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Correction relating to the contribution:

*What is Knowledge Organization?*

by Ingetraut Dahlberg,

Knowl. Org. 41(2014)No.1, p.87

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Unfortunately, presumably by change of pages the text under “The digital scale – Systematifier of knowledge fields” got into confusion. It should read:

1. General and theoretical prerequisites
2. Objects and their components
3. Methods and techniques
- 4.- 6. Special characterizations
7. Influence of other domains on this field
8. Applications of this field's methods to other fields
9. Ambit of respective knowledge fields and info on it

As this Systematifier has been applied to our field of Knowledge Organization - as can be seen in its classification scheme on the following page, designed already in 1974 for our current bibliography, it seemed essential to show how and prove that it can be applied effectively. In fact, it was applied to almost all subject fields/domains we could analyse for the ICC, some 6.000.

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

# KO

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Schallier, Wouter. 2004. On the razor's edge: between local and overall needs in knowledge organization. In McIlwaine, Ia C. ed., *Knowledge organization and the global information society: Proceedings of the Eighth International ISKO Conference 13-16 July 2004 London, UK*. Advances in knowledge organization 9. Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, pp. 269-74.

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Smiraglia, Richard P. 2005. Instantiation: Toward a theory. In Vaughan, Liwen, ed. *Data, information, and knowledge in a networked world; Annual conference of the Canadian Association for Information Science ... London, Ontario, June 2-4 2005*. Available <http://www.caais-acsi.ca/2005proceedings.htm>.

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## Scope

The more scientific data is 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 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  
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terminology, lexicography and linguistics

Beginning in 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 indexing/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, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION is a forum for all those interested in the organization of knowledge on a universal or a domain-specific scale, using concept-analytical or concept-synthetical approaches, as well as quantitative and qualitative methodologies. KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION also addresses 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, as well as book reviews, letters to the editor, and an extensive annotated bibliography of recent classification and indexing literature.

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 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.

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 it was published by K.G. Saur Verlag, München. Back issues of 1978-1992 are available from ERGON-Verlag, too.

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 (US \$ 55/ US \$ 110).

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Founded under the title International Classification in 1974 by Dr. Ingetraut Dahlberg, the founding president of ISKO. Dr. Dahlberg served as the journal's editor from 1974 to 1997, and as its publisher (Indeks Verlag of Frankfurt) from 1981 to 1997.

The contents of the journal are indexed and abstracted in *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Web of Science*, *Information Science Abstracts*, *INSPEC*, *Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)*, *Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (EBSCO)*, *Library Literature and Information Science (Wilson)*, *PASCAL*, *Referativnyi Zhurnal Informatika*, and *Sociological Abstracts*.