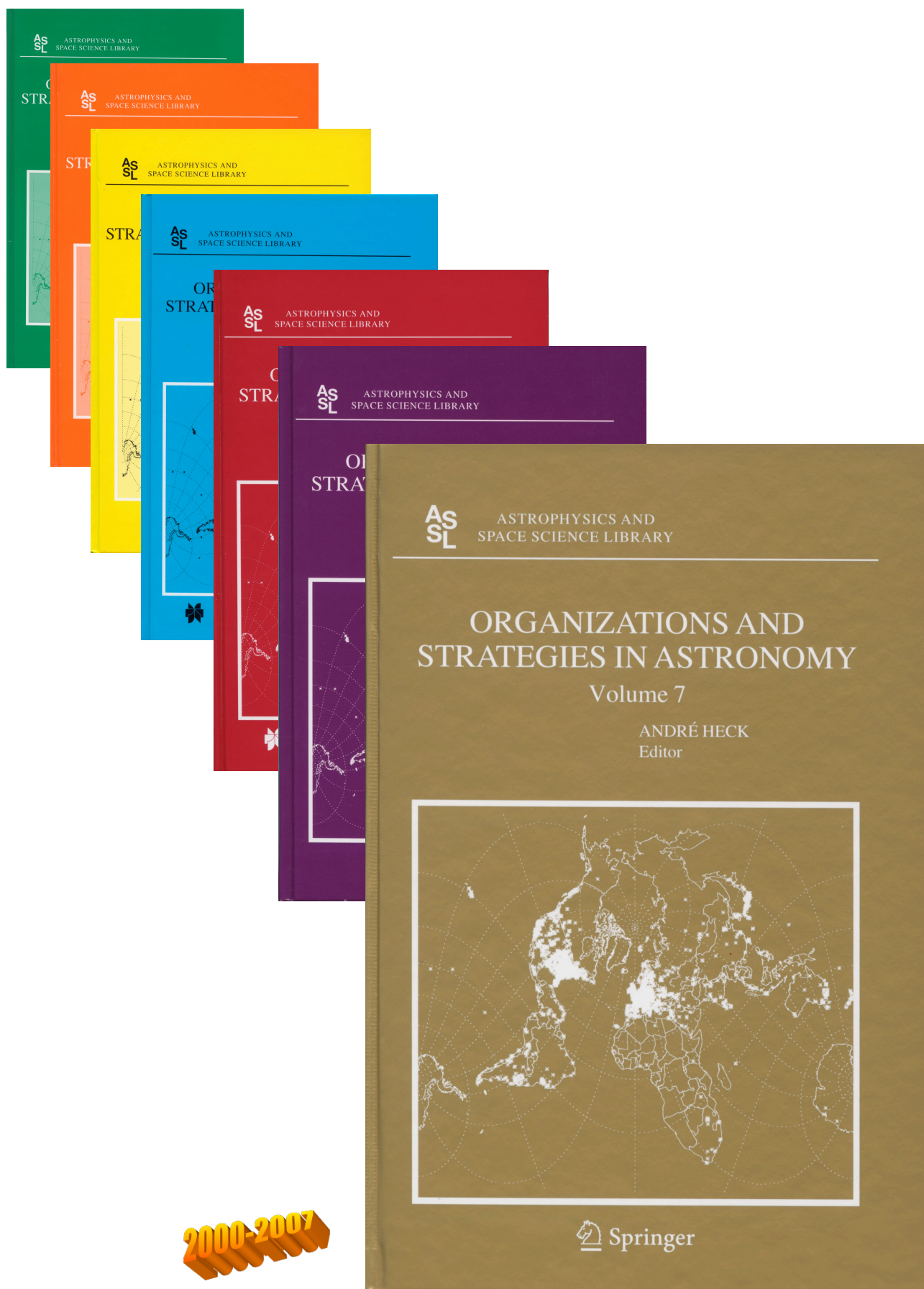


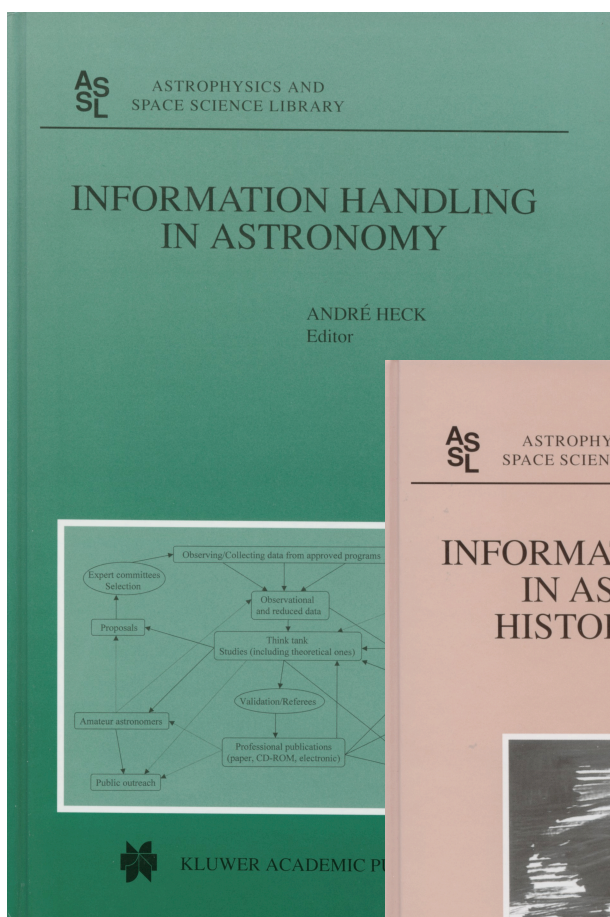


**Colloquium on:
Future Professional Communication in Astronomy
(and its impact on evaluation)
Brussels, Palace of the Academies, 10-13 June 2007**

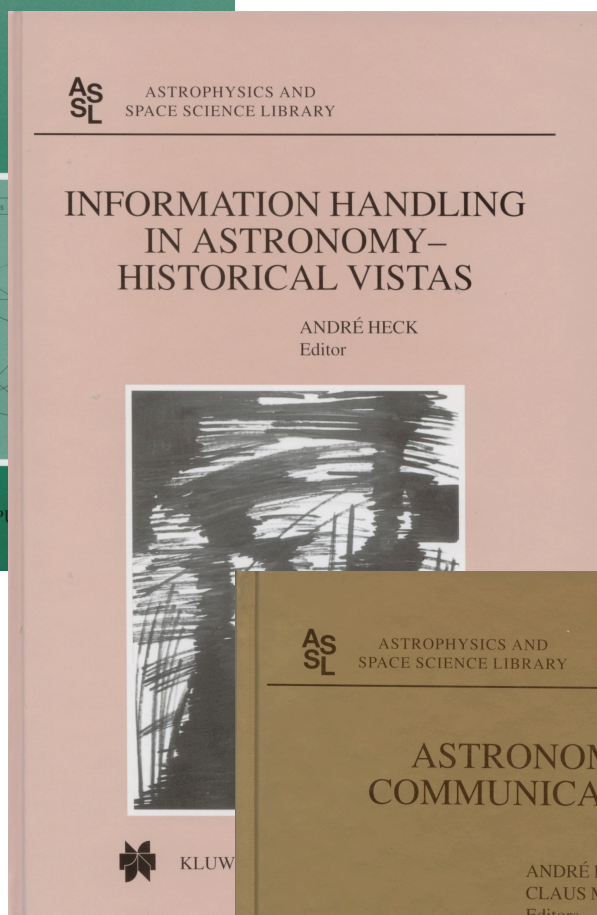




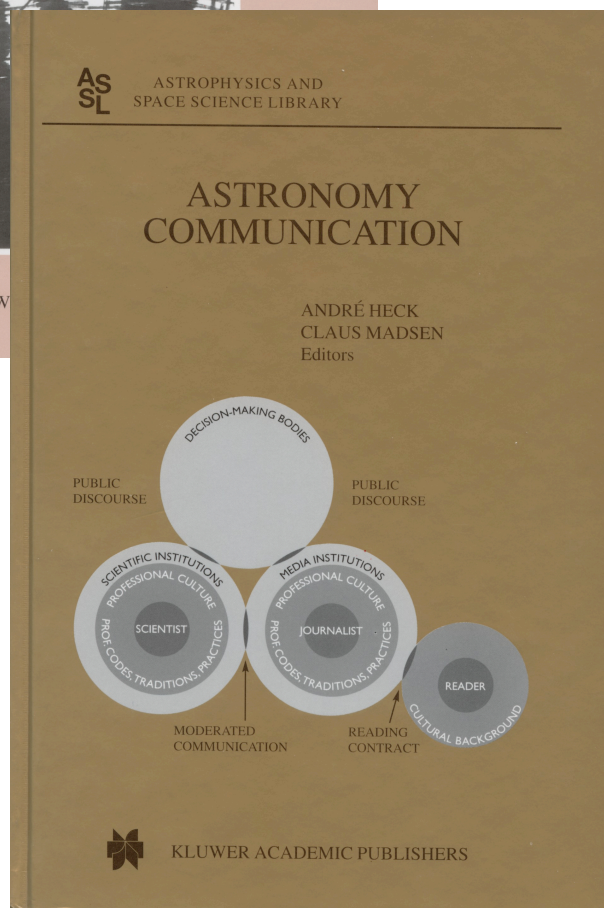
2000-2007



2000



2003



2003



STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION FOR ASTRONOMY

European Science Foundation, Strasbourg
21–22 June 1996

(Vistas in Astronomy 40/3, 1996)

Electronic Publishing for Physics and Astronomy

Kluwer

1997

DESKTOP PUBLISHING in ASTRONOMY & SPACE SCIENCES

Editor: André Heck

Strasbourg Astronomical Observatory, 1 – 3 October, 1991

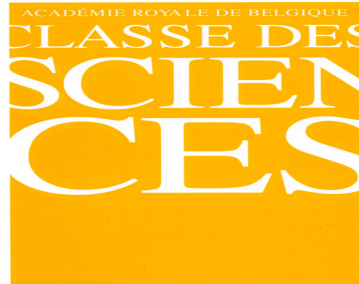
World Scientific

1992

Future Professional Communication in Astronomy

Proceedings of the Colloquium
held at the Palace of the Academies,
Brussels, 10-13 June 2007

André Heck and Léo Houziaux, Editors



held at the Palace of the Academies,
Brussels, 10-13 June 2007

André Heck and Léo Houziaux, Editors



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Michael F. A'HEARN

aren't asked to be referees.)

There was widespread agreement, after much discussion, that the biggest "cost" of publishing is in the time of the scientists who write the papers and the time of the scientists who referee the papers. For a variety of reasons, these "costs" are never accounted for in the "cost of publishing" (as you all certainly know). Some but not all publishers did in fact emphasize that their goal was to

**Astronomy professional
community**

Intra-professional communication

Outside world

Why?

Information sharing

Knowledge transfer

Education

Recognition

- **positions**
(grants and salaries)
- **acceptance of proposals**
(data collected)
- **funding of projects**
(ideas materialized)

Media

Print
Voice
e-tools
Graphical arts
Films, videos,
CDs, DVDs
Etc.

How?

Publications
(from newsletters to
books)

Professional journals
(refereed and
non-refereed)

**Semi-professional
publications**

Grey literature

Magazines

Conferences, meetings
(oral presentations,
posters, demos, ...)

Lectures

Web visibility
e-publishing
On-line services
Preprint servers
Etc.

Who?

**Other scientific
communities**

Deciders

News medias

Amateur astronomers

Society at large

Places

Observatories

Research centres

Universities

Academic institutions

Planetariums

Popular observatories

Amateur associations

Cultural hubs

Exhibitions

Etc.

Pending questions:

-- where are we heading to
in terms of commercial publishing?

Pending questions:

- where are we heading to
in terms of commercial publishing?
- OA ??

Pending questions:

- where are we heading to
in terms of commercial publishing?

- OA ??

- libraries

Pending questions:

- where are we heading to
in terms of commercial publishing?
- OA ??
- libraries
- broad communication ?
(and education ...)

May/June
2009
Issue 146

AAS Newsletter

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A Publication for the members of the American Astronomical Society

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November/
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AAS Newsletter

A Publication for the members of the American Astronomical Society
January/February 2010, Issue 150

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A Publication for the members of the American Astronomical Society
March/April 2010, Issue 151

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AAS News

President's Column

John Huchra, president@aa.org

We had a great meeting in Washington last month. The first results from our refurbished Hubble Space Telescope were announced and the side sessions were fun and well attended. We would have thought we'd have a mashed potato dinner with the Camera 2 fresh down orbit! Despite a few floor issues, the venue was comfortable. We set a record for the number of people attending the meeting.

AAS Statement on Professional Ethics

Adopted by the AAS Council 8 January 2010

The mission of the American Astronomical Society is to enhance and share humanity's scientific understanding of the Universe. We believe the advancement of astronomy requires that we provide ethical guidelines for AAS members and, for that matter, anyone involved in professional astronomical activities.

Every astronomer is a citizen of the community of science. Each of us shares responsibility for the welfare of this community. We endorse the statement of the American Physical Society that "Science is best advanced when there is mutual trust, based upon honest behavior, throughout the community." All scientists should act ethically in the conduct of their research, in teaching and education, and in relations with both members of the public and other members of the scientific community. We have a special responsibility to students and postdoctoral fellows to train them in ethical conduct.

The American Astronomical Society believes that the following are the minimal standards of ethical behavior relating to the profession.

Conduct Towards Others

All people encountered in one's professional life should be treated with respect. At no time is abusive behavior acceptable. Scientists should work to provide an environment that encourages the free expression and exchange of scientific ideas. They should promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all their colleagues, regardless of gender, race, ethnic and national origin, religion, age, marital status, sexual orientation, disabilities, or any other reason not related to scientific merit. This principle is clearly stated in our By-Laws (aas.org/governance/bylaws.php).

More senior members of the profession, especially research supervisors, have a special responsibility to facilitate the research, educational, and professional development of students and subordinates. This includes providing safe, supportive work environments, fair compensation and appropriate acknowledgment of their contribution to any research results. In addition, supervisors should encourage the timely advance of graduate students and young professionals in their career aspirations.

It is also incumbent on senior members of our profession to inform more junior members of these ethical issues and of institutional and government guidelines, policies and procedures related to the oversight and maintenance of ethical standards for research and conduct. It is the responsibility of all members of our Society to familiarize themselves with such guidelines, policies and procedures.

Research

Data and research results should be recorded and maintained in a form that allows review, analysis, and reproduction by

others. It is incumbent on researchers involved in large, publicly-supported studies to make results available in a timely manner.

Fabrication of data or selective reporting of data with the intent to mislead or deceive is unethical, unacceptable and fraudulent, as is the appropriation of unpublished data or research results from others without permission and attribution.

It should be recognized that honest error is an integral part of the scientific enterprise. It is not unethical to be wrong, provided that errors are promptly acknowledged and corrected when they are detected.

Publication and Authorship Practices

All persons who have made significant contributions to a work intended for publication should be offered the opportunity to be listed as authors. This includes all those who have contributed significantly to the inception, design, execution, or interpretation of the research to be reported. People who have not contributed significantly should not be included as authors. Other individuals who have contributed to a study should be appropriately acknowledged. The sources of financial support for any project should be acknowledged/disclosed. All collaborators share responsibility for any paper they coauthor, and every coauthor should have the opportunity to review a manuscript before its submission. It is the responsibility of the first author to ensure these.

Proper acknowledgement of the work of others should always be given, and complete referencing is an essential part of any astronomical research publication. Authors have an obligation to their colleagues and the scientific community to include a set of references that communicates the precedents, sources, and context of the reported work. Deliberate omission of a pertinent author or reference is unacceptable. Data provided by others must be cited appropriately, even if obtained from a public database.

All authors are responsible for providing prompt corrections or retractions if errors are found in published works with the first author bearing primary responsibility.

Plagiarism is the presentation of others' words, ideas or scientific results as if they were one's own. Citations to others' work must be clear, complete, and correct. Plagiarism is unethical behavior and is never acceptable.

These statements apply not only to scholarly journals but to all forms of scientific communication including but not limited to press releases, proposals, websites, popular books, and podcasts.

Authors, editors and referees should also be aware of the professional and ethical standards that have been adopted for the AAS journals (aas.org/ethicsPolicy).

ERA archives

(exchanges between Editors-Referees-Authors)

- A&A (Bertout/Quilbé)
retained "some time" within MMS (Quilbé)
archives in storage/Paris since 1995 (Bertout)
willing to "do something" (Bertout)
- ApJ (Abt/Vishniac)
correspondence under Morgan (1948-1953) & under
Chandra (1953-1971) archived at U of Chicago
correspondence under Abt (1970-1990) in storage
lockers in Tucson (2M sheets of paper)
later on: kept in database and accessible after 75y
- MNRAS (Carswell/Clube)
"a lot" in S1M (no start date given – 2005?)
(but some discussions outside S1M)
- PASP (Szkody)
history file system since 2005

Anacletus

Luce Buide

Nou Canty

Aign'finit's granor, Luntz frouen sh'tory/een

Rivolas fuit ou frouen & p'ree

Fulin's Crigly et Andrieux Andrieux

Mattins Lemor v'aleur & cetera

Johr Faneau

Nou v'al'mit

Oblie. Mille Pen

Jean Haubenestel

Jean Haubenestel

active propre honnête

Jeunes filles alsaciennes en place à Paris

1900 - 1960

"Publishers are not noted
for their common sense."

(from a prominent author/editor/translator
with extensive international experience)

"Publishers are not noted
for their common sense."

(from a prominent author/editor/translator
with extensive international experience)

"And they seem frequently
disconnected from the actual market."

*The complaint of the publishing astronomer
(medley/old ditties)*

*Publishers are putting on us more and more
technical requirements ...*

*We are delivering a finalized product for which we
are not paid ...*

*We have also to do ourselves most of the
advertising ...*

*We have the means to do everything ourselves at
lower cost*

*Publishing delays are too long and the outcome is
not always satisfactory ...*

The prices (books/journals) are much too high ...

*Why should we pay so much to get back an
information that we initially provided ...*

*We are loosing access to archives if we stop
subscribing digital editions ...*

Some illustrations are not available online ...

Etc. etc.