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Libraries and Librarianship in Israel

Shoham, Snunith.

Abstract
The state of libraries in Israel is described in an article written on the occasion of the 66th General Conference of IFLA, to be held in Jerusalem, Israel in August 2000. After a general discussion of some background material, the article presents the state-of-the-art of libraries in Israel, according to several categories: the national library, academic and special libraries, public libraries and school libraries in both the Jewish and Arab populations. The article also relates to the legal foundations of library services in Israel, institutions related to the field and professional organizations, as well as professional library education in Israel.

Social Science Information - The Poor Relation

Line, Maurice B.

Abstract
Several characteristics make the social sciences less amenable to bibliographic control than the sciences: inherent instability of the subject matter, the lack of a terminology that is common over time and across countries, strong political and national biases, low penalties for duplication of research, and an apparent lack of interest on the part of social scientists in improvement of information services. A large body of research carried out 25 years ago shed much light on the information needs and uses of social scientists and indicated means of improvement, but led to no action. In an information world radically changed by the Internet, we need to carry out new studies into information uses and needs.

Capitalizing on a Past Investment; Why We Need Bibliometric Studies of Social Science Literature Again

Layzell Ward, Patricia.

Abstract
The author describes a bibliometric study carried out in the 1970s which examined the size and structure of the literature of the social sciences. It is suggested that the project should be replicated, and indicates the benefits that could be gained from the earlier investment.

Evolution of Social Science Information Sources in Asia: The South Korean Case

Wilson, Myoung C.

Abstract
The article examines the increasing output of South Korean government publications in social science titles. It attributes the cause primarily to modernization and democratization combined with economic development and growth in associated social life indicators. Government sponsorship of education and research also played a critical role.

Structural and Multilingual Approaches to Subject Access on the Web

Chan, Lois Mai, Xia Lin, and Marcia Lei Zeng.

Abstract
As Web resources multiply at a breathtaking rate, there has been a renewed interest in using subject categorization or hierarchical structures to organize directories for more efficient knowledge discovery and retrieval. Such uses include directories based on existing classification schemes, subject hierarchies used by popular Web directories and search engines, and various classificatory structures used by many libraries to organize web resources selected for local access for their users. To serve multilingual and multi-cultural populations all over the world, many search engines on the Web have also developed new services including regional editions, search-by-language/region features, translation of search query or Web pages, etc. This paper provides an overview of the approaches used by major search engines to ensure both compatibility and localization of the regional subject directories. It also includes an analysis of the impact of society and culture on the setup of subject directories such as the order of subject categories, adjustment of hierarchical relationships, and the display interface. There are also efforts in using hierarchical structures to organize Web sites on specific topics or for specific purposes and even for individual users. As an example of the last category, we will present a discussion of a device called Knowledge Class for personalized knowledge organization and access to Web resources.

Describing the Elephant: What is Continuing Professional Education?

Weingand, Darlene E.

Abstract
Continuing professional education (CPE) has been defined in many different ways, which has often resulted in confusion. This paper attempts to place continuing professional

education within the context of the whole of education for librarianship. Using the fable of the blind men and the elephant as an analogy, the discussion explores the who, what, when, where, why and how of CPE and its relationship to the range of educational possibilities.

Genealogical Geography: Place Identification in the Map Library

Lamble, William H.

Abstract
This article examines the factors which govern identification of place in its environment, its literature and its description as presented to the reference librarian by the genealogical researcher. The concept of place seems a simple enough idea, but the more it is studied the greater grows the realization of its complexity. The study of toponymy becomes more necessary in the effective identification of place and the retrieval of required spatial data. Toponyms and exonyms, their elements of activity, status, extent, focus and boundaries are examined, explicated and defined. The techniques, sources and tools needed by the map and geography librarian to provide adequate services to genealogical researchers are considered, together with the researchers' varying levels of carto-literacy and the accuracy of their source documents in identifying place.

IFLA's Programme of Universal Bibliographic Control: Origins and Early Years

Anderson, Dorothy.

Abstract
The author states that the origins of IFLA's UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control) programme can be traced to the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, held in Copenhagen in 1969. One of the decisions taken at that meeting pointed out the need for a permanent secretariat to ensure continuity of the work. In July 1971 the IFLA Cataloguing Secretariat was established with a three-year grant from the Council on Library Resources. The name for the programme, UBC, followed, and UBC was chosen for the theme of the 1973 IFLA Conference in Grenoble. The author identifies early priorities for the UBC Programme, identifies early publications, the development of the ISBDs (International Standard Bibliographic Description), and other projects, contracts, publicity and support.