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Sveiby, K. E. (1997). *The New Organizational Wealth: Managing and Measuring Knowledge-Based Assets.* San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler.

DAVIS, Sydney, and NEW, Gregory R. **Abridged 13 Workbook for Small Libraries Using Dewey Decimal Classification Abridged Edition 13.** Albany, NY: Forest Press/OCLC, 1997. ix, 71 p.
ISBN 0-910608-61-X.

Abridged 13 (1997) is a true abridgment of the DDC 21 (1996) printed from a database prepared at the Library of Congress by a computer assisted editorial support system. Accordingly, it has all the new features of the unabridged DDC 21: revised schedules for 350-354 Public administration, 370 Education, 570-590 Life sciences, and new numbers for countries of the erstwhile Soviet Union among the major revisions. Terminology has been updated to reflect international usage; number building instructions have been made more explicit; the structure of notes appended to various entries has been simplified; captions have been improved; the use of standard subdivisions has been a bit regularized. In Public administration and Life sciences, the citation order of facets has been reversed to reflect the shift in the current literature of these disciplines. The manual has been expanded and indexed, and there are more references to the manual in the schedules. The relative index has been expanded by forty pages to guide users to the correct numbers. The new abridged edition in a single volume provides small libraries with the updated features of the unabridged DDC 21 at a much lower price.

Sydney Davis was the first to write a full length book in 1993 on any abridged DDC, namely on Abridged DDC 12 (1990). The workbook under review is a revised and updated edition of that pioneering work. Mr. Davis, senior lecturer at Charles Sturt University, Australia, is an experienced teacher and writer who has taught classification in Europe, Africa, and Australia. His workbooks (published in 1990 and 1997) on the full DDC 20 and DDC 21 have already been acclaimed by students and reviewers. The association to this workbook of Gregory New, Assistant editor of the DDC, and its publication by Forest Press makes it de facto an official guide to the theory and practice of the abridged DDC 13.

The workbook is simple, readable, and practical, and it constitutes a clear and valuable introduction to the Abridged 13; it assumes no previous knowledge of its potential users. All illustrations used as examples, though imaginary, are well chosen to highlight the intricacies and finer points of classification and number building.

The workbook is divided into 14 small chapters. The first six chapters provide a brief introduction to library classification, to the Dewey Decimal classification, to the history and management of the abridged edition, to the organization of the abridged thirteenth edition, to the three summaries, the manual and their use, and to the nature of the notation and operation of the relative index. The seventh and eight chapters discuss the choice of the right number, by subject analysis, determination of discipline, schedule scanning and matching, with emphasis on the problems of interdisciplinary subjects. There is also a brief chapter on the citation order and the order of precedence of facets in case of non-coextensive class numbers. Users are occasionally referred to the text of the Abridged 13 for a rule or an elaborate explanation. Chapters 9 to 13 are devoted to number building, either through the schedules or with any one of the four tables (the abridged DDC has only the first four tables, omitting the tables of national and ethnic groups, of languages, and of persons). All chapters end with an exercise. The last chapter is a review exercise. The appendix provides answers and explanations for all the exercises. Chapters have been divided into small sections with feature headings. In the first two chapters, the feature headings are in the form of well formulated questions, e.g. "Which library classification do I need for my library?", or "What is special about the Dewey Decimal Classification?"

The workbook is a simple, concise, and user friendly practical introduction to the use of the DDC Abridged 13, with tips and expert advice for the learners on every page. That makes it a self learning text as well as a teaching tool of high standard in the tradition of OCLC quality products.

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MIKAČI, Mira. **Teorijske Osnove Sustava za Predmetno Označivanje (Theoretical Foundations of a System for Subject Designation).** Zagreb, Croatia: Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo, 1996. 435 p.
ISBN 953-6001-03-9.

This rather large book on subject indexing by Mira Mikačić is the result of her twenty years of work in subject indexing, her primary interest both as a teacher in post-graduate studies at the Zagreb University, and also as collaborator to the National and University Library in Zagreb. The research was carried out because the library, for which a new building had

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been constructed, didn't have an alphabetical subject catalogue (it was included in the plan for the library's modernization). The work comprises exhaustive information on all that has globally been achieved both in theory and practice concerning the alphabetical subject catalogue. From the many sections of the book, the three that are considered the most important ones are presented here: the section in which systems for subject indexing used in libraries worldwide are described; the sections which deal with modern theoretical ideas and the newest systems for subject indexing; and the chapter in which the author exposes her own Syntactical System for Subject Designation, devised for libraries in Croatia. Being familiar with several foreign languages (German, French, English, Italian and Russian), the author has read all the documents in their original language, and has a thorough comprehension of all the questions related to the terminology of librarianship. The rich bibliography of 250 carefully selected and systematized references is evidence of the extensiveness of her research.

The author divides the evolution of the alphabetical subject catalogue in three periods. The first period is the shortest; it includes the rule books in which only one, the most important word (das Schlagwort) is used. The compound subject heading appears during the second period; the compound subject heading can express in full the subject of a document. The third period is characterized by its reach for knowledge coming from the field of linguistics, especially syntax.

In the third chapter of the book, rules from nine countries using compound subject headings are described. These countries are: USA, Vatican, Italy, France, both German Republics up to 1990, Czechoslovakia up to 1991, Switzerland, the Soviet Union up to 1991 and Great Britain. The rule books were analysed according to 11 predefined questions: origin, scientific foundations of subject indexing, principles of subject indexing, definition both of the subject in document and of the subject heading, verbal expression of the concept units, syntax within the subject heading, specialized sections, catalogue units and references. The description of each rule book is accompanied by critical remarks from the author. The author also compares the directions provided by the rule books on the same question, emphasizing similarities and differences, and stressing the most significant solutions.

The scientific foundations of the rules manuals are found in logic, with an emphasis on concepts and categories, and in philology and lexicology.

Having finished her comparison, the author concludes:

1. There are questions for which satisfactory solutions have been applied, and these are the ones that can be found in the same form in all or majority of rule books. These are, e.g.: the handling of synonyms and homonyms; the principles of subject indexing; the precision and completeness of the subject heading representing the subject in a document; the number of subject headings per document; the appreciation of users' current language; the linking of related concepts by the reference net ("see also").

2. There are questions for which solutions have been searched in different ways, or haven't been searched at all. Some of the solutions stand out for their originality and ingeniousness. Examples are: division of the rule book in the general and special parts (the Berlin rule book); distinguishing the two types of compound subject headings, having named them as "subordinierende und koordinierende Schlagworte" (i.e. subordinate and coordinate subject headings) (the Berlin rule book); introducing a special language for subject heading indexing in the Special part of the Berlin rule book for historic concepts ("Historiographische Begriffe im Schlagwortkatalog"), using the accent "circonflexe". The question of expressing the relationship between the activity and country, as well as the relationship between the nation and product of culture was a controversial one, since rule books have offered different solutions. Very good solutions have been offered by the Vatican rule book and Coates' manual. The French standard has introduced the viewpoint in the subject heading.

3. A group of rules concerning the composition of subject headings stands by itself. All these rules are based on the logical properties of concepts and the logical relationships among them. The first rule is that of the order of concept units within the subject heading, where the Erlangen rule book prescribes the "order of decreasing individuality" (Rangordnung nach dem Grad der Individualität). For that purpose, the rule books establish the list of concepts that belong to various categories and prescribe which concept will have the priority in order. Beside this fundamental rule, there are others in which the relationships among concepts are covered: the division of concepts according to their features (e.g. according to categories – objects, properties, processes etc.) are distinguished, as well as divisions of concepts that rely on mutual relationships (coordinate, contrary, interfering etc.), all known from logic. In the rule books, other relationships are mentioned: object and viewpoint; object or activity and geographic and temporal locations, the relationship between two concepts where one is a determined one and the other a determining one (Roloff); the concepts in the relationship "actor-action-patient" (Coates), etc. The variety of rules increases the variety of denominations for single constitutive elements of the subject heading.

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Abandoning the one word denomination for the concept of subject heading for compound expressions has been problematic for the Germans, the Czechs and the Slovenes, who had, till then, used one word in the singular form for the whole subject heading (Schlagwort, heslo, geslo). The Germans had, for the first element, used a term Hauptschlagwort. This was not good, since the first element of the subject heading wasn't differentiated from the whole subject heading. According to the English term "string", the German terms Schlagwortkette and Schlagwortfolge soon appeared, so that problem was solved. But the term "subheading" (Germ. "Unterschlagwort") provoked serious critiques, since among concepts that belong to different categories the relationships are not those of subordination. A German author proposed that the term "Begriffsbezeichnung" be used instead of "Unterschlagwort", but this was not accepted, and the terms Unterschlagwort and subheading are still in use.

In the sixth chapter of the book, the author outlines the opinions of experts in subject cataloguing theory and systematization of knowledge: E. de Grolier, J. Metcalfe, I. Dahlberg, H. Beck, A. Neelameghan, W.J. Hutchins, as well as that of others who, based on new foundations, have designed new systems: D. Austin and G. Bhattacharyya. The author appreciates the rapprochement of the theories of classified and alphabetical subject catalogues, as well as the forming of the unique core theory for these two instruments. In library science, Jacobson's study of language functions has been very useful. From two humanistic disciplines applied in subject indexing, namely logic and linguistics, linguistics has prevailed, and within it, syntax. H. Beck and A. Neelameghan have represented the idea, developed by the linguists and psycholinguists, of the existence of an absolute syntax. If indexing and retrieval languages are artificial languages with a special function, they must have lexicon, grammar and speech. The existence of an absolute syntax could make it easier to unify the rules to form subject heading.

The first attempts at the design of new systems weren't all equally successful. D. Austin has conceived his PRECIS – Preserved Context Index System, while Bhattacharyya developed POPSI – Postulate-Based Permuted Subject Indexing and the Classaurus. But strangely, the creators of these systems, after many nice words on syntax and sentence, named the components of their subject headings according to types of concept categories (belonging to logic). In a paper included in "Bestandserschliessung und Bibliotheksstruktur, Rolf Kluth zum (10.2.1979)" I. Dahlberg has clearly expressed her idea on classification mark as a sentence. Using as example a German sentence and a

classification mark in the Colon Classification, she has cited all the parts of the sentences, the elements of the subject and the predicate groups under grammar terminology. From these three ideas, only Bhattacharyya's has lived to be praised and has acquired followers. PRECIS was used for several years in the British Bibliography, but did not last long; many authors of those days expressed the opinion that the system was characterized by several inappropriate features.

The author has also taken care of concept categories, from Aristotle to these days. Logicians and epistemologists haven't agreed on the nature and the list of categories, and have abandoned this question, which cannot inspire much courage for the development of facet classifications.

Having found herself in a situation rich with new and valuable ideas, but also with lots of failures and without much opportunities for real discussion and dialogues, the author has accepted the general idea of the linguistic nature of an indexing system, as well as the syntactic (sentence) nature of a subject heading. These assumptions have been thoroughly examined and the results exposed in the seventh and last chapter of the book.

Knowing that an "absolute syntax" hasn't been compiled, and knowing that the indo-european languages are very similar in terms of syntax, the author has decided to use the syntax of the Croatian language as a basic syntax for an indexing language. Croatian is an indo-european language, with grammatical rules very similar to those of Latin. Secondly, the transformation of a sentence into a subject heading had to be explained. This transformation is performed through the third, intermediate element: the subject title. Linguists have explained the appearance of the title as a semi-natural/semi-artificial kind of sentence (the verb is transformed from the verbal form into a verbal noun, and the whole sentence from the active to the passive voice). Librarians transform this title into a subject heading. Croatian linguists and grammarians having provided necessary back-up for this explanation, the author has undertaken a series of research projects and managed to give complete answers to all questions relating to the formation of all kinds of subject headings in a way that the meaning of the subject title be preserved entirely and identifiable to the user. For that purpose, the designation of elements within a subject heading is provided by symbols for identification. Compared to a usual name "category type" great advantage has been achieved, since previously the same category could appear in various grammatical roles, which could obscure the sense of the subject.

Further investigation of the experience so far comprised in rule books has shown that subject headings, besides the sentence elements, also need additional "non-sentence" elements to express viewpoints, higher

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genus concept and the concept of a whole, as well as elements known so far for type of document and form of text. Finally, the author has suggested codes and/or designations for all elements of a subject heading, both sentence and non-sentence parts, using lower-case letters. All preserve the subject meaning, assuming of course that the librarian-indexer has correctly shaped the title of the subject. So far, there were situations in which even correctly determined subjects could, due to incongruous rules, lose in completeness and precision in the subject heading. A subject heading is not just any sentence: it is a part of a compound sentence in which the first part is a main declarative clause, by which librarians state that they have examined the content of a document and found this particular subject; this sentence is understood according to the library rule book, but it is not written. The second is a dependent clause, an object clause, derived from the main declarative clause as an object in the statement.

The author has named the newly devised system the Syntactical System for Subject Designation (SSSD) (in Croatian: Sintaktički sustav za označivanje predmeta).

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