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Contents

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Contents pages

ABSTRACT: *Korean Decimal Classification* (*KDC*) is described. KDC is a standard classification system officially published and maintained by the Korean Library Association. After tracing a brief history of modern classification in South Korea, we examine various characteristics and problems of *KDC* in detail, including the social context of developing it, its usage in the Korean libraries, the influences of other classifications on the system, characteristics of the schedule and major tables, and its newest edition (5th ed.). We make eight suggestions and recommendations for future development of *KDC*, in particular, and for the development and maintenance of unique national classification, in general, based on experience in South Korea.

ABSTRACT: Several attempts have been made to develop a classification of relationships, but none of these have been widely accepted or applied within information science. It would seem that information scientists, while appreciating the potential value of a classification of relationships, have found all previous classifications to be too complicated in application relative to the benefits they provide. This paper begins by reviewing previous attempts and drawing lessons from these. It then surveys a range of sources within and beyond the field of knowledge organization that can together provide the basis for the development of a novel classification of relationships. One critical insight is that relationships governing causation/influence should be accorded priority.

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the current state of authority control development in Spanish university repositories. As a decade has now gone by since the initiation of the first projects for institutional repositories in Spain, it would seem a suitable time to draw attention to authority control, an element of the first rank in evaluating the consistency and integrity of systems for recovering bibliographic information. The work is focused on examining the implementation of authorities in twenty-six Spanish university repositories, taking into account the information provided by the standardization experts working in them. The study considers the responses of the coordinators for these digital collections using a set of analytic criteria set out in the study. The handling of authorities in the group of university repositories studied may be described as uneven. Greater interest may be observed in controlling author entries, with laxer solutions for authority control of subjects. It suggests the need to establish effective policies for the management of authorities by means of cooperative efforts permitting the building up of corpora of entries for authorities that would aid the processes of cataloguing, metadata creation, and information retrieval in systems based on syntactic and semantic interoperability in which manual intervention should be minimal.

ABSTRACT: Knowledge can be understood as the axis of a complex system in which human beings must make decisions. Since the Web has become the tool to channel knowledge organization and management, new elements, rules, aims, processes, and ways to interact come into play. The result is the emergence of a new reality that involves the adaptability of human beings. The new tasks that knowledge organization has to face are the identification of changes, the problems that those changes cause, and pointing out possible solutions for that. Turning to the theories of complex systems and the theory of organizations could be very useful to be able to make predictions and prescriptions in the scientific research about knowledge organization.

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Malheiro da Silva, Armando and Ribeiro, Fernanda. **Documentation / Information and Their Paradigms: Characterization and Importance in Research, Education, and Professional Practice.** *Knowledge Organization. 39(2)*, 111-124. 17 references.

ABSTRACT: Since 2004, the authors have designed a proposal of paradigms for the Documentation-Information field, which starts from a comprehensive meaning of the concept and is based on identifying the presence of a custodial, cultural, historicist-and-humanist, and technicist paradigm that has shaped the professional activity, education, and public policies of the archival, librarian, and museologist universe from the early 1800s to the mid-20th century. It also includes pointing out the emergence of a new post-custodial, informational, and scientific paradigm, generated by the profound changes taking place worldwide and that are summarized in strong, yet too generic, expressions such as "information era" or "globalization." This paper characterizes the two paradigms proposed, highlighting their dominant traits and showing their operational relevance at the level of education, research, and professional practice.

Martínez-Ávila, Daniel, Olson, Hope A., and Kipp, Margaret E.I. **New Roles and Global Agents in Information Organization in Spanish Libraries.** *Knowledge Organization. 39(2)*, 125-136. 49 references.

ABSTRACT: In a new globalized scenario, the traditional activities of information organization agents in libraries have tended to converge with those from the book industry, under the presumption that most traditional library practices are not adequate for the new globalized situation. This article analyzes the nature and consequences for libraries of the links between agents from the book industry and the organizations in charge of the main library information organization systems, both at an international level and in Spain. Some of the agents whose discourses were analyzed include OCLC, the UDC Consortium, BISG, BIC, ED-ItEUR, DILVE, Google and Amazon. We conclude that there is evidence of an incursion of book industry practices into the information organization practices of OCLC and that collaboration between both sectors will result in an increase in universality and homogenization in library information organization practices without consideration for the nature and specific characteristics of the library and how it differs from the bookstore.

Dahlberg, Ingetraut. **A Systematic New Lexicon of All Knowledge Fields based on the Information Coding Classification.** *Knowledge Organization, 39(2)*, 142-150. 14 references.

ABSTRACT: A new lexicon of all knowledge fields in the German language with the terms of the fields in English is under preparation. The article is meant to provide an idea of its genesis and its structure. It will, of course, also contain an alphabetical arrangement of entries. The structure is provided by the Information Coding Classification (ICC), which is a theory-based, faceted universal classification system of knowledge fields. Section (1) outlines (1) its early history (1970-77). Section (2) discusses its twelve principles regarding concepts, conceptual relationships, and notation; its 9 main object area classes arranged on integrative levels, and its systematic digital schedule with its systematizer, offering 9 subdividing aspects. It shows possible links with other systems, as well as the system's assets for interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity. Providing concrete examples, section (3) describes the contents of the nine levels, section (4) delineates some issues of subject group/domain construction, and section (5) clarifies the lexicon entries.