Symposium on Methods and Resources for the Translator of Chemical Documents: Introduction*

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This introduction discusses certain points in connection with the symposium on translations which were not covered because they are general points which did not appear to fall within the purview of any of the particular language groups involved. It summarizes the proceedings of the panel on Chemical Engineering and Patent nomenclature and also much that was learned in private discussions with the various participants but for which the program time was not sufficient.

The best way to summarize the results of the symposium might be by a series of *x*-inch shelves, analogous to the famous "6-foot shelf" of world literature. These will be graded in an expanding series in the hope that everyone will be able to find a suitable compromise between comprehensiveness and expense.

This portion of the discussion will be confined to French, German, and Russian. Consideration of Japanese will be postponed until near the end for two reasons: One is the small number of those interested, and the other is that agreement in this field is so nearly unanimous, at least with reference to basics.

In the realm of dictionaries for the conventional European languages, two oldsters still receive high marks: Patterson's "French-English," and "German-English Dictionaries for Chemists" ($6.95 each) may be showing signs of age, but they still lead the field as one-volume dictionaries of high technical accuracy intended to be used without an auxiliary dictionary. For Russian, the corresponding item is Callaham's "Russian-English and Polytechnical Dictionary" ($19.95). This one, in contract, is quite up-to-date.

Shelf I, the 4-inch shelf of basic dictionaries thus comprises: Patterson's French-English Dictionary, Patterson's German-English Dictionary, and Callaham's Russian-English Dictionary, at a total cost of $33.85.

Neville's "New German-English Dictionary for Chemists" (1-inch, $10.00) is widely recommended as a supplement to Patterson's dictionary rather than a replacement for it. If we thus include it with the above dictionaries, we have: Shelf IA: the 5-inch shelf, $43.85.

Those who are reading for their own use may very well find the above set to be sufficient, particularly in the area of pure chemistry. On the other hand, those who must produce written translations usually find that a good general dictionary is indispensible. For French, the leading candidate is Harrap's (sometimes known as Mansion's) "French-English Dictionary," 2⅓ inch, $25.00. It is necessary to mention that, although Kettridge's "French-English and English-French Dictionary of Technical Terms and Phrases" is fairly good, more than one experienced translator has told me that virtually all the technical terms which it contains are also to be found in Harrap's. For German, Cassell's (2⅛ inch, $7.95) is satisfactory. Harrap's has a similar work. It is said to be excellent, but so far it has reached only the letter L. For Russian, Smirnitsky's "Russian-English Dictionary" (1⅞ inch) receives almost unanimous support as the best. The potential purchaser is also fortunate in that, being a Russian publication, it is relatively cheap ($7.95). This dictionary also includes a good deal of gramatical information which is omitted in Callaham. In combination with the above, we therefore now have:

Shelf II: the 11¼ inch shelf, which contains Patterson's French-English Dictionary, Mansion's French-English Dictionary, Patterson's German-English Dictionary, Neville's German-English Dictionary, Cassell's German-English Dictionary, Smirnitsky's Russian-English Dictionary, and Callaham's Russian-English Dictionary at a total cost of $86.80.

Several books must be mentioned here which are useful in helping to polish crudities out of a Russian translation. Zimmerman's "Russian-English Translator's Dictionary," subtitled a Guide to Scientific & Technical Usage ($12.00), is popular and widely used for this purpose. My personal preference, however, is for a pair of books by Pumpyanskii. Their English titles are: "Textbook for Translation of Russian Scientific and Engineering Literature into English," and "Introduction to the Practice of Translating Scientific and Engineering Literature into English." The titles are somewhat misleading and in addition they do not indicate the relationship of the two books. The first is basically a dictionary of both general and scientific terms, phrases, and locutions, but in addition it gives abundant references to the second book, in which the basic idea behind the handling of many idioms is given,

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and also additional examples in context which are often extremely helpful. Again, being Russian publications, they are only $4.95 and $3.95, respectively, but those interested should hasten to acquire their copies, as Russian books frequently go out of print with extreme rapidity.

Two books which perform similar functions are H. F. Eggeling's, "A Dictionary of Modern German Prose Usage," and H. G. Henderson's, "Handbook of Japanese Grammar." The former gives most of its advice on translation in an indirect manner—e.g., by illustrative examples. The latter is peerless in its field. It is a dictionary of grammatical particles, these being the crucial elements which glue a Japanese sentence together. Both of these books assume a knowledge of elementary grammar, and both are unnecessary if the language involved is the translator's mother tongue.

At this point we may take up the topic of multilingual dictionaries. Most translators feel that a group of good bilingual dictionaries is a better purchase than almost any multilingual dictionary. In this connection the comments of Bertrand's article, although stronger than most, are quite typical. The few who take some degree of exception to this are people to whom it is of tremendous importance to have anything that may ever contain a word that they might want. The result is that they buy everything that is published. One comment at the symposium suggested that a multilingual dictionary might be good for a small library with a limited range of language needs. Such an assumption is likely to result in false economy. On looking into the matter since then, I have made some calculations. The buyer of Elsevier's "Dictionary of Chemical Engineering," for example, receives 11,873 terms and pays $45.00 for the two-volume set, which amounts to $0.38 per term. The dictionaries of Shelf II run in the range of 50,000 terms, and the entire set costs $88.60. Even if we assume that there is complete overlap of terms, this nevertheless amounts to $0.17 per term. In actual fact the buyer must be getting a much better deal than that, since the technical dictionaries obviously contain many terms which the nontechnical ones do not. A rather more plausible assumption would therefore be that the scientific dictionaries contain thirty to forty thousand words which the general dictionaries do not contain. We then have a total of eighty to ninety thousand words for the languages involved, which comes to $0.10–0.12 per term. The sheer volume of terms embodied in the second alternative is not without importance either. What is the real profit in saving $41.60 if you cannot find the word you want? And your chance is about one-fifth as great in this case. The situation is even worse with regard to the words from the ordinary language, which foreign scientists have a nasty way of using in between the technical terms, not to mention the problem of scientific terms used in their kitchen sense. The individual or library on a really tight budget would do far better to retreat to the 5-inch shelf I.

It might be thought that a multilingual would be a relatively cheap way to cover a minor language. Perhaps an experience of our library will be instructive in this connection. We obtained a copy of the Sobecka, Choinski, and Majorek "Dictionary of Chemistry and Chemical Technology" at least partly on the basis that our library had nothing for Polish. Incidentally this dictionary shows unusually good statistics for a multilingual: 11,987 terms, $30.00, and $0.25 per term, perhaps because it was printed in Poland. Nevertheless Kryt's "Polish-English Chemical Dictionary" would have been a better buy with 30,000 terms for $7.50 (unfortunately it did not exist at the time). This is the more true since in the great majority of cases, including ours, a library already has dictionaries for French, German, and Russian. They would therefore be pondering the choice of Sobecka versus Kryt, rather than Sobecka versus the $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch shelf. It is no contest, in reality. In the absence of a chemical dictionary, the recently issued and highly rated "Great Polish-English Dictionary" with 180,000 terms for only $10.00 might very well give a person a better chance of finding what he wants at lower cost. The somewhat older (1962) "Kusciuszko Foundation Dictionary," Vol. II, Polish-English, is also highly esteemed as a general dictionary.

Those who are concerned with German are particularly fortunate in the number of specialized dictionaries available to them. It will, of course, not be possible to mention more than a few of them here. The second edition of the "German-English Technical and Engineering Dictionary," by DeVries and Herrmann (2-inch, 200,000 terms), does excellent service for those whose interests tend toward chemical engineering. It is true that it frequently imposes on the user the necessity of choosing, from a plethora of terms, that one which is suitable in any particular context, often without giving him much assistance in the task. It is nevertheless my choice for addition to the $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch shelf II, which gives us Shelf III, the $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch shelf, $114.30. The Ernst "Dictionary of Chemistry" (Vol. I, German-English, $10.75), which includes chemical engineering and basic vocabulary from related sciences, also has its partisans.

Wittfoht's "Plastics Technical Dictionary," at $26.00 for the two-volume, German-English and English-German set, is a must in its field. It is lavishly illustrated with diagrams of processes and equipment with all the moving parts labeled, a practice which cannot be too highly praised. The above and additional names of dictionaries, not evaluated, may be found in the catalogs of Stechert-Hafner (31 East 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003) and Associated Technical Services (855 Bloomfield Avenue, Glen Ridge, N.J. 07028).

The ultimate, by way of a dictionary on dictionaries and translation aids, is Saur and Gringmuth: "Technik und Wirtschaft in Fremden Sprachen" (Technology and Commerce in Foreign Languages). No evaluation here either, but if you have to go that far you will, once again, probably be grateful for anything you can find. The task of constructing an annotated critical bibliography on this scale probably requires either a dedicated misguided idiot or a government subsidy.

In connection with the transference of language learning between Dutch and German, a Dutch member of the audience referred to the existence of a book with the title of "Schwere Wörter." It is intended for Dutch students who wish to learn German, and deals with false cognates and related differences in meaning and usage. Unfortunately, the informant was unable to supply more precise bibliographic data. Such books must exist for many language groups, but it would not be easy to run them down, and evaluation would be very difficult. A valuable

work of this type is R. G. A. DeBray's "Guide to the Slavonic Languages." It is designed to help someone who knows one of the languages fairly well in his efforts to cope with any of the others. Incidentally, Neiswinder, SLA Bibliography No. 4 (Guide to Russian Reference and Language Aids), is more generally informative than most efforts in this field.

Having covered the most necessary works for the major European languages, we may now turn to the question of Japanese. The required volumes are: A. N. Nelson's "The Modern Reader's Japanese-English Character Dictionary," $13.75, 1⅞ inch; Kenkyusha's "New Japanese-English Dictionary," Kenkyusha, Ltd. (1954), $12.00, 2½ inch; "Japanese Scientific Terms: Chemistry" (Compiled by Ministry of Education, Japan), Nankodo Co., Ltd., $5.00, ⅞ inch.

The above books are indispensible. The two general dictionaries contain a surprising number of scientific terms. The third is part of a series of scientific dictionaries, or perhaps rather glossaries, put out by the Ministry of Education, whose main defect is that they are somewhat weak on terms for theoretical concepts. On the other hand, they are highly reliable and definitive. All Japanese authors are supposed to abide by their decisions, and generally do, although, of course, deviations occur.

The following also come highly recommended: "Gaikokujin no tame no Kanji Jiten" ($16.30) and "Kagaku Kogyo Jiten: Muki Hen" (Chemical Industry Dictionary, Inorganic Edition) ($7.50). A strong point of the latter, which curiously enough is not mentioned in any of the catalogs with which I am familiar, is that it contains a section on organic nomenclature. I have no idea what became of the organic edition. The former is the only technical dictionary of which I am aware which is indexed by characters. The well-known "Rikagaku Jiten" (Dictionary of Chemistry and Physics) published by Iwanami Shoten and indexed by kana, is currently out of print and a revised edition is scheduled for 1971. I have been quoted $40.00 as the appropriate price of a used copy. Bailey's "Glossary of Japanese Neologisms" makes amusing reading (Wanman-ka = one-man car, i.e., a bus without a bus girl), but contains very few technical terms.

The editors of the *Japan Chemical Daily* have recently advised me in a letter that for those who have the problem of transliterating names and addresses of Japanese firms, the "Japan Chemical Directory" is available in Japanese as the "Kagaku Kogyo Kaisharoku." A book which offers general help in dealing with addresses is the "Zenkoku Shi Cho Son Yoran" (National Directory of Cities, Towns, and Villages). It is available for 1,700 yen from: Dai-Ichi Hoki Shuppan Co., Ltd., 1-17, Minami-Aoyama 2-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the translator of Japanese, whether technical or literary, is the transliteration of Japanese names. In most cases, a character will have several possible readings, and it is necessary simply to know, from experience or from a dictionary, which is correct in any given combination. The only guide which was to be in print for many years was Ryozo Araki's "Nanori Jiten," but renewed availability of A. J. Koop and H. Inada's "Japanese Names and How to Read Them" has just been announced by the Paragon Book Gallery, 14 East 38th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016 (price $18.00). The Russian publication by Folkman, entitled "Slovar Yaponskii Imenii Familii," is out of print, but very highly esteemed, and anyone who can read Cyrillic and has a chance to obtain a copy should not fail to do so. A parallel publication on place names by Abolmasov, the "Slovar Yaponskii Georgraficheskikh Nazvanii, is regarded as much inferior to the other work and organized according to a poor scheme, but, of course, in this area almost anything is helpful.

The Panel on Chemical Engineering and Patent Nomenclature consisted of Julian Smith, Leon Jacolev, Henry Fischbach, and Thomas Wilds. The matter of distinguishing the German terms Offenlegenschrift and Auslegschrift received considerable attention. It was concluded that a suitable pair of terms would be "Unexamined Specifications" and "Examined Specifications," respectively. These are descriptive rather than literal translations, but the originals are in any case relatively arbitrary coinages designed merely to create a distinction between the two categories.

The bibliography in Appendix A contains many items of value as background material in matters relating to patents. All but a few of these were contributed by William Bertsche, who unfortunately was compelled to withdraw from the panel at the last minute for personal reasons. The remaining items originated with various participants in the program and a few are references which I have found to be useful. A discussion with Bertsche also yielded the following terms, which emerged from a description of the new French patent law in an article in which the English was fluent, but some of the legal terms as cited had a rather curious ring:

> additional patent: presumably an incorrect translation of the French term brevet additionnel. The correct version would be patent (or certificate) of addition or certificate of utility. This may be an independent document in French law. The German equivalent is utility model or petty patent, and is not independent.
>
> renounce: waive rights
>
> license of right: license granted as of right (i.e., not by negotiation). A compulsory license or *ex parte* by the government. Dr. Armin Kessler opines that the best translation for license de droit is simply *legal license*. The term is apparently used rather loosely in France and may even be stretched so far as to refer to a patent. The German term Erfindungshöhe is generally defined in the dictionaries as level or degree of inventiveness, but Dr. Kessler believes that the real meaning is that the concept involved is on an inventive level and that therefore, if an invention *has* Erffindungshöhe, we may say in American usage that it is unobvious.
>
> writ of summons: summons and complaint
>
> application form (for patent): petition
>
> election de domicile: address for service
>
> notice documentaire, first draft of notice: office action
>
> prevoir: stipulate or provide

Babel, the journal of the Federation International des Traducteurs, is a good source for reviews of dictionaries. Others are also found from time to time in *The Library Journal* and *The Technical Book Review Index* (a publication of the Special Libraries Association). Dr. Kurt Gingold has contributed a list of suppliers of dictionaries and other relevant material (Appendix B).

Appendix A: SOME BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION

R. S. SCHUTZ

Aerospace Division, Library of Congress. Glossary of Russian Abbreviations and Acronyms.

Brown, James L., Industrial Property Protection Throughout the World, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Boujo, Andre, Lexique de la Propriete Industrielle, 250 pp., Dunod, Paris, 1955.

Bureau de Terminologie, Terminologie de l'Avant-Projet de Convention Relatif a un Droit Europeen des Brevets, European Parliament, 1966.

Cartright, Hilary and Dr. J. D. Von Uexkull, German Laws Relating to Inventions of Employees and Directives Issued Thereunder, 57 pp., Carl Heymanns Verlag. 1964.

Catford, J. C., A Linguistic Theory of Translation, 103 pp., Oxford, 1965.

Erasmus, H. (Ed.)., Erfinder-und Waren-zeichenschutz im In- und Ausland. (Contains U.S. patent and TM laws), East Berlin.

Fischbach, Henry, Abbreviations in the German, French, and Italian Literature, Advances in Chemistry Series No. 10, pp. 510–519 (1954).

Fischbach, Henry, Biochemical, Pharmacological, and Medical Terminology in French and German Chemical Literature, Advances in Chemistry Series No. 16, pp. 94–111 (1956).

Fischbach, Henry, Translating German, French, and Italian Chemical Literature, Advances in Chemistry Series No. 10, pp. 520–28 (1954).

Fromherz and King, French-English Chemical Terminology, Verlag Chemie, 1968.

Fromherz and King, German-English Chemical Terminology, Verlag Chemie, 1969.

Gwirtsman, J. J., Abbreviations in Russian Abstract Journals Covering Chemistry and Related Fields, J. CHEM. DOC. **3**, 44–59 (1963).

Hammond, Edgar, Traduttore, Traditore, International Science and Engineering, pp. 83–90, 1963.

Iliffe, J. A., The Italian Patent Law, 80 pp., Interpatent, Turin, Italy.

Information for Industry, Principal Chemical and Chemically Related Terms Used in U. S. Patents, Washington, D. C. 1962.

Instituto per la Protezione e la difesa della Proprieta Industriale, Text of Royal Decree No. 1411 of August 25, 1940, on Utility and Ornamental Models and Designs, Milan, Italy.

Instituto per la Protezione e la difesa della Proprieta Industriale, The Italian Trademark Laws, Milan, Italy.

International Chemistry Directory: 1969–70, 800 pp., W. A. Benjamin.

Jumpelt, R. W., Die Ubersetzung naturwissenschaftlicher und technischer Literatur, Langenscheidt, 1961.

Klaften/Allison, Worterbuch der Patentansprache, English-German and German-English, Wila Verlag für Wirtschaftswerbung Wilhelm Lample, München, 1959.

Ma, L-Y., and Hanor, A. W., Chemical Terms in the Chinese Language, *J. Chem. Ed.* **10**, 733–7 (1933).

Maillot, Jean, La Traduction Scientifique et Technique, 236 pp., Les Editions Eyrolles, Paris, 1968.

Mead, W., Encyclopedia of Chemical Process Equipment, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1964.

Melnechuk, Theodore, Decoding Russian Sentences, International Science and Technology, pp. 64–71, 1963.

Michel, A. J., and Kelman, K., Dictionary of Intellectual Property, 352 pp., 1954.

Payne, Nellie M., Patent Terms in Some Languages other than English, *J. Chem. Ed.* **25**, 389–90 (1948).

Polat, M. W., Dutch-English, English-Dutch Octrooi en Merk Woordenbok, Hilversom, Oceco, 1949.

Rules Governing European Common Market: European Convention Relating to the Formalities Required for Patent Applications (Eng. and Fr.); European Treaty Series No. 16. Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention, Nov. 1967; European Treaty Series No. 47. European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention, 1966; European Treaty Series No. 17.

Savory, T. H., The Art of Translation, 191 pp., Jonathan Cape, London, 1968.

Schact, Sigrid, Dictionary of Exceptions to Rules of Russian Grammar, American Elsevier, 1969.

Severance, Belknap., Manual of Foreign Patents, 161 pp., Patent Office Society, Washington, D. C.

Smith, Julian F., Abbreviations in Russian Chemical Literature, *J. Chem. Ed.* **38**, 41–2 (1961).

Smith, Julian F., and Singer, T. E. R., Translating Foreign Language Patents, *J. Chem. Ed.* **32**, 461–2 (1955).

Thibault, W., Brevets d'Invention Glossaire Anglais-Francais Provisoire, BT-104, Ottawa, Dept. Secy. State, 1962.

Turner, E. S., Patent Literature, in Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Vol. **14**, pp. 583–635.

Uhlein, Erhard, Romp's Chemisches Worterbuch, Stuttgart, 1969.

UNESCO, Scientific and Technical Translating and Other Aspects of the Language Problem.

U.S. Patent Office, Glossary of German Words used in Patent Literature Relating to Communications, Electricity, and Electronics, 21 pp., 900 terms, Washington, D. C. 1961.

Van Haagen, Ernst, Transfer of Language Training from German (and English) to Swedish, Advances in Chemistry Series No. 10, pp. 529–40.

Van Haagen, Ernst, Foreign Residues in English: How to Read a Translation, *J. Chem. Ed.* **32**, 123–7 (1955).

Von Uexkull, J. D., German Patent Law, Utility Model Law and Trademark Law. 145 pp., Heymans, 1968.

Von Uexkull, J. D., German Patent Law, Utility Model Law and Trademark Law, Köln, Berlin, Bonn, München, 1963.

The following books recommended by M. Howder and L. Jacolev were received too late for inclusion in the above alphabetical list.

Alekseev, D. I., *et al.*, Slovar Sokrashchenii Russkogo Yazyka (Dictionary of abbreviations in the Russian language), Moscow, 1963. Coverage is sufficiently different from that of the Aerospace dictionary to make it worthwhile to have both.

Arrowsmith, William, and Roger Shatluck, Eds., The Craft and Context of Translation. A Critical Symposium, Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y., 1961.

Chernaya, A. I., Slovar-spravochnikh Novykh Znachenii, 1969.

Kalashnikov, N. V., *et al.*, Edinitsy Iamereniya i Oboznacheniya Fiziko-Teknicheskikh Velichin (Units of Measurement and Symbols of Physical and Engineering Quantities), 2nd ed., 512 pp., Moscow, 1966.

Martin, Tibor W., Foreign Language and English Dictionaries in the Physical Sciences and Engineering a Selected Bibliography, 1952–1963, Washington, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 1964.

U. S. Library of Congress, Reference and Bibliography Division, Foreign Language-English Dictionaries, Vol. **1**, Special Subject Dictionaries with Emphasis on Science and Technology, Washington, D. C., 1955.

Appendix B: FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIAL AND TRANSLATIONS*

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USEFUL PUBLICATIONS AND ADDRESSES

Foreign Patents. ABSTRACT SERVICES. Available from: Derwent Publications Ltd., Rochdale House, Theobalds Road, London W. C. 1, England.

Russian Publications. INFORMATION ON RUSSIAN BOOKS AND JOURNALS. Monthly index of Russian accessions. Subscription $23 per year. Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

SOURCES FOR RUSSIAN JOURNAL ARTICLES:

The Photocopy Service, National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, England

Centrale Bibliotheek, Technische Hogeschool, 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands.

SOURCES FOR RUSSIAN BOOKS

Collet's Holdings Ltd., Denington Estate, Wellingborough, Northants, England.

Four Continent Book Corp., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010

Victor Kamkin, Inc., 1410 Columbia Road N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009

Cover-to-Cover Translations. GUIDE: Carl J. Himmelsbach and Grace E. Boyd (compilers): "A Guide to Scientific and Technical Journals in Translation," 1968, soft cover, 96 pages, $4.50, available from: Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

MAJOR PUBLISHERS:

Consultants Bureau (a division of Plenum Publishing Corp.), 227 West 17th St., New York, N. Y. 10011.

Faraday Press, Inc., 84 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011.

Translation Pools. LOCATIONS:

National Translations Center, John Crerar Library, 35 West 33rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60616.

European Translations Centre, 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands.

ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLICATIONS

Translations Register-Index, Semimonthly, price $30 per year, order from Special Libraries Association (address as above).

The following publications are available from the European Translations Centre:

List of translations notified to ETC. Price: $10 per year.

World Index of Scientific Translations, Quarterly, price: $25 per year. (Combined subscription for both of the above: $30 per year.)

Translation Services. GUIDES:

Frances E. Kaiser (editor): "Translators and Translations: Services and Sources in Science and Technology," second edition, 1965, soft cover, 214 pages, $14.50, available from Special Libraries Association.

ATA Professional Services Directory, second edition, 1969, $12 (prepaid), available from: American Translators Association, P. O. Box 489, Madison Square Station, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Publications Dealing with Translations and Translating. ARTICLES:

Kurt Gingold: "Translations for the U.S. Scientist," *Chem. Eng. News* **42**, No. 33, 88-96 (August 17, 1964).

James M. Lufkin: "What Everybody Should Know About Translation," *Special Libraries* **60**, No. 2, 74-81 (Feb. 1969).

JOURNALS

American Translator—Journal of the American Translators Association (ATA), bimonthly, Subscription: $12 per year, available from: American Translators Association (address as above).

BABEL—International Journal of Translation, quarterly, Subscription: $5 per year, available from: Revue BABEL; 16, Rue A.-de-Pontmartin; 84 Avignon, France.

The Incorporated Linguist—The Journal of the Institute of Linguists, quarterly, subscription: 30 shillings per year, available from: The Institute of Linguists, 91 Newington Causeway, London S. E. 1, England.

BOOKS

"Scientific and Technical Translating and Other Aspects of the Language Problem," UNESCO (Paris), 1957, soft cover, 282 pages, $4.

* Presented in conjunction with a lecture given as part of the HEA Institute for Science Librarians on "The Effective Use of Chemical and Biological Literature," at the School of Library Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210, June 9-13, 1969.