

it seems likely that the question regarding this participation was misunderstood, as some libraries known to have special interlibrary loan collections answered in the negative.

A number of interesting special collections were noted in those libraries asked to reply if they are not represented in Ash's SUBJECT COLLECTIONS, including the special interlibrary loan collections of public libraries noted above, North Caroliniana in 11 public and three university and college libraries, juvenile and curriculum libraries in a then college library, denominational history collections in college and special libraries, and medicine in special libraries.

On the whole North Carolinians can be thankful that their prospects of being able to borrow material not available in their own library are much greater when that material is held within the state, for the most part, than when their requests must be made out-of-state, and the more stringent ALA General Interlibrary Loan Code applies. One of the important dividends of more liberal in-state interlibrary lending is that of being able to obtain in-print books, largely excluded by the code.

It is hoped that the findings of the Interlibrary Loan Policy Questionnaire will serve as one of the bases in planning for increased interlibrary cooperation throughout the state to the end that we shall greatly enlarge our bibliographical holdings, provide a network of interlibrary facilities, adopt and maintain liberal policies regarding in-state lending, while instituting standard, fast, efficient procedures, and develop a single bibliographic center available to all types of libraries within the state.

1. The tabulation of findings of the Interlibrary Loan Policy Questionnaire is available upon request from Mae S. Tucker, Public Library, Charlotte.

CAULPS — A UNION LIST

by

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A few years ago several members of the Mecklenburg Library Association who felt that the library patron of Mecklenburg County could be served better if he, as well as librarians in the county, had access to a list of the periodicals held within this geographical area, met to discuss the possibility of such a list. This group went on to compile and publish such a list, known as the *Union List of Periodical Holdings in Mecklenburg County*. This list, using punched cards and free computer time given by the North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte, was published in February, 1966. Mrs. Ellen Moreland, former serials librarian of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, was the editor and driving force behind its completion.

About a year after the publication of this *Union List*, another group of librarians met to consider the possibility of updating this list. These librarians agreed that the list needed to be expanded both in type of material covered and the geographical spread of libraries represented. After due deliberation it was decided that an approximate fifty-mile radius of Charlotte should be used as the area of coverage. This area was chosen because it was felt that the materials listed could be used most effectively within this perimeter. Since Charlotte, with its several libraries, would be the hub of the area, the distance

from any given point to the greatest concentration of materials would only be a matter of minutes of driving time.

The decision to expand the coverage of materials was such as to include all types of serials rather than merely periodicals as had been the case in the *Union List of Periodical Holdings in Mecklenburg County* (MECKULIST). The reasoning behind this decision was based on the hope that this addition would make the new list, which was to be called the *Charlotte Area Union List of Periodicals and Serials* (CAULPS), more valuable both to the patron and the librarian.

A third decision, and the one which has had the greatest influence upon the production of CAULPS, was to make this list compatible with the automated periodical and serial list of the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This decision was made with the realization that its implementation would mean scrapping all of the punched cards used for MECKULIST and starting anew. The group felt that this extra effort was justified by the possibility that it could aid in the development of a Consolidated University union list and even an eventual state-wide union list of periodicals and serials.

Since the above decisions required that new card formats be designed, each of the data items included in the MECKULIST cards were examined. Some items were retained, some modified, some discarded, and several new items added. The basic idea was to include as many items as feasible so as to make the cards useful for multiple purposes. The data items listed below have been included for each title.

TITLE CARD

- (1) *Control Number*—a nine-digit field that is a unique number assigned to each title which unites all cards relating to that title. This number also places the title in its correct alphabetical order. This number will be the same as the one used by the Wilson Library at UNC-Chapel Hill.
- (2) *Card Type*—a two-digit field indicating the type of card; i.e., title card, holdings card, etc.
- (3) *Card Number*—a two-digit field which is included to provide the proper sequence of cards within each card type.
- (4) *Title*—a forty-seven-digit field used to show the title of the publication. A total of nine cards with this field can be used for one title. Because the control numbers are the same as UNC-CH, the form of entry must be the same as their form.
- (5) *Index Code* — a three-digit code used to identify the index and/or abstract journal which cover(s) this title. A total of nine indexes and/or abstracts can be coded for each title.
- (6) *Subject Code*—A six-digit code used to show the Library of Congress subject heading(s) for this title. A total of nine such headings can be used for each title.
- (7) *Dates*—a seven-digit field which is used to indicate both birth and death dates of the title.

- (8) *Frequency*—a two-digit field showing periodicity of the title.

HOLDINGS CARD

- (1) *Control Number*—same as above.
- (2) *Card Type*—same as above.
- (3) *Card Number*—same as above.
- (4) *Library Code*—a four-digit code usually consisting of a combination of the institution's initials.
- (5) *Holdings*—a forty-three-digit field used to show the holdings of a title by a given library. A total of ninety-nine such fields are possible for each holdings statement.
- (6) *Location Code*—a two-digit code used to indicate the physical location of the title within a given library.
- (7) *Call Number*—a fifteen-digit field where a library may show its classification number for the title.
- (8) *County Code*—a two-digit code indicating the county in which the library is located.
- (9) *Type of Library Code*—a one-digit code indicating type of library; i.e., academic, public, or special.

A price card is also available for use by any participating library which feels that it may have need for this information at a later date. In addition to the three card types mentioned above there are three others, which are used for cross references. Cross references are normally made when the title of a journal has changed but the volume numbers and classification number have remained the same.

It is hoped that by utilizing the information in the various types of cards that several lists of different types can be produced. It would be desirable, and hopefully possible, to produce lists arranged by title, call number, county, type of library, index, subject, and price.

The J. Murrey Atkins Library of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte has accepted the responsibility for producing CAULPS. Although the list has not been completed, work is progressing at a rapid rate with the hope that the ideas conceived in February, 1967 can bear tangible fruit early in 1968.

"Every American librarian worthy of the name is today the champion of a cause . . . the cause of the inquiring mind by which man has come to be."

—Archibald MacLeish

"A Tower Which Will Not Yield."