

The claim of the author that the Glossary also includes important European terms may rise hopes that cannot be filled. I found only a few terms from the German library science, they seemed to have got into the Glossary more by accident than by careful consideration. And when they were so fortunate to be included then it happened to be in the English translation (if they are not entered under their acronyms). So the Deutscher Bibliotheksverband is entered under German Library Association, but no reference is made from its original name. Mention is made of the Prussian Instructions, but I looked in vain for the Regeln für die Alphabetische Katalogisierung (RAK) which have superseded them. The same is true of the other countries of the European continent.

A problem is the alphabetization word by word. As in English orthography the spelling of compound terms often varies between spelling in two (or more) words, hyphenation and spelling in one word the user of the Glossary must not forget to look up such terms in the various possible ways of spelling if he does not succeed at the first attempt. Even the author could not wholly avoid the pitfalls of his filing order. The material pasted on the inside of the spine of a book is entered under back lining and backlining. A special problem are the hyphenated words. Sometimes the hyphen ranks as a blank, sometimes hyphenated words are treated as if they were one word. My recommendation is to change over to filing letter by letter.

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PANYR, Jiri: **Automatische Klassifikation und Information Retrieval**. Anwendung und Entwicklung komplexer Verfahren in Information-Retrieval-Systemen und ihre Evaluierung. (Automatic classification and information retrieval. Application and development of complex procedures in IR systems and their evaluation). Tübingen, FRG: M. Niemeyer Verlag 1986. 416 p., 358 refs., ISBN 3-484-31912-7; = Sprache und Information, Bd. 12

The title of this book is too broad. This is a dissertation on a specific procedure for automatic classification called STEINADLER. This procedure is a component of CONDOR (Communication in Natural language with Dialogue-Oriented Retrieval), a system developed by Siemens in Munich from 1973-1981. There is a very condensed review of some methods for automatic classification in Chapter 2, but the methods are simply described without giving their rationale; the interested reader should look for a good book on the subject. Chapter 11 gives a superficial literature report on retrieval system evaluation without much analysis. Chapter 12 on the role of automatic classification in combination with other techniques in a retrieval system is rather opaque.

The real contribution of the book is the description of the STEINADLER system in Chapters 3 through 10. The chapters are: 3. Principles of the STEINADLER approach; 4. Thesaurus structure; 5. The determination of the levels of hierarchy in the classification (formation of priority classes); 6. Cluster analysis within the indi-

vidual hierarchical levels of the classification; 7. Linkages between neighboring levels of hierarchy in the classification; 8. Possibilities for updating the classification (dynamic classification); 9. Interpretation of the classification results (relevance feedback).

This may very well be a good and useful system, but the book offers no evidence of its usefulness. There is no report of, or even reference to, results of retrieval experiments, even though such experiments have been carried out. There is no cost data. There is no indication of whether the system is in practical use anywhere, and if so, what experience has been gathered in such use. The reader therefore, cannot judge whether the complexities in the procedure being described really serve a purpose or whether indeed the effort needed to understand these complexities is worthwhile.

The description is by no means easy to read. It makes quite heavy use of symbols, subscripts, and superscripts, even when that is not necessary.

What is called a thesaurus in the book is a list of word stems extracted from a corpus of text with relationships among these stems derived through automatic classification. Given that synonym control is *not* guaranteed in such a thesaurus - as the author very usefully points out - it seems unwise to refer to these word stems as "thesaurus concepts" (Thesaurusbegriffe) (p.135).

On page 142 one finds the following assertion: "The descriptors which occur infrequently in the collection of documents when used in retrieval lead to higher precision (with accordingly smaller recall), while retrieval with general terms may lead to higher recall with a large number of unwanted documents". This generalization, however widespread it may be and however attractive it may seem to mathematicians, is not tenable; a narrow search with a narrow term and a broad search with a broad term will both have acceptable recall and acceptable precision. Recall and precision are not defined in terms of the large or small number of documents found but in terms of the relationship between what is found and what is wanted. At least the author recognizes the value of broad terms for further narrowing a request that uses more thematically focussed terms (p.146).

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CAPURRO, Rafael: **Hermeneutik der Fachinformation** (Hermeneutics of special-subject information). Freiburg-München: Karl Alber 1986. 239p., ISBN 3-495-47593-1

Naturally, not every factman finds himself confronted with it understandable by its very nature. Man's "being-in-the-world" has always been conditioned by a "pre-understanding" which he necessarily introduces into his every concrete understanding action.

To Rafael Capurro, any such pre-understanding has its roots in what, following Hannah Arendt, he defines as the fundamental characteristic of "human existence": the communication among and actions by people in their common world. Denying thereby the existence of an "encapsulated psyche" (Medard Boss), Capurro's hermeneutics - despite a terminology indebted to Heideggerian thinking - approaches Marxist dialectics (cf.