The arrangement—alphabetical by topic—adopted by both texts makes them particularly suited for reference by the experienced cataloger. Because of this arrangement, however, it seems unlikely that these books will be of first importance to the student of cataloging. To use them to best advantage a person must have experience and background in cataloging. Therefore, this reviewer feels that the chief users of these two volumes will be neither the beginners nor the revisers but those in the middle ranks who are not yet expert in doing original description.

It is plain that Slocum has met the questions that arise from cataloging. Care in the selection and the variety of his examples attest to his sophistication in this respect. Look at his eight illustrations of "Contents Note" and ten of "Physical Description Notes" each of the latter complementing LC 3:15C5. There is, however, a feature which prevents easy use of this book: in spite of alphabetical arrangement, topics do not stand out enough to catch the eye when scanning. This defect could have been corrected by running titles of section headings, and since this style was adopted for *Cataloging Made Easy,* why not for *Sample Catalog Cards?*

Mr. Rescoe is to be congratulated on this new edition of his work. For a decade *Technical Processes* (its first title) has been useful in instructing beginning catalogers. This reviewer has never used it for a text in teaching but expects to do so with reservation: the book seems more useful in finding examples rather than as a basic text. The index, useful to the beginner, is particularly good. *Cataloging Made Easy* is an attractive title for a book. It is perhaps deserved but surely exaggerated, as it may deceive the uninitiated into thinking it simplifies. It does not do this beyond the scope of rules cited. The author knows this and carefully states so in his preface.

In summary: both texts are helpful; neither is self-sufficient. *Cataloging Made Easy* is for the more junior cataloger, both are for the intermediate with various levels of experience. Both will do just what the authors claim in their behalf. The cataloger and the teacher of cataloging can use them with profit.—*Vivian Prince, University of Southern California.*

# Photoduplication

*Directory of Library Photoduplication Services in the United States, Canada and Mexico.* Comp. by Cosby Brinkley. Chicago: University of Chicago Library, 1962. 46p. $1.50.

The appearance of photoduplication services in libraries about 1900 brought with it complications similar to those involved in interlibrary loans. Applicants needed not only union listings of resources, but also a directory to those institutions which had the ability to make photocopies. The coming of microfilm in the late 1930's aggravated this problem. Besides numerous specialized listings and one international handbook, four directories have been published for general use in this country. The first two were prepared under the auspices of the Special Libraries Association, and the last two by one individual under the sponsorship of the American Library Association.

The first to appear, in 1941, was Ross C. Cibella's *Directory of Microfilm Sources.* This 56-page booklet listed some forty institutions that offered microfilm service with their own equipment, as well as many others that used outside sources or were contemplating the installation of their own equipment. It also listed the type of camera used and frequently the type of reading machines available. More than half of the volume consisted of facsimiles of the order forms used by twenty-one institutions. A short list of commercial firms was also included.

In 1946 the *Directory of Microfilm Services in the United States and Canada* appeared, prepared under the chairmanship of Jurgen G. Raymond. Though a slimmer thirty pages, it raised the number of active libraries listed to fifty-five, as well as increasing the number of fringe institutions. It began the pattern of geographical arrangement that has been followed ever since. The listing of cameras and readers was dropped, as well as the facsimile order forms.

A longer period elapsed before the publication in 1959 of the *Directory of Institutional Photoduplication Services in the United States* compiled by Cosby Brinkley with the help of the Copying Methods Committee of

the ALA. This 26-page booklet listed sixty-nine institutions offering fairly complete microfilm service as well as eight others giving extensive service in other types of photoduplication. The information on these services is presented in tabular form so that it is easy to find and compare the data required. There are also noted the addresses of an additional 144 libraries that offer limited service.

The present directory carries on the tradition of listing the major forms of photoduplication (which was done to some extent in the first two, though not noted in their titles). It includes ninety-seven institutions with more-or-less independent microfilm facilities, as well as twenty-nine that either arrange for it through outside services or substitute some other form of photocopy. The data is again presented in useful tabular form. This is followed by a section listing the addresses of these institutions and 258 others offering partial service.

This last compilation is the most attractive of the series. Prepared in near-print, as are the others, it has been done with notable taste. Since photoduplication is becoming such an important adjunct to library service, this volume answers a definite need. One can only hope that we will soon approach an end to the inflationary economic trend that makes the prices given in such a listing out-of-date almost before it can be published.

*Subject Guide to Microforms in Print, 1962-63*. Edited by Albert James Diaz. Washington, D.C.: Microcard Editions, Inc., 1962. 69p. $4.

A year ago there appeared the first *Guide to Microforms in Print* which made it unnecessary to keep forty-two catalogs of microform publishers at hand. As it was prepared by use of the Compos-o-line sequential card camera it seemed probable that it would appear frequently in up-to-date editions. It has done so, the 1962 edition adding some two thousand lines of entries and three new publishers. Another advantage promised by its method of preparation is the ability to sort and re-sort the cards upon which the basic information is stored.

The present volume is a result of the flexibility offered by the card-to-book catalog system. It is a classified listing of microform publications offered for sale on a regular (*i.e.*, commercial?) basis. Theses and dissertations are not listed, nor are publications stored as microforms but delivered as enlarged paper prints. Since it is prepared from published catalogs, it does not include all publications, omitting those prepared by institutions that do not actively list them. Books are entered by author, journals by title, newspapers by place of publication, archival materials and manuscripts by publishing organization, and projects by the compiler of the bibliography and/or the subject.

The subject classification used is derived from that of the Library of Congress. There are some one hundred thirty-five classifications grouped in twenty major divisions. An alphabetic index to the subject classifications consisting of just over six hundred items helps in the search for the item desired. Works are not listed under several classifications but appear only once in the most appropriate place.

Since it is such a relatively easy job to add information to the card file upon which this book is based (*e.g.*, one new publisher has been added since the 1962 edition of the *Guide*), perhaps the publishers will eventually include the many noncommercial, irregular, and erratic publishers of microforms and thus make this tool even more valuable.

*Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting and Convention* [of the National Microfilm Association]. Ed. by Vernon D. Tate. Annapolis: National Microfilm Association, 1961. 305p. $7.50.

*Proceedings . . . Eleventh Annual Meeting. . . .* 1962. 360p. $9.

The importance to librarians of the National Microfilm Association and its earlier annual meetings has already been noted by this reviewer. The last two meetings of the association have proved no exceptions, and at each of them there have been scheduled groups of papers aimed especially at the library and archive worlds. These two new proceedings should be considered together because of three subjects that have continued from the first meeting into the second.

Bibliographical control of microforms has been a problem of increasing interest to li-

brarians. There is the fear that these miniature texts may get so far out of hand that they can never be brought under the control that will make them useable. George Schwegmann spoke on "Centralized Cataloging of Microforms" at the 1961 meeting, and Wesley Simonton reported on "Library Handling of Microforms" at the 1962 meeting. Backing up the contentions of these speakers were papers in 1961 on "What the Scholar Looks for from Microfilm" by Robert Eckles, "The Preparation of Scholarly Microfilm" by Richard Hale, "The Library Standards for Microfilm Committee" by Peter Scott, and "The Standardized Order Forms Committee" by Hubbard Ballou. One cause of the problem rests with the great number of materials now being published on microform. Two facets of this were covered by papers on the "Guide to Microforms in Print" by Albert James Diaz in 1961 and "Publishing in the Microform" by Stevens Rice in 1962.

Inadequate reading devices for microforms have been one of the obstacles in the path to their full acceptance. The Battelle Memorial Institute was given a grant from the Council on Library Resources to look into this problem and to point out recommendations. Two papers, read by James Dugan, were prepared by a team from that organization. The first: "The Design of Reading Equipment for Library-Archival Utilization of Microforms," presented in 1961, surveyed what had been done in the past on this problem and laid down guide lines for future work. The second: "The Design of Improved Microimage Readers for Promoting the Utilization of Microimages," in 1962, described the physical and psychological tests conducted on the reading task, showed details of two suggested reader designs, and presented certain conclusions and recommendations.

The Council on Library Resources has become one of the most active influences on photoduplication through the studies that it has sponsored in this field. It may well be that those it has engendered within its own personnel will be remembered longer than those for which it supplied support. Laurence Heilprin read papers at both meetings which will have effects for some time to come. In 1961 his report: "Communication Engineering Approach to Microforms" considered the past history of the microforms and suggested present and future applications for them. He noted that libraries in the past have been circulating libraries (C-libraries), with a trend, beginning at present, towards the development of duplicating libraries (D-libraries). In his 1962 paper: "The Economics of 'On Demand' Library Copying" he carried his studies of the D-libraries a good deal beyond the point where his listeners could follow him. These papers will doubtless be the basis for many future studies. In his report on the "Crerar Library Use of Microfilm in Science Information Service," Herman Henkle in 1961 reported on an institution that exemplified some of the points in Heilprin's exposition.

There were some sixty papers in all given at these two meetings. Many of those that have not been reported here would also be of value to librarians. Each year the barrier between the microfilm specialist and the librarian is breached in a number of places. Communication between the two worlds is necessarily increasing.

*Military Standardization Handbook Glossary of Photographic Terms Including Document Reproduction.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. 128p. (Mil.-Hdbk.-25, TM 11-411, GPO # D7.6/2:25). 70c.

*Glossary of Terms for Microphotography and Reproductions Made from Micro-images.* Ed. by D. M. Avedon. Annapolis: National Microfilm Association, 1962. 50p. $2.50.

*The Language of Lilliput . . . Pt. VII: Glossary and Index.* By Frederic Luther. (*Library Journal* 87:920-931, March 1, 1962).

Photography began as an art form practiced by necessarily able technicians. As it developed it began to be used for the furtherance of science, technology, business, commerce, and warfare. It has become an accepted tool of librarianship and documentation. Through this process it has gathered up terms that are native to all of these disciplines, and the result has been a confusion of misunderstood, misapplied, duplicated, and nonuniform terms. This means that the novice is sometimes repelled by the jargon of the adepts, and it gives added value to glossaries.

As one of the most active users of photography for the production of pictorial illustrations as well as document reproduction, the Department of Defense felt this confusion even more acutely than others. In 1959 it produced a mimeographed preliminary-draft glossary of some five hundred pages incorporating material to be found in about forty established sources. Copies were sent to private individuals, professional and technical societies, manufacturers and standardization organizations engaged in the fields of photography and reproduction. Criticism was requested and received, and the results are now published as a technical manual listing some twenty-seven hundred definitions of terms used in all phases of photography. This 70c booklet, available from the Superintendent of Documents, is certainly a "best buy" in our argot-ridden age.

In 1955 Hendrix Ten Eyck prepared a *Glossary of Terms Used in Microreproduction* for publication by the N.M.A. In the intervening seven years the language of microfilming experienced the same growth by accretion that is common with the parent technique of photography. Donald Avedon works at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, where some of the most progressive work on large-scale applications of microfilming is being done. He had available the military glossary noted above, as well as a number of specialized glossaries that have appeared recently. The result is a useful compilation of more than seven hundred terms selected from a store many times as large. The N.M.A. does not consider this publication as being definitive in any sense. Mr. Avedon is chairman of its Committee on a Glossary of Terms, and the expectation is that criticism and comment will be received and will result ultimately in an even more useful tool. Cooperation has been offered by the American Standards Association, and the next publication may be under A.S.A. rather than N.M.A. sponsorship.

Trade names present even more confusion to the layman than do the less specialized terms. As an example, there were last year about sixty proper nouns beginning with "micro-," and the list is still growing. The Avedon glossary lists about twenty-eight such trade names and notes that completeness in this area was not attempted.

The Luther glossary is the last chapter in a series on microfilming that he wrote for the *Library Journal*. It includes about three hundred sixty items of which some one hundred ten are trade names. As the head of a microfilming service company that sells equipment as well, past president of the N.M.A., and acknowledged historian of microfilming, Luther is in a unique position to prepare such a needed and useful aid to the language problem.—*Hubbard W. Ballou, Columbia University Libraries.*

## Scientific Periodicals

*A History of Scientific and Technical Periodicals.* By David Kronick. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1962. 274p. $6.50.

In an age witnessing an overwhelming proliferation of scientific knowledge, with its elaborate structure and complicated system of communication, any attempt on the part of one man to write a history of one phase of this complex, namely the publication of scientific periodicals, would be as Herculean a task as the attempts to develop systematic control of scientific literature have proven to be. Therefore, Mr. Kronick has wisely and expeditiously chosen to limit his study of scientific and technical journals to its earliest period from 1664 to 1790.

After a ten-page introduction in which the author discusses the four basic sources from which he drew his list of periodicals to be analyzed, he devotes ten more pages to the definition of the periodical. It turns out that the "differentiation between periodical, serial and other forms of publication is usually made for administrative reasons rather than for their contents."

Before enlarging upon his analysis of this material, Mr. Kronick introduces new evidence to substantiate various facts concerning the historical background and antecedents of the scientific periodical; these run the gamut from scholarly correspondence to the equally important newspaper. The selected periodicals are classified into two major categories: the substantive journals and the society proceedings—the term substantive being defined as "not derivative or dependent" and referring to those publications which contain original contributions. On the other