■ About the upcoming ISSI elections...



Utilising the opportunity of gathering together at the 9th International Science & Technology Indicators Conference in Leuven (07-09 September, 2006), the ISSI board kept a meeting where the exact rules and schedule of the ISSI elec-

tions due in 2007 were discussed and worked out. Henry Small, president of ISSI, and in accordance with earlier decisions of the ISSI board, 3 additional current board members, namely Mari Davis, Grant Lewison and Ronald Rousseau, stepped down. (They remained re-electable.)

The first part of the elections, the nomination procedure took place between 07 November and 30 November. It was the first time that the balloting was carried out online, through the website of the ISSI. Despite the fact that the system developed was simple and fast and to our best knowledge, proved to be working without any problem, the turnout remained somewhat low.

After summing up the results, the board guestioned all the nominees whether they accept their nominations. Then the board created the final list.

On the next page the ISSI Newsletter announces the official end-results of the nomination. We also publish a compilation about the nominees willing to participate in the election procedure. (See it in our special election section at the end of the Newsletter!) The actual election procedure will be conducted in the beginning of the new year. All the ISSI members will be kept on posted about the details and will be kindly requested to vote.

> **Balázs Schlemmer** election assistant

### **ISSI Elections** (B. Schlemmer) ...... 1 and 2 **InSciT2006 Conference Report** (V.P. Guerrero-Bote) ...... 3 **Price's Work Corrected** (R. Rousseau) ..... Preference for own group...

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11th Nordic Workshop on

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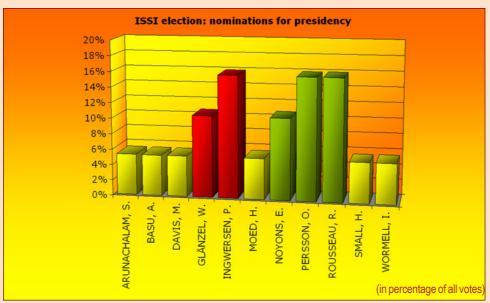
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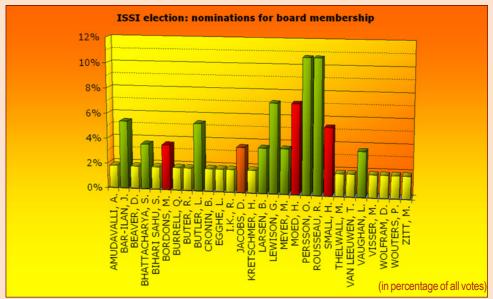
## ISSI ELECTIONS: RESULTS OF THE NOMINATION PROCEDURE



nomination accepted nomination declined nomination below threshold nominee not responding



That is, the 3 eligible president nominees are: Ed Noyons (NLD), Olle Persson (SWE) and Ronald Rousseau (BEL)



The 9 nominees for the 3 board positions are:

Judit Bar-Ilan (ISR), Sujit Bhattacharya (IND), Linda Butler (AUS), Birger Larsen (DNK),
Grant Lewison (GBR), Martin Meyer (DEU/GBR/FIN/BEL), Olle Persson (SWE),
Ronald Rousseau (BEL) and Liwen Vaughan (CAN)

### THE $1^{ ext{ST}}$ InSciT CONFERENCE — A REPORT



■ The I. International Conference on Multidisciplinary Information Sciences and Technologies, InSciT2006, grew out of the insight about the multidisciplinary nature of IS and the question on where future research and develop-

ment roads of Information Sciences and Technologies should lead. These ideas, held by the people of the GREVI and SCImago research groups of Spain, encouraged them to create a forum where gather together as much stakeholders as possible on the "information problem". As stated on the conference website:

Information Science can be thought as the interface of a great number of scientific disciplines which study the aspects of information usage and management. Within IS a number of approaches to a very similar object of study converge: technological, mathematical, linguistics, cognitive aspects, as well as those concerning to Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing, Human-Computer Interaction, organizational issues and so on.

InSciT2006 has been hosted by the Department of Computer Science of the University of Extremadura. The GREVI Research Group of the University of Extremadura and the interuniversity SCImago Research Group have been the organizers supported by the Open Institute of Knowledge.

This very first edition took place at the fascinating city of Merida in the brand-new City's Palace of Congress and Exhibitions. Merida is World Heritage City by UNESCO by its Roman Archaeological Ensemble considered one of the best preserved remains in the world.

Attendance was a major challenge both in number and nationality. Being a new international conference series, InSciT2006 attracted 269 participants form 44 countries, of which 190 were not Spanish. There where 248 papers being presented, 156 as oral presentations, and

199 as poster or virtual presentations. Every paper was included in the proceedings edited as a two volume-1200 pages book and as a CDROM.

The scientific program consisted of 14 session clustered on two tracks. In the Main Hall were showed the disciplines which are traditionally considered the core of the Information Sciences, such as Informetrics – entitled Science and *Information Mapping* by the conference – Information Retrieval, Digital Libraries, Knowledge and Information Management, Hypertext and Hypermedia Systems, etc. In the lecture rooms were simultaneously led sessions dealing with approaches to the information/communication process which, even though not originally shaping the backbone of Information Science studies, are broadly used within the development of the major research lines. These sessions included Artificial Intelligence, Human-Computer Interaction, Natural Language Processing, etc. Also a workshop on Visual Analytics of the Evolution and Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge was conducted by Dr. Chaomei Chen.

Invited speakers gathered some of the world's leading thinkers on Information Sciences and Technologies.

An interesting and controversial Opening Keynote Address was offered by Wolfgang Glanzel. He pointed out the 'perspective shift' which is seems to be occurring in Bibliometrics both in the research methodology and objectives being dominated by the Science Policy and





Research Development services, narrowing and adulterating this way the discipline and on the other hand by some documented distorted researching behaviour influenced by policy use and misuse of bibliometric data and led to take advantage of funding systems and career construction shortcuts.

Other keynote speeches included Donald H. Kraft, who performed a revision of the current problems in information retrieval where researchers are focusing and analysed the implications of these new lines. He also delved into some new applications of artificial intelligence methods in information retrieval.

Chaomei Chen reported on the new methods for knowledge domain representation by means of information visualization techniques. These visualization techniques would allow to characterise both the structure and the dynamics or evolution of knowledge domains by using cocitation analysis. Felix de Moya presented the ambitious project Atlas of Science of Latinamerica being produced and developed by the SCImago Research Group and which is an specific application of visualization techniques to knowledge domains. Jaco Zijlstra, Scopus Director at Elsevier, showed us the characteristics and possibilities of bibliographic and citation index Scopus developed by Elsevier. Finally Fazel Famili talked about Data Mining techniques applied in Information Science domains.

InSciT2006 has set a high standard for next year's conference, but taking into account that it will take placed in Granada and hosted by the University of Granada and SCImago Research Group, there is a good reason to expect that it will be met.

Vicente P. Guerrero-Bote
Conference Chairman

### derek de solla price's Work corrected

Derek John de Solla Price started his scientific career as a physicist. Later he obtained a second PhD as an historian of science, and became as you all know the "father of scientometrics".

As an historian of science he became famous by unravelling the workings of the Antikythera Mechanism, an ancient Greek gear-driven device for calculating the motions of the moon and the sun around the earth. Using modern technology a team led by Mike Edmunds and Tony Freeth, including people from Hewlett-Packard succeeded recently in making sophisticated three-dimensional pictures of the originals innards. In this way they were able to better understand how the device actually worked. Not surprisingly, it turned out that Price has made some wrong quesses (although

the essentials were correct). The *Nature* issue of 30 November 2006 contains the description of their work, and two accompanying news features.

#### **■** Literature

Derek J. de Solla Price (1974). Gears from the Greeks: the Antikythera mechanism: a calendar computer from ca. 80 B.C. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society (New Series)*, Volume 64, Part 7, 1974, pp. 1-70. (Also published as a book in 1975 with the same title: New York: Science History Publications.)

T. Freeth, Y. Bitsakis, X. Moussas, J.H. Seiradakis, A. Tselikas, H. Mangou, M. Zafeiropoulou, R. Hadland, D, Bate, A. Ramsay, M. Allen, A. Crawley, P. Hockley, T. Malzbender, D. Gelb, W. Ambrisco & M.G. Edmunds (2006). Decoding the ancient Greek astronomical calculator known as the Antikythera Mechanism. *Nature*, 444, 587-591.

J. Marchant (2006). In search of lost time. *Nature*, 444, 534-538.

 $F.\ Charette\ (2006).\ High\ tech\ from\ Ancient\ Greece.\ \textit{Nature}, 444, 551-552.$ 

R. R.



It is often stated that most groups, be it groups composed by gender, nationality or authorship in a particular journal, prefer themselves above other existing groups. This behaviour leads, for instance, to the phenomenon of high journal selfciting rates.

If all groups have the same number of participants then this behaviour has no influence on the total outcome. Yet, many students do not understand why this does not hold true anymore for groups which differ in membership. If it were true that men prefer men, and women prefer women, then this behaviour would explain why women have a harder time proving themselves in the scientific world, as there are many more man scientists than woman scientists. Note that I make no claim about the truth of the hypothesis that men prefer men and women prefer women. I will give simple deterministic examples in order to make the argument clear. Of course, real data show stochastic behaviour, which might lead to an interesting modelling exercise.

Assume, as a first example, that there are three groups. Group A consists of 32 persons, group B of 8 persons and group C of 4 persons. Each member of a group gives three votes (citing may be seen as a form of voting (Kärki, 1996)) to each other member of his/her group, and one vote to each member of the other groups.

According to this scheme a member of group A receives 31 times 3 plus 12 times 1 = 105 votes; a member of group B receives 7 times 3 plus 36 times 1 = 57 votes, while a member of group C receives 3 times 3 plus 40 times 1 = 49 votes. This clearly indicates that largest groups benefit most.

Let us now consider a slightly more realistic situation, where a group has four levels of members. Level I members are the 'best', while level IV members are the 'poorest'. Scientists ranked at the same level are assumed to be of equal quality whatever the group they belong to. Votes are given according to level, following the scheme 3-2-1-0, but members of the own group receive the triple amount as in the previous example. For each group the number of members at each level is assumed to be equal.

Using this voting scheme group A level I members receive each 31 times 9 plus 12 times 3

### PREFERENCE FOR THE OWN GROUP FAVOURS LARGEST GROUP MOST

### by Ronald Rousseau

= 315 votes. The group C, level I member receives 3 times 9 votes plus 40 times 3 = 147 votes. All level IV members receive zero votes. Group A, level II members receive each 31 times 6 votes, plus 12 times 2 = 210 votes. Table 1 gives the number of votes for each group and the rankings of its members.

This table shows that own group preference only leads to a veneer of objectivity: poor performers receive no votes, and the majority of top performers receive the highest number of votes. Yet, the best performer in the smallest

Level	Group A (32)		Group B (8)		Group C (4)		
I	315	1-8	171	17-18	147	19	
II	210	9-16	114	20-21	98	30	
Ш	105	22-29	57	31-32	49	33	
IV	0	34-44	0	34-44	0	34-44	

Table 1 Number of votes followed by ranks

group (assumed to be of the same level as the best in the largest group) ends at rank 19 out of 44, and the second best of this group is ranked at the 30th position! One may also note that level II performers of the largest group managed to outvote all top performers in groups B and C.

This simple example clearly shows the mechanism that is at work when groups prefer members of their own group above outsiders. I suggest using it as a classroom example before students are encouraged to investigate the assumptions and the involved mechanism for real data.

#### ■ Reference

R. Kärki (1996). Searching for bridges between disciplines: an author co-citation analysis on the research into scholarly communication. *Journal of Information Science*, 22, 323-334.



### 1 1TH NORDIC WORKSHOP ON BIBLIOMETRICS AND RESEARCH POLICY IN OSLO

### By Nils Pharo and Antje Klitkou

- Bibliometric researchers in the Nordic countries have arranged annual Nordic workshops on bibliometrics since 1996:
  - 1 1996 in Helsinki
  - 2. 1997 in Stockholm
  - 3. 1998 in Oslo
  - 4. 1999 in Copenhagen
  - 5. 2000 in Oulu
  - 6. 2001 in Stockholm
  - 7. 2002 in Oslo
  - 8. 2003 in Aalborg
  - 9. 2004 in Turku
  - 10. 2005 in Stockholm

The purpose of these workshops is to present recent bibliometric research in the Nordic countries and to create better linkages between the bibliometric research groups and their PhD students. There are no fees for participating in the Nordic workshops on bibliometrics, and both Nordic and non-Nordic participants attend. At every workshop we have at least also one invited keynote speaker or other participants

from "the rest of Europe", like Wolfgang Glänzel, Ronald Rousseau, Robert Tijssen and Jan Van Steen. Another, more recent feature of these workshops is that they are connected to activities of the NORSLIS: Nordic Research School in Library and Information Science. NORSLIS is a network of 15 Nordic and Baltic institutions all having a PhD-program in library and information science and it is financed by NordForsk.

The 11th Nordic Workshop on Bibliometrics and Research Policy was held in Oslo, Norway on September 28th - 29th 2006. This year it was a collaborative arrangement between NIFU STEP and the Oslo University College and related to the NORSLIS Roadshow on Webometrics. The arrangement gathered participants from the UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway with a variety of interests and perspectives on bibliometrics

Mike Thelwall from the University of Wolverhampton, UK was the invited speaker this year and he presented his work under the heading «Webometrics: What is it Good for?». Mike presented methods for webometric studies as well



as showing examples of actual studies that can be performed within Webometrics.

Jesper Schneider presented his and Pia Borlund's paper on using the Procrustes analysis as a tool for quantitative evaluation of ordination results in informetric studies. Kim Holmberg's paper was based on his ongoing PhD work on

rative effects of research education within library and information science in the Nordic countries. Gunnar Sivertsen and Antje Klitkou reported about the annual measurement of research activities in the health sector of Norway, using data from ISI and the Norwegian national journal article index. Finally Birger Larsen,



using web hypertext links to analyse relationships between Finnish municipalities. Olle Persson and Wolfgang Glänzel have developed a workable method for testing the predictive value of bibliometric assessments, which was presented by Persson. <u>Ulf Sandström</u> proposed a method for counting of national and international output from research groups in the Swedish context.

The traditional workshop dinner was at a Norwegian fish restaurant on the harbour front. Day two of the workshop started with a paper by <u>Hanna-Mari Pasanen</u>. She presented the main results of a project focusing on issues of using bibliometric indicators in the performance measurement of Finnish universities. <u>Nils Pharo</u> presented a bibliometric study of the collabo-

presenting a paper co-written with Henrik L. Jørgensen, introduced a study of the publication output and citations received by Danish researchers in Clinical Biochemistry compared to a random sample of Danish researchers in other fields. The aim is to study the status of Clinical Biochemistry as a research field in Denmark.

The next workshop in 2007 will be organised by our colleagues from the Royal School of Library and Information Science in Denmark. Dates are not set yet, but will be sometime in late September or October. As usual the working language of the workshop will be both English and Nordic and international participants are welcome.

■ photos by Balázs Schlemmer

### **Dear Society Members,**



Those members, whose membership will expire this calendar year, are kindly requested to update their membership in time. This is also

necessary to guarantee continuous access to the Newsletter. You can find the expiration date on your white or green membership card. Nonetheless, if you have any question concerning your membership status, please, contact me by email. For detailed information consult <a href="http://www.issi-society.info/membership.html">http://www.issi-society.info/membership.html</a>. Owners of a gold membership card are, of course, subscribed for lifetime.

With very best wishes for 2007 I remain yours sincerely,

Wolfgang Glänzel Secretary-Treasurer ISSI Wolfgang.Glanzel@econ.kuleuven.ac.be ISSI Newsletter is published by ISSI (http://www.issi-society.info/).

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Accepted contributions are moderated by the board.
Guidelines for contributors can be found at

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### **Judit** Bar-llan

■ board member nominee

■ My name is Judit Bar-llan and currently I am a senior lecturer at the Department of Information Science at Bar-llan University in Israel. Before joining Bar-llan, I was a faculty member at the School of Library Archive and Information Studies of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel. My basic training was in Mathematics and Computer Science, and my PhD is in Computer Science from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel. My thesis was in cryptography and my research interests during the post-doc were in distributed computing and approximation algorithms. In 1991, the School of Library, Archive and Information Studies was looking for someone to teach basic computer courses for their students - this was my first contact with Information Science. Bluma Peritz, the Director of the School, introduced me to bibliometrics. At the same time the Internet really started to take off, and I started to think of ways of applying classical informetric methods and analysis to the Internet. Exactly at that time, in spring 1996, the mad-cow disease crisis erupted and I had the chance to examine how newsgroup users react to a crisis using bibliometric methods. This was the beginning of my new career; I abandoned Computer Science in favor of Information Science with an emphasis on informetrics. In 1997, I had the opportunity to meet the ISSI members for the first time at the 6th ISSI Conference in Jerusalem.

Since the first paper on mad-cow disease, I've been involved in several informetric and webometric studies. In addition to informetrics, I am also interested in information retrieval, the semantic Web, Internet research, information behavior and use. If elected as a board member, I would explore ways to increase the membership of the ISSI Society.



### **Sujit** Bhattacharya

■ board member nominee

#### Affiliation:

National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi

#### Main field of research and interest:

Scientometrics & Informetrics (Patent Related Studies); Technology, Trade and IPR Issues

#### **Main Achievements:**

- Awarded PhD from reputed engineering school in India, The Indian Institute of Technology. It was probably the first time that PhD in this area was awarded by an engineering school in India.
- Have led a project sponsored by the highest S&T Advisory body in India – the Office of the Principal Scientific Advisor.
- Was core consultant for developing the feasibility report for the First India Science Report.
- Have been part of the COLLNET since its inception.
- I am using the desired attention that my work has attracted to incorporate scientometric studies under the mainstream research domain in India.
- We have reached an important stage in India where the tool, techniques, theoretical and empirical importance of our research is beginning to be appreciated by the mainstream Social Science and S&T community. We owe our success to the support of the international community. Personally for me and for a large number of researchers ISSI has played an important role. ISSI through bi-annual conferences has made us a part of the global Scientometric community.

Notwithstanding the ISSI's contribution, we still have to bring together excellent researchers from countries that are still unrepresented. Through regional workshops ISSI can extend its role further. Open source data sharing platform, free tools and data in public domain for wide use of the community of researchers needs to be created.

My contributions are insignificant among the large number of experts in ISSI. But I feel I represent the next generation and if elected board member would be able to represent the views/difficulties of crosssection of young researchers and new entrants.



### **Linda** Butler

■ board member nominee

■ For the last six years, Linda Butler has been a research Fellow and head of the Research Evaluation and Policy Project, which was established at the Australian National University in 1994, in the Research School of Social Sciences. Prior to that, she was a founding member of its predecessor, the Performance Indicators Project, set up by Professor Paul Bourke in 1988. She has established a database covering all Australian entries in the major indices of the Institute for Scientific Information.

Linda Butler is Australia's leading expert in bibliometric analysis, and has undertaken detailed studies using the international journal literature to judge Australia's standing in research, and to identify its institutional and disciplinary areas of strength and weakness. Her findings on the effects of using publication counts to determine the distribution of some research funding to universities has had significant public policy impact. Her current research is concentrating on the identification and development of novel quantitative indicators for disciplines where standard bibliometric techniques are not appropriate. She is a senior advisor to the Australian Government on the introduction of metrics to assess the quality of research in the Research Quality Framework (RQF) being developed to distribute block-funding to universities.

Linda's expertise is widely sought in the current climate of increased interest in assessing the impact of Australian research. In addition to her policy advice for the RQF, she has also been co-opted to a National Health and Medical Research Council working group established by its Research Committee to devise measures of research impact and achievement that can be applied across its funding portfolio. She is on the editorial committee of Scientometrics and Research Evaluation, and has given a number of invited overseas presentations, most recently in South Africa, New Zealand, Taiwan and England.



# **Birger** Larsen

■ board member nominee

■ It seems, Birger Larsen could not read our delayed email in time and therefore he was not able to send his CV to us until the closure of editing. Please, check his official website instead: <a href="http://www.db.dk/blar/">http://www.db.dk/blar/</a>

- The editors of the Newsletter.



## **Grant** Lewison

■ board member nominee

■ Grant Lewison is an engineer by original training and has worked on bibliometrics and research evaluation since 1987 when he was seconded from the UK Department of Trade and Industry to the European Commission's evaluation unit for four years. He was secretary of three evaluation panels, and helped to set up the SPEAR community programme. Later he joined the Wellcome Trust as Senior Policy Adviser, where he developed the Research Outputs Database (ROD) and new analysis methods for biomedical research papers, stressing the importance of financial acknowledgements and an accurate description of subject areas and research levels, for which he developed an entirely new classification system. The ROD was run as a "club" with about 30 members who received annual lists of "their" papers and could commission consultancy work. From 2001-04 he was visiting professor at The City University and since 2005 has been a director Programme Chair for the ISSI conference in Sydney in 2001, and is on the editorial boards of Scientometrics and Research Evaluation.

His current interests lie particularly in the quantitative analysis of the impact of biomedical research on the public through analysis of reports of it in the mass media, and its practical application through clinical guidelines, textbooks and other policy documents. He firmly believes that bibliometrics should be carried out for paying clients as this shows that the results will be of real value and not merely academic, although often this will require the further development of methodology. He was on the board of ISSI until this autumn, and is now seeking re-election.



## **Martin**Meyer

■ board member nominee

■ Martin Meyer is currently a Senior Fellow in SPRU at the University of Sussex. In 2007 he will become a member of SPRU's new leadership team. Martin also holds visiting appointments at 'Steunpunt O&O Statistieken' at KU Leuven and Helsinki University of Technology where he is Docent for Innovation Policy. Previously, Martin worked as research director for the Finnish Institute for Enterprise Management. Before this, he worked for the Institute of Strategy and International Business at Helsinki University of Technology, the Department of Technical and Social Change at Linköping University in Sweden, and Technopolis - an international innovation policy consultancy. Martin has a background in business, economics and sociology and first got involved in bibliometrics while working in Sweden in the 1990's.

Martin has published more than 30 articles in international peer-reviewed journals, edited a number of special issues, and served on the boards of three journals, including Scientometrics. He led or contributed to at least 25 research projects for various public and private-sector clients. His research focuses on the quantitative analysis of science-technology linkages and mapping knowledge exchange relationships within the Triple Helix of university-industry-government relations. Much of his work has been about patent citations, academic patenting, interdisciplinarity, and new emerging technologies such as nanotechnology.

In his work Martin has always tried to reach out to areas of research beyond his field of specialisation and demonstrate the relevance of scientometrics in a policy and application context. In a similar way, Martin would seek to promote ISSI within the wider academic community. As a member of the ISSI Board, Martin would represent younger researchers and colleagues interested in applying bibliometric methods to e.g. patent data. In addition, Martin finds it necessary to collaborate with researchers in emerging economies. Such collaboration is critical to fully understand the processes underlying the growing scientific and technological importance of these countries. Therefore Martin would seek to further exchange of ideas between researchers in the developed and developing worlds.



### **Ed** Noyons

president nominee &board member nominee

■ Ed Noyons is a research fellow at the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), Leiden university. He has a masters degree in Dutch Linguistics, at the University of Utrecht (1989); and received his Ph.D. in Science Studies (cum laude) at the Leiden University in 1999. His thesis Bibliometric mapping as a science policy and research management tool reflects his major research activities. Especially the interactive character of science mapping and its comprehensiveness within the science policy context are his main concerns.

Ed has been working as a researcher since 1990 at CWTS and as board member (research fellow) since 1999. He is the principle coordinator of CWTS science mapping projects. Furthermore, he is active in CWTS projects on mapping R&D networks and research performance studies.

Within the society, he likes to be in close contact with researchers and to discuss with them their research, papers and PhD theses if appropriate. In this context he is often involved in referee committees and oppositions.

Internally within the CWTS, he is the coordinator of data system migration to prepare the institute for the future. And as a member of the CWTS management team, he is responsible for the internal planning coordination.

#### Relevant other activities within the field:

- Elected board member of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI) in 2003.
- Program Chair of the Science and Technology Indicators Conference 2004, Leiden
- Poster chair of:
  - S&T Indicators conference 2000, Leiden
  - ISSI conference 2005, Stockholm
  - ISSI conference 2007, Madrid

### Personal motivation:

I am definitely not the most eminent candidate to become ISSI's president, but I will take my chance, if elected, to advance the efficiency and visibility of the society as being initiated by our present president and board.



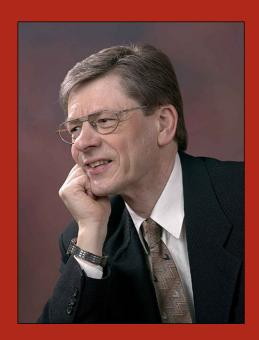
### **Olle** Persson

president nominee &board member nominee

■ I was born in 1949 in the town of Luleå in the northern part of Sweden. My main line of research is Scholarly Communication among Scientists and Engineers. I am professor in Library and Information Science at Umeå university and the founder of the Inforsk research group (<a href="http://www.umu.se/inforsk/">http://www.umu.se/inforsk/</a>). Since 2004 I am Research School Director for NORSLIS, a Nordic research school in library & information science (<a href="http://www.norslis.net/">http://www.norslis.net/</a>). Currently I am also head of the sociology department (<a href="http://www.umu.se/soc/">http://www.umu.se/soc/</a>). I was the main responsible organiser of ISSI 2005 in Stockholm (<a href="http://www.umu.se/inforsk/ISSI2005/">http://www.umu.se/inforsk/ISSI2005/</a>).

During the last 20 years I have specialised in the field of science studies. Today, and since 1986, I have 31 papers listed in Web of Science, with h-index=9 and a mean citation rate of 10 citations per paper. These papers have been cited by 228 papers, self-citations excluded. I feel confident with that although I know that some of the nominees score higher.

After 20 years and 10 successful conferences, ISSI has become an important and trusted actor within the growing field of scientometrics and informetrics. During the last few years the launching of the ISSI website and the ISSI newsletter has reinforced the leading role of ISSI within our field. ISSI has certainly contributed to the improvement of bibliometric research and applications, in particular within the research policy area. For the years to come I expect a growing role for informetrics within knowledge organisation and information management. This will significantly broaden the field of informetrics as well as ISSI memberships. The field has already established itself as a key player within the research community and research policy. Now it is time to become a part of the information society at large!



### **Ronald** Rousseau

president nominee &board member nominee

■ If elected as a board member or president of ISSI I will try to strengthen communication and collaboration between its members. George Bernard Shaw said: "If you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange apples then you and I will still each have one apple. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange these ideas, then each of us will have two ideas", and I'd add: maybe even a third splendid idea. In this spirit I will continue pointing members to new developments through the ISSI Newsletter. Of course, ISSI is and must continue to be a truly international society. As a member of the board the future president may count on my complete and loyal cooperation.

I am an associate professor at the KHBO, department Industrial Sciences and Technology (Association K.U. Leuven) where I teach mathematics to engineering students. I also teach a course on knowledge representation at the Antwerp University (UA) School for Information and Library Science. I am a Derek de Solla Price awardee (2001), co-writer of "Introduction to Informetrics" and a pioneer in webometrics.

#### Other awards and achievements

- Doctorate mathematics (University of Leuven, KUL), 1977
- Prize of the Belgian Academy of Science (1979)
- Master library & information science (University of Antwerp, UIA), 1985
- Doctorate library & information science (University of Antwerp, UIA), 1992
- Honorary Professorship Henan Normal University (Xinxiang, P.R. China), 2001
- John Metcalfe visitor awardee (UNSW, Sydney, Australia), 2002
- Guest professor of the Library (school) of the Chinese Academy of Science (Beijing), 2003
- Program Chair of the 9th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics. Beijing, 2003

Member of the editorial board (or a similar position) of Scientometrics, Journal of Informetrics, Cybermetrics, Science Focus, Journal of the China Society for Scientific and Technical Information.



### **Liwen** Vaughan

■ board member nominee

■ It seems, Liwen Vaughan could not read our delayed email in time and therefore she was not able to send his CV to us until the closure of editing.

Please, check her official website instead: <a href="http://www.fims.uwo.ca/whoswho/facultypage.htm?PeopleId=125">http://www.fims.uwo.ca/whoswho/facultypage.htm?PeopleId=125</a>

- The editors of the Newsletter.