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Nonaka, I., & Takeuchi, H. (1995). *The Knowledge-Creating Company : How Japanese Companies Create the Dynamics of Innovation*. New York, NY: Oxford Press.

Pinchot, G. a. E. (1997). *The Intelligent Organization*. (Pbk reissue of original titled *The End of Bureaucracy & the Rise of the Intelligent Organization*). San Francisco, CA: Berrett Koehler.

Sveiby, K. (1997). *The New Organizational Wealth: Managing and Measuring Knowledge-Based Assets*. San Francisco, CA: Berrett- Koehler.

Tiwana, A. (2000). *Knowledge Management Toolkit: Practical Techniques for building a Knowledge Management Systems*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

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SATIJA, M.P. **Manual of Practical Colon Classification.** 4th rev. ed. New Delhi, India : Concept Book Publishing, 2002.

The fact that M.P. Satija's *Manual of Practical Colon Classification* has reached its fourth edition clearly shows its popularity and usefulness as a textbook. As long as Colon Classification (CC) is taught in Indian universities, the relevance of such a text cannot be questioned. The structure and content of the book has not changed much from its previous edition, but the text has been simplified and new examples were added.

According to the author, this is a manual for learners; it is not intended to solve the day to day problems of library professionals. Exercises are not provided, but each chapter contains a large number of examples. The book does not make an effort to rectify any mistake in CC or further supplement the existing rules, but only tries to explain what are the provisions in CC edition 6. The reason for choosing the sixth edition of CC instead of the seventh edition is obvious: edition 7 of CC has become a half cooked product even if it is supported by a strong theory.

Schools of library science generally follow edition 6, and so far edition 6 remains the standard edition.

The *Manual* is divided into two parts. Part I explains the theoretical principles and Part II expounds the practical applications. In Part I, having defined the basic concepts such as Fundamental categories, Rounds and Levels etc., the author further explains common schedules (Space, Time and language schedules), common isolates, various devices, Systems and Specials, Phase relation etc.

The chapters on parallel schedules and differential facets will be useful not only to students but also to their teachers. An entire chapter has been devoted to filing sequence.

In Part II, a chapter is devoted to each of the main classes (MC). These chapters deal with the rules for facet analysis and synthesis into class numbers. Each chapter contains examples illustrating common isolates, phase relations, various devices and parallel schedules relevant to the main class being introduced.

The chapter on (MC) Chemistry contains a detailed discussion on the construction of class numbers for chemical compounds, with examples. The author has added an appendix to the (MC) Chemistry based on the periodic table. This will be of immense help to the classifier who constructs the class number for inorganic chemical substances. The schedule of personality facets in the (MC) Botany and Zoology go up to the family name only and not up to genus and species. Therefore, if a person has to classify a book on spider (s)he must know that spiders belong to the family Arachinida. This has to be explained to the students.

In (MC) Religion sun worship in ancient India has been classified as Q1: 414 (B9) but Q 28: 414 'C seems to be a better number. In (MC) Philosophy the class numbers given as illustrative examples for (P2) facet of the canonical class R6 Indian Philosophy need some explanations. The following class numbers are given:

R 68,6	Bhagavad Gita
R 68,8	Mahabharata
R 893, 7	Bhagavata.

The first two class numbers are only for Bhagavad gita and Mahabharata interpreted according to Madhvacharya's Dvaita Philosophy. The third class number is only for Bhagavata discussed according to Vallabhacharya's Suddhadvaita philosophy. This has not been properly explained in the textbook.

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Normally the text of the above mentioned three sacred works get the following class numbers:

R65, 6   Bhagavat gita
015, 1A2   Mahabharata
Q22: 223   Bhagavata.

Hind to Part 3 of CC containing schedules of classics and sacred works has been given in this manual. Ayurvedic texts and the Bible and its parts have been cited as examples. However more class numbers could have been included for works such as Ramayana, Mahabharata and Tirukkural, and more examples discussing South Indian topics could have been added. For example: P152, 9D4425 Dakhini Hindi the dialect spoken by people in erstwhile Hyderabad state area; Q2: 4198. 4422. fS Pilgrimage to Sabarimala.

The Adjunct (MC)s like Mining and Animal Husbandry are represented in the list of (MC)s in CC as HX, KX etc. But in those chapters these are represented as HZ, KZ etc. Here there is an inconsistency. HX, KX etc. are better because the digit X is used as a digit for interpolation in arrays (emptying digit). Since Z is reserved for creating sectors (Empty digit) it is not desirable to use it to represent any concept.

On the whole the *Manual of Practical Colon Classification* is a very useful book for students and teachers of library classification.

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SCHWARTZ, Candy. **Sorting Out the Web: Approaches to Subject Access.** Westport, CT: Ablex Publishing, 2001. 169 pp. ISBN 1-56750-519-8 (pb).

In her own preface to this work, the author notes her lifelong fascination with classification and order, as well as her more recent captivation with the Internet – a place of "chaos in need of organization" (xi). *Sorting out the Web* examines current efforts to organize the Web and is well-informed by the author's academic and professional expertise in information organization, information retrieval, and Web development. Although the book's level and tone are particularly relevant to a student audience (or others interested in Web-based subject access at an introductory level), it will also appeal to information professionals developing subject access systems across a range of information contexts.

There are six chapters in the book, each describing and analyzing one core concept related to the organization of Web content. All topics are presented in a manner ideal for newcomers to the area, with clear definitions, examples, and visuals that illustrate the principles under discussion. The first chapter provides a brief introduction to developments in information technology, including an historical overview of information services, users' needs, and libraries' responses to the Internet. Chapter two introduces metadata, including core concepts and metadata formats. Throughout this chapter the author presents a number of figures that aptly illustrate the application of metadata in HTML, SGML, and MARC record environments, and the use of metadata tools (e.g., XML, RDF).

Chapter three begins with an overview of classification theory and specific schemes, but the author devotes most of the discussion to the application of classification systems in the Web environment (e.g., Dewey, LCC, UDC). Web screen captures illustrate the use of these schemes for information sources posted to sites around the world. The chapter closes with a discussion of the future of classification; this is a particularly useful section as the author presents a listing of core journal and conference venues where new approaches to Web classification are explored. In chapter four, the author extends the discussion of classification to the use of controlled vocabularies. As in the first few chapters, the author first presents core background material, including reasons to use controlled vocabularies and the differences between pre- and post-coordinate indexing, and then discusses the application of specific vocabularies in the Web environment (e.g., *Infomine*'s use of LCSH). The final section of the chapter explores failure in subject searching and the limitations of controlled vocabularies for the Web.

Chapter five discusses one of the most common and fast-growing topics related to subject access on the Web: search engines. The author presents a clear definition of the term that encompasses classified search lists (e.g., Yahoo) and query-based engines (e.g., Alta Vista). In addition to historical background on the development of search engines, Schwartz also examines