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ABSTRACT

This paper describes a locally-developed multi-purpose system that stores data about any number of special collections within the libraries and prints that data in a number of formats on demand or as scheduled reports. The system operates on an IBM 360/67 dual processer with data entry via a teleprocessing system. The key to the file is the call number, which is converted into a sort key. The number of hours of programing and other activities associated with the development, testing, and implementation of the system are given. (Author)

A Computerized Special Collections Inventory System at the Wayne State University Libraries

by

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Abstract

This paper describes a locally-developed multi-purpose system that stores data about any number of special collections within the Libraries and which prints that data in a number of formats on demand or as scheduled reports. The system operates on an IBM 360/67 dual processer with data entry via a tele-processing system. The key to the file is the call number which is converted into a sort key. The number of hours of programming and other activities associated with the development, testing, and implementation of the system are given.

The Wayne State University Libraries have developed a computerized inventory control system, known as SLIC, (Special Inventory of Collections) that collects location and other information concerning special collections of books and other materials and produces printed reports on demand. A "special collection" may be any identifiable collection but is usually a group of materials not found in the normal call number sequence on the shelves. Some special collections that have been entered into the SLIC File are the Education Library's Reference Collection, the Purdy (humanities and social sciences) and Education Libraries' Search Collection (i.e., missing books), and the Education and Extension Libraries' Storage Collection. It is anticipated that data will be extracted from the Circulation file (when that activity is automated) and from the OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) archival tapes and entered in the SLIC File. At present, data is extracted from the Libraries' computerized Reserve Book File (RBF) in order to print a combined SLIC and Special and Class Reserves list. (See Appendix A for overview of the system.)

The SLIC record.

Each record entered in the file is composed of the following fields: SLIC-KEY; BOOK-INFO; NUM-OF-COPY; LEN-OF-SUBJ-AREA; COPY-INFO-AREA; and SUBJECT-AREA. (See

Appendix B for SLIC Record Description.)

The fields and subfields entered by the system user are listed below.

(1) SLIC-KEY field.

WSU-ID subfield. A WSU Id is a designation such as "Oversize", "C", "Document", "Master's Essay", etc. that precedes a call number and is considered a part of the call number. The WSU Id is checked for validity against a cross reference file. The XREF File, which is a cross reference file maintained by the University Computing and Data Processing Center and which is shared by University administrative users, is used for this purpose.

CALL-NO subfield. Call numbers may be Library of Congress numbers or Dewey Decimal Classification numbers or others.

COPY-TEXT subfield. Copy text may be dates, volume numbers, etc. which are not part of the class number--or copy text may be entered as "n" or "none" and stored as blanks.

(2) BOOK-INFO field.

AUTHOR subfield. Authors are entered as they appear in the card catalog but are truncated to twenty-eight characters if they exceed that length.

TITLE subfield. Titles are truncated to forty char-

acters if they exceed that length.

(3) COPY-INFO-AREA field. (1 to 100 occurances.)

COPY-NO subfield. Copy numbers may be entered in a number of ways, e.g., 1c, c.1, etc. but must include at least one numeric and one alphabetic character. Ranges of copy numbers may be entered, such as 1c-20c.

COLLECTION subfield. Every copy must belong to a collection such as Reference, Storage, etc. Collection is entered as a three-character code which is checked for validity against the XREF File. When reports are printed, all codes used are translated and printed in full. For example, "ref" is printed as "Reference" and "sto" is printed as "Storage".

DIVISION subfield. Every copy must include a division such as "Purdy Library", "Medical Library", "Education Library", etc. Division is entered as a one-character alphabetic code and is checked against the XREF File for validity.

LOCATION subfield. A location may be entered for every copy or may be entered as "n" or "none" and stored as blanks. An alphabetic code of one to five characters is used for location. Examples of locations are: Ready Refer... English Reserve ...oom; Pontiac Building; etc. Locations may be thought of as subdivisions of collections; e.g., Reference Collection may be divided into a number of locations: Ready Reference; Model Reference; Desk Reference; Index Table; etc. Location codes are checked against the XREF File.

STATUS subfield. Each copy may have a status such as "missing", "missing-on order", "on order", "bindery", etc. Or a copy may have a status of blanks. Status is entered as a one- to eight-character code which is checked for validity against the XREF File.

VENDOR subfield. A nine-character vendor code in the format 99-999-9999 may be entered for each copy. This vendor code would refer to an entry on the Publisher's Name and Address File (PNAF). At present, this part of the system is not in use and vendor is entered as "none" or "n" and stored as blanks.

FREQUENCY subfield. The expected frequency of receipt may be entered for those items that are reordered periodically, e.g., annually, biannually, etc. Such items would then appear on a report, at the appropriate time, to alert the user that there may be a new edition available. Frequency may also be blanks.

DATE-OF-LAST-RECEIPT subfield. The date of last receipt is entered only when a frequency has been entered. Frequency and date of receipt are used to determine the date of expected receipt.

(4) SUBJECT-AREA field. This field contains Library of Congress subject headings, MeSH headings (Medical Subject Headings), and others. Five subject lines of up to 140 characters per line may be entered.

Or, subject may be entered as "none" or "n".

The fields and subfields of the SLIC record that are generated by the system itself are listed below.

(1) BOOK-INFO field.

CREATE-CHG-DATE subfield. The date when a record was created or was last changed.

RUN-NO subfield. The Run Number indicates the run during which the record was created or last changed.

(2) NUM-OF-COPIES field. This field contains the number of COPY-INFO-AREA segments in a record, i.e., the number of copies.

(3) LEN-OF-SUBJ-AREA field. The length of the SUBJECT-AREA field.

(4) COPY-INFO-AREA field.

NOTIFICATION-COUNTER subfield. The number of times the record has appeared on a "Standing Order Alert" report indicating that it has exceeded its date of expected receipt.

Data Entry

The data supplied by the system user is entered into the SLIC system via the University Administrative Teleprocessing Computer System (TP). TP is a University-developed system shared by administrative users, at various locations on the Wayne State campus, which permits access

to computer data files by means of terminals connected to the computer by telephone lines. The Libraries currently use printing terminals for the SLIC system and other uses although any terminal of the Selectric typewriter family or the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Exchange) family could be used. (However, the terminal used, whether printing or CRT, must be capable of transmitting lower-case as well as upper-case letters since call numbers include both.) TP is controlled by custom-built functions (in this case, TP SLIC) which the user invokes by name to perform necessary operations for communication with the data file. The TP system operates from an IBM 360 Model 67 dual processor computer located at the University Computing and Data Processing Center (CDPC). TP runs under IBM OS/MVT Release 21.8. The TP function SLIC has been opera[illegible] since May 9, 1975

After th[illegible]er accesses SLIC, two options are available--to enter Add mode or Change mode. When in Add mode, the user may add new records or new copy segments to existing records. When in Change mode, the user can alter existing records, delete records, or delete copy segments of existing records. Information relating to ranges of copy numbers or to single copy numbers may be changed. When in either Add or Change mode, the user may list the record or the changes to the record, change the new record, or save the record as entered. (See Appendix C, Sample Terminal Session.)

Data thus entered is assigned a sequential number to keep all records for a given transaction together and is placed on a thread in the BACH File. (BACH is an abbreviation of "Batch". BACH is an inter-region access method, based on IBM's BDAM, developed by the WSU CDPC. The BACH File provides temporary storage for various University administrative systems.) During TP processing, the call number is converted into a sort key. During maintenance of the file, this sort key will be used to sort the File into shelf list order. To convert the call number into a sort key, the WSU-ID is converted to a 2-byte packed number; the lines of the CALL-NO are coded, translated, and strung together; the COPY-TEXT is coded and translated; and the COPY-NO is stored with a special number replacing the alphabetic portion of the COPY-NO. It is also necessary to insert special characters at the end of each line and at the end of the classification to insure that shorter classifications sort before longer ones. Conversion of the call number is necessary because of the differences between the Library sort and the computer (IBM) sort of call numbers. For example, librarians sort alphabetic characters in this way: aAbBcC...xXyYzZ. But a computer sort is: abc..xyz ABC...XYZ. Also, librarians generally sort numeric characters before alphabetic characters--which is the reverse of a computer sort. Although, when there is a change of

mode from numeric to non-numeric in a line, the non-numeric sorts before the numeric (as in .B66C22 before .B667Au28).

The programs in the system not only convert the classification to a sort key, but also convert the sort key back into a classification. This saves computer file space by not having to save the classification itself. The programs controlling the encoding and decoding of the call number were written by CDPC personnel for the Libraries' on-line Special and Class Reserve System and were modified for SLIC. All programs are written in ANSI COBOL IV or IBM Assembler Language (Release 21). (See Appendix D for a list of the SLIC programs.)

Maintenance.

Maintenance of the file is done once every two weeks although it may be done more or less frequently depending on activity. Maintenance of the file is done in five steps.

Step 1. The current file of SLIC records is copied to create a temporary data set (ISAM).

Step 2. The transactions on the BACH File are rearranged into a form more suitable for processing and are sorted into call number (major) and date (minor) order. The date used in the sort is the date of the transaction. This is to insure that if there are several transactions for the same record, they are done in chronological order.

Step 3. The SLIC system allows for changing call numbers even though the call number is the key to the file. This step is a random maintenance which handles only these types of changes. The transactions for this step are composed of the present call number and the call number to which it is to be changed. The old record is deleted from the file and a new record (with the new call number and data from the old record) is written randomly to the file.

Step 4. Step 4 is the sequential maintenance which recreates the file as it processes the transactions. All changes, additions, and deletions are processed at this time.

Step 5. A tape copy of the new file is generated for back-up purposes.

During the processing of the input transactions from BACH, the transactions are not immediately deleted. They are assigned a run number that is a sequential number incremented each time maintenance is done. This number is initialized to zero for the set of transactions yet to be processed. The run number comes from a control record on the SLIC file itself and is not updated until the end of maintenance. This run number serves as a means of providing additional back-up facilities for the system. When maintenance is done,

the programs check all the old sets of transactions to see if their run numbers are greater than that of the file itself (which indicates that the file being processed is a back-up copy and that these transactions need to be processed), then those transactions are used. A set of transactions is purged when its run number is five less than that of the file. After maintenance, an error report is printed that indicates the type of input error, the disposition, the call number, and the copy number when appropriate. For example:

```
ATTEMPT TO ADD EXISTING COPY TO RECORD--REJECTED
CALL NO:  BF173 .E6
COPY NO:  1c
```

The maintenance programs have been operational since June, 1975.

Print programs.

The output of the SLIC system is printed reports. At present, there are six scheduled reports and fifteen reports produced on demand. For most reports, the output record SLAC (SLIC Accumulated Code) is created. (See Appendix E for SLAC record description.) Additional reports will be added as needed.

The print program Report Format 1 produces the Special Collections Shelf List, Storage Collection Shelf List, and the SLIC Shelf List with Reserves (from Reserve Book File or RBF). The Special Collections Shelf List and the SLIC Shelf List with Reserves are

scheduled for the second and fourth Wednesday of each month following maintenance. The SLIC Shelf List is used with the Error List, that is produced following maintenance, updating and making corrections to the file. These reports list WSU Id, call number, author, title, copy text, copy number, division, collection, location, and status.

The program Report Format 2, 3, 8 & 9 produces the Reference Collection Title List, Reference Collection Author List, Reference Collection Author List by Division, Reference Collection Title List by Division, Storage Collection Title List, and Storage Collection Author List. These reports list basic information ordered by author or by title. The holdings of each library (division) may be interfiled or printed in a separate list. These reports are run on demand.

Report Format 4 produces the Reference Collection Statistical Report which is scheduled to run each May 31st. It lists the number of reference entries added and deleted and the current total for use in year-end reports.

Report Format 5 & 6 prints the January Standing Order Alert and the July Standing Order Alert. The January report bears the message: "The materials listed below, which are received on standing order, have exceeded the date of expected receipt. An asterisk precedes those entries that are being listed on a 'Standing Order Alert' for the final time." Records are selected for printing if they have a FREQUENCY of one year, if the DATE-OF-LAST-RECEIPT is twelve months or older, and

if the value of NOTIFICATION-COUNTER is less than three. Each time a record appears on this report, the NOTIFICATION-COUNTER is incremented by one. Unless the DATE-OF-LAST-RECEIPT is updated, a record will appear on this report three times (when the counter is 0, 1, or 2). An asterisk is printed in front of records that have a counter value of two. The July report lists records of all frequencies that fit the selection criteria. Selection criteria is similar to that of the January report except that the January report lists only annuals. For example, records with a frequency of two years, with a date of 18 months or greater, and a counter of less than two would be printed. Records with a frequency of two years would then appear on a July report for the first time from 19 to 30 months after their DATE-OF-LAST-RECEIPT and would appear only twice. A record can, of course, be given a frequency other than its actual frequency of publication. An annual can, for example, be given a frequency of biannual if it is normally purchased every other year. The January report lists the WSU Id, call number, author, title, copy text, copy number, division, location, date of last receipt, and vendor code in shelf-list order. The July report includes the same fields plus the frequency.

Report Format 7 produces the Reference Collection Shelf List. Records to be printed are compared with the last SLIC

tape. Those entries that are new or have been changed are preceded by a plus sign when printed.

Report Format 10, 11, 12 & 13 produces the Model Reference Collection Author List, Model Reference Collection Title List, Medical Library Reference Collection List, and Medical Library Reference Collection List. These lists are printed on narrow (8-1/2" by 11") unlined paper and include only author, title, WSU Id, call number and copy text. They were designed to be suitable for distribution outside the Libraries and for facsimile copying without reduction in size.

Report Format 14 produces the Reference Collection Subject List. This subject list prints the holdings of each division separately with a minimum of data. When there is more than one volume, the record is printed only once to save space. However, a record will appear under every subject heading for that record.

Report Format 15 prints the Reference Collection--Subject Headings Used list. This report lists all subject headings in the Reference Collection and indicates in which division or divisions they are used. It was felt that if the Reference Collection Subject List should grow large enough to be more suitable for production on COM, a printed list of the Subject Headings Used should be available.

Report Format 16 prints the Reference Collection Subject Subheadings by Division. This report lists subheadings followed by the subjects with which they are associated. For example, the subject

United States. Congress. House--Election Districts.

would appear as

Election Districts.
United States. Congress. House--.

Or the subject

Social sciences--Information services--Great Britain.

would appear as

Great Britain.
Social sciences--Information services--

and as

Information Services
Social sciences--Information services--Great Britain.

A stop-list of very frequently occuring subheadings is consulted to prevent entries being printed under these subheadings. For example, the subject

Spain--History--Civil War, 1936-1939.

with the excluded subheading "History" would appear as

Civil War, 1936-1939.
Spain--History--

but not as

History
Spain--History--Civil War, 1936-1939.

This list provides increased subject access. A record containing five subjects with four subheadings each would be accessible from twenty headings assuming none of the subheadings were on the stop-list. Only the headings appear on this report. To see the record associated with the headings, the user must consult the Reference Collection Subject List.

System development.

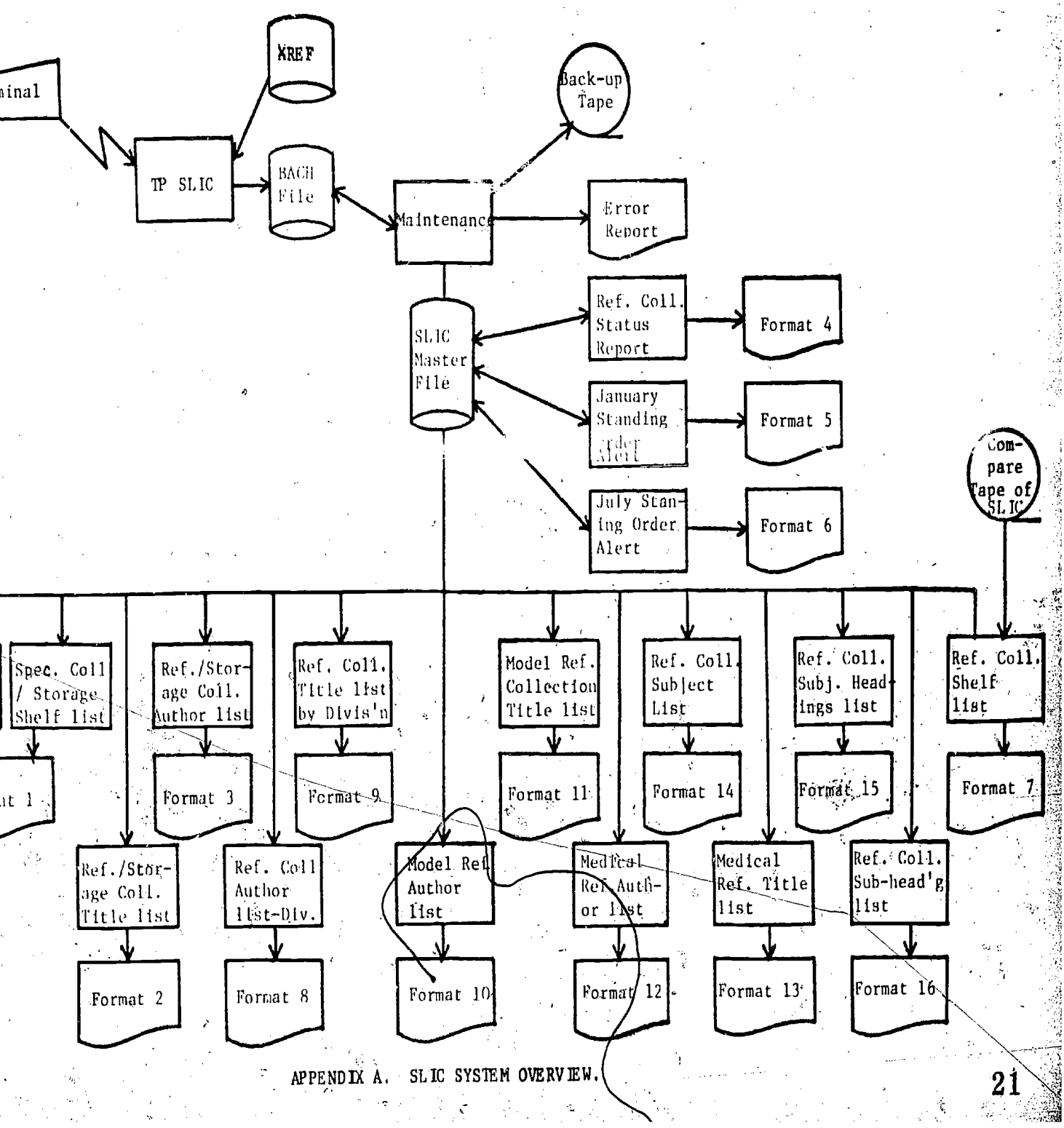
The SLIC system was designed, programmed, and most reports implemented between August 1974 and June 1975. Programming was done by the Library Computer Programmer (co-author of this paper) and by five programmers employed by the WSU Computing and Data Processing Center (CDPC). The CDPC programmers are: Tony Buhnerkemper; Dody Fox; Barbara Hamm (now a law student); Mary Lou Matyjanowski; and David Wattenberg (now at Advance Mortgage Corp., Southfield, Michigan).

The major cost areas are listed below. Dollar amounts have not been included since the rates, fringe benefits, and overhead costs at this institution will likely differ from those at other institutions. However, the list below includes enough of the activities required to develop and implement the system so that entering appropriate amounts based on local rates at any other institution will provide a reason-

able estimate of the cost of developing a similar system at that institution. These figures do not include data entry except for test data. Data entry costs would vary according to the number and size of collections entered and according to the number of changes and deletions made. Since some programs written for an earlier system were used, the amount of programming required was somewhat reduced. Due to an incentive system at this University which provides for partial subsidies of the cost of computer services, the WSU Libraries paid approximately twelve per cent of the cost of services provided by the CDPC and 100 per cent of the cost of the services of the Library Systems Analyst and the Library Computer Programmer.

Analysis (includes training staff)	300.00 hrs. (est.)
Programming:	
Library Programmer	600.00 hrs. (est.)
CDPC Programmers	1,669.75 hrs.
Total	2,269.75 hrs.
OS 360/67 CPU time	19.57 hrs.
Keypunch/Verify	67.45 hrs.
Tabulating	5.62 hrs.
Cards	8,910 cards
Compilers	1,140 uses
Spooling	.91 hrs.
Tape residence	765 days

Additional documentation of the SLIC system is found in Special Inventory of Collections (SLIC). User's Manual and SLIC Programmer's Guide (in progress).



APPENDIX A. SLIC SYSTEM OVERVIEW.

Appendix B. SLIC Record Description.

Field Name	Length	Type	Comments
SLIC-KEY	(82)		Length is that of subfield
WSU-ID	2	Comp-3	Coded via XREF
CALL-NO	60	Alpha/Num	
CO		Alpha/Num	
BOOK-INFO	(113)		Length is that of subfield
AUTHOR	28	Alpha/Num	
TITLE	40	Alpha/Num	
CREATE-CHG-DATE	5	Comp-3	
RUN-NO	5	Display	
FILLER	35	Alpha/Num	
NUM-OF-COPIES	2	Binary	Value of 1 to 100
LEN-OF-SUBJ-AREA	2	Binary	Value of 0 to 400
COPY-INFO-AREA	(40)		1 to 100 occurrences
COPY-NO	4	Alpha/Num	
COLLECTION	2	Comp-3	Coded via XREF
DIVISION	2	Comp-3	Coded via XREF
LOCATION	2	Comp-3	Coded via XREF
STATUS	2	Comp-3	Coded via XREF
VENDOR	6	Comp-3	Coded via XREF
FREQUENCY	1	Alpha/Num	Coded via XREF
DATE-OF-LAST-RECEIPT	5	Comp-3	
NOTIFICATION-COUNTER	1	Comp-3	
FILLER	15	Alpha/num	
SUBJECT-AREA	0-400	Alpha/Num	

Appendix C. Sample Terminal Session.

```
GO
(L01)
08:57 ADSTP UTLL SHUTDOUN AT 6:45 PM.
$ign on 10102503.362-[illegible]1656
ENTER PA[illegible]PD
[illegible]
 GMTD 0   05:10 PM  10/05/76
$et nofold
$lic
ADD OR CHANGE @dd
WSU-ID ?
%ef
CALL-NO ?
PR1927
?S34
@nd
COPY-TEXT ?
@one
REF  PR1927  .S34
OK OR CHANGE? @k
TITLE = @ho's who in chaucer
AUTHOR = @cott, arthur fred
SUBJECT = ?
@haucer, geoffrey, d. 1400--characters
SUBJECT = ?
@haucer, geoffrey, d. 1400--dictionaries, indexes, etc.
SUBJECT = ?
@nd
COPY NO(S).= %c-4c
COLLECTION = %ef
DIVISION = @
LOCATION = @esk
STATUS = @one
VENDOR CODE = @
FREQUENCY = ?
DATE (MM/DD/YY) = %oday
COPY NO(S). OR "END"= @nd
LIST, CHANGE OR DONE @ha
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @it=scott, arthur finley
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @opy=2c
ENTER CHANGES FOR COPY OR 'END' @tatus=miss
ENTER CHANGES FOR COPY OR 'END' %oc=ready
ENTER CHANGES FOR COPY OR 'END' @nd
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' %ist
```

Appendix C Continued. Sample Terminal Session.

```
    CALL-NO: REF  PR1927  .S34   IS TO BE F   D
AUTHOR:     SCOTT, ARTHUR FINLEY
TITLE:      WHO'S WHO IN CHAUCER
SUBJECT:    CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, D. 1400--CHARACTERS
SUBJECT:    CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, D. 1400--DICTIONARIES, INDEXES, ETC.
    COPY-NO: 1c
COL=REFERENCE              DIV=PURDY                LOC=DESK REF.          STA=
VEN=N O N E                FRE=ANNUAL               DAT=10-05-76
    COPY-NO: 2c
COL=REFERENCE              DIV=PURDY                LOC=READY REF          STA=MISS
VEN=N O N E                FRE=ANNUAL               DAT=10-05-76
    COPY-NO: 3c-4c.
COL=REFERENCE              DIV=PURDY                LOC=DESK REF.          STA=
VEN=N O N E                FRE=ANNUAL               DAT=10-05-76
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @one
TRANSACTION COMPLETED.
ANOTHER COPY-TEXT (Y OR N)? @
ADD OR CHANGE @dd
WSU-ID ?
3
CALL-NO ?
PS221
?C89
?969
@nd
COPY-TEXT ?
@.1
PS221  .C89  1969  v.1
OK OR CHANGE? @k
TITLE = @dd copy
COPY NO(S).= ?c.3
COLLECTION = ?to
DIVISION = @
LOCATION = ?estart
ADD OR CHANGE @ha
WSU-ID ?
Ref
CALL-NO ?
PPR1922
?S35
@nd
COPY-TEXT ?
@
REF  PPR1922  .S35
OK OR CHANGE? @ha
WSU-ID ?
REF
CALL-NO ?
PR1927
?S34
@nd
COPY-TEXT ?
@
REF  PR1927  .S34
OK OR CHANGE? @k
```

Appendix C Continued. Sample Terminal Session.

```
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @delete
TRANSACTION COMPLETED.
ADD OR CHANGE @change
WSU-ID ?
@
CALL-NO ?
LB1029
?06A12
@nd
COPY-TEXT ?
@
LB1029  .06A12
OK OR CHANGE? @k
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @title=surgical pathology
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @ub=pathology
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @ub=reasearch=medical research
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST' OR 'DONE' @ist
    CALL-NO: LB1029  .06A12   TO HAVE FOLLOWING CHANGES
  TITLE:    SURGICAL PATHOLOGY
  SUBJECT:  PATHOLOGY   IS BEING ADDED
  SUBJECT:  REASEARCH   IS BEING CHANGED TO
  SUBJECT:  MEDICAL RESEARCH
ENTER CHANGES, 'LIST', OR 'DONE' @one
TRANSACTION COMPLETED.
ADD OR CHANGE @uit
<<< S L I C   E D J >>>
$ign off
USER: L0102503.362-38-1456 CPU TIME USED: 2.789 LINES TRANSMITTED:  88

PLEASE SIGN ON
↑›
```

Appendix D. SLIC Programs.

TP Programs.	Comments.
Auto BACH Maint	
Book Change Rtn	
List Controller	
List Book (?)	
List Copy	
D O N E	
Controller	
Encode Call No	Modified Reserve System program
Decode Call No	Modified Reserve System program
Decode Copy No	Modified Reserve System program
Initializer	
Change Copy Edit	
Change Copy Controller	
Add Edit (Book)	
Add Edit (Copy)	
Add Controller	
Add Book	
Add Copy	
Copy No Interface Encode	Modified Reserve System program
Change Controller	
Get Call	
Extr Copy Text Prompt	
Call No Translate To	IBM Assembler. Also in Reserve System
Call No Translate From	IBM Assembler. Also in Reserve System

Appendix D continued. SLIC programs.

Maintenance Programs.

SLIC I/O Module	IBM Assembler
Extract	
Basis Select	
Seq Maint.	
Code Subject Area	
Uncode Subject Area	
Copy Uncode	Modified Reserve System program.
Copy Update	
SLICIOX	
Sort/Random Maint.	
Maint Controller	
Maint Err Writer	
Subject Area Splitter	

Print Programs.

- Report Format 1
- Report Format 2, 3, 8, & 9
- Report Format 4
- Report Format 5 & 6
- Report Format 7
- Report Format 10, 11, 12 & 13
- Report Format 14
- Report Format 15
- Report Format 16

Appendix E. SLAC Record Description.

Field name	Length	Type	Comment
SLAC-CODED-CALL-NO-INFO			
SLAC-C-WSU-ID	2	Comp-3	Coded WSU Id
SLAC-C-CALL-NO	60	Alpha/Num	Coded Call Number
SLAC-C-CALL-NO	20	Alpha/Num	Coded Copy Text
SLAC-C-DIV	2	Display	Coded Division
SLAC-AUTHOR	28	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-TITLE	40	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-UNCODED-CALL-NO-INFO			
SLAC-WSU-ID	20	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-CALL-NO	70	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-COPY-TEXT	20	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-NUM-OF-COPIES	3	Display	
CODED-AND-UNCODED-COPY-INFO			
SLAC-C-COPY-NO	4	Alpha/Num	Coded Copy Number
SLAC-COPY-NO	4	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-C-COL	2	Comp-3	Coded Collection
SLAC-COL	10	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-DIV	10	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-C-LOC	2	Comp-3	Coded Location
SLAC-LOC	10	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-C-STA	2	Comp-3	Coded Status
SLAC-STA	20	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-C-VEN	6	Comp-3	Coded Vendor Code
SLAC-VEN	40	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-C-FRE	1	Alpha/Num	Coded Frequency

Appendix E continued. SLAC Record Description.

Field name	Length	Type	Comment
SLAC-FRE	20	Alpha/Num	
SLAC-C-DOLR	5	Comp-3	Coded Date of last rec'
SLAC-DATE-LST-RECT	8	Alpha/Num	(MM/DD/YY)
SLAC-C-NOTIF-CTR	1	Comp-3	Coded Notification Coun
SLAC-NOTIF-CTR	1	Display	
SLAC-NUM-OF-SUBJS	2	Display	
SLAC-SUBJ-FIELD			
SLAC-SUBJ	140	Alpha/Num	Five occurrences
FILLER	21	Alpha/Num	