

“Die Methode: Analyse des Inhalts - Synthese der Symbole. Facetten und Isolate”, p. 14-18).

5. Dahlberg, Ingetraut: Kolon-Klassifikation. In: Lexikon des gesamten Buchwesens. 2. ed., Vol. IV. Stuttgart: Hiersemann 1993, p. 283-284.

Two indexes, an “Author Index” (p. 111-119) and a “Subject, Form and Edition Index” (p. 121-129), conclude the volume. The latter favours formal aspects, Ranganathan’s common isolates such as bibliographies and conferences. Very often index entries are pre-coordinate terms. Most of them tend to be narrow rather than broad. There are a few exceptions, however, to the principle of indexing by specific topics: The index entry “Medicine”, e. g.,

refers to studies of anaesthesiology (No. 1261), of cardiovascular diseases (No. 1192), of the digestive system (No. 990) and of the skeleton system (No. 991). The entry “economics” refers to a study of “economic development” (No. 566). Unfortunately, not all titles are indexed: there are no references, e. g., to studies devoted to the classification of fish (No. 960), of parasitism (Nos. 489, 551), of engineering (No. 426) and of petrology (No. 867).

Some further editorial shortcomings need to be mentioned: misprints (especially in case of non-English publications, e.g. Nos. 336, 408, 482), omissions (No. 941: the sub-title “Kolon-Klassifikation, Classification Research Group” and the series title “Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen 43” are lacking), and incorrect references in the index (Thesaurus of acet: No. 789 instead of No. 798). Since the worldwide availability of many Indian publications is doubtful, the practical value of the bibliography may be slightly lessened. These minor reservations, however, do not question the authors’ achievement. Their welcome, fruitful bibliography of the Colon Classification, while written primarily for the historian of classification, provides the specialized practitioner with many useful references. Compiled with diligence and legitimate pride, it is the largest bibliography ever published on a single classification system, an excellent contribution to Ranganathan’s personal bibliography and a detailed bibliographical documentation of a central part of the cultural heritage of Indian librarianship.

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Sonneveld, Helmut B., Loening, Kurt L. (Eds.): **Terminology. Applications in Interdisciplinary Communication.** Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins 1993. 244p.

The authors’ introduction - somewhat general in character, with a surprising amount of space devoted to the advance notice of a forthcoming periodical - states the aims and objectives of this anthology as follows:

This book aims at the exploration of the methods and

principles which comprise the subject field of terminology, the establishment of its characteristics and the investigation of its usefulness to, and interaction with, other subject fields. This book is also meant to be (sic) an introduction to the application of the principles and methods of terminology in some of the most important fields such as translation, knowledge engineering and nomenclature.

The subsequent assertion that *the field of terminology is still very young*, to say the least, open to question, in view of the lengthy and well-documented history of the development of terminology as a field of knowledge, from its earliest beginnings up to the present day. In reality, contingent disciplines such as knowledge engineering, modern LSP research, A.I., and the like are of a considerably more recent date.

The following remark: *It (the book) must be considered a first attempt to get (sic) people from different backgrounds together to start the discussion of the problems they have encountered in communication in their specific subject fields and the ways in which they have tried to tackle these problems*, presumably constitutes part of the authors’ statement of intent. It must, however, be regarded as an inaccuracy, bordering on the presumptuous attempt to describe a publication of this kind as a *first attempt*. For a terminological discussion, the majority of them distinctly interdisciplinary in character, have flourished for several decades in the German and French-speaking world, as well as in Northern and Eastern Europe; they have also been conducted in the Spanish-speaking countries over the past decade.

The present volume contains 14 articles, grouped thematically as follows: *LSP translation* (R. Arntz); *Term formation and phraseology* (Pavel, Thomas); *Language planning, terminology planning* (Rousseau, Maurais); *Term banks, terminography and artificial intelligence* (Wijnands, Yokoi); *Standardization* (Strehlow); *Information and documentation* (Buchan, Hirs) and *Terminology work within certain special subject fields: chemistry* (Goldy), *social sciences* (Riggs). This grouping is only approximate, according to focus of the articles, since overlapping is inevitable, and other fields, such as concept formation and knowledge organization, will always be brought into play. The notion of application in interdisciplinary communication remains, as promised in the book’s sub-title, an ever-present preoccupation, in one form or another.

The internal arrangement of the contributions displays considerable diversity; in some, the overriding concern appears to be to offer an account of problems and solutions, the object being to impart information and provide general insights into a given area (R. Arntz, Maurais, Rousseau). In other sections the analytical element predominates (Pavel, Riggs, Hirs, Godly, Strehlow, etc.). A third type, again, tends towards the descriptive; here, authors express general considerations or elucidate them in the light of specific projects. This last type is dominated to a quite remarkable degree by declarations of general

aims and calls for intensive research and solutions within specific areas; in many cases, the problems discussed will be familiar, and have long formed the subject of debate. The degree to which the various contributions bear witness to thorough research and informed analysis is far from uniform: contributions range from the sober, coherent presentation supplemented by precise references, to a work which (as indicated in the book) consists of several sub-sections and appears to have been cobbled together and furnished with a disproportionately comprehensive general bibliography, but with a conspicuous absence of intra-textual referencing. The end-product, rightly or wrongly, invites the suspicion that the article in question amounts to little more than a montage.

Since the scope of the present review precludes any in-depth evaluation of individual contributions, its remarks must of necessity be general. Criticism by no means apply to every portion of the book. In this respect, the reader is invited to draw his own conclusions.

Aside from the balanced accounts demonstrating wide orientation within the areas of research and application, the work represented in this volume in many cases represents a singularly one-sided point of view. This bias is readily perceived both from text itself and from the selective bibliographies appertaining there to. The reason for this imbalance can only be guessed at, since little hint of any alternative viewpoint is ever entertained. The negligible, not to say non-existent, awareness exhibited by authors of French or American provenance of the work of their German, Scandinavian or Russian colleagues is startling, to put it mildly; and this despite the fact that not only are such works, in many cases, accessible today in English, but also that their authors frequently address the very problems raised by contributors to the volume under review, and indeed, consistently propose solutions to these self-same problems. This means that the impression with which the less well-versed reader will be left, upon his perusal of this book, cannot fail to be unbalanced. This is unfortunate, and surely not in keeping with the editors' intention.

Editors of future anthologies of this type would be well advised to take into account not only the thematic spectrum but also the geographical distribution and diversity of approach represented by the body of work anthologized. Despite these flaws, it must be said that the publication represents a welcome initiative, well deserving of extension and development; co-ordination with existing publications (series, journals, etc.) is indicated, not with a view to enforcing greater uniformity, quite the reverse: with the aim of achieving a productive plurality and of forging another useful link in the chain of discussion fora within the field of terminology and related disciplines.

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Elisabeth Vogel: Informationsmanagement. Berufliche Anforderungen und Konsequenzen für die Ausbildung. (Information Management. Professional requests and their impact on education). Konstanz: Universitas Verlag 1992. = Schriften zur Informationswissenschaft, Bd 4; Hrsg.: Gesellschaft für Angewandte Informationswissenschaft Konstanz (GAIK) e.V. ISBN 3-87940-434-8.

Laut Vorwort (S. 5) liegt diesem Buch eine 1990 an der Universität Konstanz eingereichte Dissertation zugrunde, deren zentrales Motiv es war, einen Beitrag zur Beantwortung der folgenden Fragen zu leisten:

- Wie wird die Arbeit im Informationsmanagement organisiert? Gibt es überhaupt den Informationsmanager?
- Welche Qualifikationsanforderungen werden im Informationsmanagement gestellt? Ist tatsächlich eher das generalistische Wissen und Vermögen gefragt?
- Wie kann für das Informationsmanagement ausgebildet werden? Oder ist es eher die Berufserfahrung, die zum Informationsmanagement qualifiziert?
- Wenn nein, welche Studienrichtung bietet sich dafür an? Welche Rolle spielen dabei die verschiedenen Fachrichtungen, welche die Informationswissenschaft?

Genereller Hintergrund ist wohl die Tatsache, daß der Wert von Information als "neuer Rohstoff", "neuer Produktionsfaktor" usw. auch in Europa zunehmend erkannt wird. Sowohl auf Regierungsebene als auch in der Unternehmensführung weiß man mittlerweile, daß ein Informationsvorsprung und allgemein die effiziente und effektive Handhabung von Informationen entscheidend für die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit von Nationen (auch ganzer Regionen, wie Europa) bzw. Unternehmen, generell aller Organisationen und Institutionen ist.

Viele Artikel und Bücher wurden über den Umgang mit Informationen z.B. in Japan geschrieben (auch Konferenzen hierüber wurden in Europa und den USA organisiert), mit dem Fazit, daß Japaner offensichtlich mehr für Information tun, auch mehr dafür zu investieren bereit sind und offensichtlich "irgendwie" Informationen optimaler benutzen. "Irgendwie" deshalb, weil noch keiner so richtig hinter das Geheimnis gekommen ist, das wohl - aber nicht nur - in der Einstellung der Japaner zur Information liegen dürfte, sowie in der japanischen Gesellschaftsstruktur und gesellschaftlichem Verhalten, die den Austausch und die schnelle Vorbereitung von Informationen begünstigen. So gilt es z.B. innerhalb einer Gruppe im Arbeitsleben als unkollegial und unfair, Informationen - wies dies in Europa eher üblich ist - zurückzuhalten. Europäer sehen in der Regel Informationen als persönliches Faustpfand zur Erhaltung der eigenen Machtbasis an und bemerken dabei nicht, daß dies der Organisation/Institution - und damit letztlich Ihnen selbst - schadet. Information wird auch als "Fließwert" des Wissens bezeichnet und ist dementsprechend nur dann etwas "wert", wenn sie "fließt", d.h. weitergegeben und verwendet wird. Dies berücksichtigt auch die Autorin durch Konstatieren der Verschiedenheit