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Op Ed -- Leveling the Playing Field: Making Interdisciplinary Environmental Research Available

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In a research community, publishing is a crucial activity. It is not only the route by which results and insights from research are conveyed to the world, it is also the metric by which researchers are recognized—by their peers, by those who fund their work, and by those who decide their professional futures. This dual role of publication—dissemination of information and professional advancement—is a pivotal theme in an article in this issue by Henrikke Baumann of Chalmers University in Göteborg, Sweden. Baumann examines the role of citation indexing in shaping the status of interdisciplinary environmental journals (such as this one) that publish what she calls “environmental systems analysis” (ESA). She finds that virtually none of the ESA journals are indexed in either the Science Citation Index (SCI) or Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).

To understand the implications of this finding for the industrial ecology community, one must understand the role of citation indexing and the SCI and the SSCI. Citation indexing refers to the systematic compilation of who has cited (i.e., referenced) the work of whom. The SCI and the SSCI are part of the larger world of abstracting and indexing (A&I) services that summarize and organize the scholarly literature for easier access. The A&I services perform the tasks that provide the data that researchers peruse when they use on-line bibliographic databases. For a list of the A&I services that index the Journal of Industrial Ecology (JIE), see inside the front cover of the journal. The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), the company that produces the SCI and SSCI, dominates the world of citation indexing; it is, one might say, the Microsoft of citation indexing.

Knowing the pattern of citations is enormously useful. Researchers can track the development of an idea backward or forward in time by using citation indices. They can also judge which articles have been most influential in shaping subsequent research by looking at the number of times an article is most heavily cited. Most relevant here, citation indexing also allows the calculation of the “impact” of journals (i.e., which ones are most heavily cited). Bibliometricians who study these patterns in the form of “journal impact factors” find that a relatively small number of the vast universe of peer-reviewed journals account for the majority of all citations. It is not surprising, therefore, that libraries use this information to decide which journals to purchase, authors use it to choose outlets for their work, and academics use it to make promotion and tenure decisions regarding their peers.

That [interdisciplinary environmental] journals as a group are unrepresented in the SCI and SSCI poses challenges for industrial ecology and related endeavors.

A journal’s impact is measured by the number of times other authors cite the work published there. In turn, the impact of a journal’s impact factor is determined by the impact of the papers that it publishes. The higher the impact factor, the more influential the journal. Thus, journals with high impact factors are those that publish papers that are frequently cited by other authors. This relationship between citation and influence is based on the assumption that the more times other authors cite a particular paper, the more important that paper is likely to be.

The tension between publishing in the formal, academic literature and in the gray literature is exacerbated in the industrial ecology community, where many researchers rely on funding from sponsors, such as environmental agencies, interested in analysis of real-world problems rather than knowledge production per se, as is the case with national research agencies (e.g., the U.S. National Science Foundation). Although real-world problem solving and knowledge production are not necessarily in tension, for researchers devoted to real-world analysis and problem solving, publication in academic journals is yet another task to add to their overcrowded professional agenda. Nonetheless, getting the knowledge from such investigations into the formal literature is crucial: the academic literature is conspicuously better organized and indexed than the gray literature, and it has the obvious distinction of being peer reviewed. This is a key reason why the JIE straddles the roles of an archival journal of record and disseminator of current research and practice.

Complicating the situation further, the world of academic journals is in transition as a result of the rise of electronic publishing. The primary “unit” of scholarly publishing is moving from the journal (or an issue of a journal) to the article. Many publishers in the publishing industry expect the importance of journals as “packages of articles” to diminish over time, eclipsed by individual articles connected via linked citations and keywords, disseminated electronically and highlighted by table-of-contents alerting services. New one-stop federated search overlays will soon make cross-database electronic searching immediate and transparent.

Until these developments come to pass, however, citation indexing and its impact on the research community will remain important. And even if journals continued on page 40
Interview with Andrejs Alferovs
Vice, President, Sales and Marketing
Cousts Library Services

by Jack G. Montgomery (Editor, ATG) <jack.montgomery@wku.edu>

ATG: Andrejs, I understand that you’re new to Cousts North America. Tell us a little about yourself.

AA: At the ALA/CLA I attended the WESS meeting to present the Cousts Nijhoff award. It was the first time that I had been to a gathering where most of the delegates knew my background from my name and I must say that this is a tribute to the members of WESS. Well, they were almost right. I was born in England but both my parents came from Latvia at the end of the second World War. They actually met in Bradford. I was born and raised as a Latvian in the U.K., going to Latvian school on a Saturday, learning the language, history and culture. It was pointed out by members of WESS that my accent was not very Latvian. That is because I was brought up as part of that little known tribe, the Yorkshire Latvian.

In many ways I am a typical Brit — I like warm beer, real football (soccer) and rugby. I am starting slowly to receive my North American sports education. But having arrived in the Niagara region in early January during one of the coldest spells in recent history, I have had very few opportunities to sample outdoor sporting life, but hopefully this will arrive during the summer.

I realize that it sounds a little clichéd, but I have always had a love of books — my education was definitely more on the side of the arts. As a typical arts graduate, one had to think about employment and when I saw the advertisement to work in the Slavonic Section at the British Library I thought that this would be for me. So I started my career at the British Library Document Supply Center working in various departments including both serial and monograph acquisitions.

ATG: Tell us a little about your position at Cousts? What if any specialized training or education did you receive before getting into the book business?

AA: It really has been a progression of experience and education. The British Library gave me my start and during this time I gained a post-graduate Diploma in Librarianship and Information Work (a sort of MLS equivalent of its time). In my final post at the BL, I worked in Monograph Acquisitions and it was there that I was offered a post as Area Sales Representative for Holmes MacDougall, a U.K. Library bookseller, with a core client base in the public library sector.

From there I moved into publishing with HarperCollins, where I spent five years working in sales and looking after key accounts in wholesale and library supply. Working with HarperCollins gave me very sound sales training — in a very tough and highly competitive environment. They had numerous restructures during my time there, not least when Rupert Murdoch merged Collins and Harper and Row — in many ways this gave the taste of things to come in the publishing and library supply industries during the 1990’s.

I suppose I never really wanted to leave the library world, despite some of the glamour of general trade publishing. However, I could not resist the draw when I decided to join Faxon to run their fledgling operation in the U.K. During this time the company sponsored my Diploma in Company Direction. However, the company was to remain fledgling despite our hardest efforts as the European Division was sold off in 1994 to SwetsBlackwell.

It was at this time that the Managing Director of a young British company, BMBC, approached me to run their sales operation. The business developed quite rapidly during a dramatically changing bookselling landscape in the mid 1990’s, especially with the impact of the collapse of the Net book agreement in the U.K. I was appointed to the Board in 1996.

ATG: Can you tell us a little bit about the company’s history and its overall philosophy?

AA: The Cousts Group has evolved from the merging of four companies, John Cousts Library Services in the U.S.A and Canada, continued on page 42

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TEACHing Online:
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Don’t put it on your open Website; use course management software that will authenticate the student.

Make sure only students that are registered in your class (or grad assistants) can access course material.

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Make sure students can’t copy, download or pass on to others.

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