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- The Disorder of Things: Metaphysical Foundations of the  
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London: Harvard University Press, 1993, 308p.  
ISBN0-674-21261-4 (Hb); and *Human Nature and  
the Limits of Science* by John Dupré. Oxford;  
New York: Oxford University Press, 2001, 201p.  
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## Contents pages

Channon, Martin G. **The Unification of Concept Representations: An Impetus for Scientific Epistemology.** *Knowledge Organization.* 40(2), 83-101. 80 references.

**ABSTRACT:** For virtually every major category of phenomena, science provides some standard schematic (e.g., the cross-section of the earth). The most notable exception concerns the cosmos as a whole. Project Cosmology ([www.projectcosmology.net](http://www.projectcosmology.net)) is devoted to the presentation of such an holistic schematic. This is to be achieved by plotting the standard schematics for constituent phenomena within a three-dimensional coordinate system, time on the vertical axis and space on the other two. This produces a unification of schematics. As is discussed, this approach has the effect of allowing, more generally, an interactive unification of *all* graphical concept representations (schematics, graphs, formulae, tables, etc.). The result is a 3D, scientific, graphical user interface (GUI), one that is intended to map all knowledge. It can be characterized as a graphics approach to knowledge organization. It will be for scientific concepts what the Human Genome Project is to human DNA. The project is having the effect of revealing unnoticed gaps in knowledge, inconsistencies among the different sciences and apparent regularities throughout and across the various disciplines. Any such regularities would be laws relating to laws (i.e., laws relating to knowledge). The project, then, may facilitate the development of scientific epistemology (something already in process). This unification of concept representations is based on a cosmological perspective that provides a one-to-one correspondence between major entity and aspect classifications.

Martínez-Ávila, Daniel, and San Segundo, Rosa. **Reader-Interest Classification: Concept and Terminology Historical Overview.** *Knowledge Organization.* 40(2), 102-114. 69 references.

**ABSTRACT:** During the last century, the concept of reader-interest classifications and its related terminology have shown a well-established presence and commonly-agreed characteristics in the literature and other classification discourses. During the period 1952-1995, it was not unusual to find works, projects, and discourses using a common core of characteristics and terms to refer to a recognizable type of projects involving alternative classifications to the *DDC* and other traditional practices in libraries. However, although similar projects and characteristics are being used until the present day, such as those of implementation of *BISAC* in public libraries, the use of reader-interest classification-related terms and references have drastically declined since 1995. The present work attempts to overview the concept and terminology of reader-interest classifications in a historical perspective emphasizing the transformation of the concept and its remaining characteristics in time.

Marcondes, Carlos Henrique. **Knowledge Organization and Representation in Digital Environments: Relations Between Ontology and Knowledge Organization.** *Knowledge Organization.* 40(2), 115-122. 47 references.

**ABSTRACT:** Knowledge organization faces the challenge of contributing to the management of the amount of knowledge produced and available in the Web environment. Computational ontologies are new artifacts for knowledge recording and processing and also one of the foundations of the semantic web; they pose new challenges to knowledge organization in clarifying its interdisciplinary relations and specific role within knowledge management disciplines. What are its relations to ontology? A draft of these relations is presented, obtained from authors who discuss foundational issues, with the aim of identifying the actual role of knowledge organization in the Web environment. While ontology discusses the ultimate nature of being, knowledge organization emphasizes additional practical issues unfolding all possible manifestations of that which is. A primary question is: how to seek information, how to be informed?

Oikarinen, Teija, and Kortelainen, Terttu. **Challenges of Diversity, Consistency, and Globality in Indexing of Local Archeological Artifacts.** *Knowledge Organization.* 40(2), 123-135. 55 references.

**ABSTRACT:** We consider documents produced in archeological post-excavation analysis and re-raise a question of archeological cataloguing, which is a specific case in the context of global progress of digitalization in archeology. The catalogue of archeological artifacts from the excavation of the city of Jakobstad, Finland was analyzed through a content analysis. Quantitative analysis was conducted using SPSS statistical package, and the results are presented in figures and tables. The analysis was based on a qualitative definition of variables describing the archeological artifacts. The analysis shows that the catalogue of artifacts is mainly systematic, but the results also reveal non-uniformity in cataloguing. In the free description column, several categorizations were found that could be used in developing the structure of an archeological catalogue. Traditional cataloguing methods are still practiced in archeology, but these do not fulfill requirements of the future use of data. In this case, a vocabulary and a tool for cataloguing archeological artifacts would contribute to the development of cataloguing and future access of data. These devices should be flexible and support uniqueness of the artifacts. There exist tools and vocabularies for archeological cataloguing and these could be localized to fulfill the needs for the future digitalization of archeological data.

Sienkiewicz, Urszula, and Kijeńska-Dąbrowska, Izabela. **Knowledge Creation and Commercialization Activities in Polish Public HEUs in the Area of Technical and Engineering Sciences.** *Knowledge Organization*. 40(2), 136-146. 17 references.

**ABSTRACT:** History of knowledge organization within higher education units (HEU) changes with respect to the idea of measuring activities of academia. The visible evolution of HEU's role in the economy is indicated in the performance of particular entities. Apart from the education activity, the production of new knowledge and publication of research results are no longer the sole aspects of HEU performance. The knowledge organization structure requires entrepreneurial behaviour from academia. In this paper, activities related to the commercialization of research

results performed within HEU are analysed. The study concerns units in the area of technical and engineering studies and covers different aspects of research and development (R&D) performance. There is a visible relation between the level of research/teaching team quality and publication activity and their economic influence. Statistical analyses conducted try to detect relations and/or influence of publications activity and researchers' level of education on commercialization benefits from research projects performance. HEU with a relatively high commercialization performance are those with the highest level of publication activity. At the same time, entities with a high number of well-experienced researchers are those with significant benefits from research projects. These results are important for the idea of measuring modern HEU performance with respect to traditional knowledge organization in academia.