CRG general classification", which is described as being based on only two facets: Entities and Attributes, following the work of Barbara Kyle; actually she used personalities and activities facets for her social sciences classification, and certainly not just two facets for general classification; she unfortunately died in 1966, and the CRG general classification attempt, though discussed for some time, has not yet taken shape. An unwarranted piece of editing is a reference to Deweys 'Relative Index'; all scholars scrupulously use the original Dewey spelling of 'Relativ.Index'. The entries under Confounding, Integrative Levels, Literary Warrant are very misleading and partly inaccurate. There is not a clear distinction between Relational Indexing (which displays the relations in the indexing – and he omits Gardins SYNTOL, or Selyes Symbolic Shorthand, both of this type) and PRECIS, which uses relations in the initial analytic stage, but does not reveal these relations in the final print-out.

It is, I am aware, unfair to level such criticisms without giving many more examples, but limitations of space constrain their omission. Your reviewer, who has carefully examined every entry in the book, can only claim that he has been fortunate in having had extensive experience of glossary construction in the documentation field, for the British Standards Institution, and in ISO, and therefore hopes he can be granted some authority of viewpoint.

Jason Farradane

BROWN, A. G.: **An Introduction to Subject Indexing.** Vol. 2: UDC and chain procedure in subject cataloguing. Clive Bingley, London 1976. ca. 120 p., ISBN 0-208-01529-9

Der Untertitel deutet an, worum es sich wirklich handelt: um ein programmiertes Lehrbuch, das auf ca. 120 Seiten (frames) den Gebrauch der Universalen Dezimalklassifikation (UDC) für Katalogisierung und Registerherstellung lehrt. Zum Band I, der die Colon-Klassifikation behandelt, besteht ein unmittelbarer Zusammenhang insofern, als auch für die Benutzung der UDC empfohlen wird, mindestens die bekannte Formel PME-ST zu nutzen, um bei der Zuordnung von UDC-Zahlen zu Dokumenteninhalten eine gewisse Einheitlichkeit zu erzielen.

Der zweite Band kann mit Erfolg nur gelesen werden, wenn man die Colon-Klassifikation bis zu einem gewissen Grade kennt und eine (engl.) Auflage der UDC zur Hand hat. Dann allerdings wird man gründlich über alle Möglichkeiten und auch alle Fehlermöglichkeiten der UDC-Benutzung informiert. So empfiehlt sich das Buch als Einführung für alle Bibliothekare und Mitarbeiter von Informationssystemen, die praktisch mit der UDC arbeiten und Karteien, Kataloge, alphabetische Register o. ä. mit oder ohne Computerhilfe auf ihrer Basis anlegen müssen.

Auch dieses programmierte Lehrbuch hat die bekannten Vor- und Nachteile solcher Lehrmittel. Der Verlag legt ein ganzes Spektrum dieser Art programmierter Lehrbücher vor, u. a. auch schon eine frühere Einführung in die UDC.

Es sei darauf verwiesen, daß insbesondere im deutschsprachigen Raum bereits einige gute Einführungen in den Gebrauch der UDC existieren. Positiv am vorliegenden Lehrbuch ist der Bezug zur Colon-Klassifikation, der methodologisch neue Aspekte auch bei der Benutzung der UDC erbringt.

Siegfried Reball

INFOTERM: **International co-operation in terminology.** First Infoterm Symposium, Vienna 9 to 11 April 1975. München: Verlag Dokumentation 1976. 332 p., DM 48,–, Infoterm Series 3. ISBN 3-7940-5503-9

From April 9–11, 1975, one hundred and four experts met in Vienna to discuss various aspects of terminology. The unifying topic of the conference was international co-operation in terminological work. The participants represented sixteen countries from Europe and North America and sixteen international and European organizations. The strongest delegations came from three of the countries in which the study of terminology is an active and well-established field: twenty from Austria, the host country, and twelve apiece from the Federal Republic of Germany and from Canada. Sponsored by Unesco and initiated by Eugen Wüster, the symposium was organized and convened by Infoterm (International Information Centre for Terminology), directed by Helmut Felber. What follows is a review of the proceedings of the symposium, recently published by Verlag Dokumentation as the third volume in their Infoterm Series.

The papers are written in English (19), French (15) and German (4), some being available in parallel versions in two languages. They are arbitrarily arranged in five broad sections representing specific Infoterm priorities: (a) terminology in special subject fields (pp. 43–106), (b) international networks for terminological documentation (pp. 107–172), (c) terminological word banks (pp. 173–140), (d) central registration of neologisms (pp. 241–264) and (e) other reports (pp. 265–320).

Most of the thirty-five papers included in the proceedings represent either a clear description of a complex terminological task or a result of long experience with terminology and they cover an area much larger than suggested by the five sections above. Here is a selection of articles illustrating the variety of this valuable volume:

E. Wüster's opening address (pp. 32–36) outlines the development of terminological work and its pioneers, other than himself, and draws parallels between linguistics and the study of terminology. H. Felber's well-documented paper (pp. 281–296) is a useful complement, indispensable especially for those who need information on past evolution of terminological standardization and documentation in general, and on Infoterm in particular. The position of Infoterm within a world-wide information-sharing project is explained in the address by Wolfgang Löhner, representing Unesco (pp.25–27).

Among the more specifically linguistic contributions may be mentioned those by Guilbert, Spang-Hanssen and Rondeau. Louis Guilbert's paper (pp. 242–249) deals with essential, though often ignored questions of the specificity and the formation of terms ("terminologisms"). Henning Spang-Hanssen (pp. 96–101) examines the rôle of linguistics in terminological studies and warns against the shortcomings of standardization.

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