# Quality Control in Scholarly Publishing. What are the Alternatives to Peer Review?

William Y. Arms Cornell University

#### This talk is about:

How can readers recognize good quality materials?

How can publishers maintain high standards and let readers know?

#### This talk is not about:

What criteria should libraries use in selecting materials?

What criteria should universities use in promoting faculty?

#### But we must consider:

How can a scientist build a reputation outside the traditional peer-reviewed journals?

A sample of one: William Y. Arms

#### Today's students:

(a) High school

Primary sources are *Yahoo Science* and *about.com* 

(b) University

Primary source is Google

"Please can I use the web? I don't do libraries." Anonymous Cornell student, circa 1996.

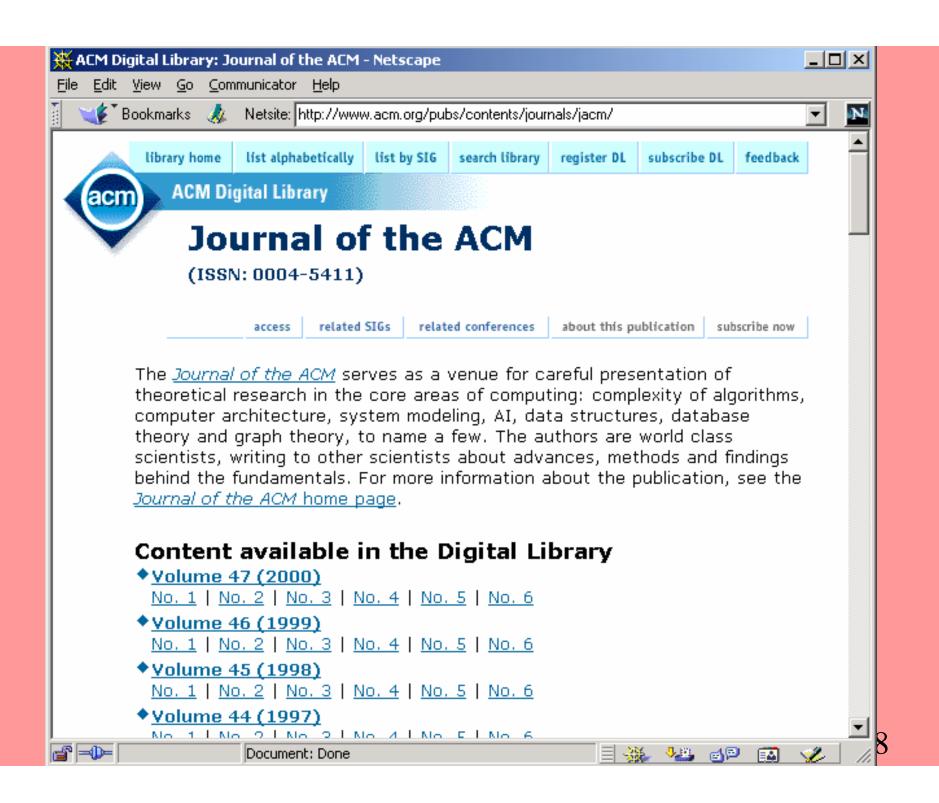


### Current Quality Strategy 1: The Reader Looks for Clues

Internal clues can inform an experienced reader

All that glisters is not gold.

And vice versa.

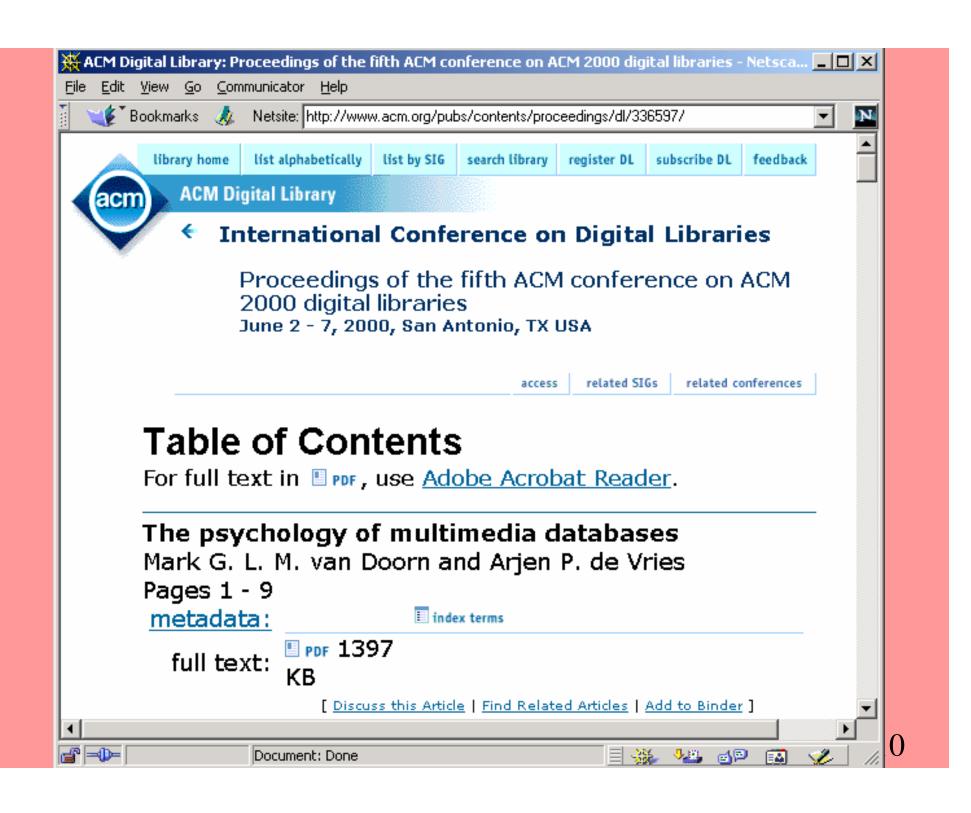


Publisher, ACM, is a well-known scientific society that follows standard procedures for peer review.

Editor-in-chief is a well-known professor in a strong department.

Papers in theoretical computer science can be reviewed from their content.

Gold



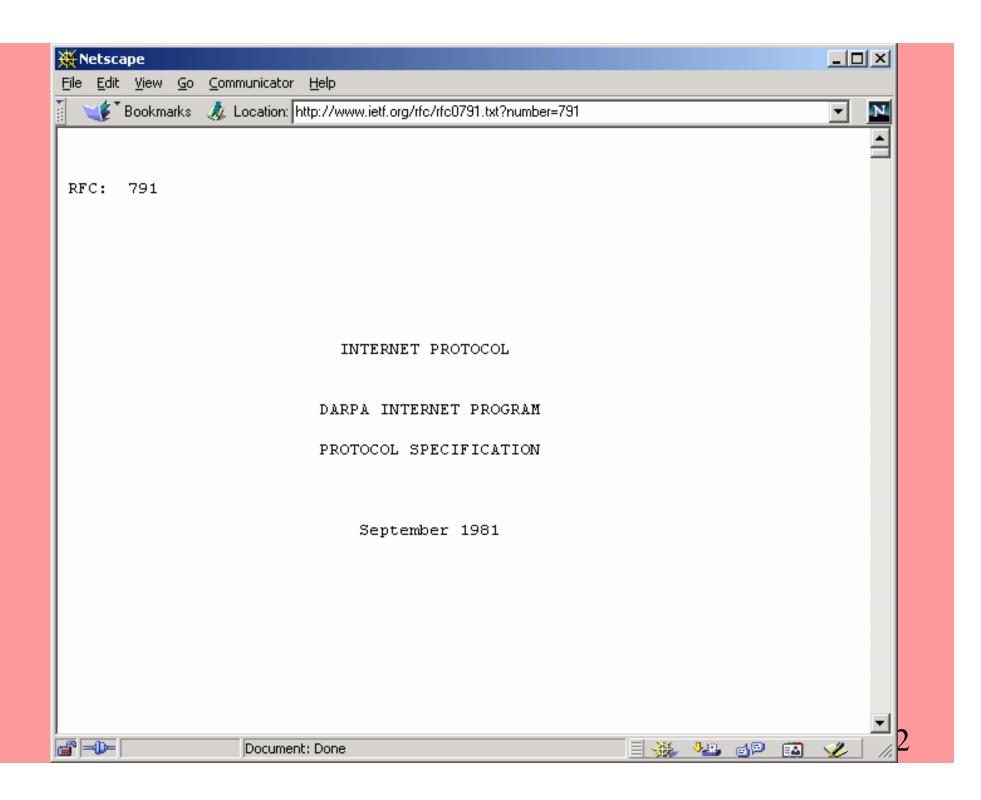
Looks the same as the Journal of the ACM.

but ...

Procedures for selecting and reviewing conference papers are loosely controlled.

Papers in applications research are difficult to evaluate by superficial reading.





The appearance looks like a draft.

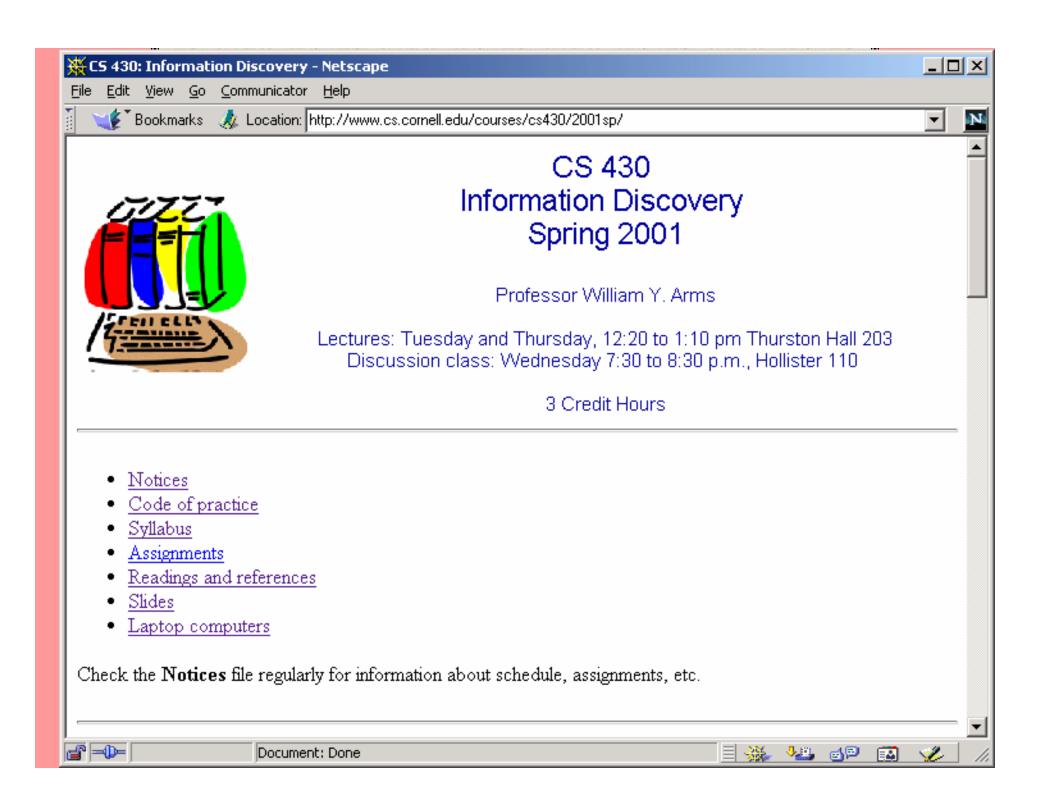
Nothing technical from 1981 is current.

Who is DARPA anyway?

yet ...

This is the official definition of IP.

Gold



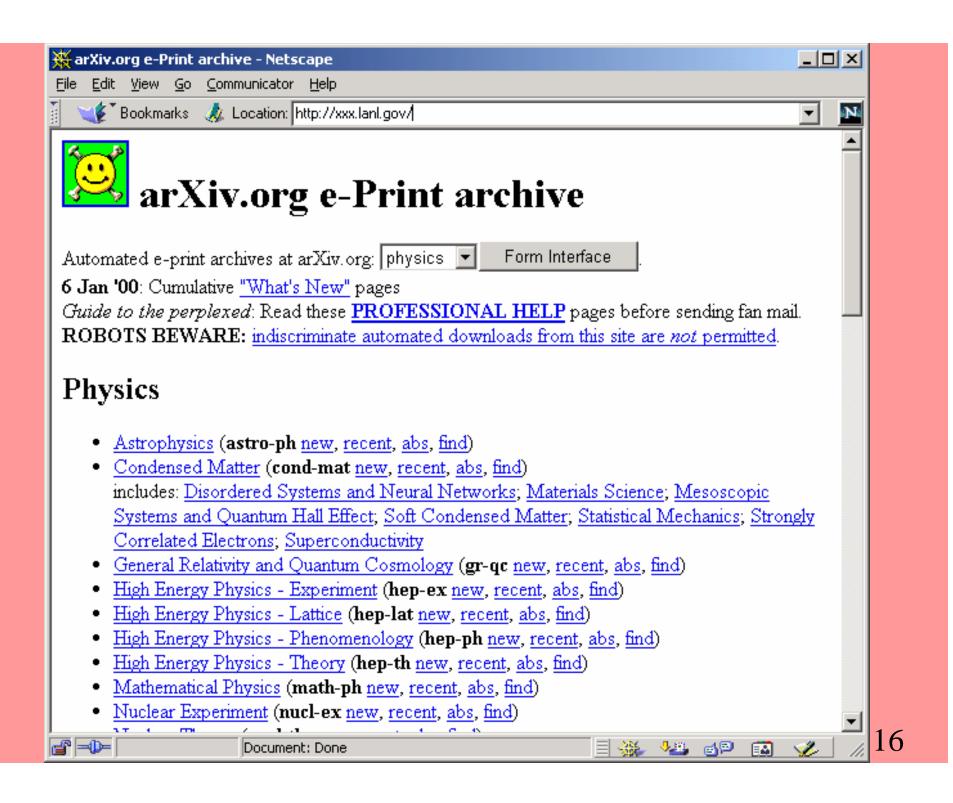
Course materials from a well known university.

but ...

Is the faculty member an expert in this field?

How carefully have these materials been developed?





The appearance looks like a joke.

"xxx" in the URL is suspicious.

Why does it have a ".gov" name?

yet ...

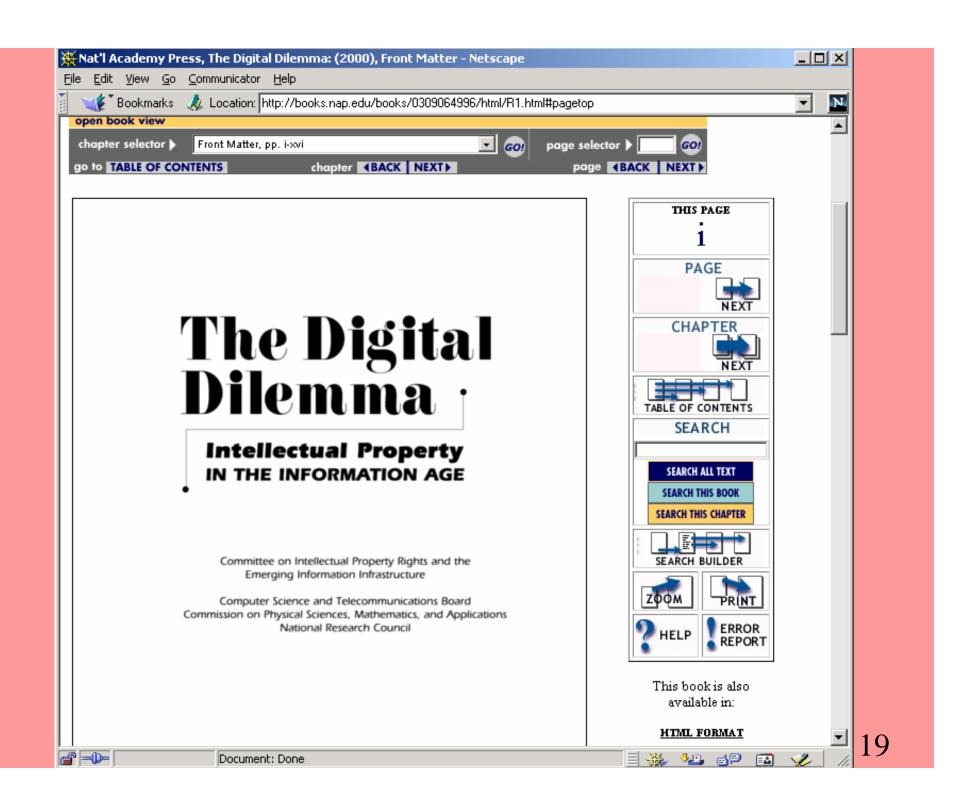
This is the working literature of physics research.

Gold

# Current Quality Strategy 2: The Publisher as Creator

Materials are written by authors or selected by curators who are employed by the publisher.

Quality is tied to the reputation of the publisher.





offering to help European nations and other

A 100 THE R. CO.

allies to deploy missile defenses.

Document: Done

Arts

Books

**₽** =0=

Cartoons

Automobiles

Flames Consume the

of India (12:00 a.m.)

Dead, but Not the Anguish

Dow 10864.10 -119.53 Nasdaq 2660.50 -122.29 S&P 500 1349.47 -24.00

Russell 2000 501.50 -7.44

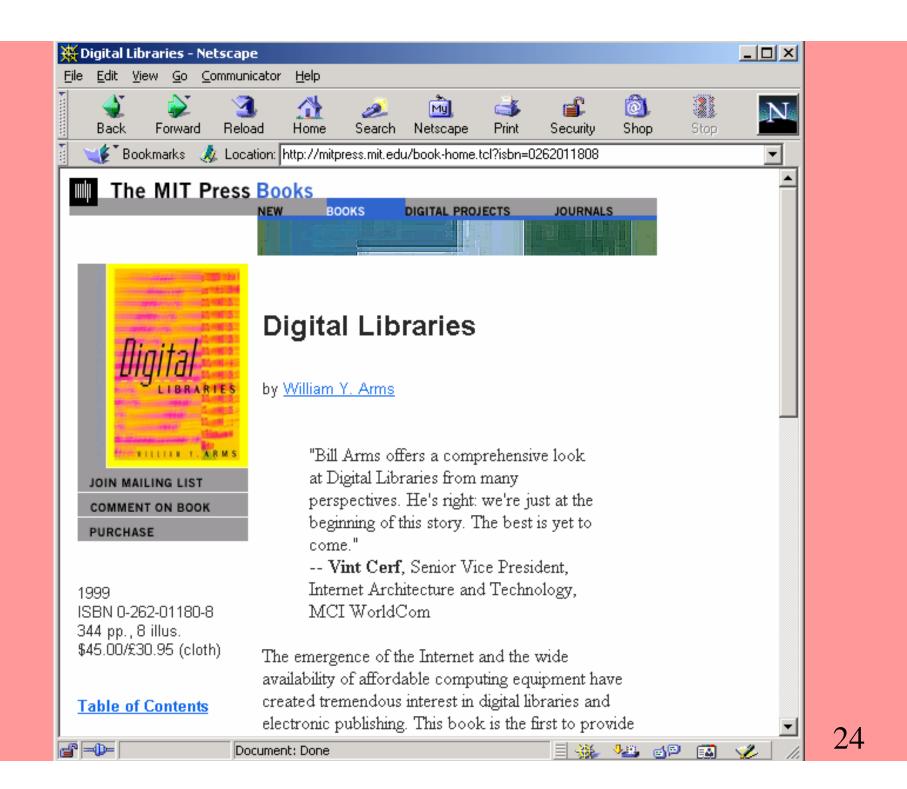
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### Current Quality Strategy 3: External Readers Chosen by the Publisher

Publishers ask external experts to review materials





#### Observations about Peer Review

At its best, it is superb.

At its worst, it validates junk.

Some topics can be reviewed from a paper, e.g., mathematics.

Some topics cannot be reviewed from a paper, e.g., computer systems.

"Whatever you do, write a paper. Some journal will publish it." Advice to young faculty member, University of Sussex, 1972.

#### Current Quality Strategy 4:

#### Independent Reviews

Reviewers, hopefully independent of the author and publisher, describe their opinion of the item.

Value of the review to the user depends on (a) the reputation of where the review is published and (b) how well it is done.



#### **EDITORIAL**

Free and Fee: Future Information Discovery and Access

by Peter Hirtle

To the Editor: Letters

#### BOOK REVIEW

#### The Intellectual Foundation of Information Organization

Elaine Svenonius, MIT Press, 2000 Reviewed by: Caroline R. Arms, Library of Congress

"...This book about cataloging certainly deserves to be read outside the community whose principles and traditions it describes and illuminates."





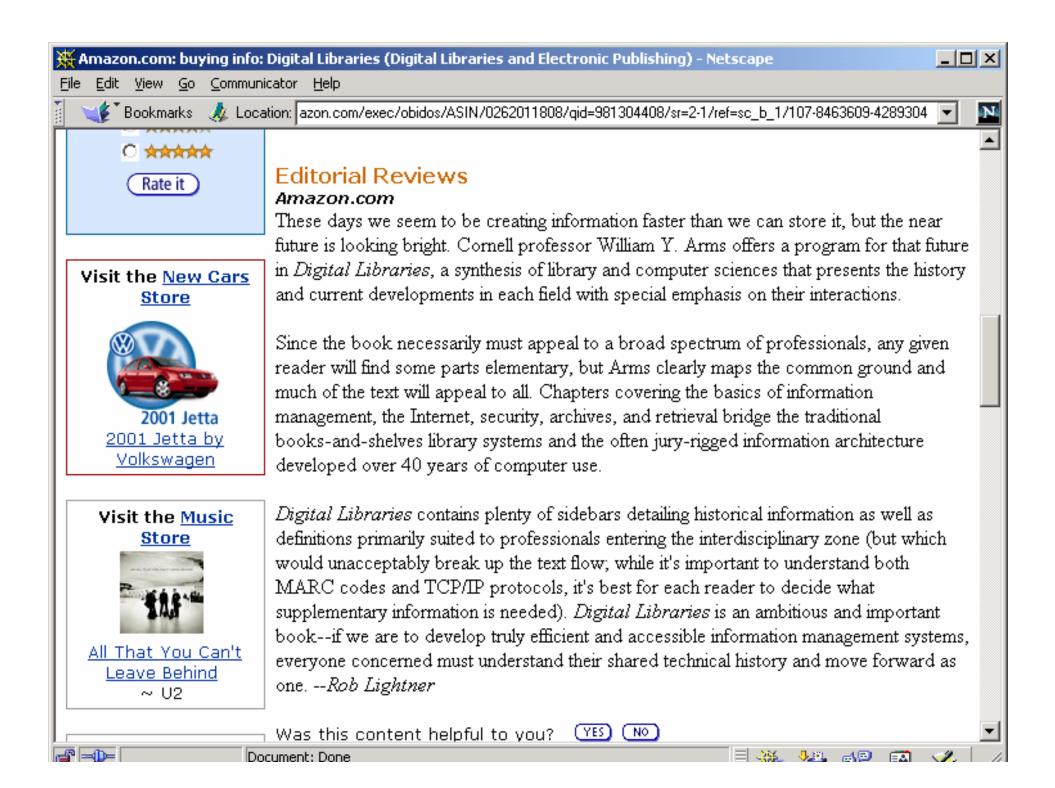
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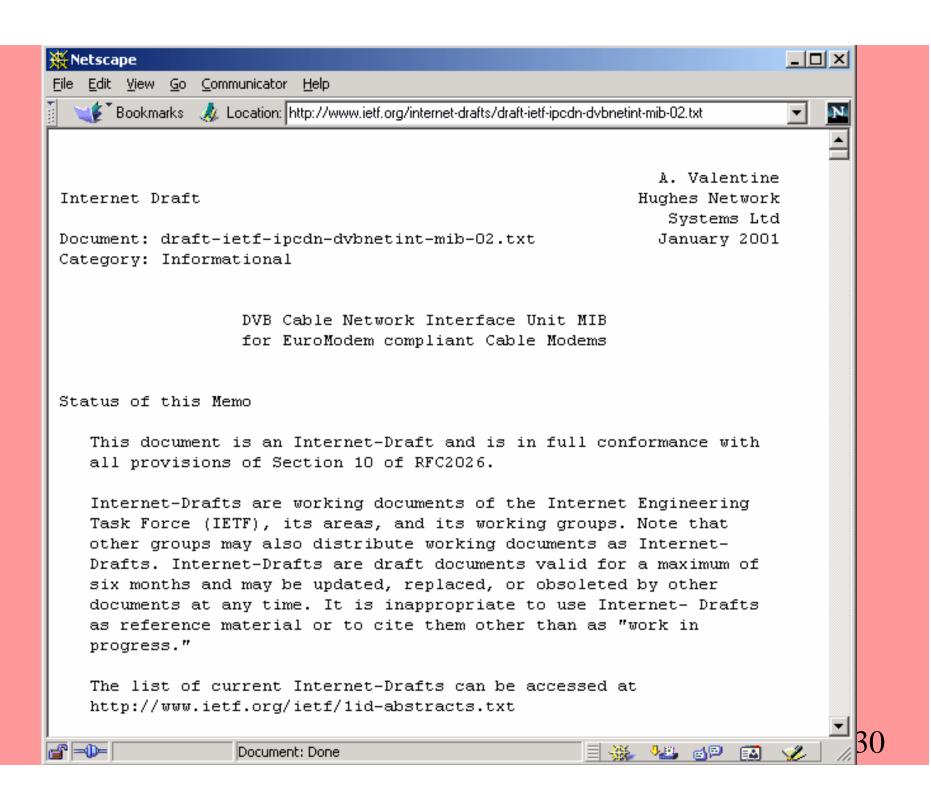


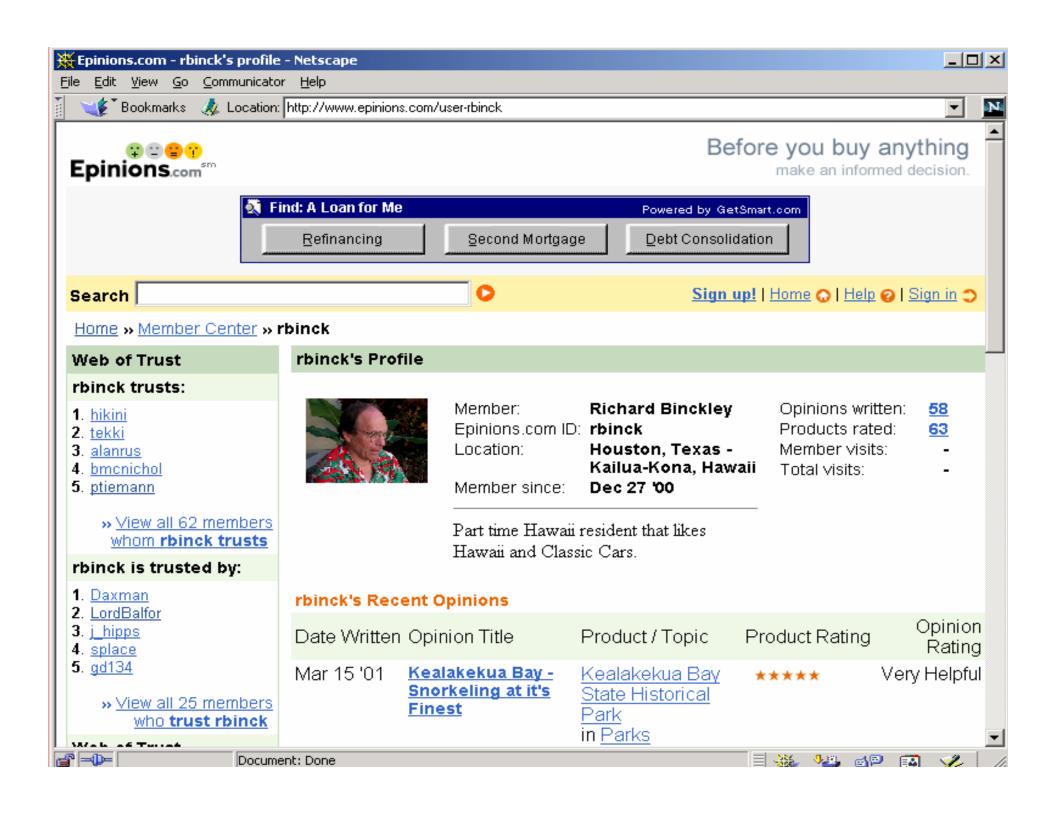










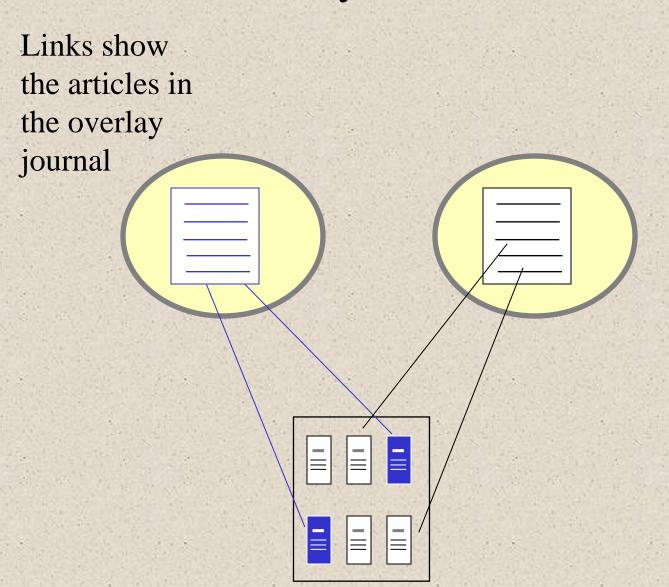


### Proposed Quality Strategy 1: Separate Peer Review from Publication

Author publishes article, e.g., on eprint archive.

Publisher provides reviews, reputation, indexing, etc.

#### Overlay Journals



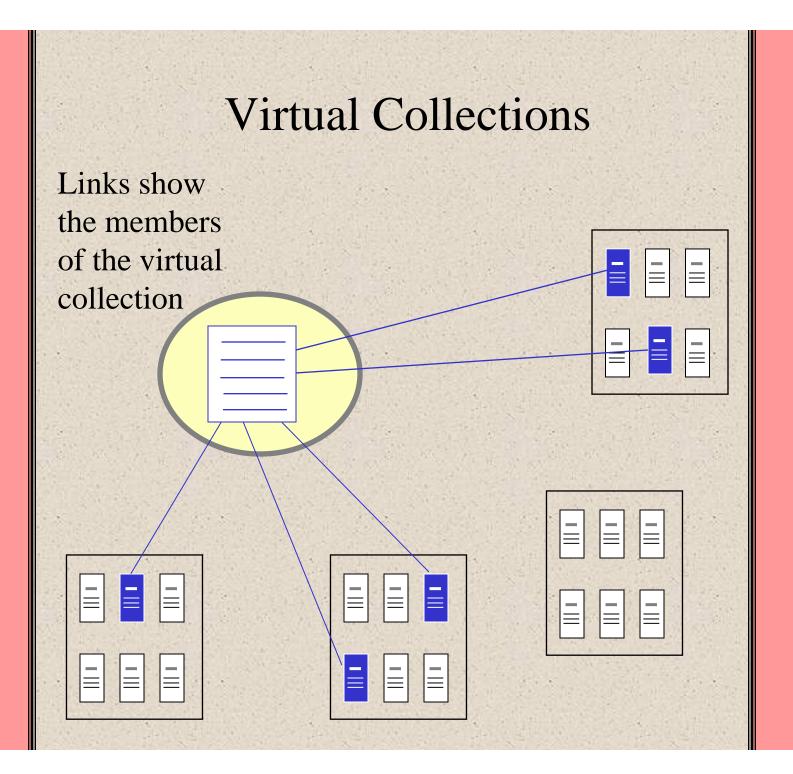
#### Example of an Overlay Journal

A physicist deposits a paper in the Los Alamos arXiv and notifies the XYZ society.

XYZ arranges reviewers who suggest changes.

The physicist revises the paper and deposits the revised version in arXiv, noting that the paper has been reviewed by XYZ.

XYZ links to the paper.



## Proposed Quality Strategy 2: Exchange of Quality Metadata

Given a digital object, how can a reader discover if there is a review or other metadata about its quality?

#### Metadata Example

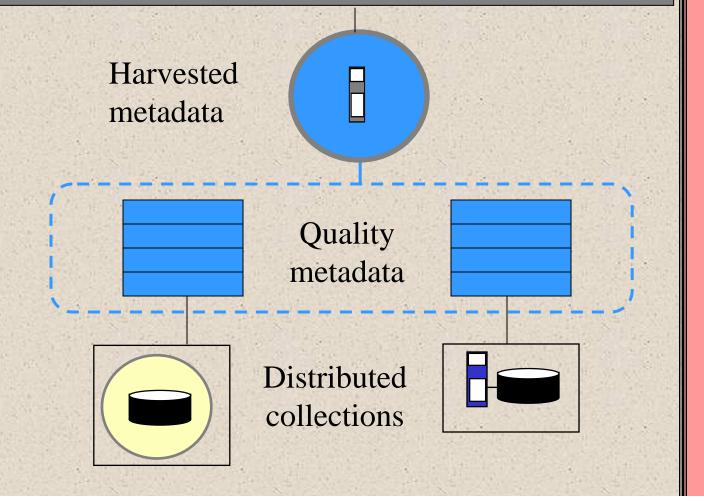
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  cprocess>
       peer review
  </process>
  <organization>
       CERN
  </organization>
  <policies>
       http://www.cern.ch/policies/review.html
   </policies>
</oai-quality>
```

#### **Options**

- (a) Establish a database of links between digital objects and metadata, e.g., as an extension of CrossRef.
- (b) Make metadata available for harvesting, e.g, as an extension of the Open Archives initiative.

#### Metadata Harvesting in the NSDL

#### Central service matches metadata to documents



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