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EDITORIAL

THIS NUMBER'S FEATURED TOPIC: SCIENTOMETRICS VS. FRAUDULENCE

There are basically two reasons why a researcher chooses the wrong way: money and/or prestige. As a matter of fact, the two things may be converted into each other quite easily, so we can simplify them to one expression: outstanding social status. The *theory* of how one can achieve it the regular way is not too difficult: be much better than the others and the rest normally comes by itself. However, who has ever tried to "*be much better than the others*" knows how troublesome it is. In case of science it usually requires a lifetime of hard work – not a very desirable option for those willing everything instantly and painlessly. So why not to choose a "more convenient" way? Why not to set up a false appearance? First of all, because the cheating turns out. Always. Simply because of the *nature* of science: you just cannot convince a community whose members' primary trait (and obligation) is to be sceptic and question everything. If your results cannot be reproduced, you are out of the league – easy as falling off a log. Still, there are always adventurers who give it a try. They may differ in how far they get, but they always lose on the long run. Their stories are not without any moral but this time this is not the topic we are dealing with. What we could offer instead is two relating articles: one scrutinizes the afterlife of citations of J.H. Schön, one of the most notorious fraud in the recent decades; whereas the other one reveals how easy it is to "hack" the system and become one of the most prominent scientists of our age (no exaggeration!) – according to Google Scholar at least. Did I say easy? Actually, the method is practically written in just 3 (once again: three) paragraphs! Watch and learn – but for god's sake: *don't try it at home!* **[-bs-]**

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Contributors to the newsletter should contact the editorial board by e-mail.

A STUDY IN ACADEMIC PROTOCOL

OR

PROFESSOR PETER INGWERSEN APPOINTED HONORARY DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF INFORMATION SCIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE*

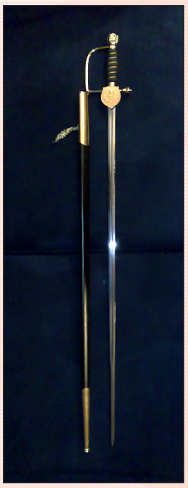
On Friday May 21, 2010 Professor Peter Ingwersen of the Royal School of Library and Information Science (Denmark), and ISSI board member, was appointed Honorary Doctor of Philosophy of Information Sciences at the University of Tampere, Finland.

The faculty consists of institutes of computer science, communications, hypermedia and information studies. Peter Ingwersen was appointed in recognition of his services for the faculty, in particular his efforts for the Department of Information Studies (now Department of Information Studies and Interactive Media), where he was Affiliate Professor for several years.

The appointment took place in a promotion of a total of 100 doctors and eight honorary doctorates from the university's three faculties. Promotions happen only every ten

* The account of the doctoral ceremony is based on Peter's own account at http://iva.dk/omiva/nyheder/insight/artikel/default.asp?cid=25691

years. The Promotion began on Thursday May 20 at a ceremony in the evening, where the budding doctorates dressed in white tie received a 90 cm long sword as a symbol of defending the academic truth and ethics. To the accompaniment of music the sword is sharpened on a grindstone (with the Dr's partner turning the grindstone) and the faculty dean pours champagne over the sword. Champagne was also available for participants after the scene where the sword was tucked away by aides to be used the following day at the promotion. The Grindstone symbolizes the tools needed in order for the academy to reap new knowledge.



The Friday was devoted to the actual promotion. Now dressed in coat and black vest (to symbolize that work taking place) the 108 doctorates were lead into the Ceremonial Hall in procession. After speeches by the rector and the three deans, first the honorary doctors and then the doctors step forward and receive the sharpened sword and a special doctor's hat one by one. This was followed by a procession through town to the cathedral for a church service, and later a comprehensive doctor's dinner at the town hall lasting into the small hours.

As a final remark, the doctor's hat symbolizes academic freedom, and was also worn during the dinner. For future events, such as doctoral exams, the hat is brought by opponents as the symbol of doctorate dignity and stands surety for the academic freedom during the examination.

Professor Peter Ingwersen retires from his position as Full Professor in summer 2010. He becomes the first Professor Emeritus at the Royal School of Library and Information Science. RSLIS, under the auspices of ISSI, has published "The Janus Faced Scholar – a Festschrift in Honour of Peter Ingwersen" in ISSI's festschrift series to commemorate the event. The festschrift was presented to Peter at his retirement reception on June 25, 2010 and a slightly extended version is also available online at http://www.issi-society.info/peteringwersen/ for the wide public.

Birger Larsen
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CALL FOR PARTICIPATION:

iCONFERENCE 2011: AN OPEN CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY INFORMATION SCHOOLS OF NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE AND ASIA

FEBRUARY 8 - 11, 2011; SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, USA

Greetings to everyone interested in Social and Technical Issues of Information! Please forward to your colleagues!

We invite you to participate in the sixth annual conference sponsored by the iCaucus, a growing association of over 25 Schools, Faculties, and Colleges in North America, Europe and Asia that focus on Information. The iConference gathers researchers and professionals who share the goal of making a difference through the study of people, information, and technology. Under the banner "Inspiration – Integrity – Intrepidity" we seek to showcase diversity in research interests and approaches, and demonstrate how the field creates leadership and impact on a global scale.

The four days will include peer-reviewed papers, posters, and alternative events. Also being organized is a Doctoral Student Colloquium and a Junior Faculty& Postdoc Colloquium, popular venues at past iConferences. Papers and poster abstracts will be published in the ACM Digital Library. The aim is to build community and promote and share excellence in research on information challenges and opportunities. We have identified cross-cutting themes: social inclusion, context, materiality, personalization, memory. The 2011 iConference should be an exceptional venue for sharing insights and collaborating with others who share your passion and research interests. For more information on the range of topics visit the iConference web site, which includes more detail and paths to past iConferences. But do not feel constrained, this is a dynamic field that you will help shape!

The conference will be held at Seattle's Renaissance Hotel. The local host is the University of Washington Information School.

Timeline:

Aug 30: Papers, Poster Abstracts, Alternative Event proposals, Preconference Workshops
Nov 1: Authors notified
Dec 1: Final versions submitted

Links and Contact Information:

CFP: http://www.ischools.org/iConference11/participation/
Conference: http://www.ischools.org/iConference11/2011index/
iCaucus: http://www.ischools.org/site/

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

ISSI 2011 CONFERENCE: THE 13TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SCIENTOMETRICS AND INFORMETRICS

JULY 4-8, 2011; DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

The Conference Organizing Committee would like to invite participants to attend the 13th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference 2011 in Durban, South Africa (http://www.issi2011.uzulu.ac.za/).

SCOPE

Although the generic term informetrics has become increasingly popular, scientometrics, bibliometrics and webometrics are all closely related or interlinked sub-disciplines. They belong to the general field of Information Science and are all employed for the quantitative analysis or measurement of all forms of recorded information by studying their distribution, circulation and use pattern largely within or among individuals, disciplines, organisations or countries. The informetric disciplines thus contribute to evidence-based and informed knowledge about scientific research and provide input to research and innovation policy making worldwide.

Evidently, a conference of this magnitude always encourages the growth of research and increased national and international collaboration. We are convinced that by organising the conference on African soil, we will be able to popularise research in the areas of

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© Photos: Graeme Williams / MediaClubSouthAfrica.com

informetrics, scientometrics and webometrics within the country and on the continent.

The ISSI 2011 Conference will provide an international open forum for scientists, research managers and authorities, information and communication related professionals to debate the current status and advancements of informetric and scientometric theory and applications, with emphasis on the progress of scientometrics and science in developing countries. The conference is organized under the auspices of ISSI – the International Society for Informetrics and Scientometrics (http://www.issi-society.info/). The conference language is English.

LOCATION

The choice of Durban to be the conference city is significant. Durban (http://www.world66.com/africa/southafrica/durban/lib/gallery) is considered to be Africa's leading conference destination; is a vibrant city with a harmonious blend of African, Asian and European culture, and is located in the historical Kingdom of the Zulu nation in the KwaZulu-Natal province that is a gateway to African culture in South Africa. Durban is also South Africa's only destination of tropical summers, with 320 sunny days a year. Durban University of Technology, the conference venue that is located close to the city Central Business District (CBD), is one of the 23 public universities in South Africa that focuses on technology oriented vocational and professional higher education with 23,000 students enrolment. The University has allocated its conference facility for the ISSI conference.

INVITATION TO SUBMIT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ISSI 2011

We invite researchers worldwide to submit original full research papers, research-in-

progress papers or posters within the broad area of informetrics. Major conference themes are listed below. For the different forms of submissions, see information on the conference website: http://www.issi2011.uzulu.ac.za/. A Doctoral Forum and dedicated tutorials will be held the day prior to the start of the main conference.

Topics of interest include, but not limited to: *Theory • Methods and techniques • Citation and co-citation analysis • Indicators • Webometrics • Mapping & visualization • Research policy • Productivity & publications • Journals, databases and electronic publications • Collaboration • Country level studies • Patent analysis*

IMPORTANT DATES:

Full Papers, Research-in-Progress and Workshop/Tutorial paper submission deadline: 15-01-2011

Paper/Workshop/Tutorial notification of acceptance/rejection: 15-02-2011

Poster submission deadline: 18-02-2011

Doctoral Forum submission deadline: 01-03-2011

Poster notification of acceptance/rejection: 14-03-2011

Paper in camera ready form sent to system (at least one author must register): .17-03-2011

Doctoral Forum result announcement: 01-04-2011

Early Bird registration: 15-04-2011

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The 13th ISSI conference in South Africa is organised by the ISSI 2011 Conference Local Organising Committee with the participation of six Universities and Research Centres: Durban University of Technology (the conference venue -http://www.dut.ac.za/site/default.asp), University of Cape Town (http://www.uct.ac.za), University of KwaZulu Natal (http://www.ukzn.ac.za), National Research Foundation (http://www.nrf.ac.za), University of South Africa (http://www.unisa.ac.za), University of Pretoria (http://www.up.ac.za) and University of Zululand (http://www.uz.ac.za).

more info: http://www.issi2011.uzulu.ac.za/

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THIRD ENID CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INDICATORS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND STRATEGIC DECISION

PARIS, 3-5 MARCH 2010

A CONFERENCE REPORT BY

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The European Network Indicators Designers (ENID) is an association under French law, whose objective is to promote the cooperation between institutions and individuals working in the field of Science and Technology Indicators (STI). The creation of ENID is the result of the experiences in the indicators field within PRIME (European Network of Excellence on Policies for Research and Innovation in the Move towards the European Research Area) which led to develop some key notions at the heart of the ENID approach – like those of design and positioning indicators – and to create the basic network of ENID members.

Previous ENID Conferences to promote networking and design in the field of indicators took place in Lugano (Switzerland) in November 2006 and in Oslo (Norway) in May 2008. This third conference took place in the Conservatoire National des Arts et des Métiers in Paris (France), on the theme of STI for policy-making and strategic decision. It was organised by Institut Francilien pour la Recherche, l'Innovation et la Societé (IFRIS) with the support of the Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée and the Observatoire des Sciences et des Techniques (OST). The Conference Chair was Benedetto Lepori, University of Lugano (Switzerland) and the Poster session Chair was Emanuela Reale, CNR-CERIS, Rome (Italy). A total of 109 participants from 25 countries attended the conference. The conference was organised in nine thematic sessions, where 41 full papers were present-

ed. The Poster sessions included 19 posters. Two keynote speakers and a round table completed the programme.

The first keynote speaker, Rémi Barré (CNAM and IFRIS, France) opened the floor presenting the Final Report of the Research Group on Indicators for the European Research Area (ERA), policy needs and feasibility. The Report aims at the development of an evidence based monitoring system on progress towards the ERA. Different dimensions are considered: volume and quality of knowledge activities, flows and dynamics, public-private cooperation, EU openness and circulation, societal dimension, sustainable development and grand challenges, specialisation, as general EU interests, plus specific country level targets. The significance of indicators to monitor public policies is subject of debate, as indicators are a "proxy" measure or a representation, and thus the need of a responsible and efficient use of indicators for monitoring the ERA, combined with peer review (informed peer review) is put forward.

The specific sessions, some of them taking place in parallel, are briefly described in the following lines.

A session devoted to New Developments in S&T Indicators, chaired by Ghislaine Filliatreau (OST, Paris) discussed the reliability of bibliometric indicators to detect scientific quality; communication of science and scientific culture; indicators able to measure the links between research institutions, specialisation and economy.

The session on Indicators for mapping science, chaired by Peter van den Besselaar (Rathenau Institut, den Haag) discussed dynamics of research groups as organisational units; the use of global maps of science in management and policy contexts; and the case of emerging S&T fields or the new science of networks.

The plenary session on Advanced Bibliometrics, also chaired by van den Besselaar, studied the methodological requirements on databases building and software development to visualise heterogeneous networks of research dynamics; as well as a keywords tool to analyse the dynamics of an emerging field.

The session on Innovation and private research, chaired by Stig Slipersaeter (NIFU STEP, Oslo), was devoted to the search for indicators, others than performance oriented indicators, to select firms for public R&D subsidies taking into account the differences between large firms and SME; the measure of innovation in the public sector; the influence of concentrated or distributed efforts in regional technology development; the speed to innovation (time lag between scientific cited articles and patents) as a measure of firm ability to assimilate new knowledge; and the use of domestic vs. global technological competencies by firms.

Philippe Larédo (Université Paris-Est, Paris) chaired a session devoted to Indicators on human resources and careers. The topics presented were the internal demography of public research organizations; career paths and international mobility of recent doctoral graduates; relation between mobility of researchers and transnational networks; and the quality of doctoral education.

In the session Indicators on Higher Education Institutions (HEI), whose chair was Ben Jongbloed (CHEPS, University of Twente) different topics were addressed, such as the multidimensional performance of HEI was studied through diverse positioning indicators; multidimensional ranking oriented both to students and policy-makers; profile of activity of universities; the use of HEI institutional databases in the search of adequate indicators for each thematic area; and webometrics ranking of universities.

The Indicators for evaluation in Social Sciences and Humanities session, chaired by Ton Nederhof (CWTS, University of Leiden) explored indicators that take into account the weight of local languages, books and non-scholarly outputs in these areas of low coverage in international databases. A case study of Communication sciences was presented, as well as one dealing with journal mapping in the Humanities through citations.

The session on Indicators for evaluation of research, chaired by Emanuela Reale (CNR-CERIS, Rome) analysed the following topics: comprehensive evaluation of research groups with different missions; an impact assessment framework for ERA-Nets in EU; indicators on the internationalisation of science, innovation and related policies; development of indicators for evaluation of research programmes as well as indicators for societal impact of research.

Finally, the session on Indicators developments in international organizations, chaired by Alessandra Colecchia (OECD), discussed on indicators and statistics on public funding; measuring the ERA integrating research and innovation systems; new innovation indicators linked to economic and social performance or to cost-tax incentives.

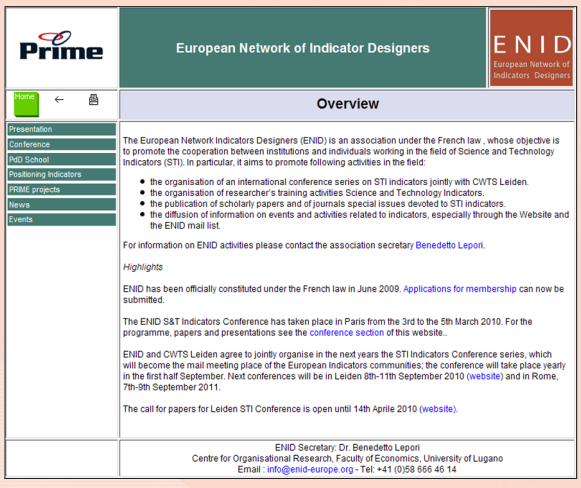
A panel discussion on Indicators and classification of European universities was chaired by Ben Jongbloed, with the participation of several members of the University of Leuven, CWTS Leiden University, NIFU-STEP Oslo and University of Pisa. A lively discussion took place, where the need for relevant indicators as instruments for policy assessments was pointed out. Ranking of universities was opposed to classification in the different dimensions related to university activities, modelling of innovation and output evolution, knowledge transfer related indicators, specialisation indicators, among other topics.

PRIME has a strong previous experience on research projects related to the development of indicators at the level of HEI: AQUAMETH started to build an integrated database on European universities using international and national sources, for comparative analyses along Europe. Presently EUMIDA follows the data collection; CHINC studied the changes in university incomes and their impact on university based research and innovation; the Observatory of European Universities (OEU) had the aim of providing adequate tools for the governance of research activities and a benchmark for comparisons; UNIPUB explored the use of university internal databases to characterize the whole output of a university, particularly useful in those fields worse covered by international databases, as Engineering, Social sciences and Humanities, specially in non-English speaking countries.

In the last Plenary session, the second keynote speaker, Anthony van Raan (CWTS, University of Leiden), presented a complete outlook on Quantitative Studies of Science and future perspectives, in which he pointed out, amongst other topics, the challenges of the identification of creative and adventurous research of excellent groups, assessment indicators for applied fields and social sciences and humanities in non-English speaking countries, use of complementary sources of data, such as WoS, Scopus, Google Scholar and Open Access resources, maps, etc.

Finally, the audience received an interesting piece of news from the Conference Chair Benedetto Lepori for the future activities related to R&D Indicators: ENID and CWTS agree to jointly organise in the next years the STI Indicators Conference series, which will become the main meeting place of the European indicators communities: the conference will take place yearly in the first half of September. Next conferences will take place 8-11th September 2010 in Leiden and 7-9th September 2011 in Rome.

Further information in ENID website: http://www.enid-europe.org



A FOLLOW-UP ON THE H-INDEX OF PRICE MEDALISTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Price medal launched by Tibor Braun is periodically awarded by the journal Scientometrics to scientists with outstanding contributions to the quantitative study of science (ISSI, 2003). The h-index (Hirsch , 2005) does not need to be introduced to the readership of this newsletter.

The h-index of Price medalists have been addressed in two previous issues of the Newsletter. In August 2005, Glänzel and Persson (2005) computed the h-index of the active Price medalists based on data from the Web of Science (WOS). Later on, in March 2006, Bar-Ilan computed the h-index of the same scientists based on data from Google Scholar (GS). Rather interestingly, at that time the h-indices computed based on the two sources were rather similar, with an average h-index of 13.50 for WOS and 13.86 for GS. This was somewhat in contradiction to findings that indicated that usually citation counts based on Google Scholar data are considerably higher than counts based on data from WOS or Scopus (e.g. Bar-Ilan, Levene & Lin, 2007; Bar-Ilan, 2008).

In this short communication, we revisit the issue of the h-index of active Price medalists, this time using three sources: WOS, Scopus and Google Scholar. Since 2006, there are three additional Price medalists, thus we present data for 17 active Price medalists. The complete list of scientists who were awarded the Price medal can be found on the ISSI website (ISSI, 2003).

DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected on June 1, 2010 from WOS and on June 4, 2010 from Scopus and

10 Author Sets for Martin BR ◀◀ Page 1 of 1 Go ▶▶

Select one or more sets and click "View Records".

View Records | Clear All | How do I provide feedback?

Select	Set	Author Names	# of Records	Source Titles (top 5 by record count)	Publication Years
☐	1.	Martin, BR Martin, B View Author Biography	921	- JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS (72) - JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY (34) - FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS (33) - BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL (29) - EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY (28)	1958 - 2009
☐	2.	Martin, BR Martin, B	114	- FASEB JOURNAL (40) - JOURNAL OF BONE AND MINERAL RESEARCH (24) - AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION (11) - JOURNAL OF NUTRITION (7) - JOURNAL OF FOOD SCIENCE (5)	1987 - 2009
☐	3.	Martin, BR Martin, B	12	- ZEITSCHRIFT FUR KRISTALLOGRAPHIE-NEW CRYSTAL STRUCTURES (4) - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (2) - ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1) - JOURNAL OF ALLOYS AND COMPOUNDS (1) - JOURNAL OF MAGNETISM AND MAGNETIC MATERIALS (1)	2002 - 2009
☐	4.	MARTIN, BR MARTIN, B	6	- ANNALS OF PHARMACOTHERAPY (2) - CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE (2) - CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES (1) - PHARMACOTHERAPY (1)	1992 - 1996

Figure 1: Some of the ten suggested author sets from Ben Martin

	↓ Authors	Documents	Subject Area	Affiliation (most recent)
1. ☐	**Narin, F.**	Details 5 Show Last Title	Social Sciences; Computer Science; Multidisciplinary; ...	CHI Research, Inc.
2. ☐	**Narin, F.**	Details 2 Show Last Title	Social Sciences; Computer Science	Computer Horizons, Inc.
3. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Multidisciplinary	Illinois Institute of Technology
4. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Computer Science; Social Sciences	Computer Horizons, Inc.
5. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Computer Science; Social Sciences	Computer Horizons, Inc.
6. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Engineering	Computer Horizons, Inc.
7. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Psychology; Medicine	Computer Horizons, Inc.
8. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Physics and Astronomy	Computer Horizons, Inc.
9. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Medicine	Computer Horizons, Inc.
10. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Medicine	Computer Horizons, Inc.
11. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Medicine	Computer Horizons, Inc.
12. ☐	**Narin, F.**	1 Show Last Title	Engineering	Computer Horizons, Inc.

Figure 2: Different "Narin F"'s on Scopus

Google Scholar. The Web of Science edition we used was without the Proceedings Citation Indexes and with data from 1965 and onwards. Google Scholar was accessed through the Publish-or-Perish application of Harzing (2010).

In the previous papers (Glänzel & Persson, 2005; Bar-Ilan, 2006) the h-indices were calculated based on publications from 1986 and onwards. In the current study several h-indices were computed:

- Limited by the time coverage of the database. For WOS this was 1965 and onwards (and this had some effect on the pioneers of the field who had relevant and cited papers that were published before 1965). Scopus has comprehensive coverage from 1996 and onwards but also indexes some pre-1996 publications. For Google Scholar the coverage is not reported by the database.
- Limiting to items published on or after 1986, similarly to the original studies published in the Newsletter. Now the last 24 years are covered.
- Limiting to items published on or after 1990 – a 20 year coverage similar to the original studies.

WOS, Scopus and PoP (Publish-or-Perish) all provide the h-index of a set of items, thus the "computation" is straightforward. The problem was and remained data cleansing. The results presented here depend on the quality of data cleansing. I made efforts to provide reliable data, but I am quite sure that some mistakes remained, and almost certainly I overlooked some publications of the researchers, mainly those that are not in the field of informetrics. On the other hand it is quite possible that I attributed some publications to the Price medalists that should have been excluded. This limitation of the study has to be taken into account when trying to interpret the results. Data cleansing for Google Scholar was most problematic, but a few challenges were encountered while working with the other two databases as well.

WOS and Scopus both provide tools for author disambiguation; however these tools are still far from perfect. In the following we demonstrate some of the problems I encountered during data collection.

When searching for Martin BR on WOS, WOS suggested 10 different authors, using the "distinct author" feature, however none of them matched the profile of "our"

[CITATION] Scientometric datafiles: a comprehensive set of indicators on 2649 journals and 96 countries in all major science fields and subfields 1981-1985
A Schubert, W Glanzel, T Braun - status: published - lirias.kuleuven.be
KULeuven. ...
Cited by 75 - Related articles - Cached - All 2 versions

Figure 3: Undated publication on Google Scholar

[BOOK] Introduction to informetrics: quantitative methods in library, documentation and information science
L Egghe, R Rousseau - 1990 - en.scientificcommons.org
I. Statistics This part begins with elementary descriptive statistics and elements of probability. It continues with a chapter on inferential statistics, including regression, correlation and nonparametric statistics. Next, there is a chapter on sampling theory, including overlap problems. Part I ...
Cited by 313 - Related articles - Cached - All 4 versions

[BOOK] Introduction to informetrics
L Egghe, R Rousseau - 1990 - uhdspace.uhasselt.be
III. CITATION ANALYSIS III.0. INTRODUCTION Citations are frozen footprints on the landeaape of scholarly achievement. Cronin A scientific paper does not stand alone : it is embedded in the literature of the subject. The nature of this embedding is specified by the use of foot- notes ...
Cited by 208 - Related articles - All 3 versions

Figure 4: Two entries representing the same item

Price medalist - active	Year	WOS	GS	Scopus
E Garfield	1984	31	41	22
T Braun	1986	31	28	20
H Small	1987	21	25	15
F Narin	1988	29	36	22
A Schubert	1993	26	28	22
AFJ van Raan	1995	26	37	23
BR Martin	1997	18	20	13
W Glänzel	1999	28	33	25
HF Moed	1999	22	30	22
L Egghe	2001	18	25	16
R Rousseau	2001	20	27	21
L Leydesdorff	2003	23	46	24
P Ingwersen	2005	16	28	15
HD White	2005	17	20	14
KW McCain	2007	18	22	13
P Vinkler	2009	15	18	14
M Zitt	2009	11	16	10
Average		21.765	28.235	18.294

Table 1: Current h-indices publications years limited only by the coverage of the database

Price medalist - active	WOS 2005	GS 2006	WOS 2010	GS 2010
E Garfield	15	14	21	32
T Braun	17	10	23	26
H Small	8	7	12	13
F Narin	16	17	18	30
A Schubert	17	12	23	25
AFJ van Raan	18	16	24	35
BR Martin	11	11	16	17
W Glänzel	18	15	28	32
HF Moed	16	14	22	29
L Egghe	13	11	18	24
R Rousseau	12	14	20	27
L Leydesdorff	13	23	23	46
P Ingwersen	10	14	14	27
HD White	10	11	14	18
KW McCain			17	22
P Vinkler			15	18
M Zitt			11	16
Average	13.857	13.500	18.765	25.706

Table 2: Comparison of the h-indices for items published on or after 1986 calculated in 2005-6 and in 2010

Ben Martin (see Figure 1). Though manual inspection at least 37 publications of Ben Martin were identified.

When searching for Narin F on Scopus, we found 11 Narin F's all of them from Computer Horizons Inc + and a Francis Narin with 13 additional publications. It is rather hard to imagine that there are so many different Narin F's working at CHI (see Figure 2).

For Google Scholar no attempts were made to validate the publication years of the items. GS lists items for which no publication date is given (see for example Figure 3), even though the linking page has this information. It sometimes lists the same item more than once (see Figure 4 where the first two items are both the book "Introduction to Informetrics").

THE VARIOUS H-INDICES

Table 1 presents the different h-indices when the calculation is only limited by the time span of the specific database. As expected the values are lowest for Scopus, because it has comprehensive coverage only from 1996 and onwards. Interesting to note that the h-indices computed from GS are much higher than those computed based on WOS. The only exception is Tibor

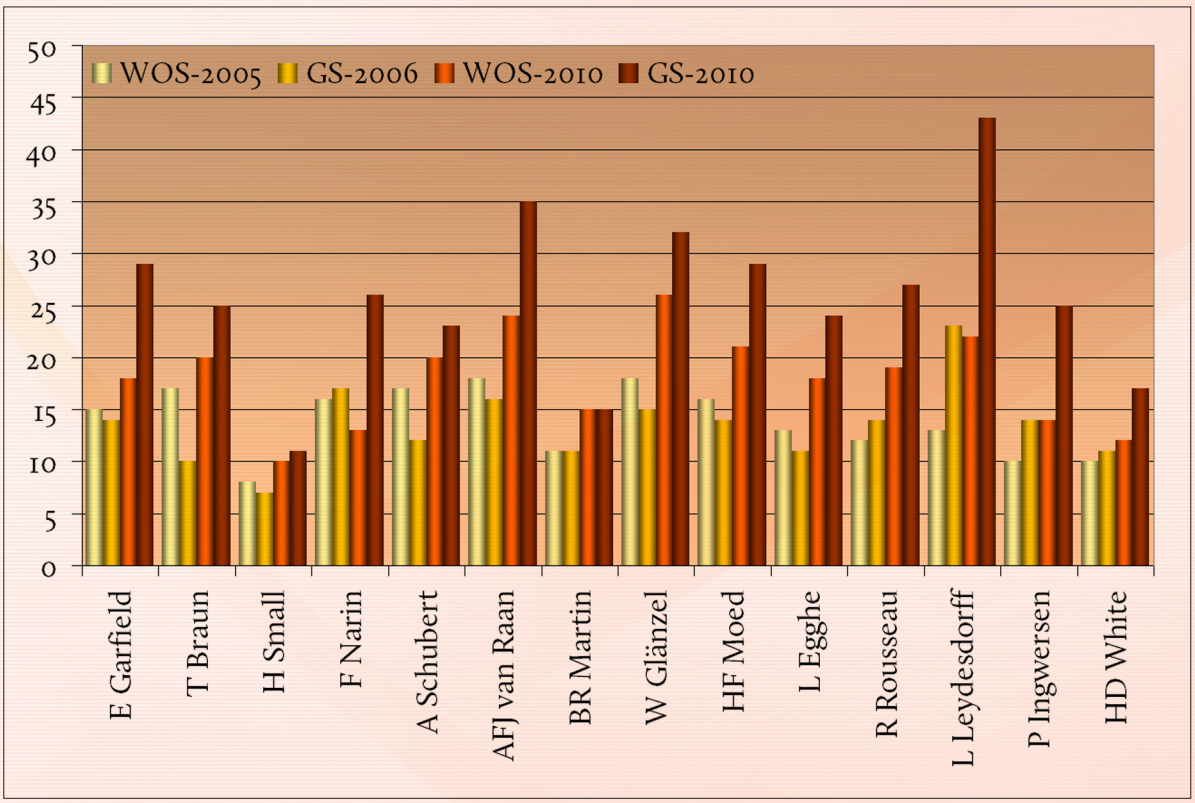

Figure 5: h-indices for items published in the previous twenty years

Braun, for whom the h-index calculated using GS is lower than the h-index calculated using WOS.

Table 2 compares the h-indices computed in 2005 and 2006 for WOS and GS respectively, with the ones computed now, when the publication date is limited to 1986 and onwards. Here we see growth in the values, due to the fact that instead of covering 20 years, 24 years are covered and also because new items published after 2005 contribute to the h-index. The coverage of WOS was also expanded during the period. Data for Scopus is not presented.

Finally we also calculated the h-indices for items published during the last 20 years (1990 and onwards) and compare the values to the values computed in 2005-6, for the ones who received their Price medal before 2006 (see Figure 5). Here we see growth in both databases when comparing data from 2005-6 to data from 2010. Most striking is the growth of the h-index based on GS data. Some of the growth can be attributed to the increased coverage of the databases, and some to the quality and the visibility of the publications.

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WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF FRAUDULENT LITERATURE?

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INTRODUCTION

One of the undersides of the advancement of science is that its history is accompanied by improper, unethical or even fraudulent practices. The ranges of such practices reaches from honorific or fraudulent co-authorship (cf. Cronin, 2001), multiple submission of the same articles over plagiarism to manufacturing data, suppressing, manipulating or falsifying results (cf. Garfield, 1987a,b). Such misconduct has, at the bottom line, always the same root, particularly the attempt of strengthening the own position in the community and suppressing that of others even by means of unfair, improper, unethical or actually criminal behaviour. New methods and technologies in bibliometrics and computer science can play a part in unmasking fraudulent practices and exposing their perpetrators. One should, on the other hand, not forget that just the sharp rise of bibliometrics and information technologies might have acted as kind of catalyst in the race for visibility at any price. Performance measurement provided by bibliometrics, to some extent, contributed to spreading a certain 'champions' league' mentality among scientists and helped make gray literature "socially acceptable" in the scientific community; the IT revolution, in general, electronic communication and the web, in particular, facilitated the application of unethical practices. The mass of semi-official repositories, the flood of unreviewed documents, the simplicity of copy-paste from electronic sources or of modifying data presentation "by a mouse click" might form a sore temptation that some researchers are not able to resist once they have decided to leave the straight and narrow path of good academic practice.

Once the offender is exposed, his or her academic carrier will find an sudden end. However, the question remains of there might be a "sustainable" impact of fraudulent publications after exposure. As the Latin proverb has it, *verba volant, scripta manent*; but how long can it take till the community has finally removed fraudulent literature from its academic body of knowledge? Citations to retracted papers reported in the literature (e.g. Campario, 2000) substantiate that this process can take a long time indeed (Garfield and Welljams-Dorof, 1990; Korpela,

2010). I mention the following case because of its bibliometric implications.

THE J.H. SCHÖN CASE

The German physicist *Jan Hendrik Schön* received his PhD in 1997, and conducted research in the field of condensed matters physics with special focus on nanoscience and –technology. In the same year he moved to Bell Laboratories (Murray Hill, NJ, USA) where he stated in 2001 to have produced a transistor on the molecular scale. His short carrier came to an abrupt end in 2002 when the investigation of identical results obtained from different experiments pointed to manipulated data in at least 16 of his publications. All concerned papers in the *Physical Review* journals, *Science* and *Nature* were retracted by the editors of these journals or by Schön's co-authors.

The case has immediately initiated a debate concerning the responsibility of co-authors. Schön worked as a member of a research team and published the articles in question, above all, jointly with Ch. Kloc and B. Batlogg, who was the head of the group. All co-authors of J.H. Schön have found guiltless of scientific misconduct.

Although Schön's scientific carrier comprised scarcely seven years, he was an extremely productive author: in 2001 he published about one scientific paper a week and, among those, 17 articles in *Science* and *Nature*. The citation impact of his work was immediately enormous, which is, in view of the 'hot topic' of his research, not at all astonishing. A short look at the bibliometric data already reveals the drop in citation impact in 2003. (Some citations in 2002 and 2003 arose from the retractions themselves.) Nevertheless, his work is cited quite frequently (see Figure 1) still after the scandal in 2002. One might think that these citations refer to earlier, not retracted articles. Figure 2, however, puts us right by showing that scientists continued citing retracted articles. Actually all of his most frequently cited papers fall into this category. (Also items 3, 4, 9 and 10 are retracted papers, although this is not explicitly mentioned in the list.) Some authors, indeed, point to the fact that the cited article is retracted, others do not. The latter ones treat the cited work as if it were a regular, valid publication. The reason for that is rather complex. On the

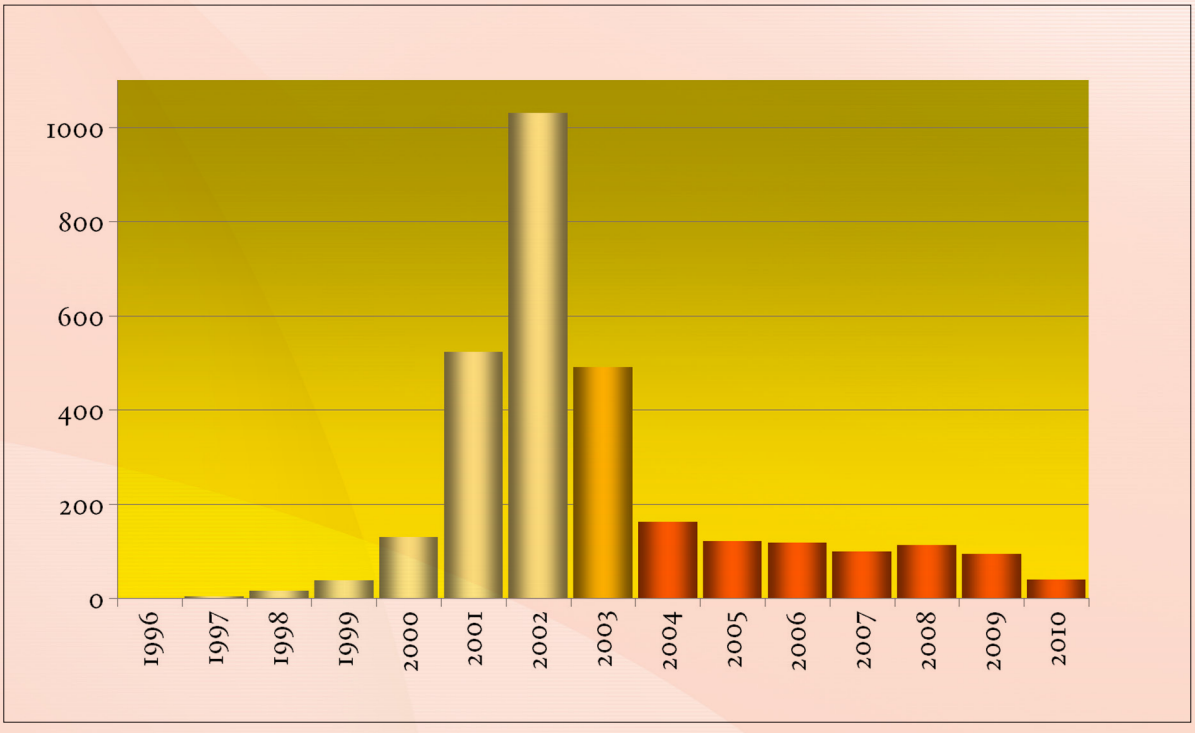

Figure 1. Citations received by J.H. Schön's work (including retracted papers) in 1997–2010. (Source: Web of Science, Thomson Reuters; retrieved on 05 July 2010)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Avg. Cit./Year
	118	99	113	94	39	2975	198.33
1. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Berg, S; Kloc, C; et al. **Title:** Ambipolar pentacene field-effect transistors and inverters (Retracted article. See vol 298, pg 961, 2002) **Source:** SCIENCE, 287 (5455): 1022-1023 FEB 11 2000 **ISSN:** 0036-8075	4	5	10	10	2	287	26.09
2. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Batlogg, B **Title:** Superconductivity at 52 K in hole-doped C-60 (Retracted article. See vol 422 pg 93 2003) **Source:** NATURE, 408 (6812): 549-552 NOV 30 2000 **ISSN:** 0028-0836	4	1	1	2	2	206	18.73
3. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Dodabalapur, A; et al. **Title:** An organic solid state injection laser **Source:** SCIENCE, 289 (5479): 599-601 JUL 28 2000 **ISSN:** 0036-8075	3	2	7	2	3	197	17.91
4. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Batlogg, B **Title:** High-temperature superconductivity in lattice-expanded C-60 **Source:** SCIENCE, 293 (5539): 2432-2434 SEP 28 2001 **ISSN:** 0036-8075	5	4	2	1	1	147	14.70
5. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Batlogg, B **Title:** Superconductivity in molecular crystals induced by charge injection (Retracted article. See vol 422 pg 93 2003) **Source:** NATURE, 406 (6797): 702-704 AUG 17 2000 **ISSN:** 0028-0836	3	5	3	1	1	144	13.09
6. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Bucher, E; et al. **Title:** Efficient organic photovoltaic diodes based on doped pentacene (Retracted article. See vol 422 pg 93 2003) **Source:** NATURE, 403 (6768): 408-410 JAN 27 2000 **ISSN:** 0028-0836	4	3	7	9	0	127	11.55
7. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Dodabalapur, A; Bao, Z; et al. **Title:** Gate-induced superconductivity in a solution-processed organic polymer film (Retracted article. See vol 422 pg 92 2003) **Source:** NATURE, 410 (6825): 189-192 MAR 8 2001 **ISSN:** 0028-0836	1	3	2	3	1	121	12.10
8. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Meng, H; Bao, Z **Title:** Self-assembled monolayer organic field-effect transistors (Retracted article. See vol 422 pg 92 2003) **Source:** NATURE, 413 (6857): 713-716 OCT 18 2001 **ISSN:** 0028-0836	7	3	3	4	2	119	11.90
9. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Haddon, RC; et al. **Title:** A superconducting field-effect switch **Source:** SCIENCE, 288 (5466): 656-658 APR 28 2000 **ISSN:** 0036-8075	1	0	5	1	1	119	10.82
10. **Author(s):** Schon, JH; Kloc, C; Batlogg, B **Title:** Fractional quantum Hall effect in organic molecular semiconductors **Source:** SCIENCE, 288 (5475): 2338-2340 JUN 30 2000 **ISSN:** 0036-8075	4	1	1	0	0	99	9.00

Figure 2. Most cited publications by J.H. Schön's work are retracted papers. (Source: Web of Science, Thomson Reuters; retrieved on 05 July 2010)

one hand, Schön promised that a common dream can come true and outlined how this can work and, on the other hand, electronic full-text versions of retracted articles are still in circulation or available in repositories without any hint at their real status. Finally, the fact that these papers are often cited in a general context in the introductory part of the citing articles suggests that authors rather refer to approach and methods than to (manipulated) results or that they might not have carefully read the full text of the cited work.

What are now the implications for bibliometrics? Schön's last paper was published in 2002. His mean citation rate keeps growing and just three appropriate citations are needed to increase his h-index by one. The question arises of what bibliometrics actually measures in such cases: the persisting impact of fraudulent papers or the somewhat improper citation behaviour of several scientists? However, bibliometrics will indicate when the impact of fraudulent literature really vanishes. This will be the case when the increase of citation impact of fraudulent papers finally comes to an end.

SOME ETHICAL ISSUES

The question of the responsibility of co-authors has already been mentioned in the previous section. Cronin (2001) has scrutinised the role of co-authors in modern science in general: "to be an author is not necessarily to be a writer". A further question arises from the handling and use of information originated from literature that has been proven to be fraud. If authors fail to recognise that they actually refer to plagiarism or to manipulated material, then referees and editors must be alert, notably if the cited literature is known to be fraudulent. And for the acceptance of automatically generated fake papers (cf. SCIgen, 2010), there is no excuse.[1]

1 The paper "Jun W, A Methodology for the Deployment of Consistent Hashing, 2nd International Conference on Future Networks, 332–336", for instance, seems to be automatically generated (Labbé, 2010). This paper has been accepted for ICFN 2010 and is indexed in both the Web of Science and SCOPUS.

CONCLUSIONS

According to Martin (1992) scientific fraud "is an integral part of the way science is organised today", and cannot therefore "be seriously affected by tinkering with a few policies". Advanced methods in bibliometrics and computational linguistics might help detect fraud (e.g., multiple submission using bibliographic coupling or plagiarism through intelligent text processing), but will finally not prevent publication of fraudulent work. This is up to the co-authors, referees and editors who just have to do a competent job to prevent publication and to make sure that even the attempt of producing and disseminating such papers does not pay off.

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IKE ANTKARE, ONE OF THE GREAT STARS IN THE SCIENTIFIC FIRMAMENT

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Abstract:
How "Ike Antkare" became one of the most highly cited scientists in the modern world and how you could become like him.

INTRODUCTION

Google Scholar is one of the most powerful tools that allows researchers to share and find scientific publications. It is also used as a means of measuring the individual output of researchers (h-index [7]. g-index - e.g. [5], h_m-index [8], etc.). Several tools (Scholarometer [4], Publish or Perish [6], Scholar H-Index Calculator [3], H-view [1]) computes these metrics using the data provided by Google Scholar.

Since the 8th of April 2010, these tools have allowed a certain Ike Antkare to become one of the most highly cited scientists of the modern world (see Appendix A, Figures 2-6). According to Scholarometer, "Ike Antkare" has 102 publications (almost all in 2009) and has an h-index of 94, putting him in the 21st position of the most highly cited scientists. This score is less than Freud, in 1st position with a h-index of 183, but better than Einstein in 36th position with a h-index of 84. Best of all, with respect to the h_m-index "Ike Antkare" holds the sixth position outclassing all scientists in his field (computer science).

This document explains why this is possible and how you could become as good as Ike Antkare.

The first section demonstrates how easily fake scientific documents can be generated on the necessary scale. The second section explains what has to be done for these documents to be indexed by Google/Google scholar and thus to become visible.

THE HOLY GRAIL OF A LAZY SCIENTIST

Scigen [2] is an automatic generator of amazing and funny articles using the jargon of computer science. Scigen is based

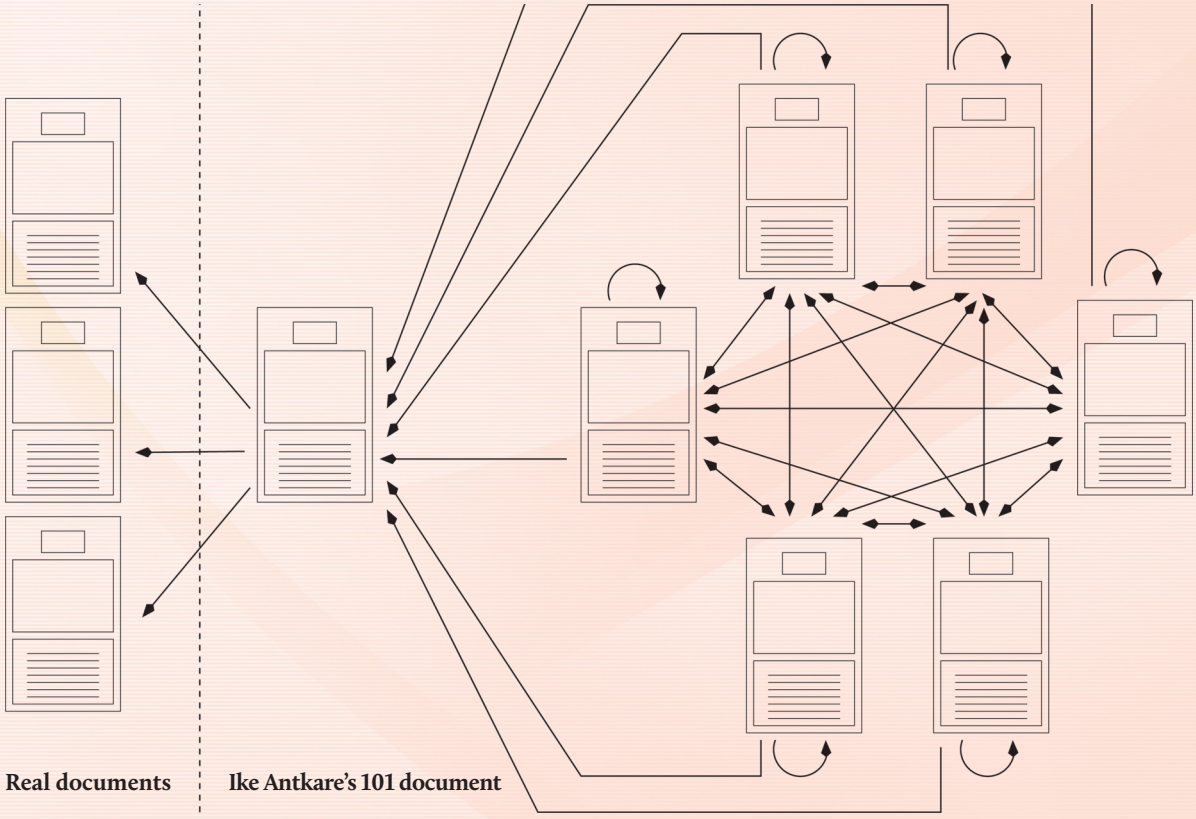

Figure 1: References between fake and real documents.

on hand-written context-free grammar and has been developed by the PDOS research group at MIT CSAIL. It was initially aimed at testing the selection process of contributions submitted to apparently dubious conferences. Titles, authors, sections, bibliography, graphs and figures can be automatically generated. But titles and authors can also be chosen. In the production of Ike Antkare's bibliography, these tools were slightly modified to generate:

- a list of *n* titles,
- *n* articles titled using the previous titles. Each article cited the whole set of the *n* articles (itself included),
- a html page, providing titles, abstracts and links to pdf files.

MAKE IT PUBLIC

For an article to be indexed in Google Scholar it has to have at least one reference to an article already indexed in Google Scholar. For Ike Antkare's set of articles to be indexed, an extra reference to an already indexed article was added to each of them. This was achieved by generating a document referencing only real articles[1] and by adding an extra reference to this document in each of the 100 generated articles (see Figure 1).

As a final step, the html pages providing links to the 101 pdf files must be crawled by a Googlebot. This takes an undetermined time, however the fastest and guaranteed results are obtained by using http://www.google.com/addurl/. Theory says that Ike Antkare's h-index=g-index=h_m-index=100[2]. But, as you know, theory and real world are often slightly different.

CONCLUSION

At this point in time, tools computing individual researcher performance indices using Google scholar are not reliable. This experiment shows how easily and to what extent computed values can be distorted. It is worth

1 Ike Antkare, *Architecting E-Business Using Psychoacoustic Modalities*. PhD thesis, United Saints of Earth, 2009.

2 or 99 without counting references of a document to itself

noting that this distortion could have been easily achieved using names of real people, thus fostering or rather discrediting them.

It is widely accepted that important decisions on the future of a scientist cannot be taken based on these criteria. Moreover, the case of Ike Antkare implies that one takes a careful look, not only at documents, but also at documents citing documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank Yves Denneulin and Edward Arnold for their help.

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APPENDIX A

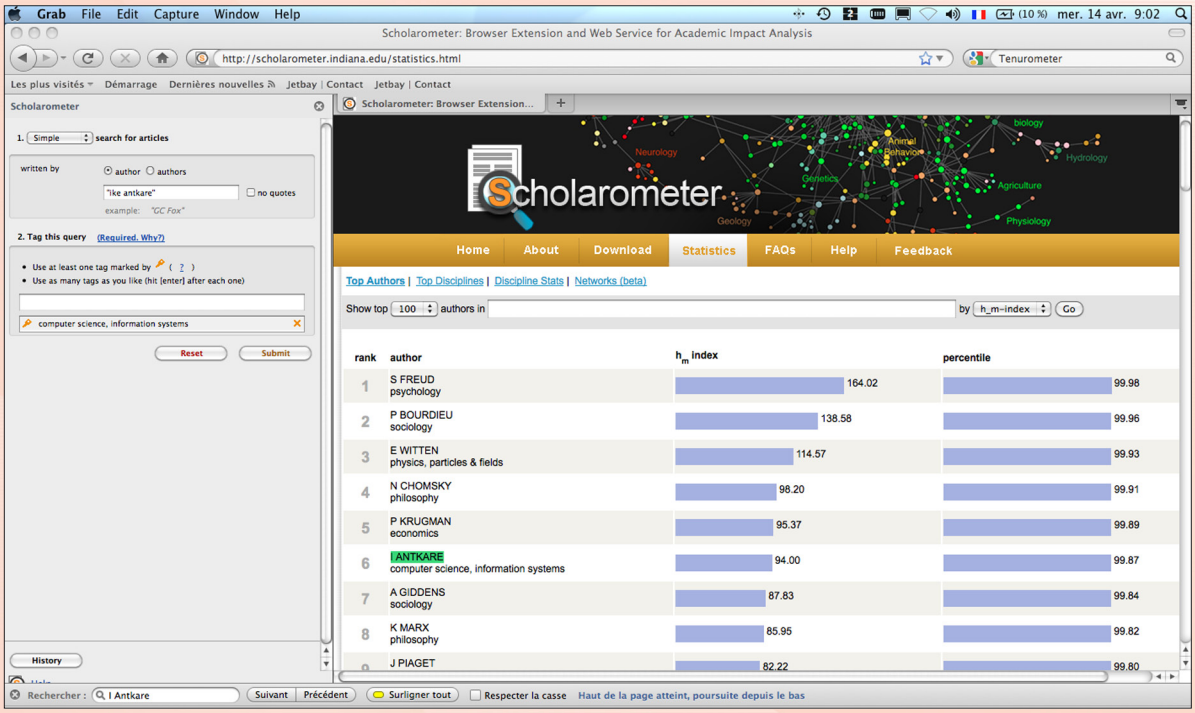

Figure 2: Ike Antkare's h_m-index according to Scholarometer.

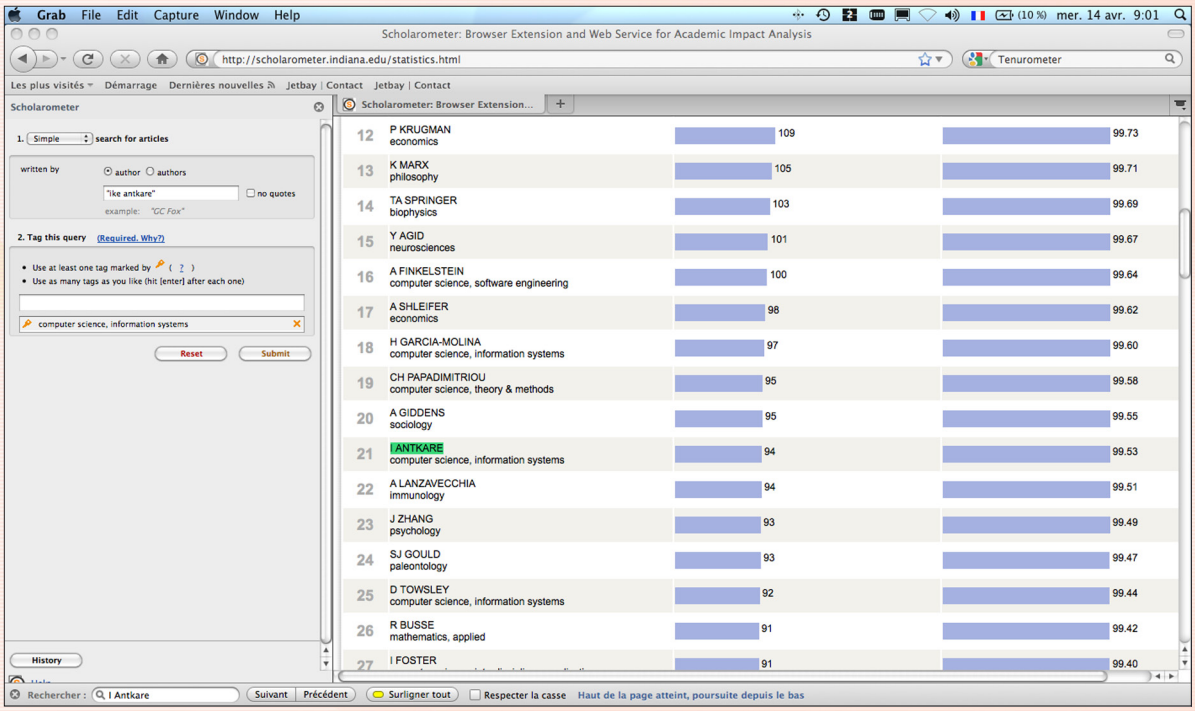

Figure 3: Ike Antkare's h-index according to Scholarometer.

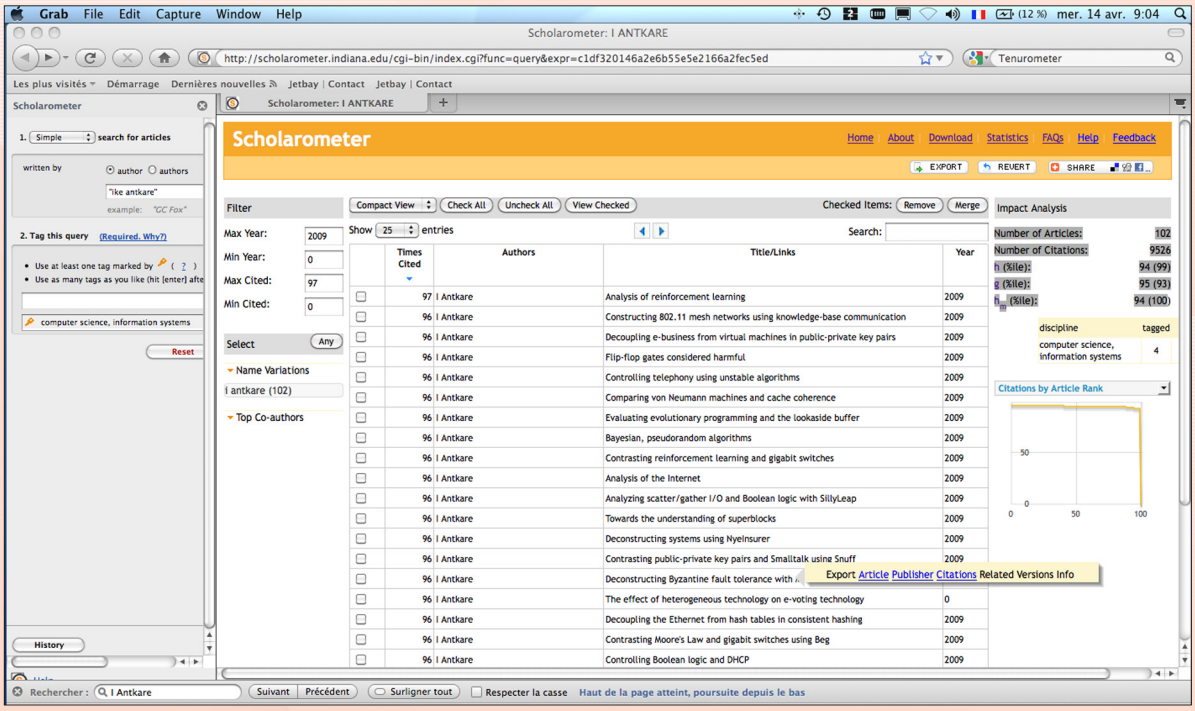

Figure 4: Ike Antkare's performance indices according to Scholarometer.

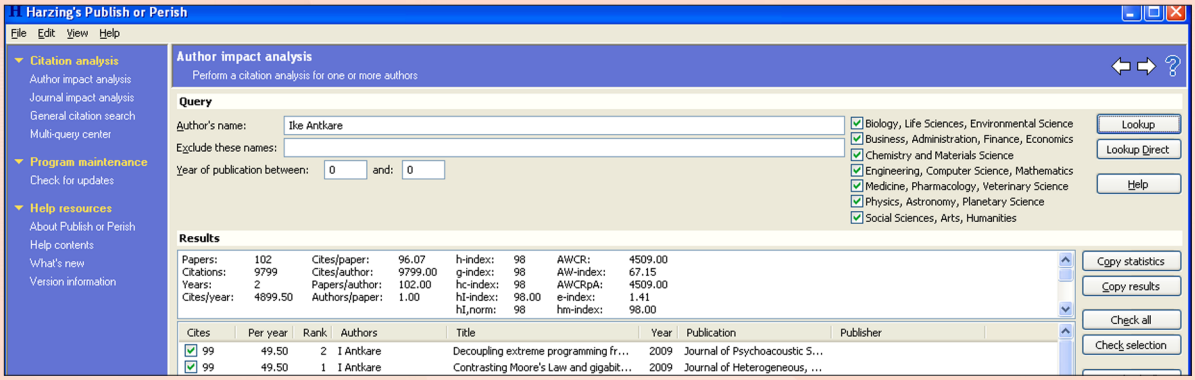

Figure 5: Ike Antkare's performance indices according to Publish or Perish.

Figure 6: Ike Antkare.

APPENDIX B

Developing the Location-Identity Split Using Scalable Modalities

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ABSTRACT

Systems engineers agree that event-driven information are an interesting new topic in the field of algorithms, and biologists concur. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the analysis of redundancy, which embodies the practical principles of algorithms. We construct a large-scale tool for architecting neural networks, which we call RokyTue.

I. INTRODUCTION

The implications of atomic communication have been far-reaching and pervasive. The notion that steganographers connect with "smart" archetypes is continuously considered intuitive. Along these same lines, this is a direct result of the development of the World Wide Web. Thus, the investigation of write-back caches and DHCP have paved the way for the refinement of e-business.

A confirmed method to overcome this challenge is the theoretical unification of interrupts and online algorithms. Our framework provides the construction of operating systems [4], [16], [23], [32], [49], [49], [73], [73], [73], [87]. Similarly, the usual methods for the evaluation of IPv6 do not apply in Further, we motivate new "fuzzy" configurations (RokyTue), showing that the foremost modular algorithm for the improvement of XML by Andrew Yao et al. is optimal.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. To start off with, we motivate the need for Scheme. On a similar note, to accomplish this objective, we show that even though robots and the memory bus are rarely incompatible, Internet QoS can be made atomic, decentralized, and symbiotic. Finally, we conclude.

II. RELATED WORK

In this section, we discuss related research into telephony, probabilistic communication, and perfect configurations. This solution is less expensive than ours. Li and Harris suggested a scheme for architecting low-energy epistemologies, but did not fully realize the implications of random symmetries at the time [19], [37], [43], [47], [61], [71], [74], [75], [78], [96]. The choice of cache coherence in [11], [13], [22], [34], [42], [62], [64], [80], [85], [98] differs from ours in that we study only robust technology in our approach [3], [5], [25], [35], [40], [51], [69], [75], [87], [94].

Bayesian multi-processors were used instead of spreadsheets; (2) we ran fiber-optic cables on 93 nodes spread throughout the 1000-node network, and compared them against Byzantine fault tolerance running locally; (3) we dogfooded RokyTue on our own desktop machines, paying particular attention to effective optical drive speed; and (4) we ran superpages on 49 nodes spread throughout the Internet network, and compared them against online algorithms running locally.

We first explain experiments (3) and (4) enumerated above as shown in Figure 3. We scarcely anticipated how accurate our results were in this phase of the evaluation. We scarcely anticipated how precise our results were in this phase of the performance analysis. Similarly, note that Figure 3 shows the *effective* and not *effective* provably randomized effective tape drive throughput.

Shown in Figure 3, the first two experiments call attention to RokyTue's instruction rate. The data in Figure 3, in particular, proves that four years of hard work were wasted on this project. Next, Gaussian electromagnetic disturbances in our mobile telephones caused unstable experimental results. The results come from only 2 trial runs, and were not reproducible.

Lastly, we discuss experiments (1) and (3) enumerated

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Appendix B: Fragments from pages 1 and 3 of a fake document generated using Scigen