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INTEGRATED INFORMATION

International Conference on Integrated Information

Kos, Greece September, 29 – October, 3 2011

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CONTENTS

PREFACE: Proceedings of the International Conference on Integrated Information (IC-INFO 2011) 1
Georgios A. Giannakopoulos, Damianos P. Sakas

Conference Details 3

Keynote Speaker 5

SYMPOSIUM ON INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT 6
Prof. Christos Skourlas

Towards the Preservation and Availability of Historical Books and Manuscripts: A Case Study 8
Eleni Galiotou

An Extensive Experimental Study on the Cluster-based Reference set Reduction for Speeding-up the k-nn Classifier 12
Stefanos Ougiaroglou, Georgios Evangelidis and Dimitris A. Dervos

Exploiting the Search Culture Modulated by the Documentation Retrieval Applications 16
Nikitas N. Karanikolas and Christos Skourlas

Information and Knowledge Organization: The Case of the TEI of Athens 22
Anastasios Tsolakidis, Manolis Chalaris and Ioannis Chalaris

Providing Access to Students with Disabilities and Learning Difficulties in Higher Education through a Secure Wireless framework 26
Catherine Marinagi and Christos Skourlas

Improving Query Efficiency in High Dimensional Point Indexes 30
Evangelos Outsios and Georgios Evangelidis

Text Segmentation Using Named Entity Recognition and co-Reference Resolution in Greek Texts 34
Pavlina Fragkou

KINISIS, a Graphical XQuery Language 42
Euclid Keramopoulos, Achilleas Pliakas, Konstantinos Tsekos and Ignatios Deligiannis

Dimensionality Curse, Concentration Phenomenon and the KDB-tree 46
Nikolaos Kouiroukidis and Georgios Evangelidi

Applying Balanced Scorecard Strategic Management in Higher Education **50**
Manolis Chalaris, Anastasios Tsolakidis and Ioannis Chalaris

A Web Portal Model for NGOs' Knowledge Management **54**
Zuhal Tanrikulu

The Digital Archives System and Application Optimized for the Tradition Knowledge Archives **58**
Jeon Hong. Chan, In Deok. Hwang, Jae Hak. Park, Hyeok. Sim, U won. Gwon and Soon Cheol. Park

A Semi-automatic Emerging Technology Trend Classifier Using SCOPUS and PATSTAT **62**
Seonho Kim, Woondong Yeo, Byong-Youl Coh, Waqas Rasheed, Jaewoo Kang

Presenting a Framework for Knowledge Management within a Web Enabled Living Lab **66**
Lizette de Jager and Albertus AK Buitendag and Potjie (JS) van der Walt

4TH SYMPOSIUM ON BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT AND DYNAMIC SIMULATION MODELS SUPPORTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES **71**
Dr. Damianos Sakas

New Political Communication Practices: No Budget Events Management. The New Challenge **73**
Evangelia N. Markaki, Damianios P. Sakas and Theodore Chadjipantelis

Free Software – Open Source Software. A Powerful Tool for Developing Creativity in the Hands of the Student **78**
Nasiopoulos K. Dimitrios, Damianos P. Sakas, Konstantinos Masselos

Open Source Web Applications. How it Spread Through the Internet and their Contribution to Education. **82**
Nasiopoulos K. Dimitrios, Damianos P. Sakas, Konstantinos Masselos

Culture in Modern Times in the Frame of Luhmann's System Theory **85**
Anastasia J. Chournazidis

Managing Scientific Journals: A Cultural Viewpoint **87**
Marina C. Terzi, Damianos P. Sakas, and Ioannis Seimenis

A Conceptual Framework for Analyzing Knowledge-based Entrepreneurship **92**
Nikos S. Kanellos

SESSION ON INFORMATION HISTORY: PERSPECTIVES, METHODS AND CURRENT TOPICS **96**
Prof. Laszlo Karvalics

Emerging Research Fields in Information History **98**
Laszlo Z. Karvalics

Information Management through Elementary Data Clusters: New Observations on Pridianum-Type Roman Statistical Documents **102**
Gergő Gellérfi

Information and Secrecy on the Silk Road. Methods of Encryption of Legal Documents in Inner Asia (3th-4th century) **106**
Szabolcs Felföldi

The Role of Information and Disinformation in the Establishment of the Mongolian Empire: A Re-examination of the 13th century Mongolian History from the Viewpoint of Information History **110**
Márton Gergő Vér

Early Warning Systems and the Hospitallers in the Eastern Mediterranean **114**
Zsolt Hunyadi

Information Management as Establishment Dutch Navigational Knowledge on Japan, 1608-1641 **118**
Gabor Szommer

Files Everywhere - Register and Training of Men for Military and Civil Purpose in Prussia in the early 18th century **123**
Marton Holczer

SYMPOSIUM ON INTEGRATED INFORMATION: THEORY, POLICIES, TOOLS **126**
Prof. Georgios Giannakopoulos

Approaching Information as an Integrated Field: Educating Information Professionals **128**
Georgios Giannakopoulos, Daphne Kyriaki Manesi and Sryridon Zervos

Special Libraries as Knowledge Management Centers **132**
Eva Semertzaki

Digital Libraries' Developers and their Suitability: A Case Study **136**
Maria Monopoli

A Preliminary Study for the Creation of a Greek Citation index in the Humanities and the Social Sciences (GCI – H&SS) **140**
Daphne Kyriaki-Manessi and Evi Sachini

Archiving as an Information Science. Evidence from a Survey Carried out on a Sample of Greek Students **144**
Georgios Giannakopoulos and Ioannis Koumantakis

Transition Process of E-records Management and Archiving System in Universities: Ankara University **147**
S. Özlem Bayram and Fahrettin Ozdemirci

Government Information: Access and Greece's Efforts for Access **150**
Aikaterini Yiannoukakou

School Archives and their Potentials in Teaching: Aspects of Greek Reality **156**
Sonia Geladaki and Panagiota Papadimitriou

Research on School Libraries in Greece and Suggestions on its Further Development **160**
Georgios D. Bikos

Building Digital Collections for Archeological Sites: Metadata Requirements and CIDOC CRM Extension **164**
Georgios S. Gkrous and Mara Nikolaidou

Museological Claims to Autonomous Knowledge: Rethinking the Conceptual Mode of Display and its Claims to Knowledge **169**
Assimina Kaniari and Georgios Giannakopoulos

Use of Library Loan Records for Book Recommendation **172**
Keita Tsuji, Erika Kuroo, Sho Sato, Ui Ikeuchi, Atsushi Ikeuchi, Fuyuki Yoshikane and Hiroshi Itsumura

Developing a National Database on Librarianship and Information Science. The Case of E-VIVA, the Hellenic Fulltext Database **176**
Filippos Ch. Tsimpoglou, Vasiliki V. Koukounidou and Eleni K. Sakka

Integrated Access to Cultural Heritage Information Pieces in Iran Astan-Quds Razavi's Organization of Libraries, Museums and Documents Center: A Theory of Unionization Disparate Information Assets over Imam Reza's Zarih **181**
Ms. Mitra Zarei and Ms. Maliheh Farrokhnia

Attitudes of University Librarians and Information Scientists towards the Draft Code of **185**

Library Ethics to Present a Model for Final Library Ethical Codes
Mahsoomeh Latifi, Fatemeh Zandian and Hasan Siamian

SESSION ON OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORIES: SELF-ARCHIVING, METADATA, CONTENT POLICIES, USAGE 188
Dr. Alexandros Koulouris

Geographical Collections in Greek Academic Libraries: Current Situation and Perspectives 189
Ifigenia Vardakosta and Sarantos Kapidakis

Information Seeking Behavior: Factors that Affect the Behavior of Greek Astronomers 194
Hara Brindesi and Sarantos Kapidakis

Aggregating Metadata for Europeana: The Greek Paradigm 198
Alexandros Koulouris, Vangelis Banos and Emmanouel Garoufallou

Integrating a Repository with Research Output and Publications: The Case of the National Technical University of Athens 202
Dionysis Kokkinos

Implementation of Workflows as Finite State Machines in a National Doctoral Dissertations Archive 205
Nikos Houssos, Dimitris Zavaliadis, Kostas Stamatis and Panagiotis Stathopoulos

Practices of "Local" Repositories of Legally Protected Immovable Monuments. A Global Scheme for 'Designation – Significance' Information 209
Michail Agathos and Sarantos Kapidakis

Integration of Metadata in BWMETA-2.0.0 Format 213
Katarzyna Zamlynska, Jakub Jurkiewicz and Lukasz Bolikowski

SESSION ON EVIDENCE-BASED INFORMATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE 216
Dr. Evangelia Lappa

Applicability of Data Mining Algorithms on Clinical Datasets 218
Wilfred, Bonney

Changing Roles of Health Librarians with Open Access Repositories 221
Christine Urquhar and Assimina Vlachaki

From Medical Records to Health Knowledge Management Systems: The Coding to Health Sector 225
Evangelia C. Lappa and Georgios A. Giannakopoulos

The Survey of Skill, Attitude and Use of Computer and Internet among Faculty Members **229**
Hasan Siamian, Azita Bala Ghafari, Kobra Aligolbandi, Mohammad Vahedi and Gholam Ali Golafshani Jooybari

Trends in Scholarly Communication among Biomedical Scientists in Greece **232**
Assimina Vlachaki and Christine Urquhart

SESSION ON ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING: A DEVELOPING LANDSCAPE **236**
Dr. Dimitris Kouis

E-Journal and Open Access Journal Publishing in the Humanities: Preliminary Results from a Survey among Byzantine Studies Scholars **238**
Victoria Tsoukala and Evi Sachini

Preliminary Results on a Printed VS Electronic Text Books Assessment Through Questionnaire **242**
Dimitrios A. Kouis and Kanella Pouli

An Interpretation of Aristotelian Logic According to George Boole **246**
Markos N. Dendrinos

SESSION ON INFORMATION CONTENT PRESERVATION AS OUTCOME OF CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: ETHICS, METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS **251**
Prof. George Panagiaris and Dr. Spiros Zervos

Intrinsic Data Obfuscation as the Result of Book and Paper Conservation Interventions **254**
Spiros Zervos, Alexandros Koulouris and Georgios Giannakopoulos

Mass Deacidification: Preserving More than Written Information **258**
Michael Ramin, Evelyn Eisenhauer and Markus Reist

Information Literacy of Library Users: A Case Study of Mazandaran Public Library Users, Iran **260**
Hussein Mahdizadeh and Hasan Siamian

The Narratives of Paper in The Archives of the New Independent Greek State (Mid 19th c.) **264**
Ourania Kanakari and Maria Giannikou

From Macro to Micro and from Micro to Nano: The Evolution of the Information Content Preservation of Biological Wet Specimen Collections **268**
Nikolaos Maniatis and Georgios Panagiaris

Digital images: A valuable scholar's tool or misleading material? **272**
Patricia Engel

Attitudes of University Librarians and Information Scientists Towards the Draft Code of Library Ethics to Present a Model for Final Library Ethical Codes **277**
Mahsoomeh Latifi, Fatemeh Zandianand and Hasan Siamian

Investigation of the Degradation Mechanisms of Organic Materials: From Accelerated Ageing to Chemometric Studies **280**
Ekaterini Malea, Effie Papageorgiou and Georgios Panagiaris

SESSION ON DIVERGENCE AND CONVERGENCE: INFORMATION WORK IN DIGITAL CULTURAL MEMORY INSTITUTIONS **285**
Dr. Susan Myburgh

Extending Convergence and Divergence in Cultural Memory Institutions: The Old Slave Lodge in the New South Africa **287**
Archie L Dick

The Transfer of Knowledge from Large Organizations to Small: Experiences from a Research Project on Digitization in Wales **289**
Clare Wood-Fisher, Richard Gough, Sarah Higgins, Menna Morgan, Amy Staniforth and Lucy Tedd

The Usage of Reference Management Software (Rms) in an Academic Environment : A Survey at Tallinn University **293**
Enrico Francese

Varialog : How to Locate Words in a French Renaissance Virtual Library **297**
Marie-Hélène Lay

The Urge to Merge: A Theoretical Approach **301**
Susan Myburgh

SYMPOSIUM ON ADVANCES INFORMATION FOR STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT **304**
Professor Nikolaos Konstantopoulos

Empowerment in the Tax Office of Greece **306**
Antonios E. Giokas and Nikolaos P. Antonakas

Building Absorptive Capacity Through Internal Corporate Venturing **310**
Ioannis M. Sotiriou and Alexandros I. Alexandrakis

The Monitoring Information System (M.I.S.) - An information and Management System for Projects Co-financed Under the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) and the Community support framework (CSF) **314**
Catherina G. Siampou, Eleni G. Fassou and Athanassios P. Panagiotopoulos

Corruption in Tax Administration: The Entrepreneurs View Point **318**
Nikolaos P. Antonakas, Antonios E. Giokas and Nikolaos Konstantopoulos

Conflicts between the IT Manager and the Software House after the Strategic Choice of Outsourcing of the Information Processes in Maritime Companies. **322**
Anthi Z. Vaxevanou, Nikolaos Konstantopoulos, Damianos P. Sakas

Contemporary Forms of Ordering Between the Supply Department and Ship Chandler Companies in the Shipping Industry **325**
Anthi Z. Vaxevanou, Nikolaos Konstantopoulos, Damianos P. Sakas

Strategies Implemented and Sources Used for the Acquisition of Information on Foreign Markets **329**
Myropi Garri, Nikolaos Konstantopoulos and Michail G. Bekiaris

The Effect of High Performance Working Systems on Informative Technology in Enterprises after Organisation Changes such as Mergers & Acquisitions **333**
Nikolaos Konstantopoulos and Yiannis Triantafyllopoulos

Personnel's Absorptive Capacity as a Guiding Concept for Effective Performance in Informative Technology **337**
Nikolaos Konstantopoulos and Yiannis Triantafyllopoulos

SESSION ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN MANAGEMENT: ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR, INFORMATION TECHNOLOG, EDUCATION & HOSPITAL LEADERSHIP **341**
Dr. Panagiotis Trivellas

Investigating the Importance of Sustainable Development for Hotel SMES **343**
Panagiotis Reklitis and Anestis Fotiadis

Strategic Alignment of ERP, CRM and E-business: A Value Creation **347**
Catherine C. Marinagi and Christos K. Akrivos

The Impact of Occupational Stress on Performance in Health Care **351**
Panagiotis Trivellas Panagiotis Reklitis and Charalambos Platis

The Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Job Outcomes and Turnover Intention in Health Care **356**
Panagiotis Trivellas Vassilis Gerogiannis and Sofia Svarna

SYMPOSIUM ON BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES SUPPORTING DECISION MAKING PROCESS IN TOURISM SECTOR **360**
Dr. Panagiota Dionysopoulou

The Human Factor as a Mediator to the Total Quality in the Tourism Companies. The impact of Employees' Motivation to Quality Improvements **362**
Christos K. Akrivos and Panagiotis Reklitis

Tourist Destination Marketing and Management Using Advanced ICTS Technologies **365**
Anastasia Argyropoulou, Panagiota Dionyssopoulou, Georgios Miaoulis

G.N.T.O. (Greek National Tourism Organization) Communication Strategy in Advertising Campaigns 1991-2006 **370**
George Stafylakis and Panagiota Dionyssopoulou

GENERAL PAPERS **375**

The role of Environmental Education within the Framework of the Environmental Policy of a Regional Municipality **376**
Vassiliki Delitheou and Dimitra Thanasia

Issues of Social Cohesion: A case study from the Greek Urban Scenery **380**
Evgenia Tousi

Merging Activity and Employee Performance: The Greek Banking System **384**
Panagiotis Liargovas and Spyridon Repousis

Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility in Higher Education: Some Evidence from Greece **387**
Anastasios Sepetis and Fotios Rizos

Exploring the Effects of Organizational Culture on Collaborative vs. Competitive Knowledge Sharing Behaviors **395**
Hanan Abdulla Mohammed Al Mehairi and Norhayati Zakaria

Preface: Proceedings of the International Conference on Integrated Information (IC-ININFO 2011)

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Aims and Scope of the Conference

The International Conference on Integrated Information 2011 took place in Kos Island, Greece, between September, 29 and October, 3, 2011. IC-ININFO is an international interdisciplinary conference covering research and development in the field of information management and integration.

The conference aims at creating a forum for further discussion for an Integrated Information Field incorporating a series of issues and/or related organizations that manage information in their everyday operations. Therefore, the call for papers is addressed to scholars and/ or professionals of the fields of Library and Archives Science (including digital libraries and electronic archives), Museum and Gallery Studies, Information Science, Documentation, Information Management, Records Management, Knowledge Management, Data management and Copyright experts the latter with an emphasis on Electronic Publications. Furthermore, papers focusing on issues of Cultural Heritage Management and Conservation Management are also be welcomed along with papers regarding the Management of Nonprofit Organizations such as libraries, archives and museums.

One of the primary objectives of the IC-ININFO will be the investigation of information-based managerial change in organizations. Driven by the fast-paced advances in the Information field, this change is characterized in terms of its impact on organizations that manage information in their everyday operations.

Grouping emerging technologies in the Information field together in a close examination of practices, problems and trends, IC-ININFO and its emphases on integration and management will present the state of the art in the field. Addressed jointly to the academic and practitioner, it will provide a forum for a number of perspectives based on either theoretical analyses or empirical case studies that will foster dialogue and exchange of ideas.

Topics of general Interest

Library Science, Archives Science, Museum and Gallery Studies, Information Science, Documentation, Digital Libraries, Electronic Archives, Information Management, Records / Document Management, Knowledge Management, Data Management, Copyright, Electronic Publications, Cultural Heritage Management, Conservation Management, Management of Nonprofit Organizations, History of Information, History of Collections, Health Information

Symposia

The Conference offered a number of sessions under its patronage, providing a concise overview of the most current issues and hands-on experience in information-related fields.

- Symposium on Integrated information: Theory, Policies, Tools
- 4th Symposium on Business and Management and Dynamic Simulation Models supporting management strategies

- Session on Open Access Rrepositories: Self-archiving, Metadata, Content policies, Usage
- Session on Evidence-Based Information in Clinical Practice
- Session on Business Management and Communication Strategies supporting Decision Making Process in Tourism Sector
- Session on Electronic Publishing: A Developing Landscape
- Session on Information and Knowledge Management
- Session on Information Content Preservation as Outcome of Conservation of Cultural Heritage: Ethics, Methodology and Tools
- Session on Advances Information for Strategic Management
- Session on Information History: Perspectives, Methods and Current Topics
- Session on Divergence and Convergence: Information Work in Digital Cultural Memory Institutions
- Session on Contemporary issues in Management: Organisational Behaviour, Information Technology, Education & Hospital leadership.

The wide range of aspects that the sessions covered, highlighted future trends in the Information Science.

Paper Peer Review

More than 300 papers had been submitted for consideration in IC-ININFO 2011. From them, 91 were selected for presentation, after peer review in a double blind review process. The accepted papers were presented at IC-ININFO 2011.

Thanks

We would like to thank all members that participated in any way in the IC-ININFO 2011 Conference and especially:

- The famous publishing house Emerald for its communication sponsorship.
- The co-organizing Universities and Institutes for their support and development of a high-quality Conference scientific level and profile.
- The members of the Scientific Committee that honored the Conference with their presence and provided a significant contribution to the review of papers as well as for their indications for the improvement of the Conference.
- All members of the Organizing Committee for their help, support and spirit participation before, during and after the Conference.
- The Session Organizers for their willing to organize sessions of high importance and for their editorial work, contributing in the development of valued services to the Conference.
- PhDc Marina Terzi for her excellent editorial work, contributing in the production of the Conference proceedings.

CONFERENCE DETAILS

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Dionysis Kokkinos, National Technical University of Athens

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Professor Amanda Spink

Professor Amanda Spink has published over 340 scholarly journal articles, refereed conference papers and book chapters, and 6 books. Many of her journal articles are published in the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, Information Processing and Management, and the Journal of Documentation. She is Editor of the Emerald journal Aslib Proceedings. Amanda's research has been published at many conferences including ASIST, IEEE ITCC, CAIS, Internet Computing, ACM SIGIR, and ISIC Conferences. Her recent books include Information Behavior: An Evolutionary Instinct and Web Search: Multidisciplinary Perspectives, both published by Springer. Amanda's research focuses on theoretical and empirical studies of information behavior, including the evolutionary and developmental foundations. The National Science Foundation, the American Library Association, Andrew R. Mellon Foundation, Amazon.com, Vivisimo. Com, Infospace.com, NEC, IBM, Excite.com, AlltheWeb.com, AltaVista.com, FAST, and Lockheed Martin have sponsored her research. In 2008 Professor Spink had the second highest H-index citation score in her field from 1998 to 2008 [Norris, M. (2008)]. Ranking Fellow Scholars and their H-Index: Preliminary Survey Results. Loughborough University, Dept of Information Science Report].

Files Everywhere - Register and Training of Men for Military and Civil Purpose in Prussia in the early 18th century

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Abstract: *The first steps of the modern bureaucratic state promise many interesting aspects for the researcher of information management. The original function and the first proceeds of creating databases could perceive through historical observations. Furthermore, the Prussian history let us have a better insight, how peoples' lives could impact being registered by central authorities.*

Keywords: *Information history, Information integration, Early bureaucracy, Prussia, Absolutism.*

I. ABSOLUTE MONARCHY AND THE STANDING ARMY

Collecting and managing data counts as a foundation of the modern state but better understanding of the original functions and benefits of such efforts could be useful. The so-called absolutism in the early modern period created new fields of state intervention through conscious gathering of information. The bureaucracy was not born for itself or exlusively for the centralization of central power but for development of the state.

The administrative order based on collecting data and, on one hand, is useful to monitor the environment. On other hand, the available data act like a microscope, offer higher resolution than the naked eye. Making differences inside the previously as irresolvable regarded subjects make possible brand-new types of intervention through identification new elements of the subject.

The war commissars of the Prussian king, Frederick William I. discovered the common soldiers of the regiments and the common peasants of the country. And if they were discovered they could be controlled otherwise. For example their skills could be improve or they could be protected against local authorities. And the state got the chance to save the commoners who were able to produce valuable goods or pay relative big amount tax for the treasury

II. THE NEW CONSCRIPTING SYSTEM

A. Recruiting and supplying soldiers around 1700

The so-called absolutism in the early modern period created new fields of state intervention through gathering of information with the aim of having a stronger standing army than the other states. War commissariat (Kriegskommissariat) was the Trojan horse of centralized administration against the Estates of the realm in Prussia without having any elaborate vision about ideal bureaucracy. The finance and bureaucracy of the army became the heart of the state because it's formal independence from the estates made such intervention with “soft” confrontations possible.

The General War Commissariat managed supplies, so served the unification and professionalization of the army in Prussia and in many other countries around 1700. The war commissars were responsible for feeding, weapons, munition, payment and the newly introduced uniforms. Recruiting of suitable crew remained the main weakness of professional armies at that time. The standing armies were loaded with adventurous or fleeing foreigners because recruituing residents caused many heavy conflicts. The aristocratic colonels (Regimentsinhaber, Regimentschef) tended to protect their own peasants but they forced other landlord's peasants into the service.

The Prussian army solved this problem under Frederick William I in some single administrative step. The General War Commissariat was replaced by the General Directory (Generaldirektorium) in 1723, and the commissars placed strictly under the control of officials appointed by the king. A Decade later, the king assigned the borders of specific supplying districts of the regiments in 1733. In that regions (cantons), the war commissar registered all young men of serving age. These file (Stammrolle) contained some information about physical and social status of the local young men. After this procedure the potential draftees were let home, and they were conscripted in fact, if they were needed.

Not all young men were enrolled, the officers found one of seven lads suitable. By law, their social status changed right away, namely, they were not subject of the ordinary civil jurisdiction led by local nobles but they were placed under the military jurisdiction from this moment on.

B. The “Enrollierung” and the benefits of the cantonal system

The cantonal system, as information gathering task, based upon the principle of universal conscription, the registration process was almost complete. Not all territory and settlement covered by the network of cantons by reason of an other basic principle of Frederick William. He wanted to beware and increase the revenue generating capacity of his land and the standing army could easily disrupt the economy. Towns and special social groups were exempted from service, for example artisans, peasants with own farms, wealthier city dweller (over 10000 taler property), the sons of clericals if they were studying theology. In fact,

the registration process was almost complete but not everyone was called up.

"...there was a tendency for the sons of landless rural labourers to serve while those of the prosperous peasants did not." (Clark)

The enlisted young men had to completed a basic training, then they were let home. Free of war, they became reservists, a brand-new category at that time. They had to completed refresher training for 2 or 3 months each year. Leave of absence was an another innovative phenomenon in the history of standing armies, and it can not be imagined without the registration system.

The cantonal system has far-reaching social consequences. The social prestige of a man as the king's soldier increased, all reservists wore their uniforms in the church on Sundays, namely, it was required from the authorities but, it must be noticed, the reservists wore their uniforms full of pride, "it was not unknown for enlisted men to gather voluntarily in town and village squares in order to practice their drilling". (Clark). The state came to life from the perspective of the common people of Prussia in that moment as they were registered from the perspective of the state, and wearing uniforms informed everybody about this change in social structure. The state and the king remained no more just a tax-requiring entity in the distance but something that offered carrier prospects and a piece of safety against the local landlords (Junkers) or patricians (in towns) for the poor men.

Prussia became stand-alone country in the sense that the young men knew from an early age, if they will enrolled in the future or not or how long and where must they serve. And military service did not became a simple burden but a protection against local nobles, moreover a chance for upward social mobility. It was considered highly important by the king that the veterans should get occupation after their period of service as teacher in elementary schools, as guardian of marketplace, as gatekeeper and as other civil servant. He facilitated learning of peasants with the aim having sergeants who can read, write and pay. By the way, no other army used in Europe so many written instructions (Ordonnanz) and so detailed regulations that Prussia at that time. The act of "Enrollierung" could be seen as a test of the basic skills as well.

Frederick William I used the military-service as a training instrument for the civil life as well. The barracks became places of early form of vocational education and provided chances for better farming and for doing handicraft at home. As in Frederick William's vision, the state of handy hands was born.

The king himself had a file with the name of all noblemen above 12 years as well. Almost all noble family had a member who served in the army in the 18th century. The cantonal registration of men and other independently created files laid the foundation of the future bureaucratic state: the enlisting was a huge step to the complete registration of people.

The enlisting system enabled develop the fourth largest army in Europe with some reverse, although Prussia ranked only the tenth and thirteenth in terms of territory and population. The regiments became, so to stay, immortals. The canton system heigthened morale and cohesion. The regiments and the cantons as well were competing on the battlefields and in the trainings that heightened morale. The former huge numbers of desertation cases decreased rapidly after 1733. () It must be noticed on this point, the "Stammroll" enabled sanctioning the family of a deserted soldier.

The cantonal system due to its visible advantage were adapted by some other countries (Habsburg Empire, Hessen-Kassel) in a very short time.

III. CONCLUSION: SIGNIFICANCE OF "ENROLLING" IN INFORMATION HISTORY

One single data collecting process could have many consequences. The registration process was not centralized and standardized in modern sense of bureaucracy, so it did not enable sophisticated information management activities. These practical databases were not merged or synchronized into one or more central database but the data was refreshed by the regiment's commissars each year. The king supervised the completeness of the regiments many times, so this data gathering could be perceived as a competitive task of commissars with strong interest of all the members, the regiments, the noble officers, and, in part, the potential soldiers themselves.

From competing decentralized data-collecting opened the possibility of making a central database of the people. One step to a control revolution of the state – hundred years before the industrial revolution, this means the material needs of heavy industry, the speed and freight capacity of traffic and the great business adventure, made the control revolution necessary in according to Beniger. More data, more files mean more effective managing of organisations and more opportunity to control the processes from a central point.

The strongly supervised "Stammrolls" opened new perspectives of state-building. The Prussian commissars did not use any new medium in this process, moreover, this techniques didn't require printing itself, e.g. there were carried out census in Egypt more than 4300 years ago (Jacoby, 22). The encouraging impact for other states and for other administrative methods could be considered as the special relevance of the Prussian conscripting system. The affectation for files increased tremendous inside the Prussian state 18th.

There were so many files about issues and people everywhere in the Prussian administration, that many European traveller viewed Prussia as the greatest prison in the whole world because of the "ubiquitous" registration of all phenomenon. ()

Existing files about one phenomenon means existence the phenomenon from the administrations

view. The act of registration change the subject of the registration. One type of registered data means information from one special view with big blind spot.

Being observed and being registrated means that you could be controlled, led or manipulated from great distance more directly than as "unregistered". Henry Jacoby observed the paradox relationship between bureaucracy and citizenship: more individual freedom from local community or local authority means bigger central administration. The first step had been done: to be registered. Building a real bureaucratic state needed more connection of information.

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