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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Guy Rondeau's article (pp. 152--158) is a linguist's realistic reminder that terminological data (foreign equivalents) are to be looked for in texts (good translations) and that computers can help in the process.

Specialized lexicography and the problems of analytic comparison of corresponding terminologies in different languages expressing divergent cultures is the topic of Alexander Lane's report on legal and administrative terminology (pp. 77–84).

The numerous facettes of computer-assisted terminological work are discussed, for example, in the accounts presented by Friedrich Lang (pp. 143–144), K.H. Brinkmann and Eberhard Tanke (pp. 180–186) and Marcel Paré (224–233).

Ingetraut Dahlberg's approach to classification through the intermediary of terms designating subject fields reemphasizes the significance of terminology for the construction of classification systems (pp. 61–71; see also Intern. Classificat. 2 (1975), 31–37).

Of the reports on translation services could be noted for example those by J. Albert Bachrach, dealing with the joys and miseries of translating and interpreting (pp. 108–117) and by J. Goetschalckx, characterizing the work of a bureau for terminology (pp. 137–140).

A balanced description of the problems facing a committee serving users by coining new terms and wording definitions was presented by Pierre Agron (pp. 44–55) and the problems of terminological advisory activities were sketched by Miroslav Roudný (pp. 92–95).

J.-D. Gendron's is an interesing account of centralized terminological activities resulting from a concentrated effort to improve and enrich the terminology of a language entering into new functions previously performed by another language (pp. 130–136).

The report by S. Czerni surveys more than thirty years of extensive experience in publishing specialized dictionaries and technical literature and in linking terminological standardization to technical publishing (pp. 126–129).

The longest report in the volume is by J. S. F. Laurent and provides information about the activities of a national standardization institution (AFNOR) and about its terminological bank of standardized terms, NORMATERM (pp. 193–223).

From the viewpoint of Infoterm, the essential result of the symposium was the participants' recommendation "that Infoterm take immediately appropriate action with a view to establishing a world-wide network for the co-ordination of terminological work" (p. 322) This endorsement can be considered a success and an encouragement for further steps in this vast and ambitious international project. Rostislav Kocourek

SCHNEIDER, Klaus: **Computer aided Subject Index System for the Life Sciences.** München: Verlag Dokumentation 1976. XIII, 205 p., DM 36,–. ISBN 3-7940-2810-4.

The system CASIN (*C*omputer *A*ided *S*ubject *I*ndex) was developed to produce the subject index to *Food Science and Technology Abstracts* (FSTA), and has been applied since the start of Volume 7 in 1975. The manual being reviewed is a reference tool for the practising indexer, but the standard of production is far higher than average for works of this type. The size (approximately A5) is convenient, and type faces have been well-chosen; a sensible use has been made of different types to emphasise points in the text or to represent examples of working documents and output. As an extra bonus, the text is punctuated at various points by well-chosen examples of the computer graphics of Manfred Mohr. The work is divided into three sections covering: (a) a general account of the system; (b) working with the indexing input form; (c) data recording and processing. Explanatory text appears on recto pages, and examples are shown on the facing verso pages.

The production of the CASIN manual emphasizes the point that we are now in the age of the computer-aided subject index. Inevitably, then, the system has to stand comparison with other indexes of this type, such as: (a) the Articulated Subject Index (ASI) developed by Armitage and Lynch at Sheffield University in England, and currently used in *World Textile Abstracts*; (b) PRECIS (*PRE*served *C*ontext *I*ndex *S*ystem), the system used in the *British National Bibliography*, the *Australian National Bibliography*, and various other catalogues and bibliographies. (A brief account of PRECIS was printed in an earlier issue of *Intern. Class.* 1 (1974) No. 2, p. 91–94, and the PRECIS 'Manual' was reviewed in a later issue, 2 (1975) No. 2, p. 116–117).

In these, as in other systems of the same type, it is the computer, not the human indexer, which formats the index entries, and the indexer's task is limited to writing machine-readable input in accordance with the rules of the system. Entries in all three systems can occupy two lines in the index if they refer to compound subjects. In CASIN, as in the ASI, the first line consists of bold face *heading*, supplemented by further information on the second line. The format of PRECIS is slightly more complex, insofar as the first line contains two positions, i. e. a bold face *lead term*, followed by other terms in roman or italic, called the *qualifier*, which establish the 'context' in which the lead has been considered in the subject to hand. The second line in PRECIS is called the *display*, and this shows those terms which are themselves context-dependent upon the lead. Examples of subjects taken from the CASIN manual, but treated in accordance with PRECIS procedures, are shown below for comparison.

The ASI differs from both CASIN and PRECIS in its lack of formal guidance to indexers on the preparation of input. No particular rules are laid down which regulate the order in which concepts should be organised into input strings: it is usually enough to write a 'title-like' phrase, close to natural language, but favouring the use of prepositions as much as possible. Terms which are needed as headings are indicated by special marks, and the prepositions then function as articulation points when the index is being produced. Little or no provision is made in ASI to indicate extra-subject factors, such as the type of document, or the class of users for whom it is intended.

A space for writing a title-like phrase is also provided on the CASIN input form, but the articulation of the phrase,

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