tent and formal categories by means of deductive-heuristic methods from the documents". Another procedure will focus on creating relations with quantitative-statistical procedures. Finally a retrieval system for XML documents is to be constructed. The author's final observation is that "indexing [of digital publications] becomes far more difficult than that for books". Unfortunately the figures that accompanied this paper are not included in the version of the paper contained on IFLANET. In a second workshop presentation, David **Wilk** (Israel) discussed "Problems in the use of Library of Congress subject headings as the basis for Hebrew subject headings in the Bar-Ilan University Library". The project described began in 1983 at the time when the library was computerizing its system and a decision was made to assign Hebrew subject headings to books and non-print materials in Hebrew. The subject headings are based on the *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH).* Disadvantages of *LCSH* were encountered including political bias, Christian orientation, and insufficient specificity for a large and varied Judaica and Israeli collection. This paper describes how the library handled these problems. Topics discussed include homonyms, Hebrew language structure, Hebrew vs. non-Hebrew terminology, user friendliness of terminology, specificity, and cultural, political and religious differences between the U.S.A and Israel. There are numerous examples in the text. While the paper focuses on Hebrew subject heading problems, the problems are problems that are of general interest to those using *LCSH* in countries other than the United States.

National Activities in Classification and Indexing as Reported at IFLA

It is customary for the IFLA Standing Committee on Classification and Indexing to hear reports on classification and indexing activities of its member countries at its meetings during annual conferences. Representatives of 10 countries provided lengthy reports at the Jerusalem Conference in August 2000. These reports are too long to be covered in detail here but they are set out in the Section's "Newsletter" published in November 2000. A few of the highlights are mentioned here.

With respect to *the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)*, several developments have been taking place in France including the revision of the Area Table for France (T2 –44) and a CD-ROM of the *DDC* in French to be available at the end of the year 2000. *DDC* is being used in the French national bibliography and a mapping process between *DDC* and *RAMEAU* the French subject headings is planned. Similarly Sweden has been engaged in updating its concordance between *DDC* and the Swedish classification, *Klassifikationssystem för svenska bibliotek (SAB).* Also, a Norwegian abridged edition based on *DDC21* has been produced recently. *DDC* is the dominant classification scheme in both academic and public libraries in Sri Lanka, with *UDC* being favoured in special libraries. Also in Sri Lanka there is interest in producing a phoenix schedule for Religion in order to deal with problems of Christian bias. The new *UDC* Class 2 (Religion) is regarded as being helpful in this possible revision.

Numerous activities are also related to the use of *UDC.* In Estonia, the major work of the 1990s was the preparation of a translation of *UDC*, which was published in January 2000. Based on the MRF of the English edition, various adaptations were made to accommodate the needs of Estonian libraries. Some unnecessary classes were omitted and additions were made in such areas as common auxiliaries of place, language and literature, and geography and history. Several events have been held to present the new edition to Estonian librarians. In Spain emphasis has been given to disseminating information and instruction on the use of classification. – *Techniques and use of UDC (Universal Decimal Classification*, by Carmen **Diez Carrera** and *Theory and practice in Universal Decimal Classification (UDC),* by Luis Miguel Moreno **Fernàndez** and Maria Delores **Borgonos Martinez.** *UDC* is highly used in Spanish libraries of all types. The latest Spanish translation is the 7th published in 1995 and there are some problems to be solved. The development of a Spanish classification format is urgently needed. Finally, in the United Kingdom discussions are taking place with those involved in the MIRACLE project, a database of digital music for the blind, which is arranged by *UDC* These discussions may lead to the development of a concordance between *LCC, UDC* and *DDC* for music. In addition there are a goodly number of projects dealing with subject headings, thesauri and related types of indexing languages.

The Bliss Bibliographic Classification

The Bliss Classification Association reports annually on its activities and programmes in *The Bliss Bibliographic Classification*, second edition (BC2) in *The Bliss Classification Bulletin*. Number 4 of the bulletin was published in late 2000. In this issue the editor,

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