Contents

Editorial

Richard P. Smiraglia.
ISKO 15’s Bookshelf: Dispersion in a Digital Age—
An Editorial ................................................................. 343

Articles

Eve Lacey.
Aliens in the Library:
The Classification of Migration ........................................ 358

Brady D. Lund and Daniel A. Agbaji.
What Scheme Do We Prefer?
An Examination of Preference Between
Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal
Classification Among U.S.-Based Academic
Library Employees ........................................................ 380

Reviews of Concepts in Knowledge Organization

Ricardo Ridi.
Hypertext ........................................................................ 393

Michael Buckland.
Document Theory ............................................................ 425

Books Recently Published ................................................. 437
Abstract: The Fifteenth International ISKO Conference (ISKO 15) took place in Porto, Portugal in early July 2018 at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto, Department of Communication and Information Sciences. The main theme was “challenges and opportunities for knowledge organization in the digital age”; three sub-themes were: foundations and methods, interoperability and societal challenges. A feature of the conference was a special session devoted to the memory of ISKO founder Ingetraut Dahlberg. The proceedings contain 105 formal research papers as well as abstracts for fourteen posters and two workshops. Informetric analyses produce a characteristic picture of an international ISKO conference, with core concepts of KO and KOSs embracing digital age concepts of social media and the semantic web alongside new library conceptual data models. On ISKO 15’s bookshelf were articles by Hjørland, Dahlberg, Tennis and Begthol, and books by Ranganathan and Szostak, Gnoli and López-Huertas. But also books by Adler, García Gutiérrez, Holland and Verborgh and FRBR/LRM were present as were articles by Adler, Kleineberg and Gruber. Core ISKO is joined on this bookshelf by new articles from the ISKO Encyclopedia, by works pointing toward ethical approaches to KO, and by works pointing toward KO for semantic web—challenges and opportunities for KO, as the conference theme indicated.


Abstract: This article examines the classification of migration and the political implications of its vocabulary. It begins with an analysis of the challenge that the topic of migration poses to traditional methods of classification. These challenges are evident in the case study of the 2016 petition to change the subject heading of “Illegal aliens” at the Library of Congress, the Library’s proposal to replace the term with “noncitizens” and “illegal immigration,” and subsequent pressure from the House of Representatives to reinstate the original phrasing in order to match the terminology of federal laws.


Abstract: Though several studies have been published on the topic of reclassification of academic library collections over the past eight decades since it first gained popularity, none have explored the preferences of academic library employees toward classification schemes beyond a merely superficial level. The preferences of library employees must serve some role in organizational decision-making. By distributing a mixed-methods survey to academic library employees across the United States, the researchers in the present study provide insight into employee preferences. The findings of the study may provide insight into library trends and the future of library classification schemes.


Abstract: Document theory examines the concept of a document and how it can serve with other concepts to understand communication, documentation, information, and knowledge. Knowledge organization itself is in practice based on the arrangement of documents representing concepts and knowledge. The word “document” commonly refers to a text or graphic record, but, in a semiotic perspective, non-graphic objects can also be regarded as signifying and, therefore, as documents. The steady increase in the variety and number of documents since prehistoric times enables the development of communities, the division of labor, and reduction of the constraints of space and time. Documents are related to data, facts, texts, works, information, knowledge, signs, and other documents. Documents have physical (material), cognitive, and social aspects.