symmetry in printing. In this index two types of index terms have been mixed together into one sequence: Terms printed in bold face refer to the concepts/terms from the text. Some synonymous terms have also been included. The second type of entries are significant key words taken out of the actual entry headings. These - printed in italics - are followed by the remainder words for the name of the index entry. For example: PP 2330 *Development: Animal worship barrier* for "Animal worship as a barrier to development". This three-columns-a-page-index contains 75,000 entries in all.

It is a policy of the Editor to present all viewpoints in a balanced account. The themes here and there are illustrated by symbolic line-drawings mostly of the hawk and the dove (well done by Tim Caswell). Dove and hawk symbolise "the need for each to counteract the excesses of the others in order to maintain a healthy environment for both". Sometimes the text is dotted with idioms, epigrams, proverbs to substantiate the argument. Whoever may recollect from the first edition how most interestingly and aptly the 12 Sections have been interrelated with each other and depicted by corresponding lines in a 12-sided circular will miss this here. Instead such a 12-sided circular has been designed on the cover page as well as on the back cover. Into the latter Chinese symbols were drawn which have also been taken over onto the 12-sided circular of the front cover on top of the apparently interconnecting lines. In between them some more lines become visible apparently breaking tangentially at a smaller 12-sided circular in the middle of the big one. The author explains:

"The Chinese symbol at the back of the volume represents a "crisis" or a "critical turning point". It is composed of an upper character representing "danger" and a lower character associated with the notions of "organic complexity", "intricate systems", "hidden opportunity" and "natural evolutionary change". This symbol is reproduced here because the Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential also attempts to embody these seemingly incompatible dimensions in an equally positive manner. It therefore identifies the multiplicity of dangers to society, but it also highlights the interlocking complexity of the existing organizational, intellectual and personal resources. This contains the concealed opportunity for creative change and the opportunity for appropriate response to the crisis of crises".

Overviewing: This is an eminently readable book gathering information from different sources by a team well coordinated by Anthony JUDGE. The description is transparently clear, concise, pithy and balanced. In some cases great authors such as Francis Bacon, and Edmund Burke have been quoted. (Much regretfully no index to such quoted authors has been provided.)

The book may find varied audiences, such as re-searchers, students, writers, speakers, newsmen, decision makers and politicians, and even the dilettante reader. It is a novel work which is absorbing and thought provoking to read. To an individual's library it could be an assett, and for social science libraries it is an essential multidisciplinary source.

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JUDGE, A.J.N. (Coord.); Union of International Asso-ciations: **Global Action Networks. Classified Directory by Subject and Region.** 4th ed. (Vol.3 of Yearbook of International Organizations). München: K.G.Saur Verlag 1986/87. approx.1500 p., ISBN 3-598-21872-9

The first edition of this book was published in 1983, and since then it is published yearly. The 5th edition, 1987 is already available. This third volume of the Yearbook is a subject guide to some 25,000 international bodies, including 1418 multilateral treaties. It also indexes the *Problems, Values, and Strategies,* from the *Encyclopedia of World Problems...* (UIA, K.G.Saur 1986) (see review above). The aim is to group organi-zations with common goals and activities. An organization entry may appear under several categories as appropriate. Complete descriptions of these organizations are given in volume 1 of the Yearbook: *Organization, Description and Index* - now in its 24th edition (1987).

The book contains an introduction in French and English, four main sections and nine appendices, some of the latter both in French and English. The four main sections W-Z are meant to list the organizations and entries on problems by the following approaches:

W	Subjects	Y	Regions
X	Subject combinations	Z	Organization types

In essence the section W is the core part of the book, the rest of the sections are alternative approaches to it, examples to follow. It lists associations and problems grouped into 1117 major classes, called categories in this volume. These had been formed through extracting by computer all significant keywords from the names of the organizations as well as from the topics in the Encyclo-pedia. By this some 20,000 words were identified and related to the major classes.

Each class is denoted by a four digit number preceded by one letter denoting the section, e.g. W3310 in Section W. Within a section the classes are arranged in the numerical order of A.J.N.Judge's decimal classification scheme. This scheme is presented and explained in the introductory part and in Appendix 6 in more detail. It is based on a functional view of things, hence called "Functional Classification". (A less extended version of Appendix 6 was published in Int.Classif.11(1984)No.2, p.69-76 and No.3, p.139-150).

A first approach to this scheme was developed by A.J.N.Judge on the basis of I.Dahlberg's Information Coding Classification (ICC). It was modified thereafter in view of new ideas which came up considering the periodic classification of chemical elements as well as through experience made with the subjects to which organizations had been devoted. Thus concepts like "Principles", "Purpose", "Solidarity", "Idealism", "Harmony", etc. could all be classified on the second level, and been given a two-digit number. The entire classification scheme is displayed in matrix form with the "Matrix levels":

0	Cosmosphere/Geosphere
1	Biosphere
2	Social action (structure)
3	Social action (context)
4	Concept formation (structure)
5	Concept formation (context)
6	Innovative change (structure)
7	Innovative change (context, strategy)
8	Experiential (values)
9	Experiential (Modes of awareness)

as against the "Matrix Columns":

0	Formal pre-conditions
1	Domain definition

```
2    Organized relations
3    Differentiated order
4    Contextual renewal
5    Controlled movement
6    Communication reinforcement
7    Resource redistribution
8    Environmental manipulation
9    Condition of the whole
```

By this the class numbers/notations of the following concepts could be combined to form, e.g.:

01 "Astronomy": 0 = Cosmophere, 1 = Domain definition
11 "Biology": 1 = Biosphere, 1 = Domain definition

Not all disciplines have been put under Domain definition, viz.:

39 "Law" 3 = Social action, 9 = Condition of the whole
56 "Theology" 5 = Concept formation (context) 6 = Communication reinvorcement
73 "Philosophy" 7 = Innovative change, 3 = Differentiated order (context, strategy)

A further subdivision of these concepts has not been listed in the matrix, however it can be acquired from the headings following the class/category heading, e.g.:

```
1100    Biosciences
1110    Biology
1120    Growth
1121    Genetics
1123    Evolution and Species
1125    Morphology
1126    Cytology
```

In the Sections X (Subject combinations) and Y (Regions) the scheme is used as well, however, with its notations in combination with subjects and regions, e.g.:

```
W3800   Agriculture, W2325 Librarians, X3823 Agriculture/
        Information and
X2338   Information/Agriculture;
Y2038   America/Agriculture, Y2023 America/Information.
```

The numbers used in Section Z have no contextual significance. They stand for bodies such as: UN bodies, clubs, corporations, religious bodies, colleges, trade unions, banks, parliaments, political parties and staff associations.

The arrangement of organizations in the four sections is in the order of their code number given in volume 1. Here types of organizations have been distinguished from the most international to the regional: (A) Federations of international organizations, (B) Universal membership org., (C) Intercontinental membership org., (D) Regional membership org., (E) Semi-autonomous bodies, (F) Org. of special form, (G) Internationally active national organizations, (H) Inactive or dissolved international organizations, (R) Religious orders, fraternities, and secular institutes, (S) Autonomous conference series, (T) Multilaterial agreements. Each of the entries contains the following information: name (in bold face), name of chief executive, full postal address, telephone and telex numbers, code letter for nature of international body (b bilateral, c conference series, d dissolved, e commercial enterprise, f foundation fund, g intergovernmental, j research institute, n has become national, p proposed body, s information suspect, u individual membership only, y international organization membership). The reference numbers refer to the volumes 1 or 4 for detailed information regarding the organization or the problems.

The nine appendices cover: (1) Comments, explana-

tions; (2) Types of organization (explanations of); (3) Cited organizations (= organizations whose names are cited in the descriptions of other international organizations in Vol.1); (4) Publications index (e.g. of names of periodicals published by the listed organizations); (5) Statistics (6 tables) listing e.g. the number of organizations in 1986/87 and gives an analysis of entries by subject according to the experimental matrix used in this edition; (6) - as mentioned already - the article "Functional Classification. A review of possibilities. 20 pages, 70 references; (7) Use of computers; (8) Union of International Organizations (Aims, etc.); (9) The United Nations and the Yearbook of International Organizations. The volume begins with a subject index of some 17000 terms of which about 700 are printed in bold face indicating the subject heading used in Section W. This index is quite an indispensable part, it includes also synonymous terms, however without any relationship indications.

This Yearbook with its subject access in this volume is of ample use to businessmen, industrialists, unionists, internationalists, social workers, in a nutshell to all action oriented people. It will help people and associations in the same field to come together for better concerted actions and cooperation. Also it may notify the non-existence of associations in some fields suggesting the formation of organizations in other fields. For any of the international organizations and their work it is an indispensable and authentic source. It is highly recommended to all reference librarians.

Finally, congratulations to coordinator, editor, and publisher for the fact that the computer-based series, of which Vol.3 is a part, received the First Printing World Award (1986) for the most innovative application of computers in typesetting by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (UK)!

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HARTER, Stephen P.: **Online Information Retrieval: Concepts, Principles and Techniques.** Orlando, etc.: Academic Press 1986. XI,259p.

The special quality of this book is that it gives a very good, linguistically precise overview of data bank structures, command languages and search strategies. It is also highly suited as an introduction to these subject fields (chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 7).

Covering a vast area, the author's reflections on retrieval languages pay attention to linguistic insights, results of thesaurus research as well as fundamental considerations on indexing problems. Here as well as in connection with other subject fields, the author endeavours to understand and explain subjects from their very basis and their structural dispositions, in which effort he is quite successful. Numerous examples from various computer languages reflect the author's quest for vividness of presentation as well as his thorough familiarity with these languages. - While in each case basic knowledge (e.g. of Boolean operators) is communicated as well, the inclusion of much practical experience and the striving for a comprehensive view make the book in large parts interesting for the expert, too.