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Martínez-Ávila, Daniel, Kipp, Margaret E. I., Olson, Hope A. **DDC or BISAC: The Changing Balance between Corporations and Public Institutions.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 309-319. 53 references.

ABSTRACT: The changing role of libraries demands examination of the impact of the 21st century book market. Traditionally, public libraries have provided access to information in a physical form, but the purpose of the library has remained unchanged, that of providing access to information for all users. The increasing emphasis on electronic collections has led librarians to consider the issues involved with electronic sources. Changes in the book market, including globalization and the inclusion of the ebook affect libraries in many ways. This paper will examine the effect of globalization on the library and its relationship with publishers and publisher groups.

Keilty, Patrick. **Tagging and Sexual Boundaries.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 320-324. 5 references.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this essay is to demonstrate that the mechanisms of power around classifications of gender and sexuality are not always top-down or bottom-up. Instead, the weight of social discipline among members of sexual subcultures themselves helps to create these classifications, often reflecting the nomenclature of subjects and desires within sexual subcultures in a complex relationship to a dominant culture. Critically examining contemporary folksonomic classifications of representations of queer desire within Xtube, a database of online pornography, this paper reveals that social discipline occurs in the stabilization of nomenclature through socialization and through members' overt intervention into each others' self-understanding. The Xtube evidence reveals a complex social and cultural structure among members of sexual subcultures by drawing our attention to the particularity of various modes of sexual being and the relationship between those modes and particular configurations of sexual identity. In the process, this paper allows us to reassess, first, a presupposition of folksonomies as free of discipline allowing for their emancipatory potential and, second, the prevailing binary understandings of authority in the development of sexual nomenclatures and classifications as either top-down or bottom-up.

Seeman, Dean. **Naming Names: The Ethics of Identification in Digital Library Metadata.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 325-331. 17 references.

ABSTRACT: In many digital libraries, visual objects are published and metadata attached to allow for search and retrieval. For visual objects in which people appear, names are often added to the metadata so that digital library users can search for people appearing in these objects. Although this seems straightforward, there are ethical implications of adding names to metadata for visual objects. This paper explores the impact of this action and discusses relevant ethical issues it raises. It asserts that an individual's right to privacy and control over personal information must be weighed against the benefit of the object to society and the professional ethic to authentically represent a resource through its metadata. Context and an understanding of the major ethical issues will inform the practical decision of whether to keep objects online and add metadata to them, but items should generally be published unless there are clear ethical violations or a community relationship is in jeopardy.

Zhang, Jane. **Archival Context, Digital Content, and the Ethics of Digital Archival Representation.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 332-339. 26 references.

ABSTRACT: The findings of a recent study on digital archival representation raise some ethical concerns about how digital archival materials are organized, described, and made available for use on the Web. Archivists have a fundamental obligation to preserve and protect the authenticity and integrity of records in their holdings and, at the same time, have the responsibility to promote the use of records as a fundamental purpose of the keeping of archives (SAA 2005 Code of Ethics for Archivists V & VI). Is it an ethical practice that digital content in digital archives is deeply embedded in its contextual structure and generally underrepresented in digital archival systems? Similarly, is it ethical for archivists to detach digital items from their archival context in order to make them more "digital friendly" and more accessible to meet needs of some users? Do archivists have an obligation to bring the two representation systems together so that the context and content of digital archives can be better represented and archival materials "can be located and used by anyone, for any purpose, while still remaining

authentic evidence of the work and life of the creator”? (Millar 2010, 157) This paper discusses the findings of the study and their ethical implications relating to digital archival description and representation.

Gilliland, Anne J. **Contemplating Co-creator Rights in Archival Description.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 340-346. 23 references.

ABSTRACT: Archival description and recordkeeping metadata more broadly can be instrumental in perpetrating, as well as in providing for recovery from and reconciliation regarding historical injustices and silences in the historical record. This paper argues that archivists have an ethical imperative to pursue descriptive mechanisms for representing both creator and co-creator worldviews and experiences, and supporting diverse user needs and concerns, within and relating to a given community of records. Drawing upon a study of professional and political discourse surrounding the development of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Data Archive (ATSIDA) that was conducted as part of the Metadata Archaeology Project, this paper discusses how acknowledging and incorporating co-creator rights and needs in description according to Indigenous protocols provides one approach to addressing this imperative. It concludes that further research and development is needed to identify whether such an approach might also support the interests and practices of other communities of records or whether a rethinking of archival descriptive practices and standards is necessary in order to address concerns about ethical and power differentials within the archival multiverse.

Homan, Philip A. **Library Catalog Notes for “Bad Books”: Ethics vs. Responsibilities.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 347-355. 46 references.

ABSTRACT: The conflict between librarians’ ethics and their responsibilities in the process of progressive collection management, which applies the principles of cost accounting to libraries, to call attention to the “bad books” in their collections that are compromised by age, error, abridgement, expurgation, plagiarism, copyright violation, libel, or fraud, is discussed. According to Charles Cutter, notes in catalog records should call attention to the best books but ignore the bad ones. Libraries that can afford to keep their “bad books,” however, which often have a valuable second life, must call attention to their intellectual contexts in notes in the catalog records. Michael Bellesiles’s *Arming*

America, the most famous case of academic fraud at the turn of the twenty-first century, is used as a test case. Given the bias of content enhancement that automatically pulls content from the Web into library catalogs, catalog notes for “bad books” may be the only way for librarians to uphold their ethical principles regarding collection management while fulfilling their professional responsibilities to their users in calling attention to their “bad books.”

Cope, Jonathan. **Librarianship as Intellectual Craft: The Ethics of Classification in the Realms of Leisure and Waged Labor.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 356-362. 14 references.

ABSTRACT: This paper develops an ethical conception of library labor as an intellectual craft that can serve as an alternative to a deterministic discourse of technological transformation. In this paper, the author proposes a model of librarianship as an intellectual craft that can be used as an “ideal type” in comparison to recent transformations in the practice of librarianship. This paper then examines the rise of participatory classification in the realm of leisure in user-generated classification schemes (e.g., folksonomies) as a way of examining some of the difficult ethical questions that this ideal of intellectual craft poses when applied to contemporary conditions. Marx’s concept of surplus value is used to examine how donated labor adds to the general knowledge. This paper concludes by advocating for the general expansion of leisure coupled with the promotion public institutions that support the craft of those who organize information in a broadly defined public interest. In an era of dramatic change, such a framework offers a positive ethical account of librarians and information professionals’ labor that is not wholly dependent on a discourse of market exchange.

Pinho, Fabio Assis, and Guimarães, José Augusto Chaves. **Male Homosexuality in Brazilian Indexing Languages: Some Ethical Questions.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(5), 363-369. 54 references.

ABSTRACT: Studies on ethics in information organization have deeply contributed to the recognition of the social dimension of Information Science. The subject approach to information is linked to an ethical dimension because one of its major concerns is related to its reliability and usefulness in a specific discursive community or knowledge domain. In this direction, we propose, through an exploratory research design with qualitative and inductive characteris-

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tics, to identify the specific terminology that Brazilian indexing languages allow for terms relating to male homosexuality. We also analyzed the terms assigned to papers published in the *Journal of Homosexuality*, *Sexualities and Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health* between the years 2005 to 2009. From this analysis of terms and the Brazilian indexing languages, we see (1) the Brazilian context, (2) imprecision in the terminology, (3) indications of prejudices disseminated by political correctness, (4) biased representation of the subject matter, (5) and the presence of figures of speech.

Adler, Melissa A. **Disciplining Knowledge at the Library of Congress.** *Knowledge Organization*. 39(5), 370-376. 24 references.

ABSTRACT: The Library of Congress is a federal institution that occupies a critical space where medical, social science, political, literary, and other discourses are collected, arranged, and disseminated to Congress and the public. LC plays a vital part in discipline creation and maintenance, as it actively reproduces specific discourses, while silencing others, such as those from the humanities, social sciences, and the general public. Alternatively, social tagging seems to disregard conventions of disciplinarity and allows much more diversity of representations. Tagging may provide important insight for organizing materials in research libraries, as choices between single disciplines are no longer necessary and voices from various fields and audiences can name resources using their own terms, whether they prefer medical/technical jargon or everyday words. As the academy moves more toward interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary studies and aims to find the intersections across political, social, scientific, and cultural phenomena, the implications and effects of library organization based on classes and subjects needs to be interrogated.

Fox, Melodie J. and Reece, Austin. **Which Ethics? Whose Morality?: An Analysis of Ethical Standards for Information Organization.** *Knowledge Organization*. 39(5), 377-383. 31 references.

ABSTRACT: Ethical standards are required at both the individual and system levels of the information organization enterprise, but are those standards the same? For example, are the ethical responsibilities of DDC's editorial board fundamentally the same as for an individual cataloger? And, what are the consequences of decisions made using differ-

ent ethical frameworks to the users of knowledge organization systems? A selection of ethical theories suitable for evaluating moral dilemmas at all levels in information organization is presented, including utilitarianism, deontology, and pragmatism, as well as the more contemporary approaches of justice, feminist, and Derridean ethics. Finally, a selection of criteria is outlined, taken from the existing ethical frameworks, to use as a starting point for development of an ethical framework specifically for information organization.

Milani, Suellen Oliveira and Pinho, Fabio Assis. **Knowledge Representation and Orthophemism: A Reflection Aiming to a Concept.** *Knowledge Organization*. 39(5), 377-393. 29 references.

ABSTRACT: Characteristics of speech, especially figures of speech, are used by specific communities or domains, and, in this way, reflect their identities through their choice of vocabulary. This topic should be an object of study in the context of knowledge representation once it deals with different contexts of production of documents. This study aims to explore the dimensions of the concepts of euphemism, dysphemism, and orthophemism, focusing on the latter with the goal of extracting a concept which can be included in discussions about subject analysis and indexing. Euphemism is used as an alternative to a non-preferred expression or as an alternative to an offensive attribution—to avoid potential offense taken by the listener or by other persons, for instance, *pass away*. Dysphemism, on the other hand, is used by speakers to talk about people and things that frustrate and annoy them—their choice of language indicates disapproval and the topic is therefore denigrated, humiliated, or degraded, for instance, *kick the bucket*. While euphemism tries to make something sound better, dysphemism tries to make something sound worse. Orthophemism (Allan and Burridge 2006) is also used as an alternative to expressions, but it is a preferred, formal, and direct language of expression when representing an object or a situation, for instance, *die*. This paper suggests that the comprehension and use of such concepts could support the following issues: possible contributions from linguistics and terminology to subject analysis as demonstrated by Tálamo et al. (1992); decrease of polysemy and ambiguity of terms used to represent certain topics of documents; and construction and evaluation of indexing languages. The concept of orthophemism can also serve to support associative relationships in the context of subject analysis, indexing, and even information retrieval related to more specific requests.

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Tennis, Joseph T. **A Convenient Verisimilitude or Oppressive Internalization?: Characterizing the Ethical Augments Surrounding Hierarchical Structures in Knowledge Organization Systems.** *Knowledge Organization*. 39(5), 394-397. 11 references.

ABSTRACT: This paper considers the ethical concerns that surface around hierarchy as structure in knowledge organization systems. In order to do this, I consider the relationship between semantics and structure and argue for a separation of the two in design and critique of knowledge organization systems. The paper closes with an argument that agency and intention, as ethical concerns in knowledge organization, lead us to argue for a neutral stance on hierarchy.