
The American authors are respectively Executive Director and Publications Co-ordinator of the National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services (NFAIS), an international organization of database publishers, distributors and corporate users of secondary information based in Philadelphia. The book, in six sections, places abstracting and indexing in the setting of the users: the professions are described and the users enumerated, the qualifications and training set out with the employment opportunities and financial rewards. The appendices, which take up nearly half the book, provide extensive references liberally extracted from The Indexer as well as many American sources, extended descriptions of the US, Canadian and UK indexing societies, as well as the NFAIS and other relevant professional societies in the USA and UK. The book is rounded off with a six-page bibliography and six-and-a-half-page index with too many faults to enumerate here.

It is most flattering to read a book and find oneself and one's respected colleagues so extensively quoted by American authors, and predisposes your reviewer to favourable reactions.

Of the personality traits of indexers, we are told that they are fascinated by word games, the permutations of language, crossword puzzles, filing systems, and logical organizations of structures. Indexers also need the ability to concentrate, work alone and pay attention to details: thus a solitary personality excels at abstracting and indexing. A passion for reading and studying is another profound asset. An original and logical mind lends itself well. Indexers and abstractors need to pace themselves rigorously to meet deadlines. Curiosity is another positive feature. For the ardent abstracter and indexer the profession should be endlessly stimulating and intriguing. Each new project should present a fresh set of challenges. As an indexer for more than forty years and having met a great many indexers, I heartily endorse these observations.

It appears that courses in abstracting and indexing are to a far greater extent a regular part of the accredited library/information science school curriculum in the USA than the UK: hence the strong influence of librarians in the ASI.

All in all, a useful read for the uncommitted and beginners, and most entertaining in parts for the experienced indexer.

ELIZABETH WALLIS
Registrar, the Society of Indexers

Cataloguing


Heresy is a matter of time and place. When the Library of Congress (LC) began to make its cataloguing data available in the form of printed cards, individual American libraries adapted the entries in conformity with their existing catalogues. At its inception, OCLC (from 1981 the Online Computer Library Centre) produced catalogue entries in line with each individual customer's requirements. Dissent was orthodox. But
the growing use of networks, to which individual libraries contributed records for the use of all and from which they extracted information originating in different sources, soon showed the necessity for conformity with generally accepted standards.

Such standards existed in the form of Anglo-American cataloguing rules (AACR), glossed by the Library of Congress, and Library of Congress subject headings (LCSH), both exemplified in the MARC record. Understandably, specialist librarians find their needs inadequately met by standards designed for use in a general library, even a library so vast as LC. This collection of papers affords such librarians an opportunity to point out the shortcomings of the accepted standards and to show how they have adapted them to their own particular needs, while keeping, for the most part, their cataloguing compatible with general practice.

Thus the Center for Beethoven Studies has used LC's supplementary manual Bibliographic description of rare books for recording their printed music (needing to record differences in issues and states) and extensive annotation, together with its own thesaurus, to supplement AACR and LCSH. The Center's enhanced records, however, are not available to other scholars through OCLC's standard (less detailed) records of their holdings. On the other hand, Sanford Berman finds LC cataloguing unsuitable for a public library because of its incomprehensible abbreviations, insufficient added entries and inappropriate subject headings.

LCSH is criticized on many counts. The National Library of Medicine has developed its own list of medical subject headings—MeSH—and is developing a Unified Medical Language System designed to facilitate searching databases that use different vocabularies. The Art and architecture thesaurus, for recording visual materials and artefacts as well as the literature of the subject, has been constructed on strict principles of assigning terms to facets and hierarchies. In searching a database, any single-word descriptors may be combined. Other areas in which LCSH is found to be inadequate through unsuitable choice or lack of subject headings, or outdatedness, are theology, sound recordings, non-print materials, women's studies and cartographic databases.

The principles and operations of two of the main bibliographic databases are described. OCLC maintains a master record for each unique bibliographic item. RLIN (The Research Libraries Information Network) differs in many ways from OCLC, particularly in keeping its customers' own records as maintained by them and available in that form to outside searchers. Certain standards must, of course, be insisted upon, such as the MARC format and access points derived from AACR and from allowed lists of subject headings.

John Byrum, speaking for the Library of Congress, estimates that LC's centralized cataloguing saves US libraries $370 million annually. He points out that LC maintains contact with its clients (whose wishes are often in conflict) and with national libraries and standardizing bodies. It publishes guides to its own practice, including the cataloguing of special materials, collaborates with other organizations and sponsors cooperative work by others.

I do not think that anyone will go to the stake for the heresies proclaimed in this book.

The index is a model of rectitude.

MARY PIGGOTT
formerly of School of Library, Archive and Information Studies, University of London

BOOK REVIEWS

Dictionaries and encyclopaedias


Nearly every subject has its dictionary. This work, according to the compiler, is the first dictionary of dictionaries to be published. The 1000 entries, which include encyclopaedias, thesauri and related subjects, are listed alphabetically by subject (e.g. Medical syndromes; Traffic) and give bibliographical details of one or more books on the subject and frequently an explanatory note. Indeed, some entries include extensive general coverage of the subject, going into considerable detail about their history and purpose and include references to other headings.

There are entries under the names of many countries and languages. In such cases the works listed are frequently no more than either conventional linguistic dictionaries or handbooks, grammars and similar kinds of work. The mass of titles in the text requires an index containing about 6000 author and title entries, which occupies over a fifth of the book.

Dr Kabdebo, Librarian of St Patrick’s College in Ireland, acknowledges his debt to various comprehensive catalogues of dictionaries, but this dictionary is much more than a catalogue. It should be useful to students and others requiring to know the important dictionaries on a particular subject and, like so many reference books, is interesting for its serendipitous value. It may also interest indexers to know that they are ‘a humbler relative of the dictionary’ (p 103).

There is, unfortunately, a considerable number of errors and inconsistencies in production. In some cases where the bibliographical
details of titles include the ISBN (many do not) it sometimes has more or fewer than the regulation ten digits. In any case the figures are printed in a continuous row without spaces (even in the ISBN of the book itself) making errors in transcription easier and making it wise, if one requires the ISBN with traditional grouping, to check external sources. Elsewhere, ‘Encyclopedia Britannica’ is spelt in at least three ways, and other errors are not difficult to find: surprising in a serious work from a reputable publisher. It would have been wise to have employed an additional proofreader.

**PHILIP BRADLEY**

*family Dundee College of Technology*


It can be no simple matter to decide what should be included in, and excluded from, a dictionary with such a title. The vast changes since the first edition in 1984 have obviously made it no easier, and meant that the virtually rewritten dictionary is 50% larger than the first one. Even so, it seems that more detailed mention should, for example, be made of the, as yet, unresolved situation in South Africa—the contending parties, principal characters and proposals and timetable for change. And while a place has been found for Gorbachev, to what extent were Lech Walesa and the Polish Solidarity movement in Poland (a passing reference on p. 467) the forerunners of cataclysmic upheaval in Eastern Europe? Perhaps it is too early to assess the post-Soviet systems in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the role of Yeltsin—not to mention developments in the former Yugoslavia. If the Congress of Vienna deserves mention why not the Treaty of Versailles and associated treaties and the Yalta Conference?

The dictionary raises the interesting thought that, following Vietnam, the Cold War was arguably brought to an end by the consequential building up of American might and the effect of the resulting and inevitable arms race on the Soviet economy. ‘Because the USA lost the war in Vietnam, it ultimately won the Cold War.’ On a different subject, the absence of a single international court with jurisdiction in private international law is noted, stressing the fact that it is in the interest of multinational firms to cooperate in international arbitration.

The abundance of cross-references is useful. Maybe ‘affirmative action’ should have a cross-reference from (an added) ‘positive discrimination’, and similarly, ‘feminism’ should be cross-referenced from ‘minorities’ and ‘co-operative’ from ‘industrial democracy’. ‘Nationalism’ would benefit by mention of actual movements (especially in Europe) and their present state. Do not such matters as Mohammedanism (especially its fundamental aspect) and sanctions deserve a note?

In such a dictionary, there are bound to be different ideas on degrees of emphasis, but there is no doubt the work will be an invaluable reference book for those interested in politics—not least in its theories and philosophy.

**BRITTON GOUDIE**

*freelance indexer*


It would be nice to be able to say that the *Encyclopedia of the British Press 1422–1992* is the most fascinating and reliable pot-pourri of the press available, but in all honesty one cannot. True, it contains a wide range of information covering dead and living journalists; histories of current national and provincial titles; leading historic newspapers plus articles on the history of the press; on organizations associated with the press and an extensive chronology and bibliography. It makes no claim to be exhaustive and all-encompassing, but I expected it to be accurate and without unexpected gaps. Sadly, inaccuracies, misleading statements and, yes, gaps are there, in entries for which I have some knowledge.

For instance, a grey area surrounds the period 1803–8 in the history of *The Times*. Who exactly was the editor? According to the *Encyclopedia* in the list of editors, H. Crabb Robinson; yet he was at the University of Jena (1802–5) and didn’t start to represent *The Times* until March 1807. In December of that year he is described as a ‘sort of foreign editor’ and as such covered the British campaign in Spain in the summer of 1808. On his return to England the following year he ceased to be an ‘editor’. This is all stated in the book, yet there is strong evidence to show that William Combe (of Dr Syntax fame, and when not in prison) was the acting editor (1803/4–1808/9)—he was certainly a contributor—but there seems to be no mention of him in the *Encyclopedia* under any relevant heading.

Women are marginalized as usual, and the pat-on-the-head here is an article, ‘Women in British journalism’ at the end of the book.

As the author clearly states in the preface, this is a dictionary of language and languages, not linguistics. All the major languages, and many (but far from all) minor languages have entries which state where they are spoken, how they are written, and, if they are considered to be major, how they have developed in historical terms. There are also entries under a great number of countries, which state what is spoken there. This sometimes overlaps with the language entries: French and France, for instance. Furthermore, this latter information is widely available in general reference works, like The Statesman’s Yearbook.

The dust jacket claims 2750 entries and about 5000 cross-references. This is too few, as these in effect provide the indexing function. Some of the lesser languages, notably those associated with American Indians, are but lightly sketched, and thinly cross-referenced.

There are many entries on the technicalities of language, such as: acronyms, acrostic, acute accent, adjective, adjunct, aerometry (the measurement of air flow during speech), affective meaning, affirmative and affix.

There are entries for a few major linguistic corpuses (the Brown and the British National, for instance) and the European term bank (Eurodicautom) is covered by a cross-reference to term bank. A few major luminaries have biographical entries. Chomsky and Quirk are included, but Jespersen and Lyons are not. Furthermore, although cross-referencing within the alphabetic sequence is fairly generous, there is a lack of cross-references to some names. For instance, there is no reference from Ogden to his system of Basic English.

The few references to computerized methods may reflect the emphasis on language rather than linguistics. Although parsing is included as a general technique, the specialized computer systems, such as ATN (augmented transition network) grammars, are excluded. Philosophers noted for their contribution to the theory of language (Wittgenstein and Austen, for instance) are also excluded. Entries for some of these might have been more useful than some of the duplication.

Some illustrative material is included. Some is very useful. There are figures for sign language, hieroglyphs, Chinese characters and a table of alphabets, for instance. There are also some cartoons, which sometimes concisely illustrate a point, but sometimes occupy space which might have been exploited to better purpose. This is a useful reference work, but it is to be hoped that future editions will be better.

KEVIN JONES
Malaysian Rubber Producers’ Research Association


The declared aim of this dictionary is ‘to help students of English understand the words and phrases that make up the complex fabric of English-speaking life and culture’. Its basis is Longman dictionary of contemporary English to which have been added some 15,000 entries for people, places, institutions, events, trade names, literary works and even fictional characters. Coverage is chiefly British and North American.

Words and terms defined also concentrate on British and
American English, with useful highlighting of differences in use and of equivalent terms. Some usages from other Englishes—Australian, Caribbean, Irish, etc.—are also given.

Interesting as the additional material is, the heart of the work consists of the dictionary entries where the emphasis is on usage, particularly contemporary. There is, therefore, no etymology. However, in addition to definitions, we find both extensive examples and, in particular, a useful amount of grammatical information. For example, for adjectives, grammar codes indicate if the word may be used only before the noun described (a main road); only after a verb (the children are asleep); directly after a noun (the director designate); with the to form a plural (the rich). Indication of comparatives and of associated prepositions (glad about) is also given.

Wider background is provided in the form of connotations (e.g. that of high quality in the case of Rolls-Royce) and in cultural notes and usage notes.

The pronunciation given is in the main that of English Standard English Received Pronunciation though, where American English is very distinct, that is also indicated (e.g. tomato) and, particularly, the pronunciation of r where this does not occur in RP.

The illustrations do not appear, in general, to contribute greatly to the dictionary, but occasionally they are really useful, as in the case of the various types of pots and pans—and what better way to define Humpty Dumpty? On the other hand the appendices on word formation and affixes seem useful, as does the list of irregular verbs.

This reference book really is designed to help the English learner through the complexities of contemporary language—especially the transatlantic variations—and as a general source book. It seems excellent for that purpose. For native speakers its main attractions are the transatlantic comparisons, informal usages, and quite a collection of general information for which there may not be a very obvious reference source. It is most enjoyable.

**Anne McCarthy**
freelance indexer

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It used to be generally accepted that a writer should be as succinct as possible: brief and to the point. Using language that all could understand. Civil Service English was an exception, sometimes difficult to master. Ernest Gowers helped to change that. Having got over that hurdle, though, we are now overwhelmed by a new wave of incomprehensible language. We are faced with 'politically correct' (PC) language: a somewhat misleading phrase because 'political correctness' usually has nothing directly to do with politics but was designed for the 'culturally sensitive' (p 87). PC is in fact a device using a word or phrase to hide something (frequently a truth) which some prefer not to hear in its more natural form.

Sexism and racism are two of the more important subjects, but others are dealt with in this jolly little book and although some PC words and phrases have imperceptibly become part of our language there are many that one can only hope will never take on. One may guess, for instance that 'sobriety-deprived' means drunk, but who would guess that 'chemically inconvenienced' (p. 75) means the same? It sounds as if someone has taken heroin in mistake for paracetamol. Anyway, what is wrong with 'drunk'?

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This very useful reference book gives the meaning of a wide range
BOOK REVIEWS

Computers and information technology


The development of new information products and extended markets is the main focus of these reports. Individual professional indexers seeking to prepare themselves for new markets can find useful information here, and may also perceive how they can assist in identifying new applications for indexes. The DiRenzo report points out that the difficulty is not in making a new information product, but in selling it; organizations need revenue growth, and so must find and exploit markets for new and existing products in order to thrive. Lunin provides a broadbrush picture of one of the existing (and most lively) products of the 1990s—multimedia.

Multimedia (sometimes referred to as ‘compound documents’) are defined as designed combinations of sound, still and motion images, graphics and animation, data and text, with the interactive capabilities of a computer. Design and interactiveness are essential features of the product. First appearing in the second half of the 1980s, they are now used in education, training, business, entertainment, industry, retailing, and other activities. Most are intended primarily for PC (personal computer) users, but until recently have often been compatible with only one machine or operating system. Standards aimed at greater compatibility are being developed, including one relating to SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language).

The two reports together give a succinct description of the process of identifying the need for a product, doing market research, creating and designing the product, developing the market, establishing standards, and predicting future applications. DiRenzo stresses the importance of information gathering and, in his example of the market research in which he was involved for Arts and Humanities Citation Index (published by Institute for Scientific Information), indicates the different kinds of data which must be collected and analysed. He is fulsome in his praise for libraries and librarians in this context: 'It is impossible to overstate the importance of libraries and reference librarians to market research work . . . The librarian knows what reference works are available, how to access them, and what the tools' strengths and weaknesses are.' (How often do librarians and indexers get together to talk about good and bad indexes, and what gaps there are in reference tool index provision?)

The creation and design of a multimedia application are multidisciplinary (as for a theatre production), requiring coordination of story, images, sound, skilled personnel, direction, production, copyright, and promotion. Lunin sets out a step-by-step procedure which includes 'indexing the images' —a process which, she points out, seems hardly to have featured in the literature on multimedia. This may be because 'Images present many challenges: the number of objects in many kinds of pictures, their positions, their actions and

of abbreviations in general (and not so general) use, plus various types of symbol, verbal and non-verbal. Some of the latter (e.g. British vehicle registration codes) are in no sense abbreviations; but the latitude the compilers allowed themselves in interpreting their title is a bonus to the user.

In an age of burgeoning acronyms, this book provides a convenient guide through the jungle. A surprisingly high proportion of abbreviations have multiple meanings, usually but not always to be determined by the context in which they are found. (It is good to find the Boys' Brigade cohabiting with Brigitte Bardot, but the twofold meaning of SWEB must surely cause some inconvenience in the electricity industry.) Some composite terms, such as 'sit. com.' are entered only under their individual components, though this is surely a case of the whole being greater than the sum of the parts.

The coverage is impressive and sometimes intriguing. (How many fellow-indexers, for example, would recognize an acronym in ABRA CADABRA?) But total comprehensiveness is, in this field, an unattainable goal. A spot check of abbreviations widely recognized and used in Methodist circles revealed a coverage of well under 50%. There is some (no doubt unintentional) selectivity, in that, for example, SU (= Scripture Union) is here, but not IBRA (International Bible Reading Association). Specialist fields in which technical jargon often takes the form of abbreviations or acronyms (e.g. computing and the physical sciences), not to mention Eurospeak, are well represented.

John A. Vickers

freelance indexer

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interactions, and the abstractions and circumstances that may be associated with them. These aspects may lead to a large number of possible ways to describe the images. As the database is enlarged or contains other subjects, the indexing system has to be adequate to cope with the huge number of possible questions that may be asked.' Yes, but this is what professional indexers are supposed to be good at—clearly they need to make a more positive impact on the publishers of these products.

The problem of copyright in multimedia is noted by Lunin as a major information problem, requiring changes in the law. Possible solutions (in the US context) are presented, such as the licensing of images in the same way as applies to music. Further complications are caused by international differences in intellectual property law.

Indexers can be engaged in the new product/new market scene in two ways. By being up to date with the kind of indexable product being developed, they can ensure that their skills and services (and the need for good indexes) are known to the producers and thus that they get involved early in the production process. In addition, they may themselves (because of their knowledge of existing publications and databases, and their close contact with libraries and librarians) identify needs for indexed products and thus be able either to provide products themselves or to propose cooperative ventures to suitable publishers.

Both these reports have indexes: both contain some long undifferentiated strings, e.g. in DiRenzo ‘Promotions’ has 11 page references, and in Lunin ‘Audio’ has 19.

**Pat F. Booth**  
information specialist and registered indexer

**Information systems for end-users: research and development issues.**  

As an indexer who is asked to review books on information retrieval systems for the benefit of other indexers, your reviewer is tempted to ask: Is someone trying to tell us something? Where does a freelance indexer turn at present for information? Most will have their favourite reference books (out of date?); many will visit their local library. Is all this going to change in the foreseeable future? Almost all indexers, I think, now use computers: it is only a small step to link up electronically to the world's information sources so that it is no longer necessary to leave one's desk, sorry, workstation, in order to retrieve information.

This collection of essays by researchers, practitioners and information providers covers background work being undertaken to examine and improve the services available to end-users of a desktop information system. Jack Meadows (Loughborough University of Technology) draws attention to user differences and preferences, not forgetting the factor of user-subversion. David Nicholas (University of North London) examines the relationship between information professionals and the end-user, with particular reference to politicians and journalists, a type of usage not too far distant from that of an indexer. Marketing issues are discussed from the viewpoint of database producers and on-line hosts by Charles Oppenheim (University of Strathclyde).

CD-ROM is one of the newer sources of information storage (250,000 pages of printed matter on a single disc), and David Rigglesford (Jordan and Sons Ltd.) discusses its advantages and limitations as compared to traditional on-line services, while Maureen Sullivan (Glaxo Group Research) reports on an end-user training programme for the medical database MEDLINE on CD-ROM. Eric Davies (Loughborough University of Technology) considers the information skills required by the end-user and some methods of providing support in the use of electronic tools. Writing from the information practitioner's viewpoint on the design of information services, Cliff McKnight (Loughborough University of Technology), is concerned with the role of the interface in the human-computer dialogue, and Bruce Royan (University of Stirling) classifies end-users into (1) librarians as end-users, (2) naive end-users, (3) regular end-users, and (4) super-users. A perusal of this volume may well help potential end-users to progress from (2) to (4) in not too many easy stages.

**Geoffrey Jones**  
freelance indexer


Are computers likely to make us more or less literate? Our understanding of the word literacy is changing because of our increasing use of computer technology. *Word perfect: literacy in the computer age* is an academic study of the transition from 'print literacy' to 'online literacy' and is written for researchers and students of education. It documents the changing practice of language education and poses the question, 'What is it that we are doing (or should be doing) when we teach students to read and write?'. Much of the study is supported by university curricular
discussed in Chapter 3 in the context of print literacy. However, even more radical changes have been effected by the online literacy of databases and telecommunications. I looked in vain in the index for references to Nintendo or video games. However, the social and cultural impact of these on our children is discussed in Chapter 3 in the context of changing patterns of 'reading' and the use of hypertext systems and CD-ROM technology. Reference is made to the ways in which these technologies are used. The step is small from the traditional texts of Dickens, Shakespeare, etc. and contact with traditional print culture to the almost exclusive use of the technology for arcade games and shoot'em-ups for children and the use of the same technology for adult 'toys', possibly in the form of pornography (p 80).

Hypertext presents a new model of reading which allows the 'reader' to take multiple and pseudo-simultaneous paths through text, user-driven pastiche, simulation and the construction of virtual realities. But do we want perpetually to 'read' the 'film' of the book, and then not necessarily in the originally intended order? However, there is endless scope for new writing for the hypertext medium.

Networking, as a new model of writing, is not yet as widely used or as universally accepted as hypertext. Reference to a 1957 Asimov science fiction story made for wistful reading, 'sitting together in the schoolroom . . . And the teachers were people . . .'. Networking a classroom focuses on individual tuition, by teacher or machine, and the possibility of working at one's own pace with direct communication between students.

The use of new technologies also calls into question the traditional definitions of authorship, text and criticism. On another plane, high-tech societies are demanding ever higher computer literacy from all, which in turn raises ethical and political issues. Underclasses of the information and technology poor are paralleled with historic inequalities for women, ethnic minorities, the urban poor and indigenous peoples.

Looking first at the last three pages, I gleaned little of the flavour of the book, as the index consists mainly of names. The browser is hard-pressed to locate any subject entries at all. This book is perhaps not as readable as the title suggests, but is an in-depth study of the undoubted radical transformation caused by the advent of computers, particularly as a desktop working tool for writers, and indexers, replacing not only the pen but also, arguably, paper itself.

Caroline Barlow
freelance information scientist

Editing, publishing, writing


As usual SFEP have produced an informative, highly readable account of their activities. Claire Troughton was present at this conference, and raised points of interest to indexers: in particular, one about the copyright position of an index not paid for by a publisher in receivership. The paper itself on copyright law dealt more with the position on obtaining rights rather than with the assertion of moral rights.

The session on desktop publishing introduced DTP as a facilitating (rather than job-threatening) tool, similar to the earlier situation when word processors became widely available. Standards in textual accuracy and typographical standards were outlined, providing a checklist of steps in the assembly of a document—and pitfalls to be avoided!

Future plans for the Oxford style books were presented. In the course of their research the OUP editors found printed sources resulted in self-perpetuating house styles, as their own OUP publications were often used as a guide to usage. OUP's corpus now provides a more systematic guide to current practice.

The paper on financial aspects of freelancing was a broad review of the current taxation situation, with detail being discussed in questions following the presentation. Computer software, apparently, is a grey area: depending on your particular tax inspector, it may be accepted that this is an income and expenditure item rather than a capital one.

Advance warning was given as to the nature of future changes to BS 5261 (part 2), on copy preparation and proof correction. For instance, marginal marks will disappear, except for clarification purposes. The revisions will be such that it is recommended that the Standard be bought when it is published.

There were short papers on the SFEP's training programme and on medical copy-editing. The conference concluded with a question-and-answer session on feedback from publishers.

Kate Chapman
freelance indexer
Recent documentation standards


Recommendations for the presentation of theses and dissertations (BS4821: 1990). £41.60 (£20.80).


BOOK REVIEWS

An article on the pricing of British standards in BSI News May 1993, p. 1, notes that the average standard takes over 4 years to develop and costs BSI £20,000. Costs include providing facilities for meetings and secretariat activities, ensuring participation of all interested groups, and printing.

Compiled by Mary Piggott

Publications received and publications noted


What publishers do—from authors to readers. Gordon Graham. London: Butterworth, 1992. 23 pp. 21 cm. Pamphlet. Gratis. (Available from the Publishers Association.) The author found that 'governments, corporations and even academics and librarians' had little understanding of publishers' problems. This pamphlet, dealing with all aspects of publishing, is being translated into Spanish, French and German.