

Marine Science Information: an International Commodity  
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## THE PROGRESSION OF AUTOMATED CARD PROCESSING AT CENTER FOR WETLANDS RESOURCES AT LSU

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### ABSTRACT

A description of automation processing of the cataloging systems of Center for Wetland Resources Library.

The author has gone from manual handling and typing of cards to an easy screen orientation of data entry with a few commands typed on a terminal to print and duplicate the cards.

### INTRODUCTION

In 1967, when I joined Coastal Studies Institute at LSU, I had little idea that over 15 years later, I would still be indexing and cataloging the entries to the Center for Wetlands Resources collection.

The core of the collection was begun by Dr. R.J. Russell, one of the pioneers of the Department of Geosciences at LSU. He was world renowned as a geomorphological researcher, and held many awards for his writings and contributions to geographic research and education. In the early 1950s, he secured the first contracts with the Office of Naval Research to begin Coastal Studies.

Other institutions and universities, both foreign and domestic, who had contracts with ONR exchanged technical reports generated by ONR funds. Thus, the collection grew and became a very valuable source of materials on the coasts of the world.

Dr. Russell's card collection (Fig. 1) was very simply done, usually handwritten, by himself, his wife, children and students. You can imagine the hours of time spent at this task.

When I first started, I at least had a manual typewriter, but, still I entered each record singly, by title, author, geographic area and as

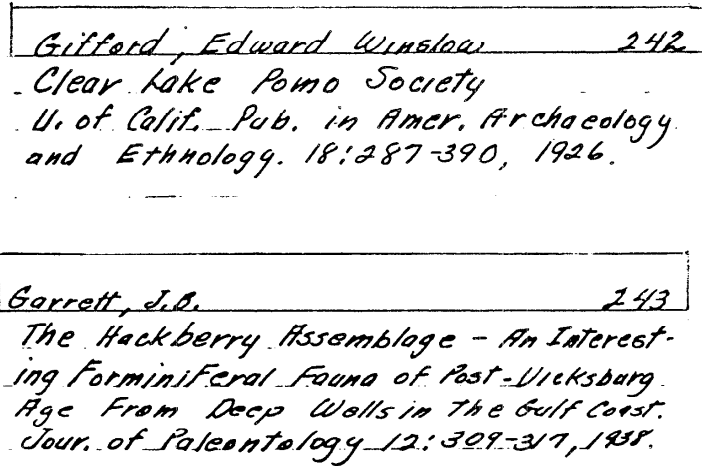


Figure 1. Samples of Dr. Russell's handwritten card file.

many subject fields as were noted on a larte ditto page (Fig. 2) included with each paper.

**SUBJECT: Major fields of research disciplines**

Aerial Photography; Sensing	Geomorphology	General	Transportation
Agriculture	General	Floods	Vegetation
Anthropology	Weathering	Stream Patterns	General
Astronomy	Transportation	Processes	Marsh, Bog & Swamp
Bibliography	Caves & Ground Water	Meandering	Desert & Arid
Biography	Karst	Irrigation	Peat
Biology	Erosion, Streams	Isostasy	Waste Disposal
Botany	Erosion, Surface	Load	Waves
Cartography	Winds	Processes	X-Rays, etc.
Census	Submarine Valleys	Sedimentation	Zoology
Chemistry	Alpine, Polar	Desalination	Book Reviews
Climate	Flood Plains	Classification	REGIONS:
General	Deltas	Laser, etc.	General
Classification	Terraces	Limnology	North America
Factors	Arid Regions	Manufacturing	United States
Precipitation	Saline Flats	Metereology	New England
Temperature	Glaciation	General	Mid Atlantic
Atmosp. Moisture	Periglaciation	Dynamic	NY PA DE NJ MD VA
Pressure & Winds	Avalanches	Observations	Southeastern
Storms	Changes of Level	Storms	NC SC GA FL AL
Miscellaneous	Shorelines	Instruments	Southern
Variation	Beach Studies	Weather & Life	MS TN KY AR
Life	Floras	Marine	Louisiana
Land Forms	Beach Rock	Mining	Southeast
Soils	Dunes	Natural Resources	TX OK MN AZ
Regional Studies	Mass Movement	Oceanography	North Central
Climatic Data	Reefs, Atolls	Continental Shelf	Great Plains
Paleoclimatology	Shore Processes	Paleontology	Rocky Mts.
Conservation	Soils	General	Great Basin
Data Processing	Quantitative	Vertebrate	California
Ecology	Geology	Invertebrate	Northwest
Education	General	Paleobotany	Alaska
Engineering	Crust	Petrology	Canada
Estuaries	Economic	Petroleum	Mexico & Cent. America
Fisheries	Historical	Pollution	South America
Forestry	Minerology	Physics	General
Geochemistry	Petrology	Population	Ecuador, Col., Venez., Guiana
Geography	Turbidities	Radioisotope Dates	Brazil
General	Petrography	Isotope Dates	Peru & Chile
Content & Method	Igneous	Sampling	Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay,
Economic	Structural	Sea Coasts	West Indies & North

Figure 2. Part of the ditto page of subject fields.

This is not the entire paper, as it was too long to enlarge on a transparency.

A few years later, another special librarian at the School of Forestry and Wildlife Management, who was facing the same problem as I, succeeded in obtaining permission to use the card duplicating machine at the ISU Library. Needless to say this increased the speed of processing. But, there were still other problems: the copies were not always legible (Fig. 3), and I had to bring the master cards and card stock with me to the library once a week. Since parking place on the campus are extremely rare, many times I had to walk far carrying a rather heavy load.

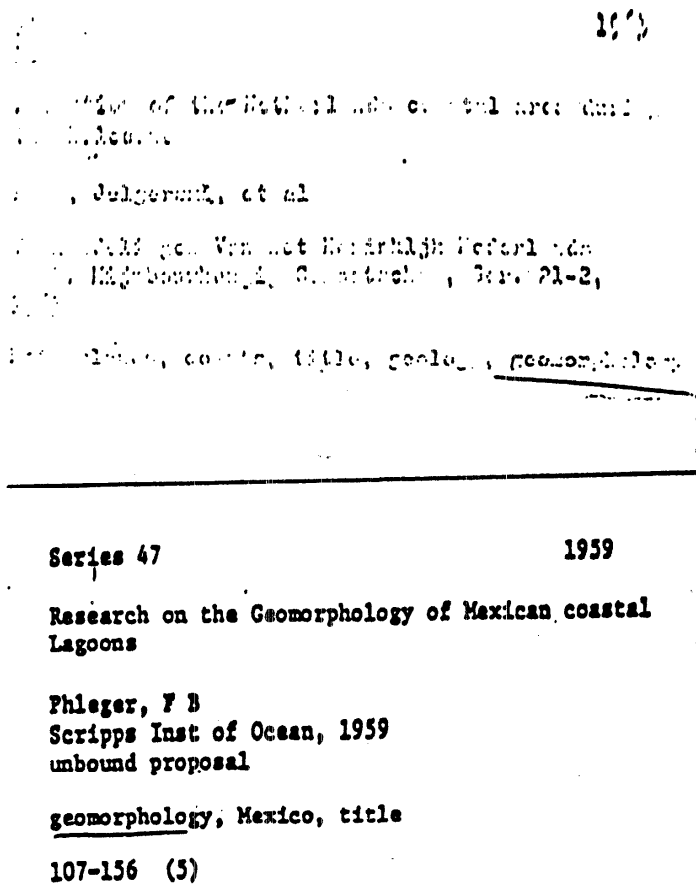


Figure 3. Sample of duplicated cards-note quality.

When I moved to Wetlands Information, I began using a Magnetic Word Processor. These cards were very legible (Fig. 4), but this method was much slower than duplicating at the library.

Series 54	1971
A baroclinic prognostic numerical model of the circulation in the Gulf of Mexico	
Wert, R.T. & R.O. Reid	
Texas A & M, Dept. of Meteorology, to ONR, TR 71-3-T AD 723 200	
Gulf of Mexico, Texas	
physical oceanography, meteorology, circulation, numerical models	
series 54	1971
A baroclinic prognostic numerical model of the circulation in the Gulf of Mexico	
Wert, R.T. & R.O. Reid	
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physical oceanography, meteorology, circulation, numerical models	

Figure 4. Sample of card from Magnetic Word Processor.

With each of the previous methods, I indicated each field, by marking with a colored marker, so student helpers could help with the filing.

When our programmer saw the problem, she created a SAS Program with a screen for entering the card data (Figs. 5 & 6).

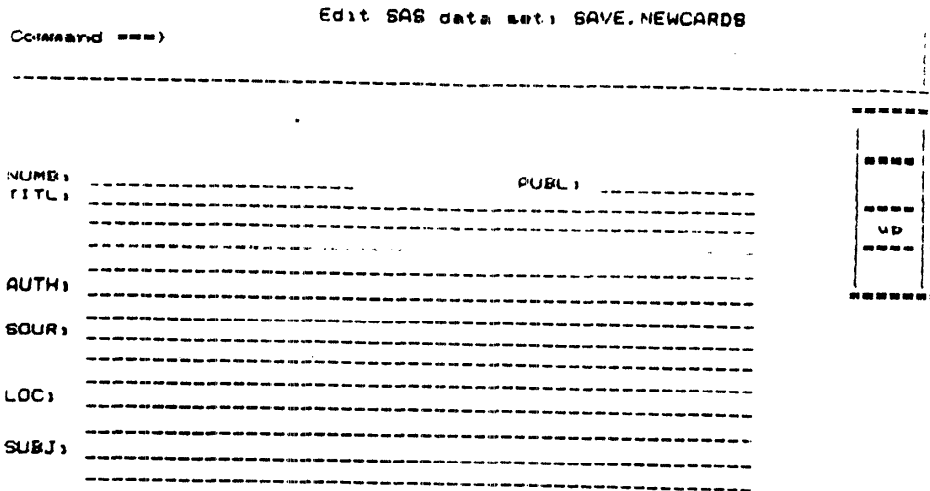


Figure 5. A blank SAS screen.

I had, at one time, three working files, OLDCARDS, which is the backlog of reports, monographs, reprints, etc. in the collection; RJRCARDS - Dr. Russell's card catalog; and NEWCARDS - the incoming, new acquisitions, arriving daily. With the latter, I had a SCRIPT file which printed the cards on continuous-feed stock for filing, and each field was indicated at the top of the cards.

The RJRCARDS have been completely done, and are now on a database, searchable with LSU logonids. As of now, over 8000 records have been entered into another database from the combined OLDCARDS and NEWCARDS. These, too, can be searched on the campus.

Just this month, we are starting a new process using PEACHTEXT word processing on a PC. We will be able to eliminate any problems encountered by down time at the LSU computer center, as well as cutting the cost of CPU time.

Eventually, we will no longer need to file the cards, because it is more time saving to search on the terminals.

The automated catalog processing technology has come along so rapidly in recent years, and information is proliferating at such a speed, that only through databases and on-line searching can any

special collection, library or other information center hope to keep abreast of the times.

```
                                Edit SAS data set: SAVE.NEWCARDS
Command ==>
-----
NUMB: Series 191                                PUBL: 1984
TITL: Uptake of free amino acids by bacteria-free larvae
      of the sand dollar, Dendroaster Excentricus
-----
AUTH: Davis, J.P. & G.C. Stephens
-----
SOUR: California Sea Grant College Program, Amer. J. Phy
      siol. 27, 16:r733-r739, 1984
-----
LOC: California
-----
SUBJ: marine microbiology, amino acids
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up
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Figure 6. A SAS screen filled in.

There are many such collections as this one, with many valuable resources, needed by researchers. They are useful **ONLY** if they are **USED**. If my efforts help in any way, that will be reward in itself.