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## KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

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## Contents pages

Minter, Catherine. **“Liberating the Responsibility to Think for Oneself:” The Warburg Institute Library Classification.** *Knowledge Organization*, 35(4), 192-208. 40 references.

**Abstract:** The unique classification of the library of the Warburg Institute in London is the subject of this article, with regard to the implications for the organization of knowledge in this library. To emphasize its underlying pedagogic ethos, which played an important role in shaping the classification’s structure, the classification is analyzed in its appropriate library-historical context. The development of the classification in the early 1920s, the arrangement of the stock over four floors, and the classification’s structure of and within classes; are related to the implications of this structure for the organization of knowledge in the library. Finally, discussion of the classification’s structure and its implications is combined with discussion of its pedagogic “mission” with the aim of establishing how the classification and shelf arrangement are intended to have impact upon users of the library.

Ok nam Park. **Opening Ontology Design: A Study of the Implications of Knowledge Organization for Ontology Design.** *Knowledge Organization*, 35(4), 209-221. 43 references.

**Abstract:** It is proposed that sufficient research into ontology design has not been achieved and that this deficiency has led to the insufficiency of ontology in reinforcing its communications frameworks, knowledge sharing and re-use applications. In order to diagnose the problems of ontology research, I first survey the notion of ontology in the context of ontology design, based on a Means-Ends tool provided by a Cognitive Work Analysis. The potential contributions of knowledge organization in library and information sciences that can be used to improve the limitations of ontology research are demonstrated. I propose a context-centered view as an approach for ontology design, and present faceted classification as an appropriate method for structuring ontology. In addition, I also provides a case study of wine ontology in order to demonstrate how knowledge organization approaches in library and information science can improve ontology design.

Dolfsma, Wilfred. **Making Knowledge Work: Intra-firm Networks, Gifts, and Innovation.** *Knowledge Organization*, 35(4), 222-228. 40 references.

**Abstract:** Exchanging knowledge between individuals working in a firm, between but even within divisions, does not occur automatically (Szulanski 1996). It is not obvious that people exchange ideas, point each other to information that the other might use, or give feedback, even when they have no evil motives for not cooperating in such a manner. As a firm’s competitive advantage is closely related to its innovative capacity, however, largely based on how it uses knowledge that is already available, the question then is: How does knowledge flow within a firm? What can be done to stimulate or re-direct knowledge flow within a firm?

In recent years, increasing attention is given, by scholars in social sciences in general and in management in particular, to the networks of relations between individuals within firms involved in knowledge transfer and development. Consultancies too are scrambling to set up units that can analyze these networks for firms. In addition to the structural issue of who relates how to whom, I will argue that there is a need to look at why relations are established and maintained. This article thus discusses insights from both the literature on social networks and the anthropological literature on gift and favor exchange. As such, the how and the why of knowledge transfer.

Christensen, Ben. **Minoritization vs. Universalization: Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality in LCSH and LCC.** *Knowledge Organization*, 35(4), 229-238. 13 references.

**Abstract:** In 1990 Ellen Greenblatt published a study of gay- and lesbian-related terms in the Library of Congress Subject Headings. No such study has been published since, nor has such a study been conducted on the Library of Congress Classification system. This article returns to Greenblatt’s LCSH study to see what progress has been made in the last two decades, then uses her study as a template to examine gay- and lesbian-related terminology in LCC. Greenblatt’s objections to then-current headings are examples of a tension defined in the research of Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick and later Grant Campbell: between a “universalizing view,” which values unmarked representation of all parts of the population as a whole, and a “mi-

noritizing view” like Greenblatt’s, which values visibility for the minority “at any cost.” Catalogers and classificationists should be aware of this tension and respectful of current preferred usage of the minority group being represented.

Ibekwe-SanJuan, Fidelia. **The impact of geographic location on the development of a specialty field: A case study of Sloan Digital Sky Survey in Astronomy.** *Knowledge Organization*, 35(4), 239-250. 19 references.

**Abstract:** We analyze the scientific discourse of researchers in a specialty field in Astronomy by examining the influence that geographic location may have on the development of this field. Using as a case study the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) project, we analyzed texts from bibliographic records along three geographic axes: US-only publications, non-US publications and international collaboration. Each geographic region reflected authors affiliated to research institutions in that region. International collaboration refers to papers published by both US-based and non-US based institutions. Through clustering of domain terms used in titles and abstracts fields of the bibliographic records, we were able to automatically identify the topology of topics peculiar to each geographic region and identify the research topics common to the three geographic zones. The results showed that US-only and non-US research in SDSS shared more commonalities with international collaboration than with one another, thus indicating that the former two focused on rather distinct topics.