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Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)

Extensions and Corrections to the UDC, vol. 17, was published in November 1995 by the UDC Consortium. This publication appears annually and gives notice of the officially authorized changes to the Universal Decimal Classification. Contents of volume 17 are as follows: A "Report of the UDC Editor in Chief" by I.C. **McIlwaine** and the "Restructuring of Class 61 – Medical Sciences " by I.C. **McIlwaine** and N.J. **Williamson**. The latter provides a report on the status of the project and is accompanied by 43 pages of a partial proposal for restructured 61 schedules (without notation) with a request for comments from UDC users. Included also are a report on the "Revision Project Class 52 – Astronomy" by G.A. **Wilkins** and a paper on "Linguistics in the UDC" by Paul **Amies**. Articles on UDC activities in various user countries in this volume are: "The UDC in the Czech Republic" by Ladislav **Kofnovec**; "A Czech Version of UDC Master Reference File" by Jitka **Slavíková**; "The UDC in Portugal: Background and Prospects" by Maria Inêz **Lopes**; "The UDC in Sweden" by Miguel **Benito** and "The UDC Master Reference File and Estonia" by Arda-Maria **Kirsel** and Juri **Jars**; A list of the most "Recent Publications" includes editions of UDC and other publications on UDC. " Revised UDC Tables" covers: "Countries of the World 1995", organized by class number with the names of the countries given in six languages – English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian and German; "Russia" a revised table for the former Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, prepared by the Department of International Relations of the All-Russian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI); a revision of "Class 004 Computer Science"; and a list of "Miscellaneous Amendments" to the full editions and equivalent amendemnts to the Master Reference File. These amendments include "Table 1e – Common auxiliaries of place" and various changes to the main UDC tables. Copies of E & C may be purchased from the UDC Consortium, P.O. Box 90407, 2509 LK The Hague, Netherlands.

The Dewey Decimal Classification Division at the Library of Congress

The **DDC Edition 21** is scheduled to be published in June 1996. It will include three major revisions: 350 – 354 Public administration (a complete revision), 370 Education, and 560 – 590 Life Sciences. Only 2 parts of 560 – 590 are completely revised: 570 (Biology in general) and 583 (Dicotyledons). Other notable revisions include 296 Judaism; 297 Islam; 368 Insurance; and Table 2 area numbers —47 for the former Soviet Union and —499 for Bulgaria. Terminology throughout the Classification has been updated to achieve currency, ensure sensitivity, and reflect international topics. Many new topics that have gained literary warrant since the publication of Edition 20 are now mentioned in the Classification , e.g. rap music, virtual reality, in-line skating and snowboarding.

The Decimal Classification Division expects to begin assignment of DDC 21 numbers shortly after the publication of the new edition. With its adoption of Edition 21, the Division will no longer assign Option B 340 Law numbers. A DDC 21 workshop for library educators will be held at OCLC on May 9– 10, 1996. ALCTS CCS is planning a DDC 21 preconference on Friday July 5, 1996, at the ALA Conference in New York. OCLC Forest Press and the IFLA Section on Classification and Indexing will sponsor a DDC 21 workshop on August 29, 1996 at the IFLA Conference in Beijing.

The Abridged DDC13 Edition is underway, scheduled to be published in the summer of 1997.
Committees in the American and British Library Associations have completed their review of the schedules and tables.

Dewey for Windows

A Microsoft Windows ™-based version of the Electronic Dewey will be released in the summer of 1996. It will include all the features of the DOS version plus multiple user views, LAN capability, and local annotation. The first version will be based on the Edition 21 database.

End User Dewey

A new project is underway to develop an end user version of Dewey for use as an Internet browser. Diane **Vizine-Goetz** (OCLC Office of Research) and Sherry **Vellucci** (St John's University) are working together on a trans-formation of captions in the DDC summaries into end user language. The recast summaries will then be used in the development of a prototype Dewey Internet browser. The prototype version of the Dewey browser will be tailored to the contents of the NetFirst™ database, an OCLC FirstSearch database of Internet Resources that includes Dewey numbers and Relative Index terms as subject access points (along with natural language terms and LC subject headings).

Translations

The new Spanish edition of Dewey Decimal Classification (Sistema de Clasificación Decimal Dewey) will be published in February 1996. The translation is based on Edition 20 and replaces the 1980 translation that was based on Edition 18. Forest Press held a "Toast to the Spanish Dewey" reception during the ALA Midwinter Conference in San Antonio, Texas, USA. A review of this publication will appear in the next issue of FID/CR News.
The Russian National Public Library for Science and Technology has signed a contract to translate Edition 21. The Russian edition will be published in December 1997.
ASTED (Association pour l'advancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation, Canada) has just published *Classification Décimale de Dewey: Guide Pratique,* a translation of *Dewey Decimal Classification: A Practical*

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Guide. Inquiries may be directed to Mr. Louis Cabral, Executive Director, ASTED, 3414 avenue du Parc, bureau 202, Montreal, Quebec H2X 2H5 Canada.

Three new translations of Abridged Edition 12 are in preparation. ALECSO (Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization) will produce an Arabic translation; the Greek Library Association is preparing a Greek translation and the Israeli Center for Libraries is working on a Hebrew edition.

Excerpted and adapted from: Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) ALA Midwinter Meeting Report,
January 1996.

ISKO 4th International Conference, Washington, D.C., USA, July 15-19, 1996

Conference activities will take place in the James Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress. The Preliminary Program for this Conference is now available and has been published in detail electronically on several list servs with registration form attached. For further information see the Program inserted into the issue 96-1 of Knowledge Organization.

For more complete information and registration please contact: ISKO Registration, Office of the Director for Cataloging, LM642, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4300. Contact: Theodore Morgan. Phone: + 202 707 6230; Telefax: + 202 707 6269; Email: tmor@loc.gov.

ASIS Annual Meeting, October 9-12, 1995
SIG/CR Workshop on Classification Research

For the sixth consecutive year, ASIS SIG/CR held a one day preconference workshop on current activities in classification research. Fifteen papers were presented covering variety of topics. Presentations, with some exceptions, where made in alphabetical order according to the authors names. The "working copy" (final publication later) of the proceedings is organized in the same manner. The nature of the papers makes grouping of related papers somewhat difficult. However, there are commonalities. For the convenience of readers, an attempt has been made below to categorize papers in very broad groups.

There is a strong emphasis on semantics, structure and derivation of classes. Eight of the papers fall into this broad grouping. Four focus specifically on semantic classification. At a theoretical level, David **Dubin**, Department of Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, presented a paper on "The Search for Structure and the Search for Meaning" examining two approaches to classification – statistical and semantic. These approaches are described as being at opposite ends of a spectrum, while issues of structure and meaning are at the heart of both. In this context, the author discusses the cluster analysis and semantic approaches with a view to the use of visualization tools being developed at the University of Pittsburgh. Three of the papers focus on semantic classification and two of them are frame-based. In their

presentation on "Semantic Classification of Instances in a Frame-based Repres-entation" Colette **Faucher**, Marielle **Gonzalez-Gomez** and Eugene **Chouraqui**, Universite d'Aix-Marseille, address classification reasoning in frame-based representations. In their system an object designates either a concept (represented by a class) or a concrete entity which illustrates one or more classes (represented by an instance). The goal of the research was to design a method for classifying instances which emphasizes the role of semantics of the Object TO Classify (OTC). Findings from cognitive psychology have been used to define the classification system. General problems of classification in frame-based representations, critical issues, and the contribution of cognitive psychology to the model are discussed. In their paper on "Semantic Classification for Practical Natural Language Processing", Kavi **Mahesh** and Sergei **Nirenberg,** Computing Research Laboratory, New Mexico State University, consider semantic classification from a somewhat different point of view. Based on the premiss that "all NLP systems that seek to represent and manipulate meanings of text need an ontology" (i.e. a taxonomic classification of concepts to be used as semantic primitives), an ontology was developed to support efforts to build a multilingual knowledge-based machine translation (KBMT) system using an interlingual representation to facilitate the interpretation and generation of natural language. The goal is Text Meaning Representation (TMR) for text in any of a set of source languages. Two types of knowledge support the system – language-specific knowledge sources (e.g. a lexicon) and an independently motivated language-neutral ontology of concepts. The paper describes the system and its use. A methodology was developed for creating the classification and some state of the art software tools for editing, browsing and accessing large classification systems. Findings indicate that semantic classification is a valuable aid in solving ambiguities of language and related problems prevalent in natural language processing. "Framework for Data Element Standardization" presented by Dagobert **Soergel**, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, describes a method for definition of data elements in Computer Systems/Software Engineering. The author based his research on the entity-relationship model and the use of classification and knowledge representation techniques. The data definitons are described in frames and the frames form a hierarchy based on entity types (i.e. ontology) and relationship types. Frames or definitions include relationships, focal entity, related entities and rules. The ideas presented arose out of discussions in the ANSI Committee X3L8 Committee.

The remaining four papers in this category address the subject of derivation and identification of classes. Piek **Vossen**, University of Amsterdam, addressed the "The Linguistic versus Cognitive Role of Classifying Nouns". His starting point is the premise that lexical knowledge and concept knowledge do not necessarily coincide and that most databases do not make a clear distinction between these two kinds of knowledge; thus supporting the argument that the roles of these two kinds of knowledge cannot be described in the same way. The research focuses on a lexical knowledge base developed for English and Dutch nouns in which the

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lexical semantic level and the cognitive level are kept separate. The semantic organization of the two types were systematically analyzed and machine readable dictionaries examined. Findings indicated that the vocabulary of language is not organized as an analytically based taxonomy and that it exhibits different lexical patterns supporting the idea that linguistic descriptions of semantics nouns and their cognitive definitions should be kept separate. In her presentation of "Mapping Sentences and Classification Schedules as Methods of Displaying Facets", Clare **Beghtol,** Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, examines two separate streams of facet research –those of S.R. Ranganathan, a mathematician and librarian, and Louis Guttman, a sociologist. The methods each field developed for displaying facet structure are described and compared. Illustrations of the displays are included. Findings indicate that differing purposes for analyzing a universe of concepts into facets are reflected in the way facets may usefully be displayed. The author concludes that the intersection between the two streams of facet research is sufficiently important to warrant further analysis and research and suggests that facet analysis in general, and mapping sentences in particular, have properties which might be exploited in the development of all kinds of classification systems. In another frame-based paper by Joao Jose Peixot Furtado-**Vasco,** Collette **Faucher** and Eugene **Chouraqui,** Universite d'Aix Marseille, on "Construction of Frame Hierarchies Using Machine Learning" describe a software architecture for deriving hierarchies.

In the continuing saga which focuses on structure in various kinds of information systems, "Classification and Hypermedia" by Douglas **Tudhope,** Carl **Taylor,** and Paul **Beynon-Davies,** Computer Studies Department, University of Glamorgan, Wales, discuss a research prototype demonstrating an architecture for a hypermedia system in which the index provides for semantic relationships between terms. Information items in a social history museum were indexed according to three categories which are spatial, temporal and subject-based. The system interlinks spatial and temporal indexes. Hypermedia navigation tools that make use of semantic closeness (i.e. navigation by similarity) and the integration of different index dimensions drawing on numerical taxonomy are discussed. The paper also proposes drawing on concepts in the classification research literature to obtain a richer set of semantic primitives. Results indicated that structured indexing spaces in hypermedia applications can benefit from research on classification.

Two papers focused on classification of images. "Classification and Automatic Indexing in a persistent Object Environment" investigated by Robert **Godin,** Birgitte **Kerherve,** Universite du Quebec a Montreal, and James **Turner,** Universite de Montreal, focuses on the automatic indexing of multimedia data in the context of digital libraries. The authors' objectives were to propose methods for digital media classification and indexing and to implement them using object-oriented database systems. This is a project is in its infancy. The first stage is the classification and indexing of still images and text. Later it will be extended to video as well as multimedia documents in general. According to the research plan, the first year of the project will consist of identifying textual and visual concepts in a specific image collection; installing a visual dictionary and making links with pictures in the system; concept clustering, designing the metadatabase and developing the first image classification tool prototype. Fundamental to the system is the combination of classification and indexing techniques. In this same category, Corinne **Jorgensen,** School of Information and Library Studies, University of Buffalo, discusses "Classifying Images: Criteria for Grouping as Revealed in a Sorting Task". The purpose of the research was to "conduct a study of human image interaction" and to address the question "What attributes of images are typically described by humans performing various tasks with images?" Participants in the sorting task were drawn from all levels of an academic setting in a variety of disciplines at Syracuse University. Each participant was given a set of 77 images of a variety of types and asked to sort them into groups for their personal use in a way that would enable them to be retrieved at a later time. Video and verbal protocols were used to gather data from participants. Products of the sorting were analyzed on the basis of the categories created and attributes associated with the categories by the sorters. The data were used to determine the attributes typically described in grouping the images and to answer the question: "Do these attributes in fact form the basis upon which the groups are constructed?" Basically, sorting tasks were of two kinds – interpretive and perceptual. Typical of interpretive attributes were *style, type, and abstract.* Most common perceptual attributes were *object* and *people.* This research is ongoing.

Four papers concentrated on classification systems for specific domains. "The Scandinavian Book House: Indexing Methods and OPAC Development for Subject Access of Fiction Literature" prepared by Annelise Mark **Pejtersen,** Hanne **Albrechtsen,** Ringa **Sandelin,** Lena **Lundgren,** and Riitta **Valtonen,** Royal School of Librarianship, Denmark, describes ongoing developments in this project. It identifies end users' problems with online catalogues and describes a new approach to multidimensional subject access in OPACs using the Book House system. The goals of the research are the improvement of the system and its extension to permit sharing and reuse of data among Scandinavian providers of fiction data and experimentation with bottom up construction of thesauri in the Scandinavian languages. The latter might be integrated into the system as a multilingual and multicultural searching and indexing tool. Also addressing a specific domain was "Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC): Development and Use" presented by Joanne Comi **McCloskey** and Gloria **Bulechek.** The paper was based on the forthcoming second edition of NIC which focuses on the terminology of nursing treatment (as opposed to medicine per se). The three phases of the development of NIC are described – the construction of the classification, the construction of a taxonomy, and clinical testing and refinement. The system is designed to be used in standards, care plans, nursing information systems and nursing education programmes. In short, it is a classification for use in the nursing profession. A third specialized domain is discussed

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in "Do Industrial Classifications need Re-Inventing? An Analysis of the Relevance of the U.S.SIC System for Productivity Research", by Jack **Triplett**, D. Mark **Kennet**, Ron **Jarmin** and Frank M, **Gollop** (US Bureaus of Economic Analysis, Labor Statistics and Census). The SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) is a classification system used to classify "industry" data gathered by US government statistical agencies and important to productivity research. Similar systems exist in countries other than the US and groups of countries (e.g. European Community). From different points of view – an expert approach and a statistical analysis – two separate empirical investigations focused on the conceptual structure underlying the system. The purpose was to answer the question "Does the current U.S. SIC systems group economic observations in ways that are appropriate for productivity research?" The methodology of the two approaches is described and conclusions drawn. Among the findings was the lack of a single consistent economic concept underlying the existing structure of SIC. Problems identified will be addressed in the development of a common industrial classification for the US, Canada and Mexico. Finally, in the special domains category, Sara **von Ungern-Sternberg,** Department of Library and Information Science, Abo Akademi University, gave a presentation on "Knowledge Organisation and a Macro Language for Indexing in Biotechnology". Many of the problems of indexing interdisciplinary works arise from the fact that indexing languages tend to follow traditional divisions and definitions among subject fields. The author presents a method for identifying the emerging indexing language in a new interdisciplinary field (biotechnology). The research is based on a comparison and analysis of the indexing of articles co-occurring in different bibliographic databases. Finnish articles on biotechnology were retrieved from four databases. All of the databases used thesauri and the index terms or descriptors from each of the articles were retrieved from the databases. New strings of indexing terms were created using a set of rules. Among the methodological problems identified were differences in depth and specificity of indexing, different approaches to indexing policy taken by different journals and the primitive quality of index terms in most databases. Standards for indexing policy in database documentation were called for.

Only one paper focused on the handling of traditional systems. "The Development of a Notational System for a Restructured UDC" by Nancy **Williamson** described the second stage of a pilot study to determine the feasibility of restructuring the Universal Decimal Classification into a full-faceted system. The project uses the framework of the *Bliss Bibliographic Classification* to restructure UDC 61 Medical Sciences and is divided into three phases – the restructuring of the topics and subtopics into facets, the assignment of a notation and the derivation of a thesaurus from the restructed system. This paper focused on the problems of applying a new "UDC-like" notation to the reorganized schedules.

SIG/CR participation in the General ASIS Meeting

The 1995 ASIS Annual Meeting had as its general theme "Forging New Partnerships in Information: Converging Technologies". Many of the conference sessions included presentation of interest to FID/CR members. Contributed papers were given in 10 categories. Papers from these sessions are printed in *Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting,* vol.32. Of particular interest to FID/CR members are contributed papers in the programmes on "Images" and "Indexing" briefly described below.

Three speakers gave presentations on "Images". In her paper on "Query Categories in a study of Intellectual Access to Digitized Art Images" Samantha **Hastings**, University of North Texas, gave a report as part of a larger study on intellectual access to digital art images. It focused on how "variations in the retrieval parameters and access points effected the queries by art historians when they conduct research using an art image database". The painting used in this particular study are part of the Bryant West Indies Collection, Special Collections Department, University of Central Florida. Findings indicated that queries for images are at several levels of complexity; the levels of complexity change when digital images are used; some queries cannot be answered using a surrogate image; and there are identifiable characteristics of the images that relate in complexity to queries of style. James **Turner**, Ecole de Bibliotheconomie et des Sciences de l'Information, Universite de Montreal, Canada presented a paper "Comparing User-Assigned Terms with Indexer-Assigned Terms for Storage and Retrieval of Moving Images: Research Results". Data for this study came from two indexing experiments one using users to index and the other using professional indexers to index the same subset of images from the stock-shot collection at the National Film Board of Canada. A high correlation between the terms assigned in the two experiments suggested that indexing of stock-shot images at the pre-iconographic (*ofness*) level in addition to the iconographic (*aboutness*) level could help to improve retrieval. Finally in "Searching and Browsing on Map Displays", Xia **Lui**, School of Library and Information Science, University of Kentucky, USA, described an experiment comparing three different map displays generated from the same set of documents. One display was machine generated, the other 2 were human generated from association-based and category-based map displays.

SIG/CR General Conference Programme

At the 1995 Annual meeting of ASIS in Chicago, USA, the Special Interest Group on Classification ASIS SIG/CR sponsored its own programme on "Classification and Technology: New Roles for Maps of Knowledge". Moderator of the session was Clare **Beghtol**, University of Toronto, Canada, and there were 3 speakers. Barbara **Kwasnik**, Syracuse University, spoke about "Classification as an Information Research Technology" presenting examples of uses of classification in broad spectrum of applications of classification in a wide variety of disciplines. Pauline **Cochrane,**

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University of Illinois, spoke on "Convergence in Access Vocabularies for Information Retrieval: Thesauri and Classification" in which she described a project being carried out at the University of Illinois using hypertext links to access the *INSPEC Thesaurus.* Ultimately the research envisions the addition of a classification system as an additional component of the system. The third speaker, Nancy **Williamson,** Toronto, University of Toronto, in her presentation on "Traditional Classification Systems and Their Role in Converging Technologies" discussed the possible future roles of the Dewey, Library of Congress and Universal Decimal classification systems in computerized information systems, ending with a review of the use of such systems to provide organized access to the Internet. Included was a discussion of the NetFirst system which organizes internet resources by describing each resource in a record which in includes and abstract and can be access by DDC numbers and subject descriptors. Available from OCLC as a demo at the time of the conference NetFirst will be available in 1996 as a full database with 50,000 records. Additional records are being added to the database at a rapid rate and OCLC has enlisted the cooperation of many libraries to contribute to the ongoing updating of the database.

In addition SIG/CR co-sponsored two other SIG programmes. One programme focused on "Advanced Tools for the Navigation and Use of Information Across the Internet". Four papers were presented. In "Functional Specification for Advanced Tools for the Access and Use of Information" by Philip **Smith,** Columbus, Ohio, discussed the functions important to information seekers and the development of standardized architectures and tools to provide for such functions. In particular he focused on the development of advanced search tools for OhioLINK, a library information system for colleges and universities in Ohio, USA. George **Brett** discussed "Internet Tools and Natural Language Processing" providing a general overview of current research and using concrete examples such as Wide Area Information Servers *(WAIS), Insite* and *Z39.IST.* Maurice **Leatherbury's** paper on "Using WWW Browsers for Information Exploration" described a project at the University of Texas at Austin in which WWW pointers are used to access evaluations of WWW documents. This is one of a number of projects which are now looking at "reviewing" or "evaluating" Internet documents. At the time of the conference this project was internal to the institution but there is hope that, in time, it will become available for general use. In the final presentation of the programme, Robert **France** described methods used at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Virginia, USA to standardize access to the internet databases. Emphasis was placed on the role of structure of queries and resulting sets in searching.

The Call for Papers for the 7th Classification Research Workshop is included under Reports and Communications of this issue.

Publications

Thomas, Alan (Ed.): *Classification: Options and Opportunities* New York: Haworth Press, 1995. *(Cataloging & Classification Quarterly,* v. 19, nos. 3/4, 1995). ISSN 0163-9374
This theme issue of *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* contains 16 articles on various classification issues of current interest. Articles are grouped under five broad topics: basic design considerations, options within standard classification systems (LCC and DDC), alternative classification systems (including Bliss, UDC, schemes of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library and reader-interest classification, combination platters and reclassification, and classification and the new technology (options in classification and electronic Dewey).

Publications: Library of Congress

The following is a list of recent publications issued by the Library of Congress of interest to subject cataloguers and library and information science educators. Additional publications and details are described in the *Complete Catalog: Bibliographic Products & Services* of the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. Prices are subject to change. Most of the prices stated below are from flyers distributed at the ALA Midwinter Conference, January 1996. Orders and enquiries should be directed to: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541-5017, USA. Telephone +1-800-255-3666 (US only); +1(202) 707-6100; FAX +(202) 707-1334; TDD 202 707 0012. Internet: Web: http://www.loc.gov.cds; E-mail – cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov

Free Floating Subdivisions: an Alphabetical Index. 7th ed. Washington, D.C Library of Congress, 1995. Price: $25.00 (US) in North America; $30.00 (US) outside North America. Indexes all free-floating subdivisions that appear in H 1095 to H 1200 and in H 1631 in the 4th edition of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* (1991 + updates). Includes all subdivisions approved through December 1994. This index is updated and replaced on an annual basis to reflect additions and changes to the SCM. **Note:** This is an index (not the list itself). It is probable that there will be a new index for the 5th edition of SCM when it is published in the summer of 1997.

LC Classification Schedule R: Medicine. 1995 ed. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1995. 465 pp. ISBN 0-8444-0879-4 Price: $34:00 (US) in North America; $35:00 US outside North America.
The first new edition of this LC Class R since 1986, it replaces the 5th edition. It includes classification data created through 1995 and has new class numbers and captions for such topics as DNA fingerprints ... Exercise addiction ... and Lyme disease. Format is smaller than previous editions; it is printed on both sides of the page and has thumb tabs for both tables and indexes. Covers are in a new cover to distinguish from earlier editions.

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LC Classification – Additions and Changes. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1996. Subscription price: $105.00 (US) in North America, $115.00 (US) outside North America.

Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. 5th ed. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1996.
The 5th edition of the SCM will be published in the summer of 1996. LC staff report that it will have an expanded section on the principles of the LC subject heading system. A review will be published in *Classification Issues* as soon as copies are available.

Electronic products

Cataloger's Desktop. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress.
Issued quarterly, cumulative. Subscription price: Single user – $870.00 (US) in North America; $875.00 (US) outside North America. Each additional simultaneous user: $160.00 (US) including additional set of documentation.
This software is a Windows CD-ROM product, Folio Bound VIEWS version 3.1. It now contains, in full text, many of the Library of Congress tools used by cataloguers and classifiers. Among its contents are various cataloguing manuals including those for special materials such as music and maps and *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (for use with AACR2), as well as the various USMARC Formats. Of special interest to subject cataloguers is the inclusion of the *Subject Cataloging Manuals: Subject Headings, Classification and Shelflisting* and the *USMARC Concise Formats: Classification Data.* New additions to the 1996 edition are *AC (Annotated Card) Children's Subject headings, Map Cataloging Manual, CONSER Cataloging Manual, Thesaurus for Graphic Materials.* **Note:** It does not include AACR2 itself because this is not a Library of Congress publication.

Classification Plus. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1996.
The Library of Congress has announced that this full-text Windows-based CD-ROM product will be available early in 1996 as an annual subscription with quarterly issues. It will include the *Library of Congress Classification* schedules and the *Library of Congress Subject Headings.* It uses "Folio" software and permits users follow hypertext links between files, to view headings in an expandable hierarchical display, and to conduct complex searches. The first issue will have the entire LCSH to September 1995 together with Library of Congress Classification Schedules E-F, H, J, L, R, T, and Z. System requirements include: 486-based PC or higher, DOS 5.0 or higher, Windows 3.1 or higher; 4 MB RAM (8 MB recommended), hard disk with 2 MB available per user; EGA, VGA or compatible video graphic adapter and monitor, one CD-ROM drive with Microsoft extensions, and a Microsoft-compatible mouse is strongly recommended. For a free demonstration of this product see below.

Cataloger's Desktop & Classification Plus Demo. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress.
This **CD-ROM demonstration** is available **free now** from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. It combines demonstrations of *Cataloger's Desktop* and *Classification Plus.* The demo may be obtained in two ways – either by ordering the disk through telephone, fax and internet channels described above, or by accessing it online via **Anonymous FTP.** In the latter case use Internet's anonymous FTP function to connect to **ftp.loc.gov** and move to directory **pub/cds/deskclas**. Download all of the files in the directory and print the WordPerfect file **cdinfo.wp5** for further instructions. User name: **Anonymous.** Password: **Your E-mail Address.**

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