The White Bull effect: abusive coauthorship and publication parasitism

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Junior researchers can be abused and bullied by unscrupulous senior collaborators. This article describes the profile of a type of serial abuser, the White Bull, who uses his academic seniority to distort authorship credit and who disguises his parasitism with carefully premeditated deception. Further research into the personality traits of such perpetrators is warranted.

Scientific authorship is evidence of creativity and originality. For the young investigator, authorship of scientific publications is a reward for hard work and is a principal academic currency for a future career in medical research. Unfortunately, this aspirational activity can be blunted and sabotaged by the greed and dishonesty of senior collaborators. Interpersonal relationships are an important ingredient in authorship arrangements but inexperienced, junior collaborators are most vulnerable in negotiating the authorship list and order.

Unscrupulous senior researchers can use their experience to distort the membership and order of authors on publications and conference presentations. The neophyte researcher would reasonably expect first authorship after making major contributions to planning, data acquisition, and writing of the manuscript. Most surveys of medical researchers find that the first author is generally acknowledged for key contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, and writing of the manuscript. The general perception of what constitutes grounds for the remaining coauthorship roles and publication position are, however, mixed, except for the last author, who is often seen as the laboratory/group head. Indeed, Bhopal et al discovered that many academics and researchers in their medical faculty were not cognizant of authorship guidelines, disagreed with them or ignored them.

Fraudulent behaviour for personal gain is a recurring theme in many legends. In Greek mythology, the white bull was a disguise adopted by Zeus to seduce Europa. I propose that scientific misconduct from wilful and deliberate actions of a fraudster be called the White Bull effect. The White Bull is driven by a greed that is attracted to the rewards of scientific fraud at little risk. The White Bull perpetrator uses his experience and deviousness to exploit uncertainties or ambiguities in research guidelines and proceedings in poorly regulated, grey areas. This is best illustrated by considering the “industry standard” for research conduct, the guidelines issued by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE): the “Vancouver group”. The ICMJE section on authorship recommends that: “Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and 3) final approval of the version to be published. Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3.”

Bennett and Taylor note that meeting all three conditions is “considered too restrictive and so, inevitably, is flouted”. Various systems have been proposed and implemented for defining coauthorship but the problem with all of these is that they assume that free will, reason, and integrity prevail. These systems fail when a collaborator uses power asymmetry and intimidation to coerce junior collaborators to agree to unfair arrangements regarding authorship and recognition. In particular, the unscrupulous senior collaborator desirous of claiming credit or making money can usurp the first authorship, which is accorded a special place.

The White Bull exploits the plethora of “ors” in this definition. The White Bull realises that complete disregard for the ICMJE guidelines is too risky and open to exposure, and that the old convenience of gift or ghost authorship is rapidly becoming unacceptable. Thus, the White Bull is careful to exhibit a public involvement in one or more of the following activities: (i) discussions on concept and design; (ii) data acquisition, and (iii) analysis and interpretation of data. After undertaking to read the manuscript, usually drafted by a junior collaborator, he then approves it. In this way, the White Bull technically satisfies all ICMJE criteria for authorship. At no stage, however, is the White Bull compelled to make more than a token effort. If his coauthorship is challenged, he can merely confirm that he did contribute to the manuscript, usually drafted by a junior collaborator. This article describes the profile of the White Bull perpetrator: (i) increasing academic expectations and increased need to publish; (ii) personal ambition, vanity, and the desire for fame; (iii) laziness; (iv) greed linked to direct financial gain; (v) mental illness; (vi) a messianic complex, and (vii) the lack of moral capacity to distinguish right from wrong. I propose that these factors be used as a starting point for defining the White Bull effect. It is an automatic corollary that when his fraud is exposed the White Bull will vehemently deny wrongdoing.

In spite of guidelines being freely available, there is a spectrum of perceived ethical practices in coauthorship of collaborative works. These perceptions can differ according to academic rank or seniority. There are many different forms of research misconduct. Simple fraud and scientific dishonesty can be easy to detect so the White Bull resorts to subterfuge. For example, he could pressure a junior collaborator to surrender the important first author position on initial publication because the White Bull wants the accolade and career benefits of first authorship, or in some cases, wishes to make money from the results. After the
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problems that can arise in assigning fair and proper authorship to collaborators. Scientific journals have recognised the principles of fairness and proper acknowledgement of juniors do not fit in with his values. The White Bull realises that “…the higher up the greasy pole of academia one climbs, the greater the fall when things go pear shaped.” Therefore, the White Bull studiously avoids leaving evidence of his fraudulent activities. The White Bull is emboldened by the general avoidance of strong institutional action even when misconduct is proved. Frazetto notes: “…there are no sanctions or other forms of punishment for fraudulent authors beyond firing them or denying them access to funding”. To counter this new breed of fraudster, professional societies need to take a leadership role on the issue of research integrity. Host institutions need to establish compulsory educational programmes on the concepts and principles of research integrity for all researchers. Whistleblowers need protection and exposing fraudsters should be accepted as the duty of every ethical researcher. There is a need to have fairer and clear rules, on a global scale and across all medical disciplines. Education is especially indicated for medical staff who are new to research. There is an urgent need to revise current rules, especially those relying on the ICMJE to define research ethics. Deception in medical science is emerging as an issue for reconsideration, with the new concept of “authorised deception” applied to the masking of patients in clinical research where patients are deliberately misled during data gathering. Scientific misconduct is an important but poorly understood aspect of medical research. A survey by Nature of German scientists revealed that a majority of respondents confirmed they had had personal experience of scientific misconduct, and that it was a major problem in clinical research (80% respondents) and the life sciences (59%). Only 4% however, felt it was a problem in the natural sciences such as physics and chemistry. More research is needed on possible attitudinal differences toward scientific misconduct in medicine compared with other disciplines.

Finally, the personality profile of the scientific fraudster is a largely ignored area of study. More research is required on the personality and psychological aspects of scientific misconduct, and the sociology of scientific fraud. The White Bull effect has been introduced here with masculine connotations, because most of the publicised cases of scientific misconduct involve male scientists. The White Bull can, however, be either male or female. More data on gender related aspects of scientific misconduct is needed, both on victims and perpetrators. The White Bull, like Zeus in the Zeusean legend, can be charming, convincing, and even charismatic. Methods such as psychological profiling may assist in the education of new researchers and perhaps raise institutional awareness of such possibilities of personality based scientific fraud.

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