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Van Acker, Wouter. 2018. “Rethinking the Architecture of the Book: Unbinding the Spine of Paul Otlet’s Positivist Encyclopaedism.” *Knowledge Organization* 45(4): 281-291. 43 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-4-281.

Abstract: Paul Otlet’s exploration of the idea to record information in separate chunks or units according to the “monographic principle” has provoked considerable interest in information history for the way in which it resonates with the present tendency to conceive of information as detachable and manipulable units, whose retrieveability has become more important than the information itself. This paper aims to dissect within Otlet’s historical and intellectual context the make-up of the positivist epistemology underpinning his concept of the “Universal Book.” The “Universal Book” was of central importance in his theory of documentation as it proposed how documentalists—the new experts trained in documentary procedures—were to operate. These professionals were asked to gather facts or objective knowledge by removing the unwanted “dross” of subjectivity, and to synthesize those facts in an encyclopaedic form in order to make them ready for public use. Through an inquiry into the wide-ranging epistemological views prevalent in the French intellectual milieu in the belle époque—notably monism, energeticism, materialism, idealism and spiritualism—this paper questions the positivist label that has been attributed to his concept of documentation.

Fortier, Alexandre and Elaine Ménard. 2018. “Inked in Time and Space: Exploring the Documentality of Tattoos.” *Knowledge Organization* 45(4): 292-296. 27 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-4-292.

Abstract: This project explores whether tattoos possess, according to those who sport them, the characteristics of a document and, if yes, to what extent. Eighty-eight tattoos, which were described in eighteen in-depth interviews with tattooed adults, are used as units of analysis and analysed following a conceptual framework that focuses on the complementarity of the material, mental and social aspects of documents. The analysis of the mental (or informational) aspect of tattoos indicates that participants distinctly distinguish between tattoos carrying a meaning from those that are purely aesthetic, and that the two types of tattoos can easily cohabit on the same person. The analysis of the social (or communicational) aspect of tattoos is divided into two sub-aspects: the choice of localization on the body and the choice of visual elements. Both, among the participants, were considered thoughtfully and, united, they often become a well-considered communication strategy. Results indicate that, while all tattoos carry material and social aspects, only those that carry a meaning for the individual sporting them appear to possess a clear mental aspect that would make them documents.

Golub, Koraljka. 2018. “Subject Access in Swedish Discovery Services.” *Knowledge Organization* 45, no. 4: 297-309. 30 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-4-297.

Abstract: While support for subject searching has been traditionally advocated for in library catalogs, often in the form of a catalog objective to find everything that a library has on a certain topic, research has shown that subject access has not been satisfactory. Many existing online catalogs and discovery services do not seem to make good use of the intellectual effort invested into assigning controlled subject index terms and classes. For example, few support hierarchical browsing of classification schemes and other controlled vocabularies with hierarchical structures, few provide end-user-friendly options to choose a more specific concept to increase precision, a broader concept or related concepts to increase recall, to disambiguate homonyms, or to find which term is best used to name a concept. Optimum subject access in library catalogs and discovery services is analyzed from the perspective of earlier research as well as contemporary conceptual models and cataloguing codes. Eighteen proposed features of what this should entail in practice are drawn. In an exploratory qualitative study, the three most common discovery services used in Swedish academic libraries are analyzed against these features. In line with previous research, subject access in contemporary interfaces is demonstrated to less than optimal. This is in spite of the fact that individual collections have been indexed with controlled vocabularies and a significant number of controlled vocabularies have been mapped to each other and are available in interoperable standards. Strategic action is proposed to build research-informed (inter)national standards and guidelines.

Žumer, Maja. 2018. “IFLA Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM)—Harmonisation of the FRBR Family.” *Knowledge Organization* 45(4): 310-318. 10 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-4-310.

Abstract: In 1998, the FRBR model (*Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*) was developed under the auspices of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). The library domain finally developed its conceptual model of the bibliographic universe and thus the basis for the development of novel bibliographic information systems. In 2017, the IFLA *Library Reference Model* (Riva, LeBoeuf and Žumer 2017) was formally accepted as an IFLA standard. The FRBR family of models as well as LRM all start from the user tasks that need to be enabled and supported by bibliographic information systems. The consolidation process included a detailed analysis of all entities, attributes and relationships defined by the FRBR family. In this paper, the main features of the model are presented and described. With IFLA LRM, we finally have a modern model, compatible with the semantic web.

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KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

Official Journal of the International Society for Knowledge Organization

ISSN 0943 – 7444

International Journal devoted to Concept Theory, Classification, Indexing and Knowledge Representation

Hjørland, Birger. 2018. "Library and Information Science (LIS). Part 2." *Knowledge Organization* 45(4): 319-338. 247 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-4-319.

Abstract: This article outlines the history of library and information science (LIS), from its roots in library science, information science and documentation. It considers various conceptions or "paradigms" in the field and discusses the topical content

of LIS as well as the relationships between LIS and other disciplines. The main argument of the article is that answers to all such questions concerning LIS are related to conceptions of LIS. It is argued that an updated version of social epistemology (SE), which was founded by Egan and Shera in 1952, may in hindsight provide the most fruitful theoretical frame for LIS. SE is related to the domain-analytic approach, which was suggested by Hjørland and Albrechtsen in 1995.