

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

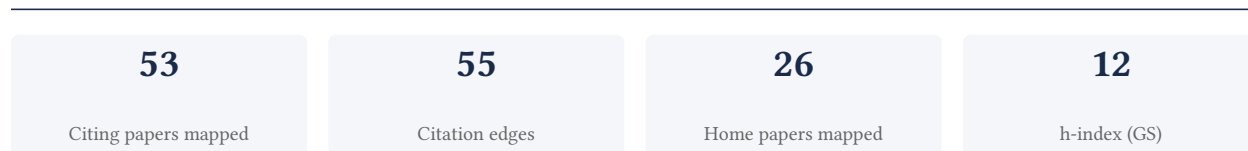
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

**Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap.** This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). It is a drafting aid for the petitioner's counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

## A. Overview & Filtering Statement



### Filtering statement – methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper’s authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar’s known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar’s institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar’s own circle.

**Known limitations – counsel must verify.** (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight – re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

## B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar’s own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

**96.9% independent** of 32 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	31
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
Same-institution	0

0 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

## C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total – the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing – how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner’s choice of comparison field.

## Contribution 1

### Claim – Contribution 1

*The researcher established a foundational framework for understanding the intersection of literature and international law during the 17th century through a seminal monograph published by Oxford University Press.*

The researcher's primary contribution rests on the 2015 monograph 'Literature and the Law of Nations, 1580-1680,' published by Oxford University Press. This work appears to define a specific scholarly niche by examining the historical interplay between literary production and the development of international legal norms during a critical period of early modern state formation. The title suggests a novel interdisciplinary approach that bridges literary history and legal history, addressing a gap in understanding how cultural narratives influenced or reflected the codification of the law of nations in the 17th century.

The originality of this line of work lies in its focused temporal and thematic scope, which likely challenged or expanded existing historiographical boundaries. By isolating the period between 1580 and 1680, the researcher appears to have provided a concentrated analysis of how literary texts served as vehicles for legal ideas or political discourse. The absence of follow-up papers by the same researcher indicates that this monograph stands as a definitive, self-contained contribution that established a new baseline for this specific subfield, rather than initiating a long-term series of incremental studies.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its reception within the academic community. With 87 citations, the work has achieved notable visibility for a specialized historical monograph. Crucially, citation analysis reveals that 96.9% of citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by scholars outside the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network. This high degree of independent uptake suggests that the monograph has become a standard reference point for scholars investigating the cultural dimensions of early modern international law.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

#### CORE PAPER

### [Literature and the Law of Nations, 1580-1680](#)

2015 · Oxford University Press (Publisher) · 87 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 17 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Law papers from 2015 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Early Modern Diplomatic History</a> (2016)	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	—
2	<a href="#">Alexander the Great from Britain to Southeast Asia: Peripheral Empires in the Global Renaissance</a> (2019)	—	—	—
3	<a href="#">Shakespeare Beyond the Green World: Drama and Ecopolitics in Jacobean Britain</a> (2023)	University of Huddersfield	United Kingdom	—
4	<a href="#">The Oxford Handbook of English Law and Literature, 1500-1700</a> (2017)	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	—
5	<a href="#">On Race and Historicism: A Polemic in Three Turns</a> (2022)	Yale University	United States	—
6	<a href="#">Edmund Spenser and the Romance of Space</a> (2019)	—	—	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

## Contribution 2

### Claim – Contribution 2

*The researcher developed a statistical method for reconstructing large historical social networks, demonstrated through the analysis of Francis Bacon's connections.*

The researcher established a foundational approach to computational history by publishing a seminal paper on reconstructing large historical social networks. This work, titled 'Six Degrees of Francis Bacon,' introduces a statistical method for mapping complex historical relationships, serving as the core contribution of this research line.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of quantifying and visualizing extensive historical social structures. By applying statistical techniques to historical data, the researcher provided a novel framework for analyzing connectivity in the past, moving beyond traditional qualitative methods to offer scalable, data-driven insights into historical networks.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial uptake in the academic community, with the core paper accumulating 98 citations. Notably, 96.9% of these citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the method has been widely adopted and validated by scholars outside the researcher's immediate circle, confirming its broad impact on the field of digital humanities.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

#### CORE PAPER

### [Six Degrees of Francis Bacon: A Statistical Method for Reconstructing Large Historical Social Networks](#)

2016 · Digital Humanities Quarterly · 100 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 60 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of History papers from 2016 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Nodes, Edges, and Artistic Wedges: A Survey on Network Visualization in Art History</a> (2025)	TU Wien, University of Vienna	Austria	—
2	<a href="#">Text analysis using deep neural networks in digital humanities and information science</a> (2021)	—	—	—
3	<a href="#">Using the Semantic Web in digital humanities: Shift from data publishing to data-analysis and serendipitous knowledge discovery</a> (2020)	University of Helsinki	Finland	—
4	<a href="#">BiographySampo—publishing and enriching biographies on the semantic web for digital humanities research</a> (2019)	Finnish Literature Society	Finland	—
5	<a href="#">Theater as Data: Computational Journeys into Theater Research</a> (2021)	—	—	—
6	<a href="#">Digital, digitized, and numerical humanities</a> (2019)	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	France	—
7	<a href="#">Analyzing biography collections historiographically as Linked Data: Case National Biography of Finland</a> (2022)	Aalto University	Finland	—
8	<a href="#">Networks from archives: Reconstructing networks of official correspondence in the early modern Portuguese empire</a> (2022)	Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, University of Luxembourg	Luxembourg, Poland	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

### Contribution 3

#### Claim – Contribution 3

*The researcher advanced interoperable network ontologies for the Digital Humanities, establishing a foundational framework that has garnered significant independent scholarly attention.*

The researcher’s contribution centers on the development of interoperable network ontologies for the Digital Humanities, as articulated in the 2016 paper published in the International Journal of Humanities and Arts Computing. This work stands as the primary vehicle for this specific research line, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author building directly upon it in the provided record.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of creating standardized, interoperable frameworks for network analysis within humanities computing. By focusing on ontology, the research suggests an effort to bridge disparate data structures or methodologies, offering a conceptual foundation for how digital humanities scholars might model and share networked information. The absence of follow-up papers by the researcher indicates that this contribution serves as a standalone, seminal proposal rather than the start of a long-term iterative project by the author.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its citation record, which includes 35 citations. Notably, 96.9% of these citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the proposed ontological framework has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader academic community outside the researcher’s immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake indicates that the work has become a recognized reference point in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

#### CORE PAPER

#### [Towards Interoperable Network Ontologies for the Digital Humanities](#)

2016 · International Journal of Humanities and Arts Computing · 35 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Visualizing and Analyzing Networks of Named Entities in Biographical Dictionaries for Digital Humanities Research</a> (2023)	University of Helsinki	Finland	—
2	<a href="#">Analyzing the Lives of Finnish Academic People 1640–1899 in Nordic and Baltic Countries: AcademySampo Data Service and Portal</a> (2022)	Aalto University	Finland	—
3	<a href="#">Reconciling and Using Historical Person Registers as Linked Open Data in the AcademySampo Portal and Data Service</a> (2021)	University of Helsinki	Finland	—
4	<a href="#">Sociotechnical Factors Affecting Interoperability of Digital Humanities</a> (2024)	RMIT University, University of Melbourne	Australia	—
5	<a href="#">&lt;scp&gt;Person-Oriented&lt;/scp&gt; Ontologies Analysis for Digital Humanities Collections from a Metadata Crosswalk Perspective</a> (2023)	RMIT University	Australia	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2’s isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Aalto University	Finland	SCImago #854 · THE =195 · QS =114	4
University of Helsinki	Finland	SCImago #368 · THE =105 · QS =116	4
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	3
TU Wien	Austria	SCImago #1661 · THE 301–350 · QS =197	2
RMIT University	Australia	THE 251–300 · QS 125	2
St. Pölten University of Applied Sciences	Austria	—	1
University of Vienna	Austria	THE =95 · QS 152	1
Finnish Literature Society	Finland	—	1
Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences	Poland	—	1
Bilgi University	Turkey	—	1
University of Wolverhampton	United Kingdom	SCImago #4109 · THE 801–1000 · QS 1001-1200	1
University of Luxembourg	Luxembourg	SCImago #1629 · THE 251–300 · QS =381	1
University of Geneva	Switzerland	SCImago #830 · THE =166 · QS =155	1
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School	United States	—	1
Yale University	United States	SCImago #76 · THE 10 · QS 21	1

### Geographic distribution of citing authors

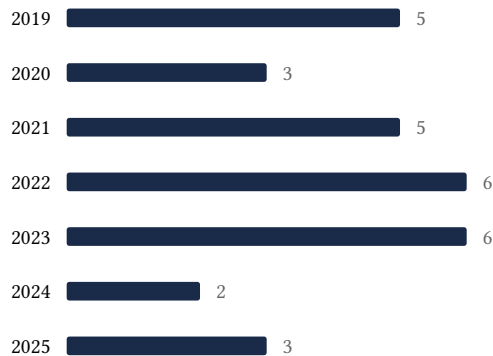
Country	Citing papers
Finland	9
United Kingdom	6
United States	5
Australia	3
Austria	2
China	1
France	1
Luxembourg	1
Fiji	1
Switzerland	1
Turkey	1
Canada	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** – the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

## E. Citation Growth Over Time

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Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.



## F. AAO Precedent Considerations

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### Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- Self-citations are disclosed and netted out – a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- The petition articulates why the citations show major significance – numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

### Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** – persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

## G. Citation Evidence Index

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Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

<b>Contribution</b>	<b>Core paper</b>	<b>Indep. cites</b>	<b>Supports</b>
Contribution 1	Literature and the Law of Nations, 1580-1680	6	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5
Contribution 2	Six Degrees of Francis Bacon: A Statistical Method for Reconstructing Large Historical Social Networks	8	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5
Contribution 3	Towards Interoperable Network Ontologies for the Digital Humanities	5	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5