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Contents pages

Feature

Ingetraut Dahlberg. **Knowledge Organization: A New Science?** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(1). 11-19. 32 refs.

ABSTRACT: In ISKO's name, the term "Knowledge Organization" (KO) denotes already the object and the activity area significant for the existence of any science. Both areas are outlined and their specific contents shown. Also a survey of its special subfields is given. The science-theoretical foundation of Knowledge Organization as a new scientific discipline is based on the propositional concept of science. Within a universal system of the sciences, KO has been regarded as a subfield of Science of Science. Concludingly it is proposed to find the necessary institution for work in concerted effort of scientists, knowledge organizers and terminologists on the collection, definition, and systematization of concepts of all subject fields, utilizing the Information Coding Classification (ICC) as the necessary categorizing structure.

Articles

Jung-ran Park. **Semantic Interoperability and Metadata Quality: An Analysis of Metadata Item Records of Digital Image Collections.** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(1) 20-34. 51 refs.

Abstract: This paper is a current assessment of the status of metadata creation and mapping between cataloger-defined field names and Dublin Core (DC) metadata elements across three digital image collections. The metadata elements that evince the most frequently inaccurate, inconsistent and incomplete DC metadata application are identified. As well, the most frequently occurring locally added metadata elements and associated pattern development are examined. For this, a randomly collected sample of 659 metadata item records from three digital image collections is analyzed. Implications and issues drawn from the evaluation of the current status of metadata creation and mapping are also discussed in relation to the issue of semantic interoperability of concept representation across digital image collections. The findings of the study suggest that conceptual ambiguities and semantic overlaps inherent among some DC metadata elements hinder semantic interoperability. The DC metadata scheme needs to be re-

finied in order to disambiguate semantic relations of certain DC metadata elements that present semantic overlaps and conceptual ambiguities between element names and their corresponding definitions. The findings of the study also suggest that the development of mediation mechanisms such as concept networks that facilitate the metadata creation and mapping process are critically needed for enhancing metadata quality.

Susanna Dal Porto and Andrea Marchitelli. **The functionality and flexibility of traditional classification schemes applied to a Content Management System (CMS): Facets, DDC, JITA.** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(1) 35-44. 12 refs.

Abstract: Different classification schemes may be used for web indexing. The authors analyze three weblogs (Biblioatipici, Letture and Andrea Marchitelli's blog) to demonstrate that different contents may be classified using the appropriate scheme. Biblioatipici is a weblog about temporary workers in libraries and Italian documentation centres indexed with a faceted scheme, home made by authors. Letture, a diary about reading and books, is indexed by DDC. Marchitelli's blog about digital libraries and open access, is indexed by JITA, the scheme used for indexing e-prints in some different open archives. The three applications are presented starting from the most complex scheme (i.e. the faceted one) to the simple but least functional (JITA), passing through a traditional bibliographic classification scheme, the *Dewey Decimal Classification*. The analysis demonstrates that different web contents can efficiently be classified with different schemes. In particular, with the facets one (Biblioatipici) the indexer is able to generate the needed classes in the indexing phase. Moreover with a small number of facets and foci one can obtain an exponential number of classes. Finally, one of the advantages for the user is that the faceted scheme allows multiple accesses on the basis of different information requirements, in addition to being coherent and intuitive. DDC scheme can be more suitable than the first web pages or blogs performing a sort of digital library. In this case in fact the DDC scheme constitutes a consolidated classification standard, widespread in a huge quantity of libraries and the use of a different scheme might get confusion. JITA scheme, finally, can find a huge applicability in web pages (or blogs) in LIS field showing several advantages: it's very

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simple and essentially pragmatic, intuitive and coherent. It's a conservative scheme because it is structurally closed, in fact it does not allow the classifier to insert new LCS's categories. If, from a certain point of view, this is a disadvantage, vice versa this feature is really useful because you get a complete matching between classes of all the web pages implemented with it.

Renato Rocha Souza and K.S. Raghavan. **A methodology for noun phrase-based automatic indexing.** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(1) 45-56. 28 refs.

ABSTRACT: The scholarly community is increasingly employing the Web both for publication of scholarly output and for locating and accessing relevant scholarly literature. Organization of this vast body of digital information assumes significance in this context. The sheer volume of

digital information to be handled makes traditional indexing and knowledge representation strategies ineffective and impractical. It is, therefore, worth exploring new approaches. An approach being discussed considers the intrinsic semantics of texts of documents. Based on the hypothesis that noun phrases in a text are semantically rich in terms of their ability to represent the subject content of the document, this approach seeks to identify and extract noun phrases instead of single keywords, and use them as descriptors. This paper presents a methodology that has been developed for extracting noun phrases from Portuguese texts. The results of an experiment carried out to test the adequacy of the methodology are also presented.

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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.

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Manuscripts should be submitted electronically (in Word, WordPerfect, or RTF format) in English only to the editor-in-chief and should be accompanied by an indicative abstract of 100 or 200 words. Submissions via email are preferred; submissions will also be accepted via post provided that submissions are accompanied by a 3.5" diskette encoded in Word, WordPerfect, or RTF format.

A separate title page should include the article title and the author's name, postal address, and E-mail address, if available. Only the title of the article should appear on the first page of the text. To protect anonymity, the author's name *should not* appear on the manuscript, and all references in the body of the text and in footnotes that might identify the author to the reviewer should be removed and cited on a separate page. Articles that do not conform to these specifications will be returned to authors.

Criteria for acceptance will be appropriateness to the field of the journal (see Scope and Aims), taking into account the merit of the contents and presentation. The manuscript should be concise and should conform as much as possible to professional standards of English usage and grammar. Manuscripts are received with the understanding that they have not been previously published, are not being submitted for publication elsewhere, and that if the work received official sponsorship, it has been duly released for publication. Submissions are refereed, and authors will usually be notified within 6 to 10 weeks. Unless specifically requested, manuscripts and illustrations will not be returned.

The text should be structured by numbered subheadings. It should contain an *Introduction*, giving an overview and stating the purpose, a *main body*, describing in sufficient detail the materials or methods used and the results or systems developed, and a *conclusion* or *summary*.

Reference citations within the text should have the following form: (author year). For example, (Jones 1990). Specific page numbers are optional, but preferred when applicable, e.g. (Jones 1990, 100). A citation with two authors would read (Jones & Smith, 1990); three or more authors would be: (Jones et al., 1990). When the author is mentioned in the text, only the date and optional page number should appear in parenthesis – e.g. According to Jones (1990), ...

References should be listed alphabetically by author at the end of the article. Journal names should not be abbreviated. Multiple citations by the same author should be listed chronologically and should each spell out the author's name. Articles appearing in the same year should have the following format: Jones, Thomas 1990a ... , Jones, Thomas 1990b ...

Examples:

Dahlberg, I. 1978. A referent-oriented, analytical concept theory for INTERCONCEPT. *International Classification*, 5(3). 142-151.

Graesser, A., Person, N. & Huber, J. 1992. Mechanisms that generate questions. In T. W. Lauer, E. Peacock, & A. C. Graesser (Eds.). *Questions and Information Systems*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 167-187.

Sager, J.C. 1990. *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Sukiasyan, E. R. 1996. Change as a problem of classification system development. In R. Green (Ed.). *Knowledge Organization and Change: Proceedings of the 4th International ISKO Conference*. Frankfurt: Indeks Verlag. 119-122.

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Upon acceptance of a manuscript for publication, authors must provide a wallet-size photo and a one-paragraph biographical sketch. The photograph should be scanned with a minimum resolution of 600 dpi and saved as a .tif file (Tagged Image File Format).

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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
industrial products and commodity science
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).

Rates: From 2004 on for 4 issues/ann. (including indexes) € 106,00 (forwarding costs included). Membership rates see above.

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North American Symposium on Knowledge Organization (NASKO)

Call for Participation and Call for Position Papers

Conference Venue:

Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, June 14-15, 2007

Two events in one place! An organizing conference for the North American Chapter of ISKO, and a paper session on the state of the art of Knowledge Organization research.

Call for Participation:

KO, Classification Systems, and Controlled Vocabularies Adjust to New Technologies and Service Areas – What are YOU Doing? An Information Exchange Opportunity and Organizational Meeting for the North American Chapter of the International Society for Knowledge Organization (ISKO)

The time is ripe for enhanced communication among Knowledge Organization researchers in North America. We are a diverse, yet committed, set of researchers interested in asking basic and applied questions on how knowledge is organized and how such organization can be improved through research. As ISKO members we are also interested in forming a North American chapter in order to attain critical mass for KO researchers to share research findings, mentor students and maintain continuous conversations across the large landmass of North America. What are your needs as a Knowledge Organization researcher? What can a North American chapter do for your research program? Your participation in planning for a North American chapter will serve to enrich the research infrastructure in Knowledge Organization.

Call for Position Papers:

Knowledge Organization Research in North America: What have we done, what are we doing, and where do we go from here?

North American thinkers have commented on a number of changes and innovations in Knowledge Organization research. Beghtol, Mai, Smiraglia, and Svenonius have all noted a shift in knowledge organization research strategies and focus in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. The task of laying the groundwork for future work is imminent. Valuable approaches demonstrated by current research are many and include but are not limited to:

- contextual and ecological inquiry,
- comparative approaches to classification,
- establishing theories of instantiation and works,
- looking at the history and discourse of organization structures in order to inform current theory and practice.

What then are the next steps? What are the salient questions? Some possibilities include:

- Will social tagging and ontology engineering have impact on knowledge organization, or vice versa?
- Will the economics and institutional application of information organization structures change in the next ten years?
- Will Library of Congress cataloguing at current levels cease entirely?
- Will the Library and Archives Canada merge archival and library work into metadata work?
- How will large-scale implementations and issues of economics affect knowledge organization research?
- What role can legacy Knowledge Organization systems and strategy play in the theoretical and practical development of current and future information realities?
- Finally, what epistemological innovations and insights will shape the next stages of Knowledge Organization research?
- Will the Pragmatists forever influence Knowledge Organization?

- Will there be another Wittgenstein?
- Will there be another Ranganathan?
- What is the impact of Rorty on our work?
- Who will be the next public intellectual from our area?

Research Papers:

Proposals should include a title, and be no more than 1500 words long. Proposals situated in the extant literature of knowledge organization will be given preference. Proposals may be submitted in English or French.

Position Papers:

Proposals should include a title, and be no more than 1500 words long. Proposals with clearly articulated theoretical grounding and methodology, and those that report on completed or ongoing research will be given preference. Diverse perspectives and methodologies are welcome. Proposals may be submitted in English or French.

Publication:

All accepted papers will appear online. The most highly-ranked papers will, with permission of the authors, be published, in full, in a North American theme issue of Knowledge Organization.

Doctoral students are especially invited to submit proposals for the conference.

Deadline for proposals is January 31, 2007. Proposals, including the name(s) of the author(s), com-

plete mailing and e-mail addresses, telephone and fax numbers should be sent, electronically (Word or RTF) to Kathryn LaBarre: klabarre@uiuc.edu. Proposals will be refereed by the Program Committee. Authors will be notified of the committee's decision no later than February 28, 2007. All presenters must register for the conference. Papers to appear as full text in the electronic proceedings must be submitted no later than May 14, 2007.

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