

The "Peer-Reviewed" LIE of EVOLUTIONISTS; HOW THE SYSTEM IS RIGGED

📌 1/4 The statement "It was published in a peer-reviewed journal, therefore it is true, or it wasn't published, so it is false" is not a scientific proof.

Publications in journals that are presented as peer-reviewed but are heavily dominated by personal opinions and ideologies cannot be offered as scientific reality. Because if one side of a debate:

- Determines what is considered "scientific,"
- Holds the authority to reject sending a manuscript to reviewers,
- Selects reviewers exclusively from their own ideological circle...

📌 If this same circle:

- Evaluates and distributes publications unfairly,
- Influences institutional funds and career processes,
- Labels opposing explanations as "unscientific" without discussion, then it cannot be said that an impartial court or reviewer exists there.

Under such bias, the shelter of a "Peer-Reviewed Journal" is not a certificate of neutrality or absolute truth. The concept of a peer-reviewed journal is only acceptable if a fair quality filter exists—free from human bias, commercial interests, and institutional pressure. However, as seen in the examples below, the peer-reviewed journal label has lost its credibility today.

📌 2/4 PUBLISHING POWER IS CONCENTRATED IN A FEW COMPANIES

⚡ A study analyzing 45 million documents showed that in 2013, the top "5 publishers held a monopoly" accounting for "more than half of all published papers." Especially in evolutionary and medical sciences, the share of just 3 companies exceeds 47%.¹

This monopolization shows that a major part of scientific visibility, dissemination, and prestige is in the hands of this limited number of publishing networks. This is a serious suspicion not just for a single journal or institution, but for each of the numerous journals that are mistakenly assumed to have "independent reviewers."²

The screenshot shows the PLOS ONE website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the PLOS ONE logo, links for 'About', 'Browse', and 'Publish', and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the article title 'The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era' is prominently displayed, along with the authors' names: Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, and Philippe Mongeon. The article is dated June 10, 2015. To the right of the article title, there are statistics: 1,216 Saves, 924 Citations, 233,449 Views, and 1,156 Shares. Below the article title, there are tabs for 'Article', 'Authors', 'Metrics', 'Comments', and 'Media Coverage'. The 'Article' tab is selected. The abstract is visible, discussing the consolidation of the scientific publishing industry and the high profit margins of major publishers. On the right side, there are buttons for 'Download PDF', 'Print', and 'Share', along with a 'Check for updates' button. At the bottom right, there is an advertisement for PLOS ONE's 'Aging and Health' journal, with the text 'Help advance aging'.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon

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Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage
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Abstract

Introduction
Methods
Results
Discussion and Conclusion
Acknowledgments
Author Contributions
References
Reader Comments
Figures

The consolidation of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within and outside the scientific community, especially in relation to major publishers' high profit margins. However, the share of scientific output published in the journals of these major publishers, as well as its evolution over time and across various disciplines, has not yet been analyzed. This paper provides such analysis, based on 45 million documents indexed in the Web of Science over the period 1973-2013. It shows that in both natural and medical sciences (NMS) and social sciences and humanities (SSH), Reed-Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell, Springer, and Taylor & Francis increased their share of the published output, especially since the advent of the digital era (mid-1990s). Combined, the top five most prolific publishers account for more than 50% of all papers published in 2013. Disciplines of the social sciences have the highest level of concentration (70% of papers from the top five publishers), while the humanities have remained relatively independent (20% from top five publishers). NMS disciplines are in between, mainly because of the strength of their scientific societies, such as the ACS in chemistry or APS in physics. The paper also examines the migration of journals between small and big publishing houses and explores the effect of publisher change on citation impact. It concludes with a discussion on the economics of scholarly publishing.

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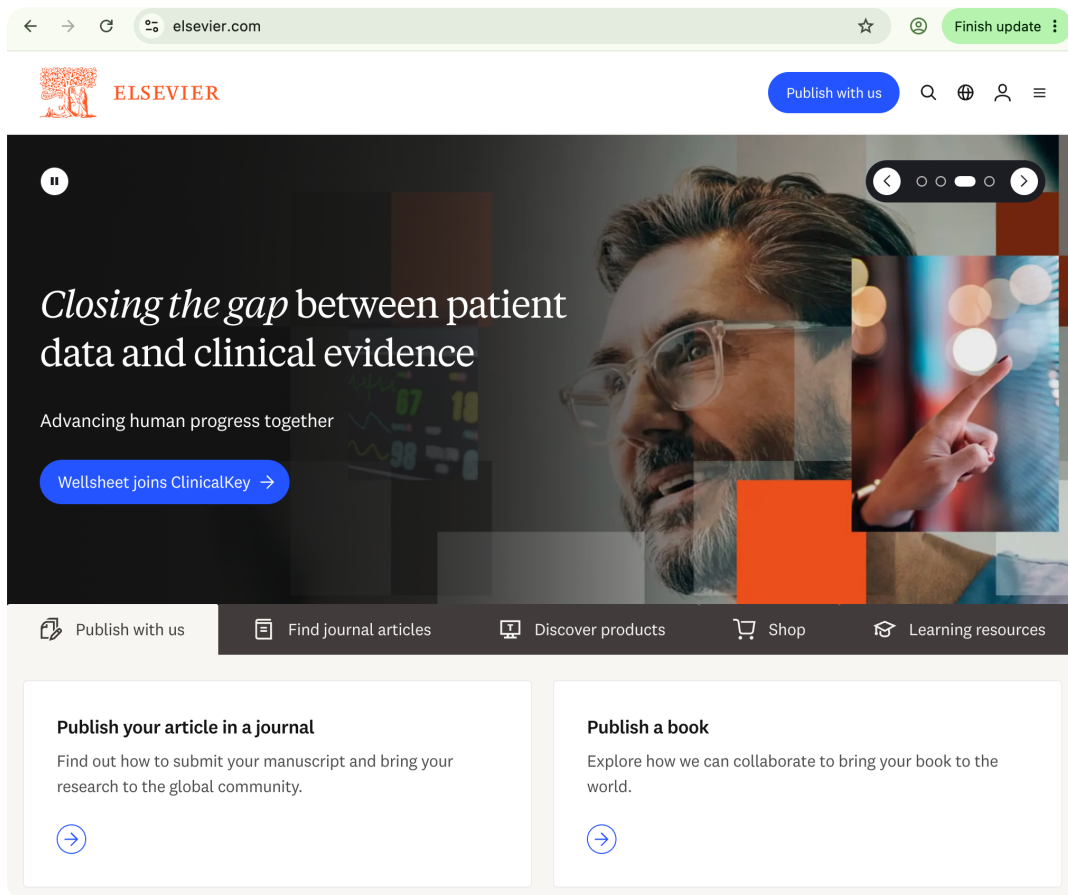
⚡ EXAMPLES AND EXPERIMENTS SHOWING THE UNRELIABILITY OF PEER REVIEW

In Mahoney's unannounced experiment on this issue, 75 reviewers evaluated manuscripts with identical methods but different results. These so-called reviewers reacted negatively to results that opposed their own ideological views.³

⚡ IF THE NAME AND INSTITUTION ARE PRESTIGIOUS, IT BIASES THE REVIEWERS' DECISION

In another controlled study on single-blind peer review, it was observed that manuscripts associated with famous authors and prestigious institutions held a significant advantage among reviewers.⁴

⚡ In an older experiment, 12 articles previously published in the same journals were resubmitted to those exact journals, but this time with low-prestige, fictitious institutional names. Out of the 9 articles that made it through to evaluation, 8 were rejected.⁵



📌 3/4 FUNDING OF PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS AND MONEY SCANDALS

It was revealed that Elsevier distributed publications sponsored by Merck that falsely resembled independent peer-reviewed journals. Nature Medicine reported that these publications deceptively carried the appearance of a scientific journal.⁶

💰 The relationship between funding and study results was also measured. According to a Cochrane review, research on drugs and devices sponsored by manufacturing companies reached results and conclusions favoring the sponsor much more frequently compared to other studies.⁷

⚡ "PEER REVIEW" HAS BEEN MANIPULATED IN AN ORGANIZED WAY A Wiley/Hindawi investigation detected systematic manipulation in peer-review and editorial processes. In the first phase, the retraction of 511 articles was announced.⁸

🕸 PLOS ONE also announced a publication ethics case covering more than 100 articles where the roles of authors, reviewers, and academic editors may have been compromised. In the initial phase, 20 articles were retracted.⁹

Hindawi's journey and lessons for academic publishing

Hindawi's journey and lessons for academic publishing



⚡ **REVIEWERS EITHER IGNORE OR FAIL TO CATCH SERIOUS FLAWS** In another study where 9 deliberate major errors were inserted into manuscripts, reviewers detected an average of only 2.5 errors during the first evaluation. 6.5 obvious errors were completely missed or ignored.¹⁰



Therefore, saying "it passed peer review" does not mean:

- The data is definitely correct,
- There is no fraud,
- The result will absolutely be replicated,

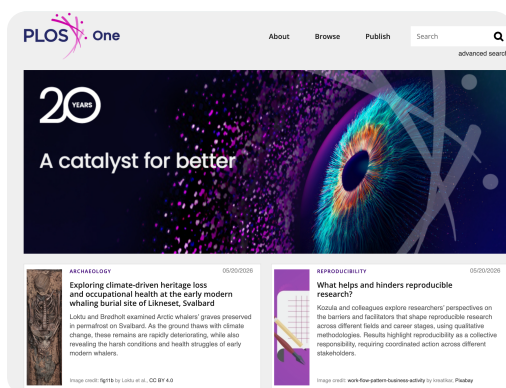
- The paper will not be retracted in the future.

Peer review is not a certificate of absolute truth. It cannot be used as definitive proof in scientific debates.

Of course, there are positive outcomes in studies as well. However, while even a single example is enough, hundreds of abuses fundamentally shake the credibility of the institution of peer review.

📌 4/4 THE ANTI-DESIGN BIAS OF EVOLUTIONISTS DOMINANT IN THE PEER-REVIEW SYSTEM IS BLATANT

🌟 THE "CREATOR" CASE IS A WELL-KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THIS



A paper on hand biomechanics that passed peer review in PLOS ONE was retracted solely because the word "Creator" appeared in it, using unrealistic excuses such as issues regarding presentation and findings.¹¹ In the Sternberg case, an editor who published a paper favoring intelligent design faced severe backlash from the Smithsonian circle. These cases are just a few proofs of an existing system of censorship and serve as concrete examples of how institutionalized this bias has become.¹²

OPEN ACCESS

RETRACTION

Retraction: Biomechanical Characteristics of Hand Coordination in Grasping Activities of Daily Living

The PLOS ONE Staff

Published: March 4, 2016 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0151685>

Article	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage
⌵			

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Reader Comments

Following publication, readers raised concerns about language in the article that makes references to a 'Creator', and about the overall rationale and findings of the study.

Upon receiving these concerns, the *PLOS ONE* editors have carried out an evaluation of the manuscript and the pre-publication process, and they sought further advice on the work from experts in the editorial board. This evaluation confirmed concerns with the scientific rationale, presentation and language, which were not adequately addressed during peer review.

Consequently, the *PLOS ONE* editors consider that the work cannot be relied upon and retract this publication.

The editors apologize to readers for the inappropriate language in the article and the errors during the evaluation process.

Reference

1. Liu M-J, Xiong C-H, Xiong L, Huang X-L (2016) Biomechanical Characteristics of Hand Coordination in Grasping Activities of Daily Living. PLoS ONE 11(1): e0146193.

💡 **The funding relationships of atheist institutions with evolutionists:** For instance, although the Edge Foundation—known for its anti-creationist stance—does not officially define itself as an "atheist foundation," it is a known fact that this is its position in the scientific world. For this purpose, it provided massive visibility to promote the articles, speeches, and books of evolutionists like Prof. Daniel Dennett, Prof. Steven Pinker, and Prof. Richard Dawkins.

SOURCES:

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