Notes

1 This project would not have been possible without long term support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (Ottawa) and foundations including Volkswagen, Humboldt, Thyssen, Getty, whose contributions are gratefully acknowledged. The project also serves as a test site for software packages. These include Autodesk products such as AutoCAD, Animator Pro and Three-D Studio, those of third party developers such as Cartologix and Softdesk and products by other companies such as Freebase and Superbase).
2 BSO/Origin: the Dutch software firm: Burovoor Systeemontwikkeling)
3 CHIN: The Canadian Heritage Information Network
4 See, for instance (5)
5 CAD: Computer Aided Design
6 There are other projects in this direction. See, for instance (6). It is noteworthy that such projects apply number crunching techniques to words with no attention to historical experience gained in the library world.

References

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Prof.Dr.Kim H. Veltman, McLuhan Program, University of Toronto, 39A Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto M5S 1A1, Canada

Reports and Communications

The CODART-System

A Computerized System for Registration, Documentation and Information of East-Christian Art

by Frank de Jongh and Leendert D.Couprie

Around the world there are several long-term artistic developments for which a great amount of iconographic standardization is characteristic; in which, over the centuries, themes and subjects remain more or less the same. This applies to East-Christian art to a high degree: in icons, mosaics, mural paintings, and in decorative art as well, the same motifs and scenes are repeated over and over again.
Another feature of standardized art forms is that, at least at first sight, stylistic changes tend to be very subtle and unobtrusive.
These two observations lay at the basis of a plan to develop a computerized documentation system for East-Christian art. The acronym CODART refers to 'Christian-Orthodox Data of Art', the sub-title of CODART explains the developers' intention to build a threefold implementation, that may serve the needs of a variety of audiences.
For persons engaged in documentary activities concerning Christian-Orthodox art, CODART's registration module should be an indispensable aid, as the system's data can serve as a blue-print for object records.
Scholarly publications may profit from a set of computerized 'productivity tools': authority files, thesauri, and bibliographical data. Interested laymen may have access to those parts of CODART's data which constitute an 'electronic encyclopedia'. The information is presented both in textual and in visual form.
Of foremost importance is the development of the envisaged set of productivity tools, which have been called 'CODART-Thesauri'. The most comprehensive one, which is presently under construction, has been named 'Iconoclatura'. This indication refers to its function as 'name-giver of icons': it will contain authorized, unique titles for all representations known in Christian-Orthodox art, and to each of these titles a score of supplementary data: feastday(s) in the ecclesiastical calendar, information about the represented holy persons, visualization of typical examples, and so on.
Scholars of East-Christian art will find this Iconoclatura useful to arrive at unequivocal standardized titles of iconographical entities - in a field of study where thus far it is liberty above all things. As the titles are supplied in seven languages (Russian, Church Slavic, Greek, French, English, German, and Dutch), the Iconoclatura can be used as a translation tool.

Another informative part of CODART's 'Thesauri' will consist of organized surveys of art-historical data which are relevant for the study of East-Christian art: technical terms, artist's names, definitions and circumscriptions of styles, and so forth. Partially these surveys are meant as an enhancement of the J.Paul Getty Trust's *Art and Architecture Thesaurus*, as this publication is not complete with regard to the terminology used for the study of East-Christian art.

Other authoritative listings and surveys that will be made, deal e.g. with the texts (biblical, apocryphal, and hagiographic sources) and the visual examples (e.g. in painters' handbooks) laying at the basis of the representations; with the standardized inscriptions of icons; and with detailed topographic-historical information.

In the latter case the data will be implemented by means of a Geographic Information System, so that the geographical dimensions of diachronic and synchronic historical changes can be demonstrated through animated visualizations.

The final goal of the CODART project is the worldwide registration of all important works of East-Christian art, whether in public or in private collections. CODART's standardized data can serve as a basis for such a registration. The most remarkable aspect of these standards is that they are not only textual, but to a high degree also visual, in the form of core examples of works of art. Given the standardized character of East-Christian art - as briefly mentioned in the first paragraph of this contribution - the 'CODART-System' acts as the referential framework, with the help of which registrational work can be restricted to a minimum.

Computerized data handling and digitized picture representation are areas of research in a permanent state of development and renewal. The team that is responsible for CODART aims at a state-of-the-art implementation of each of the successive parts of CODART, and is fully aware of the necessity to watch over the 'intercompatibility' of these parts.

Development of the CODART package in its entirety is, in fact, a long-term project. The schedule for production and publication aims at several instalments in the course of the next years.

An important intermediary stage of completion will be reached when the 'CODART-Corpus' is ready - in fact the 'encyclopedia' mentioned before. The 'CODART-Corpus' will contain all the thesauri and authority files, several tens of thousands of digitized and extensively described 'icons', illustrating both the (iconographic) uniformity and the (stylistic) diversity of East-Christian art. By means of the 'CODART-Corpus', and the retrieval programs that are being built around it, the most important aspects of the development of East-Christian art can be followed in a way hitherto impossible.

Additional information may be obtained from: Frank de Jongh, Coordinator. CODART Task Force, P.O.Box 625, NL-2501 CP The Hague, Netherlands, Tel. 070 3465892; Fax 070 3460239.

Symposium on 'Research and Technical Scientific Terminology'

Rome, Sept. 27, 1992, organized by ASS.I.TERM under CNR's Patronage

The Italian Association for Terminology (ASS.I.TERM) faced the necessity - for a long time perceived by the whole Italian scientific community - of gathering, comparing, and homogenizing the methods of work and the experience of many research institutes engaged in studying technical terminology with a normative, documentary and lexicographic character.

There have been illustrated problems, results and proposals analysing and establishing the influence of terminology in scientific research and the necessity of a correct use of language planning strategy, in order to get an appropriate distribution of the results obtained by the research.

It was just the question of a first meeting, a first occasion in order to prove the synergism of powers and competences available in different research institutes and held by many scholars who assembled under the newly founded ASS.I.TERM with the intention to study and to distribute knowledge on scientific and technical information in Italy by exploiting special languages and technical terminology.

Of special significance was the introduction to the Symposium by Prof.Giovanni NENCIONI, President of the Association. He underlined the way in which the evolution of civilisation has acquired features prevalently scientific and technological, leading to a process of *technification* of languages which prefers to omit traditional words and using technical languages in communication.

For the physics sciences, the terminology of the *Enciclopedia delle scienze fisiche Treccani* was analyzed by C.DEL BELLO, R.GUALDO, C.TARSITANI. This work constitutes an example of a macrotest realized in alphabetically ordered monographic items.

G.NEGRINI presented a software system called CLASTHES, which allows the management of a terminological database. Its most important function is the creation of a thesaurus which not only manages concepts and their relationships but also categories of concepts and hierarchies of categories.

In medicine, the necessity of computerized processing of big quantities of heterogeneous tests has been felt with the problem of how to handle difficult nominal syntagms. A.GANGEMI, A.ROSSI MORI and M.GALANTI are trying to create a system to integrate tools for terminological medical tests.

The automatic processing of natural language for the production, memorization, distribution and retrieval of information was treated in a contribution by N.CALZOLARI and A.ZAMPOLLI. They analyzed the relationship between terminological resources (corpora and lexica) and methods in computational linguistics in order to build up, structure, manage and enter various types of terminological tools.

The widely described ISFA language is a language for an easier processing of documents with their scientific terms and anagraphic indications. A.MARINI presented this language which allows to perform calculations and to organize selective check-up structures and to perform operations on strings and files synthetically. It provides a useful help in activities of analysis and standardization of bibliographic and anagraphic lists.

C. Rosa PUCCI dealt with telecommunication problems which are connected with the creation and use of Italian technial terms. Researchers working in this area have described the phase of gathering and selecting such a terminology in Italian with their corresponding English terms in specified application fields.

The multilingual thesaurus of the earth sciences is at present undergoing modifications of structure and contents. Methods used for terminological updatings and principles modifying the structure towards an efficient means of integration in documentary systems with different functions were shown by R.POTENZA.

Also, the Pilot Edition of a Thesaurus for Environmental Studies was presented as a result of a translation of the Dutch *Milieuthesaurus* into English and Italian. B.FELLUGA, S.LUCKE, and M.PALMERA are working on this project for the realization of a "strongly faceted" metaclassaurus, to include more terminological tools than already in use in this field.

Last but not least, C. SALA spoke on numerical elaborations on databases related to research projects. These experiences will be tested by AGREP, an information system of the European Community for research programs in agriculture.

Dewey Turns 120 and Goes High Tech

One hundred and twenty years after Melvil Dewey introduced his decimal classification system at Amherst College, OCLC Forest Press publishes a high-tech version of the Dewey Decimal Classification. ELECTRONIC DEWEY, a CD-ROM version of DDC 20, was demonstrated at the American Library Association Midwinter Conference 1992 in Denver.

ELECTRONIC DEWEY features advanced online search and windowing techniques, full-text indexing, a personal notepad, LC subject headings linked to DDC numbers, and a database that includes all the latest DDC changes. Users can view and browse headings displayed in the context of the DDC hierarchy and see a sample cataloging record for the most frequently occurring subject heading associated with a classification number.

Along with the compact disc and system software, the ELECTRONIC DEWEY package contains a user guide, which explains and illustrates the use of the software in the context of Dewey. A set of hands-on exercises teaches three basic approaches to using ELECTRONIC DEWEY. Also included are a setup guide, which provides information on installation and setup, and a quick reference guide.

For libraries which do not have the necessary equipment, an ELECTRONIC DEWEY workstation will be available at a special price of $2,450. The workstation includes ELECTRONIC DEWEY plus a stand-alone Wyse 386sx/25 personal computer, an internal Hitachi CD-ROM drive, and a color monitor.

For further information call Peter Paulson at Forest Press OCLC, USA (518)489-8549.

Progress on Next Edition of the DDC

The Dewey Classification Editorial Policy Committee (EPC) met in October 1992 to discuss the 21st edition of the DDC, scheduled for publication in 1996.

At their three-day meeting at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC, revisions to the following tables and schedules were approved for inclusion in DDC 21:

Tables 1, 2, and 5. Schedules: 130 Paranormal phenomena; 150 Psychology; 290 Comparative religion; 310 Statistics; 320 Political science; 340 Law; 398 Folk literature; 630-635 Agriculture; 660 Chemical engineering; 670-680 Manufacturing; 796 Generalities of sports and games; 900 Geography and history.

The three major areas under consideration for extensive revision in DDC 21 are: 350-354 Public administration; 370 Education; and 560-590 Life sciences.

British Classification Society

A Joint Meeting between the British Classification Society and the Neural Computing Applications Forum was to take place on March 3, 1993 at the School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Birmingham. Under the theme *Statistical and Neural Network Approaches to Classification* the following four papers have been announced, with an *Introduction* by Andrew Webb (DRA) and *Closing Remarks* by Brian Everitt: L.Tarassenko, St.Roberts: The use of multi-layer networks with spatial organisation for a medical classification problem. - B.Henery: Empirical results in the aplication of modern statistical, neural network and machine learning algorithms to large-scale classification (supervised learning) problems. - R.Rohwer: Neural networks for classification. - D.Lowe: Clustering techniques for radial basis function networks. - Further information: Andrew Webb, DRA, St.Andrews Road, Malvern, Worcestershire WR14 3PS, England.