

Ondřej DANIEL, Ph.D.

Head of the Research Support Centre

Metropolitan University Prague

Dubecská 900/10, 100 31 Prague 10 – Stránská, Czech Republic

Tel. +420 274 815 044

Cell. +420 725 708 163

Email: ondrej.daniel@mup.cz

Short Term Scientific Mission Report

European Network for Research Evaluation in the Social Sciences and the Humanities

(ENRESSH)

ECOST-STSM-CA15137-190818-101436

STSM Title: Topic 3.2: Coverage of SSH publications in major international indexes (WG3)

Period: 2018-08-19 to 2018-08-31

Host: Raf Guns, University of Antwerp, 2000 Antwerpen (BE), raf.guns@uantwerpen.be

Purpose of the STSM

The general objective of the STSM is aimed at strengthening existing networks and fostering collaborations by facilitating researchers participating in a COST Action to visit an institution in another Participating COST Country.

The aim of the STSM ECOST-STSM-CA15137-190818-101436 (Topic 3.2: Coverage of SSH publications in major international indexes (WG3) undertaken in the period 19-31 August 2018 was an analysis of coverage of Anthropology, History and Political Science journals based in four countries (CZ, SK, PL and HR) in Web of Science, Scopus and ERIH. In particular, the research should unfold whether journals present articles written by the authors working outside these countries and region and also the percentage of their articles in English. Besides, it aimed to address the topic of reputation indicators that vary according the indexes.

Contribution to the Goals of the ENRESSH COST action

STSM ECOST-STSM-CA15137-190818-101436 (Topic 3.2: Coverage of SSH publications in major international indexes, WG3) undertaken in the period 19-31 August 2018 aimed to address the following two tasks of the WG3 (Databases and uses of data for understanding SSH research):

2. Analyse characteristics of diverse dissemination channels used in the SSH.

5. Develop alternative metrics for the SSH.

Proposed contribution relates mainly to the two following scientific objectives of the Action:

- a) to make a robust case for the ways in which the SSH add value to the society;

- b) to help SSH scholars better appropriate their research agenda and overcome fragmentation.

Description of the work carried during the STSM

- Finalizing of the data collection
- changes in the data set (inclusion of Arts history, exclusion of Slovak journals)
- interpretation of the data
- presentation at the ECOOM research meeting
- inclusion of the comments raised at the ECOOM research meeting
- communication with the co-authors
- side research perspectives (coverage of the journals indexed in Scopus and ERIH, Open access issues, quantitative techniques)
- heuristic and bibliography (scientometrics, bibliometrics, research evaluation)
- theory and methodology issues (ethnographic techniques, micro-level analysis)
- presentation of the data interpretation
- manuscript of the first draft of the study
- further communication with the co-authors
- discussions with colleagues at ECOOM research seminar
- finalization of the first manuscript

Description of the main results obtained

- Presentation at the ECOOM research meeting held 23 August from 10:30 to 12:30 at University of Antwerp, Campus Middelheim (Middelheimlaan 1, 2020 Antwerpen), Building G, Room G.017 (Programme – Annex 1, presentation – Annex 2)
- first manuscript of the study to be submitted in a peer-reviewed journal (Research evaluation, Scientometrics or similar) (Annex 3)

Perspectives of future collaboration with the host institution

- Possibility of widening the study in quantitative research optics
- possibility of even more detailed focus on only one country or only one discipline

Annex 1 - Programme

ECOOM research meeting held 23 August from 10:30 to 12:30 at University of Antwerp, Campus Middelheim (Middelheimlaan 1, 2020 Antwerpen), Building G, Room G.017

Programme:

- Measuring diversity of research output: do different approaches converge? – Lin Zhang
- Publication strategies and internationalization of selected SSH journals in three CEE countries – Ondřej Daniel
- Predatory Open Access journals: A review of past screenings within the Flemish performance based research funding system (2014 – 2018) – Joshua Eykens



Picture taken during the presentation at ECOOM research meeting held 23 August

Publication strategies and internationalization of selected SSH journals in three CEE countries

**COST Action CA15137 European Network for Research Evaluation
in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (ENRESSH)**

Coverage of SSH publications in major international indexes (WG3)

Ondřej Daniel, Metropolitan University Prague, CZ

Robert Kulmiński, University of Warsaw, PL

Vjeran Pavlaković, University of Rijeka, HR

Antwerp, ECOOM seminar, 23 August 2018

Publication strategies and internationalization

Criteria for the high quality SSH journals in CEE

- SCImago Journal & Country Rank
- information that the journal provides about itself
 - stability and periodicity
 - double blind peer review process
 - active editorial board
 - publisher
 - topics, methods and case studies published in journals (Heilbron et al., 2017)
- reputation in the given scientific community

Journals might not present the main publication strategy. (Verleysen and Engels, 2014)

Publication strategies and internationalization

1. Anthropology (50404)
2. Political Science (50601)
3. History (60101)
4. Arts, Art history (60401)

Participant observation
Micro-level focus



Publication strategies and internationalization

Internationalization

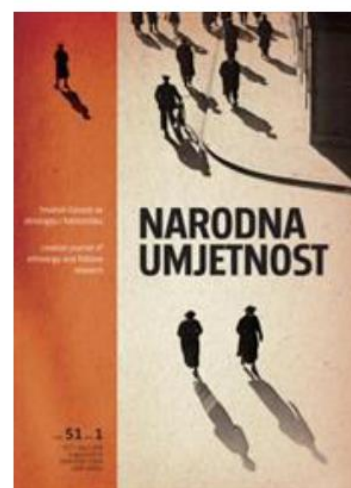
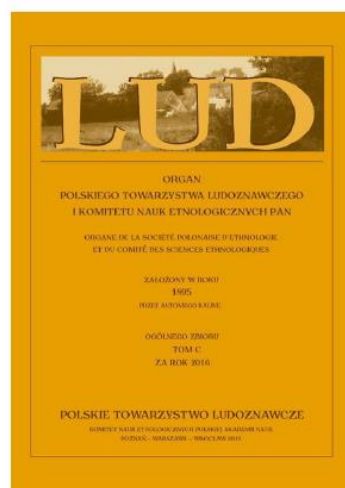
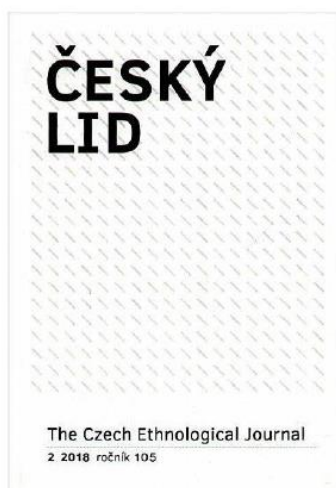
- debate about openness of the scientific communities
 - articles written by authors not-residing at the institutions based in the given countries
 - English vs. national languages (competing alternatives vs. supplement)
 - transnational co-authorship (Heilbron et al., 2017)
- links to specialization (Sivertsen, 2016)
- links to the national evaluation mechanisms
- different incentives and adaptation

Publication strategies and internationalization

Controversies

- dynamic evaluation systems (time span 2012 – 2017)
- even in disciplines with a nationally oriented publication pattern, the pattern itself is international (Sivertsen, 2016)
- role of international editorial boards (Jokić and Sirotić, 2015)
- predatory press (Macháček and Srnholec, 2016; Sorokowski et al., 2017)
- Open Access
- internal orientalism (Buchowski, 2006)

Publication strategies and internationalization



Publication strategies and internationalization

Preliminary findings Anthropology (50404)

- global reflections of local context (**Lud**)
- local reflection of global context (**Lud** and **ČL**)
- minority and diaspora issues (**ČL** and **NU**)
- internationalization through book reviews (**Lud**) and conference reports (**ČL**)
- increasing number of English written articles of non-domestic authors (**ČL** and **NU**)
- different language policies (**ČL** and **NU** not very coherent yet but improving; **Lud** - stable)

Publication strategies and internationalization

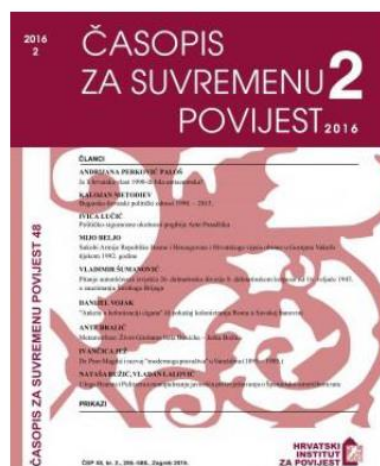
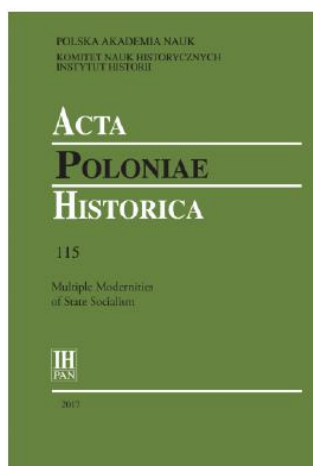


Publication strategies and internationalization

Preliminary findings Political Science (50601)

- **Ath.:** few issues in English, almost no international authors, some book reviews of literature issued abroad, predominantly local topics
- **PM:** one issue per year in English with some international authors (since 2016 increase), other in Croatian (and Serbian), mainly local topics
- **PČ:** until 2014 some local authors publish in English, some international authors; since 2014 only English and mainly international authors, mainly European topics

Publication strategies and internationalization



Publication strategies and internationalization

Preliminary findings History (60101)

- **APH:** issues only in English; shift from early modern Polish history to contemporary history of CEE; increasing number of English written articles of non-domestic authors
- **ČSP:** local topics, national language only; in other languages – Review of Croatian History (predominantly local authors)
- **ČČH:** international reflections of local context and local reflection of contemporary trends in research; besides English as a first foreign language, German is also used (also indexing 3-4/2012)

Publication strategies and internationalization



Publication strategies and internationalization

Preliminary findings Arts, Art history (60401)

- mainly local topics predominantly dedicated to the works of artists or art phenomena (requiring research beyond national borders)
- **BHS:** very few articles in English, mainly local authors
- **Umění:** roughly 1/3 in Czech, 1/3 in English (since 2012 increasing) and 1/3 in German, some transnational/cross-border collaborations and international authors
- **ŽU:** bilingual articles (Croatian and English) of mainly local authors; more contemporary art oriented

Publication strategies and internationalization

General issues

- OA (HR, Hrčak vs. CZ and PL)
- names of the peer-reviewers (PL)
- summaries in English
- most intense relations – accross the border and within the CEE and SEE region, less Germany, Austria and Italy, individuals from UK, US, Scandinavia, Greece, France, almost no CIS authors (PL – UA, GE)

Publication trends and internationalization of selected SSH journals: evidence from in Croatia, Czech Republic and Poland¹

Ondřej Daniel, Metropolitan University Prague

co-authors t.b.c.

Abstract

The aim of this study is a qualitative analysis of publication trends in regards to internationalization of four different disciplines (Anthropology, Political Science, History, Art history) in three countries of Central Eastern Europe (Croatia, Czech Republic and Poland). For each of these discipline one journal per country representing the discipline was chosen and studied with the qualitative research methodology of ethnographic analysis in relation to the internationalization. Issues of authors not-residing at the institutions based in the given countries, publishing trends in English and other international languages and “transnational co-authorship” of scholars are addressed while not leaving aside the context of turbulent changes in research evaluation practice in the given countries.

Keywords

Internationalization, publication trends, scientific journals, Croatia, Czech Republic, Poland, Anthropology, Political Science, History, Art history, qualitative analysis

Motto

« La vie intellectuelle est le lieu, comme tous les autres espaces sociaux, de nationalismes et d'impérialismes, et les intellectuels véhiculent, presque autant que les autres, des préjugés, des stéréotypes, des idées reçues, des représentations très sommaires, très élémentaires, qui se nourrissent des accidents de la vie quotidienne, des incompréhensions, des malentendus, des

¹ This article is based upon work from COST Action ENRESSH (CA 15137), supported by COST. COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is a pan-European intergovernmental framework. Its mission is to enable break-through scientific and technological developments leading to new concepts and products and thereby contribute to strengthening Europe's research and innovation capacities. www.cost.eu.

blesures (celles par exemple que peut infliger au narcissisme le fait d'être inconnu dans un pays étranger). » (Bourdieu, 2002: 3-4)

Introduction

The aim of this study is a qualitative analysis of publication trends in regards to internationalization of the following disciplines:

1. Anthropology (50404)
2. Political Science (50601)
3. History (60101)
4. Arts, Art history (60401)

For each of these discipline one journal per country (Croatia, Czech Republic and Poland) with a central role for the discipline and in the same time with at least partly openly accessible issues between 2012 and 2017 were chosen.

Full name of the journal	Acronym (if used)	Country of publisher	Publisher	Dominant research discipline (OECD)	Inclusion in main databases
<i>Narodna umjetnost: hrvatski časopis za etnologiju i folkloristiku/ Folks Art - Croatian Journal Of Ethnology and Folklore Research</i>	NU	Croatia	Institute of Ethnology and Folklore	50404	Scopus
<i>Český lid / Czech Ethnological Journal</i>	ČL	Czech Republic	The Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences	50404	Scopus
<i>Lud</i>	-	Poland	Polskie towarzystwo ludoznawcze i komitet nauk etnologicznych of	50404	Scopus

			the Polish Academy of Sciences		
<i>Politička misao / Croatian Political Science Review</i>	PM	Croatia	Faculty of Political Science of Zagreb University	50601	Scopus
<i>Politologický časopis / Czech Journal of Political Science</i>	PČ	Czech Republic	International Institute of Political Science in Brno	50601	Scopus
<i>Athenaeum</i>	Ath.	Poland	Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń	50601	ERIH
<i>Časopis za suvremenu povijest / Journal of Contemporary History</i>	ČSP	Croatia	Croatian Institute of History	60101	Scopus
<i>Český časopis historický / The Czech Historical Review</i>	ČČH	Czech Republic	Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Sciences	60101	Scopus
<i>Acta Poloniae Historica</i>	APH	Poland	Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences	60101	Scopus
<i>Život umjetnosti: časopis o modernoj i suvremenoj umjetnosti i arhitekturi / Život umjetnosti : Journal for Modern and Contemporary Art</i>	ŽU	Croatia	Institute of Art History	60401	Scopus

and Architecture					
<i>Umění / Art</i>	Um.	Czech Republic	Institute of Art History of the Czech Academy of Sciences	60401	Web of Science
<i>Biuletyn historii sztuki / Bulletin of Art History</i>	BHS	Poland	Institute of Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences	60401	ERIH

Table 1 – List of journals with their main characteristics

These journals can be considered as having a general and disciplinary role as scholarly and professional meeting places for original research of particular national interest along with debates, book reviews and information. Research evaluation of the respective national contexts valorises coverage of journals in Scopus or Web of Science which is “seen in itself as an expression of research quality and of internationalization.” (Sivertsen, 2016) Many of these journals thus managed their inclusion in these databases while for some of them the application is not finished yet.

Background

At the beginning of the research an institutional demand at Metropolitan University Prague for identifying criteria that could be taken for evaluation of the high quality social sciences and humanities (SSH) journals in the region of Central Eastern Europe (CEE) was raised. Quantitative overview based on several journal performance indicators can be provided with the help of bibliometrics of SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJR) but not all researchers are aware of these metrics and many do not know how to use it. Therefore, the general advice could be provided through the information that the journal provides about itself and also through its reputation in the given scientific community. Issues, such as stability and periodicity of the journal, fair double blind peer review process, information about the activity of the editorial board, its members as well as the location and reputation of the publishing organization together with the scientific excellence as regards to the topics, methods and case studies published in journals (Heilbron et al., 2017) should be reflected in such case.

Dynamic of the changing evaluation systems in the three chosen CEE countries (Croatia, Czech Republic and Poland) has also its important repercussions for publication trends as well as for the internationalization. In particular, during the period 2012 – 2017 that was chosen as a reference for data collection, preference of the publication in international journals over other research performance output was verbalized almost unanimously in all three researched countries. Polish “Ministerial lists of journals” as well as “Comprehensive evaluation of scientific units”, Czech “Methodology for Evaluating Research Organisations and RD&I Purpose-tied Aid Programmes (2017+)” as well as “Principles and Criteria for the Evaluation of Scientific Organisations in the Republic of Croatia” all consider journals are the primary channel for communicating research.

Besides, internationalization of the journals and of the scholarly outcome is another important link to the national evaluation mechanisms. This demands mirrors itself in different incentives on the national level as well as in adaptation of the local researchers to the new demands of the research evaluation. An anecdotic example may be provided by local researchers publishing in international language about local topics in local journal. Also, role of international members of editorial boards in local journals in Croatia was currently discussed. (Jokić and Sirotić, 2015) Study proves that the correlation with number of international authored articles is not evident.

The pressure to publish internationally and predominantly in journals has led many researchers to accept the rules of game of the so-called predatory journals. The issue of predatory press was echoed in the respective scientific communities in particular during the last two years of the researched period. (Macháček and Srnholec, 2016; Sorokowski et al., 2017) Many linked the simplified issue of predatory journals with Open Access (OA). But government-backed initiatives such as “Portal of Scientific Publications” (HRČAK) in Croatia or Czech “Open Access CZ” managed to clean the image of OA showing that OA can be understood more a condition of transparency than an initiative leading towards predatory practices.

Finally, in order to conceptualize the context of the pressure to publish internationally, it should be underlined that in most of the research evaluation practice the non-written rules and hierarchies are imposed favouring publications in journals issued in particular places of the world that could be understood as countries of capitalist core. (Wallerstein, 1974) Journals issued in other parts of the world are often observed with suspicion, that has in particular example of publishers located in the countries of CEE a dimension that Polish anthropologist Michał Buchowski labelled as “internal orientalism”. (Buchowski, 2006) Such stand is according to him representing the major negative view of CEE elites on the region identifying it with backwardness and fatalistic inactivity. This also might have its relation to the debate of tricks and cheating related to the predatory journals and unfair citation practices. The fact that all three chosen countries are located in the western parts of CEE make even more visible the fact that discursive operations of the “nesting orientalism” (Bakić-Hayden, 1995) take also place imposing hierarchies in particular in relation to other regions and countries of CEE but also among the studied countries themselves.

Internationalization

In his critique of practices of French academia Pierre Bourdieu shows that internationalization of science can be a painful process for several reasons. First of all, academia is not free of prejudices, stereotypes and power relations of the “outside world”. According to Bourdieu internationalization (or better “denationalization”) of the thought is a starting condition for true intellectual universalism. But also it is the logic of *laisser-faire* that according to Bourdieu enhances the circulation of the worst and not the best ideas. These may be the ideas of “elastic authors” that are not dependent on the context. Otherwise, it is the texts that circulate, not the context. The texts that do not carry with them their production field (*le champ de production*). (Bourdieu, 2002)

The debate about openness of the scientific communities is often linked to internationalization and limited by the constraints identified by Pierre Bourdieu. In this study the focus is given to the articles written by authors not-residing at the institutions based in the given countries, publishing trends in English and other international languages and “transnational co-authorship” of scholars who work in different countries and allowing a more refined understanding of collaborative structures. (Heilbron et al., 2017: 139)

In regards to the language issues, Gunnar Sivertsen has convincingly argued that both patterns of language publication do not present competing alternatives but merely a supplement:

“Use of the native language in scholarly publications is an indication that the publication is mainly oriented at a national or regional audience of readers in which not only peers, but also students, teachers, professionals, journalists, policy makers and a wider public may be reached as well. [...] Since scholarly publications in the native languages are relatively frequent in the SSH, publishing in an international language is, on the other hand, not the normal situation, as in the sciences, but a clear expression of an ambition to reach an international audience of experts in the field.” (Sivertsen, 2016: 361-362)

Sivertsen concludes that “researchers in the SSH are normally bilingual in their publication practice (if their native language is not English).” (Sivertsen, 2016: 362)

Journals Publication in SSH

It has been argued and proved that the journals might not present the main publication strategy in SSH. (Verleysen and Engels, 2014) The authors producing SSH scholarly publications are nevertheless put in the pressure of the quest for producing journal articles mirroring the practice of technical and natural sciences. In the same time societal impact of their work is required and evaluated. Even if non-peer-reviewed books or “enlightenment literature” (idem, 2014) is not widely accepted as a research output, it is probably the main communication axis through which the societal impact can be channelled. Critical of the above mentioned pressure Gunnar Sivertsen wrote: “SSH would lose their raison d’être by disconnecting from the surrounding culture and society and by mainly communicating in international journals that are only read by peers abroad.” (Sivertsen, 2016: 358)

Gunnar Sivertsen also explored links between internationalization and specialization reflected in a deconcentration of the publishing pattern. Deconcentration and specialization on the international level is according to Sivertsen matched by a concentration of articles in more general disciplinary journals on the national level. (Sivertsen, 2016) Similarly to the language issues he also states that publication types are supplementing each other rather than competing with each other. He aimed to identify publication patterns that according to him “differ between the disciplines of the SSH while they are similar across countries within the disciplines. Even in disciplines with a nationally oriented publication pattern, the pattern itself is international.” (idem: 359)

The pressure to SSH authors to publish in the journals was observed as even more problematic for the researchers working in the scientific fields of art. Kamila Lewandowska and Paweł Mirosław Stano have identified the profound difference between art journals, which represent mixed disciplinary coverage and combine art with scientific disciplines while being highly ranked in the “Polish Ministerial List of Journals” on one side and journals that are solely art-focused or combine art and humanities. (Lewandowska and Stano, 2018: 6) Journals devoted solely to art or combining art and humanities occupy probably the lowest places in the hierarchy of the List, much below the art journals with a focus on empirical research. (idem: 7)

Method

This study builds upon ethnographic method of research and is based on qualitative approach with elements of participant observation trying to present insider's view and reinforce emic aspect of the research. It aims to understand, describe, and explain the publication trends and internationalization as well as its effects from participants' points of view. (Dorr-Bremme, 1985) Given the fact that the authors are insiders of one or more of studied disciplines the research echoes also autoethnography. Working with the journals presentation on the internet, the netnographic approach to the fieldwork was exploited. Micro-level focus on a particular journal and also a particular article and an author enables to broaden the reflection to broader structures that form and shape the lived reality. Here one can find resemblances with mainly earlier Italian tradition of research in SSH such as microhistory (*microstoria*) and militant inquiry (*inchiesta operaia*). In particular, given the controversies of the research evaluation systems in SSH in respective countries, it may also be labelled as "*inchiesta a caldo*" (heated inquiry). (Panzieri, 1965)

During the research as well as during the redaction of the study several changes towards the original plan were made. First, the exclusion of another country (Slovakia) and second, extension of the research to another discipline (Arts, Art history, 60401). Also, arbitrary choice of one journal per discipline was agreed among the authors instead of previous plan on focusing on two journals per country and discipline (one good practice and one journal with not that good internationalization profile). The convincing argument for such limited approach was that many of the latter journals can only be found in printed versions in the libraries of their publishers and the large quantity of them disables the team to choose a representative example. As shown later in this study, many of the journals central for the four disciplines also merge good and not so good practices under the same umbrella.

Data

All issues of twelve journals published under volumes of 2012 – 2017 were analysed. Given the different approach to OA in the three studied countries, the difference in the access to the full text of articles has to be stressed. Even those journals that did not follow the OA practice (Um. and BHS) however presented full summary of the journal articles in international language (in English for BHS, in English and German for Um.).

The screenshot shows the HRČAK portal for the journal 'Narodna umjetnost'. The header includes the HRČAK logo (Portal of Scientific Journals of Croatia) and the SRCE logo. The main content area features a navigation menu on the left with categories like 'Home', 'Journals alphabetically', 'Journals by scientific areas', and 'Journal editors'. The central part displays the journal's title 'Narodna umjetnost : Croatian journal of ethnology and folklore research' and a large 'NU' logo. To the right of the logo, there is a sidebar with journal details: 'Status in active', 'HRČAK:', 'ISSN 0547-2504 (Print)', 'ISSN 1848-865X (Online)', 'UDK: 39(05)', 'https://doi.org/10.15176/0547-2504', 'Contact: Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Šubičeva 42, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Tel. +385-(0)1-4596-743, +385-(0)1-4596-700. Fax: 385-(0)-4596-709.', 'Email: nu@ief.hr', 'Publisher: Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Šubičeva 42, 10000 Zagreb, http://www.ief.hr', and links for 'Guidelines for authors (57 KB)', 'Guidelines for references (64 KB)', 'Guidelines for reviewers (24 KB)', 'Impressum (68 KB)', and 'Ethics Statement (40 KB)'. On the far right, there are flags for Croatia and the UK, a 'Contact' button, an 'Article search' section with a search box and 'search' button, and a 'My profile' section with 'Register', 'Username (email)', 'Password', 'login' button, and 'Lost password?' link.

Picture 1 – Print screen of NU homepage at HRČAK with OA issues since 1962

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příští číslo

aktuální číslo

minulá čísla

bibliografie

norma

aktuality



1/2017

Články

Jan Dienstbier

Vain and Transitory Love: Mural Paintings in the Žirovnice Chamber and Mural Decoration in Late Gothic Secular Interiors

Marná a pomíjivá láska. Nástěnné malby žirovnické světnice a výmalba pozdně gotických profánních prostor s. 2–25

| [resumé](#) | [pdf](#) |

Pavel Kalina

The New Solomon: Architecture as the Embodiment of State Ideology and Political Practice in Early Modern Prague

Picture 2 – Print screen of Um. homepage providing some of the articles in OA.

POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK
INSTYTUT SZTUKI

Wyszukiwarka... Szukaj

O nas Działalność badawcza Wydawnictwa Studium doktoranckie Studia podyplomowe Biblioteka Zbiory CADIS

Rada Naukowa

Zakład Historii Sztuk Plastycznych

Pracownia Sztuki Dawnej

Pracownia Sztuki XIX-XXI wieku

„Biuletyn Historii Sztuki”. Redakcja

Spisy treści

Biuletyn Historii Sztuki

Więcej informacji na poniższych stronach

- Strona redakcji "Biuletynu Historii Sztuki"
- Informacje o sprzedaży i prenumeracie

Biuletyn Historii Sztuki 1 (2017)

Biuletyn Historii Sztuki 1/2017
Rocznik LXXIX
Spis treści / Contents
Summaries
Wydawca: Instytut Sztuki PAN, Stowarzyszenie Historyków Sztuki
PL ISSN 0006-3967 Indeks 330973
Cena 20 zł

Biuletyn Historii Sztuki 4 (2016)

Biuletyn Historii Sztuki 4/2016

Picture 3 – Print screen of BHS homepage providing English summaries of articles that are not published under OA.

Another type of issue related to the dataset presents different number of issues for each journal. The scale between the number of issues published per year is between one (Lud) and five (PM). Finally,

the last controversy is linked with ČSP which profiles itself as a strictly national journal publishing in Croatian only. Authors willing to publish in other languages can submit to Review of Croatian History, a journal issued by the same publisher.

Results

Preliminary findings of the journals anchored dominantly in Anthropology (50404) show several following trends. Internationalization may take form of global reflections of local context, such as in *Lud* where international anthropologists write about their experience with the fieldwork in Poland. Besides, both in *Lud* and *ČL*, a reader may find articles that present local reflection of global context, such as articles of Polish or Czech anthropologists working in Latin America or other parts of the Planet. In *ČL* and *NU*, a reader can also consider as an element of internationalization references to the minority and diaspora issues problematizing the borders of the nation states through references to the transnational communities, such as Argentinian Croats or Czech Vietnamese population. But the internationalization may also be implemented through book reviews of the contemporary anthropological literature issued abroad (*Lud*) as well as through conference reports from important international anthropological conferences (*ČL*). In the focused period there was an increasing number of English written articles of non-domestic authors in Czech and Croatian anthropological journals (*ČL* and *NU*). Different language policies should also be observed. Whereas in both, *ČL* and *NU* one cannot easily identify the pattern of the articles in national languages for the older issues and the coherency of monolingual issues is improving with the time, *Lud* publishes consistently in Polish.

Preliminary findings for other disciplines show even more fragmentary publication trends. Based predominantly in Political Science (50601) Polish *Ath.* had few issues in English during the focused period but almost no international authors published in the journal. There were some book reviews of literature issued abroad published but the research articles reflected predominantly local topics. Croatian *PM* presented one issue per year in English with some international authors publishing. Since 2016 one may observe an increase of the published articles written by international authors. Other issues were published in Croatian with some exceptions such as Serbian. The research topics however reflected mainly local topics of political thought in the former Yugoslavia. Czech *PČ* experienced changes two years earlier than *PM*. Until 2014 some local authors published in the journal in English, while the journal still attracted some international authors. Since 2014 it profiled itself as an international journal in English only and publishing research of mainly international authors on European topics transcending the local context.

In journals anchored in humanities the situation is slightly different. Preliminary findings for History (60101) journals show also fragmented results. Polish *APH* switched the language policy into publishing issues only in English and one could observe a thematic shift from early modern Polish

history to contemporary history of CEE with increasing number of English written articles of non-domestic authors. Croatian journal ČSP focused on predominantly local topics in national language only while historians willing to publish in other languages could submit to Review of Croatian History. Latter however presented research by predominantly local authors and focused almost only on local or regional topics. Czech ČČH provided some international reflections of local context and local reflection of contemporary trends in research translating the main contemporary theoretical debates in history to Czech. Besides English as a first foreign language of its articles, German was also used and in German also indexing was provided for one of the issues (3-4/2012).

The weight of German as an international language for the Czech historians is even more striking in preliminary findings in journals presenting the research in Arts, Art history (60401). Czech journal Um. published an important share of its articles in German, share of the English written articles however rose since 2012. There were also some articles resulting from transnational/cross-border collaborations and also work of international authors published. In Polish BHS there very few articles in English published and mainly work of local authors presented. Croatian ŽU published bilingual articles (Croatian and English) uniquely of mainly local authors while the profile of the journal was more contemporary art than art history oriented. Internationalization trends of the research in Arts, Art history (60401) where mainly local topics predominantly dedicated to the works of artists or art phenomena requiring research beyond national borders seem thus probably the most diverse.

Discussion

There are several issues that can be put to the light in discussion part of this study.

- Different OA policies in the three studied countries and hypothesis of link between OA and internationalization
- publishing of the names of the peer-reviewers in the Polish journals making the procedure of double-blind peer review less evident
- funding link to internationalization: research presented in the form of journal articles in some cases contain acknowledgement to the funding agency, this however was mainly national
- changing publication trends may also reflect epistemological changes in the discipline

Conclusion

It might be put in front that the most intense international relations in the studied disciplinary journals in three countries were across the cross border ones on the basis of the former socialist federations (ex. Czech-Slovak, Croatian-Serbian) and also within the CEE and South-Eastern Europe (SEE) region (ex. Polish-Slovak, Polish-Czech). Some relations can be observed with the authors and institutions residing in neighbouring or geographically close countries such as Germany, Austria and Italy. There were also research articles of individuals from United Kingdom, United States, countries of Scandinavia, Greece or France but these were merely exceptional. Unanticipated finding can also be underlined that almost no work of authors from former Soviet Union was published, with some exception of Polish journals cultivating the relations with the scientific communities in Ukraine and Georgia.

Lastly, one could reflect upon the validity of the observation of Gunnar Sivertsen for the journals. Even in disciplines with a nationally oriented publication pattern, the pattern itself is not international but fragmentary results can be presented for publication trends in journals in same disciplines and different countries.

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Dr. Raf Guns

Antwerp, 31 August 2018

Centre for R&D Monitoring (ECOOM)

Campus Middelheim

Middelheimlaan 1

2020 Antwerp - Belgium

raf.guns@uantwerpen.be

T +32 3 265 31 94

Confirmation of execution of Short-term Scientific Mission

To whom it may concern:

I hereby confirm that the Short-term Scientific Mission STSM ECOST-STSM-CA15137-190818-101436 (Topic 3.2: Coverage of SSH publications in major international indexes, in WG3 of ERNESSH) was undertaken by Ondřej Daniel at the University of Antwerp, Belgium in the period 19-31 August 2018.

The STSM was successfully executed according to the work plan and has resulted in the first draft of a manuscript that will be submitted to a major international journal. Furthermore, Dr Daniel has presented and discussed his work at the ECOOM research meeting of 23 August 2018.

Yours sincerely,

Raf Guns

Coordinator of ECOOM- Antwerp