gend für die Fachsprache? (Korr. P. Janich); H. Rieser: Umgangssprache, Fachsprache und das Problem der Interpretation fachsprachlicher Texte (Korr. W. Spohn); S. J. Petöfi: Texttypology and text analysis on the basis of a partial texttheory. (Korr. W. Thümmel).

Vorträge und Korreferate werden als Proceedings im Verlag V. Klostermann, Frankfurt erscheinen. Die meisten Vorträge können als relevant für die begriffsorientierte Thesaurus- und Klassifikationsarbeit bezeichnet werden. Dem größten Teil der Teilnehmer des Kolloquiums waren die Bemühungen des Deutschen Normenausschuß, speziell des Ausschuß für Terminologie und seine Normen, z.B. DIN 2330 „Begriffe und Benennungen", Berlin 1961 und Entwurf April 1973, nicht bekannt.

I. D.

The Classification Society

The Classification Society was founded in 1964 as an international body to promote co-operation and interchange of views arising from the interdisciplinary interest in the principles and practice of classification. The Society is composed of members from such widely separated disciplines as biology, librarianship, mathematics, information retrieval, soil science, anthropology, computer science, linguistics and many others. Opportunities for joint discussion about the several aspects of classification are provided. Attention is given to the use of computers for the classification, storage and subsequent retrieval of information of all kinds.

In 1968, two branches within the Classification Society were established, namely the European Branch and the North American Branch. Members from other parts of the world can choose to which branch they wish to join.

The Society publishers *The Classification Society Bulletin* each year, and organises symposia and discussion meetings. *This Bulletin* contains original papers, bibliographies, lists of available computer programs and other features of interest to members. The editor, Prof. P.H.A. Sneath of the Microbial Systematics Research Unit at the University of Leicester would be grateful for offers of future contributions.

The annual subscription to the Society for individual members is £1 (or $3), payable on 1 June each year, entitling members to receive *The Bulletin* free of charge, and to attend and vote at meetings. Institutions may become 'Library subscribers' to *The Bulletin* for an annual subscription of £1 (or $3).

Several numbers of *The Bulletin* have already appeared. Back issues of *The Bulletin* can be obtained from the Secretary at the price of 15/6 (or $2) each, to members and £1 (or $3) each to Library subscribers. The prices include postage.

Applications for membership should be sent to the Secretary (or to the North American Branch Secretary) together with the annual subscription of £1 (one pound sterling) or U. S. $3 (three dollars).

(From the announcement of the Society, European Branch, England)

NEWS – NACHRICHTEN

Subject-Field Reference Code

At its fourth and last meeting of 1973 (10–12 October), the Working Group FID/SRC "Subject-field Reference Code" reviewed the results achieved at the three earlier meetings in January, March and June (see FID News Bull., 1973, Vol. 23, Nos. 2, 4 and 7) and through much interim homework by the members, for presentation as a first annual progress report to Unesco and to the FID Council.

The main results to be recorded include:

a) agreement on guidelines and criteria for establishing 'candidate SRC subject-fields';
b) investigation of some potential uses, and possible structures, notations and forms of display for the SRC;
c) a first provisional listing of about 100 main subject-fields in English, arranged alphabetically for the report, and (tentatively, for internal use only) also in a few broad thematic groupings;
d) a second more detailed listing with some 600 subject-headings additional to those of the first main-listing (c) – still very tentative and in alphabetical order only, but with German equivalents added to almost all the English terms for further checking and comparison.

Plans were made for the 1974 work programme, and it was agreed – as a first task division among members for discussion at the next meeting (11–13 February 1974) – to try and compile as complete a list as possible of candidate SRC subject-fields hierarchically arranged under the thematically grouped main subject-field terms mentioned under (c) by extending and amending the more detailed list (d).

(from FID News Bull. 23(1973) No. 11, p. 142)

FID/CCC Meeting in Berlin

Sixteen members from fourteen countries participated in the meeting of FID/CCC (Central Classification Committee) held at DNA, Berlin, on 17–21 September 1973.

Membership elections included the election of Mr. L. Kofnovec (Czechoslovakia) as Vice-Chairman and two new coopted members. The Subcommittee FID/CCC/D (Development of UDC) was split into two independent subcommitteess: FID/CCC/DD "Drastic development of UDC" and FID/CCC/RG "Rules and guidelines for UDC" with respectively Mr. A.-F. Schmidt (Germany) and Mr. G. Lorphèvre (Belgium) as chairmen.

The publication programme of medium editions of the UDC and their relationship to full and abridged editions was fully discussed; in particular the need for a Basic Medium Edition in English was emphasized. Recommenda-

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tions were made for publication of the English and Spanish editions and reports were presented on other publication programmes and projects.

The programmes of FID/CCC Subcommittees and the thirthy-three special UDC Revision Committees (FID/C ...) and liaison with other FID Committees were reviewed in detail.

(from FID News Bull. 23 (1973) No. 11, p. 142)

Ordering Systems for Global Information Networks

The *Third International Study Conference on Classification Research* will be held in Bombay on 5–11 January 1975. The Conference, organized by FID/CR (Classification Research) in cooperation with FID/LD (Linguistics in Documentation) and FID/TM + OM (Mechanized Systems), will have as main theme "Ordering Systems for Global Information Networks".

The success of global information networks is dependent upon effective ordering of large blocks of information with switching mechanisms to link different services which are using diverse languages, classification systems, indexing methods, thesauri, etc.

A tentative list of the subject areas of the Conference and topics for papers are:

1. *Linguistic research in classification and information processing systems*
   a) Linguistic problems in natural language interactive inquiry systems.
   b) Multi-lingual thesauri.
   c) Input-output problems in multilingual information networks.
   d) Mechanical linguistic aids in thesauri development.
   e) Language for control and access as related both to data entry and to inquiry.
2. *Recent developments in the theory of classification and the role of classification and other switching mechanisms in global information networks*
   a) Research in the theory of classification and representation of subjects in information systems.
   b) Research in mechanised classification.
   c) Use of classification in computer-based information systems.
   d) Development of broad ordering systems such as the Subject-field Reference Code (SRC) for use in global information networks such as the UNISIST.
   e) Recent efforts at symbolisation, notation and representation of subjects, with special reference to application in global information networks.
   f) The formulation of systems of subject headings, thesauri and similar subject structuring tools, with potential application of these systems in global information networks.
   g) Cross-classification techniques.
   h) Non-language dependent classification systems.
   i) Organisation of data in data banks.
3. *Impact of modern technology on information systems*
   a) Problems and solutions relating to accessibility to distributed knowledge for fast action-oriented information use.
   b) Automated ordering systems for everyday application outside the library and academic sectors (e. g. commercial and community utilities).
   c) Pragmatic designs for ordering systems for large scale use.
   d) Ordering problems in decision situations at global distances from potential information sources.
   e) Application of mathematics, methods of systems, cybernetics, etc., in interdisciplinary research in classification and ordering systems.

In addition to the presentation and discussion of contributed papers there are plans for invited trend reports. Each day will include group meetings/workshop sessions on key problem areas.

The last date for receipt of the outline or first draft of papers has been extended up to 20 January 1974. The Organising Committee of the Conference will meet in the second week of February 1974 and make final decisions about presentation of papers and conference programmes. Authors will be notified in March 1974, with instructions for preparation of the final papers, due at the Conference Secretariat by 1 August 1974. It is hoped that a full set of the papers would be available to each participant before he arrives in India in January 1975.

(from FID News Bull. 23 (1973) No. 11, p. 140–141)

Die Entschließung der Juristen

Unter dem Vorsitz von Dr. R. Lansky, Hamburg, hat am 16. März 1973 die Arbeitsgemeinschaft für juristisches Bibliotheks- und Dokumentationswesen (AjBD) eine „Entschließung zur Erstellung eines einheitlichen juristischen Thesaurus und einer einheitlichen juristischen Systematik für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" herausgegeben, deren Wortlaut bereits in den Nachr. Dok. 24 (1973) Nr. 3, S. 127, 128 veröffentlicht wurde. Vorausgegangen war die Bildung von Arbeitsgruppen für a) einen einheitlichen juristischen Thesaurus und b) eine einheitliche Systematik. Die Entschließung ruft alle für juristisches Informations- und Dokumentationswesen zuständigen Stellen in der BRD zu einer Zusammenarbeit auf. Die AjBD ist bereit, als Forum für Aussprachen zwischen allen Interessierten zu dienen.

Einheitsklassifikation – Uniform Classification

After publication of the investigations of a German study group sponsored by the Deutsche Bibliothekskonferenz on a possible uniform library classification system for all the libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany (see Gutachten zur Frage einer Einheitsklassifikation für die Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Berlin 1972) results and recommendations were discussed at the annual meeting of the German Libraries Associations in Hamburg, June 1973. In December 1973 an enlarged study group, supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science with representatives from university, state, public, and special libraries as well as from documentation resumed the activities towards a uniform classifica-

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tion system by a number of meetings in which questions of methodology were discussed. Solutions are to be found which permit both, systematic shelving of books and other library material as well as establishment of systematically arranged cardfiles. Also the system should allow computer retrieval of particular items in the thematic descriptions of documents. The findings of the present meetings will be discussed in a hearing with library directors before taking any action towards the actual elaboration of such a classification system.

Nachuniversitäre Ausbildung der ZMD

Zum Abschluß ihrer zweijährigen Ausbildung im Fach „Indexing und Retrieval" an der Zentralstelle für maschinelle Dokumentation, Frankfurt, haben unter Leitung von Dr. G. Lustig erstmalig im Dezember 1972 und nunmehr im Februar 1974 insgesamt 9 Hochschulabsolventen in Kolloquien und öffentlichen Vortragsveranstaltungen die Ergebnisse ihrer Abschlußarbeiten vorgetragen und erläutert. Folgende Arbeiten wurden angefertigt, (1972): Dipl. Math. H. Friese: Untersuchungen am Sachregister von Food Science and Technology Abstracts (FSTA) und einige Vorschläge zu seiner Verbesserung. – Dipl. Math. R. Henzler: Quantitative Beziehungen zwischen Textlänge und Wortschatz. – Dipl. Math. H. Hüther: Mathematische Beschreibung von Relationen in der Dokumentation. – H. Jaene, M. A.: Ein Verfahren zur wörterbuchunabhängigen Gewinnung von fachspezifischen Komposita. – (1974): Dr. R. Alsheimer: Probleme der Textaufbereitung im automatischen Indexing. – R. Kuhlen: Flexive und Derivative in der maschinellen Verarbeitung englischer Texte. – Dipl. Phys. H. Hoggenmäller: Das automatische Erkennen von Abkürzungen und Satzbegrenzungen in der maschinellen Textverarbeitung. – Dr. R. Kragenings: Statistische Relationen zwischen Textwörtern und Deskriptoren. – Dipl. Biol. C. Schaab: Zur maschinellen Fragemodifizierung bei der Free Text Search.

BOOK REVIEWS
BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN

MALTBY, Arthur (Ed.): *Classification in the 1970's; A Discussion of Developments and Prospects for the Major Schemes.* London, Hamden: Linnet Books & Clive Bingley, 1972. 269 pp. $ 12.00 or £ 4.00, ISBN 0-208-01170-6

A useful general overview has been drawn together here, with at least one common opinion emerging from the eleven contributions: that the two major purposes of documentary classification, namely for shelf-organization and for mechanized retrieval, are *not* well served by a single system unless consciously modified to cater to the two purposes (Maltby, Lloyd, Austin, and Freeman all argue thus; Mills argues for the other, classically Ranganathanian, position; the rest do not express themselves). Another, less well documentable, point can be felt: the growing concern for a "roof classification" or "switching language" to allow for access to several indexed corpora (each indexed with a different classification or thesaurus) – without the user having to have his query reformulated in each relevant indexing language.

The outline is as follows (not all the essays will be thoroughly discussed later, since some either present no points of controversy or say nothing really new): Maltby takes up the point about various purposes thematically; J. Mills argues, in a good general outline of how to revise a classification (namely Bliss' Bibliographic Classification), the need for detail within a valid collocation, thus providing simultaneously for both purposes; M. A. Gopinath gives a dogmatic (*not* a pejorative term, in my usage!) survey of Ranganathan's theories as they have issued into the current expansion of the Colon Classification; S. K. Vann gives a history of the use of (and especially of periods of dissatisfaction with) the Dewey Decimal Classification; J. P. Immroth attempts to justify the Library of Congress Classification theoretically, and carries on his campaign to supplant LC Subject Headings and to create a general index to LC by chain indexing the schedules; G. A. Lloyd concentrates on the use of UDC as a switching system for mechanized retrieval, and points to projects for its improvement that may make that use possible; B. C. Vickery argues that alphabetical indexing systems are not enough: classification is implicit in them and is in fact necessary for superior results, E. M. Keen argues not only against classification but against controlled alphabetical indexing systems, basing himself on a survey of evaluation tests; D. Austin presents a helpfully explicit account of the development of both PRECIS and the integrative-level classification of CRG, both in terms of how they arose and of their theoretical justification; and R. R. Freeman discusses what classification can contribute to the burgeoning development of information networks, especially in the role of switching languages.

Mills' advocacy of a single system as adaptable for the two mentioned purposes relies on his view of librarianship/documentation as being a single activity: "our own subject ... (is) organizing stores for retrieval" (p. 45) – a dictum that, I at least agree, applies to libraries as well as to information centers.

Immroth's justification of LC is almost amusing in its reliance on the putative criticism of Ranganathan; even the answers to the feared charges are phrased as near as possible the way a CRG-man would have written them five or ten years ago. Amusing too are such claims as that "alphabetical order (in array) ... is one of the major advantages of the LC Classification" (p. 126), or that "the collocation of related classes within LC Classification in some instances is done in far better fashion than in the Decimal Classification. This is particularly true in the collocation of language and literature into the single class P". Most will agree that this is a superior collocation (witness UDC's recent similar move); but the example is poorly chosen: no better instance of inconsistency of collocation (of, indeed, *any* desideratum) *within* a class can be found anywhere than class P in LC. He is guilty of not checking his facts when he states that LC's approximately 100,000 entries (plus class K, law) make it

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