

學術倫理: 科學史的觀點

成功大學人社中心研究與學術倫理課程

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引子: 該學的東西在幼稚園就學了。

1. 與人分享
2. 公平的玩
3. 不要打人
4. 東西用完要放回原位
5. 自己弄髒的要自己清理
6. 不是自己的東西不要拿
7. 作錯事要道歉。

1. Share everything.
2. Play fair.
3. Don't hit people.
4. Put things back where you found them.
5. CLEAN UP YOUR OWN MESS.
6. Don't take things that aren't yours.
7. Say you're SORRY when you HURT somebody.
8. Wash your hands before you eat.
9. Flush.
10. Warm cookies and cold milk are good for you.
11. Live a balanced life - learn some and drink some and draw some and paint some and sing and dance and play and work everyday some.
12. Take a nap every afternoon.
13. When you go out into the world, watch out for traffic, hold hands, and stick together.
14. Be aware of wonder. Remember the little seed in the Styrofoam cup: The roots go down and the plant goes up and nobody really knows how or why, but we are all like that.
15. Goldfish and hamster and white mice and even the little seed in the Styrofoam cup - they all die. So do we.
16. And then remember the Dick-and-Jane books and the first word you learned - the biggest word of all - LOOK.”

— [Robert Fulghum, *All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten*](#)

幼稚園畢業很久的人
要學什麼？

上倫理課程？

黑色笑話一則

- 師: 我的論文產量不多。
- 生:.....

大綱

- 科學史中的知識生產
- 學術不倫為何發生?
- Research ethics, academic misconduct
- *Normalization of deviance*
- 何謂作者?
- 研究的社會責任

研究倫理(Research ethics), 學術倫理(Academic integrity)

I Research ethics

關注研究過程中對被研究者造成可能的傷害:

例如: Tuskegee syphilis experiment, 二戰時期的各種人體試驗(德國日本731部隊等)

II 學術倫理、誠信 (integrity)

研究內容(成果) 抄襲剽竊 造假

學術不誠信:作弊 抄襲 造假

- Robert Boyle (1627 -1691)
- Charles Darwin (1809-1882)
- Marie Curie (1867-1932)

科學研究經費與論文生產

- 「根據進入「政府研究系統GRB--智慧搜索系統」查詢的結果得知，光是郭明良以個人名義申請的政府補助經費，就有5億元；與台大校長楊泮池共同申請的大型計畫經費，也有2.4億元；至於楊泮池個人擁有的研究經費...，多達20億元。」黃光芹-2016年11月20日美麗島電子報
- 楊校長至今共發表論文622篇

學術倫理:以生醫領域為例

為何要抄襲造假?

醫師科學家

醫院/學校評鑑

勞動條件-百分之百+百分之百

薪資

階層關係

除了reward system的遊戲規則之外
為何這樣的系統可以持續？

The Challenger disaster, Jan 28 1986.

“Normalization of deviance”不當變正常

- "Social normalization of deviance means that people within the organization become so much accustomed to a deviant behavior that they don't consider it as deviant, despite the fact that they far exceed their own rules for the elementary safety."
- 人們習慣了不當行為後，即便很多行為都已經遠超乎安全法則，他們會失去對這些行為的警覺性，鋌而走險。

- 缺乏管控(究責)的文化 (制度未落實)
- 學術獎賞制度

掛名問題:何謂作者?

- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
- Final approval of the version to be published; AND
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
 - ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors)
 - <http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

浮濫掛名

- 提供研究協助 (引介、田野、許可、檢體、經費)

學術的社會責任

- 研究的目的?
- 知識生產與社會的關係
- 研究經費來源

問題與討論