KO KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

formerly **INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION**

Thinking with the help of images:
On the metaphors of Knowledge Organization

Strategic correspondences:
Computer-aided insight scaffolding

HyperJoseph: The hypertextual organization.
Epistemological considerations

Onomantics and Terminology. Pt. 1:
Their contributions to Knowledge Organization

Contents

Editorial

Articles

Reports and Communications

ISKO News 23

FID/CR News 40

Book Reviews

Contents page

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

Scope

The more scientific data are generated in the impetuous present times, the more ordering energy needs to be expended to contol these data in a retrievable fashion. With the abundance of knowledge now available the questions of new solutions to the ordering problem and thus of improved classification systems, methods and procedures have acquired unforeseen significance. For many years now they have been in the focus of interest of information scientists the world over.

Until recently, the special literature relevant to classification was published in piecemeal fashion, scattered over the numerous technical journals serving the experts of the various fields, such as

> philosophy and science of science
> science policy and science organization
> mathematics, statistics, and computer science
> library and information science
> archivistics and muscology
> journalism and communication science
> industrial products and commodity science
> terminology, lexicography and linguistics

Beginning 1974, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION (formerly INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION) has been serving as a common platform for the discussion of both theoretical background questions and practical application problems in many areas of concern. In each issue experts from many countries comment on questions of an adequate structuring and construction of ordering systems and on the problems of their use in opening the information contents of new literature, of data collections and survey, of tabular works and of other objects of scientific interest. Their contributions have been concerned with

(1)   clarifying the theoretical foundations (general ordering theory, science theoretical bases of classification, data analysis and reduction)
(2)   describing practical operations connected with numerical taxonomy/classification, as well as applications of classification systems and thesauri, manualand machine indexing
(3)   tracing the history of classification knowledge and methodology
(4)   discussing questions of education and training in classification
(5)   concerning themselves with the problems of terminology in general and with respect to special fields.

Aims

Thus, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION is meant to be n programme for the improvement of classification methods and processes, a forum for discussion for all those interested in the organization of knowledge on a universal or a subject-field scale, using concept analytical and/or concept-synthetical approaches as well as numerical procedures and comprising also the intellectual and automatic compilation and use of classification systems and thesauri in all fields of knowledge, with special attention being given to the problems of terminology.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION publishes original articles, reports on conferences and similar communications, the Newsletters of the International Society for Knowledge Organization (ISKO News) and the Committee on Classi fication Research of the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID/CR News) as well as hook reviews, letters to the editor, and an extensive annotated bibliography of recent classification and indexing literature, covering now some 500 items in each issue.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION should therefore be available at every university and research library of every country, at every information center, at colleges and schools of library and information seience, in the hands of everybody interested in the fields mentioned above and thus also at every office for updating information on any topic related to the problems of order in our information-flooded times.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION was founded in 1973 by an international group of scholars with a consulting board of editors representing the world's regions, the special classification fields, and the subject areas involved. From 1974-1980 IC was published by K.G.Saur Verlag, München. Back issues of 1978-1992 nre avnilable from INDEKS Verlag, too. (The 14 volumes of 1978-1992 are offered now at the highly reduced price of DM 200.-).

As of 1989, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION has become the official organ of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION (ISKO) and is included for every ISKO-member, personal or institutional in the membership fee (DM 60.-/DM 120.-).

Rates: From 1990 on for 4 issues/ann. (including indexcs) DM 128.-. No airmail delivery any longer. Membership rates see above. – INDEKS Verlag, Woogstr.36a, D-6043 I Frankfurt.

Instructions for Authors

Manuscripts may be submitted in cither English, German or French to the editor-in-chief in two sets (the original and one copy) typed in double space, comprising between 1500 to 3000 words. They should be accompanied by an English indicative abstract of 100-200 words. The contributions are refereed.

Criteria for acceptance will be appropriateness to the field of the journal (see Scope and Aims) taking into account the merit of the content and its presentation. Papers are accepted with the understanding that they have not been published, submitted or accepted for publication elsewhere and that, if the work received official sponsorship, it has been duly released for publication. Authors will usually be notified within 6 to 10 weeks. Unless specifically requested, manuscripts or illustrations will not be returned.

The text of the contributions should be structured by subheadings; it should contain (a) an introduction, stating the purpose, (b) a description of materials and methods in sufficient detail, (c) information on results or systems developed, and (d) a conclusion on and/or summarization.

References should be listed at the end of the paper with the numbers in brackets referring to such numbers in brackets within the text part.

Additional notes should be indicated in the text by lifted single numbers behind a word and equally collected with their texts at the end of the paper under the heading *Notes*.

Journal References should contain the names and initials of all authors, full titles of the publication, abbreviation of the journal according to the ISO Standard 4, volume number, year of publication in brackets, issue number and first and last page numbers. *Monograph References* should give the name(s) of the author(s), full title, edition, place of publication, publisher, year and the number of pages.

Examples: Brandhorst, J.P.J.: Quantifiability in iconography. Knowl.Org. 20(1993)No.1, p.12-19, 11 refs.
Hunter, E.J.: Classification made simple. Aldershot, GB: Gower 1988. 115p.

Illustrations should be restricted to the necessary minimum. *Graphs and diagrams* should be supplied as black and white drawings suitable to reproduction. *Half-tone illustrations* should be sharp, well-contrasted glossy prints. Illustrations should be numbered lightly with a soft pencil on the back. Numbered legends should be attached on a separate sheet.

Tables should be typed double-spaced on a scparatc sheet, contain a number and a title at the top and be cited in the text. Each column should have a heading.

Authors shall receive *25 reprints* of their papers free of charge. Additional reprints may be ordered.

Corrections in gally proof exceeding 10% of the typesetting costs will be charged to the author.

Contributions on microflexible discs are welcome if delivered in DOS compatible standard software such as Word (DOS or Windows), WordStar, WordPerfect, DCA/RFT-files or plain ASCII code – our standard is Word/DOS (Word/Windows 6.0) and PageMaker 6.