forderungen" des Bibliothekars an eine Klassifikation gestellt werden, die in erster Linie am Benutzer orientiert sein soll. Solche Forderungen beziehen sich daher vor allem auf die Berücksichtigung des vorhandenen Bestandes, des Zuganges, der Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten des überwiegenden Benutzerkreises. Allerdings wird aber auch festgestellt, daß es eine Klassifikation, die diesen Prinzipien voll genügt, bisher nicht gibt.

Zusammenfassend kann man in Übereinstimmung mit der Abschlußdiskussion feststellen, daß trotz so verschiedener Ansätze und Interessen die gesamte Tagung zu einer entscheidenden Klärung der Grundlagen der Klassifikation und zu einer Verständigung der einzelnen Anwendungsgebiete geführt hat.

Erhard Oeser

CAROSELLA, M. P. (Ed.): **Atti del Seminario di studi sulla CDU.** (Roma 22 sett. 1975). Roma: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. Istituto de studi sulla ricerca e documentazione scientifica 1977. 129 p.

This seminar, as underlined by FID/CCC chairman *G. Lorphèvre* in his keynoting address "Introduction to the UDC", aimed to do two things: review the activities of the FID's Central Classification Committee (FID/CCC) and serve as a meeting ground for the users of the UDC of the host country. The various papers announced on the agenda were arranged by subject.

Most papers presented at the first session of the seminar concentrated on the problem of adjusting the UDC to the requirements of present-day documentation, i.e. on the need for mechanization of the UDC itself. With respect to this particular topic FID/CCC/M chairman *J. P. Sydler* pointed out two fields of action: 1 – the use of computers in UDC administration, requiring the previous feeding of the UDC itself into computer memories, and 2 – the automation of such computer use through coordinating the various thesauri (increasingly popular instruments in the entire documentation field) with the Universal Decimal Classification. The whole strategy of documentary research will be greatly influenced by the spreading of automation, and the UDC, because of its numerical form, is a highly rationalizing instrument. Mr. Sydler underlined also that the ambitious projects linked to automation can be realized only by establishing fruitful international collaboration.

It deserves to be pointed out that the Committee's work on documentation system mechanization is conducted in full awareness of the situation with which each UDC class is faced. Thus, the paper by Mr. *A.F.Schmidt*, chairman of the Drastic Development Group (FID/CCC/DD), started out with a general review of the 0 class (Generalities), which no longer meets the requirements imposed on it, due both to the lack of free spaces for two-digit indexes and to gaps in its whole logical pattern. By taking into account (a) the present situation facing the aforementioned class, (b) the type of structure to be achieved, a matter requiring detailed discussions, and (c) the future contents of the class concerned, the author developed, and set forth in the annexes to his paper, a "Framework for the Future Contents of the Classes Put at the Beginning of the UDC (without notations)". Part of what is now included in the 0 class will have to be dropped from it, while a number of disciplines which so far have been lacking altogether or are comprised under other classes – such as mathematics and statistics, currently belonging to classes 3 and 5 respectively – will have to be added to it.

FID/CCC deputy chairman *Ladislav Kofnovec* focused on the "Functions of Indexing and Retrieval Languages in National and International Systems of Scientific and Technical Information". The importance of these languages is self-evident. In fact, it is on their quality that the quality and level of any information service depend. There being a great many languages in use by now, their mutual interconnectibility is a highly topical problem. Therefore, in any evaluation of the primary functions to be fulfilled by the UDC or NUDC (= New Universal Decimal Classification, the future, reorganized UDC) due consideration should always be given to the different languages now in use. By way of illustration, the author presented several charts giving examples of mutual interconnections and of transfer of blocks of information between two languages. Mr. Kofnovec also examined the primary and secondary functions exercised by each Retrieval Language (RL).

Thus, UDC automation and revision as well as an analysis of the relations between the UDC and other RL's are the major problems to be tackled by the Central Classification Committee.

The above issues and problems are also examined in detail in studies and experiments currently being carried out in Italy by public and private agencies and institutes using the UDC.

The papers presented at the 2nd session of the seminar, although concerned with special matters, all bore a remarkable relevance to the problems highlighted by the FID/CCC members during the aforegoing 1st session.

The first paper presented was *Maria Pia Carosella's* report on "Italian Editions of the UDC". She exemplified the method employed for developing the Italian schedules, listed all the UDC editions currently available as well as the potential applications permitted by them, and presented a most interesting survey of the UDC users in Italy.

Gigliola Negrini's paper "Examples of the Use of the UDC as a Reference Language; Classification for Better Information Retrieval in Studies on Research and Documentation" dealt with the problems of revising the UDC and automating the classification process through input of the scheme into a computer memory. The author illustrated the various stages of the UDC revision project currently being carried out by the Italian National Research Council's Institute of Research and Scientific Documentation Studies with a view to adapting the system to the Institute's specific requirements, pointing out that from the identification of fields of interest to the Institute itself as regularly determined by the library (a very delicate and critical stage, especially since there is no specific guide for cataloguing by subject) to the arrangement of the list of identified subjects in a classification scheme the UDC has been used as a Retrieval Language. The necessary modifications and variations were performed whenever the meanings assigned to the items failed to correspond. Although reflecting the general structure of the UDC, this system also envisages the introduction of auxiliary tables for certain items

https://doi.org/10.5771/0943-7444-1978-3-177 https://www.inlibra.com/de/page/agb - Open Access - (cc) BY

which will be marked by special letters indicating what distinguishes them from the UDC. The Institute intends to utilize this system with the help of a computer.

The report "Towards a Classification of Pastoral Theology" submitted by *Maria Teresa Tavassi La Greca,* a member of FID/C2 (Religion), was concerned with the scientific and historical problems that led to the reorganization of the field of question as well as with the guiding criteria and the work method employed. After several stages, a synthesis pattern has been achieved which bears witness to the efforts of the IRADES (Istituto di Ricerche Applicate Documentazione e Studi, or Institute for Applied Research on Documentation and Studies) institute to cooperate with the experts in that field. The pattern developed still needs some further expert evaluation.

Ms. Tavassi La Greca's paper was followed by several other ones which, although describing different kinds of experience gathered with the UDC, were all concerned with the use of computers, hence with the problems involved in mechanizing the UDC.

A. Ferrari Toniolo's report on "Certain Experiences in the Use of the UDC in Telecommunications and Applied Electronics" illustrated the activity of the Ugo Bordoni Foundation, which has been engaged for 20 years in research and documentation in these sectors and has been employing the UDC for this purpose. At present the Foundation is striving, on the one hand, to reorganize its own structure by means of computers and, on the other hand, to become part of a supranational network by contacting those documentation centers whose services it needs.

In his paper "Examples of UDC Utilization, Especially with Respect to Thesauri", *Francesco Chiappetti* listed several such utilizations and remarked in conclusion that the UDC Decimal Utilization Density (DUD) index was low: there were too many spare numbers for which no use has been found yet. It was absolutely necessary, he stressed, to fill in these gaps, thus increasing the UDC utilization density and reducing at the same time any waste of memory capacity.

Pinuccia Soriano and *Paolo Terzi* of the "Istituto di Documentazione dell' Associazione Meccanica Italiana (IDAMI = Documentation Institute of the Italian Mechanical Engineering Association) submitted two interesting reports. Soriano's paper "Possibilities Offered by Computers for Wider Use of the UDC" first described those possibilities of this nature which have already been tested by the Institute itself and then pointed out two major initiatives. The first one, as explained in Terzi's paper "Mental and Descriptive Relations in the UDC; The IDAMI Experience", pertains to a plan for providing the UDC with a class that, besides including all ideas constituting the knowable, also arranges the mental relations contained in the UDC. The second initiative, already nearing completion, aims at providing many UDC numbers with a thesaurus of keywords to highlight the correspondence existing between topics and classification symbols. This project was expected to greatly stimulate documentary research, a field in which, in the author's opinion, the structure linking all ideas and concepts together, i.e. the very functioning of the human mind, is more important than these ideas and concepts themselves.

With this final paper, which added a touch of sorcery to the Rome meeting, the seminar closed on a note of Great Expectations. In fact, working out a classification scheme and using it properly are philosophical actions linked to the age-old need of knowing and setting forth. An action, however, which touches upon the results of the most recent and disquieting disciplines, from biological engineering to genetics. Marta Ricci

LAAKE, M. v. d., PORT, P. (Bearb.); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation eV (DGD) (Hrsg.): **Deutscher Dokumentartag 1977.** Saarbrücken 3.10.–7.10.1977. München/New York: Verlag Dokumentation 1978. 486 S., ISBN 3-7940-3656-5.

At the Annual Conference of the German Documentation Society 1977, one Session was devoted to a series of six papers on "Intentions and methods of indexing". It was introduced by the Chairman of the DGD-Committee on Classification and Thesaurus Research, Prof. Dr. N. Henrichs (1).

Based on the classing vs. indexing dichotomy (in contrast to indexing, classing is understood as establishing a relationship of a document to some present framework of a classification or another conceptual scheme), *I. Dahlberg* (2) evaluates a number of typical document indexing procedures. She advocates author participation in indexing and the combination of a classification-oriented, syntax-controlled phrase-indexing method with free term indexing in order to relate new knowledge to already existing one (as contained in a classification system) on the one hand and to preserve the author's own wordings and intentions in the choice of topical words on the other hand.

R. Jansen (3) treats the background considerations of the DIN 31623 standard on document indexing being drafted by a special working committee of the Fachnormenausschuß Bibliotheks- und Dokumentationswesen of the Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN) in cooperation with other national and international institutions. Its structure is envisaged to incorporate a discussion of the most important indexing principles and methods in part 1 with part 2 being dedicated to coordinate indexing. Exposition of further indexing methods (notably that of syntactic indexing) might follow later. In R. Jansen's view, essentials of coordinate indexing hold true for syntactic retrieval methods as well. He warns against a tendency to overestimate the universal applicability of syntactic methods.

The world-wide application of International Patent Classification (IPC) in patent documentation with the inherent concepts, procedures, and organization are shown by *H. Franz* (4) as a factor of reliable searches. However, due to the paramount importance of retrieval results in patent documentation, additional special retrieval procedures may be reasonable in certain areas (for instance in chemistry).

R. Fugmann's paper (5) deals with phenomena important generally in all retrieval systems but of vital urgency in systems with very large volume of documentation files. Two variables affecting retrieval are ex-

https://doi.org/10.5771/0943-7444-1978-3-177 https://www.inlibra.com/de/page/agb - Open Access - (cc) BY