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**ABSTRACT:** This paper aims to explore the changes in the role of classification and the opportunities presented for classification in the twenty-first century, especially in respect to the development of information technology. The issues arose as part of the EC funded MIRACLE Project (LB5670) that represents the foundations for a virtual music library to serve visually impaired people. The MIRACLE partners chose the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) as the common classification for the converging music catalogues. This paper investigates the nature of adaptation required by each participating library and the way in which the classification is used as a searching tool. Further developments in the use of IT-assisted classification are proposed.


**ABSTRACT:** This study makes recommendations to adapt and expand the class Religion (200) of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) for libraries in nations, particularly Korea, where religious diversity predominates. It contracts the classes on Christianity, 220-280, into one class, 220, and allows for local Korean emphasis so that religions of Asian, and especially East Asian, origin are given preferred treatment. It relocates Buddhism and other religions of Asian origin into separate divisions, 230 and 240, respectively. The recommendations maintain the basic system and order of DDC. Whenever possible, they adhere to the Korean Decimal Classification in the arrangement of religions of Asian origin. Because the options for religions other than Christianity in DDC are to give preferred treatment to a specific religion, this article tries to generalize the idea to suggest an option in DDC as Option F for “> 292-299 Religions other than Christianity”, for other nations in the world having similar situations. It says: “Contract the Bible and Christianity in 220-280 into 220, and then class other religions to give preferred treatment in 230-280, respectively, following the order in DDC. In that case, the number “2” should be inserted in the second digit of the Bible and Christianity, e.g., the Bible 222, Jesus Christ & his family 223.2, and Puritanism 228.59.”


**ABSTRACT:** Topics concerning the Classification of Byzantine literature and, generally, of Byzantine texts are discussed, analyzed and made clear. The time boundaries of this period are described as well as the kinds of published material. Schedule PA (Supplement) of the Library of Congress Classification is discussed and evaluated as far as the handling of Byzantine literature is concerned. Schedule PA is also mentioned, as well as other relevant categories. Based on the results regarding the manner of handling Classical literature texts, it is concluded that a) Early Christian literature and the Fathers of the Church must be excluded from Class PA and b) in order to achieve a uniform, continuous, consistent and reliable classification of Byzantine texts, they must be treated according to the method proposed for Classical literature by the Library of Congress in Schedule PA.