**Book Reviews**


The author says he has deliberately made his book 'rather elementary... because any indexer who observes all the elementary principles will not go far wrong'. He stresses the need for the indexer to use his common sense and to make consultation easy for the user. He draws on his own long experience as an indexer and also frequently refers to articles in this journal and to the recommendations and examples in the relevant British standards. His informal style of writing is enlivened by quotation, allusion and personal viewpoints. Even experienced indexers will find something here to enlighten them.

After an introductory chapter the book deals in turn with physical methods of compilation, the choice and form of headings and subheadings, and references and cross-references—an excellent chapter this last. Alphabetical arrangement—so simple in concept but a snare, a net of thorny subtlety when one comes to expound it—has entangled the author's pen in one or two places, notably over the apostrophes on p. 127, and not even the vigilant eye of the publisher's editor, Mr Anthony Raven, whose help in updating the book and preparing the index is acknowledged, detected the slip in copying an example from BS 1749 referring to mathematical and scientific symbols, where the ruling on α-rays here appears as 'x-rays spell out as "alpha rays" ' and is followed by an indignant 'For the life of me I cannot see why "x-rays" cannot be inserted as it stands under X, where most people are likely to look'.

The indexing of periodicals and of newspapers is then usefully dealt with. A chapter on cumulative indexing follows. It is brief, but its warnings, if heeded in time, could prevent the mishmash that many cumulative indexes become. Advice on editing the index is completed with a full set of symbols for correcting proofs taken from BS 1219C, and the book is rounded with a chapter on humour in indexing.

Appendixes give short histories of the Society of Indexers and its three affiliated societies, of the Wheatley Medal, with recipients named, and of the Carey Award, with which so far only the name of Norman Knight is associated.


The title of *Requiem for the card catalog* is indecently premature since at the time the book's contents were presented as papers at a conference addressed by library administrators in Chicago in November 1977, the card catalogue in America, though ailing, was certainly not dead. In fact most of the speakers were persuading their listeners to deliver the *coup de grâce* and cease to use automation as a means of keeping alive cherished but outworn systems, and realize instead the potential of automation for replication, speedy updating and space saving, and for deriving a multiplicity of library uses from a single record and hence achieving financial savings. The largest centralized cataloguing agency in North America, after the Library of Congress, the Ohio College Library Centre (OCLC) remains, as H. William Axford puts it, 'essentially what it has been in the minds of its member libraries since its inception: a utility designed primarily to produce alphabetized catalogue cards customized to local idiosyncratic cataloguing practice' (p. 174).

The management of OCLC is reviewed by Glyn T. Evans in chapter 8 from the point of view of the individual user, the library, the network and the OCLC administration. Five papers examine respectively the management issues involved in setting up and using data bases (Brett Butler); the effects of automation on organizational change, staffing, and human relations in cataloguing departments (Peter Spyers-Duran); the advantages of changing to a computer-output microform (COM) catalogue, with a table of comparative costs (S. Michael Malinconico); the effect of national networking on catalogue management decisions (Henriette D. Avram); and shelf-list conversion (John Kountz).

Experience in the United States' largest county library of the flexibly automated catalogue: budgets, services, and the varied catalogues at the...
Los Angeles County Library is detailed by Mary L. Fischer, and management experience with COM catalogues is described by Robert H. Blackburn, Chief Librarian of the University of Toronto.

In assessing the managerial problems involved in networking, Avram suggests that 'the lowest level of difficulty would be given to the technical areas, the next higher to the bibliographic area, the next to the legal, economic, and administrative areas, and the highest of all to the human and psychological area' (p. 80). Her judgement is reinforced by Axford's paper: 'The great rush to automated catalogues: will it be management or muddling through?' Sanford Berman, remounting his hobby-horse that cataloguing is a self-perpetuating mystique, implies that a change of technique will not necessarily induce a change of attitude.

Tables and diagrams illustrate the text, and a final panel discussion adds points, such as Kilgour's on existing and projected on-line catalogues at OCLC and the need to protect and duplicate the hardware on which such a vast service depends.

The index hardly matches the authority of the text, consisting as it does chiefly of proper names and chapter headings such as 'Flexibly automated catalog, 83-121' and 'Automated catalogs, flexibly, 83-121'.

In presenting an overview of the current situation and hinting at its likely development, the authors of the textbook on cataloguing in Bingley's Outlines of modern librarianship series have no inbuilt resistance to overcome. This is how it is, they say, not, This is not how you have known it. Their outline covers the objectives of catalogues and bibliographies, the need for standardization, and the means of recording and retrieving published information by the use of current cataloguing codes, classification and both controlled and uncontrolled verbal descriptors. The physical form of the record and both 'manual' and automated methods of search are briefly described.

A table shows historically important events and publications from the first printed British Museum catalogue of 1787 to the decision by the national libraries of Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia to adopt the second edition of the Anglo-American code in 1981.

I hope that I am right in suspecting that the phrase 'the pedantry of a very bad cataloguing code, the Anglo-American code of 1908' (p. 39) indicates not the authors' considered opinion but an undetected printing omission of a reference to the 1949 revision of that code.

Two pages on book indexing allow room for a comparison between cataloguing and book indexing and a mention of the Society of Indexers. The book's own index serves as an example.

Diagrams elucidate the text and illustrations reproduce a variety of catalogue entries and indexes, worksheets and on-line searches by subject and by author. Although much is packed into a small space and many techniques and systems are named, the book is written in a plain, clear style for which students will be grateful.

Mary Piggott


Although information is their stock in trade, not all writers and journalists are as methodical in assembling it as they might be. Even when they are, they can still be missing some important source.

Ann Hoffmann’s book is invaluable in both these respects. She recognizes from the outset—in a chapter on organization and method—the need for clear objectives in gathering material and for simple, straightforward methods of filing it, so that it can be there when wanted at a flick of the thumb, so to speak.

As she points out, in future one may well be saying 'at the press of a button' because, with the advent of the silicon chip and facilities like the BBC’s CEEFAX and IBA’s ORACLE systems displaying 'pages' of data on a TV screen, and with the Post Office Prestel system linked to telephone as well as television, the researcher may not have to set foot in library or record office at all.

Though that day may be closer than we think, this book is concerned with the more familiar avenues of research and we are taken on an informative journey through most of them.

I say 'most' because my piece of research into this book—as a working journalist—may have uncovered an important omission; there appears to be no reference to one valuable source of information, namely, press cuttings, which one can either collect oneself or obtain from agencies. Although these have to be viewed critically they can provide that immediacy often lacking in material gathered from library or record office.

A topical 'peg' has sold many an article which might otherwise have been rejected and it's surprising how it can transform an otherwise pedestrian piece.

This criticism apart, however, Ann Hoffmann's book faithfully reflects her many years spent working with or for writers and fills a gap in what, surprisingly, is a rather unresearched area.

H. F. Wallis

The Indexer Vol. 12 No. 1 April 1980
As the title implies, this is not a rigid standard but rather a guide to all aspects of thesaurus compilation. This non-mandatory aspect is indeed very properly emphasized throughout. After the scope of the work has been outlined and basic definitions and abbreviations given, the first important section discusses the type of terms which can be used in a thesaurus, with suggestions for dealing with synonyms and variant spellings. The use of compound terms is discussed in detail. There follows a section on the various relationships (such as broader term) normally found in a thesaurus. Considerable attention is given to the types of thesaurus and there are specimen pages of published thesauri illustrating the alphabetical, hierarchical and graphical approaches. The final part gives advice on how actually to construct a thesaurus.

As this is a guideline rather than a rigid standard any comment is to some extent a matter of personal opinion. The importance of compound terms is perhaps over-emphasized; their frequent use could lead to a proliferation of terms. Some discussion of the difficulties encountered in deciding whether the relationship between two terms is hierarchical or not might have been helpful.

However, this is generally a useful introduction to the subject and anyone involved in thesaurus compilation is advised to obtain a copy.

J. M. Sweeney


The publication of this book in conjunction with a series of TV programmes, ensured for it a great deal of publicity. All the more tragic that its author, and the presenter of the TV programmes, should have died in his 40s in the autumn of 1979. His prophecies range widely over political, economic and social developments and, sadly, though he could reasonably have hoped to assess his forecasts for our extraordinary future by the year 2000, a mere twenty years away, a wish he expresses in the book, like all the most convincing prophets, he is now a dead one.

The historical antecedents of the 'chip' are explored. The wealthy, brilliant and eccentric British inventor Charles Babbage is credited with the original concept of the computer. Like so many other original thinkers, he found little honour in his own country and his ideas lay dormant until the middle of the 20th century before being developed in Germany and finally reaching fruition in the USA. How often have the British pioneered ideas and left their development and application to others?

In the case of the silicon chip, we are told that if we don't embrace it with enthusiasm in the 80s, we will never compete in the markets of the world and will slide into economic decline and an inevitably reducing standard of living for our population.

Christopher Evans' stimulating crystal-gazing is to be recommended for readability and breadth of vision. A pertinent question he asks is about the printed book. Is it now beginning its slow and steady decline into oblivion? As the computer is a vastly superior means of storing information, even existing microprocessor techniques can compress literary information at least ten thousandfold. In due course the entire contents of a book will be located on a single silicon chip. By the late 80s, Evans envisages that a whole library may be stored in the space encapsulated by one of today's paperbacks. Cost will also be a vital factor. Evans forecasts a best-seller (he quotes a Harold Robbins), which retails at £2, would cost about 10 pence, as raw materials and distribution costs reduce sensationally with miniaturization. Bookshops will disappear when computer books can be mailed by the dozen in small envelopes. At a later date, they may be transmitted instantaneously by cable or microwave. Publisher-to-customer sales will dominate the publishing industry.

Advances in education and cultural learning brought about by computer-based teaching of the next decades may encourage a far higher proportion of the population to buy books and it is even conceivable that an individual could purchase and store a copy of every work published. Finally the translation device needed to read the electronic book will be about the size of the average book today and you will need only one of them. The screens on which the text is displayed will vary in size depending on what one wants—page-size for the hand-held book, wrist-size for quick reference and portability, a ceiling projection for reading in bed. The speed of text generation will be variable with automatic 'page turning' as a standard feature. Different colour displays could also be offered, and a variety of different typefaces, while for children, those with poor vision or for anyone learning to read, the print could be projected in large characters.

Those who object to the decline of books on aesthetic grounds may well feel somewhat mollified if the 'chip-reader' is bound in leather with gold-clasps, and with display screens elegantly framed and mounted. The conservationist on the other hand should be delighted...
by the saving in paper and the consequent preservation of trees.

The non-fiction book however has a longer life as indexing of conceptual and subject matter is at present too much for the computer's feeble intelligence. Evans admits that it is not a trivial problem to equip computers with the kind of programs needed to provide access to the information contained in them. But he assures us that computer scientists find such problems appealing and by the time they have created artificial intelligence of the required order, indexers, like the greater part of mankind, will either find themselves superfluous or atomized by the other example of man's misdirected intelligence. But this development of machine intelligence it seems is a decade away.

According to Evans, there is no area of human activity which will not be affected by this phenomenal invention. Yet ideas may change by the month now, but attitudes change by the generation. How will our society cope with this sorcery? Are microprocessors solutions looking for problems? Any thinking person interested in future developments should read this book because a substantial proportion of Evans' predictions will certainly come about. How much and how soon only time will tell.

Elizabeth Wallis


The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules define a kit as 'an item containing two or more categories of material, no one of which is identifiable as the predominant constituent of the item'. The term 'kit' is therefore something of a misnomer applied to the work being reviewed, since the predominant constituent of the item is quite clearly the text, presented in loose-leaf format to allow 'additional or alternate material' to be added. The only non-textual materials are a specimen feature card, a specimen edge-notched card, and a brochure about the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services. I gather from the brochure that a set of 20 transparencies for use with the 'kit' is available for an additional $5, but I have not seen these transparencies.

The purpose of the 'kit' is 'to provide a coordinated, organized collection of educational materials to use as a teaching aid in educating librarians and specialists about indexing' (page v). It is organized around three basic 'components, modules or perspectives': vocabularies, formats and retrieval. Within these 'perspectives', we are told something (but not usually a lot) about 'traditional' indexing systems; uncontrolled (or natural language) vocabulary; thesauri; KWIC indexes; SDI services; 'traditional' indexes (i.e. 'back of the book' indexes; alphabetical subject heading catalogues; something called 'subject heading hierarchical journal article indexes and morgues'—the kind of language that gets indexing and indexers a bad name; and classified catalogues); non-traditional key word indexing systems (i.e. concept co-ordination terminal digit cards; dual dictionary indexes; optical coincidence formats; edge-notched cards; rotated and permuted indexes); and manual and computerized searching.

There is so much that I do not like about this 'kit' that I find it difficult to know where to start. Perspective 1 places a very strong emphasis on natural language indexing and on thesauri, 'traditional' classification schemes being dismissed in two pages. And yet there is no mention at all (here or in the bibliography) of the most outstanding contribution to thesaurus construction, Dagobert Soergel's *Indexing languages and thesauri: construction and maintenance* (published by the Melville Publishing Company, Los Angeles, in 1974), or of those two particularly interesting British thesauri, *Thesaurofacet* and *The London education classification*. Indeed the neglect of British contributions (apart from a few favoured authors) is staggering throughout the 'kit'—in spite of the appearance of our very own Stella Keenan's name on the title-page! We search in vain in the bibliography for Aitchison, Cleverdon, Foskett (either A. C. or D. J.) and Gilchrist. Coblans is there, but his name is misspelt. Lancaster is there, but he is almost American by now. Mills's *Modern outline of library classification* is there (with a slightly incorrect title), but I'm sure that even Jack Mills would agree that this excellent work is not so modern nineteen years after publication. Vickery is in favour, with three titles. PRECIS is represented by a work edited (not written, as implied in the bibliography) by Hans Wellisch, which admittedly includes contributions by the system's originator, Derek Austin—but surely Austin's own *PRECIS Manual* should be there?

Our late and much lamented President would have been very cross at the regular use of the term 'cross reference' instead of 'cross-reference', and
I can visualize Tony Raven squirming at 'back of the book' indexes. I squirmed when I saw the very poor example of a 'back of the book index' on page 25, with no fewer than 31 undifferentiated page references under one term and 21 under another.

As a lecturer and an examiner on indexing, I get irritated when students use the hackneyed 'blind Venetian' and 'venetian blind' to illustrate false drops in post-co-ordinate indexing. Can I blame them, when these distinguished authorities use the same example—here without the upper case V to indicate the sightless person from Venice?

The extracts from the classified catalogue reproduced on pages 32-35 are claimed to be based on the Universal Decimal Classification, but they look more like Dewey to me (e.g. 016.651264 instead of 016:651.264).

Two students are thanked on page iv for reviewing the 'kit' for clarity. I wish they would clarify for me the purposes of Appendix A (list of suggested workshops), Appendix B (list of suggested case histories) and Appendix C (proposed timetable of an international seminar on indexing, June 21-25, 1976). The purpose of the other two appendixes is clear: Appendix D is the first draft of the UNISIST Indexing principles and Appendix E is a glossary, which to me is one of the most useful features of the 'kit' though the authors decided to include it with some hesitation. Even in the glossary there are signs of American bias: the Dewey Decimal Classification is defined as 'a classification system developed by Melvil Dewey and used extensively for the shelf arrangement of books in U.S. libraries'; since this 'kit' seems to have been developed in conjunction with an international seminar, somebody should tell the authors it is also used in other countries—Stella Keenan should know already! 'Precision' is a surprising omission from the glossary, especially as 'recall' and 'relevance' are there.

I should like to have seen much more on search strategy and something about Double-KWIC Indexing. I should also like to have seen an index to a work on indexing, loose-leaf or not.

I shall make some use of this 'kit' for teaching purposes—for example, the extracts from American thesauri and indexes which are reproduced—but not nearly as much as I had hoped when I was asked to review it. Certainly I shall not, as suggested on page 1, use it as the outline for my lectures; I prefer to stick to my own notes.

K. G. B. Bakewell

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This work is of interest mainly to those interested in the information-handling type of indexing rather than those concerned with book indexing. Of the 10 chapters, the three which most directly affect indexers are those devoted to on-line systems, design and evaluation of file structure, and secondary information systems and services. The aim of the Annual review is to survey the developments which have occurred since the topic was last reviewed. The reviews are fairly extensive, supported by good bibliographies and an index which combines both subject and name entries in one sequence, spanning nearly 50 pages. It is interesting to note that this work has its own index editor who is included in the list of credits.

Peter Broxix


English-literate mankind—mind the hyphen!—can be divided into two groups, those who know Hart's rules well, and those who have never sought to make its acquaintance. One cannot imagine any intermediate group. At all events, for a book that has had on average a new edition almost every other year since 1893 a review must be addressed to the latter group. The former need only be told—if they haven't bought the 38th edition already—that the sections on biology and other scientific work have been expanded; Portuguese, Turkish, and Catalan have been added to the foreign languages treated; and there is a new 27-page Appendix on Make-up. The full title exactly describes what the book was, but what it is now is a capital tool for writers too, and every indexer is a writer.

Particularly succinct and helpful are the notes (number of pages in brackets) on use of *a* or *an* (1 1/2); abbreviations and contractions (3 1/4); capitals, small capitals, and initials (6 1/4); division of words (2); figures, and when to write as words (3 1/2); italic and roman type, with 150-word lists for each (5); possessive case (2), with apostrophes, and the s's unknown to nine-tenths of modern journalists; and proof correction (5). Punctuation (10) is very fully and clearly treated, and style for quotations and for references is displayed in 5 pages. Spacing, special signs and symbols, Old English letters, vowel-ligatures, and digraphs take 2 1/2 pages.
Indexers lucky or persistent enough to have any influence at all on the design of their indexes will be well-armed with the rules and advice in the 3½ pages on 'Indexes' (but see the penultimate paragraph of this review.) The 23-page chapter on Spellings will be enormously helpful, with its list of more than 200 alternative and difficult spellings including accessory (legal) and accessory, calendar and -er, canvas (v.) and -ss, connection but deflexion, consensus not -census, desiccate not dess-, envelop (v.) and -ope (n.), forego and forgo, gram not grammé, grandad but granddaughter, licence and -se, liquefy, paraffin, practice and -se, principal and -le, radical in chemistry but -le in botany, skiing and taxiing (no hyphens), whiskey and -ky, and many more that the newspapers—even The Times—keep on getting wrong. Next we are told when to double consonants with suffixes and when not; plurals of English words in -e and -y and -o; plurals of foreign words such as aphid and crisis, concerto and maestro, fungus and genus and hiatus, and a hundred more; when to hyphen and when not (5½ pages with more than 300 examples); and words ending in -able and -ible, -ise and -yse, and -ment. As to -able this reviewer would—and does—go further than Hart in eliminating mute -es. The first e in likeable is absurd, and most will agree with the Brothers Fowler who wrote in their Preface to the first edition of the Concise OED that 'it tempts bad spellers to such monstrities as unpalatable, loveable, and moveable'.

Rules for setting foreign languages (47 pages) must be dismissed more briefly here, but French has 14 subsections, German likewise, Greek and Latin 6, Russian 13, and Spanish 7. The Bibliography lists 13 items, and there is a separate bibliography of 9 items for scientific work.

The whole of the text, though most beautifully written, has been so very highly condensed through 37 redistillations that one feels that even so small a further compression as 2% would convert it into telegraphese. Just one feature of the book is a little odd, and that is its 20-page index. Mind you, it is a very good index, and has passed every test, albeit the full rigour of our Board's current procedure has not been applied. Cross-references are generous. But the allocation of paper to it has been too generous, for, set to the same measure as the text, eight of the pages have but two lines or fewer extending to the centre of the page, five pages have three or four such lines, and the most crowded page has but 13. There are 41 lines to the page. By setting two columns to the page, and without reducing the type size, nine pages could be saved by turning-over the (not very) long lines, and the speed of reference would be doubled. No misprint was spotted during several hours' use of the book, but broken letters occur on page 18 (line 16) and page 22 (two each in lines 11 and 16).

Rules are nothing if not didactic, and not everyone will agree with everything in Hart's rules. But, apart from trifles, informed systematic disagreement will be formidably difficult unless perverse. Your reviewer agrees with 98%. He cannot write for compositors or printers' readers, though he has worked closely with many of them; their own professional and trade journals will tell them about this 37th reappearance of an old friend. Certainly, no single indexer, and few writers who want their work to be printed, could fail to gain greatly from the new insights to be obtained by reading Hart. Most of them will want to keep this little book always within arm's reach while working.

Neil Fisk


This addition (No. 24) to the series, Contributions in librarianship and information science, covers every aspect of school librarianship in immense detail. It has something to tell the experienced as well as to guide the novice, and does not forget the importance of making reading at home a habit. It will be invaluable to American school librarians, but its almost exclusive concentration on American publications and other media will restrict its value for British readers to the relatively sparse (though admirable) advice on universally applicable theory and practice.

For example, the first of the book's six sections, 'Building a basic collection', contains useful ideas for labelling and for arranging books to suit the varying ages and interests of children. On book selection, which is its major topic, its US orientation is almost complete. Amongst 'Children's books too good to miss', an outdated (1971) annotated bibliography, all but a handful must necessarily be missed by children outside the US; and this principle of exclusion by non-availability crops up so often throughout the book that non-American readers can do no more than dig out useful ideas wherever they lie half-hidden.

'Keeping up to date' lists and analyses more than fifty periodicals devoted wholly or largely to children's publications and other media. To keep up with such a massive output would leave children's librarians with little time to read any of the books themselves! Again, no mention is made of comparable British periodicals.
'Special help for special fields' is a most valuable section, even to those who have little or no access to the publications cited. As well as dealing with such major and inescapable groups as handicapped and retarded children, it has ideas for helping with language problems, for countering sexual discrimination and stereotyping, and for steering a constructive path through racialism and minority-group difficulties. Poetry, music, and myths and legends find a place here too. By devoting more than half her text to this section, the author shows her genuine concern for special needs.

The section on 'Illustrators, authors, and awards' provides for American readers similar reference sources to those available in the UK. Broadly speaking, the UK sources tend to give fuller coverage of American as well as British information than seems to be the practice in the US.

'Using books with children' contains exhaustive coverage of the many ways of encouraging children to read, and to enjoy both reading and being read to. The ideas— unlike the reference sources given— leap over national boundaries; here, there, and everywhere, they are of critical importance to the advancement of literacy.

Two of three appendixes are booklists—one on library/media centre organization and administration; the other, 'Further reading', of daunting length, overwhelmingly American, and stretching far back into the earlier decades of this century. Of Appendix 2, 'Criteria for evaluating a children's book', it would scarcely be possible to speak too highly. Only two pages long, it is absolutely first class, and should be read and re-read by everyone, everywhere, who is choosing books for children.

Though the index includes a few subject-headings, it is essentially an alphabetical list of titles, at times whimsical, misleading, obscure. 'Light the Candles!', for example, turns out to be the title of a list of Christmas books and games, but there is no index-entry for 'Christmas'. Another title, 'Little Miss Muffet fights back', is the index's unhelpful though slightly hilarious lead-in to anti-sexism in children's literature.

Any British review of this book, so completely geared to the American market, must be in danger of seeming insular, even chauvinistic. Let me then say emphatically that, for American readers, here is a treasure-house of closely packed reference material. For non-Americans, despite the irrelevance of most of the bibliographical content, there are thought-provoking ideas and stimuli to action; but they do have to be searched out, and it is doubtful whether the index will be of much help in pointing the way.

Cecilia Gordon


Wells's output of novels numbers over 50 and he also wrote about 70 short stories. The present work is an index to the characters in those works. A book of this kind often helps to bring out interesting facts which might not otherwise be noticed. In this case one can see that many of the characters whom Wells introduces are not given full names. For instance, frequently no christian name is given, as in the case of Mrs Chaffery in Love and Mr Lewisham; sometimes no surname is divulged, an example being Christabel, the Girl on the Wall, the schoolgirl whom Mr Polly sees as an imprisoned maiden; and sometimes no name at all is given and the only identification which the compiler can use is a description, such as 'The Clergyman' in The History of Mr Polly and 'The Medical Student' in The War of the Worlds.

This compilation is done in a way which enables the reader to find all the characters listed by Ash for any story. A list of story titles gives the names of the leading character in each story, and in the entry for that character are given the names of other personages in the story, who may be found in the appropriate place in the index.

In considering a book of this sort one inevitably looks for comparisons with other books written on the same lines. In 1926 the French writer G. A. Connes compiled a work, published in Dijon, entitled A Dictionary of the Characters and Scenes in the Novels, Romances and Short Stories of H. G. Wells. This book, published some 20 years before the death of Wells, indexed the works up to The Dream (1924) which were published in the earlier volumes of the Atlantic edition of Wells's works 1924-27. Compared with Connes there is an omission in Ash which although clearly intentional is unfortunate. A large number of the minor characters are not included. Thus from The History of Mr Polly there is no mention in the alphabetical list of Platt, an apprentice with Polly at the Port Burdock Bazaar; or Morrison, the improver in the same store who had taken to religion. Both these characters are included in Connes, and also in Freeman's general Dictionary of Fictional Characters which has entries from about 2,000 books. If one is looking, therefore, for a comprehensive list of names in Wells it will not be found in Ash's work. Connes, incidentally, in addition to listing characters also includes places such as Port Burdock.

Ash's choice of entry is also sometimes unexpected. For instance, when Mr Polly reaches the Potwell Inn he meets 'a fat woman,' but Mr
Polly says in the same sentence that 'plump' is a more suitable word. Henceforth in the story she is known as 'the plump woman.' Ash, however, indexes her as Tat Woman, The, and there is no reference from 'Plump Woman' nor, as there is in Connes, from her designation 'Aunt Flo' used by the plump woman quoting Uncle Jim's reference to herself.

There is an introduction describing Wells's work which sketches 'an outline of Wells the man as an essential ingredient to the understanding of the characters with which he peoples his tales' and this is an interesting summary of some of the facts of Wells's life and fiction.

This is a useful book, compiled by a former general secretary of the International H. G. Wells Society, and in spite of its incompleteness it fills a gap in the literary world of Wells.

Philip Bradley


The purpose of this volume is to bring together all references to the Bible found in Christina Rossetti's poetry. Much of her work is of a spiritual or religious nature and this work is therefore valuable in a study of her poetry from whatever point of view it is considered.

The first and longest section brings together in one column quotations from the Bible, and in an adjoining column are listed Rossetti's quotations which are taken from these. Every reference for which a definite biblical source can be established is given. The arrangement of the biblical quotations in this section follows the familiar biblical sequence. Many of the references used by Rossetti are complete phrases taken directly from the Bible and are therefore easy to locate, but a great deal of work has clearly gone into the task of finding the sources of those which are less obvious.

By arranging the quotations from the Bible in book order one can also see the poet's preferences. Of the 151 pages, almost 100 are occupied by the New Testament.

The second part of the work is a listing, by date of publication, of the poems quoted in the first part together with the related biblical sources. A study of this shows a slight preference for the Old Testament in the earlier poems and for the New Testament in the later ones.

The third part is of value in two ways. It lists all the poems by title alphabetically, with a reference by date to entries in section two. One can therefore see which poems contain references to the Bible. It is also important in another way, however. The poems known to be by Rossetti number over 400, some of them long, some of them consisting of only a few lines. There is no complete alphabetical list of titles published before this one. Rossetti's poems in The Poetical Works compiled in 1904 by her brother W. M. Rossetti follows the normal procedure for works of this kind and has a contents section arranged by subject with an index of first lines, but no alphabetical title list. In any case this collection is not complete. The list of titles given in the concordance is particularly useful as it is not only as complete as possible, but indicates in which of several collections the poems are to be found.

Amongst several short sections at the end of the book is a list of references having a biblical flavour, but not attributable to any single source.

The compiler of this concordance is an assistant professor of English at the University of the Sacred Heart in Santurce, Puerto Rico. She is clearly very familiar with Rossetti's poetry and also with the Authorized Version of the Bible. To students making a study of the poetry, this work will certainly be of value.

Philip Bradley


This bibliography lists 3,089 books, articles, theses, government reports and other publications. It is arranged alphabetically by country, following preliminary sections covering bibliographies, general surveys and comparative studies, and 70 countries are represented. Under each country the entries are arranged alphabetically by author within subsections grouped by form (e.g. books and monographs, articles, theses). There is an author index which is short on cross-references or double entries; for example, Barratt Brown is listed only under 'Barratt' and not under 'Brown' and the Commission of the European Communities appears under 'Commission' but not under the more likely 'sought' heading, 'European'.

The value of the bibliography would be considerably enhanced if the entries were annotated, or if there were more evidence of critical selection, or if there were a subject index (with entries under such headings as organizational behaviour, worker participation, joint consultation and motivation).

K. G. B. Bakewell
Books received and books noted


*Basic Tabulation List* consists of broad groups of conditions identified by 2-digit codes (e.g. 02 Tuberculosis), most of which are subdivided into smaller groups or individual diseases or conditions identified by 3-digit codes (e.g. 020 Pulmonary Tuberculosis). It is these 3-digit codes that appear in the alphabetical index. This index is in two sections. Section 1 includes diseases, syndromes, pathological conditions, injuries, signs, symptoms, problems and other reasons for contact with health services, i.e., the type of information that would be recorded. Section 2, which is much shorter, indexes the external causes of injury; the terms included here are not medical diagnoses but descriptions of the circumstances under which the violence occurred (e.g. fire, explosion, fall, assault, collision, submersion). American spelling is used. An essential book for all medical indexers. E.J.W.

A Blake dictionary: the ideas and symbols of William Blake by S. Foster Damon. Thames and Hudson, 1979. Includes a complex index by Morris Eaves, 15 illustrations and maps. 21cm. ISBN 0 500 27026 0. Paperback £5.50 (UK only)


As indexers we must all be held list-makers *entiers*. So in our lighter moments we might delight in this compilation of miscellaneous, inconsequential lists—30 famous left-handed people, 15 people who became words, 15 authors who wrote best-sellers in prison, etc. Just try to avoid rearranging them all alphabetically.

**Correction**

In our last issue, p. 234, M. D. Anderson's *Book Indexing* (CUP, 1971) was inadvertently cited under the same title as Carey's *Making an Index.*


Comprehensive, excellently written and researched with ten useful appendices (including a publisher's contract with an editor, form of assignment of copyright and guidelines for authors). Indexing is over-simplified in the text, but the book itself has a thorough 11-page index. E.J.W.


A study of enterprises as viable systems with cybernetic laws. Discussions of the concepts and arguments are couched in terms of 'bar-talk' between imagined readers.


**Microelectronics, the new technology,** prepared by the Department of Industry and the Central Office of Information. 1979. 24pp, 29½cm. Free from Room 114, Department of Industry, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1.

Any product or process involving elements of measurement, control or data processing is now a potential candidate for microelectronics-based design. This excellently produced and illustrated guide explains the new technology and why the Government is investing £55 million in it over a period of 3 years. Includes colour section on producing the chip, its applications and a glossary of terms. E.J.W.


A catalogue of translations into various languages of Japanese literary works, primarily fiction, drama, poetry, and essays, published since the beginning of the Meiji period in 1868.
Arrangement is alphabetical by authors’ names, given in the Japanese order (family names appearing all in capitals, given names in lower case with initial capital), followed by the characters with which the names are written in Japanese, date of birth, and, in the case of authors deceased at the time of publication, of death. Translated works are listed alphabetically in the English (Hepburn) romanization of the Japanese title, followed by the title in Japanese. Exhaustiveness is not claimed. Where type fonts were not available (e.g. Thai, Pakistani, Hindi, Central Asian languages) transliteration has been resorted to.

E.J.W.


A name index to the most important references in 320 English-language books dealing with the region.

Proceedings of the second seminar on freelance indexing of the American Society of Indexers, held at Washington, D.C., 13 January 1979. Copies obtainable from Jay Tebo, 1101 Ford Road, Vestal, New York, 13850. $5 to members of ASI, $10 to others. Sessions on: How to get started as an indexer; Indexer economics; Special indexing problems; Indexer-publisher relations.


Chapters 1-14 give a general summary of the law of copyright; chapters 15-29 examine the way in which copyright law applies to certain organizations or businesses, including publishers and libraries.


The 73rd year of issue. Despite its length it is very selective. Notes in the preface that the directory sections are first and foremost market sections, contains new articles on Social Security Insurance and the Standard Book Numbering System.

E.J.W.

Bias in indexing

—can provide most entertaining reading, as exemplified by the following extracts from the index to The pendulum years: Britain and the sixties by Bernard Levin (Jonathan Cape, 1970); a choice example of an author’s own index, reproduced here by kind permission of the author.

Brooke, Henry (later Lord): and Profumo affair (qv), 54; removed from House of Commons (qv), 172; and Home Office (qv), 173-5; and Neville Chamberlain (qv), 173; plans to deport girl for £2 theft, 174; refuses asylum to Robert Soblen (qv), 174; returns Soblen’s corpse to United States, 174; and Georges Bidault (qv), 174; and Challenor case (qv), 174-5; and Enahoro case (qv), 175-6; conviction that there should be no place in House of Commons for, 175

Griffith-Jones, Mervyn (later Common Serjeant): prosecutes Stephen Ward (qv), 82, 84, 85; prosecutes Lady Chatterley’s Lover (qv), 284-94 passim; calls no evidence against Penguin Books (qv), 284; ‘wife or servants’, 284-5; ‘womb and bowels’, 285-6; and marriage, 288; mind ‘unable to see beauty where it exists’, 289; sincerity, 290; . . . and ‘night of sensual passion’, 291-2; and ruin of and corruption of the country, 293-4; appointment to bench, 294; does not shoot himself, 295; prosecutes Fanny Hill (qv), 298-302 passim; horrified, 300; calls no evidence once again, 301; and author’s intent, 301; face missing, 303

Hailsham, Lord (frequently Quintin Hogg): chief Pharisee, 63; denounces John Profumo (qv), 63-6; sober, 63; defies Whips, 64; eccentric view of Whipping, 64-5; rebuked by Lord Balfour of Inchrye (qv), 65; rebuked by Reginald Paget, M.P. (qv), 75-6; rebuked by George Wigg (qv), 76-7; shape of, 76; and Bishop of Woolwich (qv), 104, 294; and involuntary ennoblement, 182; and renunciation of peerage, 183; and Tory succession, 220; and Lady Chatterley’s Lover (qv), 287

legal profession, naivety of, 53, 54, 55, 60, 282-305 passim

‘Wife or servants’, see Griffith-Jones, Mervyn

‘You’ve never had it so good’, see Macmillan, Harold.