News and Reports

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Dynamism and Stability in Knowledge Organization: 6th International ISKO Conference

The Sixth International Conference of the International Society for Knowledge Organization will be held at the Faculty of Information Studies (FIS), University of Toronto, in Toronto Canada, July 10 - 13, 2000. The theme of the Conference will be *Dynamism and Stability in Knowledge Organization* and papers have been selected for presentation that will address key issues in the following categories: Cognitive and Linguistic Foundations; Theories of Knowledge and Knowledge Organization; Information Policies and Management of Knowledge Structures; Information Systems - Concepts, Design and Implementation; Culture, Language and Communication in Knowledge Organization; Knowledge Organization of Universal and Special Systems; Global Users and Uses of Knowledge and Knowledge Organization; and New Information Technologies for Knowledge Organization.

The plans for the Conference are well under way. A Conference Organizing Committee made up of FIS ISKO members and graduate students is in charge of organizing the Conference. A Programme Committee, with international membership from 14 countries, was responsible for evaluating the proposals in a blind review. Proposals were received from 105 persons and approximately 60 papers were selected for presentation by participants from 13 countries - Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, India, Israel, the Netherlands, Romania, South Africa, Spain, United States, and the United Kingdom.

The keynote address will be given by Professor **Hanne Albrechtsen**, Centre for Human Machine Interaction, Risø National Laboratory in Denmark. She will speak on *The Dynamism and Stability of Classification in Information Ecologies - Problems and Possibilities*. Sessions will be organized according to the categories listed above. Because there will be no concurrent sessions, delegates will have the opportunity to attend all sessions. A banquet and two receptions are planned. Approximately 80 to 100 participants are expected. A copy of the Proceedings is included in the price of the Conference.

The *Conference Announcement* including the Conference registration form and suggestions for accommodation has previously been posted on several listservs and has been mailed out to the presenters of papers. The deadline for early registration is May 30, 2000 and most of the hotels require registration by May 15, 2000. For additional copies of the announcement or further information please e-mail: isko@fis.utoronto.ca; or fax: ISKO at +416 971-1399

Nancy Williamson
Conference Chair

Italian participation in ISKO's activities

Even if many Italian scholars are involved in knowledge organization projects, so that many remarkable results in the field are produced at different levels, the interest in sharing the aims of the International Society for Knowledge Organization is feeble. Consequently the number of Italian ISKO members is very small. Nevertheless some of them are co-operating in relevant researches.

Project "Integration of Multiple Classifications"

The project "Integration of Multiple Classifications" included in the MLIS-Project "European Network of Terminology Information and Documentation Centres" (TDCNet) intends to develop the problem of homogenizing and integrating TDC using different documentation languages in order to classify, seek and retrieve information. The research is co-ordinated by **Leonardo Meo-Evoli** and **Giliola Negrini** (Isrds-Cnr, Rome and Ass.I.Term, Rome).

In general each TDC collects a set of data banks and structures information using a particular classification system. The formal model CoReC (Comparison and Relations Classification) is used to represent classifications systems, to describe semantic relations between the concepts of distinct classification systems and to manage the association between TDC and classification systems. The distinctive feature of CoReC consists in helping the TDC's administrator and user in the cognitive process that leads to the concept of a

classification system. The project will also develop an architectural design for terminology poles capable of showing the "network user" the set of TDCs classifications as a single integrated structure.
For more information:
http://www.isrds.rm.cnr.it/HyperDocs/personale/~meoevoli/tke/Etke_corec.html

The SOCOL Project: Semantic and Ontologic Categories for Onomasiological Lexicography

The SOCOL project intends to develop a systematic clarification of the lexicon by using a categorical framework based on both semantic and ontologic categories. It consists in a three-year project recently launched by three Italian research groups coordinated by **Roberto Poli** (Dept. of Sociology and Social Research, Trento), **Giovanni Adamo** (Lie-Cnr, Rome), and **Giliola Negrini** (Isrds-Cnr, Rome).

The SOCOL project is based on *Alwis*, a complex ontological platform designed by Roberto Poli ("Alwis" is the name of the all-knowing dwarf of the Edda). Alwis is constituted by 12 different modules: Signature, Identificator, Description, Particular, Level, Part-Whole structure, Kind, Field, Context, Property, History and Relation.

To give just a general idea, some of the modules may nevertheless be presented. *Particular* distinguishes the items to be categorized into Individual, Stuff, Process and Group. In its turn, *Level* classifies the above items into the following four strata: Material, Psychological, Social and Abstract. Furthermore, each stratum presents a number of layers. A complex network of dependencies among layers and between strata has been elaborated. *Part-Whole structure* provides information concerning various kinds of wholes (aggregate, whole in the proper sense, system), and of parts. The latter are classified in two different series. The first classification concerns the distinction between antecedent, contemporary and subsequent parts; the second classification analyses the oppositions between separable and non-separable parts, spatial and temporal ones, functional and non-functional ones, etc.

The modules Particular, Level and Part-Whole structure constitute Alwis's ontological core. The information they provide presents a number of interrelated dependencies. A particular item can have a very complex level structure. A human being, say, is contemporarily a material item: it has a body (physical layer), and this body is an organism (biological layer). It is at the same time a psychological item: it has ideas, feelings, and intentions. And it is a social item: it pertains to a number of different social contexts (it is a member of a social community, has a family, speaks a natural language, received an education, etc.), and has access to the realm of ideas and values.

Each layer of one examined item activates a specific kind of particular and the pertinent part-whole classifications. The information inserted in the twelve modules of Alwis is subsequently presented and organized in "sights." Each sight of a categorized item presents, in a structured way, the information concerning that item. The main sight of an item considers it as an object canonically used, effectively available and really present in the given situation. Various modifications of the main sight can be elaborated.

To try this categorization system in the formal description of the lexicon, it has been chosen to investigate a particular field of the lexicographical production, strictly related to a terminological approach, i.e. the onomasiological lexicography: a systematic and conceptual description of the lexicon practiced for a long time by the Italian lexicographers, particularly during the nineteenth century. As a sample work, it has been decided to use the *Vocabolario domestico*, compiled by Giacinto Carena as an *Essay of a systematic dictionary of the Italian language* (Saggio di un vocabolario metodico della lingua italiana) and published for the first time in 1846 in Turin (the edition used was published in 1859 in Naples). The first step, the one actually under realization, will concern the analysis of selected chapters (i.e. *Architecture, House*), in order to elaborate a detailed semantical-ontological clarification of the various terms and of their interconnections.

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ISKO's 10-year Anniversary Festschrift will go in print

According to Prof. **Schmitz-Esser**, the 400-page Festschrift *Lines of Thought in Knowledge Organization*, celebrating ISKO's first 10 years, will go in print soon.

It will include 27 top contributions from ISKO publications, most of them revised, enlarged, and updated, plus an overall 10-year bibliography of all papers presented in ISKO publications. Everyone is cordially invited to get a copy of this reference work or to help distributing it. Order details can be found on the inside cover of *Knowledge Organization*, vol. 26 no. 2.

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ISKO's Chapter Contacts now online

You want to be active within ISKO? Please contact your nearest chapter coordinator or enquire at ISKO's General Secretariat in Amsterdam on how to set up a chapter in your area. Currently there exist chapters in France, Germany-Austria-Switzerland, India, Russia and Spain, and chapters for the Czech Republic and Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay) are being founded. See: http://www.isko.org/ChapterCoordinators.html

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German Society for Classification (Gesellschaft für Klassifikation e.V.)

The society held its 24th Annual Conference at the University of Passau March 15-17, 2000. More than 200 authors contributed with about 130 papers (many in English), including two tutorials and 17 plenary or semi-plenary lectures. Most topics covered cluster analysis and other multivariate statistical aspects. Nevertheless, some remarkable papers covered information processing in medicine, archaeology, and social sciences, as well as linguistic analysis, information systems, data and text mining, web analysis and new media. Notable papers in these fields were (citations abbreviated and translated):

Batschi: Visualization of Multilingual Thesauri
Bodendorf: Lecture on Demand
Cleff: Global Sourcing
Dösselmann: Nowshow Recognition
Erben: Benchscoring of Hospitals
Esswein: Knowledge Discovery
Florescu: Searching in XML Documents
Frankewitsch: Standardized Vocabulary to Index Multimedia
Fronk: OO-Construction and Maintenance of Hypermedia
Geyer-Schultz: Virtual Universities
Haimerl: Dialectometrics
Kelle: Virtual Dialect Landscapes
Kindermannn: Text Classification with Support Vector Machines
Levene: Web Interaction
Mehler: Text Mining
Meyer: Direct Marketing Visualization
Müller: Geolinguistics
Mobasher: Mining Web Usage Data
Nerbonne: Dialect Distances
Ohly: Concept Associations in Nutrition Research
Quasthoff: Semantic Classification
Strahl: Information Needs in Poland
Tepel: Text Mining - Technology Watch Tool
Velin: Cartography for Web Site Promotion
Weihs: XML Thesaurus
Weippl: Knowledge Landscapes.

The conference programme and the abstracts are available from http://stoch.fmi.uni-passau.de/gfkl2000/programm/indexen.html. The proceedings volume will be published by Springer in the series "Studies in Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization."

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Towards Knowledge Organization with Topic Maps

The new ISO/IEC standard 13250 defines a syntax that allows interchange of information necessary to collaboratively build and maintain indexes. Topic Maps can provide a basic service for modelling and merging semantic networks (such as thesauri and more formal ontologies) and for associating documents with metadata. However, the standard cannot solve semantic problems, e.g. how to deal with different conceptualizations when merging. Hence, classic challenges within knowledge organization remain (e.g. how to achieve comparability and compatibility of knowledge order systems). Close cooperation between experts from Knowledge Organization and Information Technology is highly needed.

Alexander Sigel's request for discussion of the relationship between Knowledge Organization and Topic Maps (see http://www.isko.org/topicmaps.html) has recently led to a talk (full paper available at: http://index.bonn.iz-soz.de/~sigel/veroeff/XML-Europe2000/KM_and_TM-full.html) on that topic at XML Europe 2000 (see http://www.gca.org/). Anyone interested in the subject may contact sigel@bonn.iz-soz.de.

5th International Meeting on Information and Documentation Systems, Spain

A session on knowledge representation and organization will be held at the 5th International Meeting on Information and Documentation Systems to be celebrated in Zaragoza November 6-10, 2000. Persons interested in delivering a paper or a conference are kindly invited to participate. Contact person: **Fran-**

cisco Javier García Marco, Departamento de Ciencias de la Documentación, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, 50.009 Zaragoza, Spain, e-mail: jgarcia@posta.unizar.es, phone: +34 976 762239, fax: +34 976 761506.

Seminar on Knowledge Organization in Information and Documentation Systems, Spain

A seminar on knowledge organization was held in Zaragoza, Spain, February 17-18 2000 with the aim of studying the differences among several approaches in content analysis and indexing languages and their possibilities of integration in a common theoretical frame.

The different approaches were classified in two classes: those regarding the specific treatment required by different materials (textual publications, archival materials, audio-visual documents, electronic resources); and those related to several distinct methodologies that can be applied to these materials (terminological analysis, diplomatic approach, discourse analysis, etc.).

Franscisco Javier García Marco, University of Zaragoza, delivered the opening paper on knowledge organization, in which he considered it from a faceted perspective: the challenge, concept, term and prospective definition of KO, and some of the problems, utopias, contexts, metaphors and referents associated with the discipline. **Emilia Currras**, honorary president of ISKO-Spain, considered Ranganathan's theory of classification from the perspective of systems theory. **José Luis Bonal Bazo**, University of Extremadura, and **Pilar Gay** and **Esperanza Velasco**, University of Zaragoza, studied the problem of normalisation in archival content analysis and its implications for information retrieval in automated environments. **Jorge Caldera**, University of Extremadura, considered the problem of the representation of images in television archives. **José Augusto Chaves**, UNESP (Sao Paulo, Marilia, Brasil), presented the contributions of diplomatic analysis to content analysis, representation and communication. **Mario Barité**, University of Montevideo, delivered a paper on the impact of terminology on vocabulary control. **Manuel José Pedraza**, University of Zaragoza, presented the standards and problematics of the description of electronic resources. Finally, **José Luis Otal** delivered the closing paper on discourse structures and abstract cognitive models. The seminar also offered panels of discussion on the problems of documentary analysis in the different information services and centres and on Linguistics and Knowledge Organization. The papers presented to the conference will be published in Spanish in volume 6, number 1 of the journal ŒScire: representación y organización del conocimiento.

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The 10th ASIS SIG/CR Workshop

The 10th SIG/CR Classification Research Workshop was held on October 31, 1999, in conjunction with the 62nd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Information Science [ASIS] in Washington, DC. Eight papers were presented by participants representing Canada, Denmark, Romania, Scotland and the United States.

The challenge of harmonizing the classificatory structure of the Universal Decimal Classification [UDC] with a controlled vocabulary was the topic of the presentation by **Victoria Frâncu**. As she had detailed in her paper entitled "A Universal Classification System Going Through Changes", Frâncu described the growing need to control the dispersion of subject content that had occurred after uncontrolled keyword indexing was introduced to support online searching in a public access catalog. The task of developing a multilingual (English, French and Romanian) thesaurus based on the UDC was facilitated by two significant features of the scheme: the UDC is an aspect classification that subordinates an actual phenomenon to the aspect (or class) within which it occurs, allowing for disambiguation of homonyms through identification of the class within which each instance of a term appears; and, because the UDC is a hierarchical classification generated by the application of principles of logical division, the notation can be used to support retrieval of all subordinates of a specific class. After providing examples of how the UDC can be used in indexing, Frâncu addressed the problems of compatibility involved in the development of a multilingual thesaurus, including not only issues of representation of objects and concepts, but also language-specific hierarchical and non-hierarchical relationships. She discussed the need for specific methodological principles to supplement current international standards for thesaurus development; and she concluded with a review of problems of equivalence that plague translation across languages.

In the presentation of their paper "Application of Faceted Classification Structures in Electronic Knowledge Resources," **Elin Jacob** and **Uta Priss** argued that modification of conventional practices can lead to the development of alternative design frameworks that are better able to respond to the dynamic nature of the electronic environment. They investi-

gated the objectives and practical application of three fundamental classificatory principles: controlled vocabulary, collocation and fixed citation order; and they suggested that implementation of a faceted vocabulary in conjunction with a flexible citation order can provide for a dynamic re-ordering of faceted representations. Jacob and Priss concluded that, in conjunction with mapping of natural language terms within a system of well-defined concepts and relationships, this approach would allow electronic resources to respond to the needs of a heterogeneous mix of users.

In a similar vein, **Hope A. Olson** investigated fundamental characteristics of traditional classification schemes developed by Western cultures. Olson's presentation of her paper entitled "Cultural Discourses of Classification: Indigenous Alternatives to the Tradition of Aristotle, Durkheim and Foucault" looked to the works of Aristotle, Durkheim and Foucault to identify these characteristics and, using discourse analysis, pointed up the cultural specificity of classificatory structures. She then compared the characteristics of Western classification schemes to the indigenous knowledge structures of non-Western cultures. Olson concluded that classification research must acknowledge that these knowledge structures are cultural constructions and must adopt unconventional approaches to the investigation of classification in order to identify alternatives to traditional practices.

In the presentation of their paper entitled "Wittgenstein and Indexing Theory," **Jack Andersen** and **Frank Christensen** argued that there is need for a theory of indexing to support and guide practice. They observed that indexing is a communicative process that supports the exchange of meaning; and, because this process involves the linguistic representation of meaning, a theory of indexing must be grounded in an understanding of how words are actually used. Andersen and Christensen drew on the philosophy of language set forth by Ludwig Wittgenstein in the *Philosophical Investigations*. Wittgenstein held that language and meaning are publicly constituted: that the meaning of a word is its use to promote understanding within a particular *language game* which is itself associated with a particular situation or activity. After providing an overview of earlier research that applied Wittgenstein's philosophy to the field of LIS, Andersen and Sejer Christensen investigated the relationship between indexing theory and four central themes in the writing of the later Wittgenstein: language games; family resemblance; rule-following; and private language. They concluded that, because language is a social phenomenon, Wittgenstein's philosophy shifts the focus of indexing from the document itself to the language game that constitutes the document and the conditions under which meaning is produced.

Elizabeth Davenport addressed the notion of documentary genres and their function as macro-level categorizing devices not only to classify documents but also to represent and to order organizational activities. She pointed out that her use of the term "order" was intended to convey both the sense of "categorize" and "regulate" in that documentary genres function as a vehicle of social control (or regulation) through establishment of a categorization structure that supports and enhances the interests of the target group. In her paper entitled "Implicit Orders: Documentary Genres and Organizational Practice", Davenport explored three propositions that address the ordering function of genres and provided examples from the literature to support these propositions. Her first proposition stated that documentary genres are in fact ordering devices that indicate appropriate courses of action and modes of expression that articulate these actions. Her second proposition stated that, where organizational practices change, as with the introduction of new technologies into the workplace, new genres will emerge as practitioners establish new routines in their adaptation to the new circumstances. Her third and final proposition was more speculative in its claim that documentary genres could provide insight into organizational activity while stabilizing and making visible the workings of a virtual work environment. Davenport concluded with the presentation of a case study that would appear to support her first two propositions while pointing to the possibility that the third proposition would be supported with the implementation of a integrated electronic document management system.

Judith Weedman presented the results of a pilot study that examined aspects of image digitization projects and related these findings to the growth of professional knowledge. As she reported in her paper "Local Practice and the Growth of Knowledge: Decisions in Subject Access to Digitized Images," the study addressed a series of research questions that investigated the process of design and implementation in digitization projects. Analysis of questionnaires completed by 15 self-selected respondents covered a range of aspects including: size of both the source collection and the digitized collection; degree(s), job title and years in current position of the respondent; and the nature of subject access provided. Semi-structured interviews with eight of the respondents allowed more in-depth exploration of the central issues identified by Weedman: the immediate impetus behind the decision to undertake a digitization project; considerations affecting the decision about what to digitize; the nature of subject access provided; the point at

which the user was brought into the project; and the communication channels that contributed to the digitization project.

Development and training of machine learning methods for automatic text categorization was the topic of the presentation by **Miguel E. Ruiz** and **Padmini Srinivasan**. Drawing on their paper entitled "Combining Machine Learning and Hierarchical Indexing Structures for Text Categorization", Ruiz and Srinivasan described a method for training an automatic classifier that used a divide-and-conquer approach to exploit the hierarchical structures that are part of an indexing vocabulary. This methodology was evaluated by training a backpropagation neural network to assign MeSH subject headings to a subset of MEDLINE records. The approach described by Ruiz and Srinivasan adopted a modular approach that would break a large problem area into a series of smaller tasks. Comparison of this approach to other methods of automatic text categorization such as flat neural classifiers and the classical Rocchio classifier has indicated that the use of hierarchical structures can improve performance significantly.

Terrance A. Brooks reported recent research findings in the presentation of his paper entitled "Relevance Auras: Macro Patterns and Micro Scatter". Drawing on his previous work with the semantic distance model [SDM], Brooks investigated the relationship between verbal scatter and a searcher's relevance assessments. The *semantic distance effect* of the SDM predicts that relevance assessments will decline as the hierarchical distance between descriptors increases. The *semantic direction effect* of this model predicts that relevance assessments deteriorate more quickly when descriptors become increasingly more specific (move down the hierarchy) than when they become increasingly more general (move up the hierarchy). The subjects were 28 students from engineering and 28 students from library and information science. Brooks used bibliographic records from engineering and LIS, each of which consisted of a citation with abstract. With each bibliographic record presented to a subject, Brooks provided a set of 20 descriptors representing five levels in the representational hierarchy. Subjects were asked to indicate their assessment of relevance for each descriptor by moving a light bar over an unmarked scale. Brooks analyzed the aggregate data and found that, while assessments of nonrelevance occurred after two semantic levels when descriptors moved down the hierarchy, descriptors were still assessed as relevant at the fourth semantic level when movement was up the hierarchy. He concluded that there was support for both the *semantic distance effect* and the *semantic direction effect* of the SDM.

The proceedings will be available from Information Today later this year.

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The Second ISKO-France Conference

The French chapter of ISKO held its second conference on the theme L'indexation a l'ere d'internet (Indexing in the era of Internet) on October 21-22, 1999, Lyon, France. The conference was organized by ENSSIB-Lyon and Université Lyon III and cosponsored by MENRT.

Of the 120 papers submitted, the number of selected papers was limited to 20 full papers and 12 posters since there was no parallel session. Five sessions and a stand for posters were held during the conference. The sessions were as follows:

1. Access to information resources on Internet *(Accès aux ressources d'information sur Internet)*
2. Indexing and document space *(Indexation et espace documentaire)*
3. Indexing of movies, multilingual indexing *(Indexation de l'image animée, indexation multilingue)*
4. Semantic and discursive approaches *(Approches sémantiques et discursives)*
5. Indexing : tasks and methods *(Indexation : tâche et méthodes)*

Each session was opened by an invited speaker.

The discussions and debates that followed the sessions showed the interest of the participants in the presented topics.

The number and quality of submitted papers showed the important research activities in information processing using the Internet technology. On conceptual approaches, the papers treat normalized and heterogeneous documents. Results on the studies of information representation through document formats were also presented. Even in the area of document indexing, there was a clear orientation towards the integration of knowledge on the part of the end-users of an information system. Almost all the studies presented in the papers and posters were applied in the context of industrial applications.

Most of the papers are written in French. We present below the translation of the paper topics in each session.

1. Access to information resources on Internet

- Internet tools for the retrieval of electronic journals, **M. S. van der Walt**, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

- Directory of Internet and technology watch sites in developing countries, **M. Bonnard**, Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie
- Selection, description, indexing: do you say "automatic"? **B. Thirion, J.P. Leroy** et alii, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Rouen
- Thematic relevance and multibase access on Web, **G. Eymard** and **J. M. Francony**, Université Pierre Mendès France, Grenoble
- Metadata and user profile, **Youcef Amerouali**, Université Claude-Bernard, Lyon

2. Indexing and document space

- Innovation and tradition on thematic organization in Internet, **M. Hudon**, EBSI, Université de Montréal
- Compatibility problem of indexing language in the context of information network, **A. Ghouas-Dziri**, Centre de Recherche sur l'Information Scientifique et Technique, Alger
- The francophone research guide Nomade, **G. Gourbin**, Objectif Net, Paris
- Indexing : a choice of words or texts ? Towards "discursive indexing" on Internet, **M. Amar**, École des Mines, Paris
- Structuring of hypermedia documents and indexing, **Isabelle Vidalenc**, Université Jean-Moulin, Lyon

3. Indexing of movies, multilingual indexing

- Considerations on the indexing of movies, **J. Turner**, EBSI, Université de Montréal
- DTD Karina : meta-description in XML for the annotation of movie segments, **S. Ranwez** and **M. Crampes**, EMA, Nîmes
- Indexing of the collection of "Cinéastes de Notre Temps" (Film makers of our time), **A. M. Moulis**, Université Le Mirail, Toulouse
- Indexing in audiovisual : the example of the vidiotech of Euronews, **M. El Hachani**, ENSSIB, Lyon
- Indexing elements in the process of referencing of Arabic text by META, **M. Ben Henda**, ISD, Tunis

4. Semantic and discursive approaches

- Query reformulation for information collection on Web based on view points, **L. Naït-Baha, A. Jackiewicz, B. Djioua**, Centre d'Analyse et de Mathématiques Sociales, CNRS, Paris
- Indexing of technical documents for reuse in professional training, **C. Desmoulins, O. Fouial, M. Grandbastien**, Université de Nancy
- The technical document : unicity or plurality, **C. Froissart, G. Lallich-Boidin**, Université Stendhal, Grenoble
- "Semantic" indexing of archeological documents, **A. Benel, S. Calabretto, J.-M. Pinon**, Institut National des Sciences Appliquées, Lyon
- Characterization of scientific discourse sections : correlation analysis between relations, C. **Michel, E. Guinet, T. Lafouge**, Université Claude-Bernard, Lyon

Indexing : Tasks and methods

- Cognitive explanation of inter-indexer coherence, **C. David, L. Giroux, S. Bertrand-Gastaldy**, EBSI, Université de Montréal
- Terminology environment of indexing, **J. Deschamps**, École d'Information Documentaire, Genève
- Indexing whatever be the language and writing : an approach that combines n-grams and textual cartography, **A. Lelu, M. Hallab**, Université Paris 8
- Access to relevant information in voluminous technical documents, **E. Mounier, C. Paganelli**, Université Stendhal, Grenoble
- Automatic recognizing of anaphoric resources in an indexing process using full text, **A. Haddad, M. Le Guern**, Université Lumière, Lyon

Posters

- Towards a "multilingual" system for knowledge management, **Ismail Biskri, Sylvain Delisle**, Département de Mathématiques et d'Informatique, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada
- Error processing in information retrieval system, **Riadh Ouersighni**, Mohamed Hassoun, SII-ENSSIB
- Indexing and full text : relevance and contribution of text linguistics, **Bénédicte Pincemin**, INaLF-CNRS, équipe Sémantique des Textes
- Teaching Indexing in the Age of Internet: Changes in US Library and Information Science Curricula, **Hermina G.B. Anghelescu**, University of Texas at Austin
- Indexing and factorial analysis in the case of text documents, **Laurence Favier**, Institut de Recherche en Informatique et Automatisme de Rennes et SII-ENSSIB
- Document indexing using conceptual graphs, **David Genest**, Laboratoire d'Informatique, de Robotique et de Micro-électronique de Montpellier, CNRS - Université Montpellier II

- Indexing in the era of Internet, **Laurence Kister**, LanDisCo, IUT A, Université Nancy 2; Lylette Lacote-Gabrysiak, CRYSTAL-GRESEC
- The trees that hide the forest : on the hierarchical organization imposed on the users, **Jérôme Euzenat**, INRIA Rhône-Alpes
- VT-SAM : Vowelling of texts at the output of morphological analyzer: the case of Arab, **Mohammed Tout**, SII-ENSSIB
- Modeling the activity of the realization of a doctorate thesis in pharmacy associated with its terminology environment : Modeling of activity, **Pascal Bador**, RECODOC Lyon I; **Jacqueline Rey**, ERSICO Lyon III
- Multimedia and text management for an automatic indexing model, **Sahbi Sidhom, Mohamed Hassoun, Richard Bouché**, SII-ENSSIB; **Danièle Dégez-Vataire**, Collette Lustière, INA-France
- Knowledge representation in voluminous technical documents : a proposal for indexing based on logico-gramatical division of concepts, **Virginia Bentespinto, Jacques Rouault, Genvève Laliche-Boidin**, CRISTAL/GRESEC, Université Grenoble III

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