

in fact reveal the need to obtain current and sometimes retain duplicate sets of heavily used journals. Arbitrarily limiting all journal acquisitions to a single subscription is self-defeating. If the approach to library management I suggest is followed, the least used journals are stored in regional, national, or even international library centers.

ISI's own library has become one of the leading libraries of the world. It is relied upon as back-up to thousands of smaller library collections throughout the world. We call it *Original Article Tear Sheet* (OATS[®]) service, but it is really just a mail-order library service. We receive several copies of all journals and "tear" out articles one at a time. In

traditional libraries this is called an interlibrary loan. Other libraries would be well-advised to consider using the same technique as OATS.

And if publishers would adopt the suggestion that two copies of each journal be sent to all library subscribers this practice might increase. It might also reduce the tensions that arise because of copyright questions. In the final analysis two copies may prove to be cheaper than one—not only for libraries and publishers, but also for the ultimate consumer scientists who use them. The slight additional cost of printing a second "tear sheet" copy may be the simple solution to the technological terror of the Xerox machine.

1. Garfield, E. Citation analysis as a sociometric tool for journal evaluation and science policy studies. *Science*, in press.
2. ----- The new *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)* will add a new dimension to research on man and society. *Current Contents*[®] No. 22, p. 5-7, May 31, 1972.
3. ----- The mystery of the transposed journal lists, wherein Bradford's law of scattering is generalized according to Garfield's law of concentration. *Current Contents* No. 31, p. 5-6, August 4, 1971.