

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

KO

Official Quarterly Journal of the International Society for Knowledge Organization ISSN 0943 – 7444
International Journal devoted to Concept Theory, Classification, Indexing and Knowledge Representation

Contents

Editorial 107

Articles

Reischke, R. The Injury Project..... 109
Campbell, C. Queer Theory and the Creation
of Contextual Subject Access Tools for Gay
and Lesbian Communities 122
Priss, U. Lattice-based Information Retrieval 132
Zins, C., Guttman, D. Structuring Web
Bibliographic Resources: An Exemplary
Subject Classification Scheme 143

News and Reports

Growing number of Web pages
mentioning “Knowledge Organization” 160
Sponsors sought for ISKO
Memberships in several countries 160
ISKO-Spain announces Congress on
Knowledge Representation and Organization:
Methodologies, Models, and Applications 160
Information Filtering and Automatic
Summarization in Networks 161
Globalization and Knowledge Organization:
New aspects for Knowledge, Science, and
Information Systems 161
Knowledge Organization and Edutainment:
Knowledge Society – Information Design –
Entertainment Industry 161
Seminar on Content Organization
in the New Millennium 162
8th International Conference
on Conceptual Structures: Logical, Linguistic,
and Computational Issues 162
ASIS&T SIG/CR 2000: Classification
for User Support and Learning 165

Book Reviews

SVENONIUS, Elaine. **The Intellectual
Foundation of Information Organization.**
Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2000. xiv, 255 p.
ISBN 0-262-19433-3. (Grant Campbell)..... 173
BOWKER, Geoffrey C., STAR, Susan Leigh.
**Sorting Things Out: Classification and Its
Consequences.** Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 1999.
377 p. ISBN 0-262-52295-0 (pb). (Barbara Kwasnik) 175
GHOSH, S.B, and SATPATHY, J.N. eds. **Subject
indexing systems : concepts, methods and
techniques.** Calcutta : Indian Association of
Special Libraries and Information Centres
(IASLIC), 1998. iii, 397 p. (M. P. Satija) 177
MANI, Inderjeet, and MAYBURY, Mark T., eds.
Advances in Automatic Text Summarization.
Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 1999. 434p.
ISBN 0-262-13359-8. (Horacio Saggion) 178
BRENNER, Diane, and ROWLAND, Marilyn (eds.).
**Beyond Book Indexing : How to Get Started
in Web Indexing, and Other Computer-Based
Media.** Phoenix, AZ : American Society of
Indexers / Information Today, 2000. 149 p.
ISBN 1-57387-081-1. (Ginette Chandonnet)..... 180
Knowledge Organization Literature
27(2000)No.3..... 182
Personal Author Index
27(2000) 193

Contents page

Reischke, Rita (2000). **The Injury Project.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(3). 109-121.

Campbell, G. (2000). **Queer Theory and the Creation of Contextual Subject Access Tools for Gay and Lesbian Communities.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(3). 122-131. 36 refs.

ABSTRACT: Knowledge organization research has come to question the theoretical distinction between “aboutness” (a document’s innate content) and “meaning” (the use to which a document is put). This distinction has relevance beyond Information Studies, particularly in relation to homosexual concerns. Literary criticism, in particular, frequently addresses the question: when is a work “about” homosexuality? This paper explores this literary debate and its implications for the design of subject access systems for gay and lesbian communities. By examining the literary criticism of Herman Melville’s *Billy Budd*, particularly in relation to the theories of Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick in *The Epistemology of the Closet* (1990), this paper exposes three tensions that designers of gay and lesbian classifications and vocabularies can expect to face. First is a tension between essentialist and constructivist views of homosexuality, which will affect the choice of terms, categories, and references. Second is a tension between minoritizing and universalizing perspectives on homosexuality. Third is a redefined distinction between aboutness and meaning, in which aboutness refers not to stable document content, but to the system designer’s inescapable social and ideological perspectives. Designers of subject access systems can therefore expect to work in a context of intense scrutiny and persistent controversy.

Priss, U. (2000). **Lattice-Based Information Retrieval.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(3). 132-142. 19 refs.

ABSTRACT: A lattice-based model for information retrieval was suggested in the 1960’s but has been seen as a theoretical possibility hard to practically apply ever since. This paper attempts to revive the lattice model and demonstrate its applicability in an information retrieval system, FaIR, that incorporates a graphical representation

of a faceted thesaurus. It shows how Boolean queries can be lattice-theoretically related to the concepts of the thesaurus and visualized within the thesaurus display. An advantage of FaIR is that it allows for a high level of transparency of the system, which can be controlled by the user.

Zins, C., Guttman, D. (2000). **Structuring Web Bibliographical Resources: An Exemplary Subject Classification Scheme.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(3). 143-159. 41 refs.

ABSTRACT: The Internet challenges designers of reference resources to structure user interfaces so that they facilitate quick access to bibliographies. Designers can organize bibliographies in chronological order of publication, alphabetical listing by author or title and/or subject-headings; or can follow a subject classification scheme from the relevant field. Chronological order of publication and alphabetical listings of authors and titles are the simplest ways to organize bibliographic materials, but these methods usually fail to present the thematic relations among the various items. The subject classification is the most systematic presentation, but the most complicated to develop. This study explores the subject classification model, elaborates its rationale, demonstrates an exemplary faceted subject classification scheme grounded in solid scientific foundations, and clarifies the scientific foundations of the three-phase structuring methodology that was utilized. The exemplary classificatory model is a seven-facet subject classification scheme designed for classifying scholarly papers in the field of Logotherapy. The study, in particular the scientific structuring methodology, provides an example for structuring bibliographic resources in the social sciences, as well as in other academic fields.