
Book Reviews

SATIJA, M.P.: **S.R. Ranganathan and the Method of Science**. - New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan 1992. - 181 p. ISBN 81-85689-07-5.

Dr Satija is well-known in our field and in this journal: he teaches Information Science at the Guru Nanak Dev University (Amritsar, India) and has already published more than a dozen books, among which several on Ranganathan and the Colon Classification. In this study he thoroughly investigates the research methodology of the Indian master.

The scope of the book is clearly defined in the introduction (p.6): "This investigation is not on **what** Ranganathan did but rather on **how** Ranganathan did". And further on: "This study proposes to investigate Ranganathan's method of identifying and solving problems in the field of library science, and the importance of his methods".

As for the author's own methodology in this work, it is defined as "historical, exegetical and descriptive" (p.9).

The first four chapters are chiefly historical (the sources of Ranganathan's ideas), and are used as prolegomena. The central chapters (5-10) deal with the core problem (How he worked), and the last three (11-13) bear a critical and conclusive approach (how much did his methodology influence advances in Information Science).

1. Introductory Chapters

a) The main sources of research on Ranganathan. From the dozens of books and the hundreds of papers dedicated to the Librarian-Prophet and his Colon Classification during his life as well as since his death, the author extracts the titles which helped him most. This selection, and the accurate commentaries on each work will constitute a precious guide for researchers in that field. Moreover, this chapter is completed by a "Selected bibliography" at the back of the book (p.163-168).

b) Life and mind of Ranganathan. This chapter briefly explains Ranganathan's life and career, and the main events that influenced his thought and research. The author stresses two features: firstly, he crossed over fortuitously from mathematics to Library Science at Madras University, when he was over thirty. Secondly, he was deeply influenced by two contrasting thoughts: traditional Indian spirit through the meditation of Ramayanas and Vedas, and scientific methodology, through his academic studies, especially his mathematics teacher Edward B. Ross.

c) Ranganathan's development as an author. This section gives an overview of the fifty years of Ranganathan's fruitful production, from 1931 to 1972. This period can be divided into three phases: from 1931 to 1938, he produced his major works (the seminal "Five Laws of Library Science", the model "Colon Classification", the theoretical "Prolegomena to Library Classification"). In the second phase, from 1940 to 1957, he had already attracted an international audience, and his action took place at both the Indian and international levels (contacts with FID and

UNESCO). In particular, he took part in the foundation of the famous "Classification Research Group". In the last part of his life (1958 to 1972) he inspired the creation of the DRTC (Documentation Research and Training Centre) in Bangalore (India), gave rise to several library science journals and tirelessly revised his own books.

d) The origin and originality of his ideas. Prudently, Dr Satija argues with numerous examples that the birth of new ideas always remains somewhat mysterious. Then, with regard to Ranganathan, he highlights two productive factors: his holistic view of the Universe ("we can safely postulate that it is the system approach wherein the genesis of many of [his] ideas and books lie", p.50) and his rebellious attitude toward existing theories. Other sources of ideas are intuition (the meccano set as a model for an analytical-synthetic scheme), experience (he was a true librarian), communication with students (he was a teacher) and colleagues (he took part in many seminars).

This last factor (the influence of other thinkers) leads the author to an important and tricky question: to what extent are Ranganathan's theories really original? He acknowledges that several thinkers (in particular Bliss) "traced the antecedents of many devices used in the CC in many schemes existing prior to Ranganathan" (p.56), but shows convincingly that he was an original thinker in formulating the concept of facet analysis and in applying it to bibliographical classification.

2. Core Chapters

How did Ranganathan identify real problems and find fruitful solutions in Information Science? The answer was partly given by Ranganathan himself in the portion of "Five laws of Library Science" in which he explains his "spiral of scientific method". Dr Satija equally follows the four stages of this approach to analyse the master's methodology, which is quite natural. Unfortunately, he gives a thorough description of this model only in the 11th chapter, and that gap creates some troubles of understanding in the intermediate chapters. Therefore the reviewer suggests that the reader could read the 11th chapter immediately after the fourth one, and then return to the fifth chapter. According to the spiral of scientific method, every science proceeds through a spiral path which starts from observation (1st quadrant, lower right), goes on to an empirical phase (2nd quadrant, lower left), climbs to the stage of hypothesis (3rd quadrant, upper left), and passes to the deductive stage (4th quadrant, upper right); then returns down to the 1st stage to carry out a new and more advanced round. In the same manner Dr Satija reviews Ranganathan's observations (chapter 5), his empirical and hypothesising approach (ch.6-8), his practice of deduction, verification, and endless revisions (ch. 9-10).

Chapter 5 ("Observations and getting the facts") This chapter studies the basic phase of Ranganathan's method: the art of observing facts. Before formulating his postulates or theories, he carried out a long and painful inquiry on libraries, in India and then in Great Britain. He observed the work but also worked there on a practical basis. "It

provided him an opportunity to watch the readers from a close quarter and to study their approach to books, library catalogues and the other tools and equipments" (p.66). Another way of getting the facts lies in confronting observations from different sides. Ranganathan was fond of teamwork: he formed several study circles in India, he took part in the CRG and in many seminars. And he acknowledged that several findings came to his mind as he heard the reports of other people's experiments.

Chapters 6-8 (Empirical and hypothesizing phases, Ranganathan's Five Laws)

In Ranganathan's terminology, empirical studies (2nd quadrant of the spiral scheme) derive directly from the observation phase. For example, his ideas on basic subjects, helpful sequences of facets and enumeration of isolates were drawn from inquiries on the needs of library users.

On the other hand, the hypothesis phase (3rd quadrant) "is the acme of the theory. A hypothesis is conceived directly from the cosmos. It is the work of intense flash of intuition" (p.83). Its scope is to obtain some fundamental laws. Dr Satiya states that Ranganathan's discovery of the famous Five laws of Library science perfectly illustrates the creative power of the hypothesizing phase. He retraces the slow and painful genesis of these normative principles and shows through many examples and quotations that they fulfill the requirements of all basic laws: they are simple, general, and powerful (7th chapter). He also demonstrates (8th chapter) that they can be adapted to the new concept of the age of information by replacing 'books' with 'information' and 'reader' with 'user': "1. Information is for use. 2. Information is for all. 3. Every bit of information its user. 4. Save the time of the user. 5. An information center is a growing organism" (p. 99-101)

Chapters 9-10 - "Deductive and verification phases", "Revision work"

The deductive phase (canons and principles) applies to the last quadrant of the spiral system (the relevance of laws can be tested with hypodeductive methods), while the verification phase refers anew to the first one and to the fringe of the empirical phase (postulates). The author mentions Ranganathan's hierarchy of norms proceeding down from the Laws of library science to Canons, Principles and, at the bottom level, Postulates. (chapter 9). In chapter 10 he insists on Ranganathan's continuous care in revising and renewing his books and theories.

3. Conclusive Chapters (11-13)

In "A critical description of the spiral of scientific method" (11th chapter, previously mentioned). M.P. Satiya warns that this model, which the Master inherited from previous thinkers, "is merely conceptual and theoretical" (p.126) and should be considered a pedagogical tool for the study of research processes, not a universal key of thinking.

The 12th chapter "Communication" comments on the style and presentation of the man who "assumed the role of a preacher, crusader, teacher and scientist" (p.129) and

particularly on the influence of Indian culture and Indian teaching of English.

In his last chapter "Summary and conclusions" Satiya tries to evaluate the role of Ranganathan's methodology in the findings, theories and works which we inherited from him. In the author's opinion the main portions of this heritage ("The Five Laws", the "Prolegomena to Library Science", the theory of facets) are chiefly due to the exceptional personality of this prophet, who "was a curious, though harmonious blend of science and religion" (p.147), and to the strength of his intuitions - in short, to his genius. In that respect, his example cannot be easily imitated!. Therefore the role of methodology should not be overestimated. "For Ranganathan, methodology was simply a means, a tool, no less, no more, and never the end" (p.159). Nevertheless, this tool was essential in building "organised and corporate research, with tested methods...[and] to win academic recognition for the budding discipline" (p.160). And this way of thinking can still be learnt and practiced by new researchers. "More than facts and figures, he taught us attitude and spirit"(p. 160).

4. General Comments

This text, though rather short (161 p.) is very rich in biographical facts, explanations and quotations. As it appeared in this review, the presentation is clear and methodical. The author's intellectual honesty is also obvious: in spite of his manifest admiration for the genius of his hero, he never indulges in hagiography and admits spontaneously his defects or idiosyncrasies. Dr. Satiya writes in a literary style that is occasionally refined but nonetheless clear and precise. The quotations from scientists and poets show a wide cultural background in epistemology and English literature. Lastly, the paper and the print are pleasant, and there are only a few printing errors.

However, some reservations can be made by the non-Indian reader in so much as the frequent allusions to specific Indian words and concepts (chiefly 'Ekavakyata') tend to bring him more confusion than clarity.

A more serious question could be raised on the very extensive meaning given in this book to the words 'science' and 'scientific method'. Satiya shows convincingly that Ranganathan's way of searching in Library science was as precise and logical as in labelled sciences. But are we dealing with the same type of science when we search about how nature is ruled (biology) or about how to rule the communication of books (library science)? Also, may the "Five Laws" be adequately compared with the laws of thermodynamics?

In spite of such slight reservations, this book should be firmly recommended to all students interested in Ranganathan's thought and ideas, and more generally to researchers in information science, epistemology and methodology.

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LANGRIDGE, Derek W.: **Subject analysis: Principles and procedures**. London: Bowker-Saur 1989. 146p. ISBN 0-408-03031-3

In his efforts to objectify the task of designing classification systems, Dr.S.R.Ranganathan in the 1940's divided the whole job into three planes of work: the idea, verbal, and notational planes (1). Similarly, the seven programmed steps prescribed by Ranganathan for classifying or indexing processes could likewise be divided into these three planes. In the idea plane, justly considered the paramount one, the subject analysis of the document to be indexed is carried out. In the verbal plane, we give standard names to the concepts identified and match them with those used in the schedule. In the notational plane the work of number building is done (2). The notational plane, considered the servant of the idea plane, has been getting most of the attention in classification work, although the real classification work is done in the idea plane. Few classification books have laid due emphasis on subject analysis, with W.S.Merrill remaining a honourable exception (3). Subject analysis is in fact the field least susceptible to teaching. One's proficiency in it depends upon his or her extent of learning, scholarship, and knowledge of documents. It constantly improves with reading and experience (4). Subject analysis, the soul of classification and indexing, has been defined as content analysis to identify the discipline, topic, the parts and their relationships, and the intellectual form of the subject. It is a way of summarizing the contents. The "fundamental aim in subject analysis must always be to ascertain precisely the nature of a document" (p.67). A document cannot be properly classified and usefully related to the library collection unless its subject analysis is done correctly and exhaustively. Again in Ranganathan's terminology a document is a trilogy of its soul, its subtle body and its gross body (5). Library classification is concerned with all three of these, although subject analysis is mostly concerned with the soul - the theme of the document.

The book under review throws ample light on the art and mechanics of subject analysis, thus filling a glaring gap in our literature. The monograph has been divided into eight chapters and three appendices. The first chapter explains the definition and aim of subject analysis - which is independent of any classification system. It is mostly concerned with analysis into "form" and phenomena. It lays emphasis on explicitness as the first need in subject analysis - Ranganathan calls it the step of "expressive title". The second chapter deals with intellectual forms of knowledge - as distinguished from bibliographical forms of knowledge such as reviews, textbooks, etc. Intellectual form is the way we perceive a phenomenon. For example, in *soil chemistry*, chemistry is the form, and soil is the phenomenon; zoology is the science (form) of animals (topic). The forms of knowledge and their subdivisions are according to Langridge: Prolegomena (the instruments of knowledge), Philosophy, Natural Science, Technology, Behavioural science, Social Science, History, Moral Knowledge, Religion, Arts, Criticism and Personal experience (p.24). Classifiers have difficulty in correctly iden-

tifying such forms, which may result in major errors (p.18). This often happens when classifiers fail or neglect to comprehend all the aspects of the subject. The remedy lies in closely reading the preface, table of contents, and even such outside sources as book reviews. The chapter reemphasises the classic advice to "never classify by the title alone". The phenomenon part of the subject is comparatively easy to recognise. A phenomenon is a specialised aspect of a main class which has no definition and whose level of generality remains unspecified. However, the instrument of categories has standardised this process, thus making it easier to comprehend. The third chapter deals with the phenomena or the topic which form a part of a discipline. Topics are unstable, whereas the forms are relatively stable in the Universe of Knowledge. Intimately linked with the phenomena and their disciplines is the concept of categories (bibliothecal and philosophical) from antiquity to modern times - Aristotle, Kant, Kaiser, Ranganathan, and J.Mills. The chapter presents a concise overview of the development and use of categories. The fourth chapter "Forms of writing" studies the viewpoints of writing as inherently embodied in the subject as "Marxists on literature" or, say, "Hindu Cosmology". Some viewpoints are: different religions, political ideologies, philosophical beliefs such as rationalism or humanism. In addition, there are schools of thought, e.g. Homeopathy in medicine, Montessori in education - called systems by Ranganathan. In addition, there are levels of treatment; basic course, for advanced readers, children's books, or a piece of popular science. Most of the classification systems ignore such forms, while some other systems such as the CC, BC-2, and PRECIS deal with them if only partially. The fifth chapter is entitled "Summarization", which is said to be "concerned with listing precisely and briefly in sequence the form of knowledge, precise topic, and any relevant formal characteristic" (p.57). Its aim is said to be the construction of a miniature abstract or a fully expressive title. Mr. Langridge has very aptly pointed out that today's titles "have as much to do with promoting sales and readership as with conveying information" (p.57). The chapter goes on to prove with real examples the existence of such tendencies on the part of the authors and the publishers. It gives some practical tips on summarising the contents of a book. The sixth chapter "Summarising in practice" summarises some forty actual books to show how they have been wrongly classified in different libraries due to lack of proper subject analysis. The seventh chapter is devoted to practical indexing without reference to any standard system. This chapter also makes an incisive and thoughtful analysis of the main classes of the DDC and BC-2. It furthermore describes the steps involved in translation of the analysed subject into the notation of a standard system (p.103-1104). The last chapter "Depth analysis" is concerned with micro indexing such as indexing a book. It requires the exercise of judgement in selecting the concepts to be indexed and obviously takes more time. Depth analysis requires minute specificity and exhaustiveness. It ultimately determines the precision and recall ratios in retrieval. It is used for indexing books and

for classifying a special collection. This chapter also addresses some other issues in the preparation of book indexes. The overall method has been illustrated with reference to a book *Teacher and Teaching* by Morrison and McIntyre (Penguin, 1980). Of the three appendices the first is a classified bibliography of works on the nature and history of the forms of knowledge; the second is a concise and a fine chart of the summary and characteristics of the forms of knowledge; and the third is a brief summary of the sequence of steps in summarization.

This lucid monograph concisely, coherently, and explicitly explains the process of subject analysis with all its intricacies and ramifications. This richly illustrated and profoundly thought-out book will appeal to a wide and varied readership, such as librarians, indexers, index language designers, research methodologists, and epistemologists. It constitutes an essential manual for classifiers and indexers. This is a brilliant book of long lasting value.

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- (1) Ranganathan, S.R.: Prolegomena to library classification. 3rd ed. Assisted by M.A.Gopinath. Bombay: Asia 1967, Chap.MA
- (2) *ibid*, Chap.SB
- (3) Merril, W.S.: Code for classifiers. 2nd ed. Chicago: ALA 1939.
- (4) Comaromi, J., Satija, M.P.: Exercises in the 20th edition of the DDC. New Delhi: Sterling 1990. p.7-11
- (5) Ranganathan, S.R.: Physical bibliography for librarians. 2nd ed. assisted by A.Neelameghan. Bombay: Asia 1974. Sec.AA2.

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CORTI, Laura: **Beni culturali: Standards di rappresentazione, descrizione e vocabolario**. Modena: Franco Cosimo Panini Ed. 1993. 330p. ISBN 88-7686-193-9 (Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Informat. e Beni Culturali, 1.

This volume, published in the series "Informatica e Beni Culturali" (Information Science and Historical Heritage) offers a panorama of standards of representation, description and controlled vocabularies in the historical heritage field, in order to transmit not only bibliographic information, but also information concerning archives and museum collections. For the purpose of solving the problems related to this subject, this work supplies concepts and rules which are the result of difficult dialogues between information scientists and humanists, and is the production of a matured experimentation.

In order to ensure uniform behaviour of those who create representations and of those who look for them, all those rules have been gathered here which have been suggested and recognized by the community of experts and are able to structure the information, to edit it with respect to its grammar and syntax inherent in every element and to select the appropriate terms and the protocols of communication. Dr. Corti, a researcher of the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa and of the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies in Florence, analyses the most widely adopted standards. Here there are described, with

full particulars, the *Data Structure Standards* suitable for representing entities such as "documents", "manuscripts", or "personal property", i.e., the whole of attributes (or elements or fields), and the categories in which the three most recent MARC formats can be assembled.

The Data Content Standards are, on the contrary, a structured whole of information which defines and describes the data elements. They list up the attributes of a certain entity and define their format in every field. Included here are the international ISO and such national standards as the Marburger Informations-, Dokumentations- und Administrations-System as well as among the most complete ones existing today, those adopted in Great Britain by the Museum Documentation Association, the various *Systèmes Descriptifs* of the Ministère de la Culture in France, the rules produced in Italy by the Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione and many others.

Concerning the problems of selection, choice and adoption of terms in a Historical Heritage information system and the use of controlled vocabularies, here defined as Data Value Standards, very interesting observations are made. For example, the author points to the existence of two types of approach, different for the production of dictionaries and thesauri in this field in countries of Latin and of Anglo-Saxon origin. The former are marked by a widespread production of illustrated terminological dictionaries or "vocabularies", and the latter by the production of thesauri without pictures, but with a detailed hierarchical structure, necessary to control a large quantity of terms in a structural and classified way, reflecting an encyclopedic vision of the world. The Latin approach is developed starting from a theme, a topic, a kind of material and gathering the whole of the relating parts, supplying a definition, and reaching a language propriety.

Further remarks arise from the careful examination of controlled vocabularies in the various fields of Historical Heritage and from their development at a rate of 50% in 4 years. Also, a deep and detailed analysis is given of the most important thesauri and of the methods of description and iconographic classification. A vast bibliography concludes this work.

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TRIGARI, Marisa: **Come costruire un thesaurus**. Modena: Franco Cosimo Panini Ed. 1993. 193p. ISBN 88-7686-203-X = Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Informatica e Beni Culturali, 2

This work, likewise published in the series "Informatica e Beni Culturali" (Information Science and Historical Heritage), must be considered an integration of the first one and intends to make a contribution to the semantic retrieval of information in the field of Historical Heritage in order to rationalize the scientific research in such a field and to handle the above mentioned heritage. This contribution is rendered by suggesting guidelines and methods to build up a thesaurus. Its result, however, acquires a significance

extending far beyond the given field of interest, because it furnishes help to all those who are wrestling with the problem of creating a monolingual thesaurus.

This aim is achieved thanks to a particular clearness of description, enriched by excellent examples, which facilitate the gradual construction of a thesaurus with respect to the international standards: from the definition of a device to its concrete final presentation, from the evaluation of the opportune initiative to the suggestion of procedures to be adopted.

All this comes out from the direct experience of Dr. Trigari, responsible for the documentation languages in the Biblioteca di Documentazione Pedagogica of Florence, which is the Italian agency of the EUDISED educational documentary system of the Council of Europe, and editor, among other things, of the Italian translation of the Standard ISO 5964: Guidelines for the establishment and development of multilingual thesauri. The author is particularly careful in choosing the terms (syntagms and precoordination) in the Italian language, problems which cannot be solved by the international rules and whose solution requires direct experience in this work and a methodological rigor. Here, mention is made above all of ISO Standard 2788/1986, while those forms adopted by consolidated thesauri are likewise recalled.

Concerning the "structuring" of a field, two main modalities of division are mentioned here: the *disciplinary thematic classification* by which the field is subdivided into sub-themes or sub-disciplines, each representing a specification, and the *faceted classification* where "the field is cut vertically on the basis of very general fundamental categories, called FACETS, which can be applied to whatever theme, field or discipline as devices for analysing their terminology". In order to be able to make use of the advantages offered by each of these strategies, the author proposes the complete adoption of both of them, suggesting, at a first level, the division of a field into thematic areas, and at a second level, the subdivision into facets.

The second part of this book, which becomes a most practical manual, is very relevant for its proposed aim. It is composed of 74 pages entirely devoted to the application of the above mentioned methods through a series of exercises in which hypotheses of work are built up, problems with their possible solutions are proposed and the course of work is suggested. The systematic bibliography about the subject proves very useful.

This publication is of particular interest not only to those who for the first time set out to organize and structure a special terminology, but also to those who, already engaged in such a work, can find alternative solutions to their problems or identities of points of view in the suggestions offered here.

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Is It Heretical To Do Some Real Cataloguing?

A review of **Cataloging Heresy: Challenging the Standard Bibliographic Product**: Proceedings of the Congress of Librarians, Feb. 18, 1991, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York. Edited by Bella Hass Weinberg, Medford, N.J.: Learned Information 1992. 217p. ISBN 0-938734-60-1 S35)

This congress-report focuses only occasionally on classification as such, but somewhat more frequently on subject cataloguing as a whole. (The one system of classification that is dealt with thematically is, surprisingly, Bliss's Bibliographic Classification; and the system of verbal subject cataloguing most often either attacked or defended is Library of Congress Subject Headings.)

But enough general principles can be glimpsed (sometimes only as non-thematized background to the foreground disputes) to make reading the volume a fruitful experience for those interested either in classification as one sector of subject cataloguing or in subject headings as such.

1. The Lock-Step: How prevalent is it? Should it be broken?

American libraries and librarians have been trained into "passive acceptance of standard schemes" (N. Roberts, quoted by A. R. Thomas in his paper on the BC). But at least some American librarians, perceiving that such acceptance does not do as much as is appropriate for their libraries' clientele (*every reader his book; save the time of the reader*) or for any particular book (*every book its reader*), are attempting to improve upon that standard product; that product is seen by almost all as OCLC-provided bibliographical data originating at, or under the domination of, the Library of Congress. At least six of the papers argue that such acceptance of lock-step adherence needs to be broken (S. Berman on whether 'copy' is an acceptable standard in local cataloguing; M. Parr on the attitude of managers of academic-library technical services departments towards standardized cataloguing; P. Elliott & C. Bakke on the needs of special collections for deeper access than is provided by standardized cataloguing; C. Whitlow on subject retrieval from collections of recorded music; H. Olson on subject access to materials of a partisan nature largely viewed by the mainstream as peripheral (here, women's-studies materials); and A. R. Thomas on the lack of dissemination of information in the mainstream about subject-cataloguing systems outside those commonly used (LCC, DDC, LCSH, Sears), here Bliss's BC). One paper argues that cataloguers may not be in a position to actually improve upon the standard bibliographic product (SBP) because of their insufficient grounding in the principles that would allow them to go beyond the SBP by understanding wherein it has not fully embodied its own inherent principles (S. Intner on the implications of current attitudes towards education for librarianship). On the other hand, three papers argue either that the SBP can be easily enough customized to satisfy local needs (L. Bischoff & G. Patton on the OCLC position about local variants from the

“master bibliographic record”), or that consultative improvement over time will make customization (or even-more-violent deviation from the standard) unnecessary (E. Glazier on the RLIN technique for bridging the gap between the SBP and local variance; J. Byrum on the LC view of that same gap).

The editor, in her introduction to Parr’s paper, makes a point that is central in the sense that differences of ethos, that is to say political differences, help us to see where the profession stands:

Do catalogers in academic libraries accept the standard bibliographic product uncritically? The number of them that registered for [this] Congress leads me to believe that many would prefer not to, but are forced to by their technical services managers. (p. 75)

That is, the lock-step mentality, insofar as it prevails away from the centers of bibliographical power (LC, OCLC), is enforced primarily not by those whose professional lives are involved with cataloguing (and reference), but by those whose administrative positions make it possible for them to insist not on excellence of service but either (in the narrow picture) on the mere saving of money or (in the broader) on efficiency in contrast to effectiveness.

This is not to say that *all* cataloguers and reference librarians (or, on the other hand, *no* administrators) are concerned with service and effectiveness and unconcerned with economy and efficiency. But the fact of this congress does testify that there are cataloguers in American libraries who have not been trained into passive acceptance, who have raised their eyes from the mere following of arcane rules to attempt to discern (a) what their cataloguing is in service of? and (b) whether the way it is being done among their fellows is appropriate to prevailing (local) needs?

2. What is “Orthodoxy” and what is “Heresy” in subject cataloguing?

The use of the word ‘heresy’ is regrettable in that it makes those who maintain the lock-step (in practice, if not in theory) seem to be *ipse facto* accepted as the maintainers of cataloguing orthodoxy. They are, on the contrary, definitely *not* the possessors of the *correct opinion* (= *ortho+doxa*), nor do they practice it: those who possess and practice the correct opinion are those who both understand the system in its theory (whichever one is being discussed or used) and apply it (a) in the light of a full understanding of the implications of that theory, as well as (b) in a manner appropriate to prevailing needs. Unfortunately, the system of classification at least occasionally derided in this volume as the *fons et origo* of inappropriate lock-step is LCC, a system that every teacher of classification and every author of books and articles on the subject (Immroth, Chan, A. C. Foskett...) knows is almost wholly *without theory*, and therefore (as its proponents sometimes rather proudly proclaim) a system based instead *on precedent* - i.e., on keeping on with whatever it was that we did last year, which was itself validated by being as close as possible to the same (at least analogously) as what we did the year before that, and so on *per omnia saecula saeculorum, amen*. What can be expected from LCC but lock-step, in these conditions? Its very life-blood is consistency of

fact, since consistency of *theory* is not to be found in it.

As a consequence, local variant-cataloguing must attempt (if its variance is from LCC practice but still within LCC parameters) to erect a theory for LCC *inductively*; it must attempt to perceive the guiding pattern through the opacity of the entries that are its (all too often less than fully understood) embodiments.

In fact, though, it seems that most of this congress’s participants are less unhappy about LCC than they are about LCSH. Can this be because (a) they find LCC perfectly *satisfactory*? or because (b) they regard classification as an only *minor aspect* of the service-benefit of subject cataloguing? or because (c) they do not recognize that classification is an *integral part* of subject cataloguing and of its general theory? Most likely of all, they are less unhappy with LCC than with LCSH because (d) most users can spot flaws in the latter, but few indeed of them know enough about classification (either in general or in this particular instance) to formulate coherent criticisms of it, and because seeing a classificatory assignment as flawed is necessarily *comparative*: less a matter of seeing that *this* assignment is wrong (as with a subject heading) as one of seeing that it does not fit in with the rest of the parallel or analogous cases (some of which may, of course, be themselves flawed in the same or some different way).

And the shortcomings of LCSH that are subjected to the most lumps here are (a) LC’s own way of *applying* the headings available in LCSH (rather than attacking the faultiness of its *theory* (or its *lack* of theory)), as well as (b) the actual *vocabulary* of the headings (rather than attacking either the *syntagmatic structure* within the individual headings or the *paradigmatic structure* of the headings as they relate to each other).

Application-flaws are such as too few headings ascribed to any particular document. Vocabulary-flaws are such as using one synonym rather than some other (preferred) synonym. Syntagmatic-structure-flaws are such as non-parallel order among the terms constituting several parallel headings. Paradigmatic-structure-flaws are such as lack of appropriate quasi-hierarchical leads between headings (to Broader terms(s); to Narrower term(s)...).

To attack any of these flaws in any system of subject-cataloguing does not make the attacker a heretic, however heroic s/he feels during that action; it is rather to attempt to re-awaken the consciences of cataloguers to what their professional vows demand of them; it is to raise into the line of sight of users (reference librarians, querists of all levels and sorts) a banner proclaiming what the catalogue should and can be expected to do for them. If these vows, these proclamations, upset the upholders of the SBP, that certainly does not make heretics of those who thus attempt to do what is appropriate. Nor does it make the upholders of the SBP heretics, either. It merely says that these latter are librarians who have forgotten (or who never, somehow, ever got around to making) their vows.

What is being aimed at in the (approbatory) use of the word heretic (as in the editor’s introduction to S. BERMAN’s paper: “Sandy Berman is the greatest cataloging heretic of them all” (p. 29)) is to connote that heretic is a hero, a

person willing to defend the truth in the face of overwhelming odds, in the face of the danger of violence (or at least repression) from the (allegedly orthodox) establishment. The fact is, on the contrary, that to be a heretic is to maintain a truth, but *not the whole truth*. To be a heretic is to maintain a partial truth, and to do so *without recognizing that that truth is only partial*; it is to act so as to threaten the integrity of the whole truth. And this is not a good thing to be or to do. Thus if Berman is a heretic (in the true sense of the word rather than in the sense the editor intends) he must be both supported and opposed: supported in that what he maintains is a truth, though only a partial truth; opposed in that what he does not maintain may very well also be a truth - and perhaps a more important, or a more coherent, truth; or just a truth of greater 'extent' than his (partial) one. Thus to oppose these self-proclaimed heretics is not to agree with the upholders of the SBP.

How far we have come from a proper understanding of the whole point of cataloguing is well encapsulated in the editor's statement that "Questioning the standard bibliographic product is cataloging heresy..." (p.3) - a statement which grants far too much in the way of putative orthodoxy to an establishment which has lost its way, an establishment against which rebellion is not heresy but rather is *restoration*.

3. Effect of Computers on the Lock-Step

Standardization seems to me a characteristic fostered by mechanization of any sort: it has been so fostered by all distribution systems for bibliographic data, from LC printed cards onwards. Computers, though, are mechanisms not merely of data-*distribution* but of data-*communication* (with communication defined as enunciation + response, followed by modification of the original enunciation and re-enunciation to elicit re-response, etc...). If it is nothing more than enunciation of a take-it-or-leave-it (bibliographic) message, the only way the professed cataloguer can in good conscience accept that message as if s/he believes (whether it be true or not) that the enunciators of the message 'know better than I do' what needs to be findable about this document, not merely for the uses to which *they and their library* plan to put it, but for the uses to which *I and my library* plan to put it. But if the providers of the SBP are to be taken to have provided appropriately for the prevailing needs that *any* (in the strong sense = *every*) library has the duty of meeting that product must be both (a) potentially and (b) actually variable, since the prevailing needs that 'my' library must meet are not identical either with those that prevail at 'your' library or with those that prevail at the library where the SBP has been formulated.

(a) It must be *potentially* variable in that every system upon which an SBP could be based presents the cataloguer with *choices*, some only 'logically' potential but forbidden by the rules of the system (these are commonly called 'mistakes', and even a cataloguer at the SBP-originating library has been known to make them - and should correct them even though they have already been published), some not

only logically but 'actually' potential: those allowed by the rules of the system.

(b) Variants in cataloguing choices that are *actual(izable)* are the positive versions of the flaws mentioned above: deep enough provision of subject headings (etc.) to meet prevailing needs; use of terminological choices preferred by querists; adherence to principles of syntagmatic structure to guarantee logic, unambiguity, and predictability to querists; provision of quasi-hierarchical leads between headings (and between terms constitutive of headings) such that querists are made aware of what the non-hierarchical nature of the headings themselves conceals from them.

(And it must not be forgotten that the goal of subject cataloguing is furthered also by its complement, descriptive cataloguing, and that here too variances from the SBP sometimes contribute to the querist's ability to locate what is needed about topic "T"...)

The computer-provision of data-communication (i.e., not mere data-distribution) could be the most important aspect of the computer in regard to the whole question of the SBP and its status *as* standard: the issue is fairly well laid out in the two contiguous papers on OCLC and RLIN (Bischoff & Patton; Glazier):

- on the one hand, the bibliographic utility (in this case OCLC) can store both the SBP and the local variants to it, but those variants can be taken to be of no use to any but the local library that input them: the *standard* remains for ever the "master [*a telling choice of term!*] bibliographic record" (p.85);

on the other hand, the bibliographic utility (as with RLIN) can store each record, both the SBP and any variant to it, and does so by means of a technique of "clustering" (p.96) that results from the convergence of transcriptive details, without need for the ascription of headings or for the systematization of these headings into authority files.

Here we come upon a truly important dispute not merely about means but even about ends, and it is disappointing in the extreme that, as the editor puts it in a note, the schedule for the presentation of papers "did not leave much time for comments or questions..." (p.5), except in the form of "postscripts and addenda to several papers." But the only such appendage to either of the two papers in question is aimed at other points entirely. There is manifested a similar set of diametrically opposed attitudes, in regard to the differential advantages of *unified* multiple-term subject headings (those of often incorrectly called 'pre-coordinate') as against the use of "a set of appropriate headings or pointers which in combination would define a very specific subject" (p.50), in a word *unarticulated isolates* (those so often incorrectly called 'post-coordinate'). These arguments, by Berman and Sinn respectively, are allowed to float off past the reader's head without being encouraged to come to grips with each other, just as the arguments about OCLC and RLIN do: it is unconscionable that congress-editors and publishers sell volumes called (like this one) "proceedings", which are in fact not records of what *took place* (= proceedings) but are simply compilations of lectures (or, even more likely, of texts read priva-

tely by participants, after which their authors actually proceed to outline their arguments for discussion (agreements and disagreements on the part of other participants, responses by the authors). To publish such actual proceedings is, because of the trouble and cost of editing, much less easy on the congress-organizer(s) - but how immeasurably more useful to all its readers!

4. The papers considered individually

WEINBERG's paper's title "A Theory of Relativity for Catalogers" is considerably overblown: much more concern is (appropriately) shown for the effects of change over time - one (but only one among many) of the bases of the concept of 'relativity' for cataloguing. (It is, incidentally, rather disheartening that she has not yet seen through the apotheosis of transcription in AACR2 as being (allegedly) logically prior to the provision of access points - which latter is the true nexus of *cataloguing* work as against *bibliographical* work - and without taking account of the RLIN-idea later expounded by Glazier, which at least *might* result in a radical separation of the transcriptive from the cataloguing function.)

ANDERSON's paper "The Non-Neutrality of Descriptive Cataloging" focuses largely on cataloguing of the Bible and on the problem associated with its various languages, versions, cultus- and sect-determined contents, and its parts and parts-within-parts. The discussion could largely be fruitfully applied to any composite document: does the *Opera omnia* of author "A" contain the same works as does his *Schriften*? As an assiduous reader of reviews I can well attest to the annoyance occasioned by the omission of such crucial information (apparently seen by those who pass their exalted qualitative judgments to be, as merely quantitative, beneath their dignity). The computer can contribute considerably here, e.g., in making available in the SBP (expanded considerably beyond what we can buy today from OCLC) a variety of data - taking the Loeb Classical Library edition of Plutarch's *Moralia* as example:

the Stephanus pagination contained in each volume,
the (original) Latin titles of each essay contained in each volume,
the (translated) English title of each essay contained in each volume,
and even subject access (in whichever is desired of several systems) to each essay.

Not every library needs or would be likely to put all these to use, but whereas they could hardly have been even thought of in the card-distribution days, the computer could provide any, as specified by each customer-library. BERMAN's paper "Cataloging Tools and 'Copy': the Myth of Acceptability - a Public Librarian's Viewpoint" is written by a (self-viewed) heretic-hero who would almost like to be annoying enough to force burning at the stake upon himself, just to demonstrate the evil character and intent of the upholders of the SBP. There are good points: the need for quality control at local libraries to avoid unwittingly following mistakes from LC; the need for NT references from *infimae species* to *individua* (an example shows the querist being led from the species-heading FANTASY FICTION—AWARDS to individual-award-

headings such as AUGUST DERLETH FANTASY AWARD WINNERS); the need for subtitle tracings (the author unwisely restricts this need to "non-online catalog users" (p.34), not realizing that term-searching in online catalogues often produces unsatisfactory results unless title-like strings are traced so as to be retrievable *as strings*). Those already used to the author's attitudes and convictions will find little here to surprise them - which is apity: the author should have either *developed* some of this ideas more deeply or sketched out the *theoretical background* for all that he has accomplished.

SINN's paper "The Development of Classification and subject Heading Systems for Medicine" (she's at NLM) is right about the tendency for heresy to lead to an equally repressive neo-'orthodoxy'. But she still believes that set-overlap in term-searching actually produces specificity (as if extensional logic, if taken far enough, will finally yield intensional logic). Her comparison of LCC class "R" and NLM class "W", both for medicine, demonstrates well that the principal difference between any two reasonably competently made systems lies first of all in citation order, though most critics would focus instead on differences of terminology - since these latter flaws are so much easier to notice and to correct, than are flaws of structure.

WHITEHEAD'S paper "The Art and Architecture Thesaurus as Alternative to Library of Congress Subject Headings" describes the process of construction of a thesaurus for a special subject area. The results, when the system is ready to be used, has good news and bad (the reader is requested to allocate the judgments to taste): 'post-coordinate' but faceted. Significant simplification in computer searching results from the facetedness of the terms: terms from each facet can be *ored* together into clumps which can then be *anded* together. This is definitely (as the title says) a real *alternative* - but it certainly is not heresy.

PARR's paper "Standard Cataloging Data and the Academic Library: the Technical Services Manager's Point of View" asks a very useful set of questions that can establish the ground-rules for variance from the SBP. Some of the questions (should we correct typos?) lead to absolute answers, some (should we class a set together or each volume separately?) to contingent answers. The most general question of all is "Does the central bibliographic record control you, or do you control the record?" (p.79). This is a very pragmatically useful place to begin (and end!) your reading of the whole volume.

BISCHOFF & PATTON's paper "Master Bibliographic Record vs. Local Bibliographic Record - Who Needs What?: an OCLC Perspective" proposes that the bibliographic utility's place is to *provide* cataloguing copy without concern about whether each member library wants to modify it or not, since those modifications are inaccessible to all other members in its modified form: "the idea of making locally edited versions of records available online in the central system is an idea whose time has come and gone...", because the local library obtains the SBP from the utility and "revis[es] the record on their local systems", i.e. outside the territory controlled by the utility.

GLAZIER's paper "The Display and Indexing of Customized Catalog Records in RLIN", on the other hand, while not ignoring the function of neutral provision of bibliographic data, sets up the central node of the system as a communication-center where all members may discover whatever another member has done with the same cluster of data (a) in terms of choices among descriptive strategy, as well as (b) in terms of subject access. I do not deny a certain scepticism as to the cost/logistics burden that the lack of authority control characteristic of this approach places on the customer that is expected to furnish quasi-judgments of literary identity from the near-identity of the clusters of bibliographical details, and neither the paper itself nor its documentary apparatus (it has none) give enough evidence from which a conclusion can be drawn. But here we have not merely a heresy but the reverberation of the opening salvo of a full-scale paradigm-shift war, a truly new way of dealing with the whole enterprise of a manifold of libraries attempting to assist each other in providing bibliothecal service through the sharing of bibliographic data, while allowing each to use that data to deal with its individual prevailing needs.

BYRUM's paper "Standard Bibliographic Data: the View from the Library of Congress" evinces largely the same attitudes seen in the OCLC-viewpoint paper: there is "little room for [heresy] in today's bibliographic setting" (p.115) because all that is needed will be achieved by cooperation. In a word, the world is too big and ugly for you to take on by yourself, so knuckle under! The paper sees descriptive cataloguing as the proper sphere of "consultative decision-making", in contrast to subject cataloguing, which "lacks an internationally agreed-upon basis for national or local applications". If this is true it is either (a) because American librarians are still largely unaware of the international recognition of the principles of analytico-synthetic construction of systems of subject cataloguing, or more legitimately (b) because *verbal* subject cataloguing has come less under the sway of the analytico-synthetic idea than has classification, partly because each linguistic domain naturally enough wants to use its own language... (The author's emphasis on *group* consultation puts me in amused mind of Count Leinsdorf's demand, in Musil's *Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften*, that whatever good ideas about the "collateral campaign" any mere individual might have must be forwarded for *kaiserlich* und *königlich* consideration through the channels of associations: professional, ethnic, geographic: brilliant or useful? who cares? - is it *representative*?)

INTNER's paper "Rejecting Standard Cataloging Copy: Implications for the Education of Catalogers" resembles Parr's in talking good sense, whomever's toes are trodden upon, whether 'heretics' or SBP-upholders, and in getting right down to issues that are too often ignored. Improvements upon the SBP are possible only if there are cataloguers at the libraries desirous of such improvement who *know* the standards, and (even more crucial!) who know the *principles* that must underlie such improvements. But library schools, in their desire to be 'with it' in the profession-wide acceptance of cataloguing as a matter of minor

adjustment (if any at all) of LC/OCLC 'copy', have come to the conclusion that cataloguing in any deep sense need not be taught: it's being done *for us* somewhere else, so why bother teaching stuff to people who'll never need to use it? (A self-fulfilling prophecy if I ever heard one!)

The remaining papers were "contributed" rather than "invited", but are not therefore safely ignored.

ELIOTT & BAKKE's paper "Special Collections and Cataloging Standards: Issues and Compromises at the Steinbeck Research Center and the Center for Beethoven Studies" argues that the MARC format for "AMC" (archives and MS collections) is a good starting point (though it is better done from the ground up by the local cataloguer, rather than merely edited from the SBP version); but it needs improved subject access, some in LCSH format, some locally devised.

WHITLOW's paper "Musical Sound Recording: Subject Retrieval, Analysis, and Access in Online Public Access Catalogs" suggests such additional retrievable aspects as performance-style, along with other ideas that are perhaps too debatable to be safely adopted. His lumping together of *preludes* with *canons and fugues* as "forms of imitation" is so wide of the mark as to undermine confidence in his musicological soundness.

OLSON's paper "Subject Access to Women's Studies Materials" aptly excoriates LC's insensitivity both to feminist concepts and its tendency to conflate author's point of view with the subject of the work being catalogued (a tendency I see often in the case of works written from the phenomenological etc. point of view, but not therefore *about* phenomenology: they should show the point of view in the form of a dashed-on subdivision, rather than in the form of an auxiliary subject heading). She shows that multiple-heading LCSH-assignments convey something different from a truly specific (articulated) single heading. KIM's paper "Volume/Date Designation and Serials Holding" prefers the ANSI approach to LC's, but gives no examples from which the reader can judge.

ARMINTOR's paper "'Marrying' College Catalog Data with the Library's Online Catalog: Enhancing Access to Nonprint Materials..." tells 'how we done it good' at Pikes Peak Community College: use the MARC 690-field for such information as course numbers. Why not? But heresy? - hardly.

LAI & WONG's paper "Problems in the Cataloging of Digital Cartographic Databases" leads to the conclusion that since cataloguing such information is only taking a 'snapshot' of something that is in constant evolution, one can ask such questions as Is there a document to catalogue? - if there is no real document, Can we actually catalogue this *process* that refuses to congeal into an entity? - or Do we need to find some totally different way to characterize such fluidities?

THOMAS's paper "Options in the Arrangement of Library Material and the New Edition of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification" focuses on the built-in ability of the BC to cater for a wide range of consensus. The results can be just what the doctor ordered for many local variance-desires, but the author's call for centralized provision of BC "marks"

(analogous to LCC, LCSH, and DDC assignments on LC data), so that BC could become a live option by becoming more familiar - raises a serious logistical problem: how, given the eight (1) kinds of options for using BC that the author tabulates, can the LC data show the option desired by any particular library? (And even if it might be able to as with the Plutarch-example above, could it do so for a library still ordering cards rather than computer-messages from LC or OCLC?) This is not to denigrate the practical usefulness of BC, but it does indicate that the library wanting to apply it to its particular needs must (even if it can be somehow assisted by LC publication of assignments(s) of BC-marks) largely do it for itself.

5. Conclusion

We have here a volume that can (a) tell some who need it how to begin to think about doing what they should have been doing all along; it can (b) set some who need it straight about matters that are often dealt with more obscurely; it may (c) confuse some either in terms of telling what is true but irrelevant, others in terms of simply being misleading. But most of all it lets the reader know that there is a least some ferment in the bibliothecal-bibliographical world as a whole, ferment (to mix a metaphor) that may find a weak point in the carapace of the old dinosaur so as to erupt into something more gracious, more logical, more *helpful* to the many querists who blunder in, bump around for a while, and stumble out of our libraries without having found what they needed and which *was there* but was concealed from them by the standard bibliographic product.

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HENZLER, Rolf G.: Information und Dokumentation. Sammeln, Speichern und Wiedergewinnen von Fachinformation in Datenbanken. (Information and Documentation. The collecting, storage and retrieval of specialized information in databases). Berlin-Heidelberg-New York: Springer Verlag 1992. XII, 322p., ISBN 3-540-55703-2

If one compares this new book by Henzler with the first textbooks on documentation, e.g. with Bradford's "Documentation" (1950) or with the first German-language book of this type by Loosjes (1962), one might be tempted to doubt whether we are still dealing with the same subject. Here it becomes evident how enormously documentation and its working procedures and techniques have changed over a period of no more than roughly a generation. Correspondingly, the requirements imposed on those engaged in this activity have changed considerably, a fact that needs to be taken into account in the training of documentalists. The book under review reflects - as the author stresses - the training of documentalists as conducted today at the Stuttgart, Germany, "Fachhochschule für

Bibliothekswesen" (Polytechnic for Library Science).

The modern documentation techniques, especially the manifold applications of computer technology, occupy a central place in Henzler's representation, which concentrates on the flow of information and the instruments for coping with it: storage techniques, databases, data bank systems, information networks. Ample space is accorded to the central task in documentation: information retrieval, particularly in the form of online retrieval, with all its aspects - from retrieval languages to retrieval systems, retrieval software and search strategies. On all of this, current knowledge is imparted in a most competent way. In addition, further useful information is offered on e.g. information sources, information management, marketing, cost questions and information law as well as on existing institutions for information exchange.

In comparison, the "classical centerpiece" - if one wishes to call it that - of documentation, namely: contents description, is treated somewhat summarily and less searchingly in a sub-section "Ordnungslehre und -theorie" (Classification doctrine and theory). (Is not 'doctrine' thus understood, synonymous to 'theory'?). This field does not absolutely belong to Henzler's teaching domain, but in a textbook of this title one expects to find relevant fundamentals on this field, too, particularly since there is a decided lack of well-founded and intelligible texts on this subject.

As to the word 'textbook': Henzler calls his work - and this should not be overlooked - a compendium. This too, marks a difference from the works from the pioneer age of documentation mentioned before. Henzler's presentation is, in fact quite compendious; he always comes right to the point, usually dispensing in so doing with explanatory comments on a term used for the first time or with fundamental discussions of a problem treated. That may be all right for diligent attendants of Henzler's classes using the book only to refresh their minds, but from 'outsiders' quite a few things are demanded in the way of an adequate knowledge level to start with or of preparedness to look around elsewhere for supplementary information.

In addition, the author's terminology and even his linguistic presentation as such is not always wholly clear and illuminative: What are types of documents treated under the heading "Dokumentationstypen", hence "Documentation types" (probably intended to read "Dokumenttypen", i.e. "Document types")? Just why is a thesaurus "the highest form of documentary arrangement of concrete relationships..."? What is meant by "dokumentationswürdige Begriffe" (documentable concepts, or concepts worthy of documentation)? (Documents or propositions - informemes - may be worthy of documentation, but not so concepts, which in themselves are not information at all). Conversely, synonyms are not "different words for identical subjects", as the author states, but different words for identical concepts. (Different linguistic representations of identical subjects would be paraphrasings). Why does the author, in presenting an alternative to the indicative abstract, mention only the critical abstract (hardly relevant though it is for documentation) and not the informative

abstract (the most important one, and the one to be striven for)? What is meant by the 'iterative filtering-out of concepts'? Thus many questions remain open, and there is much occasion for - readily avoidable - misunderstandings. In this rapidly growing and changing subject field there is still a considerable need for standardization - or of willingness to make practical use of standards already elaborated.

And yet, for a compendium this is a voluminous and versatile work which introduces the reader to and illuminates him on the most important questions of contemporary documentation. A great many surveys, graphs, tables and illuminative examples furnish insights into a wealth of current documentation problems and show ways to solve them. A detailed alphabetic index permits using the book as a fruitful reference work. An extensive bibliography helps one to find access to more detailed or specialized literature. The compendium offers much current information which would be troublesome to compile in another fashion. Therefore the book deserves wide dissemination as well as a new edition in the near future in which a few things might be added or formulated more precisely, thus making the work even more valuable.

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RADA, Roy: **From Text to Expertext**. London, etc.: McGraw-Hill Book co. 1991. 237p. ISBN 0-07-707401-7 (Note: It is intended to publish an English version of this review in the next issue of this journal.)

Hypertext-Bücher sind inzwischen keine Mangelware mehr, zumindest nicht mehr im angelsächsischen Bereich. In den meisten Publikationen ist auch ohne Mühe ein informationswissenschaftlicher Bezug zu erkennen - zu offensichtlich geht es um klassische Themen der Informationswissenschaft: Darstellung von Wissen, Erarbeitung von Information durch Browsing oder gezieltes Suchen, Dokumentmanagement, d.h., kontrolliertes und normiertes Erstellen von "Texten" ... Allein - und das ist grundlegend - richtet sich das Interesse von Hypertext auf nicht-lineare Ausprägungen von Wissen und Information, ohne daß dabei allerdings der Bezug zu den linearen, textuellen "Ahnern" verloren gehen soll.

In dem hier zu besprechenden Buch ist die Verbindung von Hypertext und Informationswissenschaft expliziert formuliert. Kein Wunder, hat sich der Autor doch seinen Namen bislang in erster Linie im Kontext des weiteren Information Retrieval gemacht, allerdings auch auf den Gebieten Schreibforschung und Expertensystem. Offenbar arbeitet Rada dabei weniger experimentell, sondern expliziert auf sehr systematische und klare Weise den jeweiligen Gegenstandsbereich. So auch in diesem Buch. Er berichtet nicht über eigene experimentelle Forschung oder eigene Hypertextentwicklungsarbeit, sondern analysiert unter Aufarbeitung der umfassenden Literatur (natürlich nur englischsprachige) seinen Bereich (Hypertext), stellt ihn, wie gesagt, in den informationswissenschaftli-

chen Kontext und bereitet ihn mit Blick auf die akademische Ausbildung auf.

Was enthält nun das Buch? Der Autor teilt ganz traditionell und wohlvertraut in der sequentiellen Abfolge seinen Text in fünf Hauptteile ein (anzumerken ist allerdings, daß der Buchtext auf Anforderung ohne weiteren Aufpreis in vier Hypertextversionen, Emacs-INFO, Guide, HyperTies und SuperBook, erhältlich ist), denen noch ein Kapitel mit Schlußfolgerungen und eines mit Antworten zu den den Kapiteln jeweils zugeordneten Übungsaufgaben folgt. Kapitel I bewältigt in über 20 Seiten die komplexe Aufgabe, Prinzipien des Lesens und Schreibens von Texten sowie deren Strukturierung, z.B. in Auszeichnungssprachen wie SGML, darzustellen. Ohne daß der Autor viel Raum hätte, Details auszubreiten, erkennt man quasi als Spitze verschiedener Eisberge, daß dem Autor Grundzüge linguistischer Texttheorien, z.B. das Kintsch/van Dijk'sche Textmodell, oder der allgemeinen Schreibtheorie, z.B. Hayes et al., aber auch von Auszeichnungssprachen und Textverarbeitungssoftware, vertraut sind.

Und das - dies kann man gleich sagen - hält sich über das ganz Buch durch. Der Autor kann aus einem eher ungewöhnlich umfassenden Hintergrundwissen schöpfen, unverzichtbar, wenn die verschiedenen Facetten von Hypertext aus informativwissenschaftlichem Interesse rekonstruiert werden sollen.

Die eigentlichen Hypertextdarstellungen sind nach den vier Hauptgesichtspunkten in den Kapiteln 2-5 eingeteilt. In Kapitel 2 geht es um die "Small-Volume" Hypertexte, also um Mikrotext-Systeme, bei denen die Hypertext-Navigation sich in der Regel auf ein einziges Dokument beschränkt und deren einzelne Bestandteile (bis hinunter zu einzelnen Wörtern) dann mehr oder weniger intensiv intern verknüpft sind ("intra-linking"). Kapitel 3 handelt dann konsequent von groß-volumigen Hypertexten, wobei dabei das ganze Feld des klassischen Information Retrieval (genauer der Verbindung zwischen, nicht innerhalb von Dokumenten) mit angesprochen wird. Kapitel 4 trägt der zunehmenden Tendenz zum kollaborativen Erstellen von Texten und Hypertexten Rechnung, während Kapitel 5 darzustellen beabsichtigt, welche Möglichkeiten sich aus dem Zusammengehen der Künstlichen Intelligenz und Hypertextsystemen ergeben könnten. Deshalb sieht der Autor nicht zu Unrecht Hypertext unterwegs von Text in Richtung Expertext (eine hübsche Parallele übrigens zum Hypertext-Buch des Rezensenten, das im Untertitel Hypertext auch eine Position zwischen "Buch und Wissensbank" zuweist).

Die einzelnen Kapitel sind weitgehend nach dem gleichen Muster aufgebaut: nach kurzen historischen Exkursen werden jeweils die wichtigsten Prinzipien dargestellt und dann nach Möglichkeit Anwendungen bzw. prominente Systembeispiele aufgeführt. So werden auf anschauliche Weise Theorie und Praxis verbunden. Es mag an der noch nicht so ausgefeilt vorliegenden Hypertext-Theorie selber liegen, aber der Verfasser versäumt kaum eine Gelegenheit, Ausflüge in die benachbarten Gebiete, z.B. der Datenbank-Theorie, des Information Retrieval, der Thesaurus-Forschung, der Schreibforschung, der Wissensrepräsentation

tion, der Expertensysteme oder des maschinellen Lernens zu unternehmen. Das führt bisweilen recht weit ab, und man fragt sich, an welche Zielgruppe der Autor dabei noch denkt. Für das jeweilige Fachgebiet, also Information Retrieval, Künstliche Intelligenz, Schreibforschung, muß die Darstellung zwangsläufig auf einem allgemeinen, wenn auch durchweg auf gutem analytischen Niveau bleiben. Wer will denn auch schon ernsthaft aus einem Hypertextbuch etwas über Thesaurus, Logik, maschinelle Sprachanalyse oder Datenbanken lernen? Eher wollte man vielleicht etwas über die Hypertextgegenstände an sich wissen, z.B. welche Formen getypter Hypertextobjekte wie zu definieren sind, wie die Unterscheidungen zwischen assoziativen und getypten Verknüpfungen ausdifferenzieren wären, und wie deren Anwendung zu automatisieren wäre, oder wie die Konversion von großen Mengen von Text in Hypertext, z.B. unter Ausnutzung von Auszeichnungssprachen wie SGML bzw. HyTime oder ODA bzw. HyperODA, effizient zu gestalten wäre, welche hypertextspezifischen Orientierungs- und Navigationsformen entwickelt worden sind, etc. Zu allem und zu viel mehr findet man in dem Buch, auch über ein leistungsfähiges Register, Information, wenn auch nicht hypertextspezifisch-systematisch oder lehrbuchartig zusammengestellt.

Trotzdem, die leichte Kritik an dem vielleicht etwas zu breiten Ansatz des Autors kann und sollte vielleicht eher in eine positive umschlagen. Der ganzheitliche Ansatz scheint zumindest für die nicht-experimentell arbeitenden Informatikwissenschaftler attraktiv und auch sinnvoll zu sein. Er hält die vielen Potentiale neuer Technologien, und um eine solche handelt es sich bei Hypertext, offen und verhindert damit die im Amerikanischen unter der Vorherrschaft der ingenieurwissenschaftlichen Denk- und Arbeitsweise in der Regel vorkommende Verkürzung auf technische Aspekte.

Besonders gelungen, unter dem ganzheitlichen Ansatz, scheint mir Kapitel 4 zum kollaborativen Hypertext zu sein, in dem auf vorbildliche Weise die Gestaltungsprinzipien, die auch für das ganze Buch gelten, verwirklicht sind: gute graphische Aufbereitung (Fotografien, erklärende Zeichnungen, Diagramme, Tabellen); gute Gliederung; kommentierte Annotationen durch zentrale Schlagwörter am jeweiligen Textrand; ein vielleicht etwas aufdringliches Markieren zentraler Ausdrücke im Text durch Half-fett; Systembeispiele, zuweilen auch über Bildschirmbeispiele; Anwendungsbeispiele und Übungsfragen.

Fasse ich die Eindrücke zusammen: Keine sensationelle neue systematische Einführung in Hypertext, kein Bericht über grundlegend neue eigene Forschung, aber ein hervorragend strukturiertes, in textueller und graphischer Hinsicht sympathisch aufbereitetes und dadurch leicht lesbares Buch, in dem eine Vielzahl von Wissensgebieten mit jeweils zentralen und reichhaltigen Publikationen eingearbeitet sind. Die Lektüre ist für jeden, der auf dem weiteren Gebiet schon arbeitet, ein Gewinn, freut sich doch ein jeder, wenn die eigenen Spezialitäten in einem Fachbuch berücksichtigt werden und wenn das Gesamtgebiet überschaubar und klar geordnet wird. Für Neulinge auf dem Hypertextgebiet, wenn es sie noch geben sollte, ist das Buch zu empfehlen, verschafft es doch auf umfassende Weise Problembewußtsein und einen breiten Horizont und gibt dazu denen, die bereit sind, die Übungen mitzumachen, noch einen guten Start in die notwendige praktische Arbeit mit Hypertext.

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* Subdivisions of 048-, 5, 6, 78, 82, and 88 according to the Information Coding Classification (ICC) described and displayed in Int.Classif.9(1982)No.2, p.87-93 and in the International Classification and Indexing Bibliography, Vol.1, 1982.

A further division of the above scheme was published in Int.Classif.12(1985)No.3, p.147-151. It has been amended in the meantime and will be re-published soon.

** Monographs on special topics at special subdivisions.

*** CS & T stands for Classification Systems and Thesauri; C & I stands for Classing and Indexing

Language abbreviations:

ar	Arabic	it	Italian
af	Afrikaans	ja	Japanese
bg	Bulgarian	ji	Jiddish
ch	Chinese	li	Lithuanian
cs	Czech	nl	Dutch
da	Danish	pl	Polish
de	German	pt	Portuguese
ee	Estonian	ro	Romanian
en	English	ru	Russian
es	Spanish	sk	Slovakian
fi	Finnish	uk	Ukrainian
fr	French		
hu	Hungarian		

0 Form Divisions

01 Bibliographies

See also 0210, 0256

03 Dictionaries, Terminologies

0001 032
Benito, M.: *Bibliotekstermer. Svenska-Engelska, Franska, Spanska, Finska.* (Orig. sv, en, fr). 1992, 72p., 8 refs. 91-970103-2-4
The book presents about 500 terms in librarianship in five languages. They are arranged alphabetically in Swedish with their translations in English, French, Spanish, and Finnish. Indexes lead from the languages listed to the Swedish terms.

0002 036.3
Bakhturina, T.A.; Sukiasyan, E.R.: *Contemporary cataloguing terminology: Glossary with recommendations.* (Orig. ru). Moskva: Russian State Library 1992, 197p., 28 refs.
Definitions of 559 terms with equivalents in German, English, and French in the fields of descriptive and subject cataloguing/indexing and related areas. On 37 tables relationships between terms are shown graphically.

0003 036.847
Delmas, B.: *Dictionnaire des archives: de l'archivage aux systèmes d'information: français, anglais, allemand.* Archive dictionary: from storing in archives to information systems. (Orig. fr, en, de). Paris, FR: AFNOR 1991, 251p. 2-12-484221-8

0004 037.715
Junge, H.-D.: *Dictionary of Artificial Intelligence and Neuronal Networks. English/German. German/English.* (Title also in German)(Orig. de, en). Weinheim, etc.: VCH 1991, 238p. 3-527-27994-6

0005 038-83
Junge, H.-D.: *Dictionary of Information Technology, English-German.* (Title also in German)(Orig. en, de). Weinheim, etc.: VCH 1989, VIII, 927p. 3-572-26430-2

04 Classification Systems & Thesauri

048.1 General Systems

0006 048.1
State Rubricator for Scientific and Technological Information. Classification Headings Authority (Rubrikator GASNTI, 4th ed.). (Orig. ru). Moskva: RECTOR Center 1992, 135p.
This Rubricator is a universal hierarchical knowledge classification system devoted to systematize the scientific and technological information flows and databases. It is adopted for indexing documents by the majority of information centers in Russia and some other countries. It consists of 3 parts: Preface describing the structure and use, Classification Schedule containing about 7000 subject headings for 69 knowledge fields, alphabetic subject index specifying the localization in the classification scheme of about 9000 notions. Elaborated by a working group of 65 experts, edited by a council of 9 with B.V. Kristal'nyj presiding.

0007 048.1
VLB Schlagwortverzeichnis 92/93. VLB Subject Heading List 92/93. 15th ed. in 5 volumes. (Orig. de). München: K.G. Saur Verlag 1992. 10, 306p. 3-7657-1672-3
The volume contains 750679 entries. There is a separate set of 6 volumes for authors, titles, keywords, to be regarded as supplementing this one.

048- Special Systems and Thesauri

0008 048-826
Azgaldov, E.G.; Visochanskaja, O.A.; Haskina, M.I.: *Descriptor vocabulary in information science.* (Orig. ru). Moskva: VINITI 1991, 161p.
The vocabulary is introduced by an article by A.I. Chemyj: *Notes about information science and descriptors.* (p.3-13, 27 refs.) A foreword follows with 24 refs. The vocabulary consists of two parts: 1) List of 2000 descriptors and non-descriptors in alphabetical order, 2) important concepts with English equivalents and definitions (in Russian), in alphabetical order. The concepts of the second part are indicated by an asterisk in the first part.

0009 048-826
Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre: *Thesaurus of Information Sciences and Technologies.* (Title also in French)(Orig. en, fr). Ottawa, Canada: Canada Communication Group 1991. n.p.

0010 048-92
Olderr, St.: *Olderr's Fiction Subject Headings: A supplement and guide to the LC Thesaurus.* (Orig. en). Chicago, IL: Amer.Lib. Assoc 1991, 160p. 0-8389-0562-5

0011 048-967
Otchere, F.E.: *African Studies Thesaurus.* Subject headings for library users. (Orig. en). London-Westport, CT: Greenwood Press 1992, 480p. 0-313-27437-1
This thesaurus lists all Library of Congress Sub-Saharan African subject headings, classification numbers, and cross-references.

06 Conference Reports, Proceedings

0012 06.90-12-17/19
Classification Theory and Practice in the National Economy. Proceedings of a Symposium. (Orig. ru). Moskva: VINITI 1990, 170p.

0013 06.91-02-18
Conway, Ch.L.: *Book review of: Cataloging Heresy: Challenging the standard bibliographic product.* Proc. of the Congress for Librarians. Feb. 18, 1991, St. John's Univ., Jamaica, NY, ed. by B.H. Weinberg. Medford, NJ: Learned Inform. 1992. (Orig. en). J. Acad. Lib. ship. Vol. 19, No. 1 1993, p. 77-78

0014 06.90-11-04
Kartus, E.: *Book review of Advances in Classification Research: Proc. 1st ASIS/SIG/CR Classification Research Workshop.* Ed. by S.M. Humphrey and B.H. Kwasnik. Medford, NJ: Learned Information 1991. 172p. (Orig. en). Online Review. Vol. 16, No. 5 1992, p. 345-46

0015 06.92-04-1/3, 752
Hermes, H.-J.; Havekost, H. (Eds.): *Die Systematik im OPAC. Über das Instrumentarium zum Ordnen und Wiederfinden. Vorträge aus den bibliothekarischen Arbeitsgruppen der 16. Jahrestagung der Gesellschaft für Klassifikation.* The classification system in the OPAC. On the instruments for ordering and retrieval. Papers from librarians' WGs of 16th GIKI Conference, Dortmund 92. (Orig. de). Oldenburg: Bibliotheks- u. Informations-System 1993, 162p. 3-8142-0432-8
The ten papers are arranged in two sections: Seven are grouped under "Organizing" and 3 under "Retrieval".

0016 756
Lischewsky-Weiser, B.: *Die Systematik im OPAC.* p. 11-28

0017 225

Greiner, G.: *Facettensysteme.* p. 29-40

0018 354

Lorenz, B.: *Überlegungen zur Aufstellungsklassifikation.* Considering shelving classification systems. p. 41-54

0019 42.174

Hermes, H.-J.: *Dezimalklassifikation. Zum gegenwärtigen Stand der UDK.* On the present situation concerning the Universal Decimal Classification. p. 55-62

0020 818

Traiser, W.: *Die Deutsche Bibliothek - Schlagwort-Klassifikation und Conspectus.* The German Library. Classification by subject headings and conspectus. p. 63-80

0021 953

Bies, W.: *Inhaltsschließung: Versuch einer bibliothekswissenschaftlichen Didaktik.* Subject analysis. Attempt at a library science didactics. p. 81-96

0022 485

Recker-Kotulla, I.: *Die niederländische Basisklassifikation als Instrument der kooperativen Sacherschließung.* The Dutch Basic Classification as an instrument of cooperative subject analysis. p. 97-126

0023 812.752

Jedwabski, B.; Schröder, K.: *UBOK. Der Dortmunder Universitätsbibliotheks-Online-Katalog.* UBOK. The Dortmund University Library Online Catalogue. p. 127-130

0024 812.752

Kowalk, W.: *Der Saarbrücker Sachkatalog nach der Methode Eppelsheimer im OPAC.* The Saarbrücken subject catalogue according to the Eppelsheimer method in the OPAC. p. 131-150

0025 333

Nohr, H.: *Präkombination klassifikatorischer und verbaler Sacherschließungsdaten und ihr Potential im Information Retrieval.* Precombination of classificatory and verbal subject analysis data and their potential in information retrieval. p. 151-160

0026 06.92-05

Heller, S.R.: *Similarity in organic chemistry: A summary of the Bellstein Institute Conference.* J. Chem. Inform. & Comput. Sci. Vol. 32, No. 6 1992p. 578-752

- 0027 06.92-06-5/6
TAMA'92, 2nd TermNet Symposium Terminology In Advanced Micro-computer Applications, Avignon, 5-6 June 1992. (title also in French)(Orig. en, fr). Wien, AT: TermNet 1992. III-342p. 3-901010-03-3
The conference was organized by the International Network for Terminology (TermNet) together with the Centre de Terminologie et de Néologie (CTN) within the framework of the 12th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems and Natural Language, Avignon, June 1-6, 1992. In the editorial note the considerable progress in the development of terminology systems and procedures is mentioned. The proceedings volume contains the following 16 papers presented:
- 0028 771.93
Galinski, C.: International and regional cooperation in terminology. p.1-20
- 0029 773
Mall, U.: Term-Tools. p.21-26
- 0030 387.773
Coutrot, F.: EDIBASE: A documentary software product for terminology usage. p.27-66
- 0031 773
Heyn, M.: A new terminological database within a graphical environment. MultiTerm for Windows. p.67-90
- 0032 773
Henning, J.-M.: MC4: un outil pour la terminologie - Exposé de trois points caractéristiques. MC4: A tool for terminology. Summary of three characteristic items. p.91-100
- 0034 763.77
Engel, G.: Conversion of lexicographic data to terminological data. p.109-124
- 0035 771.715
Dzhincharadze, A.: Le rôle de la terminologie lors de la création de bases de connaissances et de systèmes d'intelligence artificielle. The role of terminology in generating knowledge bases and artificial intelligence systems. p.125-142
- 0036 953
Budín, G.; Lerat, P.: Computer-assisted training of technical writers. p.143-156
- 0037 78-733
Cipriano, A.: Industrial Engineering terminology. p.157-164
- 0038 773.75
Stoll, C.-H.: MTRX - Terminology work on PC. p.165-200
- 0039 773.122
Merten, P.: Apport des relations notionnelles à la description terminologique. Concept relationships in terminological descriptions. p.201-228
- 0040 773.387
Bourigault, D.: LEXTER, un logiciel d'extraction de terminologie. LEXTER - a software for terminological extraction. p.229-258
- 0041 78-32, 773
Clémencin, G.; Regnier, S.: Problématique de l'exploitation automatique d'une terminologie: Cas d'Aérospatiale. Implementation of Aérospatiale's multilingual terminologies. p.259-304
- 0042 763
Neubert, G.: LSP lexicography in a PC LAN - some remarks. p.305-314
- 0043 776.09
Schmitz, K.-D.: Guidelines for the design and implementation of terminological data banks. p.315-338
- 0044 06.92-08-26/28
Negrini, G.; Spissu, G.: Cognitive Paradigms in Knowledge Organization. Second International ISKO Conference. (Orig. it). L'Indicizzazione. Vol.7, No.1 1992, p.13-24, 9 refs.
Summary of some of the 38 papers presented at this Conference, Madras, Aug.26-28, 1992. The contribution of I.Dahlberg is treated more extensively.
- 0045 06.92-11-5/7
Zimmermann, H.; Luckhardt, H.-D., Schulz, A. (Eds.): Mensch und Maschine - Informationelle Schnittstellen der Kommunikation. Proc. d. 3. Int. Symposiums für Informationswissenschaft (ISI'92), Saarbrücken, 5.-7. Nov. 1992. Man and machine. Information interfaces of communication. (Orig. de, en). Konstanz, DE: Universitas Verlag 1992, 389p. 3-87940-449-6
The volume comprises 34 papers, 6 of which in English, arranged in the following groups: Man-machine interfaces, Author-systems; Indexing, Retrieval, Machine Translation; Hyper- and Multimedia Application; Viewpoints from Other Scientific Areas; Student Contributions. The volume was supplemented by Bericht 22-93 of Konstanz University (1993, 38p.) with the introductory papers of H. Zimmermann, W. Faber, R. Schulmeister, R. Kuhlen and G. Wersig. Of interest to our readers may be the following papers:
- 0046 132
Wille, R.: Begriffliche Datensysteme als Werkzeug der Wissenskommunikation. Conceptual data systems as tools of knowledge communication. p.63-73
- 0047 124
Panyr, J.: Objektzentrierte Wissensrepräsentation und Information-Retrieval Methoden. Object-centered knowledge representation and IR methods. p.166-178
- 0048 797.173
Stegentritt, E.: EMIR - Multilinguales Freitextretrieval Projekt. EMIR - a multilingual free-text retrieval project. p.179-186
- 0049 791
Luckhardt, H.-D.: Thesauri für die Maschinelle Übersetzung?. Thesauri for machine translation?. p.187-199
- 0050 731
Herfurth, M.; Mutschke, P.; Ohly, H.P.: Inference from bibliographic facts: A social network approach between frontends and text comprehension. p.200-207
- 0051 725
Ferber, R.: Vorhersage der Suchwortwahl von professionellen Rechercheuren in Literaturdatenbanken durch assoziative Wortnetze. Prediction of choice of retrieval words by professional searchers in databases by associative nets of words. p.208-218
- 0052 323
Endres-Niggemeyer, B.: An empirical process model of abstracting. p.219-228
- 0053 751
Englmeier, K.: Ein Computer mit einem offenen Interface für Informationsprobleme. A computer with an open interface for information problems. p.229-244
- 0054 820
Wolff, Ch.: Manipulation von Graphen als Retrievalwerkzeug für Faktendaten. Manipulation of graphs as retrieval tools for factual data. p.245-259
- 0055 177
Hoogeven, M.; Meer, K.v.d., Sol, H.: The Integration of Information Retrieval and Database Management Facilities in Support of Multimedia Information Work. p.260-274
- 0056 06.92-11-12/14,77
Krommer-Benz, M.; Manu, A. (Eds.): Third Infoterm Symposium Terminology work in subject fields, Vienna, 12-14 Nov. 1991. (title also in French)(Orig. en, fr). Wien: TermNet 1992. XIII+630p. 3-901010-04-1
Contains the 47 papers of the Symposium, arranged according to the program which was divided into the following sections: Biology and Related Fields - Engineering and Natural Sciences - Medicine - Information Science and Information Technology - Law and Economics - Social Sciences and Humanities - Terminology Research and Interdisciplinary Aspects.
- 0057 128-442
Oeser, E.; Budin, G.: Explication and representation of qualitative biological and medical concepts: The example of the pocket knowledge data base on carnivores. p.3-14
- 0058 542/4
Hohenegger, J.: Species as the basic units in taxonomy and nomenclature. p.15-30
- 0059 78-49
Hernandez, A.; Rey, J., Martin, M.J. et al.: Terminologie scientifique des sciences de l'environnement dans la bibliographie espagnole. p.30-36
- 0060 649
Lavieter, L.de; Deschamps, J.A., Felluga, B.: A multilingual environmental thesaurus: Past, present, and future. p.37-46
- 0061 6284
Todeschini, C.; Thoemig, G.: The thesaurus of the International Nuclear Information System: Experiences in an international environment. p.47-57
- 0062 768-28
Kleinpeter, M.: Préparation du dictionnaire de l'énergie du Conseil Mondial de l'énergie (Edition 1992). p.58-63
- 0063 78-13
Citkina, F.: Terminology of mathematics: Contrastive analysis as a basis for standardization and harmonization. p.64-70
- 0064 78-776
Opitz, K.: Between chaos and total control: The language of the shipping industry. p.71-76
- 0065 798-73
Walker, D.G.: Technology and Engineering Terminology: Translation problems encountered and suggested solutions. p.77-82
- 0066 78-73
Vervoom, A.J.: Terminology and engineering sciences. p.83-90
- 0067 78-72
Breugnot, D.; Gourgand, M., Kellert, P.: Les problèmes de terminologie dans la modélisation des systèmes de production. p.91-107
- 0068 78+88-376
Franceschi, M.E.: Subject indexing and terminology for the field of emulsions in the oil industry. p.108-128
- 0069 78-51/4, 934
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0070 78-51/4, 77.99
Hirs, W.M.: ICD-10, a missed chance and a new opportunity for medical terminology standardization. p.134-156

0071 78-522
Irazazábal, A.de: Borge, S.A., Weidner, J.Z. et al.: Etude et Incorporation de termes normalisés en espagnol aux terminologies multilingues. Champ thématique: drogues. p.157-170

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0073 78-51/4
Grinev, S.V.; Jermakov, Je.S., Morozov, B.V., Grinev, A.S.: The problems of medical terminology. p.180-189

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0078 771
Bazewicz, M.: Impact of modern information technology on knowledge transfer services and terminology. p.247-266

0079 78-88
Mustafa-Ethadi, M.: Quelques remarques sur l'usage de la terminologie comme outil de traduction et outil d'indexation: Application au domaine des télécommunications. p.267-292

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0084 78-64
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