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Steffen Ducheyne. **Paul Otlet's Theory of Knowledge and Linguistic Objectivism.** *Knowledge Organization*, 32(3). 110-116. 19 refs.

**ABSTRACT:** In this paper, I point to the importance of an often neglected objectivist strand in Paul Otlet's (1868-1944) thinking: his linguistic objectivism. Linguistic objectivism consists in the view that linguistic atoms uniquely correspond to certain discrete and well-defined elements in the world and further combinations of these linguistic atoms can objectively capture "the order of the world". This analysis tempers some of the past claims on the influence of positivism on Otlet.

Fernando Elichirigoity and Cheryl Knott Malone. **Measuring the New Economy: Industrial Classification and Open Source Software Production.** *Knowledge Organization*, 32(3). 117-127. 32 refs.

**ABSTRACT:** This paper analyzes the way in which the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) handles the categorization of open source software production, foregrounding theoretical and political aspects of knowledge organization. NAICS is the industry classification scheme used by the governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States to carry out their respective economic censuses. NAICS is considered a rational system that uses the underlying economic principle of similar production processes as the basis for its classes. For the Information Sector of the economy, as formulated in NAICS, a key production process is the acquisition and defense of copyright. With open source, copyleft licensing eliminates copyright acquisition and protection as major production processes, suggesting that the open source software industry warrants a separate NAICS category. More importantly, our analysis suggests that NAICS cannot be understood as a taxonomy of objective economic activity but is instead a politically and historically contingent system of data classification.

Tzu-heng Chiu. **Attributes and Factors Affecting the Organization of Knowledge Resources: A Case Study of the Library and Information Service Industry in Taiwan.** *Knowledge Organization*, 32(3). 128-134. 8 refs.

**ABSTRACT:** Using a qualitative research method, in this study we investigated the attributes and factors that might affect the organization of knowledge resources in the library and information service industry. The findings from this study suggest that, in addition to "document/content" attributes (i.e., author, title, subject, etc.) traditionally emphasized by the library and information science field, the library and information service industry may also take "disposition," "situation," and "order/scheme" attributes as additional standards for organizing knowledge resources.