

item—with the exception of announcements, advertisements and news items—published in 1965 in every issue of the 1,147 journal titles covered by the index. Every reference citation is extracted from these items and listed alphabetically by name of cited author to form the citation index. The citation index therefore contains a record of all documents, of all dates and of whatever provenance, cited by the 1965 issues of the journals covered in the source index. For the purposes of this study, a special print-out of data from the index was commissioned. This listed all citations to the journal literature in 1963 and 1964 from the *SCI* source list (26.1 per cent of all the 1965 citations), and it consisted of 560,624 citations to 296,182 unique items. Checking these with a list of 1,842 British journal titles, Martyn and Gilchrist found that 590 British journals (32 per cent) were cited in the index. Altogether there were 68,764 citations in 1965 to a total of 28,949 papers published in 1963 and 1964 in British journals. Of these citations, 14.9 per cent were made to one journal (*Nature*), 90.05 per cent to 111 titles, and 95.02 per cent to 165 titles (9 per cent of the total number of current British journals and 28 per cent of all cited titles).

In addition to ranking British journals according to the number of citations received in 1965, Martyn and Gilchrist list the 165 journals in the order of the ratio between the number of papers cited and the number of papers published in 1964, thus showing how much of the contents of each journal in 1964 was used in 1965. Not surprisingly, review journals and journals with very specialized interests topped this list. Five journals had all their published papers cited—these were the Chemical Society's *Quarterly Review*, *Immunology*, *Advances in Physics*, *Reports on the Progress in Physics*, and *Progress in Materials Science*. *Nature* had 55.1 per cent of its papers quoted in 1965. A further list arranges the same 165 journals in order of the number of citations each cited paper received. *Physics*, *Advances in Physics* and the Chemical Society's *Quarterly Review* were top in this table. Each cited item in *Nature* was cited an average of 2.72 times compared with a ratio of 7.07 for *Physics*.

#### OBITUARY

### Miss June Arlidge

ALL those who are involved with industrial research in Britain will be sad to hear of the death of Miss June Arlidge (43), the secretary of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations. She died on November 20 after a long illness, and her death will be a considerable loss to the CDRA. She was the first permanent secretary of the organization, and was in large measure responsible for the many new initiatives during the five years she was at the CDRA.

June Arlidge came to the CDRA after working for the OECD in Paris (when it was still OECC), for the Federation of British Industry, and for the British Iron and Steel Research Association. As well as setting up the secretariat and organizing publications, she was responsible for coordinating work with the Department of Education and Science and the Ministry of Labour on the industrial training acts. She also contributed to the formation of a working party on building materials which brought together work from

research associations and outside organizations, and which recently produced its first publication, on the testing services available in Britain. At meetings of the British Association she was a familiar figure, and the exhibitions she organized are likely to become a regular feature at BA meetings. More recently, she was working on a major reorganization of the CDRA, which is likely to come to fruition in the next few months. Meanwhile, the difficult task of finding a replacement for her is likely to wait until the new structure of the CDRA is decided, and a specification for the job can be written.

#### SOCIETIES

### Chemists Rehoused

THE Chemical Society has been the chief beneficiary and the British Academy and Society of Antiquaries the lesser beneficiaries of the Royal Society's move from Burlington House to its new marble and formica rooms at Carlton House Terrace. In the Government's shareout of the Royal Society's old rooms at Burlington House, the Chemical Society received, rent free, most of the larger rooms. Between July 1967, when the Royal Society moved out, and August this year, when the Chemical Society moved in, the rooms were adapted and refurbished to meet the needs and tastes of the chemists. The society also has some extra accommodation among the tailors in nearby Savile Row, 9,200 square feet of



The library after conversion.

warehouse space in Letchworth and a share in a lecture theatre which has yet to be built in Savile Row. Thanks to the Government, donations from fellows and the industry and its own funds—which totalled £300,000—the Chemical Society now finds itself with 23,500 square feet in two London premises which includes a library more than four times the previous size. For the first time for many years, the entire library of the society is under the same roof, at Burlington House.

The only thing that has suffered is the interior of Burlington House. The Chemical Society, naturally enough, is delighted with its new home, but not everybody will share its enthusiasm for the conversion wrought on the old library. This lofty mid-Victorian room used to extend through two storeys with a double