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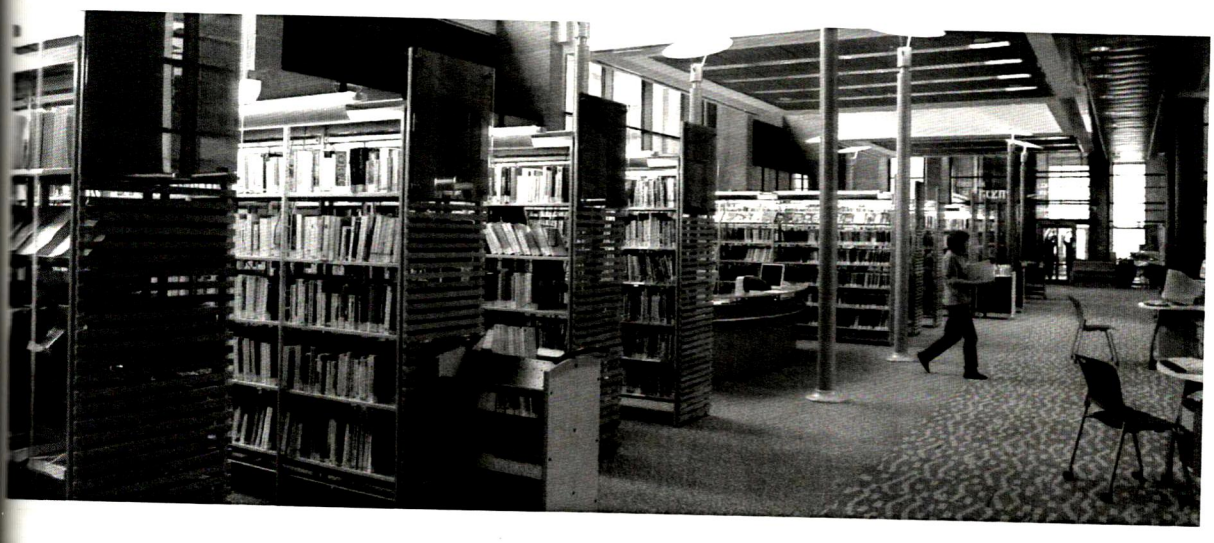

Information-Seeking Behavior: Model Analysis Towards a User-Centered Approach
Jenny Bronstein and Shifra Baruchson-Arbib

The study of human information behavior has become in recent years, a central area of research in the field of Information Science. Research on information behavior comprises several types of information activity: information searching, information needs analysis, information quality and many others. This study will focus on a specific kind of information behavior called information seeking; that is the purposive seeking of information in order to satisfy an information need. To begin with, the "state of art" and an historical overview of the development of this field of study is given, followed by several definitions of the basic terms used throughout the study. The main part of the paper reviews several of the models that have been developed in order to explain different aspects of the information seeking process. Some of these models are, Brenda Dervin's theory of sense-making, which talks about how during the information seeking process the individual is actively involved in finding meaning, that fits in with what he or she already knows; Carol Kuhlthau's holistic model of information seeking that incorporates three realms of activity: physical, affective, and cognitive; and, David Ellis's Behavioral Model of Information Seeking which provides a micro-analysis of information behavior comprising a series of different behaviors constituting a single set of features. The last models to be discussed are Tom Wilson's models of information behavior. The first one is Wilson's Classic model of Information Behavior that is a macro-model of the gross information-seeking behavior and lastly, Wilson's newest model The Problem Solving Model, which presents information-seeking behavior as goal-directed behavior. This paper analyses the practical consequences of applying the conclusions of the models to the reference services at the library and information center. The models reviewed can contribute to the understanding of the users' special information needs, as well as to the development of reference services. These models also can have an impact in the transformation of the librarian's classical role of "information locator" to the more advance role of information specialist and entrepreneur as well as in the advancement of the concept of user-centered approach.

Display of Search Results in Google-based Yahoo! vs. LCC&K Interfaces: A Comparison Study
Offer Drori

Search results retrieved from textual databases may be presented in several ways. In commercial search engines, the most common method is the presentation of a list that includes the titles of the retrieved documents, and, sometimes, the first few lines of each document and additional information.
A series of studies at the Hebrew University examined the impact of different textual elements presented to the user on the effectiveness of the search. In the current experiment, presentation of search results in the Google-based Yahoo! interface was compared to presentation of search results in the LCC&K (Line in Context, Categories, & Keywords) interface that was developed consequent to the findings of a previous series of studies.
The findings indicate a distinct advantage to the LCC&K interface in terms of objective components (such as duration of search time), and subjective components (such as the user's increasing sense of confidence as the search progressed that it would yield the correct answer, the user's sense of comfort, the extent to which the interface can mislead the user, etc.). This paper will address the experiment process and its findings.

The New Bibliographic World
Rochelle Kedar

The purpose of this survey article is to familiarize the reader with recent major developments in bibliographic control. The first section of the article reviews the changes in cataloging rules as they appear in the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR), 2nd Edition, 3rd Revision (2003). These changes are based on the new concept of seriality, which has been adopted by the AACR. The second section of the article is devoted to explaining the basics of the Fundamental Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) (1998) which was prepared by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). The FRBR presents a framework in which the concepts forming the foundation for creating bibliographic records, as well as the relationship between these concepts, are clearly defined and delineated. The approach of FRBR has already been applied in a number of bibliographic projects and is expected to have a significant impact on the next edition of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.

The future of the map library
Flora Hareli

Map libraries face a great challenge of having to adapt to the major changes that fields related to it such as Geography and Cartography went through in recent years thanks to technological developments. The creation of the GIS (Geographical Information System), digital image processing and the World Wide Web changed the role of the classical maps and for some the even seem an old fashioned story. Accordingly, maps are no longer only static paper drawings providing a set of predefined details but rather dynamic and rich sources of data. Sources of cartographical and related information are no longer constrained within the boundaries of the places that hold them but rather a web of interrelated and practically indefinite sources of data. These changes force the map library to be prepared for many challenges, among other things, acquiring the infrastructure that enables to maintain and be attached to the sources of relevant data, staff training and education. Only if map libraries will adopt such changes their important social role could be maintained.

Practical Attempts of Censorship of the Library Collection in Israeli High School Libraries; an Analysis of Complaints and Librarians Reactions
Moshe Yitzhaki and Yosef Sharabi

The study sought to determine the extent of censorship in high school libraries in Israel, using a questionnaire mailed to 442 schools and yielding 187 usable replies. Significant differences were found regarding both complaints about book content and librarians response, between the religious and the non-religious sectors, indicating a much lower rates in the latter. More complaints were received from teachers than principals, but the latter elicited a higher positive response from the librarians, probably due to their special status in school. Very little parental involvement was reported, receiving the lowest .rate of positive response

Topics of the complaints were ranked as follows: pornography, degrading the Jewish religion, hard violence, sexual permissiveness, missionizing, racism, promoting drug use, Holocaust denial, bizarre sects and pro-Arab propaganda. Pornography and violence ranked high in all sectors, but sexual permissiveness and degrading Judaism ranked high among the two religious sectors but much lower in the non-religious one. Few complaints about certain genres may result from preliminary censorship during the book selection process, but in most cases it indicates less sensitivity in that sector concerning that genre.