

Oceans From a Global Perspective:
Marine Science Information Transfer
(ed) C.P. Winn
IAMSLIC

Survey of Cataloging and Classification Among IAMSLIC Members' Libraries

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Objective of the Study

This study was conducted during the summer of 1987 in response to questions received by the IAMSLIC President-Elect regarding suggestions for new libraries as to which cataloging and classification systems to use in marine science libraries. The intention was to augment earlier surveys of marine science libraries, particularly those of Judith Barnett and Kristen Metzger (see bibliography). However, this study was more specifically to determine which systems were currently used for classification, subject analysis, name authorities, online bibliographic record resources, and cataloging rules. Additionally, information was gathered regarding the format and type of catalog or index provided for each of the types of materials held by marine science libraries and indeed whether the materials were even cataloged by the libraries.

Methodology

A survey questionnaire was mailed in the summer 1987 to the 218 members of IAMSLIC. It is estimated that approximately 100 libraries are represented by this membership. Members representing the same library were asked to return only one survey for their library. A total of 87 completed questionnaires were returned, representing libraries from the following 15 countries:

Australia	Oman
Canada	Phillipines
Denmark	Scotland
England	South Africa
Federal Republic of Germany	Taiwan
India	Thailand
Monaco	United States
New Zealand	

Due to the short time between the receipt of the survey responses and this conference, statistical correlations were not calculated, and instead the results are presented in tabular form on the handout (the completed survey form includes the totals of the responses).

Findings

Libraries ranged from large research libraries to very small collections. To provide perspective on the volume of materials cataloged each year, Judith Barnett's study published in 1984 indicated one half of the marine science libraries add fewer than 250 monographs annually and another 29% add between 250 and 500. The volume of cataloging, therefore, typically is very small as compared to academic libraries, which typically add over 50,000 volumes annually and even a branch library may add over 5,000 volumes annually. In general, the monographic cataloging workload in marine science libraries is relatively small, but as we know, marine science literature is more often in other formats than monographs.

The types of materials in the responding libraries' collections include the full range of library materials: monographs, serials, technical reports, government documents, reprints, dissertations, maps and charts, atlases, microforms, archives, and other materials including audio-visual materials (videos, tapes, recordings), slides, photos, software, vertical files, etc. The 1986 study by Kristen Metzger indicated 73% of marine science libraries maintain reprint collections, 77% have maps and charts, 32% have videotape collections, 45% have photo/slide collections.

Kristen Metzger's findings also showed that 61% of marine science libraries do all of their own cataloging, while another 10% do most, 15% some, and 26% have their cataloging done by another library. The present study indicates 78% of the responding libraries do their cataloging in-house, while only 18% have their cataloging done by another library. Four of the responding libraries have their cataloging done by a vendor, such as Blackwell/North America. Two of these libraries also do some of their cataloging in-house. Several libraries do not catalog their collections of inactive serials, reprints, or maps.

For questions 7 and 8, the type of catalog and the format of the catalogs used in marine science libraries runs the gamut, with essentially every type and format represented. The majority of responding libraries (75) have card catalogs. Most marine science libraries have split card catalogs with author/title and subject sections. There are also 35 occurrences of online catalogs, and the types are listed on the handout. Curiously only 60 of the responding libraries have shelflists.

For question 9, the findings indicate the predominant cataloging rules followed are the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2). That is, 75 of the 87

libraries indicate they use AACR2 or some modification of it. The other standard rules used are the RAK used in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The predominant classification scheme used (question 10) is the Library of Congress Classification, used by 55 of the 87 responding libraries. The Dewey Decimal Classification is used in 14 libraries, and UDC (Universal Decimal Classification) in 7 libraries. Other systems used are shown on the handout.

As for authority control, beginning with question 11, the predominant subject heading authority is LCSH, the Library of Congress Subject Headings (used by 63 of the 87 responding libraries). Interestingly, 15 of the libraries indicated they use the ASFA Thesaurus or some modification of the ASFA Thesaurus (in some cases this is in addition to other subject heading authorities, which must present interesting problems for their subject catalogs). Other thesauri are indicated on the handout. For name and uniform title authority (question 12), the primary resource used by marine science libraries in this study is the Library of Congress Name Headings/Name Authority File. Many libraries also have a local authority file (23 respondents), while 15 libraries indicated they have no name authority control.

On question 13, national online resource files for bibliographic and authority records, also known as bibliographic utilities, are used by approximately half of the responding libraries. This supports Metzger's finding of 51% of the libraries studied having access to cataloging information through OCLC and other such sources. Thirty-four libraries indicated using OCLC in the present study, 4 use RLIN, 2 use the Australian Bibliographic Network, 2 use the New Zealand Bibliographic Network, 1 uses WLN (Western Library Network), and two use UTLAS (one of those uses UTLAS only for conversion). In response to this question, some libraries indicated other resources, some computer-based which they use to locate bibliographic records, such as Bibliofile and LC MARC records on Dialog.

For question 14, the libraries studied most commonly use a separate in process file to keep track of unprocessed library materials. Another 18 libraries include in process slips or cards in their card catalogs. Fifteen respondents indicate they have an automated acquisition system to control their in process and on order materials.

For other details, please refer to the handout.

Recommendations

As for recommendations, if some future attempt is made to more formally share bibliographic information among marine science libraries on a world-wide basis, it should be recognized that there are economies to be gained by following the standards used by systems already in place for sharing bibliographic records. The recommended standard based on this survey would be to follow the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules and to

adhere to one's nationally predominant system for classification, subject headings, and name authorities. When in doubt or when there is no clearly predominant national standard, use the Library of Congress Classification, Library of Congress Subject Headings, and follow the Library of Congress Name Authorities. It is clear that these Library of Congress standards are not designed for marine science literature, but the availability of bibliographic records using these systems makes them economically attractive for most libraries.

Bibliography of Related Studies

1. **Barnett, Judith B.** *Marine science libraries : a state of the art report*, Special Libraries, v. 75, no. 3 (July 1984), p. 183-192.
2. **Bhatt, V. S.** *An assessment of information resources in marine sciences in India*, Library Science/Documentation, v. 15, no. 1 (Mar. 1978), p. 39-55.
3. **Metzger, Kristen L.** *A current profile of marine science librarianship : results of a survey of the membership of the International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers* (unpublished), Sept. 1986.
4. **Varley, Alan.** *Library and information services of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, ASLIB Proceedings, v. 30 (July 1978), p. 251-259.

TOTAL RESULTS as of September 25, 1987

1. Name and address of responding library: (number of responding libraries by country)	U.S.	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	DENMARK	ENGLAND	GERMANY	INDIA	MONACO	NEW ZEALAND	OMAN	PHILIPPINES	SCOTLAND	SOUTH AFRICA	TAIWAN	THAILAND
2. Contact person: (on individual surveys only)															
3. Telephone number: (on individual surveys only)															
4a. Type of library (check all that apply):															
Private			1												
Research		2				1				1					1
Private/Research	3						1				1				
Public/Research	1														
Research/International						1									
Academic	10		2					1							1
Public/Academic	1														
Research/Academic	8														
Public/Research/Academic	1														
Research/Academic/Departmental	5														
Research/Academic/Government	2					1					1				1
Public/Research/Academic/Government				1											
Academic/Branch	7														
Public/Academic/Branch	1														
Research/Academic/Branch	3														
Public/Research/Academic/Branch	1														
Private/Research/Academic/Branch	2														
Corporate	2														
Private/Research/Academic/Corporate	1														
Private/Corporate/Departmental/Branch	1														
Corporate/Government			1												
Government	3	2	2												
Research/Government	2	1	2			1						1			
Research/Government/Department									1						
Research/Government/Branch						1									
International/Multinational					1										
unspecified	1														
Subtotal:	55	5	10	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
GRAND TOTAL: 67															
4b. Is your library exclusively a marine science library:															
Yes:	24	2	4	1	2		1	1	1	1		1		1	
No:	28	3	5		1	1		2			2		1		1
no response:	2		1												
4c. Responsible for branch libraries:															
Yes (how many?) 1 branch: 11; 2 branches: 3; 3 branches: 4; 4 branches: 1; 5 or more branches: 3															
No: 57															
no response: 6															
4d. Date library established:															
unknown: 1															
pre-1900: 9	1900-39: 13	1940-49: 9	1950-59: 10	1960-69: 14	1970-79: 18	1980-87: 8									
no response: 4															
4e. Date cataloging began:															
unknown: 4															
pre-1900: 3	1900-39: 11	1940-49: 7	1950-59: 7	1960-69: 18	1970-79: 16	1980-87: 13									
no response: 7															

5. Collection size Give vols. or titles as indicated	Monographs	Serials	Serials	Technical	Reprints	Dissertations	Maps	Atlases	Micro	Archives	Others: a.v., video, slides, photos, etc.
	vols.	titles	titles	vols.	vols.	vols.	sheets	vols.	items	linear ft.	
0:		1					1			1	
1-1000:	7	69	42	10	4	33	21	34	15	16	7
1001-10K:	32	19	13	19	16	1	13	2	12	4	3
10001-50K:	21	4	2	6	10	1	2	1	2		
50001-100K:	6			1	2				2		
>100K:	7				3				2		
unknown:	2	3	10	24	12	12	12	20	14	7	5
no response:	3			1					4		
In response to questions 6-16, check all appropriate boxes for types of materials											
6. Cataloging is done:											
in-house	68	45	36	44	33	42	29	45	38	15	5
by another library (explain:)	16	9	5	5		8	1	9	5	1	
by parent organization, or through a cooperative, or centralized											
by vendor (e.g., cards arrive with books) or B/M for cards	2	1						1		1	
collection is uncataloged		9	10	5	10	2	17	1	6	7	3
other (specify):											
by a cataloging agency	2										
indexed only (uncataloged)				1		1				1	
no response	1										
FORMAT OF CATALOG											
7. These materials are included in your library's:											
card catalog	75	42	38	43	27	40	21	50	32	8	2
online catalog (specify system used for your online catalog):											
BASIS	2	1		1		1		2		4	
CAIRIS	1			1						1	
Carlisle	1			1						1	
CDS/ISIS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
LIFE PLUS	1										
dbase	1			1							
dbase III	1				1					1	
Dynix	1	1				1			1		
PIL	1			1							
GEAC	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	
LIS (Georgetown Univ. Library Information System)	1			1				1	1		2
Imagic	1										
ISIS											
MEI/VL	4	3	3	1		3		3	3	3	
MICROAIRS	1			1		1		1	1	1	
MAILS	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
MOTIS(Moritzwestern)	2			1		1		1	1	1	
SIBS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SIATUS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
MBICA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
VLS	1										
MAVSS	1			2							
unspecified local system	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	
unspecified local system on IBM/PC	1					1		1			
unspecified local system on DOS/MS-DOS	1										
unspecified	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
COM catalog	8	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	
book catalog											
periodical list (serials list)	5	4	4	4	2	2			1	1	
other catalog (specify type of catalog):											
LIBO quest & index					1						
in-house microcomputer (MUSSEL)		1	1								
KARDEX		2	1	1							
optical coincidence encoder											
VLS (unison list of Serials)		1	1								
URI Serials list (Univ. of Rhode Island)		1	1								
unspecified		2	2		2						

TYPE OF CATALOG (ORGANIZATION/ACCESS)	Monographs	Serials	Serials	Technical	Reprints	Dissertations	Maps	Atlases	Micro	Archives	Other: a-v;
	vols:	Active titles	Inactive titles	Reports vols.	vols.	vols.	sheets	vols.	items	linear ft.	video, slides, photos, etc.
8. Records for these materials are kept in:											
dictionary catalog	25	13	13	13	6	15	9	17	15	3	4
author/title catalog	41	15	13	18	10	20	8	23	16	3	
separate author catalog	18	5	6	13	17	11	2	8	6	2	1
separate title catalog (serials list; journals list)	12	16	15	9	3	4		4	5	2	1
separate subject catalog unspecified catalog arrangement	42	19	29	21	11	21	7	22	14	3	1
keyword index	4	5	3	8	8	4	4	6	8		4
accessions list	12	10	5	9	5	7	2	7	2		1
inventory list (incl. KARDEX)	4	9	9	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	
shelflist	59	26	25	30	10	32	13	34	24	5	1
C.O.E. shelflist	1										
other (specify):											
area catalog							2				
numeric catalog	1										
classified catalog	1				1	1		1	1		
no response	1										
=====											
CATALOGING RULES											
Place a "C" in the box to indicate rules Currently used											
Place an "E" in the box to indicate Earlier rules used prior to this use											
AACR2 (current)	19	10	8	6	1	11	3	10	7	3	
AACR2 (earlier)	2	2	2	2		2		2	2		
AACR2 with LC Rule of Interpretations (current)	25	14	8	12	5	14	8	17	12	1	1
AACR2 with LCRI and loc. mod. (current)	3	2	2	2		1		2	2	1	
AACR2 with local modifications (current)	28	9	7	13	5	14	6	17	9		2
AACR2 with local modifications (earlier)							1				
AACR1 (current)	1										
AACR1 (earlier)	18	11	9	18	5	14	6	14	9	1	1
ALA 1949 (current)											
ALA 1949 (earlier)	5	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	1		
LC 1949 (earlier)	4	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1		
none (current)	1	7	6	4	7	3	3	1	5	6	
none (earlier)	5	3	2	2	4	4	1	3	2		
other (specify): Cataloging Rules:											
ALA 1941	1										
ALA 1908	1										
modified ALA	1	1	1	1		1		1			
Cutter	1										
RAK (Univ. of Bremen)	1			1		1		1	1		
Cataloging guidelines (quoted from surveys):											
ASFA record guidelines	1										
American Geographical Society							1	1			
Boggs & Lewis								1			
Dewey	1										
"full indexing format" (?)				1							
ISBO	2	2	2	1		1		1			
in-house rules	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	
map #							2				
mix	1										
WAVES				1							
no response	1										
=====											

NAME AUTHORITY CONTROL	Monographs	Serials	Serials	Technical	Reprints	Dissertations	Maps	Atlases	Micro	Archives	Other: a.v.,
	vols.	Active titles	Inactive titles	Reports vols.	vols.	vols.	sheets	vols.	items	linear ft.	video, slides, photos, etc.
12. Name authority used:											
LCNH (Library of Congress Name Headings)	50	24	22	22	0	28	13	10	26	5	2
local authority file	21	10	0	15	7	10	9	11	0	2	1
none	12	0	7	5	0	5	4	3	0	7	1
other (specify):											
Boggs & Lewis											
British Library (with local modifications)	1	1	1								
RLC/Canadiana	1	1	1	3		3	2	1			
RLC/CONSER											
New Zealand Bibliographic Network	1										
SABINET (South African Bibliographic Network)	1										
VHS authority file (incl. LCNH)	1										
no response											
13. Online resource bibliographic utility used:											
OCIC	34					20	6	22	15	2	2
PLW	4	3	16	13	3						
UW	1	1									
WLAS	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
WLAS Retro Conv. only											
Australian Bibliographic Network	2					1					
New Zealand Bibliographic Network	2										
none	21	11	9	12	12	9	11	10	9	7	2
other (specify): sources of bibliographic records											
BIBLIS				1							
CANOLE, RESORS, WAIPOC				1	1						
CCN (Catalogue Collectif National)				1							
PIADG database				1							
FOBIS				1			3				
RBDIS				1							
LISHII (fish information system)				1							
ISANCAT				1							
LC NARC				1							
LC NARC via PIADG				3					1		
MARCUSE				1							
MALS (MOA)				1					1		
Automated Library Information System				1					1		
NAREN (National Register of Manuscripts)				1							1
PTSAI (Periodicals of South African Libraries)				1							
SABINET (South African Bibliographic Network)				1							
University of Texas Catalog				1							
no response											
14. In process materials are controlled through:											
entries in access file for acquisitions file	16	22	0	16	0	17	12	20	14	4	1
slips or cards in the card catalog	10	5	5	6	1	0	3	0	0	0	
accession lists											
automated acquisitions system (specify):											
GEAC				1							
JANALIC				1							
JANOMAC				2							2
LIS(Georgetown Univ. Library Information System)				1							
MARVEL				1							1
MICRODIS				1							
NOTIS				1							
OCLC				1							
UW				1							
in-house				3							
unspecified				2							
no control over material not yet cataloged (only slips & exchanges)	18	10	0	15	10	12	16	13	11	11	1
other (specify):											
in-house system				1							
KARDEX				2							
PC file list				1							
shelf notices				1							
temporary shelving card				1							
no response											

15. Please identify other cataloging and classification resources used by your library:
(quotes from surveys)

CIP
LC Classification Schedules
LC Subject Headings
Monthly Catalog of United State Gov't. Publications
Book catalog of the Library and Information Services Division. Washington, D.C.:
NOAA, Environmental Data Service
Guidelines for Preparing Input to the ASFA Database
CATLINE (MLM)
World List of Scientific Periodicals 1966 & Supplements
COM Catalog of the University of Bremen
Cataloging and Classification Rules for Philippine Literature (local)
Los Angeles County Law Library classification (for law collection)