

Current Comments®

Is Your Journal "Up Front" with Your Address? Or, the Saga of the Incomplete Address. Part 1

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This is the year of the "seven-year itch." It has been about seven years since I last admonished journals to put addresses "up front," where they can be used quickly and easily to facilitate communication.¹

Since then, there has been an enormous improvement in the author address situation, especially in the natural sciences. Whereas hundreds of journals in the life and physical sciences previously omitted such data as departmental affiliations and postal codes, today the situation is quite different. One rarely encounters a new journal that omits addresses altogether. And fewer journals provide incomplete addresses.

Five years ago, we publicly acknowledged the changes adopted by many journals.² Were we to mention all the journals that have improved in one way or another, we would have to devote an entire issue of *Current Contents*® (*CC*®) to their listing. After all, ISI® covers over 6,500 journals. And the number continues to increase, despite efforts to be more selective. In the future, we are considering the idea of rewarding journals by adding a statement in *CC*, such as, "This journal includes complete and unambiguous author addresses."

Scholars especially depend on ISI for accurate author addresses for their reprint requests. It is no secret that the weekly Author Index and Address Directory in *CC* is involved in as much as 85 percent of the reprint requests received by authors, especially in the life sciences.³ We process thousands of addresses for the directory each week. In-

deed, it is not unusual for a single issue of *CC* to contain over 5,000 addresses. Moreover, the 1982 *Current Bibliographic Directory of the Arts & Sciences*® (*CBD*®) contains over 500,000 unique addresses, based on processing and unifying over 800,000 first-author and reprint addresses alone. In addition, we process over one million addresses annually for the *Source Index* and *Corporate Index* sections of *Science Citation Index*® (*SCI*®). All authors and their addresses are processed—not simply the primary authors. That is why the *SCI Corporate Index* represents an accurate inventory of all papers from a particular institution published in the journals and multiauthored books we cover in *SCI*. So to the extent that journals omit addresses, this inventory is incomplete in one way or another. And we are now planning to add all addresses to an online version of *CBD*.

To ensure that our information is as accurate and as timely as possible, we have devised computer programs that check for errors.^{4,5} And we maintain a quality control department to resolve problems that defy solution by machine methods. But if a journal's editorial practices compel us to "dig up" and painstakingly verify information that should have been readily available, our users suffer—both in terms of cost and timeliness. So we are devoting a two-part essay to the problem of author addresses. This week's essay focuses on journals in the social and behavioral sciences and in the arts and humanities. Part 2 will concentrate on journals in the

life sciences; clinical practice; agriculture, biology, and environmental sciences; engineering, technology, and applied sciences; and physical and chemical sciences.

Rather than bore you with the details of our problems, let me ask you to join in a "crusade" to achieve universal "liberation" for all authors. It is my contention that the omission of an author's address—in part or in whole, inadvertently or otherwise—constitutes a denial of the fundamental need and right of scientists and scholars everywhere to communicate. Any impediment to that communication is a violation of a basic, ethical tradition of science and scholarship. Journals are not merely repositories of research results. They were started centuries ago to provide scholars with an alternative to individual letter-writing.⁶

Perhaps the most infuriating aspect of this problem is the provinciality of certain journals. What right does an editor have to assume that every reader "knows" how to locate an author? Is it fair to assume that any reader, foreign or domestic, "knows" where Miami University is located? (Even an American may not realize it is in Ohio and not Florida.) Does everyone know where Earlham College is located? And is it reasonable to assume that every reader "knows" that an author is a member of a sociology department, simply because he or she is publishing in a sociology journal? Indeed, isn't it presumptuous to assume that everyone knows the difference between Pennsylvania State University and the University of Pennsylvania?

It is interesting and curious that even the signers of the now famous Vancouver declaration⁷ did not consider the issue of author addresses. Hopefully, the International Federation of Scientific Editors' Associations (IFSEA) and other groups, such as the Council of Biology Editors (CBE), will take up this point in the future. I discussed the role editors' associations can play last week.⁸

Of course, when journals are new, editors or publishers usually desire cov-

erage in CC. For this reason, they may be more amenable to suggestion. We may then persuade them to adopt international standards. But when a journal is well-established, the inevitable resistance to change—even logical, positive change—is difficult to overcome. Contrary to the widespread notion, ISI alone cannot accomplish these changes. But peer pressure may persuade even the most lethargic editor to budge. As a regular contributor to a journal, you can accomplish more than we can.

In preparing this essay, we identified hundreds of journals which, in one way or another, consistently impede scientists from exercising their fundamental right to communicate. Table 1 presents the titles of journals in the social and behavioral sciences and in the arts and humanities. In Table 2, we have provided a list of the addresses of their publishers. We have also specified the type of "offense" of which each journal is guilty. Figures 1-3 illustrate some typical problems.

It is shocking to realize how otherwise reputable journals and publishers consistently and regularly waste your time and ours by following archaic editorial practices. We have tried to be as specific as space will allow. But some of the six categories of address failure do not precisely pinpoint the inadequacy involved. There are hundreds of possible permutations.

In fairness to some of the editors whose journals appear in Table 1, it should be kept in mind that ISI regularly brings these problems to editors' attention. So some of the "offenders" may no longer be guilty. Some journals may have responded to our suggestions between the time this essay was written and the time it is published.

But it would be misleading not to point out that many unreasonable editorial practices persist. We discussed some of them earlier this year.⁹ We noted that ambiguous author addresses still pose problems for every information service. The impact of these deficiencies is hard to quantify. But thousands of research-

Table 1: Journals in which author address information is incomplete, ambiguous, or missing altogether. The title is followed by a publisher code (see Table 2) and letter code, classifying address deficiency (see Legend). A=Journal title. B=Publisher code. C=Letter code.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

A	B	C
Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales	81	A
Administration & Society	101	B,F
American Behavioral Scientist	101	B,F
American Politics Quarterly	101	B
American Psychologist	10	C
Das Argument	15	A
Armed Forces and Society	101	B
Aussen Politik	121	A
Behavior Science Research	95	A
Biofeedback and Self-Regulation	95	A
British Tax Review	118	A
Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris	108	A
Canadian Bar Review—Revue du Barreau Canadien	25	A
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology	26	A
Chinese Economic Studies	104	B
Chinese Education	104	A
Chinese Law and Government	104	A
Chinese Sociology and Anthropology	104	A
Cognitive Therapy and Research	95	C
College & Research Libraries	16	B
Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems	32	A
Communication and Cognition	34	B
Communication Research	101	B,F
Comparative Political Studies	101	B,F
Compensation Review	7	B
Contemporary Psychology	10	B,F
Criminal Justice and Behavior	101	B,F
Criminal Law Review	118	B
Criminology	101	B,F
Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry	98	A
Current Sociology—Sociologie Contemporaine	102	B,E,F
Demografia	78	A
Developmental Psychology	10	C
Dialectical Anthropology	40	A
Eastern Anthropologist	41	A
Economic and Industrial Democracy	102	B,F
Economic and Political Weekly	106	A
Economist	115	B
Education and Urban Society	101	B
Ethnology	123	A
Ethos	112	A
Evaluation Review	101	B,F
L'Homme	36	A
Homo	87	A
Human Organization	109	A
Human Relations	95	C
Inter-American Economic Affairs	101	B,F
International Journal of Aging & Human Development	18	C
International Journal of Health Services	18	C
International Migration	53	A
IPW Berichte	50	A
Japanese Economic Studies	104	A
Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology	95	C
Journal of Abnormal Psychology	10	C
Journal of Applied Psychology	10	C
Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders	95	C
Journal of Black Studies	101	B,F
Journal of Business Ethics	98	B
Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines	94	C
Journal of Collective Negotiations in the Public Sector	18	C
Journal of Common Market Studies	21	B
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology	10	C
Journal of Counseling Psychology	10	C
Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology	101	B,F
Journal of Drug Education	18	C
Journal of Educational Psychology	10	C
Journal of Experimental Psychology—Animal Behavior Processes	10	C
Journal of Experimental Psychology—General	10	C
Journal of Experimental Psychology—Learning, Memory, and Cognition	10	B,F
Journal of Family History	88	A
Journal of Family Issues	101	B
Journal of Human Evolution	1	B
Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs	101	B,F
Journal of Management Studies	21	B,F
Journal of Peasant Studies	27	A
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology	10	C
Journal of Social Issues	95	C
Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies	35	A
Journal of Technical Writing and Communication	18	C
Journal of the Anthropological Society of Nippon	124	A
Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences	30	F
Journal of the Polynesian Society	97	A
Journal of Youth and Adolescence	95	B
Knowledge—Creation, Diffusion, Utilization	101	B,F
Man	100	A
Man in India	82	A
Management Focus	93	B
Mankind Quarterly	52	A
Modern China	101	B
Motivation and Emotion	95	C
Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 1—Organizatsiya i Metodika Informatsionnoi Raboty	129	A
New Left Review	89	A
Oceania	91	A
OMEGA—Journal of Death and Dying	18	C
Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics	21	B
Political Theory	101	B,F
*Problems of Economics (Voprosy Ekonomik)	104	A
Professional Psychology—Research and Practice	10	C
Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal	72	A
Psychological Bulletin	10	C
Psychological Review	10	C
Public Finance Quarterly	101	B,F
Research on Aging	101	B,F
Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie	37	A
Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Sozialversicherung und berufliche Vorsorge—Revue Suisse des Assurances Sociales et de la Prevoyance Professionnelle	128	B
Sex Roles	95	C

Simulation & Games	101	B,E,F	World Economy	21	B
Small Group Behavior	101	B	Youth & Society	101	B,F
Social Policy & Administration	21	A	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie	99	A
Social Science History	101	B,F			
Socialisme	51	A	ARTS AND HUMANITIES		
Socialist Review	28	A	Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies	21	B
Sociological Methods & Research	101	B,F	Chinese Studies in History	104	B
Sociological Perspectives	101	B,F	Chinese Studies in Philosophy	104	A
Sotsiologicheskie Issledovaniya	65	B,D	European Studies Review	102	F
Southern Economic Journal	122	B	German Life and Letters	21	A
*Soviet Anthropology and Archeology (Translations of articles from various journals)	104	A	History Workshop—A Journal of Socialist Historians	46	B
*Soviet Education (Sovetskaya Pedagogika)	104	A	Journal of Contemporary History	102	B,F
*Soviet Geography—Review and Translation (Translations of articles from various journals)	103	B	Journal of Indian Philosophy	98	B
*Soviet Law and Government (Translations of articles from various journals)	104	B	Journal of Philosophical Logic	98	B
*Soviet Psychology (Translations of articles from various journals)	104	A	Journal of Urban History	101	B
Taxes	33	B	Law and Philosophy	98	B
Teaching Sociology	101	B	Opera	92	A
Universities Quarterly—Culture, Education & Society	21	B	Philosophical Books	21	B
Urban Affairs Quarterly	101	B,F	Philosophical Quarterly	21	B
Urban Education	101	B	Philosophical Studies	98	B
Urban Life	101	B,F	Revista de Critica Literaria Latinoamericana	80	A
Voprosy Psikhologii	72	A	*Soviet Studies in Philosophy (Translations of articles from various journals, including Voprosy Filosofii)	104	B
Work and Occupations	101	B,E,F	Synthese	98	B
			Topoi—An International Review of Philosophy	98	B

LEGEND

A—Provides no address at all.

B—Provides institutional affiliation and/or city only; lacks department, postal codes, and/or country.

C—Complete addresses provided and clearly linked only to the primary and/or reprint authors; secondary authors' address information incomplete, or not provided.

D—Address in non-Roman alphabet.

E—Names and addresses in multi-author papers are not clearly linked.

F—Address not included on same page as author's name—information scattered elsewhere in journal.

*Denotes translation journal.

ers and librarians rely on *SCI* and other secondary services to retrieve information or to verify the accuracy of bibliographic data. Ultimately, the cost of ambiguous or missing information is considerable—and you pay for it.

Table 1 emphasizes the problems we most commonly encounter. These problems seem especially rampant in the so-called "soft" sciences. Substantial numbers of journals in the humanities and the social sciences provide no address information at all. Numerous others simply provide the author's institution. Still others go one step further and give the city, but leave out the state, the postal code, and even more important, the departmental affiliation. The omission of postal codes is particularly irk-

some, since every journal which enjoys second-class mailing privileges in the US is required to include ZIP codes. Finally, in many other instances, not only is address information missing, but what there is of it has been buried in biographical notes or listed at the end of the text, or in another part of the journal.

Some distinctions should be made concerning the severity of the various address deficiencies documented in this essay. Although the sin of complete omission is generally of greater concern to *CC* readers than an incomplete address, some partial addresses are almost useless. For example, many journals only provide the author's city. There isn't even a clue as to the institution. Then there are those that cause time-consum-

Table 2: Directory of publishers whose journals contain some type of author address deficiency. The number preceding each publisher's name corresponds with the number following the title of each journal in Table 1. Each publisher's full address has been provided.

1. Academic Press, Ltd.
24-28 Oval Road
London NW1 7DX, England
7. American Management Association
135 West 50th Street
New York, NY 10020, USA
10. American Psychological Association
1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036, USA
15. Argument-Verlag GmbH
Altensteinstrasse 48a
1 Berlin 33, FRG
16. Association of College and Research Libraries
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611, USA
18. Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.
120 Marine Street, Box D
Farmingdale, NY 11735, USA
21. Basil Blackwell Publications, Ltd.
108 Cowley Road
Oxford OX4 1JF, England
25. Canadian Bar Foundation
Suite 1700
130 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L6, Canada
26. Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association
Concordia University
1455 Boulevard de Maisonneuve Ouest
Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8, Canada
27. Frank Cass Co., Ltd.
Gainsborough House
11 Gainsborough Road
London E11 1RS, England
28. Center for Social Research and Education
4228 Telegraph Avenue
Oakland, CA 94609, USA
30. Clinical Psychology Publishing Co., Inc.
4 Conant Square
Brandon, VT 05733, USA
32. Columbia University, School of Law
435 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027, USA
33. Commerce Clearing House, Inc.
4025 West Peterson Avenue
Chicago, IL 60646, USA
34. Communication & Cognition
Blandijnberg 2
B-9000 Ghent, Belgium
35. Council for Social and Economic Studies
Institute for the Study of Man
1629 K Street, NW
Suite 520
Washington, DC 20006, USA
36. Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes
en Sciences Sociales
131 Boulevard Saint-Michel
75005 Paris, France
37. Editions de l'Universite de Bruxelles
Avenue Paul Heger 26
1050 Bruxelles, Belgium
40. Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.
Post Office Box 211
1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands
41. Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society
Post Office Box 209
7A Ram Krishna Marg.
Lucknow-226007, India
46. History Workshop, Routledge & Keegan Paul, Ltd.
Broadway House
Newton Road
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 1EN, England
49. Human Sciences Press
72 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011, USA
50. Institut fur Internationale Politik und
Wirtschaft der DDR
Breite Strasse 11
1020 Berlin, GDR
51. Institute d'Emile Vandervelde
Boulevard de l'Empereur 13
1000 Bruxelles, Belgium
52. Institute for the Study of Man
Cliveden Press
Suite 520
1629 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006, USA
53. Intergovernmental Committee for
European Migration
16 Avenue Jean Trembley
Post Office Box 100
CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
65. Izd. Nauka
Podsosenskii Pereul. 21
103717, GSP, Moscow K-62, USSR
72. Izd. Pedagogika
Prosp. K. Marksa 20, Korpus B
103009, Moscow K-9, USSR
78. Kultura Trading Co.
Post Office Box 149
Budapest, 62, Hungary
80. Latinoamericana Editores
Avenida Benavides 3074
Urbanizacion la Castellano
Lima 18, Peru
81. Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
54 Boulevard Raspail
75270 Paris Cedex 06, France
82. Man in India
18 Church Road
Ranchi 834001 Bihar, India
87. Muster-Schmidt-Verlag
Gruemberger Weg 6
Postfach 421
3400 Gottingen, FRG
88. National Council on Family Relations
1219 University Avenue, SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414, USA
89. New Left Review, Ltd.
Post Office Box 4NW
London W1A 4NW, England
91. Oceania Publications
University of Sydney
Sydney NSW 2006, Australia
92. Opera
6 Woodland Rise
London N10 3UH, England
93. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022, USA
94. Pergamon Press, Ltd.
Headington Hill Hall
Oxford OX3 0BW, England
95. Plenum Publishing Corp.
233 Spring Street
New York, NY 10013, USA
97. Polynesian Society, Inc.
University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology
Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand
98. D. Reidel Publishing Co.
Post Office Box 17
3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands

99. Dietrich Reimer Verlag
Unter den Eichen 57
1000 Berlin 45, GDR
100. Royal Anthropological Institute of
Great Britain and Ireland
56 Queen Anne Street
London W1M 9LA, England
101. Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212, USA
102. Sage Publications, Ltd.
28 Banner Street
London EC1Y 8QE, England
103. Scripta Publishing Co.
7961 Eastern Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA
104. M.E. Sharpe, Inc.
80 Business Park Drive
Armonk, NY 10504, USA
106. Skylark Building
Sameeksha Trust
284 Shahid Bhagatsingh Road
Bombay 400038, India
108. Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris
1, rue Rene-Panhard
75013 Paris, France
109. Society for Applied Anthropology
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009, USA
112. Society for Psychological Anthropology
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009, USA
115. H.E. Stenfort Kroese, BV
Post Office Box 33
Leiden, Netherlands
118. Sweet & Maxwell Stevens Journals, Ltd.
11 New Fetter Lane
London EC4P 4EE, England
121. Uebersee-Verlag GmbH
Schoene Aussicht 23
D-2000 Hamburg 76, FRG
122. University of North Carolina
Southern Economic Association
Hanes Hall 019A
Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA
123. University of Pittsburgh
Department of Anthropology
Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA
124. University of Tokyo
Faculty of Science
Department of Anthropology
7-3-1 Hongo
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan
128. Verlag Stampfli & Cie AG
Postfach 2728
3001 Bern, Switzerland
129. VINITI—Vsesoyoznyi Institut Nauchnoi i
Tekhnicheskoi Informatsii
Baltiiskaya Ul. 14
125219, Moscow A-219, USSR

ing searches by listing the institution without the city. Is Harvard in Cambridge or Boston? Is Columbia University necessarily in New York? Is London necessarily in the UK? The omission of the author's departmental affiliation can have frustrating consequences. Many scholars tell us that university mailrooms

will delay mail for weeks unless the departmental affiliation is provided. Some universities have thousands of faculty members. Sorting mail is a huge task in such institutions.

But such omissions may be less serious than confusion of addresses. In some cases—like the *Journal of Immunology*—it is sometimes impossible to differentiate one address from another. Since we live in an age of multi-institutional studies, it behooves editors to clearly differentiate the address of each author—preferably by listing each author address separately, as is done in leading journals such as *Science* and *Nature*. But if space is a serious problem, then consistent symbols should be used to designate the exact address of each author.

In a related problem, the publishers of many journals consistently provide a complete address for the "reprint" author. This is fine for most purposes. But coauthors are treated like second cousins—even if they are the first author. Or it may be impossible to determine the department or institution for a particular coauthor. Listing a multi-authored study as a contribution from two different institutions or departments does not tell you where the individual authors are located. Indeed, it is remarkable how often an individual is listed with two affiliations. It is often unclear where to direct a written communication. Quite often, these multiple affiliations are at different institutions in different cities.

The inconsistencies of some publishers are hard to comprehend. Quite often it is historical precedent. Even though a reputable publisher is otherwise consistent, an old journal may be inherited with entirely different practices. Why, for example, is the address policy of the *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* different than the *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*? Both are published by Plenum. Similarly, *Social Policy & Administration*, published by Basil Blackwell Publications, Ltd., completely lacks address information. Yet Basil Blackwell's allied company, Black-

Figure 1: An example of a journal in which no address data are given.

LE TRAVAIL DU CHAMANE*

Essai sur la personne du chamane dans une société amazonienne,
les Tatuyo du Pirá-paraná, Vaupés, Colombie

par

PATRICE BIDOU

A l'origine du sentiment religieux il y a sans doute l'intuition profonde qu'aucun savoir de ce monde ne parvient à en épuiser la réalité. Les couples de ~~termes expriment cette duplicité fondamentale des choses et du monde ont~~

Figure 2: Journal's author address information is incomplete, and is presented separately from the author's name.

Richard Taylor

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A 'Cinema for the Millions': Soviet Socialist Realism and the Problem of Film Comedy

Taylor: *Soviet Socialist Realism and Film Comedy*

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Richard Taylor

is Lecturer in Politics and Russian Studies at University College of Swansea. He is the author of *Film Propaganda: Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany* (London and New York 1979), *The Politics of the Soviet Cinema 1917-1929* (Cambridge 1979) and (with Neil Harding) *Marxism in Russia: Key Documents 1879-1906* (Cambridge 1983). He is currently working, with Ian Christie, on *The Film Factory: Soviet Cinema in Documents* which will appear in 1984.

well Scientific Publications, Ltd., consistently provides excellent address data.

There are, of course, a number of publishers who are consistent in following a given policy. It would serve no useful purpose to call out *all* the journals they publish. For example, the American Psychological Association consistently provides a complete address for

the "reprint" author, but leaves out data that would help to completely identify coauthors. Each author may have a different address. On the other hand, a publisher like Sage seems quite inconsistent in its policies.

Perhaps one of the most maddening practices is the one followed by journals as eminent as *Scientific American*. I fre-

Figure 3: Journal provides complete, clearly linked address for "reprint" author, but incomplete address (no city, state, or postal code) for secondary author.

Some Aspects of the Interpersonal Phenomenology of Heterosexual Dyads with Respect to Sex-Role Stereotypes

Burton L. Alperson²

California State University at Los Angeles

Will J. Friedman

Claremont Graduate School

A technique based upon recently developed Boolean calculi for interpersonal phenomenology was used to study sex-role attributions within a heterosexual dyad. ~~The interpersonal and intrapersonal~~

²Correspondence and requests for listings of computer programs should be sent to Burton L. Alperson, Department of Psychology, California State University at Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, California 90032.

quently tear out individual articles, only to find that I must locate a separate section of the journal to identify the author's affiliation. Even then the address is partial. This practice is as bad as the foreign-language journals that insist on publishing English-language abstracts in a separate section. This means that tear sheets, reprints, or photocopies will not contain the author's summary and address in English.

Quite frequently, policies on publishing addresses are related to the question of reprint sales. Some publishers are ambivalent on this issue. On the one hand, they are happy to sell reprints to authors and others. On the other, they may feel that some institutions or individuals rely on ordering reprints instead of entering subscriptions. Clearly, those countries that have a shortage of hard currency will not purchase many journals in any case. Eventually, if the scientists in such a country have ordered reprints frequently, pressure will build for the purchase of the journal. The more a journal is read and quoted, the greater the chance, in the long run, that it will be required even in departmental and small institutional libraries, as well as by individual scholars.

A number of important publications are classified as "trade" journals. They publish much useful information, often by staff and free-lance writers. However, many of them regularly publish articles that are otherwise excellent and of top scientific standards, but stop short of an author address. Among such publishers are some of the most famous—McGraw-Hill (*Engineering News-Record*, *Coal Age*, *Aviation Week & Space Technology*), Chilton (*Automotive Industries*, *Food Engineering*), and even MIT Press (*Technology Review*).

The publishers of cover-to-cover translation journals are in a special position to influence the publishers of the original vernacular journals. After all, the latter earn hard currency from the sale of translations. If translation publishers disclaim any possible influence over their source, then surely members of the various national academies—such as the National Academy of Sciences or the Royal Society—can ask their foreign members to exert their influence with academicians and journal editors in their respective countries.

Journals from the Soviet Union are as varied in their editorial policies as are those of many other countries. A large

number provide the institutional names and cities, but omit such important details as departmental affiliations and postal codes. Indeed, for a country that is reputed to be so centralized that one sweep of the pen ought to be enough to correct the situation, the situation is quite heterogeneous. Soviet journals in the life sciences generally provide adequate addresses, but in other fields, such as engineering, the information is inadequate. And a large number of Soviet author addresses are incomplete. This often means their individual institutions or universities are underrepresented in scientometric studies.

Related to the problem of incomplete addresses in Soviet journals is their failure to provide any address information in English, even for journals which include abstracts in English. Such addresses have to be translated or transliterated before they can be used by the average Western scientist. Compounding the problem is the fact that even after we or other services translate an address, the actual reprint arrives with the address still in Russian. Admittedly, this may be looking a gift horse in the mouth. However, the main point is that the original address may be barely adequate, and reprint requests or correspondence will be delayed while the local postal authorities identify the proper location or postal codes. This problem is almost as frustrating as the common practice of

omitting any kind of bibliographic citation to identify the source of the article.

As a concluding commentary on the purposes of journals as vehicles to stimulate and encourage communication, it is not too premature to suggest that the time has come for progressive journals to consider the inclusion of telex and telephone numbers as part of an author's address. And as electronic networks become more widespread, the inclusion of appropriate identifiers would be necessary.

If you recognize any of the practices discussed above, especially in a journal to which you submit manuscripts or which you read regularly, please send a copy of this essay—or write your own letter—to the editors or publishers. It's only a microrevolution we are fomenting, but we can overcome. Since we have, in most cases, made an attempt to change the situation—in vain—we look to you to raise up your pen, pencil, typewriter, word processor, or telex or telephone to change the world of science just a little. Scientists of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your delayed reprint postcards, returned letters, and much wasted time.

* * * * *

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2. In recognition of journals which prove that change is possible. *Essays of an information scientist*. Philadelphia: ISI Press, 1980. Vol. 3. p. 482-7. (Reprinted from: *Current Contents* (19):5-10, 8 May 1978.)
3. Onalgho W I B. Printer's devil and reprint requests. *J. Amer. Soc. Inform. Sci.* 33:58-9, 1982.
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