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ABSTRACT

The basic characteristics of sixty-nine secondary services in physics were analyzed in terms of sponsorship and distribution by: (1) country of origin, (2) language, (3) age, (4) frequency of publication, (5) subject and geographical coverage and (6) size. The eight major services, in terms of size, are identified. The use of the services by the physics community was not determined. This is a part of the American Institute of Physics to determine the size, scope and sources of physics literature in all its forms for the purpose of developing a national physics information system. (Author/NH)



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SECONDARY SERVICES IN PHYSICS

Marianne Cooper and Edward Terry



Information Division

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SECONDARY SERVICES IN PHYSICS

ABSTRACT

Sixty-nine secondary services in physics have been studied and their basic characteristics analyzed in terms of sponsorship, distribution by country of origin, by language, by age, by frequency of publication, by subject and geographical coverage and by size. Eight services were identified, in terms of size, as the major ones. No survey was made of the physics community regarding use of services.



I. Introduction

As a part of its overall program to develop a national physics information system, the American Institute of Physics has been engaged in studies to determine the size, scope, and sources of the physics literature in all its forms. Accordingly, this report presents a survey, analysis, and evaluation of the characteristics of the currently active and readily accessible secondary services in physics, the types of information they provide, and the format in which it is presented.

II. Scope

The scope of the report is limited and defined in terms of AIP's interests. Thus, it was the primary purpose to identify and examine those services that are devoted exclusively either to the discipline of physics as a whole, to some of its subfields, or to related fields. Astronomy and geophysics, by this definition, have been included. In performing this study no survey was made of the physics community regarding use of these services. Thus data, reported in an earlier study, (1) concerning the services that are most "appreciatively used" by the physics community, have not been updated.

While the subject field is rather narrowly defined, i.e., physics as opposed to physical sciences, the term "secondary service" has



abstracting and indexing services, to publications that are contained within primary publications, and to recurring bibliographies that provide access to the primary literature. As far as function is concerned both alerting and retrieval are considered. Services or "modern information systems" produced and operated by a group or joint groups for a primarily limited internal consumption and therefore, generally unavailable to the public, are excluded. The various alerting or announcement bulletins of industrial, research and government organizations, SDI systems, and various other services are also absent from this report. Data compilations are considered as tertiary sources and are also outside the scope of the report.

III. Methodology and Organization

Three previous studies have listed secondary services in physics. D. E. Gray and R. S. Bray reported on "Abstracting and Indexing Services of Physics Interest" in 1950. (1) The National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFSAIS) published "A Guide to the World's Abstracting and Indexing Services in Science and Technology" in 1963, (2) and the International Federation for Documentation (FID) published "Abstracting and Indexing Services in Science, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, Social Science, Humanities" in 1965. (3) From these guides a list was made of all journals which indexed or abstracted materials in physics and closely allied fields. New services, added since 1965 and



reported in the monthly <u>FID News Bulletin</u>, were also included. One hundred eighteen services were found in this manner. An additional eleven were added through a search of the basic periodical directories.

A form letter (Appendix A) was designed and sent to each service requesting an evaluation of their current status. Realizing that publishers are deluged with requests for information concerning their publications a description of each service, when available, was attached to each letter. The publisher was asked only to correct those items where changes had occurred.

A profile sheet (Appendix B) was also developed for the purpose of recording bibliographic data collected for each service. It was designed to provide as much information as possible, within practical limits, concerning these services. Whenever possible, all information included in the profile was taken from responses to the form letters and/or current sample copies acquired. Services from which responses were not received were updated through a search of current journal issues, using the facilities of a large research library. In all other instances, the information has been taken from the previously mentioned guides. Results of this phase of the study are summarized below:

No. services originally considered for study	129
No. services deleted (limited circulation, peripheral subject scope, etc.)	41
No. services which have ceased publication	<u>19</u>
Total no. of services included	69

No. of included services which responded to form letter*	45
No. of included services updated through library facilities	13
No. services not updated	11
Total no. of services included	69

^{*7} additional services responded but were deleted from the study because they were outside of the scope.

As shown above, of the 129 services originally considered for possible inclusion, 69 have been finally selected as the basis for this report. It should be noted that four of the 41 services deleted originate in the People's Republic of China. Although we located older issues of each in a large research library, we were unable to establish that any have been available in this country in recent years.

The following three factors were considered in the arrangement of the data:

- 1. Type and purpose of publication. The service is <u>either</u> a separate self-contained entity, devoted exclusively to the documentation of the primary literature, <u>or</u> it is a section in a primary journal.
- 2. Subject coverage. The service provides <u>either</u> an exclusive and concise coverage of physics and any one of its subfields, or it provides an overall and diffuse coverage of current science and technology of which physics forms only one part.



3. Accessibility and availability. These terms are interpreted broadly to include linguistic, political, and geographic factors. Thus, the basic consideration is whether the U.S. physicist can readily avail himself of the service.

Information concerning all services included have been arranged in table format. (A key to all codes used in the tables is presented as Appendix C.) The table in which a service is placed was determined by the factor most important to its characterization.

TABLE I is composed of the 32 major services that are readily available to U.S. physicists. Twenty of these publish abstracts of primary journal articles; 10 may be defined as reference services (i.e., citations only); two offer combinations of abstracts and/or references to articles.

TABLE II lists primary journals which devote one or more sections to abstracts or references. The section name or title follows the title of the parent publication in the TABLE. Of the 17 primary journals offering some form of secondary service as a regular feature, 12 are in the form of abstracts. Three journals publish references while two supply abstracts and references to papers of interest.

Seventeen services publish abstracts or references in languages little used by U.S. physicists. Because of the large number of bibliographic items produced by these publications, it was decided to present them separately. TABLE III is, therefore, comprised of six abstracting journals, six reference journals, and four journals offering a combination of services in little-used languages. English titles are given where available.



TABLE IV lists three foreign services published in English that abstract not only physics, but provide a more diffuse subject coverage.

The services listed in TABLE V have not been included in the statistical analysis. They are listed because of the results of a previous AIP study (4) in which U.S. physicists were asked to rank the published abstract journals of which they made most use. It became clear through this report that a large percentage of workers consult sources which are not restricted to physics but also provide a broad coverage in allied and peripheral fields. TABLE V, therefore, lists large services that are published in the U.S. and offer a diffuse subject coverage, an appreciable percentage of which is devoted to physics.

A special effort was made to classify the agencies that sponsor and publish secondary services. They all have been categorized according to one of the following types: national academies (A), commercial (C), government (G), non-profit (N), international bodies (W), and academic (U). Foreign services are included in the category which most closely approximates their U.S. counterpart. The major concern has been consistency in the placement of services originating from a similar source rather than following a rigid definition of publisher types. Therefore, services originating in the Soviet Union may appear in any of the six categories, although all Soviet agencies are government controlled. Services which appear to be sponsored by two collaborating agencies have been given both publisher type codes. A complete directory of journals with publishers' addresses is given in Appendix D.



IV. Analysis

As noted previously, all data have been arranged in table format so that similarities and differences can readily be discerned. The summary of each service is based on the following salient features: title, type and form of service, publisher, publisher type (i.e., sponsorship), country of publication, first year of publication, scope (i.e., subject, regional and material coverage), frequency of publication, language of publication, and number of bibliographic items published per year. In addition to the above, TABLE I also includes the type and frequency of indeces, the arrangement of the publication, and, if available, the number of primary journals covered by the service.

Abstracting journals accounted for more than one-half of the number of services available. A total of 41, or 59.4% of the total publish abstracts alone. References alone are published by 20 services (29%) while 8 services (11.6%) offer a combination of both types.

Sponsorship of services was almost evenly divided between non-profit (31.9%) and commercial (30.6%) organizations, with governmental agencies following closely (26.4%). As shown in Table A, however, this pattern varies when the data is rearranged in the four TABLES. While sponsorship is evenly divided between commercial, governmental, and non-profit agencies in TABLE I, the division is basically only between commercial and non-profit organizations in TABLE II. Governmental, non-profit, and commercial establishments dominate TABLE III, while national academies prevail in TABLE IV.



Table A
Sponsorship of Services

	S	Total ample (69)*		able l		able 11		able	_	iV
	#	\(\begin{align*} & \\ \begin{align*} & \\ \beg	<u>#</u>	32)** <u>%</u>	#	7)*** <u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	(17) <u>%</u>	#	(3) <u>*</u>
Commercial	22	30.6	10	29.4	9	50.0	3	17.6	0	0.0
Government	19	26.4	10	29.4	1	5.6	7	41.2	1	33.3
International	3	4.2	3	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
National Academy	4	5.6	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	11.8	2	66.7
Non-Profit	23	31.9	10	29.4	8	44.4	5	29.4	0	0.0
University	1	1.4	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

^{*}Three services have dual sponsorship. These have been entered twice bringing the total to 72.

Three services had dual sponsorship in the sample. Two occurred between a non-profit society and a commercial publisher in England and in France respectively while the third one was the product of cooperation between an international body and an American university press. All three publications sponsored by international bodies in the sample were in English and consisted primarily of references.

Tables B and C respectively show the distribution of services by country of origin and by geographical region. Six countries (35%) were responsible for 55 (80%) of the services. The remaining 20% was produced by 11 nations. While the most productive country is the United States the most productive region is Western Europe. When examined or a TABLE by TABLE basis Western Europe holds its leading



^{**}Two services have dual sponsorship.

^{***}One service has dual sponsorship.

position in TABLES I and II. As expected, however, this leading position is divided between Eastern Europe and Asia, Africa, etc. in TABLES III and IV.

Table B

Distribution of Services by Country of Publication

Country	No. of Services	% of Total
United States	15	21.5
Germany (East and West)	10	14.4
Japan	10	14.4
Great Britain	9	13.0
France	6	8.5
U.S.S.R.	5	7.2
Roman i a	3	4.3
Italy	2	2.7
Australia	1	1.4
Brazi 1	1 .	1.4
Bulgaria	1	1.4
Czechoslovakia	1	1.4
Hungary	1	1.4
India	1	1.4
Luxemburg	1	1.4
Netherlands	1	1.4
Spain	1	1.4
Total	69	100.0

Table C

Distribution of Services by Geographical Region

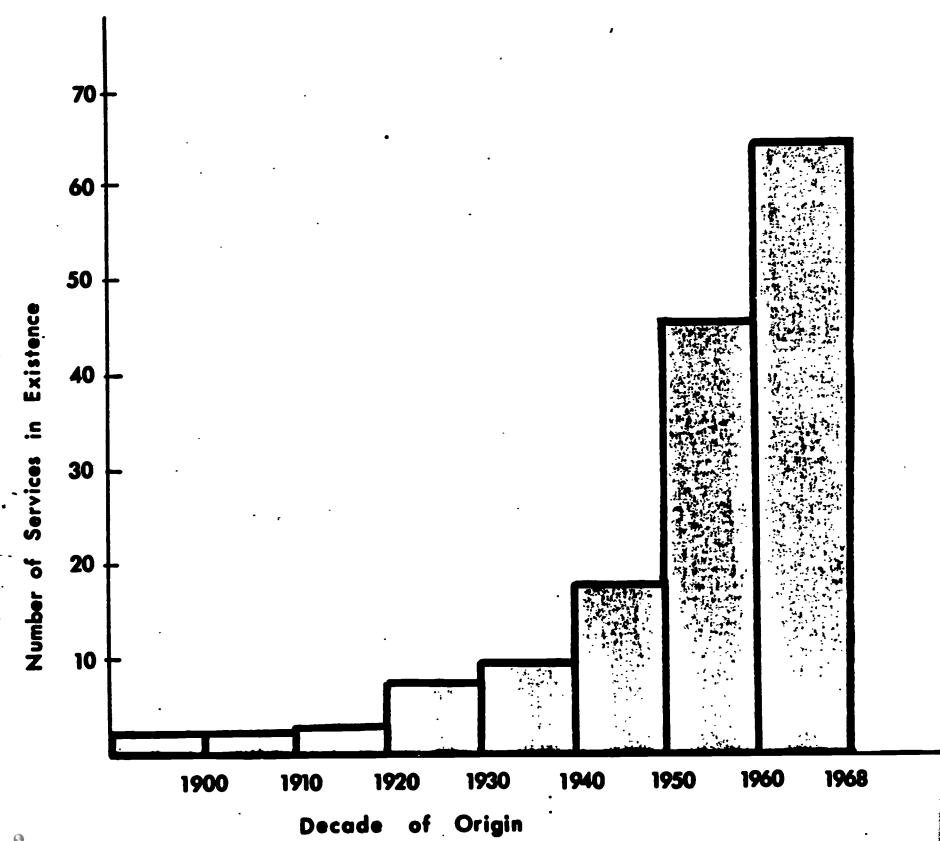
Americ	as	Western Euro	ре	Eastern Euro	pe	Asia, Afri	ca, etc.
Brazi 1	1	Austria	1	Bulgaria	ì	India	1
USA	15	France	6	Czechos lovakia	1	Japan	10
		Great Britain	9	Hungary	ì		
		Germany	10	Roman i a	3		
		Italy	2	USSR	5		
		Luxemburg	1				
		Nether lands	1 .				
	_	Spain	1		_		
Total	16		31	-	11		11
				<u>#</u>		<u>*</u>	
		Americas		16		23.3	
		Western Europ	e	31		44.9	
		Eastern Europ	e	11		15.9	
		Asia, Africa,	etc.	11		15.9	
		Total		69		100.0	

Figure 1 shows the time periods in which various segments of the sample were started. The two decades from 1950 to the present encompass 49 (67.2%) of the sample. It is interesting to note that there were only two (2.7%) services that started publication before 1900. The fact that no starting date was available for 6 (8.2%) services is significant.



Figure 1

Distribution of Services by Decade of Origin





The importance of the present and the recent past holds true for the data even when it were rearranged in the four TABLES. Some variations, however, are apparent. In TABLE II, for example, the period 1950-59 contains 58.72 of the services, while the rest is almost evenly divided among the following three decades: 1920-29, 1940-49, 1960 to present. Sine this TABLE contains primary publications where secondary services form a section this is more of an indication of the former's than that of the latter's age. In TABLE III the time span from 1940-1959 is the most prolific. Although 64.73 of the sample began during that time it is significant that there is a 17.63 unknown variable. The fact that all publications included in TABLE III are those not readily accessible in this country is the most likely explanation.

Frequency with which a service is published is an important factor in its characterization. Twelve issues per annum (a monthly schedule) was found to be the most popular arrangement. (The average is 11.3.) It was followed by four (quarterly) publishing dates. This finding held true for the data even when they were rearranged in the TABLES, except in TABLE II in which the bi-monthly arrangement preceded quarterlies. This data is shown in Table D.



Table D Frequency Distribution

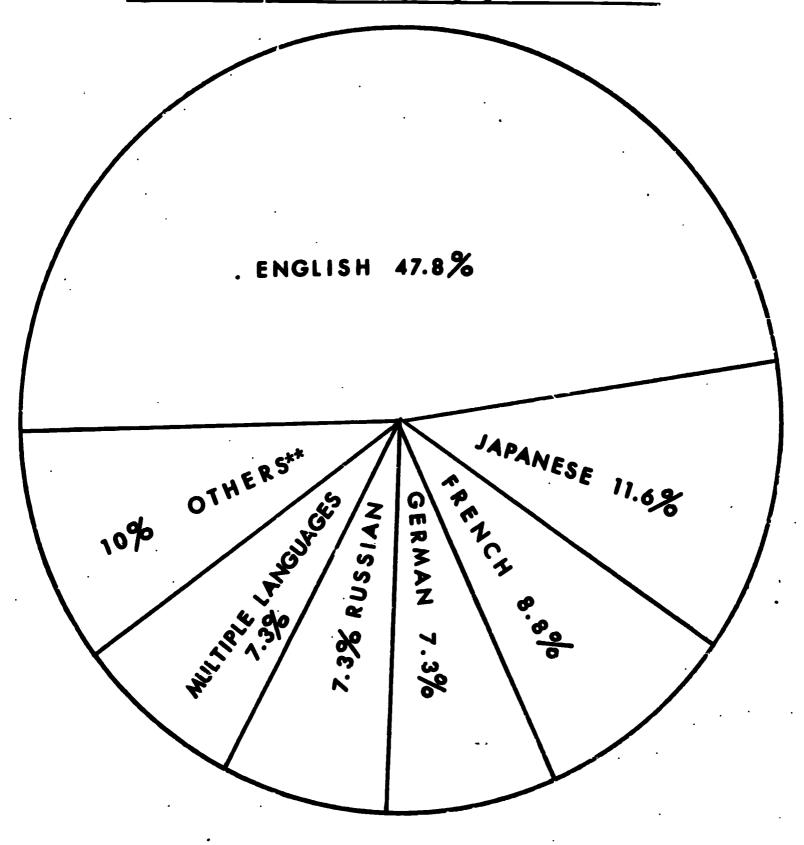
Frequency	<u>#</u>	<u>&</u>
Irregular	1	1.5
1	2	2.9
2	2	2.9
4	11	15.9
6	7	10.1
8	2	2.9
10	1	1.5
12	36	52.2
24	4	5.8
26	1	1.5
36	1	1.5
52	1	1.5
Total	69	100.0
,-		

The language of a publication was assumed to be that of the country of origin unless there were indications to the contrary. English was the most prominent language, followed by Japanese and French. (These data are shown in Figure 2.) It was found that 7.3% of the total sample were multiple language sources. The term multiple designates services that use more than one language; e.g., citation is left in the original while abstract is in the vernacular of the country of publication. It is interesting to note that the



Figure 2

Distribution of Services* by Language of Publication



*Total Sample = 69 Services

**Others:

Italian	2.92
Romanian	2.9%
Czech	1.42
Hungar i an	1.42
Spanish	1.48



extent of use of multiple languages varied, depending on the regional coverage, anticipated audience, and the accessibility of the language of the country of publication. Some of the services were translations. These included translations from non-Western to Western languages and vice-versa. The language of a publication is usually an indication of the purpose and the anticipated audience of the service. That is to say, when a publication is in the vernacular of the country that is not widely used outside its boarders it is aimed at internal consumption. The regional coverage here is, usually, both domestic and international. When the language of a publication is one of wide use, e.g., English, however, the service is frequently aimed at international markets. Often the purpose, in this case, is publicising local achievements. This pattern can be discerned in TABLES III and IV.

As previously noted, regional or geographic coverage by a secondary service is an important factor in its characterization. Table E indicates that inclusion of worldwide sources is the choice of the majority of services. Two publications, listed in TABLE III, although international in scope, are dealing only with Western sources. (The term "international" has been used to cover worldwide sources exclusively as well as domestic and worldwide sources.) It is interesting to note that five of the eleven publications that are selective in their geographic coverage, are devoted to publications from the Soviet Union exclusively. Three of them are in English and one in Italian and Romanian respectively. The six countries that devote a service to exclusive domestic coverage are: Bulgaria, France, India, Japan, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Except for those of France and the



Soviet Union all other publications are in English. These two are in their respective languages.

Table E

Distribution of Services by Regional Scope of Coverage

	# of Services	% of Total
International Sources	51	74.0
Domestic Sources	, 6	8.5
Selective Sources	11	16.0
Not Given	1	1.5
Total	69	100.0

An analysis of the subject coverage of the services indicates that approximately one-third of them is devoted to the discipline of physics, in general, without any stated emphasis of sub- (or allied) fields. Nuclear science and technology is the largest specialized area generating 23.2% of the publications. Astronomy and geophysics contribute 13% while vacuum science and technology 6% of the total. The remaining 17 publications are almost evenly distributed among 14 specialized areas. This data is shown in Table F.

The multiplicity of services available in some of the fields seems to point to an inevitable duplication and overlap among them. Since the languages, functions (i.e., current awareness and retrospective search tools), and anticipated audiences (i.e., domestic, foreign) greatly vary the extent of overlap and the gaps in coverage are difficult to determine.

Table F

Major Subject Areas Covered by Secondary Publications

	# of Services	% of Total
Physics in General	23	33.3
Nuclear Science and Technology	16	23.2
Astronomy - Geophysics	9	13
Vacuum Science and Technology	4	6
Acoustics	2	3 ,
Rheology	2	3
Solid State	2	3
Applied Physics	1	1.5
Glass	1	1.5
High Energy	1	1.5
Lasers	1	1.5
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	1	1.5
Optics	1	1.5
Plasma Physics	1	1.5
Solar Energy	1	1.5
Spectroscopy	1	1.5
Thermodynamics	1	1.5
Ultrasonics	1	1.5
Total	69	100.0

Since the type, form and coverage of services studied varied considerably an examination of size for comparative purposes became



important. Using the number of bibliographic items covered per year as the measure the 5001-10,000 category was found to be the most populous; nine services were identified. The largest services were those that published 20,001 or more items per year; eight were located. No information was available for eleven (15.8%) of the services. The average of those with known sizes was about 18,000. While Table G gives the data concerning size for the total sample, Table H summarizes the salient features of the eight largest services.

Table G

Bibliographic Items Covered/Year

# of Bibliographic Items	# of Services	% of Total
0-49	2	2.9
50-100	3	4.25
101-200	2	2.9
201-300	5	7.3
301-500	6	8.75
501-700	7	10.2
701-1000	1	1.5
1001-2000	4	5.8
2001-5000	7	10.2
5001-10,000	9	13.0
10,001-20,000	4	5.8
20,001-50,000	4	5.8
50,000,	4	5.8
Not Available	<u>11</u>	15.8
Total	69	100.0



Table H

Characteristics of Principal Services in Physics

Bibliog. Language Items/Year	F 85,000 (Total)	000°38°000	E 33,600	R 25,000	E 54,000	E 50,477	36,000	R · 85,800 (Total)
		•						
Frequency	12	24	24	%	24	12	12	12
Subject Coverage	Phys.	Phys.	Phys.	Phys.	Nucl. Sci. 6 Tech.	Phys.	Phys.	Phys.
Country	ቘ	K	89	SR	S	9	B	S.
Publisher Type	;	45	. Z	ø	G	· Z	ပ	⋖
Type and Form of Service	Abst.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Abst.	Abst.	Abst.	Abst.
Title	Bulletin Signaletique	Current Bibliography on Science and Technology; Phys. and Applied Phys.	Current Papers in Physics	Informatsionnyi Byulleten	Nuclear Science Abstracts	Physics Abstracts	Physikalishe Berichte	Referativnyi

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Productivity of the six major physics publishing countries was measured not only in terms of the number of services they each publish but also in terms of the total number of bibliographic items they each cover a year. Accordingly, the U.S.S.R. was found to be the most productive, covering 116,700 items through five services. The U.S. ranked second, publishing 102,290 items in fourteen services. Table J summarizes these data.

Table J
High Producer Countries

Count ry	# of Bibliographic Items/Year	# of Services Published	<pre># of Services Without Size Data in Sample</pre>
USSR	116,700	5	•
USA	102,290	15	1
France	90,050	6	-
Great Britain	88,504	9	2
Japan	54,190	10	-

Based on the size of services published in different languages, English is the major language in physics. It is followed by Russian and German in that order. Table K shows these data for the five most productive languages.

Table K

Language	# of Bibliographic Items/Year	# of Services Published	<pre># of Services Without Size Data in Sample</pre>
English	225,434	33	7
Russian	116,700	5	-
French	90,050	6	-
Japanese	53,950	Ą	-
German	53,450	5	-



Findings:

- 1. Secondary services in physics can be categorized according to the type and purpose of the publications, their subject coverage, and their accessibility to the U.S. physics community.
- 2. The most common type of secondary service in physics is the abstracting journal; it accounted for 60% of the sample.
- 3. Three classes of publishers were found to be sponsors of 83% of all services studied. These, in rank order, are: non-profit, commercial, and governmental organizations.
- 4. National academies sponsoring secondary services were located in Eastern Europe and were primarily engaged in abstracting.
- 5. Foreign services published in English were the products of their government, either through the national academies or through some other governmental agency.
- 6. Although the U.S. is the most productive country in terms of the number of services published, the U.S.S.R. is the most productive in terms of the number of bibliographic items covered per year.
- 7. Western Europe is the most prolific region both in terms of the number of services and the number of bibliographic items that originate from there.
- 8. Secondary services in physics are relatively young; only 24.6% are older than 20 years. Two services (2.7% of the total) are still active but older than 69 years, i.e., they began publication before 1900.
- 9. Twelve issues per annum (i.e., monthly frequency) was found to be the most common. 52.2% of the sample fell into that category.



Findings (Continued):

- 10. English is the most important language in physics both in terms of the number of services that are available and in terms of the extent of coverage they provide.
- 11. While 75% of the services are devoted to four broad subject areas (physics, nuclear science and technology, astronomy-geophysics, vacuum science and technology), the remaining 25% are dispersed among 14 specific fields.



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IDENTIFICATION OF SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1: 32 "major" services that are readily available to U.S.

physicists.

TABLE II: 17 primary journals sections of which are devoted to

secondary services.

TABLE III: 17 services published in languages little used by U.S.

physicists.

TABLE IV: 3 foreign services published in English.

TABLE V: 11 large U.S. services offering diffuse subject coverage

(these data are excluded from statistical analysis).



I-1

4 21 11														
TITLE	TYPE & FORM OF SERVICE	PUBLISHER	PUBLISHER TYPE	COUNTRY DEGAN	· DEGAN Pub.	SUBJECT COVERAGE	REGIONAL COVERAGE	MATERIAL COVERAGE	FREQ.	LANG.	I DE XES	ARRANGEMENT	DIBLIOG. ITEMS/YR.	NO. JMLS.
astrowomi scher Jahresberi cht	Aust. 6 Ref.	Walter de Gruyter	U	3	66	as tron.	Internet.		-	G	A-Ann. S-Ann.	Subject	13,500 (19 6 5)	
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	SUBJECT COVERAGE	nucl. tech.	nucl. scl. 6 technol.	nucl. sci.	phys.	e les	phys.	phys.	plesme phys.	geophys., geology, ocean- ography, mateor- ology	solid st., theoret., calstial mech., cosmology,	es tron.	phys.	geophys.	nucl. reactors	mechanics	appl. phys.	optics, optical instruments	rheology .
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SOLID STATE ABSTRACTS	Abst.	Cambridge Commun- ications Corp.	U	S	960	solid st. phys., semi- conductors	Internet.	jnls., conf. papers, diss- ert.	2	w	A-12, Ann. S-12, Ann. Source-12	Subject	16,000 (1961)	550 (19 61)
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SURFACE & VACUUM PHYSICS INDEX	. 36 f.	ZAEO	2	9	9961	surface 6 vecuum phys.	Internet.	jnls., repts.	2	w	A-12,Ann. S-12,Ann.	Subject	!	į
TRANSATON BULLETIN	8	Commission of the European Communities	>	3	960	etomic en.	Selective	jnls.	2	w	A-12,Ann., QQ Source-12,Ann., QQ	Subject	10,000	8,400 (1968)
U.S.S.R. SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS: PHYSICS & MATHEMATICS	Abs t.	JPRS	G	S	1961	phys	e	jnls.	2	w	•	Subject	<u> </u>	2, 820 (19 68)

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MATERIAL COVERAGE	35 jnls. (1963)	open lit.	jnls.	open lit.	books, jnls.	books, papers, patents	jals.	jnls.	open lit., patents also	jnls., books	books	open lit.	books, papers, jnls.	jnls.	Jnls.	jnls., books	open lit.
REGIONAL COVERAGE	Internat.	internat.	Internat.	Internet.	Internat.	Internet.	Selective (SR)	Selective	Selective	Internat.	Selective	internat.	internat.	internet.	Internat.	! ! !	internat.
SUBJECT COVERAGE	atomic en., nucl. technol.	rheology	nucl. technol.	nucl. phys.	geophys.	acous tics	nucl. en.	nucl. sci. 6 technol.	nucl. sci. £ technol.	phys.	phys.	soler en.	geophys.	uitrasonics	vacuum sci. 6 technol.	vacuum technol.	vacuum technol.
BEGAN Pub.	1956	1954	356	1959	1936	1929	1954	1961	1955	9561	1945	1954	1920	1963	1951	1952	ž
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DE SHER	Atomverleg Bonn	Deutsche Rheol- ogische Gesell- schaft	A. T. E. N.	Les Pubications Techniques Associees	Soc. of Exploration Geophysicists	American Institute of Physics	Pergamon Press, Ltd.	Atomic Energy Soc. of Japan	Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare	Taylor & Francis Ltd.	Physik-Verleg, GmbH	Assoc. for Applied Solar En. Arizona State Univ.	American Geophysical Union	illffe inqustrial Publications, Ltd.	Pergamon Press, Ltd.	Rudolf A. Lang Verlag	Societe Francaise des ingenieurs et Techniciens du Vide; Le Vide
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TITLE OF PARENT PUBLICATION	ATOMIC MARKETS	DERICHTE DER DEUTSCHEN Angologishen gesell- Schaft, E.V.	BULLETIN D'INFORMATION A.T.E.N.	ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE; REVUE DE PHYSIQUE ET DE CHIMIE ** NUCLEAIRES ET DE GEMIE ATOMIQUE	GEOPHYSICS	JOURNAL OF THE ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA	JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR ENERGY	JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOSY	NOTIZIARIO	PHYSICS IN MEDICINE & BIOLOGY	PHYSIKALISCHE Blatter	SOLAR ENERGY	TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION	ULTRASONICS	VACUUM	VAKUUM-TECHNIK	LE VIDE: TECHNIQUE, Applications

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	BIBLIOG. ITEMS/YR.		12,000 (1968)	300 (1963)	250. (1963)	700 (19 68)	6,500 (1963)	(1968)	38,000 (1968)	7,200 (1963)	6,000 (1968)	001 (19 61)	300 (1968)	1,300	4,000 (1968)
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	SUBJECT COVERAGE	biol., chem., math., phys., mad., agric., technol., educ., econ., nat. sci.	phys.	spactroscopy	geophys.	es tron., engineering, phys.	atomic en., chem., bio. 6 med., eng., phys., reactor technol.	phys., math., chem., geology., geography, engineering	phys.	me teoro logy, geophys.	automation, instrumentation, phys.	phys.	nucl. phys.	acous t i cs	mathematics, phys.
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	PUBLISHER	Centro di Document- azione sulla Scienza a la Tecnica Sovietiche	Academia Republicii Socialiste Romania	Spectroscopical Society of Japan	Society of Exploration Geophysicists of Japan	Ministerstvo Prosveshcheniya	Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.	Ministerstvo kui tury ASFSR	Japan Information Center of Science and Technology	Japan Meteorological Agency	Hungarian Central Technical Library	The Physical Society of Japan	Atomic Energy Society of Japan	Acoustical Society of Japan	State Library of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
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	TITLE (English)		i	JOURNAL OF THE SPECTROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN	GEOPHYSICAL Exploration		MONTHLY LIST OF ATOMIC ENERGY PUBLICATIONS	•	CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: PHYSICS & APPLIED PHYSICS	METEOROLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY	•	PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN	JOURNAL OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY SÓCIETY OF JAPAN	THE JOURNAL OF THE Acdustical society of Japan	NEWS FROM FOREIGN LITERATURE: MATHEMATICO- PHYSICAL SERIES
RIC	TITLE (Original Language)	BIBLIOGRAFIA SCIENTIFICA	BULETIN DE INFORMARE Stintifica: Seria Fizica, Seria Matematica, Astronomie	BUNKO KENKYU	BUTSUR! TANKO	FIZIKA V SHKOLE	GENSHBRYORU KANKEI Shiryo mokuroku	INFORMA" FONNY! BYULLETEN MOVYKH INOSTRAWNYKH KNIG POSTUPINSHIKH V BIBLIOTEKU IMENI V.I. LENINA	KAGAKU GIJUTSU BUNKEN SOKUHO: Butsuri, oyo butsuri Hen	KISHOGHO TOSHO GEPPO	MUSZAKI LAPSZENLE FIZIKA, MERES-ES MUSZERTECHNIKA. AUTOMATIKA	NIHON BUTSUR! GAKKAISHI	NIHON GENSHIRYOKU GAKKAISHI	NIHON ONKYO GAKKAISHI	NOVINKY LITERATURY-PRIIRODNI VEDY: Rada. Matematicko-fyzi-kalni

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MATERIAL COVERAGE	non-seriel iit.	jnls.	open lit.
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TITLE (English)		•	
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BIBLIOG. ITEMS/YR.			
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MATERIAL COVERAGE	ļ	jnls., pats., standards	jnls., books
REGIONAL	Domestic	Domes tic	Domestic
SUBJECT COVERAGE	math., phys., astron., geophys. geodesy	scientific & technical lit.	math., astron., chem., phys., bio.
COUNTRY	90	ž	8
PUBLISHER Type	⋖	g	∢
PUBL I SHER	Bulgarian Acad. of Sciences	Indian National Scientific Doc. Centre	Academia Republicii Socialiste Rumania
TYPE & FORM OF SERVICE	Abst.	Abst.	Abs t.
TITLE	ABSTRACTS OF BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE	INDIAN SCIENCE ABSTRACTS	RUMANIAN SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS (Natural Science)

TYPE & FORM PUBLISHER PUBLISHER SUBJECT REGIONAL MATERIAL BIBLIOG. Of Service Type Coverage Coverage Items/yr.	Abst. American Society N appl. mech. & related engineering internat. jnls., books, 9,426 of Machanical Engineers sci. (1968)	i.ef. H.W. Wilson Company C aeronautics, automation, chem., Eng. lang. jnls. only construction, electricity 6 jnls. only (1968) electronics, engineering, geology 6 metallurgy, industrial 6 metallurgy, industrial 6 mechanical arts, machinery, phys., telecommunication transportation	Ref. institute for Scientific C experimental & theoretical phys., Internat. jnls. 104,000 (Tables of Information earth sciences, nuclear engineering, earth sciences, nuclear phys. 6 engineering, math., Information & computer sci., electronics, instrumentation	Abst. University Microfilms, C physical sci., engineering Domestic disserts. 11,000 (1967)	Abst. Institute of Electrical N electrical sci. 6 practice Internat. jnls., conf. 30,000 Engineers (1968)	Abst. The Engineering Index, N engineering, eerospace sci., civil Internat. open lit. 60,000 engineering, computers, electrical engineering, engineering materials, geology, geophys., Industrial economics, instrumentation, marine to navel engineering, etc., mechanical engineering, marine metallography, mining, nucl. tech.	Abst. American institute of N aeronautics, estronautics internat. jnls., conf. 34,000 Aeronautics 6 (1968)	papers	eorological N meteorology, oceanography, internat, jnls., hydrology, geophys., astrophys.
•					institute of Engineers				
TITLE TYPE (APPLIED MECHANICS REVIEWS Abst.	APPLIED SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LAF.	CURRENT CONTENTS; FHYSICAL Ref. (Table	DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS Abst.	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS Abst. Abstracts	ENGINEERING INDEX Abst.	INTERNATIONAL AEROSPACE Abst. Abstracts		GEOASTROPHYSICAL ABSTRACTS

BIBLIOG. ITEMS/YR.	30,600	25,000
MATERIAL COVERAGE	report lit.	govt. sponsored res. & devel. repts.
REGIONAL COVERAGE	Internat.	Domes tic
SUBJECT	aeronautics, astronautics	<pre>aeronautics, argiculture, astron. 6 astrophys., atmosphere sci., behavioral 6 social sci., biological 6 medical sci., chem., electronics 6 electrical angineering, energy conversion, etc.</pre>
PUBL I SHER TYPE	G	G
PUBL I SHER	National Aeronautics 6 Space Administration	Clearinghouse for Scientific & Technical Information
TYPE & FORM OF SERVICE	Abs t.	Abs t.
TITLE	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL AEROSPACE REPORTS	U.S. GOVERNMENT RESEARCH 6 DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

APPENDIX A



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

335 EAST 45 STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017 . (212) 685-1940

INFORMATION DEVISION ARTHUR HERSCHMAN Director FRANZ L. ALT Deputy Director

August 30, 1968

Gentlemen:

The Information Division of the American Institute of Physics is currently undertaking a study of secondary services of importance to the physics community. The following description of your journal was published in a guide to abstracting services:

Nuclear Science Abstracts

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Technical Information Services Extension, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tonn. semimonthly; since 1947; 33,000 abstracts in 1961 from world literature including patents; subject classification; semimonthly personal author, corporate author, report number, and subject indexes and quarterly, semiannual, annual, and quinquennial cumulative indexes; free to government agencies, exchange from the Extension in Oak Ridge; \$22 domestic, \$27.50 foreign for semimonthly issues, \$15.00 and \$17.50 for cumulative indexes to general public from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

nuclear science QC770.U64

If the description of your publication has since changed, we would appreciate any information concerning the current status. We are also interested in any new services which you may have added, such as microforms, computer tapes, etc. If you could supply a sample issue or masthead pages, we would be grateful.

Sincerely,

Edward Terry

Research Associate

ET:cs

ABSTRACTING & INDEXING SERVICE DATA PROFILE SHEET

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INDEXES (type, form(computerized, etc.), frequency)

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

JOURNAL LIST

SUBSIDIARY SERVICES (microforms, tape, etc.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICS

	No. Absts. Pub	No. Journals
1963	•	
1965		
1968		



CODES USED IN TABLES I-V

Publisher Types

A = Academies, National

C = Commercial

G = Governmental

N = Non-Profit

U = Universities

W = International Bodies

Country of Publication

AS = Australia

BR = Brazil

BU = Bulgaria

CZ = Czechoslovakia

FR = France

GB = Great Britain

GE = Germany

HU = Hungary

. IN = India

IT = Italy

JA = Japan

LU = Luxemburg
NE = Netherlands

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RO = Rumania

SP = Spain

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SR = Soviet Union

Language of Publication

Z = Czechoslovakian

E = English

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G = German

H = Hungarian

| = |talian

J = Japanese

M = Rumanian

R = Russian

S = Spanish

Frequency of Publication

52 = Weekly

36 * Three times a month, or 36 times

a year

26 = Biweekly

24 = Twice a month

12 = Monthly, or twelve times a year

10 = Ten times a year

8 = Eight times a year

6 = Every two months, or six times

a year

5 = Five times a year

4 = Quarterly, or four times a year

3 = Three times a year

2 = Twice a year

1(or Ann.) = Annual

IR = Irregular or varies

Indexes

A = Author

S = Subject

CA = Corporate Author

Conf. = Conference

Lab. = Laboratory

Bk. = Book

Ed. = Editor

Trans. = Translations



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- Abstracts of Bulgarian Scientific Literature

 Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Center for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation, 1, Rue 7 Noemvri Street, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Applied Mechanics Reviews
 The American Society of Mechanics Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 E. 47th Street, New York 10017
- Applied Science and Technology Index
 H.W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York 10452
- Astronomisher Jahresbericht
 Walter de Gruyter, 13 Genthiner Street, Berlin W 35, Germany
- Atomic Markets
 Atomverlag Bonn, Dahlmannstrasse 20, Bonn 9, Western Germany
- Berichte der Deutschen Rheologishen Gesellschaft, E.V.
 Deutsche Rheologische Gesellschaft, Unter den Eichen 87, Berlin-Dahlem,
 Germany
- Bibliografia Brasileira de Matematica e Fisica Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentacao, Av. General Justo, 171 - terreo, 3° e 4° andares Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
- Bibliografia Scientifica Centro di Documentazione sulla Scienza e la Tecnica Sovietiche, Piazza della Repubblica 47 Rome, Italy
- Buletin de Informare Stiintifica: Seria Fizica, Seria Matematica Astronomie, Academia Republicii Socialiste Romania, Centrul de Documentaire Stiintifica, Str. Gutenberg 3 bis, Bucuresti, Sect. VI, Romania
- Bulletin D'Information A.T.E.N.
 Association Technique pour L'Energie Nucleaire, 26 Rue de Clichy Paris
 IX. France
- Bulletin Signaletique Centre de Documentation du C.N.R.S. (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), 15 Quai Anatole-France, Paris 7e, France
- Bulletin of Thermodynamics and Thermochemistry International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Michigan, Publications Distribution Service, 615 E. University Avenue, Ann. Arbor, Michigan 48106
- Bunko Kenkyo Spectroscopical Society of Japan, c/o Institute for Optical Research Kyoiku University, 400, 4-tyome, Hyakunin-tyo, Sinzyuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
- Butsuri Tanko
 The Society of Exploration Geophysicists of Japan, 135, Hisakoto-cho,
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- Current Contents; Physical Sciences institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa. 19106
- Current Papers in Physics institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC 2, England
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 Institute of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC 2, England
- Energie Nucleaire; Revue de Physique et de Chimie Nucleaire et Degenie Atomique Les Publications Techniques Associees, 80 Route de Saint-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France
- The Engineering Index
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