IC

CLASSIFICATION

INTERNATIONAL

Devoted to Concept Theory Systematic Terminology & Organization of Knowledge

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Techniques of Classification in Psychology

Thesaurus Integration in the Social Sciences

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Krauth, J.: Techniques of classification in psychology I:
Factor analysis, facet analysis, multidimensional scaling, latent structure analysis.
In: Int. Classif. 8 (1981) No. 2, p. 126—132, 37 refs.

Classification problems are quite common in psychology, and many classification procedures were developed and applied in this specific branch of science. Some of these methods or groups of methods, respectively, are introduced here. The mostly used technique in psychology is factor analysis. We describe the underlying model of factor analysis, its indeterminacy problems, modifications and extensions, and give some hints for application. Next facet analysis is discussed, which is based on ideas from variance and factor analysis. Another procedure is multidimensional scaling (MDS), which can be used either as a preliminary stage for other classification procedures or as a classification method itself. A distinction is made between metric and non-metric MDS-procedures, and between methods for proximity data, dominance data, profile data, and conjoint measurement data. Finally the models and applications of latent structure analysis are discussed. (Author)

Moss, R.: Dewey: The neglected introduction.
In: Int. Classif. 8 (1981) No. 3, p. 139—144, 14 refs.

Dewey's Introduction has been dropped from the current 19th Edition of his Classification Scheme. Perhaps because of its allegedly "phonetic" spelling it has been unduly neglected. However, since it is considered that this Introduction says everything which can be said about Library Classification it is also considered that it should not now be forgotten. It anticipated many developments for which later writers have been given the credit. However, it did not solve the problem which has evaded all library classification and indexing since in spite of the optimistic claims of classification and similar enthusiasts, namely, How do we know or define "the subject" of a book or document? Also, the failure to relate the theory in the Introduction to the actual arrangement of the subjects within the schedules set the unfortunate pattern by which library classification came to be discussed with little or no reference to the subject matter involved. The fact that Dewey's century-old classification survives as the most widely used one reflects both the physical difficulty of trying to reclassify any established library and the lack of any new thinking in educational curricula. Nor is there any adequate evidence that later library classification schemes represent any worthwhile advance on Dewey. (Author)

Sager, J.C., Somers, H.L., McNaught, J.: Thesaurus integration in the social sciences. Pt. I: Comparison of thesauri
In: Int. Classif. 8 (1981) No. 2, p. 133—138, 45 refs.

The part I of a series of three articles directed towards the creation of an integrated multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences establishes criteria relevant for the comparison of thesauri from the point of view of their integration and examines a number of thesauri in the social sciences with this goal in mind. The comparison considers (1) the knowledge structure (coverage, general descriptors, classification, hierarchies), (2) the linguistic structure (terms and descriptors, word categories, choice of descriptors and their form, relationships), and (3) formal features (typography, address codes, symbols, ordering, spelling variants). (ace. Authors)

Kaula, P.N., Prasad, H.N.: Classification literature in India: analysis and trend.
In: Int. Classif. 8 (1981) No. 3, p. 145—149, 3 refs.

An attempt has been made to analyse the classification literature produced in India between 1932 and 1980. Some of the facets considered are: (1) type of literature (periodical, conference/seminar, books, theses), (2) Periodicals publishing CL, (3) Productive authors, (4) Yearwise distribution of CL, (5) Subjectwise analysis. The 160 Depth Schedules produced by Ranganathan and his school are listed in chronological sequence. Based on the analysis some conclusions were drawn. I.C.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

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SCOPE

The more scientific data are generated in the impetuous present times, the more ordering energy needs to be expended to control 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 museology
    journalism and communication science
    industrial and commodity classification
    terminology, lexicography, linguistics

Beginning 1974 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 surveys, 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 analyses and reduction)
(2) describing practical operations connected with numerical taxonomy/classification, as well as applications of classification systems and thesauri, manual and 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, INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION is meant to be a programme for the improvement of classification methods and processes, a forum for discussion for all those interested in the organization of knwoledge 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.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION publishes original articles, reports on conferences and similar communications, the Newsletters of FID/CR (Committee on Classification Research), Infoterm and COCTA (Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis), book reviews, letters to the editor and an extensive annotated bibliography of recent classification literature, covering between 300 to 400 items in each issue.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION 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 science, 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.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION 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 I.C. was published by K.G.Saur Verlag, München. Back issues of 1974-1980 are now available from the new publisher.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Manuscripts may be submitted in either 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.

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 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 papers 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 with a discussion 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 (e.g. text[1]) 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 title of the publication, abbreviation of the journal according to the ISO Standard No.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 number of pages.

Examples:

Fugmann, R.: The glamour and the misery of the thesaurus approach. In: Int.Classif. 1(1974)No.2, p.76-86, 20 refs.

Sartori, G., Riggs, F.W., Teune, H.: Tower of Babel. On the definition and analysis of concepts in the social sciences. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Int.Studies Assoc.1975. 107 p. = Int.Studies Occ.Paper No.6.

Illustrations should be restricted to 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 soft pencil on the back. Numbered legends should be attached on a separate sheet.

Tables should be typed double-spaced on a separate 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. Addtional reprints may be ordered.

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