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sions to auxiliary tables 1d, 1e and 1k and the most important authorized revision is a completely new table for the aforementioned Class 2 (Theology and Religion). It is revolutionary in terms of existing UDC tables and is an extremely important forecast of the UDC of the future. The new Class 2 dispenses with multilevel auxiliaries and simplifies a proposal made in 1993. This schedule consists of only two elements – a main table of religions and faiths and a single auxiliary table that can be applied to any faith. As the preamble indicates "the auxiliary table is a fully faceted and inverted schedule, based on principles of facet analysis and citation order and reflects the structural and theoretical make-up of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification, but is not directly derived from that system". This auxiliary table can be used with any class in the main table. Cancellations from Class 2 are listed. Other revisions include parts of Class 364 (Social Welfare), cancellations from 369, changes in 53 through 59, amendments to Class 66 (Materials), 7.033/.038 (Mediaeval and Modern Styles of Art) and 93 (Historiography). Also there is an extension of the area notations for the USA to make them hierarchical and searchable by truncation. All in all, there are numerous changes that involve new classes and new numbers and many cancellations of old numbers. It is essential that UDC revisers and practitioners become aware of these important revisions.

Other UDC publications

Two recent publications that are of importance to UDC users have been prepared and published by the British Standards Institution. For the first time *UDC* has been produced in a compact edition for use in training and personal use: (*UDC – The pocket edition.* London: BSI, 2000. ISBN 0-580-33045-1 Price £15). As described by the publisher, it "contains about 4000 entries and preserves the essential characteristics of UDC while eliminating material that is not essential for small scale use." It is based on the Master Reference File (MRF) of 61,000 entries and includes the most recent updates, but excludes highly technical details. It also contains a new introduction explaining the structure of UDC and providing practical advice on its use. It is invaluable for use by learners, as well as for staff training, for organizing electronic files and for classifying small collections. Also published as a separate publication is the *Universal Decimal Classification: place tables for the UK and Germany.* London, BSI, 1999. (BS 1000:Aux 1e(41/435): 1999. ISBN 0 580 33068 0. Price: £80.00 (members £40.00). This publi-

cation incorporate the administrative changes in the UK and the reunified Federal Republic of Germany. It is an "extended edition" of the UK and Germany parts of Table 1e as it appears in the UDC Master Reference File. It covers the administrative units of both countries down to the tertiary level – districts and equivalent in the UK and Kreise and equivalent in Germany. Thus it permits highly detailed indexing and retrieval of metadata related to these particular jurisdictions.

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IFLA Section on Classification and Indexing

The year 1999/2000 has been a very busy year for the Section. The Standing Committee has a number of projects underway. The Working Group on Principles Underlying Subject Heading Languages (SHILs) published its report in June 1999. "Requirements for a format for classification" was expected to be approved at the Jerusalem Conference. Work on the "Guidelines for the construction of multi-lingual thesauri" and the activities of the Working Group on Subject Access of Web Sites and Digital Libraries are works in progress. The Standing Committee also participates in some cooperative projects, specifically in cooperation with the Division of Bibliographic Control on OPAC displays and in the work of the Permanent UNIMARC Committee.

Looking to the future, the Section is planning a satellite conference on "Subject Retrieval in a Networked World" to be held at OCLC in Dublin, Ohio, August 14-16, 2001, immediately prior to the Boston Conference of IFLA. "The conference will explore different approaches to the subject retrieval of information and will provide an opportunity to exchange views and hear researchers in the forefront of retrieval in the Internet Age." It will focus on the following themes: Language and communication in knowledge organization and retrieval; New retrieval technologies for a networked world; Retrieval systems design and implementation; Search engines, classification schemes and thesauri in a networked environment; and Metadata and subject retrieval. The conference fee is $250.00 US (prior to June 15th); $300.00 US (June 15th – July 15th). Numbers are limited and late registrations will not be accepted.

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The Section was very active in the programmes of the Jerusalem Conference in August 2000. Three papers were presented in the Section's full programme under the theme "Current issues in subject retrieval". In the tradition of the Section's policy of including presentations from the country that is the venue of the conference, Elhanan **Adler** (Israel) presented a paper on "Multilingual and multiscript subject access: the case of Israel". In his paper, Adler indicated that several different approaches have been taken by libraries in solving this problem. In academic libraries the trend has been toward subject heading and keyword searching in English, whereas public libraries have moved more slowly in evolving from classified catalogues into Hebrew language subject headings. The paper describes the history and background of the "Babel" of languages that exist "throughout Israeli bibliographic practice". The complexity of the situation is very evident when one considers that the practice has been to maintain separate catalogues for each script (i.e. Hebrew, Arabic and Latin). Many libraries also maintain catalogues in the Cyrillic alphabet. The OPAC brings its own challenges but keyword retrieval, with limited recall and low relevance, using titles, subtitles and some other data fields, may become an alternative to subject headings. Vanda **Broughton** (UK), in her paper "A new classification for the literature of religion", examined the general problems to be faced in the classification of religious literature, including the Christian bias of existing systems, the proliferation of specialized vocabulary, and the variations in the understanding of the meaning of terms among different religions. Following from this Broughton described the newly revised Class 2 (Religion) for UDC. This revision makes full use of facet principles and structure modeled on the second edition of the *Bliss Bibliographic Classification*. Examples of its application are included. The third and final paper by Moshe **Vizhaki** and Tzipi **Shahar** (Israel) was the presentation of "A draft version of a consolidated thesaurus for the rapidly growing field of alternative medicine". The authors described alternative medicine as an emerging and widely recognized field of medicine with a significant literary output. Research focused on the retrieval of 4000 articles from 18 databases published between 1985 and 1994. The keywords found in titles and descriptors were then used to create a thesaurus. The principles and methodology used are described. Two example of descriptors – "Chinese medicine" and "Complementary medicine" together with their lead-in vocabulary, narrower terms (NT) and re-

lated terms (RT) are included. An interesting finding in the search was the more than 40 synonymous terms expressing negative attitudes toward various aspects of alternative medicine. The authors are asking for feedback that could aid them in improving and further developing the list for practical use.

At the Jerusalem Conference, in addition to its full formal programme, the Classification and Indexing Section held a Workshop on the theme "Crosswalks between languages, cultures, religions in classification and indexing". Among the presentations were two papers, which are available through IFLANET. The first, by Friedrich **Geisselmann** (Germany), was on "The indexing of electronic publications: ways out of heterogeneity." The general focus of this paper is the differences in terminology and language used across databases. It recognizes that interdisciplinary and multiple database searching is made more difficult when libraries and specialist information systems use different classifications and thesauri. In this context, the author's frame of reference was a project called CARMEN being carried out at the University of Regensburg. The purpose of the project is to enable integrated searches for subject matter in distributed data collections by coping with conceptual differences using cross concordances. Three possible models are identified – a centralistic approach to indexing, organization on a "distributive basis", and a model that "aims at the standardization and acceptance and spreading of metadata". None of these appear to be a satisfactory solution. As an alternative the author proposes the use of the "shell model" in which coordination and administration of the system is substituted for centralization. It permits 4 levels (or shells) of indexing, moving from a highly relevant topic to the least relevant. As described in the paper, CARMEN is a work in progress. The requirements for the a project are a methodology for handling cross concordances, programming procedures for depicting them, and the development of a prototype cross concordance between two or more schemes. Up to the point of writing, four classification schemes have been stored and the researchers hope to be able to include DDC. Documents to be included have been handled in different ways – documents without indexing, documents that have been classified, documents with meta data, and documents without metadata stored in layout-oriented formats (e.g. PostScript, PDF). One of the aims is to "design better metadata constructs, and to develop ... procedures to generate metadata automatically". Other approaches will be to "try to attain con-

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 biblio-

graphy 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,