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Bernstein, Jay H. **Nonknowledge: The Bibliographical Organization of Ignorance, Stupidity, Error, and Unreason: Part One.** *Knowledge Organization*, 36(1), 17-29. 43 references.

[No abstract]

De Azevedo Lourenço, Cíntia, and Alvarenga, Lídia. **Meta-data Standard of Theses and Dissertations according to the Entity-Relationship Model.** *Knowledge Organization*, 36(1), 30-45. 17 references.

ABSTRACT: With the automation of information systems and with the advent of digital libraries, norms, standards and techniques of library studies have been widely discussed, analyzed, reevaluated and reorganized. In this article the results of doctoral research, in which the Brazilian Metadata Standard for Theses and Dissertations (MTD-BR) was analyzed, is presented. This standard has been utilized in the digital Library of Theses and Dissertations Project, of the Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia, IBICT (Brazilian Institute for Scientific and Technological Information), with the methodology of data modeling, according to the *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)*, which is based on the Entity-Relationship Model. It was concluded that new studies should be carried out applying this methodology to other metadata standards, even if they are analyzed with other data modeling tools, such as the object-oriented model, and considering its relationship with the guidelines, principles and instruments of library studies.

Park, Jung-ran, and Maszaros, Susan. **Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) in Digital Repositories: An Exploratory Study of Metadata Use and Quality.** *Knowledge Organization*, 36(1), 46-59. 25 references.

ABSTRACT: This study examines the use of the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) within three digital collections. It identifies the MODS metadata elements that evidence the most frequently occurring inconsistent and inaccurate application. For this, a total of sixty metadata records (twenty from each collection) were collected. The surveyed collections cover a wide range of material from digitized sound recordings and monographs, pre-1800 im-

prints to born-digital web resources. As a means of comparison in evaluating the quality of the metadata, local guidelines for the MODS metadata application are also consulted in order to determine the usage of MODS metadata elements in local collections against the guidelines. Analysis of the surveyed data drawn from the three collections shows that the five most frequently used elements (titleInfo, originInfo, recordInfo, physicalDescription and subject) appeared in 86 percent of the records. The total number of MODS elements represented in each collection ranged from twelve to fifteen (out of 20 MODS top-elements). Results of this study indicate that the MODS metadata scheme is suitable for describing a wide range of materials and resource types. The results also indicate that easily accessible local guidelines for metadata creation contribute significantly to the consistent and accurate application of the MODS metadata scheme.