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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Tony **Curwen** reports on the progress of revision as follows. In November 1999, Classes AY (Science and Technology (General)) and Class B (Physics) were published. These classes were considered by the Editor, Jack Mills and his colleagues to be among the most difficult areas to revise. From there the work moved on to Class C (Chemistry). This Class was expected to be sent to the publishers by the autumn of 2000. Class I (Psychology and Psychiatry) is out-of-print and is suggested for revision. A draft schedule of Class LA (Archaeology) has been prepared for use at Cambridge. Other areas to be worked on in the near future include the Earth and Life Sciences. The Technology classes have been awaiting the completion of Physics and Chemistry and there are a number of fundamental questions to be answered as a basis for the development of History and The Arts. The editor also reported that Classes E-G (Biological Sciences) should not be too difficult to complete. Drafts of DA-DG (Astronomy), DH-DZ (Earth Sciences) are already in use at Cambridge and the editor hoped for publication of classes D-G following Class W in late 2000. Progress is being made on Classes U-V (Technology). Ultimately it will be necessary to return to classes published earlier – namely Religion, Psychology and the Health Sciences as they are now becoming out of date.

Classification Research Group

The CRG continues to take an active role in the discussion of classification and in the development of classification systems. The group held its 326th meeting in November 2000 and it continues to focus on the development of *BC2.* Most recently they have been concerned with drafts of Classes U/V (Technology). In its November 2000 meeting the discussion focused on the broader issues of classification Briefly, the Group discussed the background and history of the CRG and considered the "Current status of classification". Among their concerns is the fact that "the IT revolution has revealed a general ignorance of classification principles and has concentrated system development on retrieving words rather than concepts". Also many library and information science schools "now neglect this core element of library professionalism". Thus they see a need to promote classification. Looking to the future, the Group considers the completion of *BC2* must continue to have high priority. Future publication arrangements have been uncertain with changes at Bowker Saur. However, this problem may be solved by the fact that Bowker (*BC2's* previous publisher) has recently sold its book list to K.G. Saur in Munich. At the 326th meeting the Group set out aims and objectives that would focus on future work. As stated the overall objective would be "to develop and promote the practice and principles enabling retrieval by subject from stored information". To achieve the objective specific aims were suggested. These were the completion of the publication of the 25 volumes of *BC2,* the dissemination of information about classification, encouragement of wider adoption of *BC2,* encouragement of

- research and software development to support the application of classification, the
- development of an abridged *BC2* appropriate to school libraries, and promotion of the
- principles for developing a thesaurus from the basis of a classification scheme.

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