Gopinath concludes with a paper on 'Creativity and knowledge organization'. The final section gathers up the earlier themes and returns to more general considerations of a more abstract nature. The last contribution by *Satija* fittingly discusses 'Term-concept relation: a case study of Ranganathan's approach'.

The whole adds up to an interesting collection of papers drawn from a very wide range of expertise and nationalities. Twenty three contributions are from India, four from Italy and three each from Germany and United States. It was sad to see no contribution from the United Kingdom, a country which figures largely in the footnotes and this lacuna gives some reflection of the present status of the study of classification in Britain compared with the past. There is always a measure of unevenness in such a compilation and it is impossible to identify all the topics covered in the space of a review. The book has been well edited; there are inevitably a few spelling errors, 'Sweeden', 'Ricercae' and a few mistakes in the papers. The collection would have been enhanced by at least a list of the contributors and their organizations and this could have been compiled from the notes at the foot of the first page of each contribution. As seems to be customary with conference proceedings, the work lacks an index, the provision of which would have enhanced ease of reference.

The conference clearly presented an excellent picture of the state of the art and this volume is a most appropriate addition to the works issued to commemorate the year in which Ranganathan would have been one hundred years of age.

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SATIJA, M.P., SINGH, Amrik: **Bibliography of Colon Classification 1930-1993.** New Delhi: M.D. Publications 1994. XI, 129 p.

M. P. Satija's and Amrik Singh's exhaustive bibliography of Ranganathan's Colon Classification lists 1371 (!) titles ranging from 1930 to 1993. The entries provide full bibliographical details; a few titles, most of them rather evasive or even misleading ("classified women": No. 972), have been annotated. The arrangement is by year, then by author.

The book is intended to be inclusive rather than exclusive: "The CC is almost synonymous with facet analysis. Hence to be on the safer side the peripheral literature on the CC, facet analysis and comparative classification have been included" (p.X). The coverage of the bibliography is remarkable: it includes dissertations, monographs, chapters in manuals, contributions to encyclopedias, articles in periodicals, reports of student research projects (No. 320); even a "review of literature on Colon Classification" (No. 179) is included. General studies of classification are listed without further references to sections and chapters specifying on the Colon Classification; there are helpful exceptions, however, e. g., No. 854.

In view of the subject it is small wonder that many titles are of Indian origin. There are numerous Indian dissertations; in 1974 alone Indian dissertations on the Colon Classification dealt with ten, for the most part highly specialized applications: steel (No. 954), toxicology (No. 958), virology (No. 959), fish (No. 960), plant nutrition (No. 961), wheat (No. 965), aerodynamics (No. 966), demography (No. 967), solid state physics (No. 971), education, library science (No. 973). Like most chronologically arranged bibliographies, the "Bibliography of Colon Classification" helps to emphasize the history and development of its subject. The authors distinguish three major periods: Most of the literature before 1970 explains the Colon Classification in general, while the post-1970 literature concentrates on its specialized aspects. "Current trend mostly focuses on Ranganathan's influence on information retrieval in general and on classification practices in different countries" (Preface, p. XI). Many titles are of a comparative character: very often the Colon Classification is compared to the Decimal Classification.

Although the user is overwhelmed by the comprehensiveness of the bibliography, by the large amount of titles, there are still some surprising omissions and inconsistencies. Of course, Girja Kumar's study, *Ranganathan, Dewey and C. V. Raman: a study in the arrogance of intellectual power* (New Delhi 1991), should be included, regardless of its attitude towards Ranganathan. And in the reviewer's opinion, all bulletins by the Classification Research Group should be listed, including those dealing with the practical application of faceted special classifications, and not only those with a theoretical orientation. In one case (No. 427: *Classification Research Group. Bulletin No. 6.* Journal of Documentation 17 (1961), p. 156-172), the section "Fundamental categories" is listed (p. 157). Are the sections "Integrative levels" (p. 158-159) and "Fixed v. permutable facet order" (p. 161) less interesting?

Moreover, some German addenda are to be listed here, not for the sake of meticulousness, but for the purpose of further enriching a helpful bibliography and thereby stressing Ranganathan's worldwide influence:

1. Vickery, Brian C.: Facettenklassifikation. Translated by Ernst Lutterbeck. With a preface by Helmut Arntz. München-Pullach & Berlin: Verl. Dokumentation 1969.
2. Roloff, Heinrich: Lehrbuch der Sachkatalogisierung. Pullach bei München: Verl. Dokumentation 1973. ("Die Colon-Klassifikation", p. 102-109; "Die Facetten-Klassifikation", p. 109-113).
3. Dahlberg, Ingetraut: Grundlagen universaler Wissensordnung. Probleme und Möglichkeiten eines universalen Klassifikationssystems des Wissens. (DGD-Schriftenreihe Vol. 3). Pullach bei München: Verl. Dokumentation 1974. ("Colon Classification (CC)", p. 156-167).
4. Roloff, Heinrich: Sachkatalogisierung auf neuen Wegen. Von der Facettenklassifikation zu Deskriptor und Thesaurus. 4th ed. Pullach bei München: Verlag Dokumentation 1974. ("Von der Subordinierung zur Koordinierung: Ranganathan", p. 11-13;

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"Die Methode: Analyse des Inhalts - Synthese der Symbole. Facetten und Isolaten", 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 "Colon-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 (Thesaurofacet: 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 practician 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. Aplications 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 stillveryyoung* is, 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 for 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

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