

Papers:

Philosophy and IT for Knowledge Management

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But nevertheless: It is not the reorganization of the representations that brings knowledge but a more in Maieutike (intellectual midwife technique). The implicit knowledge (embodied/tacit knowledge) must be uncovered and made available in formal structures. We are talking about the necessity of strengthening the position of the subjects.

Buzzwords

- The subjects of knowledge
- Virtual knowledge

Papers:

The World Through Manager's Goals: A Phenomenological Account of the Etymologies of *Data* and *Information*

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The notion, concept, word of information is at the centre of much knowledge management research and practice. This paper offers a fresh approach to this central notion by questioning the often taken for granted linear relationship from data-to-information-to-knowledge. Relying on Heidegger's work *Being and Time*, as ontological base of the investigation, the paper presents a phenomenological account of the etymologies of data and information, tracing back their origins and evolution, as a way into the phenomena themselves. It is argued that it is not meaning what distinguishes data from information but rather an ongoing course of action in which one always and already is involved. This analysis, hopefully, opens up a sound alternative route for research the phenomenon of knowledge.

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The Platonic bodies are the substrate of this world (Heisenberg): In the end, the way to the intrinsic structures of knowledge (in the objects and subjects) is only successful by means of formal sciences: We are talking about the construction of formal concepts of the sources of the shadows and the implicit knowledge.

Buzzwords

- Mathematic and formal sciences and structures
- Models
- Logic, or the art of valid reasoning, with which we prove beliefs
- Linguistic Pragmatics, or the art of drawing inferences based on communicational principles and developed in conversations

Papers:

Radical Empiricism, Empirical Modelling and the nature of knowing

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This paper will consider the potential significance of William James's philosophic attitude of 'Radical Empiricism (RE)' [4] in relation to contemporary problems of knowledge representation in the information sciences. Current trends in computer technology and use provide a strong motivation for reviewing RE in this light.

Empirical Modelling (EM) is an approach to computer-based modelling that has been developed by Beynon, Russ and their collaborators at the University of Warwick over several years.

EM is based on the concepts of observable, dependency and agency. Observables are represented in practical model-building by variables whose values may be explicitly defined or implicitly defined as functionally dependent upon the values of other variables within a script of definitions (a 'definitive script'). Within EM, a definitive script is the most primitive representation available for what is empirically given to the human interpreter: it represents "state-as-experienced".

The paper will explore the extent to which, building on the foundation of modelling with definitive scripts, it is possible to track James's exposition of the empirical roots of knowledge, with its emphasis on the fundamental significance in sense-making of our capacity to experience conjunctive relations between things.