

# FID/CR News 12

*The following report is a reprint of the one delivered to the FID Secretariat for the year 1984.*

## FID/CR Report 1984

### 1. Membership

FID/CR has 26 members from 23 countries and one international organisation – the European Communities. Besides this there are 10 observers from 7 countries, of which 3 countries are not included in the ones mentioned above. Liaison was established with FID/CCC, FID/ET, FID/LD and FID/PD.

### 2. Events

2.1 The 14th *FID/CR Business Meeting* took place during the 42th FID conference at The Hague, Sept.20, 1984. It was attended by 12 members and guests. The minutes were taken by Ms.R.Grenz from the INDEKS Company. The ongoing FID/CR Projects were discussed and further activities were proposed (see below).

2.2 The *Ranganathan Award* was presented to Mr.Jack MILLS on Sept.20, 1984 at the occasion of the 14th Business Meeting with the following text:

The Ranganathan Award 1984 is presented to Mr. JACK MILLS in recognition of the importance of his contributions to the theory and practice of bibliographic classification:

- as a loved and respected teacher;
- as a founder member and Chairman of the world's first classification research group (the CRG, London);
- and, in particular, as the principal editor and reviser of the Bibliographic Classification (2nd edition),

where theory and practice are united in a faceted scheme that is acknowledged as a standard, and used as a significant source of ideas, throughout the world. Signed: I.Dahlberg, Chairperson, FID/CR on behalf of the Ranganathan Award Subcommittee. Sept.20, 1984.

As Mr.Mills could not be present physically, Mr.Coates received the Award text as well as a spontaneously collected sum from the members present for a flower-bouquet.

(An acknowledgment of the contributions of Mr.Jack Mills by Mr.D.W. Langridge appears below together with a recent report on the Bliss Classification revision work by Jack Mills himself. Reprinted from RIP, Research in Progress No.28.)

### 3. Current Projects and Publications

3.1 The *Who is Who in Classification and Indexing* was published in Sept. 1983; it is hoped that the sales will increase in order that a new edition will become necessary in 1986.

3.2 The *Classification and Indexing Research. Current Bibliography of Projects* are progressing. So far some 145 Projects have been listed from the past years. A first author and subject index was provided in the No. 10 (contained in Int.Classif.1984-1).

3.3 The *FID/CR News* are published regularly in each number of Int.Classif. In addition they are distributed to the membership with the request to make copies and send them to the members of their classification research groups in the different countries.

3.4 *Country Reports*. A further report was provided by Dr.P.Stančíková from Bratislava on the development of classification in Czechoslovakia.

Dr.Scibor, Warszawa, offered to write a report on the developments in Poland during the last two decades. At the business meeting it was also held necessary to encourage the USSR and FR Germany to compose such reports for their respective countries.

### 4. Lectures

The chairperson lectured at the Dec.1983 CRG Meeting in London. At this occasion she hoped to convince the members of the CRG to take over the Secretariat of FID/CR during the next term. However, the proposal was not accepted. Other lectures on concept theory, classification theory and practice and terminology were held in 1984 at the Universidade de Fluminense in Niteroi, the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and the Universidade de Brasilia. When meeting the colleagues in Brasilia a proposal to hold the *5th International Study Conference on Classification Research* in Brasil was discussed.

### 5. Planning Further Activities

5.1 A *Survey on the development of education and training in classification and indexing* in the different countries of the world is intended as a joint project together with FID/ET. Preliminary discussions about the methodology have taken place during the 42nd FID Conference in The Hague concerning the establishment of a Subcommittee, the elaboration of a model, the collection of data and the necessary evaluation of the data. The work is foreseen to begin in 1985.

5.2 A *Classified/Systematic Glossary* of the concepts in classification and indexing is planned to be produced on the basis of the ICIB volumes (International Classification and Indexing Bibliography) including, however, also the results of previous work, especially also with respect to the methodology to be used, namely the application of the anasemantic approach outlined in FID/CR Report 20 by F.W.Riggs ("Indexing Glossary. A New Rationale"). A Subcommittee was nominated for this project during the 14th FID/CR Business meeting.

5.3 Further elaboration and publication of country reports will include reports from Czechoslovakia, Poland and – hopefully – USSR and FR Germany.

### 6. Planning of Conferences

Regional Conferences of FID/CR are planned for 1985 in India and 1986 in Montreal, Canada in connection with the next FID conference and congress. The 5th International Study Conference on Classification Research might be held in 1987 in Brasil, according to a proposal made in Brasilia, Sept.1984.

## 7. Promotion of FID/CR Work

According to the model set by Prof. Marta Dosa with her leaflet describing the activities of FID/ET it is planned to issue such a leaflet also for FID/CR.

The further development in the Committee during the next term (1985–1988) should be based on a broadening of the membership to include further countries not yet represented; to activate national committees and regional activities and to cooperate in a much wider sense than so far with other FID committees, especially with FID/CCC, FID/ET, FID/IM, FID/LD and FID/TD.

Frankfurt, Sept. 1984, Ingetraut Dahlberg, FID/CR Chairperson 1981–1988

## Ranganathan Award 1984: Jack Mills

We would like to congratulate our colleague Jack MILLS wholeheartedly on having received the Ranganathan Award 1984 especially on account of the enormous work as the principal editor and reviser of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification! The Award was presented (for a third time to a colleague from England!) on the occasion of the 14th FID/CR Business Meeting. The text of the Award has been mentioned in the FID/CR Report above. Here follows an acknowledgment of D.W. LANGRIDGE, reprinted from the journal *Research in Progress* (The Polytechnic of North London), No.28, p.5–7.

After an apprenticeship in public libraries Jack Mills' professional life began in earnest when he was appointed librarian at the City of London College in 1948. He was faced immediately with the problem of an effective subject organisation for a college library. The problem foreshadowed the nature of his subsequent career; the solution demonstrated his allegiance to principles and analysis, rather than to administrative convenience. In his own words, he was appalled by the inadequacies of Dewey and looked for the best alternative. This he judged to be the Bibliographic Classification, even though it was available only in the 1936 outline plus part one of the full edition. He wrote to Bliss and assisted him in completing the second volume. This first serious encounter with the world of classification was therefore essentially practical and so was his first published article on the experience of applying the Bliss scheme in a college library.

1950 saw the publication of his F.L.A. thesis on the Bliss and Colon Classifications and the beginning of his lecturing career, part-time at the North-Western Polytechnic. In 1952 he was appointed full-time lecturer in charge of classification and cataloguing for the recently established School of Librarianship, a duty which he performed for the next ten years. At the time there was little precedent for the contents or methods of a course in modern classification and few suitable textbooks. His achievement during this decade was to set a standard for the teaching of classification theory and practice that permanently established both his own reputation and that of the School. It was an example that can have no superior in the experience of British library schools, and few equals. 1952 also saw the beginning of the Classification Research Group, a very information

organisation of people with very practical aims. He has been a member throughout its existence, and chairman since the retirement of Bernard Palmer.

The main publications of this period serve to underline the highly practical nature of his work: much needed guidance of a systematic method in the 1955 L.A.R. article on chain indexing; concise and comprehensive instruction both on the use of U.D.C. and the construction of classified catalogues in the Guide to U.D.C. of 1963; analysis of a predominant problem of the time in the Dorking conference paper of 1957 on the classification of a subject field. Less directly practical, but probably more significant and influential was the Modern Outline of Library Classification (Chapman & Hall, 1960) which expounded modern classification theory and used it to lay bare the anatomy of the general schemes.

1962 to 1965 was a period of secondeand as Deputy Director of the Aslib-Cranfield Research Project. This provided an intensive experience of research work. It was very much a pioneering investigation, the results of which are still a major source of information on indexing efficiency and a subject of debate. In 1965/6 he performed another pioneering missionary function in exporting the modern tradition of classification to the U.S.A. The opportunity was provided by the vision of the first Dean of Maryland's library school, but continuation of the tradition there to this day must be due in no small measure to the impression made by J.M. in that first year.

During this year he also began work on a training programme for indexers in the notorious ERIC system, acted as a consultant to the American Geological Institute, and produced one of the very few first-class U.D.C. schedules for seismology.

In 1966 he resumed his full-time post at North-Western Polytechnic, now as Reader in the department with a responsibility for developing research activities. This was a challenge that he met with his usual energy and thoroughness. In a short time the department had the most flourishing research section in the Polytechnic. Apart from the administrative responsibility for everything, J.M. played an active part in such projects as the Intermediate Lexicon, the Classification of Library Science, the Construction Industries Thesaurus and the programmed instruction in subject analysis and indexing.

Interest in the Bliss Classification had continued since the earliest experience: from 1962 he was editor of the Bulletin and from 1970 of the Second edition. This is a massive task that has progressively claimed more of his time in recent years. It was evident twenty years ago, when the new universities were starting up, that a modern, detailed classification scheme for academic libraries was desperately needed. It should have been promoted by the British Library, who needed it for their proposed open-access extension; it should have been supported by the whole library profession. Instead there was a response of administrative expedience on the one hand and apathy on the other. It is greatly to the credit of PNL that they have given support where the profession has failed in its duty, but the greatest praise is due to Jack himself: that in such unpropitious circumstances he has never wavered in his course. He would be the first to acknowledge the assistance he has received

from research workers, from colleagues and from the C.R.G., but it is his own part in the operation that is crucial. Few have the knowledge and technical expertise required, fewer still have the single-mindedness and strength of character to continue year after year and class after class. Some of these classes are already published, many are nearing completion, but there will be no real retirement for J.M. until the final volume is sent to press".

D.W.Langridge

### Report on the Bliss Classification revision

(Reprinted from *Research in Progress*, No.28, 1984)

Progress in actual publication since the last issue of RIP has been disappointing; but fortunately, the writing of detailed schedules and the improving of BC2 resources display a happier position.

Class K (Society: sociology, social anthropology, custom and folklore, etc.) was completed over two years ago. But its physical production has been a victim of the transition to a new technology. Getting it into the PNL computer, editing it meticulously at the terminal, and developing sophisticated programs to handle it have been time consuming operations on our limited resources. These programs have been designed by Joan New, chief programmer at PNL, to whom praise and thanks are gratefully offered. Taking the initial taped schedule as input, Joan's suite of programs produces fully laid-out hierarchies, breaks them into pages, adjusts the distance between classmarks and terms so as to optimise ease of consultation and save space and produces all necessary carry-overs of the hierarchy at the top of each new page (so that the user can always see exactly what the hierarchical relations are). It then automatically produces a detailed A/Z index and deletes all "anti-chain" entries (thus effecting an enormous economy). Finally, it prints out in an agreeable typeface a camera-ready copy from which the publisher (Butterworth) can make printing plates.

The price in terms of delay of changing to fully computerised production has been high. But the way is now clear for a relatively straightforward and time-saving procedure for the physical production of all remaining classes. Our grateful thanks to Robin Bonner (ex-PG course student and ex-research assistant on BC2) for master-minding and overseeing this vitally necessary work.

A great deal of time has been spent organizing a large scale appeal for funds to help complete BC2. Over 200 individual letters were sent out. Most of them consisted of a standard letter, or some variant of it, together with a technical appendix giving details of what BC2 is, why it needs help and what help might be. Most of them were done on the word processor at Barnados (a user of BC2) who also kindly provided valuable and expert advice on fund-raising. The appeal was also printed in full in *International Classification* and we thank Dr.Inge Dahlberg for this.

So far, the appeal has brought in something over £24,000. Although this is well below the formal (and probably unrealistic) target, we are well pleased with it, considering the hard times. Most of the money came via three large grants and our particular thanks go to the Leverhulme Trust, the John S.Cohen Foundation and

the DHSS Library (probably the biggest user of BC2). We extend our grateful thanks to all those libraries, organizations and individuals who have contributed. Perhaps the most newsworthy one for RIP is the Forest Press, "owner" of Dewey. Their contribution acknowledges that the detailed and rigorous analysis in BC2 schedules can help all makers of controlled vocabularies. Even so, it is a generous gesture to give a helping hand to a rival even if that rival offers no serious threat, yet.

Two specific jobs are now proceeding as a result of the above grants. Vanda Broughton is working on the completion of Class A (notably, the mathematics) and Eric Coates will be working on Class U/V (Technology) – the biggest single class in BC2. The fund is also providing a valuable source of support in allowing us to pay for the data preparation involved in putting schedules into the computer. The writing of other schedules proceeds apace. Penultimate draft schedules for the massive Class E/G (Biological Sciences) and for Class R (Political science and public administration) have been completed and distributed for comment. Class E/G is being processed for the computer and Sheila Beresford, who recently retired from the Wellcome Laboratories (and who is also a biologist) has kindly volunteered to edit it, which she is now doing. Eddie Garrett is steadily rolling back (organizing into schedules) the formidable vocabulary of the Earth sciences (Class D). A first preliminary draft in detail of the complete numeral classes (2/9) has been made, covering communication and information sciences and technology. Apart from some specific technologies virtually all classes of BC2 now have detailed drafts awaiting finalization – although some have much further to go than others.

Jack Mills

### 50th IFLA Meeting Nairobi 1984

**IFLA Division on Bibliographic Control,  
Section on Classification and Subject Cataloguing**

The Standing Committee (SC) of the Section on Classification and Subject Cataloguing organized two open and two closed meetings during the 50th annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations. In the first open meeting, Margaret MURIUKI, from the University of Nairobi, talked on "Classification and subject cataloguing in East Africa". Ms. Muriuki restricted herself to Kenya, however, indicating that exchange of information, communication and cooperation in Black Africa is very difficult and that therefore material on all of East Africa not accessible. The large number of listeners from many different African countries was obvious, their intensive participation in the discussion turned into a lively dialogue. The discussion focussed on developing international classification systems as the DDC, UDC and LoC, which are also used in Africa, away from its "centralized European" image and towards one adequately considering African languages, religions and history. SC-member J. Humphry, from Forest Press, the publisher of the DDC, urged the African colleagues to form a working-group – with financial support from Forest Press – which should gather suggestions and additional information for a revision of the DDC regarding specific African aspects.

In the second open meeting, SC-member Robert HOLLEY, from the University of Utah Libraries, Salt

Lake City, presented an excellent description of "The consequences of new technologies in classification and subject cataloguing in the Third World countries: the technological gap". This presentation generated strong interest and again incited lively discussions especially from African colleagues.

In both closed SC-meetings the following themes were discussed:

*(1) The status of project work to date.*

a) A critical overview of national and international standards relevant to classification and subject cataloguing. This work was begun by T. HENRIKSEN in December 1983 at the Norwegian School for Library and Information Service, in cooperation with colleagues and students. The first results indicate that standards for retrieval-languages as search methods are completely lacking and that many currently existing standards need to be revised. At the 1985 IFLA Conference in Chicago, the results, which presently are only available in Norwegian, should be reported in an open meeting.

b) C.N. WILLIAMSON (Toronto) provided a progress report on the possible role of classification systems in on-line searching, as seen from the situation in North America. Besides some noteworthy exceptions, the majority of North American librarians have seen the importance of classification systems lying more in their use as shelf arrangement systems than as searching tools — in connection with controlled vocabulary and free-text.

R. SWEENEY of Leeds, who had reported on project results at a seminar in Oslo in May 1984, pointed out the large gap between possible and actual use of classification systems in connection with on-line searching.

The project results will also be reported in Chicago 1985.

c) M. SUKIASJAN (Moscow), the absent SC-delegate from the Soviet Union, had forwarded an expanded version of his progress report which dealt with classification systems in national bibliographies, as well as a survey on the standardization of terminology in the area of classification.

*(2) The new Medium Term Programme (MTP) for 1986–91*

Main objectives: To promote standardized application of the various classification and subject indexing tools and methods among institutions generating bibliographic records, in order to facilitate international exchange of bibliographic information by subject approach.

Projects and other activities:

- Follow-up of revision and development work of all relevant standards; in particular standards on construction and assignment of subject headings.
- Continuation of work on the use of classification in National Bibliographies and in particular investigation of the extent to which details on edition, expansions, variations and options of the various schemes are incorporated.
- Continuation of the investigation of the factual and potential use of classification and verbal subject approach in on-line searching for bibliographic information.

The SC will investigate changing its terms of reference at a future date after its MTP is accepted by IFLA Professional Board.

Barbara Kelm

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### USA: ASIS/SIG/CR

The Special Interest Group on Classification Research of the American Society for Information Science had planned three programs for the 47th ASIS Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, PA, 21–25 Oct.84.

There was the Classification Research Forum on Oct.22, moderated by David BATTY, which discussed structured index languages in the light of current technologies. Batty spoke on thresholds and benchmarks in well-structured indexing available online. Candy SCHWARTZ (Simmons College) discussed the current status and future prospects for PRECIS in North America and abroad.

On Oct.23, Joe BUSCH (Hampshire College) moderated a session, co-sponsored with SIG/LAN "Machine-Readable Cataloging Reconsidered". J.ATTIG, R. GREEN, J.HAMRICK, G.MCCONE and Ed SWANSON were to assess how well the MARC formats work, the structure and direction of MARBI, and how the MARC standards will evolve to meet the challenge of the changing information processing environment in the future.

On Oct.25, Linda C.SMITH moderated a session co-sponsored by the ASIS Research Committee "Artificial Intelligence in Information Systems". The panel reviewed the state-of-the-art in theoretical and applied research on artificial intelligence techniques and their applications in information retrieval systems. Irene TRAVIS presented an overview of expert systems. B.Bruce CROFT discussed the development of hybrid document retrieval systems which incorporated both statistical techniques and techniques used in artificial intelligence. T.FININ discussed current progress in natural language processing systems.

The SIG/CR Business Meeting took place on Oct.23. Officers of the group are (1984/5): Chairman: Joe BUSCH (Hampshire College Library), Chair-elect: Ruth FENSKE (University of Alabama); Past-Chair: John LEIDE (McGill University), Secretary-Treasurer: David E.NADZIEJKA (Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, WI).

*(From SIG/CR Newsletter No.CR-20, Aug.1984).*

### U.K.: CRG Meeting 248

At this meeting Mr. Eric COATES explained he "BSO Referral Test", the possibility to use the BSO for referral services in searching data bases — which goes back to a proposal made by B.C.Vickery in IFID, 1981. With computer systems proliferating the problem for intermediaries in deciding to which data base they should turn first, were becoming pressing. Lockheed, for example, uses about 300 data bases! In 1983 a series of test based on the University of London Central Information Services were started. The interesting results of the work which took three people three and a half months are reported in an annex to the minutes of the 248th CRG meeting. Four referral methods were tested: conventional, BSO-aided, Dialindex-aided and conventional without dialogue. The use of BSO referred the user to more data bases than Dialindex. When intermediary-user and intermediary-machine dialogue was excluded from the procedures under comparison, then the BSO-aided referral method produced more relevant

references than conventional or Dialindex-aided referral. However, the costs increased disproportionately to the number of references. The discrepancy between cost and rank frequency was discussed as well as the matching between the BSO concepts and the ones of the indexing systems of data banks. Mr.Coates stated that the BSO failed most often when grouping codes were much more specific than BSO.

The next meeting was scheduled for Oct.18, 1984 on the Pilot Classification for NACAB (Mr.Bonner).

#### FRG: 6th Meeting of the Münster Arbeitskreis für Semiotik, 25–26 Sept.1984

The Arbeitskreis and the *Institut für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft* (Institute for General Linguistics) of the University of Münster/Westfalia organized a meeting at Münster on systematics, classification and terminology under the chairmanship of Klaus D.Dutz. The director of the Institute, Prof.Dr.H.GIPPER opened the meeting, K.D.DUTZ started with a lecture introducing into the topics of the meeting which comprised four sections of which each one was concluded with a roundtable discussion. The papers (all in German) had the following themes: W.NEDOBITY: Die Bedeutung der systematischen Terminologiearbeit für den Aufbau von Wissensbanken und anderen Expertensystemen (The significance of systematic terminography for the construction of knowledge banks and other expert systems). — E.M. BAXMANN: Methoden und Probleme der Terminologienormung (Methods and Problems of terminology standardization). — B.GRÖSCHEL: Probleme bei der Abgrenzung eines Fachwortschatzes. Am Beispiel der russischen linguistischen Terminologie (Problems in delimiting a subject vocabulary exemplified by Russian linguistic terminology). — G.GREINER: Grundlagen der bibliothekarisch-dokumentarischen Ordnungslehre (Principles of classification for the purposes of library and documentation science). — K.-D.MÖLLER: Zur Typologie taxonomischer Baumgraphen (On the typology of taxonomic tree graphs). — H.FRANKE, U.ZIRKEL: Varietäten der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. Versuch einer Klassifikation. (Varieties of the contemporary German language, attempt at a classification). — P.G. MEYER: Die Dokumentationssprache der "Bibliographie Linguistischer Literatur" (The documentary language of the Bibliography of Linguistic Literature). — K.D.DUTZ: Klassifikation und Systematik eines wissenschaftlichen Bereichs. Am Beispiel des "Systematischen Katalogs der Allgemeinen Sprachwissenschaft". (Classification of a scientific area exemplified by the "Systematic Catalogue of General Linguistics"). — R.H.SCHNEIDER: Zum antirevolutionären Charakter von Bibliothekssystematiken: historisierende Labyrinthik vs. pragmatische Ariadnik? (On the antirevolutionary character of library classification systems). — H.J. WULFF: Klassifikationen, kulturelle Einheiten und Inhaltsanalyse (Classification systems, cultural units and contents analysis). — J.S.FREEDMAN: Klassifikation und Begriffsbestimmung im Rahmen der Logik des 16.und 17.Jahrhunderts (Classification and definition in the frame of 16th and 17th century logics). — E. ELLING: Ontogenese klassifikatorischer Fähigkeit im Rahmen der Piagetschen Theorie (Ontogenesis of clas-

sificatory capabilities in the frame of the theory of Piaget). — I.DAHLBERG: Begriffs- und Definitionstheorie in ihrem Zusammenhang. (Concept and definition theory and their relationship). — G.SCHNEGELSBERG: Bezugssystem einer textilspezifischen Terminologie (Reference system of a terminology for textiles).

The proceedings of the meeting will be published and can be ordered at the Institut für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Bispinghof 17, D-4400 Münster/W.

#### FRG: Deutscher Dokumentartag, Darmstadt, Oct. 9–12, 1984

At the annual conference of the *German Documentation Society* one session dealt with problems of terminography in the area of information and documentation. It was organized by the Komitee Terminologie und Sprachfragen, chairman Mr.K.LAISIEPEN. The following papers were presented and discussed: B.SPILLNER: Typen der semantischen Beschreibung im Wörterbuch (Types of semantic description in a dictionary). — R.AGTE: Der terminologische Alltag — am Beispiel der Druckindustrie (Terminological problems in the printing industry). — B.LUTES-SCHAAB, W.SCHULER: Die Anwendung von MICROPLIS für den Aufbau einer persönlichen Terminologie-Datenbank (The use of MICROPLIS for the construction of a personal terminology data bank). — E.LINK: Wortbildung im Fachwörterbuch (Word formation in a glossary). — A.ERMERT, P.PORT: Probleme bei der Erstellung und Übersetzung von Normwörter-Büchern — dargestellt am Beispiel ISO 5127 (Problems in establishing and translating standardized dictionaries exemplified by ISO 5127). —

Another session dealt with microcomputer applications in documentation, especially also with the problems of thesaurus construction with the aid of a microcomputer.

There was also an interesting session on expert systems organized by the Committee on Linguistic Data Processing and two sessions of the Working Group Bibliometrics and Scientometrics under the chairmanship of R.G.HENZLER with the following papers: V.E.WEISSMANN: Statistics in information retrieval experiments. — H.J.ZWILLENBERG: Leistungsmessungen für Recherchiersysteme (Efficiency measurements for retrieval systems). — R.WESSOLY: Das Konzept der Modelldeformation im Information Retrieval (The concept of deformation of models in information retrieval). — F.JOCHUM: Faktoren bei der Bewertung von Information-Retrieval-Verfahren (Factors in evaluating information retrieval procedures). — O. NACKE, O.EISENHARDT: Anwendung der Entropie zur Strukturanalyse von Ordnungssystemen am Beispiel der Dezimalklassifikation (Application of entropy in the structure analysis of classification systems exemplified by the UDC). — H.HÜTHER: Zur Aufwandsabschätzung beim Aufbau eines automatischen Indexierungssystems (Assessing expenditures in constructing an automatic indexing system). —

In the opening session of the Dokumentartag the Award of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation, called "Erich-Pietsch-Preis" (DM 5000.-) was presented to Mr.Gerhard KNORZ (Technical University of Darm-

stadt) for his book "Automatisches Indexieren als Erkennen abstrakter Objekte" (Automatic indexing as a recognition process of abstract objects). The book is published by Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen.

We should like to congratulate our colleague to this wonderful acknowledgement of his most interesting work. But we would also like to congratulate his teacher, Prof.Dr.Gerhard LUSTIG, with whom Gerhard Knorz had been collaborating in many automatic indexing projects!

#### FRG: Gesellschaft für Klassifikation. 1985 Annual Conference

The text of a Call for Papers had been added to the last number of Int.Classif. For more information see, please, under the section Reports and Communications of this issue.

#### Personal News

Congratulations to our dear colleague, Sri Sistla SEETHARAMA from the DRTC in Bangalore on having received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Karnatak University Dharwad, India, Oct.22, 1984 with a most interesting work in the field of compatibility of classification systems!

The title of the thesis was "Compatibility among medical classification systems: a case study in the classification of cardiovascular diseases".

An appreciation of his work will follow in the next issue of Int.Classif.

Prof.Prithvi Nath KAULA who has served Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi in various capacities (1960–1983) has joined the University of Lucknow, India on Febr.4, 1984 as its first Visiting Professor in Library and Information Science. Lucknow University has decided to start Master of Library Science studies and research programmes in 1984. (From Herald of Libr. Sci.23(1984)No.1–2, p.91).

### Classification and Indexing Research Current Bibliography of Projects

146 CLC041  
Schlagwortpool und Konkordanzregister zu eingeführten Aufstellungssystematiken für Öffentliche Bibliotheken.  
(List of subject headings and concordance index to existing classification systems for public libraries).  
Research workers: Beaujean, M., Christophersen, M., Satrup, G. Address: Stadtbibliothek Hannover, Hildesheimerstr.12, 3000 Hannover 1, FRG. – Duration 1982–; Sponsor: BMBW (Fed. Ministry of Education & Science), Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut. On the basis of the revised classification scheme for Libraries (SfB) and the general classification for public libraries (ASB) of 1956 some 50 000 subject headings are examined and alphabetized. Thereafter, notations of SfB and ASB are assigned to these subject headings. This common list of subject headings with concordances to the classification schemes will thus serve in any future application case of SfB and ASB.  
Source: Dt.Bibl.Inst., Arbeitsbericht 1982–1983, S.91.

147 CLC041  
Standardschlagwortliste (SSWL) zu den Regeln für den Schlagwortkatalog – RSWK.  
(Standard subject headings list according to the rules for the subject headings catalogue – RSWK).

Research workers: Frankenberger, R., Kelm, B., Haringer, M. Address: Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg, Memmingerstr. 6, 8900 Augsburg, FRG. Duration: 1983–; Sponsor: Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut, Berlin; BMBW, Bonn.

The standard subject headings list will comprise some 100 000 concepts and their terms with the necessary see and see also references. The work has been divided between the German Library, Frankfurt, which takes over the headings for persons and corporations as well as the geographic and ethnographic headings whereas the University Library of Augsburg handles the subject headings and time headings. The results will be published at the end of 1984 in a single list. Source: Dt.Bibl. Inst.Arbeitsbericht 1982–1983, p.93.

148 CLC246

Ranking output of Boolean searches.

Research workers: Mamdani, E.H., Radecki, T.

Address: University of London, Queen Mary College, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engg., London, GB. – Duration: 1982–1983.

Sponsor: Science and Engineering Research Council.

The research is mainly concerned with theoretically justified methods for incorporating into conventional Boolean-retrieval systems a weighting mechanism to produce ranked lists of documents. The objective of such a ranking mechanism is to enable the system user to examine first the most highly ranked items in the list in order to find those documents which are likely to be most useful to him. The originally proposed research into retrieval methods based on fuzzy logic was expanded to include some other approaches, and especially the probabilistic one.

Source: Curr. Research in Libr.& Inform.Sci. 2(1984)No.2, p.33

149 CLC337

Preserved context index system in a bilingual context.

Research workers: Moradi, N., Daily, J.E.

Address: University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA. – Duration: 1977–.

Sponsor: No sponsor. Qualification sought: PhD.

Source: Curr.Research in Libr.& Inform.Sci. 2(1984)No.2, p.33.

150 CLC363

Information retrieval by users of VDUs. The effect of brightness, layout and colour coding on performance and preference.

Research workers: Canter, D.V., Rivers, R.

Address: University of Surrey, Department of Psychology. – Duration: 1982–1985. Sponsor: SERC

With increasing availability and use of colour in the presentation of information on VDUs (e.g. Broadcast Teletext, Prestel, home and business computer systems), there is a need to ascertain the advantages and the constraints on the use of colour in information retrieval tasks. The series of studies carried out are described.

Source: Curr.Research in Libr.& Inform.Sci. 2(1984)No.2, p.33

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LIVE (Evaluation of retrieval performance measures).

Research workers: Schneider, H.-J., Bollmann, P., Jochum, F., Reiner, U., Weissmann, V.

Address: Technische Universität Berlin, FB Informatik, Inst.f.Angeb.Informatik. – Duration: 1982–1985.

Sponsor: BMFT (Fed.Ministry for Research & Technology). The project deals with measurement-theoretical and statistical problems of the evaluation of information retrieval systems. Methods of experimental design and data analysis are investigated for their applicability for retrieval tests. The results obtained will be applied in an experiment for the Fachinformationszentrum Energie, Physik, Mathematik (FIZ 4) in order to compare results of different retrieval functions. Test-collections of FIZ 4 are used.

Source: Curr.Research in Libr.& Inform.Sci. 2(1984)No.2, p.33.

# Infoterm News

(Compiled from Infoterm Newsletters 33 and 34)

## Discussion of terminological problems at the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP)

Infoterm was invited by CEDEFOP to advise specialists involved in the work of this centre in finding solutions to multilingual terminology problems. For this purpose a conference took place on March 14 and 25, 1984. The specific problems discussed were those resulting from the rapid development of new careers, professions, skills and vocational activities for which terminologies have to be developed in the different languages of the European Committees, and in the context of the existing educational systems of the countries concerned. The harmonized multilingual terminologies are also designed to facilitate operation of the multilingual information system.

## First national LSP symposium in the Netherlands at the Technical University, Eindhoven, March 24, 1984

The director of Infoterm was invited to be the keynote speaker for the first national LSP symposium, on „Language and the professions”, organized by the Applied Linguistics Section of the Technical University in Eindhoven and the Dutch Association of Applied Linguistics (ANéLA). In his paper “The role of special language in communication”, Mr. Felber gave a general view of the theoretical, scientific, industrial and practical aspects of special language as well as on the teaching in this field. The symposium was held in three parallel sessions (theory and science, industry and practice, teaching).

## Lecture – “Technical communication in an industrial context” – at the Technical University of Eindhoven, March 23, 1984

A new engineering curriculum in technology and communication has been started at the Technical University of Eindhoven. This new curriculum is intended to enable graduates to become qualified for engineering activities in industry, administration and international terminological and linguistic organizations. In his lecture Mr. Felber gave an overview of the state of the art in international cooperation in terminology, the efforts to harmonize and co-ordinate terminology work, the scientific basis of terminology and its application to expert systems and artificial intelligence, computerized terminography (terminological data banks), the importance of terminology in science and technology transfer as well as future qualifications necessary for engineers working in terminology.

## ISO/TC 37/WG 5 “Vocabulary of terminology”, Vienna, May 2–4, 1984

This year's meeting of WG 5 was attended by experts from Austria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Finland. Chapter 3 “Definitions” and Chapter

4 “Terms” of the draft ISO 1087 “Vocabulary of terminology” were dealt with. Chapter 3 comprises the concepts “definition”, “intensional definition”, “extensional definition” and “illustration”. Chapter 4 includes the concepts of “terminology”, “nomenclature”, “designation”, “symbol”, “term”, “monosemy”, “synonymy”, “polysemy”, “homonymy”, “equivalence”, “term element”, “root”, “item”, “affix”, “prefix”, “suffix”, “ending”, “abbreviated term”, “abbreviation”, “initialism”, “acronym”, “derivative”, “variant”, “neologism”, “borrowed term”, “single term”, “complex term”, “compounds”, “terminological phrase”, “preferred term”, “admitted term”, “deprecated term”, and “obsolete term”. A hierarchical structure and the definitions of each of these concepts were adopted.

The next meeting will be held in London on October 15 and 16, 1984. At that time Chapter 5, “Preparation and presentation of vocabularies” and Chapter 6, “Computer-aided terminology and lexicography” are to be discussed.

## International Bibliography of terminological theses and dissertations (BT 12) – Progress report

In order to advance the implementation of the network of co-operation for the BT 12 project (a first description of this project was presented in Infoterm Newsletter (1984), no. 26, p. 4–5), a preliminary edition of said Bibliography has been prepared in close co-operation with the Department of Terminology of the Copenhagen School of Economics and Administration for presentation at the Xth World Congress of FIT (Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs), Aug. 17–23, 1984, Vienna.

### *Brief outline of the project*

*Objectives.* – This bibliography pursues three aims:

- 1 Bibliographic control of approved theses, dissertations and similar work of academic origin (BT 12/I);
- 2 Overview of currently prepared theses, dissertations and similar ongoing research (BT 12/II);
- 3 Preparation of a listing of research topics not dealt with so far and suitable for being treated in a thesis, dissertation, etc. (BT 12/III).

*Recording of data.* – Based on a survey carried out in 1983 a first list of organizations/individuals willing to co-operate was drawn up. The actual data are collected via worksheets specifically designed for this purpose, input and processed.

*Accessibility to the data.* – All data available at any particular date shall be accessible in principle to data suppliers as well as other interested parties without restrictions (except those set out by the authors). Practical questions concerning accessibility will depend upon the future development of this project. At present it is envisaged to disseminate the data via computer printouts; additional media will be considered in the near future. It is also planned to provide information products containing different sets of data.

*Classification.* – A classification scheme is in preparation to facilitate specific queries, e.g. by subject. It was

drawn up on the experience gained at Infoterm with other international bibliographies and supplemented by the suggestions and comments of many collaborators. The classification scheme is given in part 8 of this preliminary issue. For works pertaining to the vocabulary of a particular subject we would recommend to add the respective UDC notation.

*Organization of work.* — Actual data management is carried out jointly by Infoterm and the Department of Terminology of the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration and covers the following activities:

- 1 Maintenance and further expansion of partners co-operating within the BT 12 network;
- 2 Preparation and improvement of worksheets used for data collections;
- 3 Checking of the information received with respect to accuracy and completeness prior to recording (corrections shall be carried out by co-operating partners who also assume full responsibility for the contents of the data).

Recording of all data at present rests with Infoterm; actual data input and processing is carried out by TERMINFORM of the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration. The research group dealing with linguistic data processing within the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration will also lend a helping hand with the development of an adequate software package. TERMINFORM on the other hand will deal with user-oriented problems, such as

- 1 Answering of written inquiries;
- 2 Production of printouts;
- 3 Delivery of documents accessible at the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration.

#### *Data elements*

The entries recorded in this issue comprise the following data elements:

- Name of the author (SURNAME, first name (abbr.))
- Languages dealt with in the work coded according to ISO/DIS 639 (1984)
- Original title of work — converted, if necessary — into Latin script, (Indication of language in brackets if necessary)
- [English translation of title in square brackets. Provisional translations provided by the project team are marked by an asterisk\*]
- Type of work (kind of thesis or dissertation)
- Name of Institute and/or University
- Location of Institute (and country, if necessary)
- Date of completion of work.

In the future, additional data elements will be published in a full edition of the BT 12, such as name of supervisor, pagination and format, type of work, subject fields, types of sources used, number of concepts covered, abstracts, etc.

*Concluding remarks.* — We should like to mention that actual service functions concerning BT 12 have not yet been fully established. Although worksheets used at present have been tested in a pilot project they will

have to be improved on the basis of full-scale application. The worksheets to be used for the three BT 12 programmes (as described above) will be disseminated to BT 12 partners for further suggestions in the near future; the same holds for the instructions designed for the recorders of data.

BT 12 is expected to be fully operational in 1985, particularly with respect to electronic data processing. Until then, quite a lot of problems including the coverage of expenses for document delivery, etc., have to be solved in order to provide a fullfledged service to the user.

Copies of this edition can be obtained from Infoterm or from the Department of Terminology of the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration.

#### **The Machine Tool Project**

In co-operation with the Commission of the European Communities Infoterm has launched a project aiming at the recording of the entire set of terminological data in machine-readable form as contained in

WÜSTER, E. *The Machine Tool. An Interlingual Dictionary of Basic Concepts/Dictionnaire Multilingue de la Machine-Util*. London: Technical Press, 1968, VIII + 731 p., 145 x 221 mm.

This volume contains those concepts common to all, or several kinds of, machine tools. It was originally initiated in 1950 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on the recommendation of a Working Party of Experts of its "Industry and Materials Committee" and carried out by many outstanding specialists in this field. In addition, both the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) supported this vocabulary project, the first of its kind.

Wüster's "Machine tool" provides highly sophisticated sets of terminological data including the representation of the relationships between concepts within small conceptual fields as well as numerous cross-references.

At present these terminological data are restructured and supplemented by data contained in the original manual data file. All data are recorded in machine-readable form. After solution of certain copyright and legal aspects the computerized data could be used for

- testing new types of terminological data sets to be processed in future or already established terminological data banks;
- the development of terminological data banks systems which would automatically generate systems of concepts and allow for "conceptual" rather than lexicographical retrieval only.

The development of sophisticated terminological data banks to be observed in several European countries and other parts of the world is gaining increasing importance. This new generation of terminological data banks will emphasize quality rather than quantity of terminological data. Future knowledge bases, too, will demand reliable terminological data. Thus, the "Machine tool"-project may well be considered a first step in this direction.

A detailed report on the experiences gained as well as a description of the terminological data recorded will be available by the beginning of 1985.