

Garfieldu u spomen!

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Biografija – ključni podatci

- Rođen 1925. g. u New Yorku
- Osnovao Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) 1955.g.
- Pokrenuo Current Contents 1958.g.
- Pokrenuo Science Citation Index 1963.g.
- Objavio programatsku [Citation Indexing -- Its Theory and Application in Science, Technology, and Humanities](#) 1979.g.
- Svoje kolumne koje je objavljivao u svakom sveščiću Current Contentsa od 1962. do 1993. g. sabrao je u nizu [Essays of an Information Scientist](#) (Volumes 1-15)
- Osnovao i bio glavni urednik časopisa *The Scientist* od 2002. do 2008.g.
- Preminuo 2017.g.

Što je još važno?

- Prijateljstvo i imao potporu značajnih znanstvenika svoga doba:
 - Joshue Lederberga – genetičar i Nobelovac
 - Roberta Mertona – sociologa
 - Dereka de Solle Pricea – fizičara s ključnim doprinosima na području informacijskih znanosti i dr.
- Postavio osnove citatne analize i prvi istraživao njenu važnost u znanstvenoj komunikaciji i evaluaciji znanstvenog doprinosa
- Garfieldov zakon koncentracije (suprotan od Bradfordovog zakona raspršenosti) po kojemu se rep literature jedne discipline sastoji od jezgara literature drugih disciplina te zbog toga časopisnu jezgru svih znanstvenih disciplina ne sačinjava više od 1000 časopisa.

Što je prethodilo nastanku citatnih indeksa?

- Početkom 20. stoljeća američki knjižničari znanstvenih i visokoškolskih knjižnica sustavno su primjenjivali citatnu analizu kako bi prikupili podatke o učestalosti citiranja članka i time poduprli svoje odluke u izboru časopisa koje su pretplaćivali i sl.
- O tome svjedoče brojni objavljeni članci poput:
 - Cole, F. J., Eales, N. B. (1917). The history of comparative anatomy. Part I: A statistical analysis of the literature. *Science Progress*, 11, 578-596.
 - Gross PLK, Gross EM (1927). College libraries and chemical education. *Science* 1927; 66:385-389.
- Godine 1945. utjecajni američki esejist Vannevar Bush objavljuje esej „As we may think” u kojem uvodi koncept *memexa*, neke vrsti stroja kolektivne memorije koji bi osigurao bolji i brži pristup nakupljenom znanju.
- Garfieldovom radu na nastanku citatnog indeksa korijeni se, međutim, nalaze u pravničkoj struci.

Što je prethodilo?

- U drugoj polovici 19. st. stanoviti Frank Shepard u svrhu je provjere valjanosti nekog pravnog postupka izradio popis (Shepard's Citations) svih pravosudnih tijela koji su citirali neki prethodni slučaj, statut ili drugi zakonski akt, koji kasnije živi kao tzv. Shepard's Legal Citation System.
- Direktor Welch Medical Library na Johns Hopkins University još je 1949. g. skrenuo pozornost na problem „bibliografske kontrole” naglašavajući da je sve teže održavati korak s porastom broja medicinskih informacija u medicinskim časopisima i ostalim znanstvenim časopisima. (Larkey 1949).
- Garfield je sudjelovao u Welch Medical Indexing Project , koji je na spomenutom sveučilištu za cilj imao istražiti probleme oko indeksiranja medicinske literature, teoriju i praksu klasifikacijskih označitelja i predmetnih odrednica te posebno mogućnosti automatskih (mašinskih) metoda izrade medicinskih bibliografija. Projekt je podržavala Army Medical Library (današnji NLM) od 1949. do 1951.
- Golemi porast količine opsega znanstvene literature prijetila je krizom znanstvenih i tehničkih informacija, odnosno fragmentacijom znanosti u niz međusobno nekonzistentnih nalaza i rezultata.
- Garfield je 1954. napisao članak pod naslovom “Shepardizing the scientific literature”, osvrćući se na značenje pojma shepardizing - provjeriti i pretražiti je li neki slučaj kasnije citiran, je li doveden u pitanje, potvrđen i sl. - i predložio da se isto načelo primijeni na pretraživanje i provjeru znanstvene literature.
- Primjena računala i tzv. bušenih kartica predstavlja izazov koji Garfield usmjerava prema citatnom indeksu. U tome će mu pomoći William Adler koji je prethodno radio u kompaniji Shepard.
- Garfield 1955. objavljuje u Science-u članak „Citation Indexes for Science” gdje, pozivajući se na pozitivno iskustvo Shepardovog citatnog popisa navodi prednosti citatnog indeksa nad autorskim i predmetnim kazalima. Citatni indeks opisuje kao „povezivanje ideja” .
- U istom članku prvi put se spominje „impact factor” :

Thus, in the case of a highly significant article, the citation index has a quantitative value, for it may help the historian to measure the influence of the article—that is, its “impact factor.” (p. 111)

Što je prethodilo?

- Garfield je pripremio i 1956.g. prezentirao citatno kazalo Starog zavjeta u American Documentation Institute u Philadelphiji.
- 1959. o konceptu citatnog indeksa raspravlja u National Science Foundation (NSF) i National Institutes of Health (NIH).
- Uz pomoć Joshue Lederberga, Garfield i Irving Shera transliraju koncept citatnog kazala iz juridičkog u koncept primjenjiv u znanosti.
- 1961. godine NSF i NIH odobravaju financiranje.
- Dvije godine nakon toga, 1963. g, objavljen je Genetics Citation Index, a vrlo brzo nakon toga Science Citation Index.

1961.

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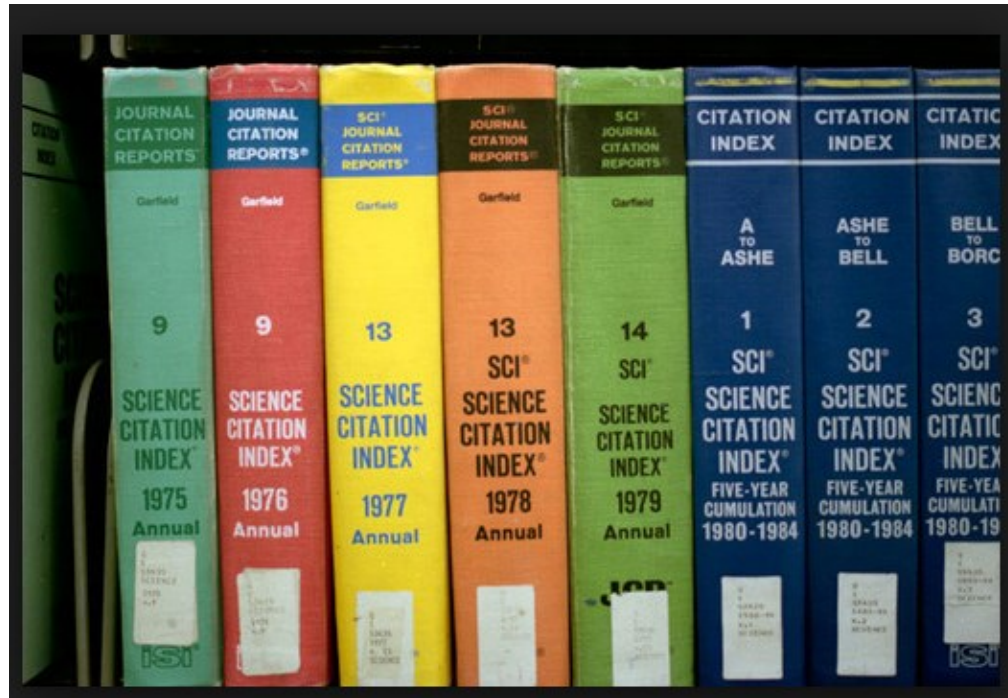
\$300,000 GRANT TO PROBE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AWARDED
TO INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION BY
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND NATIONAL SCIENCE
FOUNDATION...

THREE YEAR PROJECT TACKLES CITATION INDEX TECHNIQUES FOR
SCIENCE

Research scientists will soon be consulting a more
precise and specific literature index that links together
subject material that would never be collated by usual
indexing systems. Concerned with new starting points for
scientific literature searches, the unique concept uncovers
sometime-buried associations, relating important works and
authors, yet keeps the researcher abreast of the masses
of current published scientific information. This new
approach to information retrieval is called the Citation
Index.

A \$300,000 grant extending over a three-year period has
been awarded to the Institute for Scientific Information,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to study the practicability
of citation indexes and to test their techniques of
preparation. The project, under joint sponsorship of the
National Institutes of Health and the National Science
Foundation, is aimed at producing a unified citation index
for science including the publication of a genetics index.

Science Citation Index



- Glasovito ime Science Citation Index dao je Joshua Lederberg jer je kratica SCI naglašavala vezu s pojmom *science*.
- SCI je bio prva indeksna publikacija koja je „pokrivala” svu znanstvenu literaturu s područja prirodnih, medicinskih i primijenjenih znanosti.
- SCI je omogućavao da se pregledaju citati pojedinih članaka/pojedinca što je do tada bilo nezabilježeno!

CITATION INDEX

Sample Display

Cited Item

Citing Item

		VOL	PG	YR	
<i>cited author</i>	ANSANELLI V				<i>citing author</i>
	87 AM J SURG	146	117		<i>journal abbreviation</i>
	BOLLER M	AM J ROENTG	127	277	97
					<i>volume, page & year</i>
<i>Both of these items by ANSARA I were references used by Wagner C in his article from Metallurgical Transactions—B.</i>	ANSARA I				
	91 MONATSHEFTE CHEMIE	102	1855		
	91 SEMIN CHIM ETAT SOLI	1			
	WAGNER C	METALL T-S	7	485	97
<i>year of publication, journal abbreviation, volume & page</i>	ANSARI A				
	88 AM J GASTROENTEROL	90	456		
	ANDERSSO. A	AMER SURG	42	173	97
	REDOI K K	P NAS US	73	2308	97
	88 S MED J	81	858		
	WAYNE KS	AM R RESP D	114	15	97
	ANSARI AH				
	89 AM J OBSTET GYNEC	103	511		
	PENTTILA IM	HORMONE MET	8	299	97 R
	90 FERTILITY STERILITY	21	873		
	STRUVE FA	OBSTET GYN	33	741	97
	YOUNG JK		3	322	97
<i>Both these authors cited ANSARI AH's paper in their articles in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i>	ANSEAU MR				
<i>undated item</i>	"IN PRESS				
	CANTOR B	ACT METALL	24	845	97
	ANSELIN F				
	83 CR HEBDOMAD SE ACAD	256	2618		
	PEZAT M	J SOL ST CH	18	381	97
	85 T AM NUCL SOC	30			
	BLANCHARD P	T AM NUCL S	23	151	97 M

Consult the Source Index section of the SCI for bibliographic information on all citing items in the Citation Index. (See sample below)

Codes Indicate Type of Source Item:

- Blank** articles, reports, technical papers, etc.
- B** book reviews (from *The Scientist*, *Science* or *Nature*)
- C** corrections, errata, etc.
- E** editorial material
- I** items about individuals (tributes, obituaries, etc.)
- L** letters, communications, etc.
- M** abstracts from meetings
- NI** news items
- R** reviews
- RP** reprints
- W** computer reviews (hardware reviews, software reviews, database reviews)

SOURCE INDEX ENTRY

PEZAT M
 * TANGUY B YLASSE M PORTIER J HAGENMUL P—(FR)
 RARE EARTH NITRIDE FLUORIDES
 J SOL ST CH 18(4):381-390 97 A4884 28R

A complete description of each source item code appears in the SCI Codes & Conventions: Citation Index section of the instructional material.

ISI® Journal Accession Number

Source Index entry for article by Pezat M which makes reference to the 1983 paper by Anselin F.

Garfield o SCI

- “the SCI tells how each brick in the edifice of science is linked to all the others”.
- if one takes a publication one can track its “descendants” (the articles which cite the publication at hand) up to the present – to je prednost tog bibliografskog alata
- „the citation index would help standardize scientists’ referencing behaviour”
- citation scores tend to be the condensed peer review of the entire scientific community

Reakcije

- Znanstvenici su publikaciju dočekali s interesom, knjižničari sa skepsom.
- Knjižničari nisu vidjeli koje su to prednosti novog bibliografskog pomagala.
- Prikaz u časopisu *Nature* nije bio blistav.
 - As it is, for the physicist, this index covers only about 5 per cent of the 800 journals included in the Physics Abstracts for 1961. While it would be unwise to underestimate the possible value of this method of indexing, I cannot visualize many situations where these volumes could be used more effectively than other indexes. (Cleverdon 1964)

Potpورا dolazi od najvećih

Merton 1977:

Science is public not private knowledge. Only by publishing their work can scientists make their contribution (...) and only when it thus becomes part of the public domain of science can they truly lay claim to it as theirs. For that claim resides only in the recognition of the source of the contribution by peers. (...) The anomalous character of intellectual property in science (...) links up with the correlative moral as well as cognitive requirement for scientists to acknowledge their having made use of it. Citations and references thus operate within a jointly cognitive and moral framework.

Sve ostalo je povijest, a...

- Citati postaju osnovni gradbeni element indikatora koji na novi način prikazuju znanost i znanstvena postignuća:
 - citatna analiza
 - bibliografsko uparivanje i ko-citatna analiza
 - mjerenje zastarijevanja znanstvene literature
 - čimbenik odjeka (impact factor) itd.
- Podatci koje je donosio SCI privukli su dvije skupine istraživača: sociologe znanosti i istraživače u području „znanosti o znanosti” (scientometrija) te stručnjake s područja informacijskih znanosti (bibliometrijska istraživanja)*
- Već 1966. g. Merton i Zuckerman uvode seminar za studente diplomskih studija sociologije i povijesti znanosti (Columbia University) za primjenu SCI-ja kao istraživačkog instrumenta.

Bibliometrijski indikatori u ocjeni znanstvenog doprinosa i vođenju znanstvene politike

- Citati su se u početku koristili u „sirovom” obliku, bez nekih statističkih/matematičkih intervencija.
- Kasnije su citati samo podloga za razvoj sofisticiranijih pokazatelja kojima se „mapirala” znanost, određivala znanstvena uspješnost pojedinih ustanova/zemalja, uspoređivao znanstveni doprinos pojedinih zemalja, predviđali trendovi itd.
- Financijska tijela, poput US National Science Foundations (NSF) i National Institutes of Health (NIH) prvi su potaknuli oblikovanje kvantitativnih indikatora znanstvene uspješnosti i njihovu primjenu u vrjednovanju znanstvene uspješnosti.
- Već 1972.g. u prvom izdanju Science Indicators NSF-a, jedan je dio sadržavao pokazatelje temeljene na citatima. Važno je napomenuti da je u pripremi sudjelovao Computer Horizons, tvrtka koju je vodio Francis Narin, jedan od utemeljitelja kvantitativnih analiza znanosti i tehnologije.
 - „There are certain relatively direct results of R&D which provide indicators for comparing the scientific and technical performance of nations. Primary among these are reports of research published in scientific and technical journals, citations of reports from these journals, and patents for new products and processes. (NSF Board 1973)”

Bibliometrijski indikatori

- U drugim zemljama, poglavito europskim, kvantitativni pokazatelji utemeljeni na podacima iz SCI-ja, od 80-tih godina prošloga stoljeća poprimali su sve važniju ulogu nego što je to bio slučaj u SAD-u.
- Uključivanjem Elseviera u to područje, pojavljuju se brojni novi indikatori.
- U mnogim europskim zemljama stvaraju se jake skupine istraživača (bibliometrija, scientometrija, ekonometrija) i svojevrсни opservatoriji za promatranje znanosti i tehnologije (npr. NOWT- Nederlands Observatorium van Wetenschap en Technologie):
 - CWTS (Centar za proučavanje znanosti i tehnologije) na sveučilištu u Leidenu
 - Centre for R&D Monitoring (ECOOM), KU Leuven
 - Die Arbeitsgruppe Bibliometrie, Sveučilište u Bielefeldu
- U Europi djeluju/djelovali su neki od najznačajnijih istraživača u tim područjima: Anthony van Raan, Hank Moed, Wolfgang Glanzel, Tibor Braun, Leo Egghe, Loet Leydesdorff, Michael Thelwall i dr.
- Akademiai Kiado (Budimpešta) započela je s izdavanjem (danas suizdavač) specijaliziranog časopisa **Scientometrics** (*An International Journal for all Quantitative Aspects of the Science of Science, Communication in Science and Science Policy*) 1979.g.

Bibliometrijski indikatori u Hrvatskoj

- Sredinom 80-tih godina prošloga stoljeća u Hrvatskoj se javljaju zagovornici primjene kvantitativnih pokazatelja u postupcima znanstvenoga vrednovanja.
- Prva istraživanja temeljena na kvantitativnim pokazateljima provodi Siniša Maričić sa suradnicima. Analize objavljuju u domaćim i inozemnim časopisima.

THE MAINSTREAM-PERIPHERAL SCIENCE COMMUNICATION by Sinisa Maricic

Some 17 years ago an extended summary appeared in the 4S BULLETIN [1] the antecedent of TECHNOSCIENCE. It summarized the findings of a study [2] into the journal selection of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI Philadelphia, USA), for their Science Citation Index (SCI). Using the very data of SCI it was shown that there were a number of journals from the peripheral scientific communities which, by the citations they received, fared better than some of the comparable journals from the ISI selection. A definite inconsistency in the latter selection has thus become evident. Eugene Garfield responded to [1] by explaining the ways ISI selected their journals [3], and a couple of the "peripheral" journals were incorporated for regular scanning into the ISI journals pool.

Garfield u Hrvatskoj

Title: Use of Journal Citation Reports and Journal Performance Indicators in measuring short and long term journal impact

Author(s): Garfield, E (Garfield, E)

Source: CROATIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL **Volume:** 41 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 368-374 **Published:** DEC 2000

Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection: 37

Total Times Cited: 40

Garfield u Hrvatskoj

- Konferencija posvećena uspomeni Boža Težaka kojoj su, uz Garfielda, prisustvovali istaknuti znanstvenici s područja informacijskih znanosti, poput De Sole Pricea, Moravcsika, Irvina, Brauna itd. Vidi: Proceedings of the International Conference on Evaluation in Science and Technology. Theory and Practice. *Scientia Yugoslavica* (1980) 6, Nos.1-4
- On the last day of LIDA 2004 participants had a chance to talk with a special conference guest: Eugene Garfield, founder of Institute for scientific Information – ISI and certainly one of the most important information professionals today.

Stvarni odjek IF-a

"Publish or perish."

L. Wilson

"We never predicted that people would turn this into an evaluation tool for giving out grants and funding."

E. Garfield

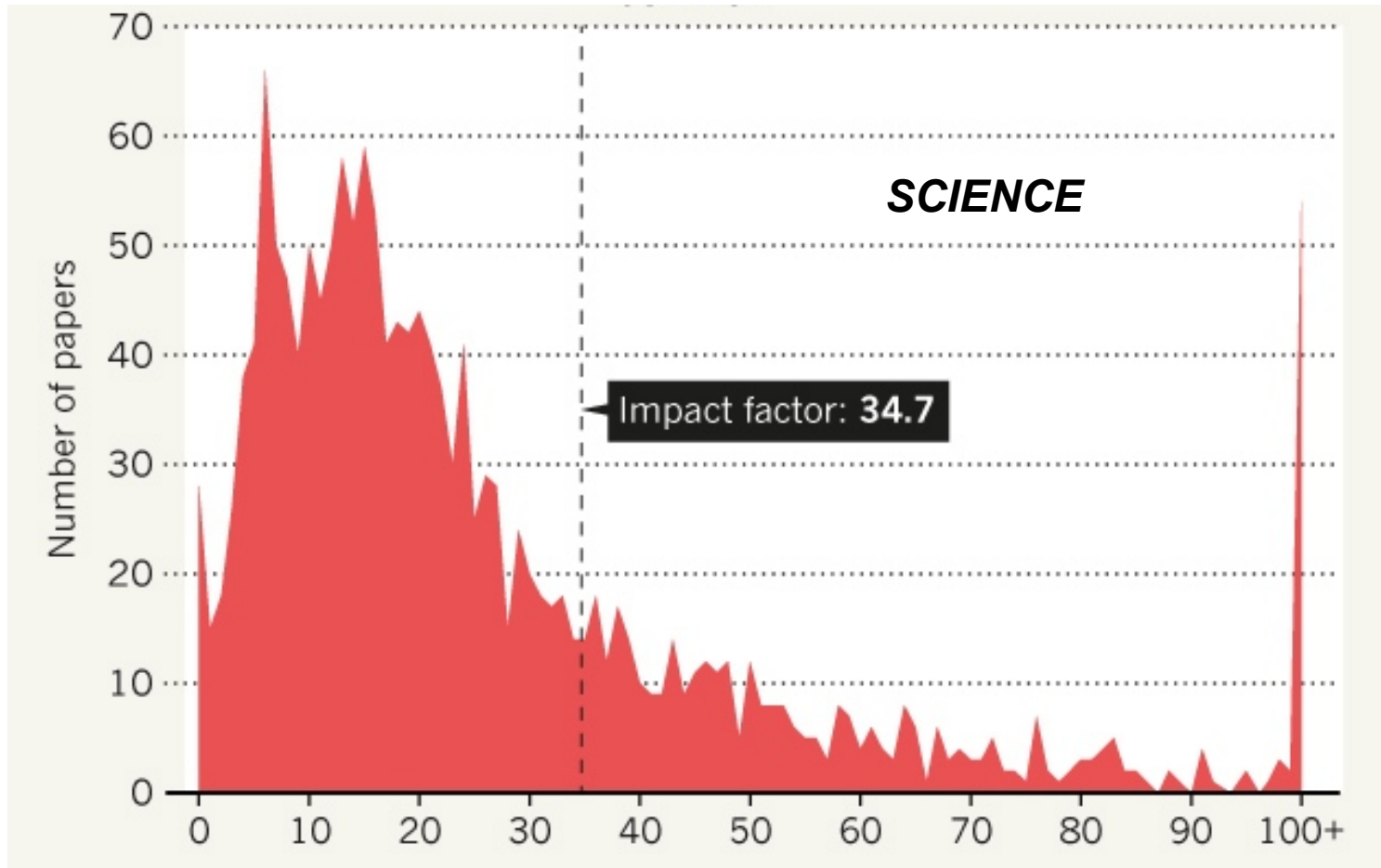
"We are slaves to the impact factor"

M. Frank

"Man can hardly even recognize the devils of his own creation."

A. Schweitzer

Stvarni odjek IF-a

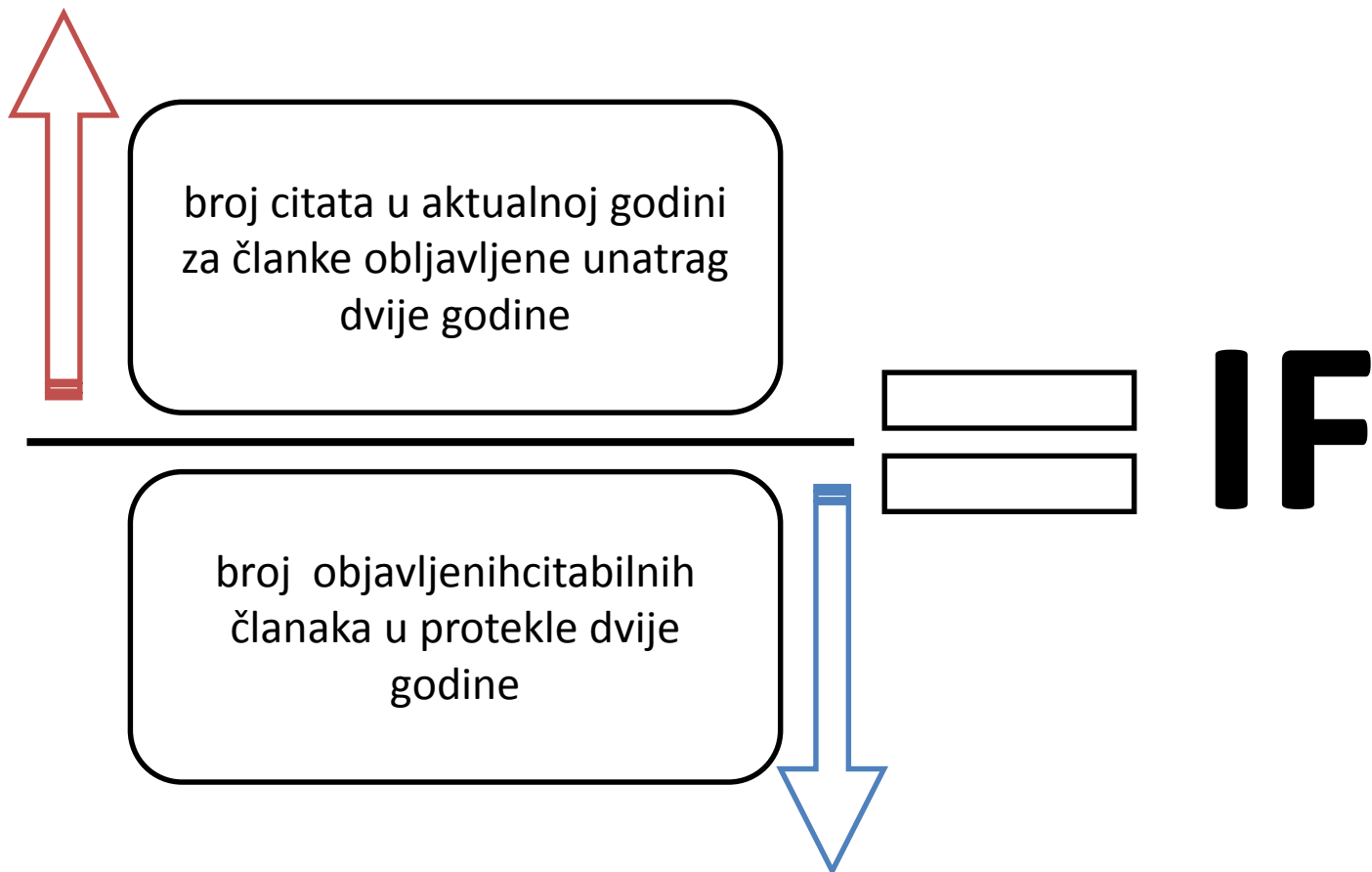


Callaway E. Beat it, impact factor! Publishing elite turns against controversial metric. *nature*. 2016. Available at: <http://www.nature.com/news/beat-it-impact-factor-publishing-elite-turns-against-controversial-metric-1.20224>. Accessed March 22, 2017.

Zlouporaba IF - autori

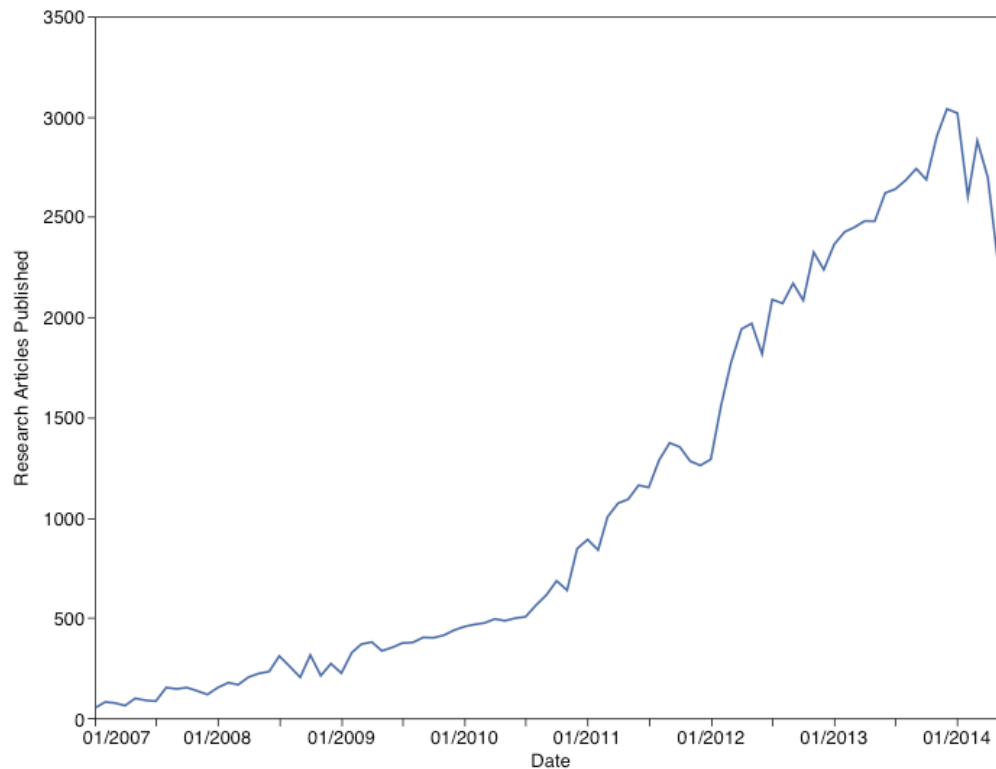
- surogat znanstvene kvalitete
- kriterij zapošljavanja
- kriterij napredovanja
- kriterij ostvarivanja financijske potpore
- “mee-too” učinak i sl.

Zlouporaba IF - urednici



Zlouporaba IF - izdavači

PLOS ONE Output Falls Following Impact Factor Decline



Mijenjati IF?

Table 1. Major Problems Associated With Citation Analysis and Use of JIFs

Technical ISI* database problems	Research field effects	Reference selection and citer motivation	Problems associated with using the journal impact factor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biased towards the English language • Biased sample of journals included in the database • Database coverage different between research fields • Books, conference proceedings, letters not included as source items • Delayed registration of citations • Frequent misprints (up to 25%) • Synonymy (several variants of the same article) • Homonymy (several authors with the same name) • Publishing time penalises disciplines with longer turnover times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field size • Field dynamics (expansion or contraction) • Research theme • Inter-field relations (e.g., clinical medicine draws heavily on basic science, but not vice versa) • Research fields with literature that rapidly becomes obsolete are favoured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary criterion for reference selection is not quality but utility in research • Incomplete referencing due to journal space limitations • Reference copying • Flattery (citation of editors, potential referees) • Self-citation • In-house citation (friends and close colleagues) • Review articles heavily cited • Utility in research rather than pure scientific quality is the primary criterion for reference selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JIFs are determined by technicalities unrelated to the scientific quality of their articles • JIFs are not statistically representative of individual journal articles • Distribution of citations to articles within same journal not uniform • JIFs correlate poorly with actual citation rates of individual articles • No mechanism to correct for self-citations • Selective journal self-citation: articles tend to preferentially cite other articles in the same journal • JIFs are a function of the number of references per article in research field • Short publication times result in high JIFs • National bias in reference selection favours American journals • Review articles are highly cited, resulting in higher JIFs

ISI: Institute for Scientific Information; JIF: journal impact factor

The Journal Impact Factor: Too Much of an Impact?

TC Ha et al. Ann Acad Med Singapore 35 (12), 911-916. 12 2006.

Mijenjati IF?



- NIH koristi RCR (eng. *relative citation ratio*) za strateško planiranje
- Kineska Akademija Znanosti – “One-three-five plan” – kvalitativna procjena s obzirom na nacionalne potrebe i socioekonomski doprinos
- American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) - San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) - 2012

Bloudoff-Indelicato M. NIH metric that assesses article impact stirs debate. *Nature*. 2015. doi:10.1038/nature.2015.18734.

Kun H. Evaluation: Moving away from metrics. *Nature*. 2015;520(7549):S18-S20. doi:10.1038/520s18a.

Cagan R. The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment. *Disease Models & Mechanisms*. 2013;6(4):869-870. doi:10.1242/dmm.012955.