

## Functional Classification. I

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Reviews the problems and possibilities of classing the 20 000 international bodies and treaties described in the *Yearbook of International Organisations* as well as their preoccupations in the form of "World Problems", disciplines and occupations described in the *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential* (9 000 entries). Describes the design considerations for an alternative approach as compromise between the practicalities of directory production, facilitation of classification experiments, and an emphasis on incorporating richer patterns of relationship between activities to facilitate understanding of functional interjections.

The first approach was developed from I. Dahlberg's ICC scheme modified in the light of insights from the periodic classification of chemical elements. The result is compared to a presentation of interrelationships of different levels of inquiry and modes of experience arising from a study by Eric Jantsch. The resulting experimental matrix of codes (to be discussed in the second part of the article) was used to class titles by computer which were published in *Global Action Networks*, classified directory by subject and region (Vol. 3 of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*). (Author)

### 1. Introduction

The *Yearbook of International Organizations* (Volume I) now describes or lists nearly 20 000 bodies which can in some way be considered international organizations. Whether governmental or nongovernmental, their activities interweave in a myriad ways in the processes of the international community. Although a 500 page multilingual index has been provided to those organizations in the *Yearbook* (Volume I), including keywords in their names, this nevertheless fails to provide an ordered, comprehensible overview of how such activities interrelate. In the absence of any such ordering, tendencies to fragmentation are reinforced and subtler approaches to integration are hindered.

This paper clarifies this challenge and describes the factors entering into the design of the process from which the activity classification for this volume emerged as a *first* product. It is important to note, as is explained below, that it is unnecessary to read or agree with the contents of this paper in order to derive *practical*

benefit from the classification in its present form. The concern of this paper is to point out other ways of making use of the classification and the possibilities for its *further development*.

### 1.1 Review of classification of organizations in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*

When the predecessor of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* was first produced in 1910, the organizations were classified in it according to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system. This was to be excepted given that the person co-responsible for both the UDC and for the organization publishing the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* (as it was first known) was Paul Otlet, often referred to as the „father of international documentation". In 1910, on the occasion of the 1st World Congress of International Associations, he produced a „Tableau de l'Organisation Internationale" grouping organizations (and conferences) by subject area. An improved version of this was produced in 1924 by him, on the occasion of the 4th Conference of International Associations, covering some 400 international bodies with comments on their activities (2). The practice of using the UDC for classifying international organizations in its archives was in fact continued up until 1960 by the Union of International Associations.

The use of the UDC proved however to be too cumbersome for the organization of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* after its resuscitation in 1949. Between 1951 and 1965 (10th edition), organizations were grouped into some 20 subject chapters and allocated a simple filing number for indexing purposes. The number changed from edition to edition as a result of additions. Intergovernmental bodies were grouped in a separate non-subject chapter. This system proved progressively less satisfactory due to the emergence of organizations which could be usefully allocated to more than one subject chapter.

In the 11th and 12th editions the organizations were ordered alphabetically in an encyclopaedia format. A systematic permanent numbering system was maintained in parallel as a development of the earlier subject division. The approach created filing problems so that, in anticipation of the conversion to computer processing, organizations were given a permanent filing number from the 13th edition (1970–71). The subject-based numbering was abandoned from the 14th edition. The original subject "chapter" division was however maintained, with some additions, until 1980, in order to ensure statistical continuity. But from the 15th edition (1974) such statistics proved increasingly suspect due to the problem of overlap between categories and despite the introduction of "secondary" classifications. It was recognized that a totally different approach would have to be used.

### 1.2 Review of other approaches to international organization classification

The Union of International Associations is obviously not the only body faced with the problem of classifying international organization activities. In searching for better approaches it is therefore important to take into account other initiatives, even if their focus is not solely concerned with international organizations.

\* This paper was first presented in an outline form to the 5th Network Meeting of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University, Montreal, 1980 (1). It was later presented in an amplified form to a sub-group of that project Athens, 1982 (24). Reprint with corrections from "Global Action Networks 1983/84". Vol. III. Ed. by Union of Int. Assoc. München–New York–London–Paris: K.G. Saur Verlag 1984, p. 737–755. Reprint permission from UAI is acknowledged with thanks.

Of greatest potential value is the *Macrothesaurus; a basic list of economic and social development terms* (3). This was published in 1972 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in collaboration with other bodies, including the FAO and the ILO. Unfortunately its value is limited by the range of subjects indicated by its sub-title. It is however adapted to computer processing and exists in a multi-lingual version. It uses a 6-digit subject code.

Also of great potential value is the initiative of the International Federation of Documentation (FID), under contract to UNESCO, to design a *Broad System of Ordering* (4). This is known as BSO and reflects FID's experience as the agency responsible for the UDC. The BSO was intended as the basis for interconnecting information systems within the framework of the Intergovernmental Programme for Co-operation in the Field of Scientific and Technological Information (UNISIST). The most recent draft was published in 1978. It has met with severe criticism and is not particularly well-designed for computer processing. In addition, as might be expected from the priorities of UNISIST, the range of subjects does not respond to the detail or variety encountered in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Simpler in many respects, and therefore of greater practical value, is the inter-organizational exercise within the United Nations system carried out by the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB) with the approval of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). This resulted in the production of a list of *Broad Terms for United Nations Programmes and Activities* in 1979 (5). The 2,500 terms are grouped in 16 activity divisions defined at this stage by a 3-digit code permitting further development. The difficulty here is that the system does not appear to have been further developed and does not yet respond to the variety encountered in the *Yearbook*, especially as reflected in the concerns of nongovernmental organizations.

Also of great interest as a practical approach is the technique used by the publishers of commercial subject directories for multi-lingual users. An example is the "yellow page" directory produced for Belgian telephone subscribers. Subjects are given a 4-digit numeric code which does not however have any classificatory significance except to provide a numeric sequence. Separate indexes in English, Flemish, French and German enable users to locate each subject.

It is significant that none of the above initiatives is especially concerned with the pattern of relationships between activities or subjects. The allocation of numbers to activities is basically arbitrary. The project of Ingetraut Dahlberg, Editor of the journal *International Classification*, resulting in the production in 1981 of an *Information Coding Classification (ICC)* system (6), therefore merits special attention in a following section. One of its advantages is the use of a 4-digit code. But one difficulty in relation to this project is that the schedule of terms has so far only been published for 3-digits, raising problems in handling other topics with which international bodies are concerned.

### 1.3 Possibilities of an alternative approach

Serious attempts were made to use several of the above schemes in the period 1979–81, either singly or in com-

bination. For a variety of reasons they proved impractical. The decision was therefore made to design a new scheme adapted to the problem of handling international organizations and their activities.

Once this decision was taken it created the opportunity of responding to many of the less apparent constraints encountered when attempting to use the above schemes. These have been discussed in a separate paper on anti-developmental biases in thesaurus design (7), on the occasion of a conference initiated by the Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA).

### 1.4 Preliminary design considerations

The point of departure was the system, mentioned above, developed by Ingetraut Dahlberg, following proposals first made by her in 1971. The general outline of her ICC scheme may be seen from Figure 1.

The following features of the scheme are of special interest:

- it is based on a concern for "man's ability to perceive the world, and to construct a system of knowledge units to facilitate his understanding of the world and communication about its nature" (8, p.6)
  - it recognizes that the "structuring of man's knowledge about the world may be seen as being related to the ontical levels of general, world-immanent objects by an evolutionary sequence which however, is of a spiralling rather than of a linear nature" (8, p.7)
  - it is ordered *vertically* in terms of 9 ontical levels associated with a progressive complexification of perceived reality:
    1. Pure forms and structures (magnitudes, proportions)
    2. Pure matter and energy (atoms, forces, etc.)
    3. Aggregated matter in motion (cosmic bodies, earth)
    4. Animated, non-intelligent beings (microorganisms, plants, animals)
    5. Animated, intelligent beings (individual human beings)
    6. Aggregated, intelligent beings (human societies)
    7. Material products (goods and services)
    8. Intellectual products (science, documents, information)
    9. Spiritual products (language, works of art and other metaphysical works) (8, p.35).
- These are distinguished by the *first digit* of the ICC code
- it is ordered *horizontally* from the non-fundamental disciplines at each level (on the left) to those concerned with application of that knowledge (on the right). These are distinguished by the *second* digit of the ICC code
  - *within* any area of the resulting matrix, a structured sequence for the system positions was applied for the repeatable arrangement of the elements of each group. These are defined as follows:
    1. General and theoretical statements (axioms, etc.).
    2. Object-related statements (elements of objects, parts, kinds of object, etc.).
    3. Activity-related statements (states and processes in objects, operations applied to them, etc.).
    - 4/6. Statements related to specialities of the objects and/or activities concerned in 2 and 3.

1982 by Ingermar Dahlberg

AREAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 FORM & STRUCTURE AREA	11 Logic'	12 Mathema- tics	13 Statistics	14 Systemo- logy	15 Organiza- tion	16 Metrology	17 Cyberne- tics (Contr. & automat.)	18 Standardi- zation	19 Testing & monitoring
2 ENERGY & MATTER AREA	21 Mechanics	22 Physics of matter	23 Gen. & tech. physics	24 Electro- nics	25 Physical chemistry	26 Pure chemistry	27 Chemical technol. & engg.	28 Energy sci. & technol.	29 Electrical engg.
3 COSMO & GEO-AREA	31 Astronomy & astro- physics	32 Astronau- tics & spac- research	33 Basic geo- sciences	34 Atmospher. sci. & tech.	35 Hydrospher- & oceanol. sci. & tech.	36 Geological sciences	37 Mining	38 Materials sci. & met- allurgy	39 Geography
4 BIO-AREA	41 Basic biol. scienc- es	42 Microbio- logy & culti- vation	43 Plant biology & culti- vation	44 Animal biology & breed- ing	45 Veterinary sciences	46 Agriculture & horticult- ure	47 Forestry & wood sci. & technol.	48 Food science & technol.	49 Ecology & envi- ronment
5 HUMAN AREA	51 Human biology	52 Health & theoretical medicine	53 Pathology & medicine	54 Clinical medicine & cure	55 Psychology	56 Education	57 Profession, labor, leisure	58 Sports	59 Household & home- life
6 SOCIO- AREA	61 Sociology	62 State & politics	63 Public admini- stration	64 Money & finances	65 Social aid, social poli- tics	66 Law	67 Area plan- ning, urba- nism	68 Military sci. & tech.	69 History
7 ECONOMICS & TECHNO- LOGY AREA	71 Gen. & natl. economics	72 Business economics	73 Technology in general	74 Mechanical & precision engg.	75 Building	76 Commodi- ty sci. & technol.	77 Vehicle sci. & technol.	78 Transport, technol. & services.	79 Utilities & service econom.
8 SCIENCE & INFORMA- TION AREA	81 Science of science	82 Information sciences	83 Informatics, computer sci.	84 Information in general	85 Communi- cation sci.	86 Mass-com- munication	87 Printing & publishing	88 Communica- tion engg.	89 Semiotics
9 CULTURE AREA	91 Language & linguistics	92 Literature & philology	93 Music & musicology	94 Fine arts	95 Performing arts	96 Culture sci. i. n. s.	97 Philosophy	98 Religion & secret teachings	99 Christian Religion

7. Statements on influences onto 2 and 3 from outside ("instrumental", technical relationship).
8. Statements on the use of 2 and 3 in other fields ("potential", resource orientation, application relationship).
9. Statements of the knowledge about 2 and 3 in distributing it by human beings, societies, documents, etc. ("actualization", synthesizing, environmental relationship).

Dahlberg has elaborated, published and applied the scheme (6) using three digits (some 700 classes) and expects to publish a more extended four-digit version (some 7000 classes) in 1985 (9).

Positioning values, conditions and forms of praxis in this way can be seen as reinforcing the dominance of the knowledge function during a period when the international community recognizes a need to enhance action.

In the light of the ICC scheme the question then became one of de-emphasizing this bias in favour of knowledge, whilst at the same time respecting the concerns reflected in the ordering of the matrix. One criterion of an interesting matrix, for example, would be the possibility of mapping onto it at different locations the various agencies and institutions required for the "operation" of a country or the world (e.g. various government ministries, hospitals, factories, farms, airports, military bases, etc.). In this way the matrix would become a tool reflecting *operational reality* to a greater degree, rather than responding primarily to the difficulties of designing information retrieval systems to facilitate research and the generation of further knowledge.

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Clearly the above features would emphasize the “interweaving” of the cells of the matrix. This approach is to be contrasted with the practice adopted in the design of many thesauri. So little attention is devoted to the relationship between major classes that it is easy to get the impression that any such relationship is totally arbitrary — isolated subject clusters (“science”, “religion”, “art”, “commerce”, etc.) denoted by digits from 1 to 9, etc. The “lumping” of *major* classes together in this way does not appear to have changed significantly throughout the history of classification schemes from 1200 BC to the recent initiatives of the intergovernmental community (17). It is not difficult to argue that it is this arbitrariness which deprives the pattern of classes of any significance as a whole. As such it reinforces the fragmentation of society which many authors have deplored, as well as undermining any efforts towards an “integrated”, “interdisciplinary” or “holistic” pattern of action (11).

As a guide to further insights for the design of a more interesting solution, what appeared to be required was some matrix-type model incorporating developmental features reflecting the emergence of a series of qualities organized into corresponding "groups" at a succession of "levels". The richest conceptual scheme of this kind appears to be the periodic table of (chemical) elements. The possibility of generalizing this periodic system seems first to have been explored by Edward Haskell (15). Inherent in such a scheme are many interdependency relationships. Furthermore, in comparing W.J. van Spronsens's history of the development of the periodic classification system (16) with that of Shamurin's history of the development of the classification of knowledge in general (14), it is possible to conclude that a scheme such as that of Dahlberg corresponds in structure to the penultimate development phase prior to the emergence of the fully fledged periodic system. Many conventional classification schemes correspond however to much earlier phases in this development with only rudimentary relationships between major classes.

“Facts soon reach a point where they become less and less manageable unless an attractive and meaningful system of classification is brought into being. . . Equally important is the role of tools in science. . . It is frequently not recognized that tools may be conceptual as well as physical. . . The Periodic System has fulfilled both of these roles. It has served as a classificatory device but it has contributed much more than mere classification. It has been a conceptual tool which has predicted new elements, predicted unrecognized relationships, served as a corrective device, and fulfilled a unique role as a memory and organization device. The periodic table has contained

On this last point it is striking to compare the range of experiments with spirals, tables, circles, cones, cylinders and other figures in portraying the classification of elements (16) against the seemingly universal preoccupation with simply structured lists in the case of the classification of knowledge (14). In this sense the Dahlberg scheme is indeed an exception.

[illegible]

To clarify the discussion it is useful to note how one frequent form of the periodic table (Figure 2) can also be presented in another way (Figure 3) which resembles more closely Dahlberg's ICC scheme. The "groups" of chemical elements then tend to appear in columns, analogous to those denoted by the ICC second digit. The transformation from Figure 2 to Figure 3 clarifies the distinction between two "sub-groups". This is even clearer in a circular form of the table (Figure 4).

The design envisaged is perceived as a compromise between three major "orientations": production of a practical classified directory; facilitation of experiments on classifications to develop improved versions; and an emphasis on incorporating richer patterns of relationships between activities to facilitate understanding of functional integration. These are detailed separately below.

**Chemical groups :**    1   2   3   4   5   6   7       8    0

- in developing such patterns a major constraint is that of maintaining and improving the comprehensibility of any such scheme.

### 3. Design Procedure

The design for the current edition resulted from the interaction between the following steps or approaches.

#### 3.1 Activity word list

Given that the preoccupation of international organizations extends beyond the ranges of the specialized thesauri noted above, one point of departure was to extract (by computer) all significant keywords from the names of organizations listed in the current edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. This resulted in some 8900 words after suppression of prepositions, etc. To these were then added words extracted from an earlier multi-disciplinary publication, the *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential* (17), resulting in a total of some 11,000 words. A particular merit of this list is its comprehensive coverage of active concerns of the international community, whether problem, discipline or value oriented. The computer system is designed so that this list can be re-extracted at any time to capture new words associated with new organizations or pre-occupations.

#### 3.2 Interrelating major classes

The various international thesauri noted above were used to isolate major classes (e.g. science, religion, etc.) which have traditionally proved to be a practical basis for grouping concepts. Particular attention was however paid to "awkward" classes which did not fit naturally into such groupings (e.g. standardization, design, and systemology are treated as "general" or "interdisciplinary" classes in the case of the *Unesco Thesaurus*). Also of interest were classes that had for convenience been forced within other classes even though they represented a relatively distinct concern.

#### 3.3 Elaborating a matrix of distinctions

Using the major classes derived above in the light of the variety reflected in the extracted word list, considerable time was spent in juggling items into some sort of matrix form. This process, as an exercise in design, was very much a blend of science and art as described in Christopher Alexander's *Synthesis of Form* (18). The matrix was not perceived as being a purely logical clustering of fields of knowledge but rather a pattern of activity domains in which the degree and quality of objectivity varied. The constraining factors which emerged as useful in this process include the following:

- entrapment in a purley linear sequence should be avoided by somehow including a non-linear patterning feature. This was achieved by considering neighbouring columns and rows of the matrix as functional complements of a mutually counterbalancing nature, rather than simply as members of a logically defined set.
- the cells of the matrix should be perceived as representing functional domains of which only some might have a cognitive emphasis. The words that could currently be placed "in" such a "semantic cell" do

not therefore necessarily exhaust the meaning that may come to be associated with that cell. The words are indicators of significance but they do not delimit it.

- following Dahlberg's approach, rows of the matrix should be used to distinguish different functional "levels". The order is then such that the "lower" or more fundamental levels must first "emerge" prior to the "higher" levels for which they provide a foundation. The succession of levels thus constitutes a developmental sequence.
- at any given level, the cells of the row in question should represent a set of interdependent functional domains whose interaction is essential to the stability of that level. In effect the expression of one evokes the expression of the others.
- the ordering of the cells of the matrix, in the light of the previous points, should go some way towards reflecting the attitudes and behaviour of those associated with them as in: the "pecking order" of the sciences; the "non-scientific" nature of certain domains; the less "concretisable" characteristics of some domains.
- when appropriate, the order of the cells should reflect the order of "emergence" of functions, either as they become explicit in a community (in roles or programmes, for example) or as they can be explained in the stages of some coherent educational programme.
- in contrast with the usual practice in classification schemes, effort should not be directed to grouping everything associated with a given subject into a class which primarily reflects the expression of some intellectual discipline (e.g. political science, sociology). When appropriate, words associated with such distinct orientations as social praxis, material conditions, theoretical approaches, value expression and modes of awareness should be separated into different levels, although possibly in the same column. Thus "love", and "sex" should not necessarily be grouped under "psychology" (as is done in the *Unesco Thesaurus*).
- just as the previous point stresses the need to counteract the tendency in favour of a theoretical emphasis, so attention should be given to counteracting an anthropocentric emphasis (e.g. "fish" as a sub-class of "agriculture" in the *OECD Macrothesaurus*) or a legalistic emphasis (e.g. "prostitution" as a sub-class of "crime", in the *Unesco Thesaurus*).
- distinction should be made between levels constrained by nature or by patterns of behaviour, others at which category boundaries are called into question, and those at which the initiation of change or development is emphasized. This offers a means of separating functions concerned with analyzing or reacting to the human environment from those concerned with various forms of development, whether individual or social.
- with regard to the levels related to social praxis, the cells should each be associated with characteristic institutional features of society such as: government ministries or portfolios (in simpler and more developed administrations), university faculties, or functionally specific buildings (e.g. hospital, factory, military base, school, laboratory, etc.).



the size of the matrix needs to be constrained by its comprehensibility, as determined by man's difficulty in dealing with more than approximately seven categories unless extensive patterning features are incorporated as mnemonic coding devices (26). There is an obvious practical advantage in computer processing if the cells can be defined in terms of the decimal system, as in the case of Dahlberg's proposal. although the pattern of matrix cells is conceived as being complete, the representation of the content of those cells should be open to continuing development. Thus the range of words reflecting the significance of each such cell may change (aside from the possibility that words may be allocated to more appropriate cells). In particular the cells corresponding to more existential or value-related concerns should be open to future clarification (possibly in the light of the very extensive Eastern reflection on such categories). As noted earlier, it is the words signifying dimensions awkward to associate with the earlier cells which raise the possibility that they should be associated with some other cell to which few words have been previously allocated. In this sense, it is the "earlier" portion of the matrix which is "complete", whereas the open-endedness is primarily associated with the "higher" levels.

The process of distinguishing qualitative attributes and their analogies to one another bears an interesting resemblance to the documented history of the manner in which chemical elements were slowly juggled into a meaningful periodic pattern (16). As in that case, part of the problem lies in the fact that words often refer to qualitative "compounds" of two or more elements although the distinction between an element and a compound may well be unclear.

#### 4. Functional Self-Organization

With the switch in emphasis from pure classification to one in which functional relationships are to be highlighted, it is clear that any resultant matrix can usefully be compared with models of human social systems. One of the most interesting theoretical explorations of this kind is the investigation of Erich Jantsch as reflected in three volumes (19, 20, 21). The special merit of his approach is that it developed from an initial involvement in management, planning, systems and the policy sciences, subsequently to include non-dualistic insights and recognition of the significance of hemispheric specialization of the brain. In his final work (21), he provides a scientific foundation for a new world view which emphasizes process over structure, non-equilibrium over

		Rational level of perception/inquiry			Mythological level of perception/inquiry			Evolutionary level of perception/inquiry		
Spiritual space	Policies	Iconological determinism			Imagination, creativity			Objective will, love		
	Design concepts	Regulation, centering			Learning, hope			Paradigms (religions, ideologies)		
	Norms	Regularities			Values			Purpose, faith		
Social space	Policies	Social control, government			Participation, subjective will			Union, sharing		
	Design concepts	Behaviour, system forces			Role-playing expectations			Normative ethics		
	Norms	Behavioural patterns			Individual ethics			Ethics of whole systems		
Physical space	Policies	Physical control			Environmental quality			Continuity of life		
	Design concepts	Predictability			Interaction, possession			Harmony, aesthetics		
	Norms	Measure			Quality, wholeness			Oneness		
		Right-brain	Integrated	Left-brain	Right-brain	Integrated	Left-brain	Right-brain	Integrated	Left-brain
Basic experience (• What we... •)	Are	Creative (Being)	Self (Becoming)	Ego (Doing)	Drifting	Cybernetic actor	Homo faber	Empty channel	Evolutionary agent	Rebel (Prometheus)
	Feel	Instinct (Groundedness)	Continuation (Beauty)	Intellect (Mobility)	Compassion	Communication (Morality)	Rectitude	Eros	Communion (Truth)	Logo's
	Perceive	Contents	Change	Form (Measure)	Gestalt (Quality)	Process	Structure	Attraction	Order of process (Evolution)	System
	Know	Visibility	Efficiency (Know-how)	Utility	Dynamic forces	Goals (Know what)	Connections	Flow, change of regime	Purpose (Know where-to)	Defined regime
	Want	Basic drives (Needs)	Possession (Static security)	Achievement of targets	Non-attachment	Expectations	Demands	Self-abandonment	Hope (Dynamic security)	Clarity
	Conceive	Conservation	Force (Replacement)	Progress	Adaptation	Roles	Investment	Finding	Syntony (Tuning-in)	Invention
	Cando	Instinctual response	Behaviour (learned response)	Leverage (Technology)	Receptivity	Action	Creativity	Inactivism (Man of Tao)	Regulation (Control of powers)	Activism (Don Quixote)

Figure 5: A presentation of interrelationships of different levels of inquiry and modes of experience (Adapted from tables of Erich Jantsch, reference 19)

equilibrium, evolution over permanency, and individual creativity over collective stabilization.

Of special relevance is his elaboration of a number of tabular presentations which distinguish levels in a manner similar to that advocated here. For example, one table concerns "Multi-level planning in relation to a multi-level reality" in which the levels of planning correspond to different time horizons and different levels of logic and system paradigms. The five levels he distinguishes are: resources, products and services, social functions, policy and values (21, p. 268). In an earlier book he has tables organized in terms of areas of "basic human experience", namely what we: are, feel, perceive, know, want, conceive and can do (19, p. 235). Information from these tables has been combined into a modified presentation (see Figure 5).

Jantsch stresses the significance of the new area of systems thinking concerned with "self-organization" of human systems. In effect his tabular presentations may be considered as selforganizing patterns of functions. In the presentations in his books special stress is laid on the relationships between the elements of the table through feedback loops. It is in this light that it is valuable to explore the organization of the matrix discussed here. The emergence of classes in the matrix is in this sense an organic response to the macro-organization of the pattern. The process whereby major classes of functions emerge (e.g. "science", "education", etc.) in society is then a conceptual equivalent to "macron" patterning, as described by Ralph Abraham in one of Jantsch's books (22). Such new order emerges through fluctuation, and it is on the basis of such fluctuation that the system evolves. One of Jantsch's most important contributions is to draw attention to the relevance for social systems of Ilya Prigogine's investigations into this phenomenon (23). It is for this reason that it is considered desirable to build an element of fluctuation or alternation into the matrix pattern on which the classification is based (24, 25).

(To be continued in next issue)

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