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Smiraglia, Richard P. 2018. "ISKO 15's Bookshelf: Dispersion in a Digital Age—An Editorial." *Knowledge Organization* 45(5): 343-357. 9 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-5-343.

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 for 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 Beghtol, 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 a semantic web—challenges and opportunities for KO, as the conference theme indicated.

Lacey, Eve. 2018. "Aliens in the Library: The Classification of Migration." *Knowledge Organization* 45(5): 358-379. 52 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-5-358.

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.

Lund, Brady D. and Daniel A. Agbaji. 2018. "What Scheme Do We Prefer? An Examination of Preference Between *Library of Congress* and *Denvey Decimal Classification* Among U.S.-Based Academic Library Employees." *Knowledge Organization* 45(5): 380-392. 21 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-5-380.

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.

Ridi, Riccardo. 2018. "Hypertext." *Knowledge Organization* 45(3): 393-424. 211 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-5-393.

Abstract: Hypertexts are multilinear, granular, interactive, integrable and multimedia documents describable with graph theory and composed of several information units (nodes) interconnected by links that users can freely and indefinitely cover by following a plurality of possible different paths. Hypertexts are particularly widespread in the digital environment, but they existed (and still exist) also in non-digital forms, such as paper encyclopedias and printed academic journals, both consisting of information subunits densely linked between them. This article reviews the definitions, characteristics, components, typologies, history and applications of hypertexts, with particular attention to their theoretical and practical developments from 1945 to present day and to their use for the organization of information and knowledge.

Buckland, Michael. 2018. "Document Theory." *Knowledge Organization* 45(5): 425-436. 71 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-5-425.

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.