IC

CLASSIFICATION

INTERNATIONAL

Devoted to Concept Theory
Systematic Terminology &
Organization of Knowledge

Contents

Natural Law and Evolution. Towards a
Natural Classification of Order

Intensional Splitting: An Empirical
Examination of Conceptual Duality

Full Text Retrieval: Evaluation and
Implications

An Introduction to Thesauri and Classification
Systems in the People's Republic of China

UDC 025.4 + 168 + 001.4 (05)

Contents

Contents page

Dahlberg, W.: **Natural Law and Evolution. Towards a Natural Classification of Order. Part I.**
In: Int. Classif. 13 (1986) No. 1, p. 1–8.
(Also available in German as a separate monograph: Naturgesetz und Evolution. Frankfurt: AVIVA 1986, 42 p. ISBN 3-923935-10-2)

This paper seeks to understand natural law, evolution and the forms of determination in a new way through looking into their context from various viewpoints. Order as the conceptual frame for all forms of determination is seen inseperable from consciousness and being. To define closer the relationship between *order, being* and *consciousness* is the thought prevailing in the background of this investigation (serving at the same time as an introduction into the extensive study of this subject within the monograph "Ordnung, Sein und Bewusstsein", ref. (9)). (Author)

Blair, D.C.: **Full text retrieval: Evaluation and implications.** Int. Classif. 13 (1986) No. 1, p. 18–23, 14 refs.

Recently, a detailed evaluation of a large, operational full-text document retrieval system was reported in the literature. Values of Precision and Recall were estimated using traditional statistical sampling methods and blind evaluation procedures. The results of this evaluation demonstrated that the system tested was retrieving less than 20% of the relevant documents when the searchers believed it was retrieving over 75% of the relevant documents. This evaluation is described including some data not reported in the original article. Also discussed are the implications which this study has for how the subjects of documents should be represented, as well as the importance of rigorous retrieval evaluations for the furtherance of information retrieval research. (Author)

Ungváry, R.: **Intensional splitting. An empirical examination of conceptual duality.**
In: Int. Classif. 13 (1986) No. 1, p. 9–17, 12 refs.

Certain words are extremely closely connected, regarding their meanings; such word pairs can be formed, however, not only with the well-known synonyms and antonyms, but also with words of clearly different meaning (e.g. LIGHT-PHOTON). Our studies show that, even in the case of real synonyms, there is a purely semantical – and consequently conceptual – difference between the parts/elements of the word pairs. Within the pairs there is an elementary conceptual accessibility between the parts; according to all indications this is the basis for the remarkable semantical connection. This close connection is the intensional splitting, the quantum of relation. It is assumed that it plays an important role in the semantical deep structure. Synonyms and antonyms are mere random marks of the existence of this relation on the level of the natural language. (Author)

Zeng, L.: **An Introduction to thesauri and classification systems in the People's Republic of China.**
Int. Classif. 13 (1986) No. 1, p. 24–28, 4 refs.

A review of thesauri and classification systems currently in use in the People's Republic of China (PRC). Discusses the origin, purposes and characteristics of the Chinese Thesaurus, with empasis on its structure, vocabulary and relationship system; gives a brief description of other specialized thesauri; and explains the principles and structure of three classification systems: that of the People's University of China, one used by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Chinese Library Classification which is becoming the national standard classification of the PRC. H.H.W.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

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) 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.