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**Knowledge Discovery in Bibliographic
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Library Trends 48, no 1. Champaign, IL : University
of Illinois Graduate School of Library and
Information Science, 1999. 281 p. 44
**The Web of Knowledge : Festschrift in honor
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Today, Inc., 2000. 564 p. ISBN 1-57387-099-4..... 45

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Binwal, J.C., Lalhmachhuana (2001). **Knowledge Representation: Concept, Techniques and the Analytico-Synthetic Paradigm.** *Knowledge Organization*, 28(1). 5-16. 25 refs.

ABSTRACT: Defines the concept of knowledge representation. Explains the major AI-based knowledge representation techniques developed so far. Critically examines the strengths and weaknesses of such AI techniques. Argues that the analytico-synthetic approach advocated by Ranganathan is really a powerful knowledge representation technique containing in itself the epistemological foundations required for real progress in the field.

Saeed, H., Chaudry, A. S. (2001). **Potential of Bibliographic Tools to Organize Knowledge on the Internet: The Use of Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme for Organizing Web-based Information Resources.** *Knowledge Organization*, 28(1). 17-26. 20 refs.

ABSTRACT: Possibilities are being explored to use traditional bibliographic tools, like Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC), Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), and Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), to improve the organization of information resources on the Internet. The most recent edition of DDC, with its enhanced features, has greater potential than other traditional approaches. A review of selected Web sites that use DDC to organize Web resources indicates, however, that the full potential of the DDC scheme for this purpose has not been realized. While the review found that the DDC classification structure was more effective when compared with other knowledge organization systems, we conclude that DDC needs to be further enhanced to make it more suitable for this application. As widely reported in the professional literature, OCLC has conducted research on the potential of DDC for organizing Web resources. Such research, however, is experimental and should be supplemented by empirical studies with user participation.

Zeng, M.L., Kronenberg, F., Molholt, P. (2001). **Toward a Conceptual Framework for Complementary and Alternative Medicine: Challenges and Issues.** *Knowledge Organization*, 28(1). 27-40. 17 refs.

ABSTRACT: A problem facing information retrieval and exchange among international medical practitioners and researchers is the lack of a knowledge structure or conceptual framework that relates concepts used in the Western medical system to those used in non-Western medical systems. This paper presents challenges we have encountered in attempting to develop a general conceptual framework to cover concepts and terminology used for information retrieval in the field of complementary and alternative medicine. This is a broad field that has not been covered appropriately in knowledge organization systems such as classification schemes, thesauri, and terminology databases. The objective of the project is to improve significantly the efficiency and the quality of cross-language and cross-cultural information exchange and knowledge discovery by facilitating concept mapping and information retrieval between Western and Eastern medical traditions. Major facets of the conceptual framework include *Diagnostic Categories, Therapeutic Preparations, Human Anatomy, Selected Diseases/Medical Conditions*, and *Basics of Traditional Systems*. The paper discusses issues of subject coverage, the representation of medical concepts in the conceptual framework, incorporation of concept names that have existed in individual traditional systems, and the relationships among concepts. Findings reported are primarily from current work that focuses on Traditional Chinese Medicine.