Contents

Articles

Pekka Hentonnen.
Dimensions of Contextual Records Management Classifications ....................................................... 477

Daniel Martínez-Ávila.
Knowledge Organization in the Intersection with Information Technologies ................................................. 486

Rick Szostak.
Classifying Authorial Perspective .............................................. 499

Deborah Lee.
Consumption, Criticism and Wirkung: Reception-Infused Analysis of Classification Schemes ......................................................... 508

Classification Research

Nancy Williamson.
Knowledge Organization in the 21st Century: Between Historical Patterns and Future Prospects. The 13th International ISKO Conference, Krakow, Poland ......................................................................................... 522

Reviews


Books recently published ........................................................................................547
**Contents pages**


**Abstract:** “Contextual classifications” describes the environment of record creation and use. They have become increasingly common in records management, but there are little studies and theory to back them up. The paper discusses contextual classifications as a knowledge domain and suggests that they have five relevant dimensions: stability of classification (need to change and update the classification), classification’s generality (number of contexts it covers), granularity (number of subdivisions and sub-hierarchies), specificity (exactness of description) and validity (classification’s power to describe and predict features of context).


**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the historical role and possibilities of knowledge organization (KO) in relation to information technologies (IT). Different moments in history that are analyzed include the development of the Internet, the World Wide Web, the Semantic Web, problems of artificial intelligence, Web 2.0, and linked (open) data. The paper concludes with the analysis of some IT applications, challenges and opportunities in which KO theory and fundamentals might play a key role in the new environment, as well as the transformation of the field.


**Abstract:** This article outlines a novel dimension to analyzing classification schemes: studying their reception. The discussion draws upon current discourse concerning the aesthetic value of KOS, and extends these ideas by fusing reception theories from literary and artistic domains to classification scheme analysis. The ideas are illustrated using three music classification schemes: British Catalogue of Music Classification (BCMC), Dixikunm Classification and Flexible Classification (Pethes). Three concepts from reception theory are introduced, and their potential applications to classification schemes are discussed. “Consumption” considers the usage of classification schemes, including factors such as time, geography and intent; methodological problems pertaining to this concept are outlined, highlighting gaps in our knowledge about classification schemes. The artistic and literary concept of “Criticism” is re-imagined for classification schemes, positioning literature about schemes as critical works; aspects such as authorial intention and temporal position are demonstrated, as well as showing that criticism and consumption are not necessarily concomitant. The effect or influence of a scheme, its “Wirkung,” is discussed, including delineating intra-scheme and inter-scheme connections and types of Wirkung such as publication. Furthermore, this article demonstrates that there is a rich seam of information to be mined when the relationships between consumption, criticism and Wirkung are contemplated. So, a reception-infused analysis indicates a potential new dimension to classification scheme analysis.


**Abstract:** The paper motivates and outlines a classification of authorial perspective. It shows that there are a manageable number of both dimensions and possibilities along these dimensions. It shows that this classification is broad in coverage, capturing diverse elements of perspective. It discusses questions of feasibility in application and how these might be investigated. But such empirical investigation is impossible until a classification has first been developed.