for decision making with regard to the acquisitions in the library, can give information about the fact that all the cases in which a bibliometric approach can be used, must be the result of stochastic processes involving homogeneous elements. Therefore, the study of bibliometric distributions allows us to get, for instance, a better awareness of the structure of semantic fields. The topics (an Appendix explains the real nature of the topics, as well as of "constellations" and "galaxies" of topics) forming the semantic fields will be arranged according to Pareto's law if the field is homogeneous. Bradford's law can be used to identify the semantic fields resulting from the research of the topics, and therefore to know the degree of the semantic compactness of many possible semantic fields. The evaluation of a library collection can be performed (as showed by Price using Lotka's law) arranging and listing the books with regard to a specific topic; it will be an easy arrangement if homogeneous collections are concerned. Serrai, instead, extends that evaluation to a general collection too, i.e. a fusion of many particular collections: a linearly table shows how the usefulness of a collection does not increase with the number of the books.

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RONDEAU, G.: **Introduction à la terminologie**. (Introduction to terminology)) Québec, CA: Gaetan Morin Editeur 2nd ed. 1984. 238 p., ISBN 2-89105-137-8

In Canada, considerable attention has been paid to practical work in the field of terminology and related theoretical questions since the beginning of the 1970s; the study of terminology in Canada has, in the meantime, gained an excellent reputation internationally. This remarkable development was initiated by the decision of the Canadian parliament to grant French – the native language of 6 million Canadians – full equality everywhere with English. In the efforts to remove the manifold handicaps which French previously had to face, especially in the bussiness sector, the systematic development of French terminology and its spread deserve an important role. For that reason, the universities of the Frenchspeaking province of Québec in particular have introduced the study of terminology in their curriculums. Guy Rondeau teaches this still very young discipline as a professor in the Department of Languages and Linguistics at the Université Laval in Québec.

After discussing the basic concepts of terminology in chapter 1, the author goes into detail in chapter 2 on the relationship between terminology and documentation. He understands "documentation" on the one hand to be such works as deal with the theory and methodology of terminology, and on the other hand to be the actual terminology sources. The most important schools of terminology are presented in a vivid comparison; at the same time the specific characteristics of the young Franco-Canadian school are brought out in detail. An attempt is also made at developing (for the most part) objective criteria for qualitatively judging terminological sources.

Chapter 3 deals with the methods of terminologists which the author clearly distinguishes from those of lexicographers – in particular with reference to the standardizing character of terminology. He differentiates clearly between terminology work relative to individual terms (terminologie ponctuelle) and relative to a group of terms connected by meaning (terminologie thématique). This chapter devotes considerable attention to the problem of separating terms from syntactical groups and paraphrases ("découpage"), a problem rooted in the structure of French. The material in the first three chapters is supplemented by a detailed appendix with excerpts from fundamental works on terminology.

In chapter 4, the theoretical basis for terminological standardization is presented, as well as the structures and methods of the practical work of standardization nationally and internationally. The following discussion of the socio-linguistic problems associated with terminological standardization forms a link with the preface by Jean-Claude Corbeil, "Aménagement linguistique et développement" (pp. IV–XXXIV); in this article – which I highly recommend – Corbeil investigates how the Canadian experience can be made useful for the terminological extension of the languages of developing countries.

Chapter 5 deals – from the French point of view – with the complex problems of terminological neologisms ("néonymes"), a phenomenon in which French linguists have been particularly interested for a long time.

The next and final chapter, despite its brevity, provides a clear and easily understandable introduction into how terminological data banks work. In this connection, however, the question of classifying according to subject is only touched upon, although important strides had already been made in this field. The last part of this chapter is very informative, characterizing a number of important terminological data banks in various countries clearly and concisely, and comparing them with each other.

This book has arisen from the concrete situation in Canada and addresses – at least first of all – Franco-Canadian readers. For that reason, its focus is placed on the standardizing character of terminology; and it deals mainly with monolingual, namely French, terminology, although methodological questions of multilingual terminology are treated as well, of course; of particular interest here are the French terminological neologisms. Just as understandable is the fact that terminologists and terminology theoreticians who – as is frequently the case in Europe – are primarily interested in the needs of multilingual lexicography or of translation, place more emphasis on bilingual and multilingual comparative terminology than on the methods of terminological standardization. Therefore in textbooks which have arisen from this type of situation, questions dealing with the comparative systematization of concepts take on a more important role.

However, a more concrete treatment of the mainfold problems which arise when systematizing concepts would also have been helpful for readers of this book who are primarily monolingually oriented, as problems such as synonymy or concept overlapping also have to

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be solved in connection with monolingual terminological work. These problem cases are discussed at length in chapter 3, however, the two systems of concepts (arbres de domaine) provided in the appendix (pp. 203ff.) provide solutions which are already perfect; the problems which possibly had to be solved in order to arrive at these solutions and the solution strategies used cannot be reconstructed. The author certainly does recognize the problems associated with setting up systems of concepts, as he repeatedly states (for example, on p. 12; p. 39, note 4; pp. 69ff.) that the onomasiologically oriented methods developed by Eugen Wüster for work in terminology are designed for the exact sciences and cannot be directly applied to other disciplines. The two monolingual systems of concepts provided do not, however, in my opinion offer students concrete guidance in structuring "more problematical" systems of concepts.

The claim that comparative investigations of systems of concepts (terminologie différentielle) have hardly been undertaken so far (p. 75) appears too categorical, since research on such problems has been carried out at various European universities for a long time. Here I only wish to mention the fundamental theoretical and empirical work of the terminology department of the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration; one goal of this work is to further develop Wüster's beginnings such that they can also be applied to the terminology of nontechnical fields – as, for example, law, economics and social sciences. Here setting up monolingual systems of concepts is just the preliminary step for comparative multilingual investigations. Therefore, in my opinion, we can in the meantime speak of concrete and promising beginnings for a comparative systematization of concepts which, however, require intensive further development.

These last remarks do not in the least change the fact that Guy Rondeau has produced a clearly organized and stylistically brilliant book which is also of interest for non-Canadian readers. While trying to remain objective, the book offers us a vivid introduction into the manifold problems associated with "francisation", in particular those of a sociolinguistic nature; at the same time these problems are presented in a comprehensive context. Here the concise descriptions of important schools of terminology and of significant terminological data banks are of particular interest. Finally the appendix provides a valuable supplement which contains several excerpts from fundamental works from the Soviet school of terminology in French or English translation, making them accessible to more Western readers.

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FELBER, Helmut: **Terminology Manual.**
Paris: UNESCO 1984. 426 p. = PGI-84/WS/21

Finally, the long needed terminology manual in the English language is there! It was distributed through Unesco early this year and can be ordered at Infoterm (Postfach 130, A-1021 Wien). In his accompanying letter, the Director of the General Information Program of Unesco, Mr.J.Tocatlian states, that it is "primarily intended to assist in the implementation of the TermNet programmes" (TermNet = International Network for Terminology). About these programmes the Preface states:

> "The establishment of the TermNet Programmes was necessitated by the crucial situation in specialized communication, documentation and information, and its expected further complexity in the future. The rapid growth of concepts in all fields of human activity gives rise to serious communication problems. All these concepts have to be represented by terms in individual languages which have a restricted word and word element stock for term formation. Owing to the strong disproportion between concepts and word stock – the word stems and affixes in individual languages amount to some thousands, the concepts in individual subject fields alone reach millions – an unambiguous communication will become more and more difficult. This would have severe implications for man-machine and machine-machine communication and also for communication between individuals..."

One should think, therefore, that there will be a great demand for such a manual. However, I was shocked when I saw how this "Manual" arrived: as a Unesco report, the 426 pages being stapled only twice over a soft cover! At a first touch, in turning over some leaves, it already fell apart.

Prof.Felber who stressed in the Foreword that he wanted to include only those aspects of terminology which are useful for practical work, divided his book into seven parts. To each part references are given.

Part 1, (95 p.), gives an introduction into the problems of terminology in general and an overview of terminological activities in the world and the objectives of TermNet. All this is also well documented in 5 annexes to this chapter. Part 2, "Fundamentals", outlines in short the relationships of the "General Theory of Terminology" to other disciplines (p.96–113). Part 3, "Terminological principles and methods" (p.114–188), teaches about concepts, relationships between concepts, concepts and subject systems, definitions, terms, term systems and problems of terms. Part 4, (p.189–292), outlines the "methods of terminography", understood as the elaboration of vocabularies, dictionaries, and thesauri, including computerization and a survey on the way of term documentation handled by some of the larger terminological data banks. Part 5 deals shortly with advices what to do about "Planning and implementation of terminology projects" (p.313–333). It is suggested that this part could later on "be extended on the grounds of the results gained in TermNet" (Introduction). Part 6, "Terminology documentation" (p.334–360), with 16 annexes (p.361–398) treats (1) the documentation of primary, secondary and tertiary documents about terminology, (2) terminographical data documentation (through term banks), and (3) factographic data documentation, meaning data describing organizations, data banks, experts, terminology work in progress. Part 7 provides a systematically arranged bibliography of 318 references which do not seem to repeat the ones given with each chapter.

All in all a most comprehensive work which would certainly have deserved to be treated like a professional book, neatly bound for extensive use.

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