

Jean Meyriat  
International Committee for Social Science Information  
and Documentation, Paris

## Social Science Information Languages: A Comparative Analysis\*

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Preliminary report of an analysis of some 60 existing information languages of the social sciences, especially with respect to the distribution of these languages within the social sciences. Purpose and empirical method used are discussed. For each of 41 subject fields the number of terms in significant information languages are given. Suggestions for further investigations and for the preparation of a General Indexing Language in the social sciences are made. Annex A lists the fields in English and French, Annex B the 60 information languages included in the analysis. I.C.

### 1. Purpose

The objectives, the framework and the limits within which the analysis reported here was conducted are as follows:

11. It was necessary to start with a working definition of the social sciences. In order not to reinvent the wheel, we started from a Unesco document, i.e. the recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics on science and technology, adopted by the General Conference at its 20th session on 28 Nov. 1978. This document groups the sciences into six categories, and within the group "social sciences" enumerates: "anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, economics, education and training, geography (human, economic and social), law, linguistics (excluding language studies based on set texts), management, political sciences, psychology, sociology, organization and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary, methodological and historical S & T activities relating to subjects in this group.".

12. Within the broad field of knowledge, we sought to identify the main information languages currently in use. The term "information language" refers to any linguistic tool used to describe specialized information, and hence for analyzing and indexing documents, for storing and retrieving information, for building classified files, and for operating documentation systems. It includes such specific tools as general or specialized classification schemes, thesauri, specialized nomenclatures, descriptor or subject heading lists, bibliographical indexes and others.

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13. We were able to identify several information languages. Some of them were prepared as pieces of research, and published as independent books. But a greater number are operationally connected with existing information services, bibliographical bulletins, yearbooks, or data bases – whether separately available or constituting a part of the main publication. This fact amounts for the uneven distribution of these tools among the various fields constituting the social sciences. Which were typically built to meet concrete needs whenever these arose, not in accordance with any preconceived overall scheme. The resulting distribution became the object of the present analysis.

### 2. Method

Following an empirical method, we first selected the main information languages which covered, if possible, the whole area of the social sciences or one or several fields within this area. As far as possible, we concentrated on languages for international use, i.e. those which are employed in more than one country or one cultural zone, and for indexing documents originating in various idioms. However, when such an international language was not known, we tried to identify a language covering the given field even if it was known or used in only one country.

21. The list established by this means numbers already more than fifty information languages and it is kept open for further expansion. Moreover, it comprises widely different languages, and for this reason they are not strictly comparable. Some are encyclopaedic, attempting to cover the whole universe of knowledge, such as the Unesco Thesaurus, the Spines Thesaurus, and the Broad System of Ordering; in these cases each field is defined negatively, including what is excluded in the neighbour fields. Other languages are limited to one field. But they typically show a tendency to define the field very broadly, even in an "imperialistic" way, including fringe and border areas which could legitimately also be claimed by another special language. Other tools are established a posteriori, as are the indexes of secondary services, which tend always to be broadly inclusive, in order not to isolate the speciality concerned from its natural environment. This results in the inclusion of many terms which clearly pertain to other fields.

22. Acknowledging this diversity, we nevertheless tried to draw a map showing how the various social sciences areas are covered by appropriate information languages. This was done in two steps. The first step involved an analysis of each of the selected language so as to elucidate its structure and to identify its main sub-fields, as represented by semantic groups. Then we identified the internal structure of each group by counting its descriptors and discovering the different hierarchical levels used within each set of them.

23. The second step aimed to derive from the descriptor sets discovered in each information language an integrated list of specific subject fields within the social sciences. This list, reproduced as Annex A to this report, may be considered as an elaboration of the Unesco list given in section 11 as our starting point. Although it is not systematically established, it does take into account, empirically, the established information systems and secondary publications that are devoted to given prob-

lems or disciplines. This fact accounts for the list's heterogeneity. The areas enumerated are not mutually exclusive. For instance, "international relations" is considered by many scholars to be a part of "political science", or of "political philosophy". "Management" is considered in some cases as belonging to "administrative sciences" and it may also be covered by the broad term, "economics". There is in our tables, therefore, a certain amount of duplication.

24. Another difficulty arises from the fact that our categories are not homogeneous. Many of them are the recognized scientific disciplines that are traditionally represented in the academic community and made visible by university departments, research centers, congresses and journals. Others are thematic and designate subjects of interest to a particular group or the targets of organized action, such as "family planning", "population policy", "social welfare". They correspond to mission-oriented information services. There is clearly a great deal of overlapping between these two types of concepts, which express different views of the same complex reality. Typically the same social reality may be designated by different terms from each of the two sets, depending on the point of view. This is not redundancy but results from the multidimensionality of the conceptual fields of the social sciences.

### 3. Findings

As a result we established the series of tables which constitute the main part of this paper. They are offered not as a final result, but as a tentative output to be checked and discussed. If it provides a basis for further thinking and elaboration of more comprehensive languages, the same method will be used to complete and refine our data to a given depth.

31. For some of the areas appearing in the list (Annex A), the table indicates the main information languages which give its coverage. These information languages are represented by a code referring to the list given in Annex B. For each of these information languages the approximate number of descriptors pertaining to the given area are indicated as well as the mean number of hierarchical levels on which these descriptors are distributed. During the first step of the analysis we also took into account the non-descriptors or so-called "forbidden terms" (synonyms or quasi-synonyms). The figures for them are available for further checking; but to avoid complicating the present tables, these figures are not given here.

32. For reasons explained in section 2 of this paper, it sometimes proved difficult to identify unambiguously specific fields in some of the languages and more or less arbitrary decisions had to be made. Another analyst might well interpret the conceptual context of the same area in a different way. The meaning given to each area, therefore, has to be discussed and criticized, as well as the selection of the areas.

33. The figures given in the tables reveal extreme variations, which must be interpreted cautiously. An area in a different way. The meaning given to each area, information language A can appear in language B as an attribute of minor importance. There are other differentiating factors, for instance, a highly precoordinated language makes us of more descriptors than a language

covering the same concepts with a postcoordinating device.

34. We have also tried to isolate what is mere nomenclature, i.e. the homogeneous terms with the same logical status, designating individual units within a singly species: e.g. names of countries, of political parties, etc. Such nomenclatures may either appear as auxiliary tables ("common auxiliaries of language") in UDC, "time and place facets" in BSO) or constitute a section or chapter in a language ("countries and regions" in the Macrothesaurus). They may also be scattered throughout a lexicon, as are the names of ethnic groups in the subject index to the International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology; in such not infrequent instances, we could not always make the intended partition. The nomenclatures we were able to identify are grouped at the end of the list of areas in Annex A.

35. Section 4 illustrates the diversity of treatment given by several information languages to the same concepts as a result of their differing frames of reference. For a few selected non-technical terms, we identified the languages which were expected to include them. We then checked whether the term was present or not, in each language. If so, we described the semantic environment, the hierarchical level, the number of other descriptors at the same level, and the number of other descriptors treated as "specific" with reference to the first one. We think this kind of micro-analysis gives a better insight into the internal structure and the rationale of the respective information languages. If it is considered useful, it can be applied to another sample of terms.

#### Tables: Comparative Coverage, by Area\*

Administrative Science	
MACST	30 Descr. (3 levels)
UNT	100 Descr. (6 levels) (excl. Management)
BSO	10 Descr. (2 levels)
BSAI	9 700 Descr. (3 levels)
BPI	45 Descr. (3 levels)
Agriculture	
MACST	300 Descr. (4 levels)
UNT	60 Descr. (5 levels)
BSO	100 Descr. (6 levels)
Anthropology, social / cultural	
MACST	24 Descr. (4 levels)
UNT	18 Descr. (3 levels)
BSO	1 200 Descr. (2 levels)
	(excl. ethnic and geographical names)
Biology, Health, Medicine (social)	
MACST	200 Descr. (3 levels)
UNT	not isolable
BSO	not isolable
Civil Law	
MACST	20 Descr. (3 levels)
UNT	25 Descr. (5 levels)
BSO	22 Descr. (4 levels)
Communication	
MACST	18 Descr. (4 levels)
UNT	480 Descr. (8 levels)
BSO	56 Descr. (4 levels)
TMCST	1 900 Descr. (5 levels)
KESSC	20 Descr. (3 levels)
Criminology	
MACST	1 Descr.
UNT	46 Descr. (5 levels)
BSO	2 Descr. (2 levels)

\* Regarding the codes used to abbreviate the information languages, see introduction of Annex 2

Culture	MACST 30 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 180 Descr. (7 levels) (excl. Cultural anthropology) BSO not isolated TCDST 1 600 Descr. (3 levels) TDCST 3 000 Descr. (4 levels)	Information science, documentation	MACST 120 Descr. (5 levels) UNT 750 Descr. (10 levels) BSO 75 Descr. (6 levels) DOCSD 2 350 Descr. (3 levels) POLST 85 Descr. (6 levels) TSIST 860 Descr. (5 levels)	Psychology	MACST 5 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 175 Descr. (7 levels) BSO 60 Descr. (4 levels) TPSST 3 650 Descr. (4 levels)
Economic and Social Development	MACST 1 000 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 70 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 2 Descr. BIEI 35 Descr. (2 levels)	International relations	MACST 20 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 75 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 12 Descr. (3 levels) BIPPI 230 Descr. (2 levels) CINSC 1 280 Descr. (4 levels)	Public finance	MACST 130 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 80 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 6 Descr. (3 levels) POLST 40 Descr. (7 levels)
Economic and Social Policy	MACST 48 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 40 Descr. (7 levels) ILOST 82 Descr. (3 levels) BSO not isolated	Labour, Manpower	MACST 250 Descr. UNT 140 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 10 Descr. (2 levels) ILOST 2 250 Descr. (5 levels)	Public Law	MACST 25 Descr. (5 levels) UNT 14 Descr. (4 levels) BSO 65 Descr. (4 levels) POLST
Economics	MACST 800 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 270 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 90 Descr. (5 levels) BIEI 2 000 Descr. (3 levels) CSEST 1 800 Descr. (7 levels) TSPSC 600 Descr. (2 levels) CSPST 700 Descr. (5 levels)	Linguistics	MACST 11 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 80 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 30 Descr. (3 levels) JAZST 1 700 Descr. (5 levels)	Religion	MACST 22 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 90 Descr. (4 levels) BSO 72 Descr. (4 levels) POLST 50 Descr. (5 levels)
Education	MACST 90 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 720 Descr. (7 levels) BSO 46 Descr. (5 levels) TEDST 2 200 Descr. (3 levels) EUTST 2 040 Descr. (2 levels) IETST 1 800 Descr. (2 levels) ERCST 4 600 Descr. (2 levels)	Management	MACST 80 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 140 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 35 Descr. (3 levels) BIEI 30 Descr. (3 levels) TMEST 1 580 Descr. (3 levels)	Research and methodology	MACST 64 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 60 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 20 Descr. (4 levels) POLST 420 Descr. (6 levels) SPTST 230 Descr. (4 levels)
Energy	MACST 60 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 15 Descr. (3 levels) BSO 1 Descr. EENST 2 600 Descr. (5 levels)	Migrations	MACST 21 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 13 Descr. (3 levels) BSO 1 Descr. TPOST 52 Descr. (4 levels)	Rural problems	MACST 12 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 10 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 2 Descr. DATSC 56 Descr. (2 levels) TGRST 465 Descr. (4 levels)
Environment, Ecology, Natural resources	MACST 130 Descr. (5 levels) UNT 132 Descr. (7 levels) BSO 28 Descr. (3 levels)	Political (social) philosophy	MACST 23 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 30 Descr. (4 levels) BSO 2 Descr. POLST 580 Descr. (6 levels)	Science and technology, social aspects	MACST 12 Descr. (2 levels) UNT not isolable BSO not isolable
Geography	MACST 30 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 16 Descr. (3 levels) BSO 20 Descr. (3 levels) TGCST 485 Descr. (5 levels) TGIST 350 Descr. (4 levels) TGPST 450 Descr. (5 levels) TGRST 465 Descr. (4 levels) TGUSTR 430 Descr. (5 levels) BGI 3 000 Descr. (3 levels)	Political science	MACST 37 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 280 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 60 Descr. (5 levels) BIPPI 1 000 Descr. (2 levels) (excl. Country names incl. Int. Rel.) POLST 5 700 Descr. (6 levels) TSPST 500 Descr. (2 levels) CSPSC 600 Descr. (5 levels) KESSC 70 Descr. (3 levels)	Science of science	UNT 50 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 8 Descr. (2 levels)
History	MACST 5 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 40 Descr. (4 levels) BSO 20 Descr. (3 levels)	Population policy, Family planning	MACST 16 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 8 Descr. (3 levels) BSO TPOST 140 Descr. (5 levels) PFTST 800 Descr. (2 levels)	Social welfare	MACST 16 Descr. (2 levels) UNT 32 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 44 Descr. (4 levels)
Human rights	MACST 28 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 80 Descr. (4 levels) BSO 8 Descr. (3 levels)		PFCST 1 200 Descr. (7 levels) FMTST 770 Descr. (5 levels) CPFSC 450 Descr. (7 levels)	Sociology	MACST 75 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 410 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 40 Descr. (5 levels) BISI 2 000 Descr. (3 levels) TSOST 5500 Descr. (6 levels)
Industry	MACST 62 Descr. (4 levels) UNT 25 Descr. (4 levels) BSO not isolated TIDST 750 Descr. (2 levels) TGIST 350 Descr. (4 levels)	Population problems, Demography	MACST 75 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 92 Descr. (5 levels) BSO 16 Descr. (3 levels) TPOST 500 Descr. (3 levels) TGPST 450 Descr. (5 levels)	Transport	MACST 82 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 52 Descr. (6 levels) BSO 156 Descr. (6 levels)
				Urban problems, housing	MACST 40 Descr. (3 levels) UNT 56 Descr. (5 levels) BSO not isolable DATSC 80 Descr. (2 levels) TGUST 430 Descr. (5 levels)

#### 4. Illustrative cases

It is not enough to know that a given area is present in one language only at the unique descriptor level at the same time that it is covered in another language by a whole class of 50 or 100 descriptors distributed along 4 or 6 hierarchical levels. One has to elucidate whether in such cases the meaning of the terms remains the same in differing contexts, or whether different sets of terms cover the same concept.

41. This may be accomplished only by an analysis at the individual descriptor level. The precise methodology for such an analysis has yet to be established. Here are some examples, taken from areas that are not too technical: population studies and the sociology of education.

42. *Marriage* — The name of this social institution does not appear in a very specialized and technical language such as the *Population / Fertility Control thesaurus*; but in the *Fertility modification thesaurus*, which covers more or less the same field, it is included in the term "legal marriage", at the 3d hierarchical level, and without further subdivision. Even in the classification schema of the leading bibliographical journal in demography, *Population Index*, it only serves as the title of one heading (jointly with "Divorce") at the 2d level. But the term receives greater emphasis in languages that are more social science oriented. In the *Classification de la population et de la planification familiale*, it appears at the 4th level (jointly with "Nuptiality"), being further subdivided into 3 categories and 5 subcategories. In the *Population multilingual thesaurus* it is one of 10 terms in the group "Mate selection, wedding", covering not less than 11 specific terms, alongside the groups "Nuptiality" (4 terms), "Type of marriage" (23 terms), "Marital union" (4 terms), "Separation, Divorce" (19 terms). In the *Macrothesaurus* it stands with 9 other terms in a group at the 3d level. In the *Unesco Thesaurus*, "Marriage and Family" constitutes a heading under "Sociology", at the same first level as "Demography" or "Social problems"; "marriage" itself being divided along three facets into 13 specific descriptors and cross-referenced to 3 related terms. So the concept appears more relevant from a sociological than from a merely demographical point of view.

43. *Mortality*. This concept receives a more extensive treatment than the previous one in the thesauri dealing with fertility control; in both it appears at the 5th level, covering 2 specific terms in one case, 4 in the other one. In the same way it receives 7 subdivisions in the *Classification de la population*. . . In the *Population multilingual thesaurus*, it accounts for a grouping of 45 descriptors, at the second hierarchical level. In *Population index* it constitutes a whole chapter, comprising 7 sections. Conversely it receives less attention in the languages covering much broader fields. In the *Macrothesaurus* it is covered by a set of 8 descriptors at the 3d level; in the *Unesco thesaurus*, the descriptor appears as a "Population event" at the 5th level, with only "Death rate" as a specific term. And in the more specialized *Thesaurus for information processing in sociology*, the relevant group of only 7 descriptors is at the 3d level. So it appears that this concept is present in every relevant language with a rather similar neighbourhood, but receiving differing emphases.

44. *Equal opportunity*. This term is currently used by sociologists as well as by educationists when dealing with the conditions of access to education. It is found even in the more general documentary languages. In the *Unesco thesaurus* the term receives a slightly broader meaning, being a subdivision of "Right to non-discrimination", one of the many rights enumerated in the chapter "Human rights". The concept appears again in the chapter dedicated to "Educational policy", under the quasi-synonymous term "Equal education", the meaning of which is made more precise by its place under "Educational opportunities". In the *Macrothesaurus* the descriptor "Equal opportunity" is classified into the section of "Human rights" and covers two more specific descriptors, "Educational opportunities" and "Employment opportunities"; but the concept is missing in the chapter "Education". The same pattern is reproduced in the *ILO Thesaurus*.

45. The same descriptor appears in most of the thesauri for education: in the *Eudised Thesaurus*, related to "Educational opportunities", in the sub-chapter "Educational sociology — Social system"; in the *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors*, related to "Employment opportunities", in the section "government", when "Educational opportunities" is one of 150 descriptors in the section "Education"; in the *Tesoro Colombiano de la Educación* (Bogota, 1978), within the same context. It is given the alternative wording "Educational opportunity" in the *Information Retrieval Thesaurus of Education Terms*, where it is among 27 descriptors in the sub-facet "Probation, Social conditions" of the facet "Social"; in the *London Education Classification* under the sub-facet "Sociology of education" of the main facet "Foundations, Principles, Organisation". This same wording also appears as one of 7 descriptors at the 3d hierarchical level in the *Thesaurus for Information Processing in Sociology*, under "Educational system, Educational policy".

46. This is an instance where there is a general agreement in various constituencies about a concept, even if there are slight differences among various languages in the choice of the terms and the relationships established between neighbour terms.

#### 5. Conclusion

Some suggestions may now be derived from the two approaches illustrated above.

51. All areas of the social sciences seem to be covered, even at differing depths, by existing information languages. When a systematically built information language does not exist, the indexes to some current bibliographic publications may serve the same purpose.

52. It would be useful, after completing and refining the list of fields proposed in Annex A, to identify the main secondary services for the areas not yet covered, and to scrutinize their indexes.

53. None of the existing information languages, either general or specialized, offers a firm ground for the building of a General Indexing Language (GIL) for all of the social sciences, covering both the many disciplines and the special fields on which social scientists focus their attention.

54. As a basis for the preparation of a GIL, it would be advisable

(a) to select a limited number of existing languages that offer the best and most sensible coverage of the various fields identified above, and  
 (b) to compile the descriptors contained in each of these languages, care being given to preserve all the hierarchical and other relations of each descriptor where applicable.

55. In order to make possible from the start a multilingual GIL, this compilation should be made in parallel in the main Unesco languages (English, French, Spanish...). The same warning applies equally to the following steps in the procedure.

56. The next step would be to check for consistency all these descriptors, in order to identify the cases where the same term is used for different concepts in differing contexts, or where different terms clearly designate the same concept. All these problems ought to be referred to small consultative groups of experts from the areas concerned.

57. The same consultants would be asked to propose a hierarchy of the relevant terms, in order to allocate a level to each of them. After comparison of these hierarchies, a decision would have to be made by common agreement on the levels to be included in the GIL, and those which would be left for treatment in specific thesauri and other information languages.

58. In order to manage all the data involved, and to continuously update the information about each scrutinized term, its conceptual environment, its synonyms or quasi-synonyms, and the partial decisions made, it would be necessary to establish an automated descriptor bank. Even after compiling a GIL, such a bank would still prove necessary in order to monitor and manage the new language when it is used, especially to accomodate continuous change, while preserving compatibility with the information languages connected with the descriptor bank.

59. Such a work should be entrusted to a team which would ensure the necessary continuity, and be located in a suitable institution allowing for centralization of the technical processing. This team would be ultimately responsible for the drafting of the GIL, including the choice and the structure of descriptors.

## Annex A

### SOCIAL SCIENCE AREAS

Administrative science = Science administrative  
 Agriculture = Agriculture  
 Anthropology, social / cultural = Ethnologie  
 Biology, Health, Medicine = Biologie, Santé, Médecine  
 Civil law = Droit privé  
 Communication = Communication  
 Criminology = Criminologie  
 Culture = Culture  
 Economic and social development = Développement économique et social  
 Economic and social policy = Politique économique et sociale  
 Economics = Science économique  
 Education = Education  
 Energy = Energie  
 Environment, Ecology = Environnement, Ecologie  
 Geography = Géographie  
 History = Histoire  
 Human rights = Droits de l'homme  
 Industry = Industrie  
 Information science, documentation = Science de l'information et documentation  
 International relations = Relations internationales  
 Labour, Manpower = Travail, Main d'œuvre

Linguistics = Linguistique
Management = Gestion
Migrations = Migrations
Political Science = Science politique
Political (social) philosophy = Philosophie politique (sociale)
Population policy, Family planning = Politique démographique, Planification de la famille
Population problems, Demography = Problèmes de population, Démographie
Psychology = Psychologie
Public finance = Finances publiques
Public law = Droit public
Religion = Religion
Research and methodology = Recherche et méthodologie
Rural problems = Problèmes ruraux
Science and technology, social aspects = Science et technologie, aspects sociaux
Science of science = Scientologie
Social welfare = Services sociaux
Sociology = Sociologie
Trade = Commerce
Transport = Transport
Urban problems = Problèmes urbains

### NOMENCLATURES

Agricultural products = Produits agricoles
Ethnic groups = Groupes ethniques
Geopolitical units = Unités géographiques
Industrial activities = Activités industrielles
International organizations = Organisations internationales
Jobs = Emplois
Languages = Langues

## Annex B

### LIST OF LANGUAGES COVERED

Excluded from the list are the great encyclopaedic library classification schemes, such as Dewey or Library of Congress, which are intended for the classification of books and not for information retrieval.

Excluded is also the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), of which more or less complete editions were published in a number of languages. But these editions are clearly out of date, especially as far as the social sciences are concerned, and a complete revision (going very far into the structure itself of the social science sections) is currently under way. During this transitional period an analysis would be meaningless.

The coding follows the rules for universal and special classification systems, universal and special thesauri as well as universal and special dictionaries as given in Intern. Classificat. 5 (1978) No. 2, p. 91-92. In accordance with these rules, the different indexes received a four-letter code ending with "I".

BGII	Bibliographie géographique internationale : Index / CNRS, Intergeo.-Quarterly
BIAI	International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology : Index / ICSSD. - Annual
BIEI	International Bibliography of Economics : Index / ICSSD. Annual
BIPI	International Bibliography of Political Science : Index / ICSSD. Annual
BISI	International Bibliography of Sociology : Index / ICSSD. Annual
BSAI	Bulletin signalétique – Bibliographie Internationale de Science administrative / CDSH (CNRS).
BSDT	Bulletin signalétique – Sciences de l'Education : Thesaurus / CDSH (CNRS).
BSEI	Bulletin signalétique – Ethnologie : Index / CDSH (CNRS).
BSLI	Bulletin signalétique – Sciences du langage : Index / CDSH (CNRS)
BSO	Broad System of Ordering (BSO), Schedule and Index / Unesco, Division of General Information Programme (PGI). 1978
BSRI	Bulletin signalétique – Histoire et Sciences des Religions : Index / CDSH (CNRS)
BSSI	Bulletin signalétique – Sociologie : Index / CDSH (CNRS)

BSTI	Bulletin signalétique – Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques : Index / CDSH (CNRS)	Vocabulary on Science and Technology for Policy-Making, Management and Development / UNESCO. Division of Science and Technology policies. Unesco, 1976, 4 vols.
CINSC	Classification for International Law and Relations / Kurt SCHWERIN. New York: Oceana Publications, 1969.	Thesaurus du Commerce Extérieur. Bruxelles.
CPFSC	Classification de la population et de la Planification familiale / Fédération Internationale pour le Planning familial, par Jacqueline P. FORGET. London: the Federation, 1975	Cultural Development « Développement Culturel – Thesaurus. Conseil de l'Europe, par Jean VIET, Strasbourg, Conseil de la Coopération Culturelle, 1976.
CSESC	Plan de Classification Décimale de la Documentation Statistique et Economique / INSEE. Paris: INSEE, 1976.	International Thesaurus of Cultural Development. UNESCO, par Jean VIET Paris, Unesco, 1980.
CSPSC	Plan de Classification / Centre de Documentation contemporaine, Fondation nationale des sciences politiques. Paris: 11ème éd. juin 1975, 85 p. + addenda, irrég.	Etudes africaines : Thesaurus. CARDAN; Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. In: Bulletin d'information et de liaison publié avec le concours du CNRS, vol. 8 n° 1–2, Paris, 1976.
DATSC	Code documentaire / Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action régionale. Paris, 1967.	Information Retrieval Thesaurus of Education Terms. Gordon C. BARRYDT and Charles T. SCHMIDT. Cleveland: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1968.
DOCSD	Terminology of Documentation / G. WERSIG: U. NEVELING. Paris, 1976.	Thesaurus Géographie du Commerce, CRNS, Service de documentation et de cartographie géographiques – Intergeo. CNRS, 1976.
EENST	Thesaurus Economie de l'Energie / Chambre syndicale de la recherche et de la production du pétrole et du gaz naturel; Réseau d'information sur l'économie de l'énergie. Paris: Ed. Technip, 1974.	Thesaurus Géographie Industrielle, CNRS, Service de documentation et de cartographie géographiques. CNRS, 1976.
EMFI	Emploi et Formation: Index / CDSH (CNRS), Thesaurus of ERIC descriptors. New York: CCM Information Corp, 1972.	Thesaurus Géographie de la Population. CNRS, Service de documentation et de cartographie géographiques; réd. par S. PARE et N. VOIOMNAA. CNRS, 1974.
ERCST		Thesaurus Géographie Rurale. CNRS, Service de documentation et de cartographie géographiques; réd. par S. PARE et N. VOIOMNAA. CNRS, 1971.
EUTST	EUDISED – Thesaurus multilingue pour le Traitement de l'Information en Education / Conseil de l'Europe. Paris, La Haye: Mouton, 1979.	Thesaurus Géographie urbaine. Service de documentation et de cartographie géographiques du CNRS; réd. par S. PARE et N. VOIOMNAA. CNRS, 1972.
FMTST	Fertility Modifications Thesaurus. New York: Columbia University, 1973.	Trade Information Classification. International Trade Centre UNCTAD / GATT Documentation Service, Technical Division. 1975.
IETST	UNESCO: IBE Education Thesaurus / International Bureau of Education. – 4th ed. in preparation.	Thesaurus of Industrial Development Terms. UNIDO, International Centre for Industrial Studies, Industrial Information Section. 3rd ed. 1976.
ILOST	ILO Thesaurus: Labour, Employment and Training Terminology / International Labour Organisation (ILO). Bureau of Information Systems, Central Library and Documentation Branch. 1978.	Thesaurus Mass Communication. Unesco. Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies, Sector of Culture and Communication Policies. – 1st ed. 1975.
ISJSC	Informatique et Sciences Juridiques : Plan de Classification. / CDSH (CNRS).	Thesaurus du Management et de l'Economie. Bureau Marcel van Dijk et Georges Sandeau. 2ème éd. vol. –2, Bureau Marcel van Dijk, Paris, 1975.
JAZST	Tezaurus Informacionno-Poiskovyj po Jazykoznaniju, INION ANSSSR. Moskva, 1977.	Thesaurus Multilingue de Population. Comité International de Coopération dans les Recherches Nationales en Démographie (CICRED). 1979.
KESSC	Klassifikationsschema zur Erfassung von Inhalt, Form und Funktion von Fragen aus Umfragen der Empirischen Sozialforschung. Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln. Jan. 1970.	Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. 2nd. ed. Washington, D.C., 1977.
MACST	Macrothesaurus – Economic and Social Development. OCDE Executive Directorate. Dec. 1978.	Thesaurus Sciences de l'Information. CNRS, Centre de documentation scientifique et technique. Paris, CNRS, 1977.
OSTST	CIS Thesaurus – Occupational Safety and Health. International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre. 1976.	Thesaurus for Information Processing in Sociology. ICSSD by Jean VIET. – Paris, La Haye. Mouton, 1971.
PFCST	Population-Fertility Control Thesaurus. Washington: George Washington University, 1976.	Thesaurus de l'Actualité politique, Economique et Sociale. FNSP, Services de documentation, 1980.
PFTST	Population-Family Planning Thesaurus. Technical Information Service, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina by Carline Lucas and Margaret Osburn. 1st ed. Chapel Hill, 1975.	Thesaurus of Sociological Research Terminology. Gaspar van de Merwe. – Rotterdam University Press, 1974.
POPI	Population Index. Princeton University, Office of Population Research. Quarterly, since 1935.	Thesaurus, Centre de documentation sur l'urbanisme, Ministère de l'Equipement et du Logement. 2 vol. Paris, 1970.
POLST	Political Science Thesaurus. Carl BECK et al. Washington, D.C., 1975.	UNESCO Thesaurus. Unesco Documentation System Division. 1st ed., 1977, 2 vols.
SCAST	SCANP Thesaurus / Scandinavian periodicals index in economics and business. Helsinki School of Economics Library 1979.	
SHSST	RESHUS – Sciences Humaines de la Santé : Thesaurus / CDSH (CNRS).	
SPTST	SPINES Thesaurus – A controlled and structured	