DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT SUFFIELD

RALSTON, ALBERTA

SUFFIELD SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 141

LOCATING LIBRARY ARTICLES

LOLA CATALOGUING MANUAL

DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT SUFFIELD

by

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January 1991

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Cataloguing procedures for the Defence
Research Establishment Suffield library
system's Master Bibliographic File LOLA
(LOcating Library Articles) are presented.
The manual describes the cataloguing of books,
journals and documents in separate sections.
Each tag or entry point is described on an
individual basis. The LOLA template is
explained. Examples of data entry for all
three items are given. Lists of approved
abbreviations and Corporate Author acronyms
are attached.

INTRODUCTION

The Defence Research Establishment Suffield (DRES) Information Services has been automated. The first phase of the automation project is the creation of the LOLA database. LOLA (LOcating Library Articles) is the Master Bibliographic File and catalogue for the DRES library system, LOLITA (Library On-Line Information Transfer and Access). The system is based on software adapted from The Eloquent Librarian, Eloquent Systems Inc., North Vancouver B.C. The system is being customized to DRES specifications by SHL Systemhouse Inc., Calgary Alta. Further information can be obtained in Systemhouse's report on Phase I of the LOLA contract.[1]

It is hoped that LOLA will be the first step towards a true shared catalogue system within the Department of National Defence as a whole and the Research and Development Branch (CRAD) specifically. To this end the LOLA record has been tailored as closely as possible to the record used at the Director/Scientific Information Services (DSIS). DSIS functions as the _primus inter pares_ library service within the CRAD branch and is tasked with collecting and cataloguing all research and development reports received by the department. This means that DRES will not only be able to download records from the DSIS RETRO database but will be able to use DSIS as a source of authorities.

Due to the specific needs and obligations of DRES the standard MARC format, as typified by the Library of Congress's LCMARC, has been modified. While attempting to stay close to international standards for reasons of shared bibliographic input it has been necessary to modify certain rules from both AACR II[2] and the ALA's Cataloguing Government Documents[3].

This manual details the form of entry for books, journals and documents. It also provides examples. Each field will be described separately. Books will be described first, then journals and then documents.

LOLA will include documents, books and journals. The

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[1]SHL Systemhouse Ltd., "Package Evaluation Report for Locating Library Articles, LOLA Phase I", Contract Report 22/90, Defence Research Establishment Suffield, June 1990, UNCLASSIFIED.

[2]Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd Ed., American Library Association, Chicago, 1979.

[3]Cataloging Government Documents, A Manual of Interpretation for AACR 2, American Library Association, Chicago, 1985.

cataloguing template is based on a series of alpha-numeric prompts. These prompts along with their definitions are listed in Table I.

SYSTEM LOGIC

The logic employed by Eloquent is both simple and natural. A space [ ] represents and; a slash [/] represents or; and letters in parenthesis [()] represent a fragment. This logic may present a problem when inputting titles, subjects and when dealing with such fields as Contract Report. What had previously been entered as CR 22/90 would be interpreted by LOLA as a search for {CR} and {22 or 90}.

All parenthesis in the title field will be replaced by brackets { }.

All slashes will be replaced by dashes.

All entries in the RN and CR fields must translate slashes and spaces to dashes. Therefore DRES CR 22/90 must become DRES-CR-22-90.

MACHINE VERBALIZATION

Symbols other than those utilized by the logic will not be used in LOLA.

Subscripts will become {sub #}. The formula for water will become H{sub 2}O.

Superscripts will become {super #}.

Fractions will become either one-sixteenth or {1 over 16}, whichever is easier.

Greek letters will be spelt out in romanized form such as alpha, beta, mu, pi.

Measurements will use standard abbreviations, ' becomes ft and " becomes in.

CLASSIFICATION

LOLA will contain no classified material and will thus be an UNCLASSIFIED database. Classified information will either be left off the database or, in the case of a title, replaced by the phrase TITLE CLASSIFIED.

TABLE I
THE LOLA TEMPLATE

Eloquent	LOLA	Definition
01 Key	--	A computer assigned number
02 Title	TI	Title
03 01 Variant Title	SE	Series
04 01	GL	Geographic Location
05 Description	CM	Abstract, Table of Contents
06 01	RN	Report Number
06 02	PY	Publication Year
06 03	ED	Edition
06 04	LC	LC Catalogue Number
06 05	BN	ISBN, ISSN
06 06	AN	DRES Accession Number
06 07	CN	LC Classification Number
06 08	DN	DSIS Accession Number
06 09	CR	DRES Contract Number
07 01 Type	--	Document, Book, Journal
07 02 LA	LA	Language
07 03 FO	FO	Format, paper, microform
07 04 SC	SC	Security Classification
07 05 SS	SS	Limitation
08 01	AU	Personal Author
08 02	SU	Subject
08 03	CA/PU	Publisher/Corporate Author

GENERAL RULES

LOLA is designed for the user at DRES, not the library theoretician, therefore tags such as subject and corporate author have been designed to match user needs and perceptions.

The sources of information for cataloguing are:

    a.   the item itself,

    b.   RETRO,

    c.   LCMARC.

The item is the chief source of information.

Abbreviations may be used if:

    a.   they form part of the title proper,

    b.   they are an approved geographic abbreviation,

    c.   they are included in the abstract, or

    d.   they are authorities in either the CA or SU fields.

It is not necessary to repeat a term in both the title and subject fields.

BOOKS

TAG 01, KEY

The key number is automatically generated by LOLA. It represents the item's precedence of entry into the database. No action is required on the part of the cataloguer.

TAG 02, TI, TITLE

The AACR II rules on title proper are applicable. These specifically are:

> Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily to punctuation and capitalization.[4]

> Abridge a long title proper only if this can be done without the loss of essential information. Never omit the first five words of the title proper... . Indicate omissions by the mark of omission [...].[5]

All parenthesis in the title field will be replaced by brackets { }.

All slashes will be replaced by dashes.

TAG 03 01 VARIANT TITLE, SE, SERIES

Series will be used only when it is prominently identified as such on the chief source of information.

Substitute arabic numerals for non-arabic numerals or numbers that are spelled out. Use v for volume and no for number.

Examples

Use 1 instead of The First In A Series On...,

Use no 23 instead of Number Twenty-three,

Use v 53 instead of Volume LIII.

---

[4]AACR II, opcit, Rule 1.1B1, p. 18.

[5]Ibid., Rule 1.1B4, p. 19.

TAG 04 01, GL, Geographic Location of Publisher

Cite the first named North American location as the place of origin. If there are no North American locations cite the first named place. Abbreviations will be used for North American provinces and states. The names of other states, counties, districts or countries will not be used.

Examples

Use Kansas City, Mo instead of Kansas City, Missouri,

Use Borroloola instead of Borroloola, Northern Territory, Australia.

TAG 05 DESCRIPTION, CM, COMMENTS.

The physical details of a book will be entered here. Total pagination will be listed in arabic form.

Example

Use 367p instead of VII + 355p ,

If the book does not have a consecutive listing of pages use an approximation.

Example

Use app 350p instead of A1-A75 + B1-B50 + C1-C225.

Use the term ills for illustrations, photographs or figures.

When LOLA is equipped with an optical character scanner the Table of Contents will be scanned into the database.

TAG 06 01, RN, REPORT NUMBER

This tag is not used with books.

TAG 06 02, PY, DATE

The date used is the date that the specific copy of the book was printed. The date is given by year only.

For approximate date of publication the following designations

are to be used:

        probable year - 1989?,

        probable decade - 198-?,

        probable century - 19--?.

TAG 06 03, ED, EDITION

Use numerals instead of written numbers. Use the abbreviation Rev ed for the phrase revised edition.

TAG 06 04, LC, LC CATALOG NUMBERS

When known the LC Number will be included.

TAG 06 05, BN, ISBN

When known the ISBN will be included.

TAG 06 06, AN, DRES ACCESSION NUMBER

DRES accession numbers are made up of a string consisting of two digits representing the year, a dash, and four characters representing the item. The letter B will immediately follow the dash signifying that the item is a book. The accession number for the 221st book catalogued in 1990 would be 90-B221 with the next book becoming 90-B222.

TAG 06 07, CN, LC CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

LC classification numbers will be entered as a series of "and" statements. Decimals will be used. Cutter numbers will be assigned. Publication years will be added

Example
        Z 678.9 C638 1980.

TAG 06 08, DN, DSIS ACESSION NUMBER

This tag is not used with books.

TAG 06 09, CR, DRES CONTRACT NUMBER

This tag is not used with books.

TAG 07 CODES

TAG 07 01 TYPE

The code B is used for books.

TAG 07 02 LA, LA, LANGUAGE

The codes used are E for English, F for French and O for all other languages.

TAG 07 03 FO, FO, FORMAT

This tag is not used with books.

TAG 07 04 SC, SC, SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

This tag is not used with books.

TAG 07 05 SS, SS, LIMITATION

This tag is not used with books.

TAG 08 AUTHORITIES

TAG 08 01, AU, PERSONAL AUTHOR/EDITOR

Personal authors are listed by surname and up to two initials. Titles and honourifics will not be used nor will numeric designations after the name.

Example
>   Use Anyguy, B C instead of General Brutus Caius Anyguy
>   VI, PhD.

Up to three personal authors may be used. If there are more than three the term etal will be used after the first author. The only exception to this is when DRES personnel are authors, then all DRES authors will be listed.

Personal authors will become part of an authority file in the database. The system may inquire if Thisguy, F X is the same person as Thisguy F. If the cataloguer says yes then LOLA will change the entry to the authority [Thisguy, F X].

TAG 08 02, SU, SUBJECTS

Subjects headings in LOLA will not be as precise nor as neat as those of the Library of Congress. LOLA will incorporate keywords, codewords, and buzzwords relevant to our users.

LC subject headings were not designed for use with automated systems and therefore must be adapted. The book <u>Acid Dreams: The CIA, LSD and the Sixties Rebellion</u> bears the LC headings:

> 1. Lysergic acid diethylamide. 2. Drug abuse--United States. 3. Social history--1960-1970.

The dashes pose a logic problem so will be eliminated from the LOLA record. Social history is not a major concern at DRES so that entry will also eliminated. The Chemical Abstracts Registry Number is not included in the LC record however it is probably the most effective way of retrieving information about a chemical. Registry numbers will become authorities and used whenever possible.

The form and substance of subject entries for both LC and LOLA are compared in Table II.

TAG 08 03, PU, PUBLISHER

Use AACR II rule 1.4D2

> Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., in the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally.

> : Penguin
> not : Penguin Books[6]

If a publisher cannot be identified use the abbreviation s.n. for <u>sine nomine</u>.

Publishers are also authorities. Be prepared for LOLA to ask if Elsiver is the same publisher as Elsiver Scientific.

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[6]<u>Ibid</u>., Rule 1.4D2, p 33.

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EXAMPLE

An example of the complete cataloguing for a book in shown in Figure 1.

TABLE II
LC/LOLA SUBJECT ENTRY

LC

     1. Lysergic acid diethylamide.   2. Drug abuse
--United States.   3. Social   history--1960-
1970.

LOLA

     [08 02] Lysergic acid diethylamide

     [08 02] LSD

     [08 02] CAS 82-58-6

     [08 02] Drug use

JOURNALS

TAG 01, KEY

The key number is automatically generated by LOLA. It represents the items precedence of entry into the database. No action is required on the part of the cataloguer.

TAG 02, TI, TITLE

The AACR II rules on title proper are applicable. These specifically are:

> Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily to punctuation and capitalization.[7]

> Abridge a long title proper only if this can be done without the loss of essential information. Never omit the first five words of the title proper... . Indicate omissions by the mark of omission [...].[8]

TAG 03 01 VARIANT TITLE, SE, SERIES

This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 04 01, GL, Geographic Location of Publisher

Cite the first named North American location as the place of origin. If there are no North American locations cite the first named place. Abbreviations will be used for North American provinces and states. The names of other states, counties, districts or countries will not be used.

TAG 05 DESCRIPTION, CM, COMMENTS

The journal holdings will be listed here. This information will include the first volume collected, the date, the last volume collected, the date, and the storage/shelf location.

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[7]Ibid., Rule 1.1B1, p. 18.

[8]Ibid., Rule 1.1B4, p. 19.

<u>Example</u>
        A journal currently collected would be entered as:

                Canadian Journal of Microbiology
                v 25, 1979 to present, Bldg 1 Rm 139, Shelves D15 to D16.

        A journal that is no longer subscribed to would be entered as
either:
                British Medical Journal
                v 1, 1967 to v 284, 1982, Bldg 1 Rm 139, Shelves A37 to
B1.

or

                Canadian Journal of Public Health
                v 50, 1959 to v 74, 1983, Bldg 6, Shelves I5 to I6.

TAG 06 01, RN, REPORT NUMBER

        This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 02, PY, PUBLICATION YEAR

        This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 03, ED, EDITION

        This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 04, LC, LC CATALOGUE NUMBER

        This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 05, BN, ISSN

        The ISSN will be included.

TAG 06 06, AN, DRES ACCESSION NUMBER

        This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 07, CN, LC CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 08, DN, DSIS ACCESSION NUMBER

This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 06 09, CR, DRES CONTRACT NUMBER

This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 07 CODES

TAG 07 01 TYPE

The code J is used for journals.

TAG 07 02 LA, LA, LANGUAGE

The codes used are E for English, F for French and O for all other languages.

TAG 07 03, FO, FORMAT

The format will be entered as P for paper or F for microform.

TAG 07 04 SC, SC, SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 07 05 SS, SS, LIMITATION

This tag is not used with journals.

TAG 08 AUTHORITIES

TAG 08 01, AU, PERSONAL AUTHOR

This tag is not used with journals

TAG 08 02, SU, SUBJECT

General subjects will be assigned.

Example
The subjects for <u>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</u> would be

08 02 Toxicology

08 02 Pharmacology

TAG 08 03, CA/PU, CORPORATE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER

This tag is not used with journals.

EXAMPLE

An example of complete cataloguing for a journal is given in Figure 2.

DOCUMENTS

TAG 01, KEY

The key number is automatically generated by LOLA. It represents the items precedence of entry into the database. No action is required on the part of the cataloguer.

TAG 02, TI, TITLE

The AACR II rules on title proper are applicable. These specifically are:

> Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily to punctuation and capitalization.[9]

> Abridge a long title proper only if this can be done without the loss of essential information. Never omit the first five words of the title proper... . Indicate omissions by the mark of omission [...].[10]

Titles that are classified as RESTRICTED or above will be entered as TITLE CLASSIFIED.

All parenthesis in the title field will be replaced by brackets { }.

All slashes will be replaced by dashes.

TAG 03 01 VARIANT TITLE, SE, SERIES

This tag is not used with documents.

TAG 04 01, GL, GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF PUBLISHER

Abbreviations will be used for North American provinces and states. The names of other states, counties, districts or

---

[9]Ibid., Rule 1.1B1, p. 18.

[10]Ibid., Rule 1.1B4, p. 19.

countries will not be used.

Forts, bases and Camps may form part of the geographic location. This is normally associated with the United States Army and Air Force.

Example

Ft McCellan, Ala.

Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

Camp Lejeune, NC.

TAG 05 DESCRIPTION, CM, COMMENTS.

When LOLA is equipped with an optical character scanner the abstract will be scanned into the database.

TAG 06 01, RN, REPORT NUMBER

Report numbers for all documents except NATO, TTCP, and ABC will be taken directly from the document and entered in a manner similar to that used by DSIS whenever possible. That is the Corporate Author's acronym, report type, and report number.

Example

Ballistic Research Labs Technical Report 922 will be entered as BRL-TR-922.

Chemical Research Development and Engineering Center Contract Report 037 will be entered as CRDEC-CR-037.

Report Number entry for Both current and discontinued Suffield publication categories is shown in Table III.

TABLE III
DRES REPORT NUMBERS

Current

Type	Entry
Report	DRES-R-###
Memorandum	DRES-M-####
Special Publication	DRES-SP-###
Research Note	DRES-RN-####
Presentations	DRES-PM-##-Yr
Open Literature	DRES-OL-##-Yr

                    Trial Procedures   DRES-FTP-###

Discontinued
                    Technical Paper   DRES-TP-###
                    Technical Note   DRES-TN-###
                    Old Memorandum   DRES-SM-##-Yr
                    Miscellaneous   DRES-MP-###
                    Field Experiment   DRES-FE-####
                    Local Trial   DRES-LT-####
                    Trial Record   DRES-TR-####

    The report number for NATO documents will continue to be the NATO Registry file number.

Example
        AC225 PANEL-VII-SICA D-101.

    Note the construction and logic of the number. AC225 represents the main group. Panel-VII-SICA represents the panel and, in this case, the special interest group. D-101 represents the type of report and its number. All three parts are linked by "and" logic which is represented by the spaces.

    The report number for TTCP will be made up of the main group, the subgroup and technical panel, the type of report and the date.

Example
        TTCP E-TP4 Minutes June 1990
or
        TTCP H-TP1-KTA-12 Final Report.

    The report number for ABC documents will be made up of the main group, the subgroup, the type of report and the date.

Example
        ABC-MOU 1990
or
        ABC-MOU PO-RO Minutes 1990
or
        ABC-MOU ITF-5 Report 1990

TAG 06 02, PY, DATE

    The date is given by year only.

    For approximate date of publication the following designations are to be used:

probable year - 1989?,

probable decade - 198-?,

probable century - 19--?.

TAG 06 03, ED, EDITION

This tag is not used with documents.

TAG 06 04, LC, LC CATALOGUE NUMBER

This tag is not used with documents.

TAG 06 05, BN, ISSN

This tag is not used with documents.

TAG 06 06, AN, DRES ACCESSION NUMBER

DRES accession numbers are made up with a string consisting of two digits representing the year, a dash, and four characters representing the item. The 527th document accessioned and catalogued in 1990 would be <u>90-0527</u> and the next would be <u>90-0528.</u>

TAG 06 07, CN, LC CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

This tag is not used with documents.

TAG 06 08, DN, DSIS NUMBER

The DSIS number will be provided from the RETRO tapes. It consists of the year dash five digits or 90-00527.

TAG 06 09, CR, DRES CONTRACT NUMBER

The Contract Number will consist of the letters CR followed by a dash, the number dash and year. The 61st contract from 1990 will be entered as CR-61-90.

TAG 07 CODES

TAG 07 01 TYPE

The code D is used for documents.

TAG 07 02 LA, LA, LANGUAGE

The codes for language are E for English, F for French and O for other.

TAG 07 03 FO, FO, FORMAT

The codes for format are P for paper, F for microform and O for other.

TAG 07 04 SC, SC, SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

The codes for security classification are:

    U for UNCLASSIFIED
    R for RESTRICTED
    C for CONFIDENTIAL
    S for SECRET

TAG 07 05 SS, SS, LIMITATION

Distribution limitations will be used when they are readily identifiable. The codes for the limitations are:

    1 for Unlimited
    2 for NATO
    3 for TTCP
    4 for release controlled by Source
    5 for Departments of Defence
    6 for Departments of Defence and Contractors
    7 for Government Departments and Agencies
    8 for EYES ONLY
    9 for PROTECTED

TAG 08 AUTHORITIES

TAG 08 01, AU, PERSONAL AUTHOR

Personal authors are listed by surname and up to two initials.

Titles and honourifics will not be used nor will numeric designations after the name.

Example
        Use Anyguy, B C instead of General Brutus Caius Anyguy VI, PhD.

        Up to three personal authors may be used. If there are more than three the term etal will be used after the first author. The only except to this is when DRES personnel are authors, then all DRES authors will be listed.

        Personal authors will become part of an authority file in the database. The system may inquire if Thisguy, F X is the same person as Thisguy F. If the cataloguer says yes then LOLA will change the entry to the authority [Thisguy, F X].

TAG 08 02, SU, SUBJECT

        Subject heads will not be as neat as those used at DSIS. LOLA will incorporate codewords, keywords and buzzwords relevant to the DRES user. When dealing with chemistry papers CAS numbers will be used whenever possible. Many documents will include a list of keywords and these are to be used when feasible. It is not necessary to repeat words that have been entered in the title field although this may be desirable if the subject is to become an authority.

Example
        The subjects for the CRDEC report "Absorption/Desorption of Agent Vapors by Clothing" would be:

        08 02 Soman
        08 02 Sarin
        08 02 Mustard
        08 02 CW
        08 02 GD CAS 107-44-8
        08 02 GB CAS 96-64-0
        08 02 H CAS 505-60-2.

TAG 08 03, CA, CORPORATE AUTHOR

        Corporate Author is to be taken from the chief source of information. Often the establishment that is responsible for writing the report differs from the Corporate Author mandated by AACR II. DRES will use the general rule stated in Cataloging Government Documents. That is "[e]nter a corporate body under the

name by which it is prominently identified".[11] As the chief source of information is the document itself then the name or acronym prominently displayed on the cover or title page becomes the corporate author. As this is an authority field a list of CA acronyms is attached as Annex A.

An authority field means that once a name is entered all subsequent entries will be translated to that specific name. If NDHQ CIS is entered as an authority then any entry that begins with NDHQ will automatically become NDHQ CIS no matter what the second acronym is. To prevent this all multipart CAs will be entered as a series of authorities. This is illustrated in Table IV.

TABLE IV
MULTIPLE CA ENTRY

Organization	1st CA	2nd CA	3rd CA
National Defence Headquarters Directorates	NDHQ	CIS	
NATO	NATO (NATO	Panel Panel-VII	Subpanel SICA)
TTCP	TTCP (TTCP	Subgroup SG-E	Tech Panel TP-4)
ABC-MOU	ABC (ABC	Group ITF-8)	
Gov Agencies	Nation	Department	

Geographic locations in the form of forts, bases and camps may form part of the CA entry if the location either helps identify the corporate body or is normally associated with the body.

Example
        Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

        Letterman Army Medical Center, The Presidio, Ca.

DND reports that are produced by Headquarters' Directorates or Commands will be entered as NDHQ and the directorate's acronym.

Example
        NDHQ DPM

        NDHQ CIS

---

[11]Cataloging Government Documents, opcit. p 186.

In this case there will be two Corporate Author entries as each will become an authority within the system. The First will be NDHQ and the second will be the directorate.

Example

08 03	NDHQ
08 03	DPM

Other departments will be entered by the name of the nation followed by the department.

Example

08 03	Canada
08 03	External Affairs
08 03	United States
08 03	HEW
08 03	Great Britain
08 03	Home Secretary.

Agencies that are easily identified by name will be entered by name.

Example

NRC
AEC
CIA

EXAMPLE

An example for complete cataloguing for a document is shown in Figure 3.

CONCLUSION

This manual may be amended as necessary.

FIGURE 1
BOOK CATALOGUING

```
01 Key     :XXX

02 Title   :Acid Dreams: The CIA, LSD and the Sixties Rebellion

03 01 Variant Title:

04 01      :New York, NY

05 Description: Enter table of contents here

06 01      :

06 02      :1986

06 03      :

06 04      :8517704

06 05      :039462081X

06 06      :90-B125

06 07      :HV 5822.19 L44 1985

06 08

06 09

07 01 Type:B

07 02 LA  :E

07 03 FO  :P

07 04 SC  :

07 05 SS  :

08 Authorities

08 01      :Lee M A
[08 01]    :Shlain B

08 02      :Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
[08 02]    :LSD
[08 02]    :CAS 82-58-6

08 03      :Grove Press
```

FIGURE 2
JOURNAL CATALOGUING

```
01 Key     :XXX

02 Title   :Journal of General Microbiology

03 01 Variant Title
           :

04 01      :Reading

05 Description
           :v 110, 1979 to present, Bldg 1 Rm 139, Shelves D37 to
D40
           :v 1, 1947 to v 109, 1978, Bldg 6 Shelves G12 to G16

06 01      :

06 02      :

06 03      :

06 04      :

06 05      :

06 06      :

06 07      :

07 01 Type:J

07 02 LA   :E

07 03 FO   :P

07 04 SC   :

07 05 SS   :

08 Authorities

08 01      :

08 02      :Microbiology

08 03      :
```

FIGURE 3
DOCUMENT CATALOGUING

01 Key   :XXX

02 Title   :Adsorption-Desorption of Agent Vapours by Clothing

03 01 Variant Title
            :

04 01   :Aberdeen Proving Gds, Md

05 Description
            :[Enter abstract here]

06 01   :CRDEC-CR-86012

06 02   :1986

06 03   :

06 04   :

06 05   :

06 06   :88-0507

06 07   :

06 08   :86-04390

07 01 Type:D

07 02 LA   :E

07 03 FO   :P

07 04 SC   :U

07 05 SS   :5

08 Authorities

08 01   :Meyer A E

[08 01]   :McMahon I M

[08 01]   :Vejins M S

```
08 02      :Soman

[08 02]    :Sarin

[08 02]    :Mustard

[08 02]    :CW

[08 02]    :GB CAS 107-44-8

[08 02]    :GD CAS 96-64-0

[08 02]    :H CAS 505-60-2

08 03      :CRDEC
```

UNCLASSIFIED

ANNEX A
GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

Alabama	Ala
Alaska	Als
Alberta	Alta
Arizona	Ariz
Arkansas	Ark
British Coumbia	BC
California	Ca
Colorado	Co
Connecticut	Conn
Delaware	Del
District of Columbia	DC
Florida	Fla
Georgia	Ga
Hawaii	Ha
Idaho	Id
Illinois	Ill
Indiana	Ind
Kansas	Kan
Kentucky	Ky
Louisiana	La
Maine	Me
Manitoba	Man
Maryland	Ma
Massachusetts	Mass

UNCLASSIFIED

Michigan	Mich
Minnesota	Minn
Mississippi	Miss
Missouri	Mo
Montana	Mont
Nebraska	Neb
Nevada	Nev
New Brunswick	NB
New Hampshire	NH
New Jersey	NJ
New Mexico	NM
New York	NY
Newfoundland	Nfld
North Carolina	NC
North Dakota	ND
Nova Scotia	NS
Ohio	Oh
Oklahoma	Okla
Ontario	Ont
Oregon	Or
Pennsylvania	Penn
Prince Edward Island	PEI
Quebec	Que
Rhode Island	RI
Saskatchewan	Sask

South Carolina	SC
South Dakota	SD
Tennessee	Tenn
Texas	Tx
Utah	Ut
Vermont	Vt
Virginia	Va
Washington	Wash
West Virginia	WVa
Wisconsin	Wis
Wyoming	Wyo

ANNEX B
CORPORATE AUTHOR ACRONYMS

Advisory Group for Aeronautical
Research and Development, NATO   AGARD

Air Force Aerospace Medical
Research Laboratory
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio   AFAMRL

Air Force Cambridge Research
Laboratory   AFCRL

Air Force School of Aerospace
Medicine Brooks AFB, TX   SAM

Air Force Weapons Laboratory
Kirkland AFB, NM   AFWL

America, Britan, Canada MOU   ABC

America, Britan, Canada Standardization
Committee   ABCA

Armed Forces Medical Intelligence
Center Ft Detrick, Md   AFMIC

Army Foreign Science and
Technology Center Charlorresville, Va   FSTC

Army Material Development and
Readiness Command   AMDRCOM

Army Medical Research Institute
of Chemical Defense
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md   USAMRICD

Army Medical Research Institue
of Infectious Diseases Ft Detrick, Md   USAMRIID

Army Medical Research and
Development Command Aberdeen
Proving Grounds, Md   AMRADCOM

Army Mobility Equipment Research
and Development Command Ft Belvoir, Va   MERADCOM

Army Research and Development
Command Dover NJ,   ARADCOM

Army Tank Automotive Research and Development Command Detroit	TAMRDCOM
Army Training and Doctrine Command Ft Montoe, Va	TRADOC
Atomic Energy Commission, US	AEC
Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd	AECL
Atomic Weapons Research Establishment	AWRE
Ballistic Research Laboratory Aberdeen Proving Gds, Md	BRL
Canadian Forces Nuclear, Chemical, Biolgical School CFB Borden	CFNBCS
Central Intelligence Agency	CIA
Chemical Defence Establishment	CDE
Defence Civil Institute of Enviromental Medicine Toronto	DCIEM
Defence Research Establishment Atlantic	DREA
Defence Research Establishment Ottawa	DREO
Defence Research Establishmnet Pacific	DREP
Defence Research Establishment Suffield	DRES
Defence Research Establishment Valcartier	DREV
Defense Intelligence Agency	DIA
Defense Nuclear Agency	DNA
Department of Defense	DOD
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, US	HEW
Department of National Defence	DND
Deseret Test Center Ft Douglas, Ut	DTC
Dugway Proving Grounds Ut	DPG

Intelligence Advisory Committee	IAC
Materials Research Laboratory	MRL
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA
National Defence Headquarters	NDHQ
National Research Council of Canada	NRC
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	NATO
Norwegian Defence Research Establishment	NDRE
Operational Research and Analysis Establishment	ORAE
Prins Maurits Laboratorium, National Defence Research Council, Holland	PML
Royal Aircraft Establishment	RAE
Royal Military College	RMC
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research Washington	WRAIR
Waterways Experimental Station Vicksburg, Miss	WES

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF FORM
(highest classification of Title, Abstract, Keywords)

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall document is classified)

1. ORIGINATOR (the name and address of the organization preparing the document. Organizations for whom the document was prepared, e.g. Establishment sponsoring a contractor's report, or tasking agency, are entered in section 8.) Defence Research Establishment Suffield	2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (overall security classification of the document. including special warning terms if applicable) Unclassified

3. TITLE (the complete document title as indicated on the title page. Its classification should be indicated by the appropriate abbreviation (S.C.R or U) in parentheses after the title.)

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4. AUTHORS (Last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank, e.g. Doe, Maj. John E.)

Currie, J.G.

5. DATE OF PUBLICATION (month and year of publication of document) January 1991	6a. NO. OF PAGES (total containing information. Include Annexes, Appendices, etc.) 36	6b. NO. OF REFS (total cited in document) 11

6. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (the category of the document, e.g. technical report, technical note or memorandum. If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g. interim, progress, summary, annual or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific reporting period is covered.)

Special Publication

8. SPONSORING ACTIVITY (the name of the department project office or laboratory sponsoring the research and development. Include the address.)

9a. PROJECT OR GRANT NO. (if appropriate, the applicable research and development project or grant number under which the document was written. Please specify whether project or grant)	9b. CONTRACT NO. (if appropriate, the applicable number under which the document was written)

10a. ORIGINATOR'S DOCUMENT NUMBER (the official document number by which the document is identified by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this document.) SSP 141	10b. OTHER DOCUMENT NOS. (Any other numbers which may be assigned this document either by the originator or by the sponsor)

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