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### **Science Cartoon**

## Volunteering as a reviewer

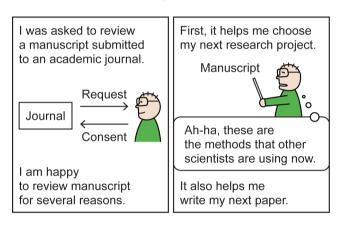
#### Beom Sun Chung, Min Suk Chung

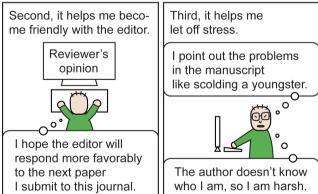
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#### Volunteering as a reviewer





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Beom Sun Chung http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3644-9120 Min Suk Chung http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0527-9763 Another reason why I review articles is that it is an honor to do so. Only well-acknowledged scientists are given the opportunity to serve as reviewers. Therefore, scientists usually agree to review articles unless they have a specific reason not to do so. It is worthwhile even if the reviewers are not paid by the journal or appreciated by the authors of the articles.

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### Dr. Scifun

When a scientist gets

famous by articles,

grants for projects.

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Papers are written to

earn research expenses.

funds

one can obtain

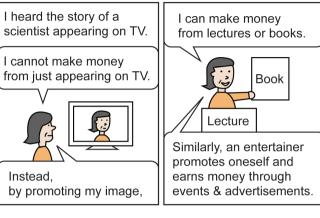
Articles

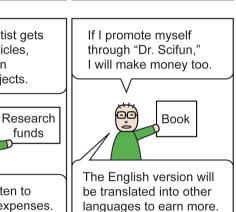
MS Chung (anatomy.co.kr)

### Dr. Scifun

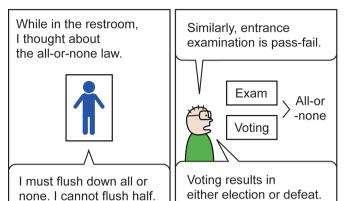
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#### Popularity and money

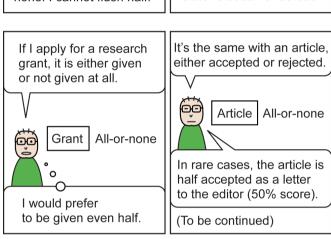




Unlike what the fourth frame of the comic strip implies, it is not easy to earn money by publishing a comic book. In my case, I submitted a book proposal for my English comic book to major American publishing companies and it was rejected. Therefore, I partnered with a Korean publishing company and we published an English comic book. However, we have not had much success selling the book. Nonetheless, I have not given up and I keep on trying. The harder it is to succeed, the more I am motivated.



All-or-none 1/2



"All-or-none" is an important law in electrophysiology. Electrophysiologists explain this concept using example like flushing a toilet. This is where I got the idea for drawing this comic strip. The all-or-none law is found in many places around us. For an example, it is common in Korea that one person pays the entire bill after a group of people have lunch (or dinner) together.

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All-or-none 2/2

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#### The 10% law of article



All-or-none law is harmful to scientific research.



A small difference (just luck) determines the fate of a research grant or a paper.

If a grant or paper fails once or twice. a scientist is unlucky. If they fail many times, the scientist is unskillful.



Frequent applications reduce the impact of the all-or-none law.

What is the 10% law?



10% selection by titles

After reading valuable papers, I look through the papers' references and choose 10% of the articles based on their titles

Then I search for their abstracts on the Internet.



10% selection by abstracts

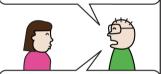
I choose 10% of the articles based on their abstracts.

With a joke, people might laugh or not laugh.

Joke All-or-none

If no one laughs once or twice, one is unlucky; if no one laughs several times, one is bad at joking.

As I frequently tell jokes, the all-or-none factor disappears.



It is okay for a joke to succeed once every couple of times. The same for grants and articles.

Next. Lobtain their full bodies.



10% selection by full texts

I again choose 10% of the articles based on their texts. I incorporate these selected articles as references in my paper.

Therefore, 0.1% of the articles in the references list get used as my references.



10% × 10% × 10% = 0.1%

Getting one's own article to be cited by others is a long shot.

The comic strips I draw may be low-quality, but I draw a lot of them, which makes them valuable. Not all comic strips can be funny. If 1 out of 3 is funny, it is not a bad batting average. The more I draw, the more possibilities I have for making my readers laugh. Sometimes quantity matters.

A scientist expects other scientists to read his or her articles. In order for this to happen, the title is very important as the first impression. One aspect of an attractive title is being neat and concise. It is like the sign of a store or the brand name of a company.

#### **Conflict of Interest**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

### **Acknowledgments**

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