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*Library Science Literature

ABSTRACT

Three major sets of factors are involved in the evaluation of classification systems: evaluation of the system according to purpose, according to design, and according to functional operation. Part A of this paper is concerned with the basic detail needs for evaluation of purpose. Eight different kinds of classification systems for the subject, library science, are differentiated. The outline according to purpose shows diversity and, at the same time, it indicates the uniformity and perhaps the ubiquity of classification systems. Part B outlines the basic detail needs for evaluation of design of classification schemes. The evaluation of design must relate to the purpose of the classification dealt with, not to that of some other classification. Part C outlines the basic detail needed for evaluation of functional operations. Samples of the eight types of classification schemes analyzed for purpose in Part A are shown to exemplify how many ways one subject, namely, classification, can be classified. (See also LI 002 796 through LI 002 806). (Author/NH)
SUBJECT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE LITERATURE
BY MEANS OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS: OUTLINE
OF CRITERIA NEEDED FOR EVALUATION

by

Phyllis Richmond
Information Systems Specialist
University of Rochester Library

and

Pauline Atherton
Associate Professor
School of Library Science
Syracuse University

CONFERENCE ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL
OF LIBRARY SCIENCE LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been considerable interest in classification systems as a means of organizing information (recorded messages) for transfer purposes. Arguments have occurred and positions have been taken with regard to the efficacy of this or that type of system. At the same time, the term "classification" itself has been used with varying degrees of broadness, all the way from a very narrow hierarchical view to a view so broad that it takes in practically everything that can be conceptualized and defined.*

The current concern with classification has had an apparent effect on the various methods of bibliographic control applied to library science literature. Actual analysis of all the methods would make a good topic for a doctoral dissertation and will not be performed here. Only an outline for such a study has been prepared and is presented in brief form, with examples, as a basis for discussion.

*The "Elsinore definition" of classification will be used by the authors:
By "classification" is meant any method creating relations, generic or other, between individual semantic units, regardless of the degree in hierarchy contained in the systems and of whether those systems would be applied in connection with traditional or more or less mechanized methods of document searching. Classification Research: Proceedings of the Second International Study Conference held at Hotel Prins Hamlet, Elsinore, Denmark, 14th to 16th, September 1964 (Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1965), p. 544.
Three major sets of factors are involved in the evaluation of classification systems: evaluation of the system according to purpose, according to design, and according to functional operation. Classification systems are considered in an objective fashion.

Subjective aspects, such as personal factors and individual differences in interpretation and judgment, which would influence application, have not been considered, though conceivably these could affect operation. The objectivity proposed in this outline may be impossible to achieve, but at least an attempt at objectivity should be made so that those factors which are entirely subjective can be recognized separately.

In Part A, we have considered the question, "Why was this classification made?" Then in Part B we moved on to "How is this classification made?" Finally in Part C we come to "How well does this classification do what it was made to do?" Samples of the eight types of classification schemes analyzed for purpose in Part A are shown to exemplify how many ways one subject, namely, classification, can be classified.
PART A. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF PURPOSE

Types of classification analyzed for purpose

Type 1) for books and reports:

[Dewey Decimal Classification, Universal Decimal Classification, Library of Congress Classification, Bliss Bibliographic Classification, Colon Classification—see Appendix A]

Purposes:

To place books, reports in order on a shelf (array in a consistent sequence)
To physically group books on like subjects together (array in a helpful sequence)
To fit into a more general classification
To be used directly (for searching open stacks by a person on foot-for browsing)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist, general reader

Type 2) for classified catalogs:

[Classification Research Group's Faceted Classification, (see Appendix B) also Dewey, UDC, LC in Appendix A]

Purposes:

To search for all the books in a library on a given subject
To display that subject in its full relationships with generic and specific as well as coordinate subject classes
To avoid the one-book-one-place impasse of physical shelf arrangement by classification
To fit into a more general classification
To be used indirectly (as a rule, must use an alphabetical index to learn notation for area to be searched, and to request items in closed stacks)
To be used for browsing in one place (in a book or card catalog used as a unit rather than by travelling over floors, levels, buildings)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist, general reader
Type 3) for content of books:

- tables of contents by type of activity,
- by type of library, or by a combination of the above (see Appendix C)

Purposes:

- To display author's or editor's organization and interpretation of his subject
- To enable reader to follow author's flow of thought more readily
- To enable cataloger to analyze text
- To enable indexer to analyze text
- To enable abstracter to analyze text
- To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 4) for classified indexes to books:

(see Appendix D)

Purposes:

- To enable author to indicate specific concepts in detail
- To be used by reader to pinpoint access by name, subject, etc.; to get at full content, regardless of author's organization of his work
- To be used by student primarily, but also helpful for scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 5) for arrangement of bibliographies:

a) retrospective
b) current (see Appendix E)

Purposes:

- To order bibliographies in a helpful sequence
- To group items in a like subject together, preferably the sequence used by specialists in that subject and not necessarily to fit a more general classification scheme.
To permit searching for all the books and articles on a given subject that have been included (though multiple entry is possible, it has rarely been used)

To provide browsing in list form, often with annotation or critical comment (where used, selection is ipso facto critical)

To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist

**Type 6)** for directories of personnel, research projects, etc.

(see Appendix F)

**Purposes:**

To create helpful subsets of classes according to type of specialty (separates parts)
To permit multiple placement where applicable
To be used by all persons needing rather specific information

**Type 7)** for classified indexing or abstracting serials covering book, periodical and report literature

**Note:** books are essentially an established literature. Articles and reports are a flexible, mobile, changing literature.

(see Appendix G)

**Purposes:**

To permit rapid access to totality of references (and possibly abstracts) about CURRENT literature
To achieve speed of access and widest coverage by dividing subjects into manageable portions
To fit a flexible classification needed for current literature on subject material that is not fixed in focus (i.e., frequently changing organization and emphasis,
To be used by scholar, practitioner, specialist, and the advanced student
Type } for thesauri or index term lists
(see Appendix H)

Purposes:

To provide a framework for structuring the thesaurus or index term list
To ensure that related terms are grouped so that all (not part) of their significant relationships are caught
To define homographs, uncover synonyms, limit metaphors by indicating class membership
To be used by makers of thesauri or index term lists and as needed by those who consult them

PART B. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF DESIGN OF CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Note: In all cases, evaluation of design must relate to purpose of the classification dealt with, not to that of some other classification.

1) Analysis according to Ranganathan's Canons of Classification: Prolegomena to Library Classification 2d ed. (London, Library Assn., 1957)

For Characteristics (Foci)

1. Canon of Differentiation
2. Canon of Concomitance
3. Canon of Relevance
4. Canon of Ascertainability
5. Canon of Permanence
6. Canon of Relevance Sequence
7. Canon of Consistency

For Array

7. Canon of Exhaustiveness
9. Canon of Exclusiveness
10. Canon of Helpful Sequence
11. Canon of Consistent Sequence

For Chain

12. Canon of Decreasing Extension for Filialatory Sequence
13. Canon of Modulation
14. Canon of Subordinate Classes
15. Canon of Coordinate Classes
Terminology

16. Canon of Currency
17. Canon of Reticence
18. Canon of Enumeration
19. Canon of Context

For Notation
20. Canon of Relativity
21. Canon of Expressiveness
22. Canon of Mixed Notations

Queries:

a. What parts of Ranganathan's canons are applicable to the eight types of classification mentioned in Part A?

b. Should the characteristics of the different types influence the application of the canons?

c. Are any new canons needed?

2) Statement of philosophy governing the classification system.

The introduction to a classification system should include a short explanation of the general philosophy underlying the system. If there is no explanation, one should be derived by a careful inspection of the system itself. This statement should cover the following points enumerated here as queries:

Queries:

a. Is the system hierarchical, faceted, coordinate or other?

b. Is the structure based on logical exposition or on building from words or concepts?

c. Is the system theoretically or empirically derived?

d. Are the methods of exposition based on the evolutionary or revolutionary approach to the development of systems?
e. What types of concepts are used to express interrelationships among aspects of recorded knowledge being treated in the system? (e.g., scope, note, "prefer" or "use" note, and cross references)

f. What are the structural dimensions of the system; what dimensional concept of knowledge underlies the classification? (e.g., philosophical basis used to determine parameters of what constitutes "knowledge")

3) Analysis to discover helpfulness or hindrance of collateral or sub-parts of a scheme (such as notation, format, dimensions, auxiliary schedules, or similar addenda)

Queries:

a. Does the notation hinder the display of class relationships?

b. Does the format permit representation of a three or four dimensional structure?

c. Do the auxiliary schedules provide enough valuable information to counter-balance their awkwardness in usage?

d. How many type fonts are necessary for clarity?

PART C. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONAL OPERATION

1) Analysis of each system in terms of how well it does what it was designed to do (from the point of view of its STATED PURPOSE)

2) Analysis of the adaptability of a system to different kinds of needs (as given in 1)

3) Analysis of the adaptability of a system to mechanization (especially to show how theoretical principles in design will be affected by advantages and limits of computers)
h) User-type of analysis to show what is or will be demanded of a classification by various types of users. *(This should be a user's use study, not what the user thinks he wants, which is a matter pertaining to the evaluation of purpose)*

a. Responsiveness of classification to various types of users according to their backgrounds (e.g., their degree of sophistication will affect their approach to the classification)

b. Responsiveness of parts of the classification in use, in terms of class description, structure, index terms, classified index terms, notation, format, ability to accept new data, realignment as conditions change, etc.

CONCLUSION

The mere fact of making an analytic outline has yielded some interesting information. Without analysis as to purpose—even the sketchy one made here—we could not have differentiated eight different kinds of classification systems for the subject, library science. At the same time, we might have considered some of these systems as something other than classification, particularly classification for indexes to books, directories, and thesauri or index term lists. The outline according to purpose shows diversity and yet at the same time it indicates the uniformity and perhaps the ubiquity of classification systems. It also indicates the fullness, or lack of it, in almost all schemes.

*Note: The USER in such studies would be both the user who applies the classification system and the user who makes use of the end-product of such application.*
The outline for purpose sets up the basic corpus of material to be studied. The outlines according to design and functional operation get down to the brass tacks of evaluation. Here the different factors to be considered can be studied for each system, as well as comparatively for all systems—regardless of design and operation so that a system is not judged in terms of some factor it was never designed to encounter.

The whole outline reveals how much work is still needed in classification research. There are at least four dissertation possibilities here: thorough analysis of the several different classification methods of bibliographic control, evaluation of classification systems according to design, evaluation according to workability and adaptability, and evaluation by thorough user-analysis, considering the interaction of the user-applier and the user-reader.

The literature of library science is a manageable piece with which to work, and at the same time it contains most of the various types of classification systems encountered. This microcosm should be an excellent base for sound studies; the results forthcoming could then be applied to study of classification in other subjects and perhaps eventually even to that of the universe of knowledge itself.
Francis Levy's study, made for a recent meeting in Marseilles on the "documentation of documentation" is a step in this direction. That meeting and this one in Albany may mark the beginning of much needed study and exploration of our own field's bibliographic control problems and their solutions.

December, 1967

"Francis Levy. "Compatibility between Classifications and Thesauri: Evaluation of a First Study in the Field of Information Storage and Retrieval." (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Groupe D'étude sur L'information Scientifique, 1967). Report No. COM./30/67/F.L. (See Appendix I of this paper for excerpts of his work)
APPENDIXES

To Show

Types of Classification

Analyzed for Purpose
Appendix A

Third Summary
The 1000 Sections

Library science

025.2 Acquisitions
Selecting and acquiring books, periodicals, other materials by purchase, exchange, gift

Book selection
Principles and theory

Order work
Physical preparation for shelves
Exchange and gift work
Including United States Book Exchange [formerly 021.85]

0.3 Cataloging
Descriptive cataloging
Subject cataloging
Use 025.300 001 - 025.300 009 for standard subdivisions
For classification, see 025.4

0.330 01-339 99 Subject headings
Divide like 001-999, e.g., subject headings in science 025.335

Cataloging of special materials
Divide like 025.17, e.g., cataloging of maps 025.345

Cooperative cataloging
Class union catalogs, bibliographical centers [both formerly 025.35] in 021.04

Filing

Classification

Principles, systems, notations

General classification schedules

Classification of special subjects
Use 025.460 001 - 025.460 006 for standard subdivisions
Divide like 001-999, e.g., classification of music 025.45

Appendix A

02 Libraries. Librarianship

021 FUNCTION, VALUE, UTILITY, CREATION, PUBLICITY, DEVELOPMENT, SCOPE, FINANCIAL U P K E E P OF LIBRARIES. Cf. 025.1
.4 Extension work. Accessory services, lectures, exhibitions, etc.
.6 Development, scope of service. Branches. Library grouping, co-operation. Mobile libraries
.8 Relations with public authorities. Legislation
.9 Financial upkeep, support, funds. By 022

022 LIBRARY SITE AND PREMISES. Cf. 727.8
.1 Site. Cf. 711.5
.2 Building materials, protection. By 023
.3 Planning in general
.4 Storage space, shelving, stacks. Cf. 645.45
.5 Reading rooms. Rooms for study
.6 Space for administrative and accessory services. Staff rooms, cloak rooms, exhibition halls, etc.
.7 Lighting. By 024
.8 Heating and ventilation. By 025
.9 Various fixtures and fittings

023 MANAGEMENT. STAFF
.3 Administrative council. Trustees. Committee
.5 Staff. Use 026... from 35.08 as needed.

024 USE OF THE LIBRARY. REGULATIONS
.01 Rules and regulations. Hours of opening. Conditions for borrowing
.06 Loan details: restrictions, fines, renewal
.68 Inter-library loans. Cf. 021.6; 025.6

025 LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION, METHODS AND ROUTINE
.1 Executive. General management
.11 Finance. Cf. 021.9
.2 Accessions
.21 Book selection
.22 Book acquisition: purchase, exchange, gift
.25 Accession methods. Processing
.3 Cataloging and indexing. Cf. 001.815
.34 Catalogues according to arrangement, etc.
.342 Author catalogues
.343 Subject catalogues (alphabetical, classified)
.35 Catalogues according to physical form, e.g. book-register, loose-leaf, card
.4 Documentary classification

Appendix A
Type 1 (c)

OUTLINE

LIBRARIES

Z

602-664 Library collections.

665-718.5 Library science.

665-674 General.

674.5 Bibliographical centers.

675 Classes of libraries.

677 Library legislation.

678 Library administration and organization.

679-680 Architecture, heating, lighting, etc.

681 Photography in library science.

682-682.3 Personnel, salaries, etc.

683 Finances, bookkeeping, etc.

684-685 Supplies, shelving, etc.

686 Branches, bookmobiles, etc.

The collections. The books.

687 General.

688 Special collections.

689-690 Acquisition. Exchanges.

691-692 Special classes of materials: Pamphlets, maps

695-695 Cataloging, classification, etc.

700-701 Bookbinding, conservation, etc.

702 Theft and losses.

703 Moving, shelving, etc.

704-710 Regulations, hours of

711-711.97 Reference use, etc.

712-715 Circulation, loans, charging

716-716.1 Library extension, travelin

716.3 Public relations, publicity,

716.5 Endowments, bequests.

716.7-716.8 Libraries and radio and tel

717 Museums, exhibitions, phil

718-718.5 Libraries and schools, chilc

719-725 Libraries (General).

731-731 Library reports, history, and

731-731 Library catalogs and bulletin

737-737 Private libraries. Book colle

738-739 Bookplates.

938-996 Bookplates.

996-1005.5 Booksellers' catalogs, book pr

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1001-1020 General.

1041-1055 Anonyms and pseudonyms.

1721 Books with chronograms.

1201-1200 National bibliography.

1201-1212 America.

1215-1220 United States.

1225-1235 Canada.

1411-1431 Mexico.

1437-1500 Central America.

1501-1505 West Indies.

1601-1945 South America.

Library science.

The collections. The books—Continued.

Classification and notation.

Cutter, Charles. Expansive classification.


By class, A-Z.

By subject or form, A-Z.

in: Library of Congress, Classification; Class Z: Bibliography and
Appendix A
Type 1 (d)

ZH Cataloging, Classification and Notation, and Indexing.

This group of subjects may be treated with regard to libraries, or to bibliography, or to documentation. The principles are much the same.

The numeral sub-sections may be requisite for the section, and perhaps under some of the sub-sections: for instance, a literature on subject-cataloging in Germany is not beyond likelihood.

Elementary and Introductory, Compendious Books.

ZHA Larger, Comprehensive Works.
Cataloging and Classification.

ZHB Discourses and Discussions on the group of related subjects.
The Subject-approach to Books.

ZHC Cataloging (giving) Books and other Bibliographic materials,
Forms of Catalogs: Books, Cards, Shelf-catalogs, etc.

ZHD Author-catalogs, Cataloging under Authors' names, General.

ZHE Corporate Names: of Corporations, Institutions, Countries, Municipalities, Cities, etc., Cataloging under these.

ZHF Special subjects or topics relative to Author-catalogs.
Cataloging by Titles of Books, etc.

ZHG Bibliographical Cataloging as distinct from Cataloging for Bibliographic details in Library Catalogs.

ZHM Classification, Bibliographic, and for Libraries.

ZHN Notation for Classification. See also under Libraries, ZK.

ZHO Notation for Bibliographic Classification as distinct from Classification for Libraries.

ZHP Guide-cards in Card catalogs, Guides to the Classification and Notation.

ZHQ Index to Classification:
Separate from the Classification, or Beside it;
Combined with the Classification, at places within it.

ZHRS Special subjects or topics relative to Classification and to Subject-catalogs

ZHS Catalogers and Classifiers: Training, Qualifications, etc.

ZHT Catalogers, as distinct from Classifiers. See also under Libraries, ZK.

ZHU Classifiers, as distinct from Catalogers. For Bibliographers see Z4.

ZHv Indexing, General.

ZHw Indexing Periodicals, the subjects in.

ZYy Special Subjects and Topics relative to Cataloging, Classification, Cooperative Cataloging and Classifying,
Reproduction of Catalogs, Microfilming, etc.
Standardised Cataloging.
Codes for Classifiers.

see next page

Libraries: Establishment, Services, Administration, Economy.

Alternative to ZK or ZV under Education. See also ZC - ZH and ZY.

The numeral sub-sections should conform to Schedule 1, but with the following adaptations. See also ZC and ZG.

ZN3 History of Libraries, General.
ZN5 Associations, Societies, Clubs, etc., in general. Institutes.
ZN6 History of these.
ZN7 Publications not periodic.
ZN8 Periodical Publications.
ZN9 Staff Meetings on matters pertaining to the Libraries.
ZN10 Statistics relative to Libraries.

For the several Countries, etc., ZQ, ZR, and ZS are assigned.

ZNB Establishment of Libraries, in general.
ZN1 A Foundation of Libraries in the more special sense.
ZN2 Extensive Increase of Libraries in number and size.
ZN3 Library Property. See also ZNB, Statistics of Libraries.
ZN4 Fire Insurance.
ZN5 Public Libraries, maintained wholly or partly from Public Funds.
ZN6 Libraries Free to the Public but maintained mostly from Private Funds.
ZN7 State Libraries.
ZN8 City and Town Libraries, maintained by Municipalities.
ZN9 Village Libraries and other Smaller Libraries.
ZN10 Relations to the State or Municipality.
ZN11 Legislation Relative to Libraries.
ZN12 Educational Relations, Services, Influences.
ZN13 Sociological Relations. See also Bibliosociology, ZDK - ZLO.
ZN14 Purposes and Values of Libraries other than those named above.
ZN15 Trustees, or others responsible to the Founders.
ZN16 Special subjects relative to Establishment and Maintenance.

ZNC Donations, Gifts, for Libraries, and Donors.
ZN1 A Appropriations from Public Funds.
ZN2 Budgets, Budgeting.
ZN3 Costs of Maintaining.
ZN4 Salaries.
ZN5 Purchases.

ZNJ Cataloging and Classification for Libraries.

See the note under ZH, Cataloging, Classification, etc. Details under ZH may be subordinated here, if so preferred.

ZNK Catalogs for Libraries, alternative to ZNO - ZNL, also ZRA and ZLY.
ZNL Union Catalogs, combining those of several libraries in a district.
ZNM Classification for Libraries, and Classifying the Books.
ZNX Notation.
ZNO Reclassifying Libraries.
ZNP Preparing Books for Lending and Charging.
CH92. 1.11.71 TERTIARY SCIENCE

LIBRARY SCIENCE

920 Facet

Term  Library Material Problem

923 Problem Facet

92351 A specific scheme of classification should be individualised by (CD).

Examples

2:51M Decimal
2:51N Congress
2:51M9 Universal Decimal
2:51N34 Bibliographic

92355 A specific cataloguing code should be individualised by (CD).

When the focus is Classification, (2P) may be the subject classified and its number should be got by (SD).

Examples of Class Numbers

Colon Classification of library science
Circulation of newspapers
Book selection in university library
Newspaper selection in university library
Maintenance work in libraries for the blind
Zcitschrift fur Instrumentenkunde.

Appendix A

Type I (c)

19

923 Problem Face

Education

16 (a) [2P]

929 Problem

Library Science

CHAPTER 52
Outline of the Classification

CORE SUBJECTS

A LIBRARY SCIENCE
Ab/Aly Common subdivisions (Form)
B Common subdivisions (Subject)
Bg Library profession
C Common subdivisions (Time): History
D Common subdivisions (Place)
E Organization & administration
Eb Building & Equipment
Es Organizational & administrative problems
FrR Staff
G Processing of library materials
H Information retrieval
He Classification
Hm Cataloguing, indexing
K Assistance to readers, information work.
L/N Stock, library materials
Lb/1z By Form
M By Subject
N/S Library ownership and use
O/Fy Extent & nature of service
Q Use of the material
R Alternative for Minority users
S Libraries by subject interest
Sd Special libraries
T Libraries by owner-cum-user
Te 'Non-official' institutions
U Academic institutions
V 'Official' institutions
Vs Public libraries
W Libraries by user
Ww Children's libraries
X School libraries
Z Alternative for Users with special subject interest

see next page

Appendix B
Type 2
(see also App. A)

H Information retrieval (Indexing in widest sense, covering all methods of indicating likely relevant items - via catalogues, shelf-arrangement, personal assistance)

Hb Index language
Hbc Library warrant
Hbd Author participation
Hbe Consistency
Hbh Specificity
Hbi Exhaustivity
Hbk Citation order
Hbp Permutation

Hc Content analysis, subject analysis

Hd Construction of index languages ('Theoretical' classification and indexing)

Hdc Maintenance
Hdd Changing

He Interpretation of index languages ('Practical' classification and indexing)

Hec Maintenance
Hed Changing

HF CLASSIFICATION (i.e. derivation of classes with subsequent systematic arrangement of these)

continued on next page
Appendix B
Type 2 (cont.)
(see also App. A)

Hfc/Hfp - divided like Hec/Hbp
Hfj  Class sequence
Hg   Notation
Hgc  Hospitality
Hge  Synthesis
Hgf  Faceted notation
Hgi  Simplicity
Hgj  Brevity
Hgm  Mnemonics

Hgn  Hierarchical
Hgo  Ordinal

Hgp  Ancillaries
Hgp  Alphabeting marks
Hgt  Chronological marks
Hh   A/Z index
Hhr  Relative index (for construction of A/Z indexes to classified catalogues, see Hj)

Hhs  Chain procedure
Hht  Rotated index
Hjb  Enumerative, semi-enumerative
Hjd  Analytic-co-synthetic
Hje  Faceted, 'Free-facet' systems

Hjj  General
Hjs  Special

Hk   Classification schemes
Hkg  General (A/Z by author/title)
Hko  Special (by subject, e.g. Hks(02) Library science; this is an alternative to subordinating to Facet 1)
## Contents

**Foreword by Sir P. S. Siyavswami Aiyer**

**Introduction by Mr. W. C. 131 Rwick Sayers**

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5. Enunciation
6. Exposition
7. Publication
8. Sequel
9. Immary Furniture
10. A Dialogue
11. Library Staff
12. Hirt Not with Fruits

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16. The City Folk and the Country Folk
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20. The Adult and the Child
21. Unlimited Democracy

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22. Scope
23. Anielica
24. South Africa
25. Eastern Europe
26. Scandinavia
27. Western Europe
28. Pacific Ocean
29. Asia
30. India

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31. Enunciation
32. Open Access System
33. Shelf-Arrangement
34. Catalogue
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44. Catalogue Room
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**Appendix 1: Specification for Unit Book-Rack**

**Appendix 2: Specification for Periodical Table**

**Appendix 3: Specification for Library Science and Technical Books**

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Type 3 (r)
(Type of activity)

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## Appendix C

Type 3 (c)

(Type of library and task)

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*in: B. S. Gujrati. Librarianship, New Delhi, Lakshmi Book Store, 1974.*
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TECHNICAL PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION

186. KELLEY, GRACE OSGOOD. The classification of books in terms of use with some regard to the advantages of the subject-catalog. Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1934.

Attempts to determine whether the subject catalog or the classification assigned to books is of greater help to library users. Sources are catalogs of the University of Chicago Library, the Library of Congress, the Massachusetts State Library, and the library of Northwestern University.

Considers recent historical situation with respect to classification, and outlines ways in which libraries have met the need for availability of subject matter. Analyzes in detail 2 out of 13 elements which affect adversely the usefulness of classified arrangements of books. The 13 are shown to be of two main types: those inherent in classification itself, and those due to limitations in its practical application to books.

Concludes that the flexibility of the subject catalog, as opposed to the unavoidable rigidity of classification, makes it the better medium for indicating subject resources of a library.

187. TAUBER, MAURICE FALCOLM. Reclassification and recataloging in college and university libraries. Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1941.

Considers value of classification in college and university libraries from historical and practical, rather than theoretical, point of view, and discusses in detail reasons for reclassification in academic libraries.

Shows how policies of systematic arrangement were influenced by five groups: librarians who were articulate in print and at library conferences, devisers of special systems for specific institutions, catalogers and classifiers, faculty members, and educational officers and surveyors of libraries.

Studies 60 U. S. and Canadian college and university libraries which had changed, or were changing, to the Library of Congress classification. Analyzes validity of reasons for reclassification and recataloging in light of the nature of existing catalogs, the strengths and weaknesses of the systems discarded, needs of the libraries' various clienteles, problems of administration, and cost factors. Concludes that some commonly accepted reasons for reclassification and recataloging are not particularly valid.

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- History, Personalia
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- Guides, manuals, handbooks, monographs, bibliography

## Documentary Sources of Information
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- Classification and Ordering
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Appendix H

III. SELECTED SPECIALIZED SCHEMES

Thenaurus of Documentation Terms

Dr. A. S. R. 3: Classification
### Appendix H

#### Type II

III: SELECTED SPECIALIZED SCHEMES

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Appendix I

GROUPE D'ETUDE SUR L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE

Research Programme under contract no 67 00 611 between the
Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique
and the Association Marc Bloch

DOCUMENTARY LEXICON FOR
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

by Natacha GARDIN
Francis LEVY

- June 1967 -
1.2. Lexical categorization

Information language types as to their lexical components, listed below by order of increasing complexity. (The field of application of the information language concerned is to be noted down in every possible case).

**lexicon: generalities**

Types of problems encountered when the lexical components of an information language are established. Studies on terminology in a given domain.

**vocabulary**

List of specialized terms, with or without definitions, not conceptually organized (not to be confused with the term "vocabulary" in Chapter LINGUISTICS).

**documentation glossary**

Dictionary of indexing terms, listed in alphabetical order, including references of the "see" and "see also" type. This dictionary may be used by human indexers or may serve as a machine indexing device.

*Note:* Studies of these information languages components should not be confused with those concerned with "glossaries" and dictionaries" as such (cf. Chapter I, Section Secondary Documentation.)

**classification**

Set of terms conceptually organized - as opposed to the alphabetical list mentioned above.

*Note:* 1) The proper name of a classification is to be, at times, mentioned twice (see below) and in Section D, Information Languages, Chapter ANNEXES.

2) The following terms are not concerned with "automatic
classification" as defined in the preceding Chapter.

classification: generalities

Studies on the general concept of classification. Surveys of existing classifications, the needs and uses of such instruments. Faceted classifications are here excluded (see below).

classification: "name"

Description of a given classification (to the exclusion of faceted classifications and the U.D.C.) whose proper name is to be mentioned with the present descriptor.

classification: "field"

Studies about the application of a given classification to a given domain (excluding the application of faceted classification and of the U.D.C.)

classification: comparison

Comparative or evaluative study (efficiency, costs, etc.). If detailed descriptions of the classification concerned are given and if they are properly identified the above mentioned term is also used, i.e. "classification: name". If however, only the names are quoted, mentions of those are to be made in Section D, Information Languages, Chapter ANNEXES.

This term is used for all compared classifications (faceted classifications, U.D.C., etc...)

classification: compatibility

Studies on compatibility between two or more classifications, excluding compatibility studies between faceted classifications (cf. below the term "faceted classifications: compatibility").
Studies on U.D.C.; problems of translation, mechanization, uses, independently of the field of application.

Studies about the application or use of U.D.C. in a given domain, such as its adequacy, projected modifications, etc...

Note: If U.D.C. is one of the compared classifications, or if its compatibility to another one is studied, two of the above mentioned descriptors should be used simultaneously; the present descriptor should also be used if the field of application is precisely mentioned.

General studies on the problem of facets.

Study of a given and denominated faceted classification - e.g. Colon, C.P.G., etc...

Studies about the uses and qualities of faceted classifications when applied to a given field.

Theoretical or empirical studies about compatibility between various faceted classifications (selection and use of categories, indexing problems, etc.). If such or other classifications are mainly compared, the above mentioned term "classification: comparison" is to be used.
Theoretical studies on ways to build and organize a dictionary for translating natural language statements into information language statements.

The actual organization of this dictionary is indifferent here - alphabetical or conceptual order, inclusion or not of definitions, stored or non-stored data, etc...

**thesaurus** : "name"

Studies about given thesauri whose appellations may be proper names, research groups involved in their creation, etc. - e.g. E.J.C., ASTIA, etc...

**thesaurus** : "domain"

Studies about the application of a thesaurus or thesauri to a given field. This descriptor is to be used when the thesaurus under consideration carries no name; otherwise the above mentioned term is to be used.

1.3. **Documentary syntax**

This section is concerned with the problems raised by artificial syntax in information languages - links, modifiers, relationships of all kinds between indexing terms. Descriptors relating to syntactic considerations in natural languages are to be found in Chapter LINGUISTICS, of CONNECTED FIELDS.

If syntactic analysis procedures are more particularly considered, the corresponding term in Section "Natural Language analysis" of the present Chapter (cf. below) is to be used.

**syntax** : generalities

General, theoretical studies about syntax in information languages.
If more details are given, one of the terms below should be selected.
GROUPE D'ETUDE SUR L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE
Convention de Recherche n° 67 00 611 entre la
Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique
et l'Association Marc Bloch

ETUDE DE CONCORDANCE INTERLEXICALE DANS LE DOMAINE
DE
L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

Document préparatoire à la réunion organisée par le G. E. I. S.
à Marseille du 15 au 18 Janvier 1968
(C.N.R.S. 31, Chemin Joseph Aiguier - MARSEILLE (9e) - tel. 76.12.20)

Novembre 1967
**Classification & Indexation**

Caractérisation ou représentation d'un document (forme et/ou contenu) au moyen de termes (mots-véritables, descripteurs, termes d'indexation, etc.) tirés d'un langage documentaire quelconque : classification, liste alphabétique de descripteurs, thesaurus, etc.; principes et méthodes.

Etudes sur des langages documentaires particuliers.

Mécanisation** de l'indexation, i.e. de la conversion du langage naturel au langage documentaire, dans quelque domaine et pour quelque langue que ce soit.

Mécanisation** de la classification, i.e. de la genèse des langages documentaires utilisés pour l'indexation***.

**N.D.** **. Les **processus de la classification et de l'indexation parissent indissociables, même si l'on peut parfois distinguer des outils tels que classifications d'une part, listes alphabétiques de termes d'indexation d'autre part.

**b.** Le terme "mécénisation" est pris ici dans un sens large, qui comprend l'étude d'algorithmes, même lorsqu'ils-ci n'ont pas fait l'objet d'applications sur machine.

***c.** Les études théoriques sur les méthodes de classification automatique, intéressant quelque objet que ce soit - linguistique ou non - relèvent des mathématiques, cf. groupe 4; seules les applications à la documentation sont ici prises en compte.

d. Sur les travaux de lexicographie entreprise dans le cadre de telle ou telle langue naturelle, et qui peuvent conduire à la construction d'un langage documentaire, cf. groupe 24.
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