The transfer of bibliographic knowledge organization theory to the digital environment is an important topic. However, as the papers at this conference have shown, it is also a difficult task. Of the 18 papers presented at this seminar on classification in the digital environment, only 4-5 papers actually deal directly with this important topic. The remaining papers deal with issues that are more or less relevant to classification in the digital environment without explicitly discussing the relation. The reason could be that the authors take up issues in knowledge organization that still need to be investigated and clarified before their application in the digital environment can be considered.

Nonetheless, one wishes that the knowledge organization community would discuss the application of classification theory in the digital environment in greater detail. It is obvious from the comparisons of the classificatory structures of bibliographic classification systems and Web directories that these are different and that they probably should be different, since they serve different purposes. Interesting questions in the transformation of bibliographic classification theories to the digital environment are: "Given the existing principles in bibliographic knowledge organization, what are the optimum principles for organization of information, irrespectively of context?" and "What are the fundamental theoretical and practical principles for the construction of Web directories?" Unfortunately, the papers presented at this seminar do not attempt to answer or discuss these questions.

Jens-Erik Mai

Dr. Jens-Erik Mai, The Information School, University of Washington, Mary Gates Hall, Box 352840, Seattle, WA 98195-2840, USA
E-mail: jemai@u.washington.edu

HARAVU, L. J. **Lectures on Knowledge Management: Paradigms, Challenges and Opportunities**. Bangalore, India : Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science, 2002. 204 p. ISBN 81-900957-5-7 (pb).

This work is a collection of lecture notes following the 22nd Sarada Ranganathan Endowment Lectures which took place in Bangalore, India, from 4-6 December 2000. This compilation has been divided into four sections: historical introduction, compilation of several definitions about knowledge and its management, impacts of knowledge management (KM) on information professionals and, review of information technologies as tools for knowledge management. The aim of this book is to provide "a succinct overview of various aspects of knowledge management, particularly in companies" (p. *v*).

Each chapter focuses on a dominant text in a specific area. Most of the quoted authors are known consultants in KM. Each chapter is similarly handled: a review of a dominant book, some subject matter from a few other consultants and, last but not least, comments on a few broadly cited cases. Each chapter is uneven with regards to the level of detail provided, and ending summaries, which would have been useful, are missing.

The book is structured in two parts containing five chapters each. The first part is theoretical, the second deals with knowledge workers and technologies. Haravu begins the first chapter with a historical overview of information and knowledge management (IKM) essentially based on the review previously made by Drucker (1999). Haravu emphasises the major facts and events of the discipline from the industrial revolution up to the advent of the knowledge economy. On the whole, this book is largely technology-oriented.

The lecturer presents micro-economic factors contributing to the economic perspective of knowledge management, focusing on the existing explicit knowledge. This is Haravu's prevailing perspective. He then offers a compilation of definitions from Allee (1997) and Sveiby (1997), both known for their contribution in the area of knowledge evaluation. As many others, Haravu confirms his assumption regarding the distinction between information and knowledge, and the knowledge categories: explicit and tacit, both actions oriented and supported by rules (p. 43). The SECI model (Nonaka & Takeuchi, 1995), also known as "knowledge conversion spiral" is described briefly, and the theoretically relational dimension between individual and collectivities is explained. Three SECI

linked concepts appear to be missing: contexts in movement, intellectual assets and leadership. Haravu makes a rather original analogy with Ranganathan's theory of "spiral of subjects development". This will be of particular interest for those working in knowledge organisation. The last third of this chapter covers the Allee's "Knowledge Complexity Framework", defining the Knowledge Archetype, the learning and performance framework, and twelve principles of knowledge management (p. 55-66).

In the third chapter, Haravu describes at first and extensively KM interdisciplinary features and its contributive disciplines (and technologies): cognitive science, expert systems, artificial intelligence, knowledge-based systems, computer-supported collaborative work, library and information science, technical writing, document management, decision support systems, semantic networks, relational and object databases, simulation and organisational science. This combination of disciplines and technologies is aligned with the systematic approach chosen in the first chapter. After a combined definition of knowledge management (Malhotra, 1998; Sveiby, 1997), Haravu surveys three specific approaches of the knowledge economic perspective: core-competency (Godbout, 1998), leveraging and managing intangible assets (Sveiby, 1997), and expanding an organisation's capacity to learn and share knowledge (Allee, 1997). Then, he describes again Sveiby's and Allee's frameworks, largely borrowing from the Sveiby's "six KM strategies" (p. 101). For each approach, he summarizes a case study from the reviewed authors. The final section section is a summary of broadly cited case studies (Buchman Laboratories and Hoffman-Laroche).

On a practical basis, Haravu underlines the impacts of KM practices on knowledge workers, particularly information professionals. The major activity of information professionals is adding value to information: filtering, validating, analysing, synthesising, presenting and providing facilities to access and use. Leadership in knowledge management processes is rapidly detailed. At the end of this chapter, the author describes information professionals' core competencies required in organisational knowledge management and refer to the Andersen Consulting and Chevron's cases. From this perspective, new collaborative roles in KM for information professionals are omitted.

On the other hand, from the economic perspective of knowledge management, the role of technology is dominant. The last chapter presents, in details, tools and technologies used by, or potentially useful to, KM practitioners. This chapter discusses the Tiwana (2000) framework and cases. This framework has several meta-component categories: knowledge flow, information mapping, information sources, information and knowledge exchange, and intelligent agent and network mining. In summarizing the Tiwana (2000) study, Haravu gives generic characteristics to the most prevailing tools. To downplay the predominance of technologies, Haravu concludes his book with a discussion of three KM technology myths.

This compilation of notes is a real patchwork with some sewing mistakes. In order to be able to read and understand it better, one would have to rewrite a detailed table of contents since many numbering errors and incoherence appear in all the chapters. Levels of details are different in each chapter. As one reads along, many details are repeated. Bibliographic references are incomplete and there are no citations for figures or tables. This book looks like a draft companion for those who attended the lecture, but it is not clear why it becomes available as late as two years after the event.

KM is a new discipline in constant evolution. In contrast, the book seems to be a demonstration of a mature and stable discipline. In this publication, Haravu fails to display the plurality of paradigmatic KM dimensions, challenges and opportunities. The compilation is not original and reflects the very traditional style of the first generation of KM specialists. Following thousands of books and articles written about KM, this compilation still shows a systematic or economic perspective of KM, in which the systemic approach is omitted and KM duality ignored. Annotated bibliographies are to be preferred to Haravu's patchwork.

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Diane Mercier

Madame Diane Mercier, Doctoral candidate, École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, H3C 3J7 Canada. E-mail: diane.mercier.1@umontreal.ca

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.