 意見	編輯室邀請之 審查意見	審查者開放意願			綜合 報告	個人 報告
				同意	不同意				完全公開	匿名 公開	不同意公 開或未回 覆		
2019 (56/2開始)	9	3	6	4	2	18	6	12	6	2	4	4	0
2020	12	0	12	11	1	28	1	27	7	15	5	11	7
2021	10	0	10	9	1	20	1	19	14	5	0	5	12
2022	11	0	11	9	2	26	0	26	8	13	5	9	8
2023-未完	6	0	6	6 (強制開放)	0	13	1	12	6	4	2	4	6
總計	48 (3+45)	3	45 (39+6)	39	6	105 (9+96)	9	96 (41+39+16)	41	39	16	33	33
佔比		6.25%	93.75%	86.87%			8.57%	91.43%	42.70%	40.63%	16.67%		

OPR 亮點 與 盲點：邱炯友觀點

亮點：

- ✓ 公開與透明的學術誠信，避免學術倫理弊端；
- ✓ 學術社群互動性與預印本設計強調公評、即時、相互尊重態度。如：退稿=未收錄稿件？
- ✓ 突破傳統匿名情境，明白內容徵信與研究貢獻歸屬。如：致謝詞、論文修訂稿原由與對照；
- ✓ 鼓勵撰寫優質評論之報告，擴充個人學術履歷。如：Orcid；
- ✓ 增進學術傳播研究與分析面向。

盲點：

- 時間上，傳統學術期刊文章「公開與正式出版」定義丕變；
- 空間上，傳統學術期刊之「出版發行」亦不復存在；
- 編輯實務，必須仰賴更多人力、物力，以滿足數位化或加值服務；
- 評閱（審稿者）壓力、降低審稿意願；
- 讀者：引用來源多元化，品質控制問題浮現。
- OPR平台：缺乏監督機制。

OPR 交織的利弊風險與價值： 1/2

2017 Ross-Hellauer T. 觀點

- **延遲和費用**：公開「預審稿件(Pre-review manuscripts)」大幅縮短首次公開發表前的時間，免得該稿件屢屢輾轉各期刊卻仍遭退稿；開放參與 (open participation) 評閱可以減少尋找審稿人選之困難，但參與人資格可能被質疑，時間成本不盡可期，仍須主編調解介入與討論，仍有必要；公開評閱身份 (identity) 使人卻步，作者也可能需要更多時間反覆回應答辯，因而延遲與增加成本。
- **缺乏問責制與暗生破壞之風險**：公開身分和公開報告可以透過提高透明度，揭露任何利益衝突來增強問責制。開放參與可克服主編挑選評閱者之相關問題 (例如偏見、封閉式人脈、精英主義)。然而，愈是更廣泛開放參與時，也可能會增加有利益衝突者的投入；在可以匿名情況下，這可能會特別成問題。此外，若評閱身份乏匿名性，卻易反噬而阻礙評閱提出強烈評論意見之可能，尤其作者係地位較高之同儕，從而破壞整個過程。
- **社群(social)偏見和出版偏見**：公開評論報告 增加了另一層品質保證，允許更廣泛的學術社區來詳細檢視該評閱意見，以檢查決策過程。然而，開放身分消除了評閱者 (單盲) 或是 作者與評閱者 (雙盲) 的匿名條件，但這些匿名條件傳統上卻是為了抵消社群偏見 (儘管沒有強有力的證據表明這種匿名是有效的)。

Ross-Hellauer T, Deppe A, Schmidt B (2017) *Survey on open peer review: Attitudes and experience amongst editors, authors and reviewers*. PLoS ONE 12(12): e0189311. [https:// doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0189311](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0189311)

OPR 交織的利弊風險與價值： 2/2

2017 Ross-Hellauer T. 觀點

- **缺乏激勵性**：開放身分相關的公開報告 可以提高同儕評閱的可見度，從而使評審工作能夠在其他出版物，以及升等、終身教職相關的職涯審查中被引述。原則上，開放參與可以增加同儕評閱的動力，使評閱者能夠自行選擇他們認為自己有資格評審的作品；然而，實際上，迄今為止的經驗證明：評閱者不太可能在這種情況下進行委託審查。
- **改變「不可靠和不一致」**：OPR可促進 具名評閱者 更認真負責審查論文，並鼓勵更多跨領域學者來參與評閱，此外，評閱者和作者之間的公開互動可以提高審查準確性。
- **「避免浪費」協助年輕學者**：公開評論報告 使目前難取得但可能有用的學術資訊得以再被利用，並幫助年輕學者學習如何寫評論（語氣、長度、批評的表述等），以便他們自己也可以進入更深入的探討。

討論

挑戰與創新

若干文獻發現OPR
有助提升 IF 值。
但是：....

OPR期刊機制是否 Impact Factor (影響係數) 偏低？

邱炯友 Ans:

- 1. 母體問題**：透過Crossref之DOI所形成之OPR期刊數量之外，尚有其他DOI agents給號之期刊存在，故「OPR」期刊數量不利估算。
- 2. 期刊引文資料庫收錄問題**：IF值若為WoS (Clarivate)則不十分樂觀，因為OPR期刊貴在「創新經營」，WoS收錄之期刊符合OPR經營條件者，仍在持續增加中，但尚不致已成主流，因此，IF值不會太出眾；若為Scopus的影響係數理應會較為有機會突出（例如：F1000文章皆被收錄於Scopus）。
- 3. OPR引用標的**：強調公開、互動、創新等精神下，該如何看待IF值？主文之引用之外，是否容許接受審稿者之「評閱意見報告」引用？甚至 Altmetrics 以及、preprint 等等其他可能出現的新興引用內容？它們又該如何被納入參考？
- 4. OPR機制本質**：OPR期刊型態相當多元，真正讓OPR得以興盛推廣之因素與價值，並不在於提升期刊被引用所表現出的IF值，反倒是應該更關心它的多元與流通價值。

留意

Plan S 的發展影響

- 早在2018年9月，歐洲科研機構發起 cOAlition S 與 Plan S 機制，先期以學術期刊為目標號召學者與研究贊助機構，並向學術出版者施壓，力主全面推動全球學術出版品Open Access。但後續發展卻也激起營利性之學術出版機構的反彈聲浪。
- cOAlition S是一個專為資助與執行研究而成立的國際組織，Plan S即是它建構中的核心倡議計畫。Plan S強調自2020年起，凡獲得「歐洲研究委員會」(European Research Council) 或者政府公部門機關研究資助所產生的研究成果，理應都必須於合規的OA期刊或平台上公開發表；其中更列明若干重要原則，例如：大學等贊助機構必須營造良好和透明之政策環境，並承保期刊投稿費用之支付，同時必須協力監督合規情況；此外，也應該重視OA典藏庫之運作，在未來亦不樂見「複合式」(hybrid) OA出版的存在，以便讓期刊出版機構不再有混雜文章訂閱免費或付費的雙重策略。



留意

Plan S 的發展影響

- 繼之以起，cOAlition S也相繼表示將承諾採取必要措施以實現該Plan S揭示的主要原則，從2021年起，更是要求所有由國家、國際研究委員會之資助機構所提供的公共或私人資助下的研究產出，都必須發表於OA期刊或OA平台上，或是立即不受限制地透過 OA 典藏庫提供使用。
- Plan S 又於2023年10月宣布了一項更激進且足以顛覆傳統學術出版生態的大計畫，其中最主要的宣示性目標就是：為達到作者與讀者兩方，皆不需為創作發表與閱讀使用而支付任何費用（此相當於習稱的「Diamond OA」模式）；另外，應該放手由學者取回對學術期刊出版程序與成果的自主控制權。換言之，學者有權決定何時、何地以及用什麼樣的公開方式決定自己首次發表的研究著作，並且透過「開放同儕評閱」（OPR）機制的推動。



留意

Plan S 的發展影響

- 結合了OPR機制特色，Plan S認定新型「學者導向」的生態系統既已成形，它意味著未來學術期刊編輯業務，應分別委由兩類各自獨立的職務角色：**同儕評閱主編**（peer review editors）、**典藏暨策展主編**（curation editors）。前者僅是單純負責評閱程序的業務運作，不執掌稿件好與壞，或者「接受或退稿」的評斷與最終認定，他/她必須依據學者的評閱意見行事；



留意

Plan S 的發展影響



- 然而，由於OPR的新機制使得稿件所處狀態從同儕評閱不同階段模式中獨立出來，不論是傳統的「發表出版前評閱/先評閱後出版」（Pre-Publication PR）或者新興的「發表出版後評閱」（PPR）模式，以及OPR「開放式平台」係將稿件評閱工作與出版發行脫鉤（decoupled），評閱審查程序乃是透過「與出版發行處所（期刊出版機構）不同的組織實體」所提供協助的評閱專用平台（例如：Peerage of Science、Publons等，以及所謂的預審版本典藏庫的「資料庫連結文摘」亦稱作 Overlay journals）來操作，故最終正式完成「出版發行」任務者，乃是屬於「典藏暨策展主編」之權責，由其擔負稿件最後的篩選管理、編整典藏與傳播利用。這種將原本一條鞭式流程脫鉤，不論是主編職務或是評閱出版平台，分階段隔離的新思維，就成了極具特色的學術出版變革。

留意

Plan S 的發展影響

- Plan S 在 2023年這項新訴求，也深深影響傳統學術出版方式，它不再是由期刊出版機構完全決定著作是否可以問世（被刊登）或公開（依出版社編輯規則與機制而為）；同時也改變了期刊出版機構的營運與獲利模式，這些出版商將成為不折不扣的「編輯出版服務」供應商，不應再掌控「出版正式發行」的主導權，它的獲利來源僅該仰賴於稿件編輯排版與處理稿件提交等流程之服務與勞務所得。(註)

- 此訴求一改過去學術出版數百年歷史經驗，因為昔日學術出版產業茁壯之因，肇始於學術機構不諳出版業務，故而外求和仰賴商業出版機構協助，最終反客為主，導致商業壟斷情事與嚴重的出版實力失衡，成為日後要脅及長久困擾學術機構的期刊危機，直到近二十多年來OA運動的覺醒始得以緩解。



留意

Plan S 的發展影響



在尚未能實現Plan S提案的最終理想（OPR與鑽石OA）之前，cOAlition S建議可以先參考2023年發表的「邁向負責任的出版」(Toward Responsible Publishing)所揭示的三步曲邁進：

- 第一步由作者決定何時發布他們未經審查的文章；
- 第二步讓作者決定何時公開他們的作品以供審查；
- 第三步則是交由新角色的「典藏暨策展主編」來選擇已足以被公開發表的文章。

另外為了建立學者主導的學術傳播生態系，cOAlition S也同時提議資助機構未來應該逐步解決研究經費與評價政策、財政支援、聚集社群力量等三項問題，最終期待能移除對計量指標之依賴，而不需強調文章所屬期刊名稱之份量；必須依據出版機構的OPR服務品質內容的提供給予經費；以及建立一個結合全球學者所主導的學術傳播社群。

未來警訊

- 續掠奪期刊與出版惡風之後，Plan S 理想為實現之前，「OPR PPR(預印本/預審本)平台」市場是否將失控，而出現以賺取預印本稿件刊登費 (APC) 為企圖之商業模式？因此，我們必須持續觀察 APC 收費狀況及其相對應的稿件品質。

[\(eg. F1000 APC\)](#)、([OpenScience APC](#)) ([Plan S Price Transparency Guide](#))

- 若有作者貪圖各種OPR PPR平台 或 濫用「Pre-print servers(預印本平台)典藏庫」的便利性，並同時取得各所屬平台的 DOI 時，此是否就是另類的「重複投稿」而有違反學術倫理之虞？



結論

- 歐美許多創新OPR之引介應用，確實有助於學界與業界共同合作改善學術期刊出版之環境。
- 然而，基於不同國情與學術寫作發表環境的差異，中文學術期刊出版環境究竟擁有多少改進空間？未來這類OPR制度是否可被我們接受，甚至有信心將此創新機制納入學術期刊評比收錄評比標準之一？
- 我們相信同儕評閱制度轉型改革相當值得期待，但也勢必承受更大挑戰與折衝。「學術倫理」獲得提升，但新的問題仍接踵而至。

建議

- 鼓勵台灣學者參與OPR平台運作，並嘗試獎勵台灣學術資料庫業者，開發OPR中文平台。尊重相關權益人「意願」的前提下，借助科技之賜、以創新應用的精神與作為，設計出具特色、人性的OPR解決方案仍將是可期、可為的。

