
Those who basked in the sunshine and friendliness of our Society's 21st anniversary conference in London (England) will be unlikely to forget one all-too-brief session held in a totally darkened room. The only light was reflected from the images projected on to two adjacent screens; but there was also a radiance of enlightenment, shed by the voice of William Heckscher as he discoursed upon one single engraving: Albrecht Dürer's 'Melencolia I'. In that same year was published this somewhat belated quadringenary Anglo-German Festschrift: seven learned discourses (with an introduction, bibliography, and general index), much the longest of which is Heckscher's scholarly contribution, which both enlarges upon his theme of that memorable summer evening and provides the raw material for his remarkable article, 'The unconventional index and its merits', which appears in this issue of The Indexer (pp. 6-25).

When I was invited to write this review—not then having seen Heckscher's Indexer article—I shared the trepidation expressed by Joachim Camerarius when he undertook the translation of Dürer's Proportionselehre: 'Indeed I knew full well what a burden I had shouldered as I dealt with a subject I had not adequately estimated.'

Camerarius was one of the Reformation's most brilliant scholars and teachers, second in the view of most contemporaries only to Erasmus. He prepared written material, the Elementa rhetorica, 'as an introduction to the art of rhetoric for (his) young students at Tübingen', whose 'intellectual range we must not measure,' says Heckscher, 'in terms of the depraved standards of our own time'. This material included 'an animated description and interpretation of Albrecht Dürer's enigmatic engraving of the year 1514, titled 'MELENCOLIA I', . . . a modest essay of some 175 words,' which Heckscher uses as the springboard for his penetrating exegesis, 85 pages long, including 16 commentaries, 74 notes, and 16½ pages of remarkable index. To read the commentaries without the notes, or both without the index, would be to lose the balance of the whole. All three inter-relate, shedding light upon each other with an artfulness such as I do not recall having met with in any other work.

This subtly orchestrated opus primarily strikes the reader as a detailed analysis of Camerarius's perceptive but curiously inaccurate description of the engraving. At a deeper level, one soon perceives, Heckscher is exploring the engraving itself, both as a whole and in the intricate detail of its many parts, with his own trained eyes and learned mind. Further, he is examining the far-reaching significance of the picture's manifold symbolic content, digging back two millennia for his evidence to trace the unbroken threads of meaning which Western man has attached to pictorial imagery. It is by these means that the reader is led to see, first with his own eyes, gradually and more profoundly through the mind's eye, that 'MELENCOLIA I' marks a watershed in the history as much of Man as of Art. Here is portrayed the essence of Renaissance man: the religious and secular paths which had led him to one of civilization's critical crossroads, the explosive chemistry of tradition and contemporary innovation which had triggered a wild whirling in the windmills of his mind.

The Dürer engraving demands much more than cursory perusal; so too does Heckscher's three-part study of it, and not least his substantial and unusual index, which probes beyond the generally accepted limits of indexing theory and practice. It decisively refutes the dangerous but not-uncommon opinion that an expert indexer can assess the 'quality' of an index without fully reading and pretty thoroughly understanding the entire text to which it refers. Here is an index for the reader, not for the user who hopes to track down snippets of information without 'wasting' time on reading the text. For one thing, there are no numerical page-references. In every entry, each number refers to a complete commentary or note (usually to both, separately numbered, but the numbers combining to form one reference). This means that the quantity of textual matter indicated by an index-reference may run to hundreds or even thousands of words, sometimes as much as eight or more pages. The index is thus no mere alphabetical guide to 'bits' of the text's content, rather perhaps an aide-mémoire, or more significantly a supplement, since quite a number of lengthy entries elucidate or enlarge upon the textual content.

One or two points puzzle me. A cross-reference, 'see: psychagogia', leads only to a heading in Greek orthography, 'psychagória'. Though paired in the text, 'Philosophia' and 'theoria' are not similarly treated in the index (the latter should appear as 'Thēoria'); and whilst the Greek capital 'φ' representing the first of this pair has its own separate heading, its counterpart 'o' is missing altogether. It seems unnecessarily scholarly and recondite to index Latin 'circini' but not English 'compasses', though this perhaps only reflects the author's tendency throughout the text to credit his readers with polyglot accomplishments commensurate with his own. The printer's errors which stab the eye somewhat frequently all through the text achieve a comic highlight in the index, where the substitution of 't' for 'v' gives rise to the heading 'ever-revolting sphere (suggesting unbridled passions . . . )'.

Tradition requires that reviewers demonstrate the ability to perceive imperfections, however trivial. Is it this tradition that has debased the meaning of 'critic',
I was surprised that the indexer was not included here. The more exotic electronic possibilities are assessed by the contributors in a realistic though sympathetic way, and this should contribute towards a better appreciation of how the new technology is relevant for people such as free-lance indexers. I think that indexers have a tendency to see the coming of computerization either as likely to make them redundant or as quite irrelevant to their work. The truth of the matter lies between these extremes: what the new technology can do, primarily, is to speed up processes which are such that their stages can be specified in a precise manner. Alphabetizing is an ideal computer task; choosing satisfactory entries for the index of a philosophical work is beyond the capacity of any foreseeable computer (and perhaps impossible in principle; the difficulty here is itself of a philosophical character).

Several of the contributors discuss what might be called the psychological problems of the new technology. One of the important changes will be that instead of reading material on a printed page, one will have to read it on the screen of a visual display unit (VDU). However, most people strongly prefer the printed page, and the reasons for this are discussed in some detail. Part of the problem is due to the limited typographical variation available on VDU screens. For instance, italic and bold characters are seldom available, and sometimes not even lower-case. The result is a tiring uniformity which does not encourage more reading than is absolutely essential. Then there is the problem that many people like to scan through an article or book before they read it, and this scanning procedure takes much longer when only a small portion of text is available at one time on the VDU screen. Or one may want to compare two documents, which would require two separate VDUs, and so on. Some of the problems in connection with VDU displays also arise in connection with computer printouts, and Linda Reynolds' article includes a brief discussion of the layout of indexes.

Several of the contributors refer to the so-called 'information explosion', but Donald King's article throws some doubt on the appropriateness of this phrase, at least as regards scientific and technical journals. There is a popular view that the number of technical articles and journals is increasing at an ever-increasing rate, but according to King this is simply false. Over the last twenty years in the US, the number of scholarly scientific and technical journal articles has in fact increased at a steady rate of about 2 to 4 per cent per year, thus simply keeping in step with the similar rate of increase in the number of scientists and engineers in the country. If this is right it deserves to be more widely known; the myth of the information explosion has a certain eschatological appeal, but would seem now to be a poor guide to practical decision-making.

Whatever happens in the next ten years, it is agreed by most of the contributors to this volume that the printed word will remain with us for the foreseeable future. The concluding short essay is reproduced from Punch and introduces a new device referred to as Built-in Orderly Organized Knowledge (BOOK), which together with a small ancillary device called BOOKmark, provides...
immediate access to a vast selection of databases. The publication under review was itself produced in this system-format, but due no doubt to a programming error the OOK (orderly organized knowledge) it contains is not very accessible due to the lack of an INDEX (indispensable data extractor) subsystem. In fact there were several further points I had intended to comment on, but I cannot now locate them. It is to be hoped that this design fault will be rectified in future updates of this otherwise most interesting OOK module.

Campbell Purton


This is the 11th of 32 volumes, each devoted to one single country, so far published in the _World Bibliographical Series_. It is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the whole _Series_ that our SI President is its Editor-in-Chief and that our distinguished ASI colleague Hans Wellisch is one of his three editorial co-workers; and indeed, the _Uganda_ volume is a model of logically analysed and clearly presented material.

Our interest is of course concentrated on the index. In his 1981 Presidential Address, Robert Collison was most emphatic about his aversion to cross-references: ‘For many years,’ he said, ‘I have resisted the use of “see” and “see also” references in indexes’ (_The Indexer_ 12 (4) Oct. 1981, 171). In this index of about 3,250 entries he has demonstrated conclusively that such entries can be entirely avoided, without hindrance to easy retrieval and without appreciable increase of index-length.

He has also provided yet another example of his longstanding skill in choosing subheadings which do not begin with prepositions. Homer has nodded only six times (‘with’, 5; ‘from’, 1), and frankly I think that the meaning would have been adequately clear if even these six had been dispensed with. They are alphabetized according to the Wellisch Principle, but this can be detected from only one of them, as the order of subheadings in the other five instances would have been no different if the introductory preposition had been ignored for alphabetization purposes.

There are ten or twelve undifferentiated ‘strings’ of number references which would doubtless be viewed with disfavour by most members of the SI Board of Assessors; indeed, there are more than twice that number which exceed the limit of five beyond which some indexing theorists start shaking their heads disapprovingly. If the numeration in the index referred to pages there would be some justification for such criticism, but as it refers to items in the bibliography, each of which is consecutively numbered, even ‘strings’ running into the high twenties are probably more helpful than they are time-wasting.

What I personally do not like is the indiscriminate use of a capital initial for the first word of every main heading. I find it much easier to locate what I’m searching for when upper case initials are used only for proper nouns. Why should an index differ in this respect from dictionaries? There’s no problem in recognizing ‘machinery’, except when it appears as ‘Machinery’, surrounded as it usually is by ‘Macdonals’, ‘Macgregors’, ‘Mackays’, and ‘Mackinnons’; eye and mind are deceived into perceiving it as another Scottish surname—pronounced ‘McHinnery’.

Here we have an index of outstanding clarity and comprehensiveness, well worth consideration by the Wheatley Award judges. Doubtless every indexer will find something wrong with it, but we are notoriously the severest critics of our own work—and even more so of other people’s!

J. Ainsworth Gordon


The first of these booklets contains information about census returns now open for search on microfilm (1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881). Existing census indexes are listed, and accounts are given of projects in hand by county Family History Societies for indexing their local returns, usually for 1851. Several societies are undertaking a full transcription and index, and details are given of the methods used. Hampshire is publishing a name/age/birthplace index by parishes. West Sussex is indexing name/age/birthplace for urban parishes in 1861 by computer, and name/age for rural parishes in 1851 by hand. Bristol and Avon are indexing name/age, with a numerical check by computer, and are publishing an index guide of surnames with the parishes in which they occur, and the number in each parish. Nottinghamshire is publishing an index of surnames in their Records Series. The staff of the Public Record Office contribute an encouragement and an appeal. The whole booklet supplies much useful and interesting material on its subject.

The second booklet, by the Director of the Texas State Archives, deals with the theory and practice of the reception, appraisal, acceptance, arrangement, description, and conservation of archives. Keeping groups of material together, and maintaining the original order within groups, are important principles. Arrangement of individual items may be alphabetical or chronological, or a combination of the two (e.g. letters alphabetically by author, and chronologically for several by one author). On indexing the material, we are only told that inventories are made to describe collections and groups, and these inventories are indexed; individual documents can now only be indexed for small archives.

M. D. Anderson
This volume is the keystone of a major publishing venture. Even if one were to dismiss the *Summa* as no more than the fossilised remains of a lost thought-world, it stands as a colossal landmark in the history of Christian theology. The Blackfriars edition runs to sixty substantial volumes and prints the Latin and English texts on opposite pages. In a work of such scale, the final index volume is clearly of particular importance.

Fr. O’Brien not only is a distinguished Dominican scholar, but has been closely associated with this edition in several ways. The index volume has clearly been a labour of love and it will undoubtedly be of service to anyone using the new edition. So substantial and important a work demands, and deserves, serious treatment; and that means, in the present context, asking not only, ‘Is it competently done?’ but ‘Is it done as competently as such a work warrants?’ The answers in this case must, I think, be a qualified ‘Yes’ and a regretful ‘No’ respectively.

It is clear that Fr. O’Brien is a scholar well versed in Thomist theology and with an intimate knowledge of the *Summa*. In his detailed introductory note he indicates that he has chosen to stay close to the arrangement of the text. Many of his entries are taken from the Questions and Articles into which St. Thomas’s text is divided; and these entries are typographically distinguished from the rest. But herein lies the trouble. Like an author indexing his own book, an editor who has immersed himself in his chosen text may find it difficult to achieve sufficient detachment to look at it through the eyes of someone reading it for the first time. This index will serve best the reader already equipped with some knowledge of St. Thomas’s work and his theological vocabulary. It will help him to trace passages he already knows to exist rather than point him to those of which he was not already aware. Perhaps this can be justified on the grounds that no one who is not already something of an expert will turn to so scholarly an edition; but it seems a regrettable limitation of the index’s usefulness. When we turn to an examination of details, some avoidable weaknesses appear, seeming to indicate that Fr. O’Brien is not an experienced indexer, but one who has been learning as he goes along. A reading of Collison or some other work on basic techniques would have rescued him from some of the pitfalls. We can best illustrate this by a few examples.

To illustrate his use of cross-references, Fr. O’Brien cites the example of ‘concupiscible appetite’ and ‘irascible appetite’. ‘These,’ he says, ‘are indexed under those terms, with the terms “contending . . .” and “impulse appetite . . .” given as cross-references to the indexed terms.’ In fact, neither of these cross-references is to be found in the index. There is an entry, ‘impulse emotions: see concupiscible emotions’; but under the latter term we find, ‘concupiscible emotions: see emotions, classification of!’ Cross-referencing is, in fact, sparingly done and many are lacking where they might be expected and would be helpful. Thus, under ‘sin’ there is no cross-reference to ‘mortal sin’ or ‘venial sin’. The reference indexed under ‘eusebia (worship of God)’ does not appear under ‘worship’, and no cross-reference directs us to it. The reference given under ‘exaltation of Christ/above the angels’ is nowhere to be found in the lengthy entries under ‘angels’, though it would surely have been appropriate under ‘angels, Christ and’. And so on.

This example brings us to a further point which may be illustrated by an examination of the two separate entries under ‘Eucharist: Change (Transubstantiation)’ and ‘Transubstantiation’. The former is the more extensive and is printed in capitals to indicate that it refers to one of St. Thomas’s Questions. There is a cross-reference to it from ‘Transubstantiation’, but none in the other direction. On the contrary, the addition of ‘Transubstantiation’ in parentheses might suggest that there is no separate entry under that term; and in fact this seems to be a clear case where it would have been preferable to conflate the two entries under whichever seemed to be the more helpful heading. (All but one of the references under ‘Transubstantiation’ find a place in the ‘Eucharist’ entry.) The inclusion of both terms as separate entries might imply some theological distinction; but if so, this is in the mind of the editor, not of St. Thomas, since the word ‘transubstantiation’ does not, in fact, appear at any point in the English text. At most, it warrants a simple cross-reference. The evidence of this and other examples suggests not so much that the nettle of when and how to cross-reference and/or conflate has not been grasped, as that its existence has not been recognized.

As an example of the minor inconsistencies that occur, ‘Baptism by immersion’ is indexed under ‘Baptism’, with a cross-reference; but ‘pouring (effusion), Baptism by’ appears as a separate entry, with no cross-reference to it under ‘Baptism’ (nor, for that matter, under ‘effusion’).

One reference to ‘post-baptismal sin’ is indexed only under ‘Baptism, Sacrament of/unrepeatable’. Another is found under ‘Sin: effects of: Guilt (Debt) of Punishment/remission//sins after Baptism’. How many others lurk under other headings, still awaiting discovery?

For the quirks of alphabetical arrangement, we may note the sequence ‘Moses/Moses, Abbot/Moses, Rabbi/Moses, rod of’, where the obvious solution of the dilemma is to treat the last entry as a sub-heading of the first.

There is much instructive and (comparatively) innocent pleasure to be gained from an examination of some of the more substantial entries, or clusters of related entries, and their relationship to the passages in the text to which they refer us. Sometimes theological questions arise as well as matters of indexing technique. For instance, while there are entries under ‘Adam’s rib’, ‘Eve’, and ‘First man, production of: Woman’, there is none under ‘First woman’; all the more intriguing when we notice that St. Thomas himself never uses Eve’s name in the text, but refers to her as ‘woman’ (mulier). Another clear case for the conflation of separate entries: what the author hath joined, let no indexer put asunder?
(Similarly, the separate entries under 'Woman' and 'Women' seem to reflect a stylistic accident rather than any theological distinction in the text and should surely have been conflated.) The informed and assiduous user of this index will probably find what he is looking for in the end, but some of his more casual fellow-wayfarers, though by no means fools, will be all too liable to err therein.

John A. Vickers


A single catalogue must be maintained according to a consistent set of filing rules. Many large libraries have drawn up their own codes of arrangement with particular regard to their own cataloguing rules, which in turn reflect the library's functions and collections. The Library of Congress and the British Library are both national libraries of record, with vast collections on all subjects. They have also assumed responsibility for providing bibliographic services to the library community at large—the Library of Congress since the beginning of this century, the British Library for hardly a decade in forms other than its printed catalogues, which, though of inestimable value, were neither current nor within the reach of all libraries.

Now that automation has put the use of centralized bibliographic services within the reach of all, either directly or through networks such as OCLC or the Birmingham Libraries Cooperative Mechanization Project (BLCMP), and a new code of cataloguing rules (AACR2) which takes into account new media of publication and new methods of catalogue production has been adopted by most libraries, many of them beginning new catalogues, the time is ripe for a reconsideration of the methods of arrangement. Whereas a fallible human perception has learned to make allowances for illogicalities and inconsistencies, the machine has no such faculty. The requirements of the machine have to some extent been anticipated by the new cataloguing rules in the presentation of data and by the new filing rules in the acceptance of the data as they stand.

The Library of Congress began a new catalogue for all materials catalogued since the adoption of AACR2 in January 1981. Its new filing rules were 'designed to enable the Library of Congress, with the least possible effort, to arrange large bibliographic files to satisfy a variety of needs' (p.1). The British Library had similar objectives: 'to draw up the code of filing rules for use by the British Library in its internal catalogues and external services' (Introduction, p.3). BLAISE rules are also offered as a contribution towards a national filing standard. (They will be considered by the committee convened to revise BS 1749.) Neither set of rules was drawn up in ignorance of relevant work going on elsewhere, and both will be filing material generated by the same cataloguing code.

Bibliographic records are a series of separate entries listing a collection of documents which individually take various forms, including monographs, serials and audiovisual materials, and which may be related among themselves. The entries may be complete descriptions of literary or other items, formulated under a leading word such as an author's or issuing body's name, a title, or a subject designation, or they may be references from one such heading to another which has been preferred as the leading word of a complete entry. Personal and corporate names occur in different linguistic forms and are set out according to cataloguing conventions. Subject headings, which also frequently consist of main and subordinate elements, may precede full descriptive entries. All types may require parenthetic additions to prevent ambiguity. Thus four main types of name form headings, each corresponding to the datum with which a catalogue user may begin his search. In cataloguers' terms entries have also four functions: those of main, added and subject entries, and references.

The codes agree that the arrangement of the catalogue should make it as easy as possible for a user to find an individual entry or to scan a related set of entries. It is clear that the construction of the entries themselves is of the utmost importance, so that the filing rules can depart as little as possible from the acceptance and sequence of the characters as they stand on the entries to be filed. The principles on which the rules were based and some important decisions are noted in the introduction to the LC rules and to the introduction to the Final report of the British Library Filing Rules Committee. The latter is available free on request. It contains also a 'Rejected arrangement of entries for works of 'complex' authors' and another appendix 'The Arabic article in headings and description'.

Comparison of the two codes is difficult because of their different modes of presentation, and the limited differentiation of type in the camera-ready copy of the Library of Congress (LC) rules makes it more difficult to find one's way about than in the printed British Library (BL) rules, although it does have an index, which the BL code does not.

The LC code begins by displaying its organization and defining terms. General rules precede special rules; optional rules are shown in an appendix; five pages on aids to catalogue use—a necessary adjunct to any complex catalogue—advise on the provision of aids both within and without the catalogue, although Figure 2, an explanation of the arrangement of forename entries,
with its reference to 'entries filed prior to AACR2', is
more likely to befuddle than enlighten.

Both codes recognize fields and elements within the
entries, delimited by some mark of punctuation, and
treat each field and element separately. Apart from their
function as delimiters and word separators, such as
hyphens, punctuation marks are ignored. The basic
order of filing is

- spaces, dashes, hyphens, diagonal slashes (which all
  have equal value—hence word by word filing)
- ampersands
- Arabic numerals
- Roman letters.

Both codes assimilate additional Roman-alphabet
letters to English-alphabet letters and ignore diacriticals.
Letters of non-Roman alphabets follow Roman-
alphabet letters in the BL code. LC presumes trans-
literation, apart from the odd Greek letter occurring in
an otherwise English phrase. Other symbols are ignored.

In both codes certain categories of entry word are
divided into separate sequences. Identical words repres-
ting person, place, thing, title, take that order.
Forename precedes surname, and corporate body pre-
ceeds topical subject heading. Slight differences are
evident. LC places forenames followed by Roman
numerals before forenames qualified by date, the BL
reverses this order.

There is also a difference in the treatment of initials
and acronyms. Where they are separated by full stops
LC files them as separate words, otherwise they are
treated as single words, regardless of capitalization. BL
files them as complete words, but warns the cataloguer
to make references from initials separated by spaces, so
that references may be made from them to the complete-
word entry.

Separately written prefixes in proper names are filed
as separate words in both codes. Mac and Mc are treated
as different sequences of letters by LC. BL says 'The
prefixes M', M", Mc and Mac occurring in names of
Scottish or Irish origin are filed as Mac. M", M", Mc and
Mac occurring in names of other languages are filed as
given'. Other abbreviations, e.g. Dr, St, are filed in both
codes as given and not as if spelled out in full.

Articles in the nominative case (the more commonly
encountered ones are listed in LC) occurring as the first
word of an entry are ignored except in certain proper
names. Within headings they are given filing value.

The British Library Filing Rules Committee were in
two minds over the filing of Arabic numerals. (They file
Roman numerals as letters.) Their Final report (p.6)
admits that 'The Committee originally preferred the
method now presented in § 1.2.3.2 as an alternative
method. This has the advantage that it is mechanical and
familiar to computer users, but the disadvantage that it
is against the dictates of commonsense, for example, 210
comes before 22.' The rejected method files Arabic
numerals character by character from the left, ignoring
punctuation marks and symbols and giving other
characters their normal filing value. The diagonal slash,
the connecting dash and the dividing bar of a fraction

still count, however, as spaces, and a space is assumed
between an integer and a following fraction.

The preferred method is that used by BLCMP. Although both BL and LC claim that numbers are
arranged according to their numerical value, the
resultant sequences are not exactly the same. In LC
Arabic and Roman numerals are interfiled, the multi-
plication sign is filed as if it were the letter x, and
cardinal numbers precede their ordinals, giving such a
sequence as 8, VIII, 8th, 8 x 5, 9. Decimals come before
or after whole integers, according to their value, e.g. .45
before 1, 3.1416 after 3 (and any letters which follow)
and before 3.2.

In the BL code, Arabic numerals are filed according
to their numerical significance up to the first 'break' and
then according to the significance of the numbers up to
the second break, and so on. A 'break' is signalled by a
change from one sort of character to another. Punc-
tuation marks and symbols otherwise ignored break the
sequence within a series of digits, e.g. 1.34 precedes 1—
[minus] 4. A decimal point is ignored when it occurs
initially; within a number it forms a 'break'.

In both codes fractions are filed as two numbers
separated by a space, e.g. 1/2 as 1 space 2; 3 1/2 as 3
space 1 space 2. Subscript and superscript numerals are
treated like separate whole numbers, e.g. 10\(^\text{th}\) is filed as
10 space 6. (BL offers an alternative to file as if all
numbers were consecutive, e.g. 2\(^\text{nd}\) as 22.) Entries which
are differentiated only by characters ignored in filing are
filed randomly, as 13%, £13, \(\sqrt{13}\), and, by BL only, .13.

Dates and numerals used to identify persons and
periods, sequential conferences, volumes, etc., have
their normal meaningful value for both LC and BL. But
why does LC, which declares (p.2) 'It is illogical to
construct a heading one way and then to file it as if it
were constructed another way', continue to construct
historical subject headings with the name of the period
preceding the date of the period and then file by date? A
sequence such as

India—History—1500-1765
India—History—18th century [filed as 1700-1799]
India—History—British occupation, 1765-1947
India—History—Rohilla War, 1774

would be far easier to follow if the cataloguer were
allowed to transpose the date and the name of the
period.

Both codes legislate for grouping entries for publica-
tions by and about authors whose works have appeared
in many versions. Both codes allow for arrangement by
fields in turn. General subject entries follow the
sequence of other entries. Specific subject entries follow
the author entries for the works they deal with. In
Appendix B, BL rules offer a more elaborate arrange-
ment for the works of 'complex' authors, beginning with
Works, Selections, Genres and Single works, all
with subdivision by date and language. There is also a
scheme for filing the books of the Bible in canonical
order.

The major objectives of the ALA filing rules are
stated to be ease of comprehension and application and
successful access to displays of bibliographic records to

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which the rules have been applied. There are relatively few rules, no exceptions and few options. It is a much slighter and simpler work than the second edition of *ALA rules for filing catalog cards*, 1968, which it supersedes.

The point of departure for the ALA Filing Rules Committee (which originated as the Computer Filing Committee) was the preliminary version (1971) of the LC rules. Each of the compilers of the LC rules served as liaison officer on the ALA committee. The Committee was also in touch with the cataloguing rules revision committees and with the BL Filing Rules Committee.

Not unexpectedly, very close correspondence exists between LC and ALA rules, some of the wording and examples being identical. Disparity exists, however, in certain areas. Most notably, in the ALA rules, no distinction is made between persons, places, things and titles when the same leading word introduces different types of heading. It was this fundamental difference of opinion that necessitated the production of two American codes. Thus, for example, forename entries are separated from other forms of name only when followed by a numeral, so that, e.g. John II, King of Aragon, is separated from John, King of England by (amongst others) John Crerar Library and John, Sir Edward. A distinction is made, as in LC, between different catalogue functions of entries, resulting in the following sequence: explanatory references for main and added [i.e. 'author'] entries; main and added entries interfiled; explanatory references for subject entries; subject entries.

An optional rule allows the ampersand to be filed as its spelled-out language equivalent. Other optional rules concern the arrangement of added entries and of headings extended by terms such as *appellant* or *defendant*.

While struggling to differentiate the three codes of rules I was glad to receive a copy of the *Self-instruction manual for filing catalog cards* which applies the new ALA rules. Each rule is stated simply, section by section, and each section is followed by between six and eight examples, shown as card facsimiles. Each group of examples is followed by a random sequence of cards to be put in order by the student who will find the correct sequence overpage. Occasionally the simplified restatement of a rule can be misleading. 'Decimal numerals that are not combined with a whole numeral (e.g., .45) are arranged before the numeral 1' (LC p.70; ALA p.31) is not the same as 'A decimal that is less than a whole number is filed before whole numbers' followed by an example which places .44 between 1/6 and IV (p.92). 'Alternate' for 'alternative' is a slip which should have been emended in the editing. Students will find this set of exercises very helpful.

I must follow this account with a warning. Simultaneous consideration of three sets of rules for alphabetizing, together with residual memories of previously known rules, can be mind-boggling and my mind may well have boggled here.

Mary Piggott


This is an 'Occasional Paper' of the Primary Communications Research Centre. It discusses the communication of information related to research in the UK and the possible/probable impact of new technology on such communication during the 1980s.

The increasing cost (in real terms) of producing books and journals by traditional methods, combined with the declining cost of electronic data processing equipment will inevitably have a considerable impact on the publication of research material during the next few years, and this document discusses the increasing use of databases, videotex, word processors, video cassettes and discs as well as such 'semi-traditional media' as synopsis journals and on-demand publishing.

There are one or two references to indexing, e.g. to the advantages of using word-processors, and, in the case of journals, the desirability of combining index production with the handling of the primary text and the production of abstracts. There is also some discussion of a topic which was raised in another PCRC Occasional Paper (on word processing), i.e. that of compatibility of equipment (and software) used by publishers, printers, authors (and, it should be added, indexers). Professor Meadows states that word processors (along with video discs) 'may be the main sufferers from competing standards in the 1980s'; however, he also hopefully remarks that 'serious incompatibilities are likely to be overcome by the development of general interface processors'. Indexers who are beginning to experiment with word processing equipment will hope that he is right about this.

I would have thought that of all institutions a 'primary communications research centre' would supply its publications with indexes; alas, it does not.

A. C. Purton


The first of these two volumes contains papers delivered to the fourth Discoveries Symposium in Stockholm. The International Discoveries Symposia are sponsored by the Honda Foundation of Japan and have as their aim 'the redirection of technology for the benefit of society and the individual'. This particular
symposium on Automated Information Processing attracted a high-powered group of participants from the international academic community—the vast majority of professorial status—and dealt with the application of computers to information processing and their effects on society. Opening addresses—one by the King of Sweden—are followed by papers and discussion in the broad areas of The Machine, The Individual, and Society and Computers, and the volume ends with a case study on the applications of computerized information to medical care in Sweden. ‘The major goal of the symposium was to bring together a cross-section of experts and laymen from a variety of disciplines and, through tone-setting presentations and discussion, shed light upon the major issues of this important subject area.’

The second volume under consideration is also the report of a symposium—‘planned to provide an opportunity to review the situation of creative writing and scholarly writing in the humanities and social sciences in Canada. It made this review from the standpoint of those who create the written word and those who are involved indirectly with it because they publish it, make it known, or give it various kinds of support’. The proceedings were organized in five sessions whose themes were: 1) The Creative Writers 2) The Scholarly Writers 3) Publication 4) The Library Record 5) Structures and Relationships. The papers are published in the language of presentation, either English or French.

Neither of these volumes carries an index.

Geoffrey Dixon


The quantitative study of literary style is by no means a new subject. It had been studied long before the invention of the computer, but the computer has made the work involved much easier to carry out. Quantitative aspects are of course only a small part of literary style, and some might claim that such an area of study is not really the work of the critic at all. Indeed, Butler himself distinguishes between a ‘computational stylistician and . . . literary critic’. However, some important aspects of an author’s style can be investigated by this method. The computer can be programmed to produce facts about quantitative aspects of literature, leaving the critics to make deductions from the results obtained.

This is the aspect of the matter which Butler discusses in relation to the works of Sylvia Plath. Her poems are analysed to find the frequency of certain words, and this analysis shows what degree of consistency there is in the development of her work. In order to obtain this information Butler uses TTR or type-token ratio, made easily available by the computer. This is the measuring of vocabulary richness by means of the number of different words (word-types) in relation to the total number of words (word-tokens). The COCOA (COunt and COConcordance on Atlas) programme used was ideal for this purpose, producing word-frequency and word-occurrence lists as well as information on punctuation, word length and the use of hyphenated and contracted words. As far as it goes in relation to literary style, this use of the computer is admirable. The statistical information it is able to give can be used for several purposes, an important one being to help in identifying the author of works of doubtful authorship. It does not, however, satisfy the normally accepted definition of style, such as that given in Chambers’s Dictionary, ‘a mode of expressing thought in language . . . the distinctive manner peculiar to an author’. Another factor which shows the difference between computer analysis and study by more traditional methods is that the computer requires a large body of textual data, while with the traditional method results can be obtained from a very small quantity of text.

An article by Michael Farringdon in The Indexer on work he is carrying out on Dylan Thomas’s writings shows that he is working on lines similar in aim and method to Butler’s. Farringdon, also using COCOA, mentions the use of literary computing in relation to Fielding for the purpose of compiling word lists to help in deciding authorship, and then discusses Thomas’s work, particularly his use of particular types of words. Both Butler and Farringdon describe their methods, but neither actually discusses the result of their work in terms of literature itself. They are computer experts who have worked out a system to be used by literary critics.


Philip Bradley


Regular readers of The Indexer know that PRECIS is the PREserved Context Index System, the technique which replaced chain indexing for The British National Bibliography’s subject index in 1971 (well before the publication of the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, although Dr Richmond implies in the very first paragraph of her book that the introduction of PRECIS—one of the important features of which is its independence of classification—was somehow linked with that particular edition of that particular classification scheme).

My immediate reaction, when asked to review this book, was to wonder why it was considered necessary to have a textbook on PRECIS aimed specifically at North Americans. Dr Richmond gives a partial answer in her preface—social and cultural differences in the use of the English language have resulted in variation in idiomatic usage—and this is developed on page 288: ‘working
classes' may be used in Britain but not in the United States, and the Americans would use 'blacks' instead of 'negroes', 'explaining' instead of 'expounding', 'collections' instead of 'stock' in libraries, 'stock' instead of 'goods' in shops, 'vacation homes' instead of 'holiday residences', 'cabin's' instead of 'chalets', 'mobile homes' instead of 'caravans', 'field trips' instead of 'educational visits'.

But PRECIS is an indexing methodology, capable of application in all countries, not a word list like the Library of Congress Subject Headings or Sears' List of subject headings. Perhaps what North Americans really need is a copy of the PRECIS thesaurus with North American equivalent terms. Perhaps, however, it is the fact that PRECIS is a technique which makes a special introduction for North American users desirable. As Dr Richmond suggests on pages 118-9, North Americans are used to a completely different philosophy of indexing—reliance on thesauri, word lists or titles (producing KWIC or KWOC indexes).

As I read through the book another question came into my mind. During the war we were frequently asked, 'is your journey really necessary?' and I found myself asking 'is this book really necessary?', 'does it do anything which Derek Austin has not done better?' I regret that my answer has to be 'no'.

One respondent to the Liverpool survey of user reactions to PRECIS indexes stated, 'I can't speak too highly of PRECIS. How could Derek Austin come up with such a simple system which also works?'. My main criticism of Dr Richmond's work is that it fails to bring out the essential simplicity of the system. Indeed, I feel that had I been introduced to PRECIS by Dr Richmond rather than by Derek Austin I would have given up in despair. *Introduction* seems to be a misnomer—as Dr Richmond says in her preface, 'the system is presented here in medium level completeness', and I suspect that her readers might have preferred a work which concentrated on the basics of the system.

Dr Richmond makes frequent reference to the PRECIS Manual, which brought forth considerable criticism from indexers and users participating in the two Liverpool surveys. Many called for a simplified version of the Manual, but I fear that this book would not satisfy their needs. Indeed, I would suggest that the Manual is considerably clearer than much of Dr Richmond's book. Can it be only this reviewer who has difficulty in grasping sentences like 'index terms in PRECIS are made up of sets of words in variable patterns as needed to convey informational content of materials being indexed', and 'the normal indexer arrives at the outcome by what is almost a Gestalt (aha!) process'?

On page 37, Dr Richmond states that 'a PRECIS-made index is usually used in a two-stage system'. It is true that most PRECIS indexes involve two stages, but this does not have to be the case, and Dr Richmond might usefully (especially for her American audience) have referred to Audrey Taylor's excellent one-stage index for Aurora High School, Canada. *(British Education Index* did not become one-stage until 1981, after Dr Richmond's manuscript had been completed; the change will have been welcomed by many participants in the Liverpool survey of user reactions.)

Apart from the complexities of some of the explanations of PRECIS, I was irritated by a number of more trivial matters: the frequent references to 'title-like statements', when I have spent so much of my life trying to persuade students not to confuse titles with subjects; the reference to a chain index as 'a sort of rotated index' (page 27); and an odd reference on page 28 to the synthesis process when using a faceted classification as 'post-coordination', thus further confusing students who have difficulty in understanding the difference between pre-coordinate indexing and post-coordinate indexing. This may be carping, but I do expect indexers to be consistent in their presentation of bibliographical references and not (as on pages 24-5) to enter some writers under their forenames and others under their surnames. (My friend Poul Steen Larsen becomes 'Larsen Poul Steen' in an allegedly forename entry on page 24.)

There are some good features in the book. I only wish that all the explanations had been as clear as those of the frequently misunderstood sample population/study regions on pages 125-8 and place as key system on pages 137-41. The checklist on pages 271-6 is very useful, as are the summary of major rules on page 278 and Appendix B on spacing (page 303).

The index was compiled not by Dr Richmond but by Shahrokh Afsharpanah, who seems to be unaware that by replacing 'see' references with additional entries it is possible to produce an index which is both more economical for the publisher and more helpful to the user. Instead of

> **KWOC, 41, 119, 198**
>
> we get

> **KWOC**
>
> *See* Keyword-out-of-context
>
> so that two lines of type are used instead of one. This kind of thing is repeated 69 times. (KWOC, which is more likely to be the sought term, is also misfiled, as are KWIC, MARC and RIN). In one instance, the indexer does indicate his awareness of this elementary rule of indexing:

> **OCLC, Inc., 26**
>
> **Ohio College Library Center, 26**
>
> *Why, one wonders, did Dr Richmond not support her text with a PRECIS index, as Derek Austin did with the Manual?*

K. G. B. Bakewell

References


In her introduction to this book, which is adapted from part of her Master of Philosophy thesis at the University of the West Indies, Jeannette Allis explains in some detail why she chose to begin her survey at 1930.

Before that time, very little that could be called literature was being produced in the West Indies—very little, that is, by West Indian writers. What there was, the occasional novel or volume of poetry, was almost entirely work which, while achieving individual stature, could not be drawn together and seen as a regional literature. With the growth of nationalism in the 1930s efforts were made to encourage true West Indian writing, writing which would inspire and unify, which would recognize that any culture, and particularly one so rich and varied as the West Indian, deserves recognition and celebration in literature. For too long, it was felt, West Indians had relied on the aesthetic and cultural standards imposed by the colonizers.

But there were problems. Publishing resources in the West Indies were, and are, limited. Literary journals have come and gone and many still flourish, but mainstream publishing is still dominated by the British houses. The writer who wanted to live by his trade could find the opportunity to do so only by leaving the West Indies, for Britain or North America. So the curious situation arose where the most prolific, the most influential and the most respected writers were living abroad, in 'exile'. Even in the 1970s, many of the best-known West Indian novelists—the author mentions George Lamming, Samuel Selvon, V. S. Naipaul and Jan Carew among others—still made their physical, if not spiritual home outside the Caribbean.

The geographical 'exile' was, however, not the only difficulty. In a society which had been dominated for well over a century by European values and European culture, the West Indian 'intellectual' felt alienated. Having no other language but those of the conquerors with which to express his feelings about his home, having no unified culture with which to identify, he nevertheless felt the compulsion to rise above the slave, to create and to glorify a West Indian identity—but without the conviction that his own people would recognize, or welcome, his efforts.

Although the author does not make the comparison, the 'alienation' felt by West Indian writers is in many respects comparable to the position of African writers during the same period.

But on both sides of the Atlantic the efforts were, gradually, rewarded. With increasing national awareness and the coming of political independence, a true West Indian culture is emerging, and the writers now are staying—or returning—and helping to shape that culture.

In this situation, the function of criticism is to consider the writer and his work both aesthetically and in the light of the emerging society, and for this reason it is felt that the only valid criticism of West Indian literature is that by West Indians themselves. '... writing by non-West Indian critics has often been characterized by a psychic as well as physical distance separating him from the writer's world.' And so, although the critic had to relearn his trade, had to separate himself from the European influences with which he had grown up, there is now arising a real and unifying regional literature, in which the writer and the culture provide mutual inspiration and the critic feels free to relate his judgements to these responsibilities.

The first section of the book names all the periodicals and essay-collections indexed. The author is now Documents Librarian at the Public Library of St Thomas, US Virgin Islands, and although she regrets that two major West Indian newspapers were not available to her, the list is necessarily impressive. Many, many West Indian publications have been searched, together with all the major (and some minor) British and North American literary reviews. Also mentioned are journals from France, Australia, India and East and West Africa.

Curiously, the preface (in English and Spanish) and introduction are inserted after this, and are followed by Part I, the index of authors, which occupies approximately half the book. The authors are listed alphabetically, their place and date of birth/death are given, together with details of any pseudonyms used. Then follows a list of all the articles dealing with the author and his work, generally and then book by book in chronological order. Author and publication details of each review or article are given individually—even page numbers, which it would have been a temptation to omit in a work of this complexity. Each author's entry closes with a list of 'other works', with dates, on which no critical material has been found.

It is interesting to note, in the light of the earlier comments on who may legitimately criticize, that a great deal of 'incestuous' reviewing does, in fact, take place. Part II of the book lists critics and reviewers by name, followed by their articles/reviews, again with full publication details, in chronological order. This is effectively a section of cross-references to Part I, and spot-checks have failed to reveal omissions either way. Indeed the cross-references are identical, down to the last comma in the volume and page details—a standard of accuracy which leaves one mute with admiration. Did she, one wonders maliciously, have a computer to help?

Part III reveals that the author is not just a 'mechanical' indexer, but one of the creative sort. It lists, with the detail we now expect, articles on West Indian literature in general and is also cross-referenced into Part II. Not content, this time, with titles and details, Mrs Allis adds, for each entry, a short summary of the content and conclusions of the article. She mentions the principal writers dealt with and often includes a quotation from the article itself. This section must be illuminating for anyone who is totally unfamiliar with the literature and who wishes to find out something about its themes and styles, and, if we are honest, to know who are its major...
figures. The appendix lists, without comment, thirty-six full-length books on the subject.

The book, as an object, is externally impressive. Solidly bound in dark green with gold-blocked title, it looks like a standard work, which it may well become. Inside, however, the impact is less. It has been produced by the reprotyping process, no doubt for sound economic reasons, but the effect is to make the work seem more ephemeral than it is. Additionally the use of the typewriter inevitably puts restrictions on design and typography, so that we have rather too many capitals and a ragged right-hand edge. These will probably have been publisher's, rather than author's decisions, and all concerned, including the typist, should be given credit for the standard of accuracy already mentioned.

An interesting book for the non-specialist, its whole is more than the sum of its parts. For the serious student concerned, including the typist, should be given credit for the standard of accuracy already mentioned.

Ann Edwards


This is the sixth yearbook in the series, similar in contents and make-up to the fifth volume (which was reviewed in the last issue of The Indexer). There are eleven special reports (including one on Canada and one from London) followed by a comprehensive review of library events mainly in the US, including the activities of specialist associations within the ALA and independent specialist library associations; these are followed by a report on the library situation of each American state. Among the special reports referred to there is one on the Canadian Library Association, one on Unesco (which has been omitted from the Contents list) and one on IFLA; otherwise the geographical coverage is entirely American.

Over a third of the articles report on the present activities and future plans of information, library and media associations. Attention is directed to plans for meeting the needs of the public for specific services, including—more than ever before—the disabled.

The features, special reports, review of library events in 1980 and the state reports already referred to form the Contents with page numbers against each entry: all are arranged in one alphabetical sequence.

The parallel index referred to in the review of the fifth volume has been used again, and is a very thorough piece of work. It is, however, more frustrating to use (until one has become familiar with the make-up of the pages) for the entries frequently do not tie in alphabetically with the caption headings of the articles which are printed at the top of the outside columns of pages (which are intended to be reserved for the index entries) except when they have been forgotten—as on pp. 97 and 98—or the position is occupied by an illustration, which usually has a long description.

To give an example, the report 'School Libraries and Media Programs' extends from p. 262 to p. 266. The report title is correctly used as a page caption at the top of the index column on four of these five pages, and the report 'Security Systems' begins on p. 267. On pp. 262-6 there are 105 index headings plus many subheadings from 'SAA' to 'Sessions, Judy'; the 31 of these on p. 262 should have—and could have—gone on p. 261. Most of the remainder of the 105 should have gone on or after p. 267, and the index headings on p. 267-9 should have gone on p. 271 or by devoting a whole page to index entries at this position, as has been done at 194A and 194B. Only so could alphabetical order of the index entries be satisfactorily maintained within the report captions sequence. Similar situations arise in other places.

Sometimes the index entries disappear from the outside page-column to the bottom of some pages, as at pp. 66-71. This solution could have been used at the p. 271 situation.

The make-up of pages to provide a comprehensive parallel index causes very tricky problems, which have been made more difficult by the placing of illustrations (some of which could have easily been dispensed with without loss of subject-value) in the outside column which is intended primarily for index entries.

Occasionally an illustration has no description, as on p. 96. Sometimes the article caption has been omitted, as on pp. 97 and 98. These are minor omissions, but the distribution of index entries with particular caption headings needs attention, for it is not a form of index that can be consulted quickly. Moreover it is not economical of space, for there are many pages with blank outside columns.

The textual matter, however, is excellent, and the compilation is important, for it provides a book of reference, giving information on the whole of library achievement in America, and indicating both its trends and the needs to be fulfilled. Something similar would be very useful in the UK if it were possible to finance it.

Since writing my review of The ALA yearbook, I have (by courtesy of the Editor) been afforded the opportunity of reading Professor Wellisch's article in this issue (pp. 3-5). I quite agree with his comments on the parallel form of index, of which the ALA appears to be enamoured, and which is used in some of its publications; consequently I have analysed the space allotted to the index in this Yearbook. In theory this index was allocated the 'outside' type columns of every page. I find that this column was not used on 39 of the 290 pages available for the index and was completely blank except for the appropriate report caption; 70 were fully used, 21 were three-quarters used, 27 were half full, and a quarter or less was used of 40 pages. This makes 158 pages on which the allocated space was used fully or partially, leaving 132 which were given wholly or partially to textual matter or illustrations instead of to index entries. When index entries occupied a portion only of the outside columns of 88 pages, the remainder of the space was either left blank or, more often, occupied by illustrations with their descriptions (they were more than short captions), or textual tables. The interpolation of index entries to fit alphabetically into report caption headings is so difficult to achieve satisfactorily that
altogether 15 whole textual pages had to be used in various places to accommodate index entries.

May I take this opportunity of mentioning, in connection with Professor Wellisch's reference to the meaning of pre- and post-co-ordinated indexes not being defined by Barbara M. Preschel in the Academic American encyclopedia, that both these and other forms of indexing are described in my Librarians' glossary... and reference book published in the US by the Westfield Press and in the UK by the Gower Publishing Co. Ltd, of Andover.

L. M. Harrod


According to the introduction this guide has been compiled 'to assist potential index producers to acquaint themselves with existing possibilities in computerized indexing'. However, in view of the current interest in the use of microcomputers in indexing, it should be stressed that the packages detailed here are only available (mainly in COBOL or FORTRAN) for mainframe or mini-computers (mainly IBM or ICL), rather than for the microcomputers which freelance indexers might purchase.

Six of the packages are available on a commercial ready-for-sale basis; the other 12 are available from non-commercial sources who are prepared to sell by negotiation. Prices range from £750 for outright purchase of Fraser Williams's 'Literature Indexing Package' to £15,000 per annum for lease of ICI Agricultural's 'Assassin' package. However, most of the packages are not priced.

Some of the packages produce KWIC, KWOC or KWAC indexes from flagged text; others simply arrange entries in alphabetical order, with multiple levels of indentation for subentries. Some provide printout in upper-case characters only, none allow for the option of run-on subentries, and nothing is said about the principles of alphabetization used.

In general this guide will mainly be of interest to institutional users who have access to suitable equipment and who are not too concerned about the format of the finished product.

A. C. Purton


This is the fourteenth compilation of the ALA's Reference and Subscription Books Review Committee and consists of reviews of outstanding books of reference. The book is the last of a series which reprints in volume form reviews which originally appeared in Booklist; there are 382 reviews which appeared in the 23 issues of this periodical between 1 September 1979 and 15 July 1980.

The reviews are arranged alphabetically by title, each of which is listed in the Contents with the number of the page on which the review appears. It is therefore a simple matter to find a review if you know the title, but if you are seeking a dictionary of mathematics, say, and do not know one entitled McGraw-Hill dictionary of physics and mathematics; or some American facts or dates, and are unaware of The encyclopedia of American facts and dates; or something on etiquette and have not heard of The Amy Vanderbilt complete book of etiquette; you are somewhat at a loss, for each entry is arranged under the first word of the title except 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

Also, if you know the author or compiler of the book of which you are seeking particulars and are not sure of the title, you must hunt through all the titles, the last of which is Young students encyclopedia.

Indexes of subjects and of authors, compilers and editors would be useful.

L. M. Harrod


The need for a simplified version of the standard Anglo-American cataloguing code was acknowledged soon after the publication of AACR1 in 1967, and Michael Gorman was working on such an 'abridged edition' when he was appointed joint editor of the second edition. The present work selects the rules for commonly encountered library materials and presents them in a manner which is clear, simple and direct. It is intended for students of cataloguing, cataloguers recording small collections, and librarians and others who need to know something of current cataloguing practice, possibly to enable them to use cataloguing copy supplied by a central agency, and also for cataloguers working in a non-English-language environment.

The sequence of the rules, though not the rule numbering, is the same in each version. The number of the relevant rule from the full edition is given in the margin beside the rule that restates it. The rule is restated sometimes partially, sometimes in condensed form, according to the likely requirements of users of the concise version. Examples are plentiful and many new ones have been found.

It is intended that transition to the use of the full code, if circumstances require, can be made without disharmony in the catalogue or confusion in the cataloguer. Materials unlikely to be collected extensively in small libraries, such as laws and liturgical texts, are given brief mention and a few examples, followed by the advice to consult the full AACR2 for detailed guidance. Appendices provide rules for capitalization and a glossary.
The 20-page index, arranged according to ALA filing rules 1980, has been compiled by Ken Bakewell, who must by now be very familiar with AACR2. The concise AACR2 seems likely to fulfill its various purposes admirably.

Mary Piggott


The first edition of this book (1975) was fully reviewed in The Indexer (9 (4) Oct. 1975, 187-8) with high commendation; the 1975 Wheatley Medal was awarded to Mrs M. D. Anderson for her compilation of its index (The Indexer 10 (2) 53). This second edition includes the new British Standard proof correction marks (from BS 5261 Part 2 1976) and revises the information about US copyright legislation, with many smaller revisions (to index as well as text). We are happy to endorse the extract from our previous review quoted on the jacket: 'Now, Cambridge University Press have published a comprehensive guide to all aspects of the editorial process . . . And an excellent book it is, too'.

The rise in price of 285% in 5 years (the 1975 edition, with 326 pp, cost £6.50) says much of the present state of the book business.

Hazel Bell

Publications received and publications noted


The Haworth Press of New York has recently launched three new journals:

Cataloging and classification quarterly.—Vol. 1, no. 1 (Fall 1980)—ISSN 0163-9374.

Legal reference services quarterly.—Vol. 1, no. 1 (Spring 1981)—ISSN 0270-319X.

Science and technology libraries.—Vol. 1, no. 1 (Fall 1980)—ISSN 0194-262X. Quarterly. The theme of the first issue is 'Planning for online search service in sci-tech libraries'.