

FINAL REPORT SABBATICAL LEAVE AY 2008 – 2009

Date: September 15, 2009

Title: *Identification and Comparison of Gray Literature in Two Polar Libraries: Australian Antarctic Division and Scott Polar Research Institute*

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Summary:

Gray literature collections were investigated and compared at the libraries of the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) and the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI) in order to improve accessibility. These collections are important to Arctic and Antarctic researchers, but are problematic because they are not well documented, often have limited access, and are arranged by subject using a classification system specific to polar libraries. Tangible results of the project include estimates of the number of gray literature items in the polar subject categories for the two libraries, along with a template of a user's finding aid to these collections.

In addition, 172 sources from four Antarctic expeditions in the early part of the 20th century were selected as a representative sample; 64 from AAD and 108 from SPRI. While small, the sample was a focused topic with enough variety of materials to provide good examples for accessibility issues. Inquiries are continually received at AAD and SPRI for information related to these four expeditions, so improved access will be beneficial for both researchers and the two institutions. Making the material more available is also very timely, anticipating renewed interest from the public with the approaching centennial celebrations of two of the expeditions coming up in 2010 and 2011.

Despite the similar subject nature of the collections, only ten items were duplicated in the two libraries. Solutions for improving access, such as linking the gray literature collections to broader initiatives are addressed in more detail in the final report. Providing the references in a metadata format to include in an online catalog or linked to a website will increase visibility and use of the materials. Suggestions for improving the arrangement of the materials and reducing duplication within the collections are also discussed in the final report available on my blog. <http://www.consortiumlibrary.org/blogs/dcarle/sabbatical/>

Project background

Gray literature, as defined in Reitz's *Dictionary for Library and Information Science*,¹ consists of "...works such as reports, preprints, internal documents, conference proceedings, doctoral dissertations and master's theses, and other materials not readily available ... because they were never commercially published or were poorly distributed." Some definitions even go so far as to include government documents as an example of gray literature. All of these types of material are called 'gray' (or grey), because they fall outside of the mainstream of traditional publishing.

An additional problem of gray literature is that it is frequently difficult to locate and/or access. Gray literature is often unique, with copies sometimes located in only one or two libraries in the world. Most traditional print and online databases identify articles from mainstream journals and magazines, but do not index gray literature at all. The small number of indexes that do will typically include conference proceedings and technical reports, but not much else. The ability to electronically publish and distribute such literature, particularly as metadata,² has changed the picture somewhat, but libraries continue to struggle with identifying, locating, preserving, and providing access to gray literature.

For my sabbatical, I was interested in focusing on gray literature and determining ways to improve access. Arctic-related information and issues are familiar to me as an academic librarian from a northern institution, so as a contrast, I wanted to expand my knowledge of Polar Regions by concentrating on the literature of Antarctica. To accomplish this, I arranged to spend time investigating the collections in the libraries of the Australian Antarctic Division in Tasmania, and the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, UK. Each of these libraries has a veritable treasure trove of information in their gray literature collections, but at present, much of the data are essentially unavailable because the material is not well described or documented, has limited access, and is arranged, often very generically, by subject using the *Universal Decimal Classification for Use in Polar Libraries*.³

The Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) is the headquarters of Australia's Antarctic Program, based at Kingston, just south of Hobart, Tasmania. The AAD Library, headed by Dr. Andie Smithies, Library Director, is a national resource for polar information and provides reference and information services to support the scientific, research, and operational activities of the Division. The AAD Library's gray literature collection is contained in its Information Files (InfoFiles), which came into being when AAD was established in the early 1950s; the files have been growing ever since. This collection currently occupies more than two dozen filing cabinet drawers, and includes a wide variety of materials such as reports on equipment, manufacturers' catalogs, reprints of papers, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, photographs, and other ephemera on Antarctic-related subjects. Access to the InfoFiles collection is through a card

¹ Joan M. Reitz. *Dictionary for Library and Information Science*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2004, p. 321.

² Metadata describes how, when, and by whom a particular set of data was collected, and how the data are formatted. *Webopedia Computer Technology Encyclopedia*. 21 Sept 2007.
<<http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/m/metadata.html>>

³ William Mills, ed. *Universal Decimal Classification for Use in Polar Libraries, 4th edition*. Cambridge, UK: Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, revised 1994.

catalog filed by subject number using the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system; a second card is filed by author or title. Currently, there is no electronic access to the InfoFiles.

The Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), part of the University of Cambridge, is well known for having the world's most comprehensive polar library, with exceptional archival collections from the exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic. The SPRI Library is headed by Heather Lane, Librarian and Keeper of Collections. SPRI also has very extensive gray literature files known as the Pamphlet Collection (Pams), containing an estimated 50,000+ items.⁴ Comparable to AAD's InfoFiles, the Pamphlet Collection includes all types of material ranging from journal reprints and newspaper articles, to reports, pamphlets, and miscellaneous documents related to polar topics. Roughly two thirds of the Pamphlet Collection is accessible through SPRI's in-house online catalog (Muscat); the other third is accessible only through a card catalog by UDC subject number.

Project methodology, Part I

Determining the sample

The goal of my sabbatical project was to make these important gray literature collections at AAD and SPRI more accessible. The first part of the plan was to identify a representative sample of the collection at each location and use the results to extrapolate data about the collections as a whole. By comparing the collections, more precise numbers and better descriptions of the scope could be supplied, along with an estimate of how much duplication exists between the two libraries.

When the project began in the fall at AAD, I first had to determine the nature and type of the sample. After several weeks of experimenting, browsing in the InfoFiles, and discussing various ideas with the AAD and (via email) SPRI library directors, I ultimately decided to focus on four expeditions to Antarctica in the early part of the 20th century. This proved to be a useful and practical choice; since the expeditions involved Australian and/or British personnel, the sample could be expanded when the project continued at SPRI the following spring. Other information beyond the expeditions themselves, however, such as biographies of the expedition members and other related documents was not included.

The four Antarctic expeditions in my sample are listed below, with brief summaries of each taken from SPRI's *Index to Antarctic Programmes*.⁵

1) *British Antarctic Expedition 1910 – 1913*

Led by Robert Falcon Scott on the ship, *Terra Nova*, the British Antarctic Expedition (BAE) was Scott's second trip to Antarctica, with the goal of being the first to reach the South Pole. Scott and four companions arrived at the South Pole on 17 January 1912, only to find that Roald Amundsen and his Norwegian team had reached the Pole a mere 33 days earlier. On the return journey to base camp, Scott and his party all perished.

⁴ Based on 2005 estimate. Copy of email message to H. Lane from J. Wong, Scott Polar Research Institute, 11 Sept 2005.

⁵ Scott Polar Research Institute, *Index to Antarctic Programmes*. Cambridge, UK. 8 Sept 2009.
<<http://www.spri.cam.ac.uk/resources/expeditions/>>

Their diaries, along with records containing significant geographical and scientific information, were retrieved by a search party eight months later.

2) *Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911 – 1914*

The Australasian Antarctic Expedition (AAE) was a scientific team led by Australian geologist Douglas Mawson. It was the first expedition to establish radio contact in Antarctica and the first to use aircraft (although damage to the plane prevented it from ever being flown). Different teams explored and mapped areas of Antarctica nearest Australia. Two members of Mawson's team died, and he had to continue back to base camp alone, nearly losing his own life in the process. The expedition carried out a variety of important geological, biological, and meteorological studies.

3) *British Australian New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition 1929 – 1931*

Also led by Douglas Mawson, this international expedition known as BANZARE, involved two voyages over consecutive Austral summers to carry out scientific research. BANZARE had three main goals: political, making territorial claims; economic, investigating whaling resources; and scientific. Two volumes of data in the fields of geography, geology, botany, and zoology were published several years later. The expedition also made several short flights in a small plane, mapped a large portion of the coastline of Antarctica, and discovered lands which later became incorporated into the Australian Antarctic Territory.

4) *British Graham Land Expedition 1934 – 1937*

This British expedition (BGLE), led by Australian John Rymill, explored the eastern side of the area now known as the Antarctic Peninsula. The expedition discovered and named a new body of water, King George VI Sound, and proved that Graham Land was a peninsula, not an archipelago. Considerable scientific work was conducted including studies of seals, birds, and fossils, all later extensively reported in the literature. BGLE was the last Antarctic wintering expedition made under sail, and combined the use of dogs, aircraft, tractor, small boats, and its expedition vessel, the *Penola*. Using new approaches to travel and diet, it avoided many of the problems faced by earlier explorers. BGLE also bridged the gap between the 'heroic age' of Antarctic discovery and the present era with established permanent bases on the continent.

These four expeditions were selected because:

- they encompass a focused topic with enough variety of materials to provide good examples for accessibility issues.
- they are well documented and generally well represented in the AAD and SPRI collections.
- the unique and duplicate items in each collection could be easily compared.
- there is a relatively small number of items needing digitization (pending available funding and personnel) if the materials are ever posted electronically.

Further justification for choosing these expeditions was based on the fact that inquiries are continually received at AAD and SPRI for information related to these expeditions, so improved access would benefit researchers and other potential users. In addition, making the material more available would be very timely, anticipating renewed interest from the public with the

approaching centennial celebrations of Scott's BAE next year in 2010 and Mawson's AAE coming up in 2011.

Results, Part I

Because access to the AAD InfoFiles is solely through a card catalog, all 64 references pertaining to the four expeditions in the sample had to be manually entered into *RefWorks*, the web-based bibliographic management software accessed through UAA's Consortium Library. Of the 64 items ultimately included, 16 (25%) were found in the InfoFiles, but lacked a card in the card catalog; 13 (20%) items had cards but the item itself was missing from the files. Decisions also had to be made regarding the type of material and determining which data fields to use, both of which were kept to a minimum for simplicity. In order to track duplicates, multi-part articles were entered as individual references in *RefWorks*.

As mentioned, SPRI has electronic access to a large part of its collection, particularly the Antarctic material, through Muscat. With the help of Rick Frolich, Ice and Snow Bibliographer at the World Data Centre for Glaciology and SPRI's resident Muscat expert, 101 electronic records were directly imported into *RefWorks*. Rick also made some modifications to the Muscat database to allow limiting a search to the 'Pam' location. An additional seven references were added to *RefWorks*, consisting of items found in the folders but not listed in Muscat, making a total of 108 items in the SPRI sample.

SPRI's card catalog was also checked to determine if the number of cards in the drawers was equal to the number of electronic records in Muscat. Catalog cards for three of the four Antarctic expeditions had been removed from a prior retrospective conversion, so a comparison of the cards to a corresponding electronic record was not possible. The fourth expedition, Scott's BAE, still had 163 cards in the drawers, including 15 cards listing a 'Pam' location. A search verified that all of the records on the cards were included in Muscat.

Table 1 shows the total number of items found in the two libraries for the four Antarctic expeditions, with a breakdown by publication type represented in Table 2. The majority were reprints of journal articles (69%). Other publication types included books (11%), newspaper articles (9%), unpublished material (9%), and personal communication (1%). The publication type by expedition at each library is shown in Table 3.

Table 1. Number of items for the four Antarctic expeditions at AAD and SPRI.

Expedition / Year	AAD Information Files	SPRI Pamphlet Collection	Total
BAE 1910 – 1913	14	73	87
AAE 1911 – 1914	30	21	51
BANZARE 1929 – 1931	17	6	23
BGLE 1934 – 1937	3	8	11
Total	64	108	172

Table 2. Items by Publication Type for the four Antarctic expeditions at AAD and SPRI.

Publication Type	AAD Information Files	SPRI Pamphlet Collection	Totals
Journal article	39	80	119
Newspaper article	8	8	16
Book, whole	0	14	14
Book, section	0	6	6
Unpublished material	16	0	16
Personal communication	1	0	1
Total	64	108	172

Table 3. Listing of items by Publication Type and by Library for the four Antarctic expeditions.

Publication Type	Journal article		Newspaper article		Book, whole		Book, section		Unpublished material		Personal communication		Subtotal	
	AAD	SPRI	AAD	SPRI	AAD	SPRI	AAD	SPRI	AAD	SPRI	AAD	SPRI	AAD	SPRI
Library														
Expedition														
BAE	11	49	1	7	0	11	0	6	2	0	0	0	14	73
AAE	19	18	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	30	21
BANZARE	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	6
BGLE	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Subtotal	39	80	8	8	0	14	0	6	16	0	1	0	64	108
Total	119		16		14		6		16		1		172	

Missing items, 21 (12%) out of the total 172, are noted in Table 4. Eight of AAD's missing 13 items were journal articles, but the periodicals were not available in the AAD collection. These eight articles could always be replaced through interlibrary loan, if desired. Five unpublished items were also missing, with four of these five items being collections of papers and documents relating to the AAE and BANZARE expeditions. The fifth item lacked any source information other than author and title, and since 'Unknown' is not an option in the 'Ref Type' field in *RefWorks*, that item was characterized as 'Unpublished Material.'

Eight items were missing from the SPRI Pams, with six of the eight being missing journal articles. SPRI has a comprehensive polar periodicals collection, so even though there were six missing journal articles in the Pams, four of the six articles were available in the SPRI library. Interlibrary loan could be used to replace copies of the other two articles, if desired. The final two missing items consisted of a newspaper article about BANZARE by expedition photographer Frank Hurley and a British Film Institute souvenir program featuring Herbert Ponting's cinematograph record of BAE.

Table 4. Number and Publication Type of missing items from the four Antarctic expeditions at AAD and SPRI.

Publication Type noted as missing	AAD Information Files	SPRI Pamphlet Collection	Totals
Journal article	8	2	10
Journal article missing from Pamphlet Collection but available in SPRI collection	N/A	4	4
Newspaper article	0	1	1
Book, whole	0	1	1
Unpublished material	5	0	5
Total	13	8	21

A large amount of duplication was expected when the reference lists from AAD and SPRI were compared. Much to my surprise, however, this was not the case. Despite the similar subject nature of the two collections, only ten items (<6%) were found in both libraries (see Table 5). All ten were reprints of journal articles.

RefWorks bibliographies for each of the four expeditions at AAD and SPRI, along with the complete bibliography of all of the material found in both libraries can be found in the appendices. The bibliographies were set up using the 'RefShare' option in *RefWorks*, which allows the capability to view, sort, export, print, or generate a list of references, along with the ability to choose a custom output style, even if the user does not have access to *RefWorks*. Appendix A includes the reference list from AAD; Appendix B, the reference list from SPRI; and the entire list of 172 references is included in Appendix C.

Table 5. List of Duplicate References for the four expeditions held by both the AAD and SPRI Libraries.

1. Brown, Robert Neal Rudmose. "The Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–14. A Review of *The Home of the Blizzard* by Sir Douglas Mawson." *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 31, no. 3 (1915): 136-142.
2. Mawson, Douglas. "The Antarctic Cruise of the *Discovery*, 1929 –1930." *Geographical Review* 20, no. 4 (1930): 535-554.
3. ———. "The Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14." *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 31, no. 7 (1915): 337-360.
4. ———. "The Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–1914. Summary of Results." *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 31, no. 1 (1915): 476-477.
5. ———. "The Australasian Antarctic Expedition." *Geographical Journal* 37, no. 6 (1911): 609-620.
6. Price, Archibald Grenfell. "The Winning of Australian Antarctica: Sir Douglas Mawson's B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. Voyages." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia* 61, December (1960): 13-20.
7. Priestley, Raymond Edward. "Inexpressible Island." *Nutrition Today* 4, no. 3 (1969): 18-27.
8. Stephenson, Alfred and William Launcelot Scott Fleming. "King George the Sixth Sound." *Geographical Journal* 96, no. 3 (1940): 153-166.
9. Taylor, Thomas Griffith. "The South Pole Story, Part 1 of 2 (as told to D'Arcy Niland)." *Walkabout* September (1962): 11-16.
10. ———. "The South Pole Story, Part 2 of 2 (as told to D'Arcy Niland)." *Walkabout* October (1962): 25-30.

Project methodology and Results, Part II

Providing estimates and developing a user guide

In order to develop a user guide for each library, the approximate number of items for each subject included in the UDC had to be determined. At AAD, estimates of the amount of material by subject in the InfoFiles card catalog were calculated by counting out and measuring the thickness in centimeters of a stack of 50 catalog cards. Measurements were also taken for stacks of 25, 75, and 100 catalog cards to verify that the measurement would be consistent for each of those amounts of cards. Subjects with more than 100 cards were extrapolated accordingly. A simple grid was set up with the number of cards related to its measurement (e.g., 25 cards = 0.7 cm; 50 cards = 1.4 cm, etc.). There was also a stack of cards representing an estimated 600 additional items that had not yet been filed in the card catalog; these cards contained a mix of subjects and were in no particular order. Number totals for these cards are not included in the results.

Table 6 shows that a total of 8,825 items, including geographic and subject headings, was estimated in the AAD InfoFiles. Add to this the number of UDC areas with less than 15 cards that were excluded from the total count, plus the additional 600 items not included in the table at all, gives a general estimate of 10,000 items in the InfoFiles. It is important to keep in mind that the numbers shown in Table 6 provide only an approximate number of the amount of material available for UDC subjects at AAD. However, even these rough estimates show that the quantity of material makes up a significant part of AAD's total collection, emphasizing the need for increased access to and visibility of this material.

At SPRI, the number of cataloged items in each UDC subject category was determined in several steps. After limiting a Muscat search to the 'Pam' location, the UDC classification numbers were grouped into logical geographic and subject categories from a list provided by Rick Frolich. He also wrote some code to sort the items and generate a number for each of the selected UDC categories, producing the results in a text file. After converting this file to Excel, the categories were compressed even further to calculate the final result shown in Table 7. The total number of Pams (31,204) in Table 7 represents both geographic (13,242) and subject locations (17,962) at SPRI. As mentioned, this estimate was calculated from a compressed list of UDC classification numbers. Both the original list containing much more detail and the first Excel iteration are available upon request, but for the purposes of this report, the compressed list was used.

Because approximately one third of the material in the Pamphlet Collection is accessible only through a card catalog without any electronic record, the number of items shown in Table 7 is again only a rough estimate of the total Pams at SPRI. It is worth noting that the 31,204 items with a 'Pam' location do not take into account the proportion of the materials that were never cataloged, but merely classified and filed. A large backlog also exists; these items come from a variety of sources and have the potential to be added, but duplicates have not yet been identified.⁶

⁶ Copy of email message to H. Lane from J. Wong, Scott Polar Research Institute, 11 Sept 2005.

Table 6. AAD Information Files Collection by UDC classification number, geographic and subject heading, and the estimated number of items in each category.

UDC Classification for Polar Libraries	AAD Geographic Area List	No. of items
(*2) / (*60)	Polar regions	75
(*7)	Antarctic regions	225
(*702) / (*746)	Geography (specific Antarctic locations)	50
(*747)	Wilkes Land	50
(*76) / (*783)	Ross Dependency; Prince Edward Island	75
(*784) / (*784.9)	French Islands (Southern Ocean)	50
(*785)	Heard Island	50
(*786)	Macquarie Island	50
(*787) / (*888)	Sub-Antarctic Islands; Southern Ocean	25
	Subtotal (by Geographic Area)	650
UDC Classification for Polar Libraries	AAD Subject Heading List	No. of items
016 / 017	Bibliographies; Catalogues	75
06.07	Excursions (foreign visits)	25
061.1 / 061.3	Government organizations; Associations; Congresses	125
159.9	PSYCHOLOGY	25
341.24	International treaties	125
502.7	Protection of biological environment	75
526	<i>Geodesy; Place names</i>	125
528	GEODESY. SURVEYING	25
55	EARTH SCIENCES	75
550.312	Gravity and isostasy	25
550.38 / 550.386	Geomagnetic techniques	125
550.389	Magnetic surveys	75
551	Earth sciences	100
551.24	Geotectonics	75
551.32	GLACIOLOGY	75
551.321	GLACIOLOGICAL METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS	100
551.322	Ice and snow	75
551.324	LAND ICE. GLACIERS. ICE SHELVES. ICE SHEETS	300
551.326	FLOATING ICE	150
551.331 / 551.334	Glacial erosion; Deposition; Deformation	25
551.336 / 551.382	ICE AGES; GEOCRYOLOGY	75
551.4	GEOMORPHOLOGY	50
551.46	PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY	125
551.462	Bathymetry	25
551.463 / 551.464	Sea water (chemical / physical properties)	50
551.465	Oceanography	75
551.466	Waves and tides (marine)	25
551.481	<i>Lakes; Ponds</i>	50
551.5	METEOROLOGY	50

551.506 / 551.508	Meteorological data; Instruments	100
551.51 / 551.515	Atmosphere (structure; physical properties; general circulation)	125
551.52	Atmosphere (radiation / temperature)	75
551.55 / 551.578	Wind and air turbulence; Humidity	75
551.578.4	SNOW	125
551.58	CLIMATOLOGY	75
551.593 / 551.94	ATMOSPHERIC OPTICAL PHENOMENA; Atmospheric electrical phenomena	50
551.7 / 551.9	STRATIGRAPHY	50
552	PETROGRAPHY. PETROLOGY	50
553	ECONOMIC GEOLOGY	75
556	HYDROLOGY	50
56	PALAEONTOLOGY. FOSSILS.	50
57	LIFE SCIENCES. BIOLOGY	100
574	ECOLOGY	50
576.8	<i>Bacteriology; Microbiology</i>	25
577.4	<i>Ecology</i>	25
577.745	<i>Plankton</i>	50
58	BOTANY	50
581 / 582	Plants (physiology / taxonomy)	125
591	ANIMALS. PHYSIOLOGY	75
593	INVERTEBRATA	50
594	Mollusca	75
595.1 / 595.2	Platyhelminthes; Arthropoda	25
595.3	Crustacea	50
595.4	Arachnida	25
595.7	Insecta	50
597	PICES. FISH	75
598.2	AVES. BIRDS	150
598.42	Procellariiformes (petrels, albatrosses, fulmars)	125
598.421 / 598.434	Laridae (gulls); Sterninae (terns); Stercorariidae (skuas); Phalacrocoracidae (cormorants)	25
598.45	Sphenisciformes (penguins)	150
599	MAMMALS	25
599.5	CETACEA (WHALES)	75
599.745	PINNIPEDIA	300
61	MEDICAL SCIENCES	25
612	PHYSIOLOGY (HUMAN)	75
612.592	Cold climates (physiological effects)	50
613	HEALTH	50
614	Public health and safety	50
616	DISEASE AND PATHOLOGY	50
621.3	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	75
622 / 623	MINING. ENGINEERING, MILITARY AND NAVAL	25
624	ENGINEERING, CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL	50
626 / 628.2	HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING. PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING	25
629.11	LAND AND ROAD VEHICLES	100
629.12	SHIPS AND BOATS	350

631 / 636	AGRICULTURE	25
636.7	Dogs (domestic and in the service of man)	75
639.2	FISHING AND FISHERIES	25
639.24	Marine mammals, hunting	50
64 / 641.5	Food (packing and storing; nutritive and energy values)	25
65 / 655.55	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	25
656.6	TRANSPORT SERVICES. TRAFFIC ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL	50
656.61	Shipping	25
656.7	Air transport	75
656.8	Postal services; Stamps	25
664	FOOD INDUSTRIES. FOOD PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION	25
677	TEXTILE AND CORDAGE INDUSTRIES	25
685	TRAVEL AND SPORTS EQUIPMENT	25
685.5	EXPEDITION EQUIPMENT	75
687	CLOTHES	50
69	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. BUILDING MATERIALS	75
711.4	Planning of settlements (including scientific stations)	25
737.2	Medals and decorations	25
77 / 779	PHOTOGRAPHY AND CINEMATOGRAPHY	50
791.44 / 796	ENTERTAINMENTS. GAMES. SPORTS.	25
796	Sport; Tourism	50
91	Geography	50
91 (08) : (*7)	Expeditions (by date)	
	1772 – 1947	150
	1947 – ANARE	75
	1947 – other	700
910.2	Logistics; Cold regions travel	75
912	Maps; Atlases	75
92	Biographies (by name)	350
	Subtotal (by Subject)	8175

TOTAL (Geographic Area and Subject) 8825

Key:

- 1) Subjects shown in UPPERCASE are major headings or categories as listed in the current UDC.
- 2) UDC numbers and subject headings in *italics* are superseded by the current edition of UDC.
- 3) UDC numbers not listed include subjects with <15 items or are subjects not included in the InfoFiles.

Table 7. SPRI Pamphlet Collection by UDC classification number, geographic area and subject heading, and the estimated number of items in each category.

UDC Classification for Polar Libraries	SPRI Geographic Area List	No. of items
(*2)	Polar regions	149
(*3)	Arctic regions	736
(*32)	Svalbard	396
(*35)	Iceland	177
(*38)	Greenland	796
(*40)	North American Arctic	30
(*41)	Canada	1146
(*48)	Northwest Passage	12
(*49)	Alaska	614
(*50)	Russian Federation, former USSR	1438
(*54)	Northern Sea Route	46
(*548)	Scandinavia	97
(*56)	Finland	93
(*57)	Sweden	90
(*58)	Norway	195
(*589)	Arctic Ocean, doubtful / non-existent islands	46
(*60)	Arctic Ocean and adjacent waters	374
(*601)	Arctic basin	46
(*61)	North Atlantic Ocean	155
(*611)	Baltic Sea	141
(*62)	Canadian Arctic waters	80
(*66) / (*666)	North Pacific Ocean / Bering Sea / Sea of Okhotsk	224
(*68) / (*686)	Arctic Ocean, seas adjacent to Russia	256
(*7)	Antarctic regions	2798
(*72) / (*721)	Falkland Islands	333
(*722) / (*722.5)	British Antarctic Territory / Falkland Islands Dependencies	205
(*725) / (*726.3)	South Orkney, South Shetland Islands / Antarctic Peninsula	365
(*728) / (*73)	Filchner-Ronne ice shelves / Dronning Maud Land	63
(*74)	Australian Antarctic Territory	115
(*75) / (*77)	Adelie, Terre / Ross Dependency / Victoria Land / Antarctica, Pacific sector	282
(*78) / (*789)	Sub-Antarctic islands / Heard & McDonald Islands	616
(*80)	Southern Ocean	492
(*82) / (*826)	South Atlantic Ocean / Weddell Sea	165
(*84)	South Indian Ocean	79
(*881)	Ross Sea	61
(217.5)	Gondwana	30

(234.3)	Alps	27
(261)	Atlantic Ocean	6
(4)	Europe	85
(510)	People's Republic of China	30
(6)	Africa	8
(7)	North America	57
(8)	South America	41
(93)	Australasia	47
	Subtotal (by Geographic Area)	13242
UDC Classification for Polar Libraries	SPRI Subject List	No. of items
001.89	Research programmes : Polar regions	98
001.94	Unexplained phenomena	6
01	Bibliographies : Polar regions / Antarctica / Glaciology	57
02 / 025.4	Information science / Libraries	63
06.049	Committees	377
061.3	Conferences	45
069	Museums and art galleries	57
159.9	Psychology	177
502	Environmental issues	148
521.8	Eclipses, Sun and Moon	98
527	Navigation	64
53	Physics	110
55	Earth sciences	236
551.32	Glaciology	394
551.321	Glaciological methods and instruments	243
551.322	Ice and snow	1367
551.324	Land ice	378
551.326	Floating ice / Icebergs / Sea ice / Ice on inland waters	683
551.33 / 551.35	Glacial geology / Ice ages / Geocryology / Raised beaches	949
551.4 / 551.46	Geomorphology / Oceanography, physical	239
551.5 / 551.521	Meteorology / Atmosphere / Radiation, atmospheric	457
551.574 / 551.579	Condensation / Precipitation / Snow surveys / Avalanches / Hydrometeorology	1448
551.58 / 551.593	Climatology / Atmosphere, optical phenomena	747
551.7 / 56	Stratigraphy / Hydrology / Palaeontology	63
57 / 575	Biology / Aerobiology / Genetics	207
58	Botany	282
59 / 595.12	Zoology / Mollusca / Platyhelminthes	397
595.2 / 595.7	Arthropoda / Crustacea / Arachnida / Insecta	425
596 / 597.6	Vertebrata / Fish / Amphibia	246

598.31 / 598.422	Gruiformes / Procellariiformes / Laridae	320
598.45 / 598.5	Penguins	357
599 / 599.32	Mammalia / Rodentia	97
599.5 / 599.53	Cetacea / Mysticeti / Odontoceti	480
599.55 / 599.724.4	Sirenia / Cervidae / Canidae / Ursidae / Mustelidae	265
599.745 / 599.745.3	Pinnipedia / Otariidae / Odoboenidae / Phocidae	655
612 / 614	Physiology / Health and preventive medicine	191
620.1	Materials testing. Defects of materials. Protection of materials	111
624 / 625.1	Engineering, civil and structural / Railway engineering	494
629.1.05 / 629.7	Navigational instruments / Vessels / Aerospace engineering	298
631.4 / 636	Soil science / Fertilizers / Animal husbandry and domestic animals	129
639.245.1	Whaling industry	357
64 / 641	Domestic science / Food. Cooking.	81
656.835	Philately	33
663	Beverages, stimulants and narcotics	23
665.215.1	Whale oil	24
681.11	Clocks, watches and chronometers	26
69 (211)	Building construction in cold regions	46
7.031.71	Art, Inuit	165
791 / 792	Cinema. Films (motion pictures) / Theatre	28
801.1	Orthography, spelling and transliteration	84
82-1	Poetry / Fiction	47
903	Archaeology	8
91(08) : (*2)	Expeditions : Polar regions	1319
91(08) : (*7)	Expeditions : Antarctic regions	1069
910.2 : 65	Logistics, expeditions and research projects	25
92	Biographies	1169
	Subtotal (by Subject)	17962

TOTAL (Geographic Area and Subject) 31204

Once estimates of the number of items from AAD and SPRI were determined, a template for a user guide was developed. Examples of the user guide for each library are shown below in Figures 1 and 2. The introductory text of each user guide includes a brief description of the collection, along with the appropriate table showing the estimated number of items from AAD or SPRI, respectively. Currently, the user guides serve as a prototype, the details of which can be further enhanced and expanded as access to the gray literature collections is improved.

Figure 1. *USER'S GUIDE to the AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC DIVISION LIBRARY'S 'INFORMATION FILES'*

The 'Information Files' in the AAD Library came into being when AAD was established in the early 1950s. The collection currently occupies more than two dozen filing cabinet drawers, and includes a wide variety of materials such as reports on equipment, manufacturers' catalogs, reprints of papers, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, photographs, items of historical interest, and other ephemera on Antarctic-related subjects. Although the collection constitutes a veritable treasure trove of information, much of it is not well described or documented. Currently, access is through a card catalog arranged by subject number using the *Universal Decimal Classification for Use in Polar Libraries, 4th edition* (revised 1994); a second card is filed by author or title.

To help improve access to this important collection, the following table was developed. It gives a rough estimate of the approximate number of items for all of the geographic areas and subject headings included in the Information Files. Subjects of most interest and relevance to AAD have been subdivided along with an estimate of their numbers. (Table 6 would be attached here.)

Figure 2. *USER'S GUIDE to the SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIBRARY'S 'PAMPHLET COLLECTION'*

The 'Pamphlet Collection' at the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI) Library contains approximately 50,000 items related to Antarctica, Arctic regions, and glaciology. Organized by subject using the *Universal Decimal Classification for Use in Polar Libraries, 4th edition* (revised 1994), this veritable treasure trove of information includes materials such as technical reports, journal reprints, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera on polar-related subjects.

More than 60% of the material in the Pamphlet Collection is included in Muscat, SPRI's internal online catalog; most of the remainder is accessible through the card catalog. A search in Muscat can be limited to the 'Pams' location only.

To help improve access to this important collection, the following table was developed. It gives a rough estimate of the approximate number of items for all of the subjects included in the Pamphlet Collection by both geographic area and UDC classification number. Subjects of most interest and relevance to SPRI have been subdivided along with an estimate of their numbers. (Table 7 would be attached here.)

Discussion and Recommendations

The goal of my sabbatical project was to make the gray literature collections at AAD and SPRI more accessible. By using a representative sample, the types of gray literature contained in the collections were classified and more accurately described, and the amount of duplication between the two collections in the sample was determined.

Selecting the sources in the AAD InfoFiles and SPRI Pams for the four Antarctic expeditions proved to be a useful choice in that items from both libraries could be collected for the sample. A much larger quantity of material on the four Antarctic expeditions in the SPRI Pams was expected, but that did not prove to be the case. Even so, the sample provides a snapshot of the types of sources available in the two collections, and reflects the unique nature of the materials.

When the sample size (172) is compared to the total of number of items estimated in the AAD InfoFiles (64 out of 8,825⁷, or 0.73%) and the SPRI Pams (108 out of 31,204⁷, or 0.35%), the sample is very small indeed. So small, in fact, that any attempt to extrapolate or make general assumptions about the collections may not be accurate, or even possible. In retrospect, I should have expanded the sample to include additional expeditions or perhaps more material on other related subjects for a larger, and therefore, more significant part of the total items in the InfoFiles and Pams collections.

Despite the small sample size, however, the time I spent dealing with these two collections during my sabbatical qualifies me to draw some conclusions and make recommendations.

- *Characterizing the nature of the collections*
It must be said that my choice to focus on material related to the four Antarctic expeditions turned out to represent a portion of the gray literature that, particularly at SPRI, is fairly well documented. I did not find a large amount of extra material than that already identified or cataloged, as evidenced by the relatively few additional items that had to be added to *RefWorks* once the bibliographies for each expedition were compiled.
- *Linking to broader initiatives*
Both AAD and SPRI continually receive information requests about these expeditions, so making the *RefWorks* bibliographies available in some fashion will be very useful. The lists of the references for the expeditions, or selected portions, could be linked as metadata to records in an online catalog and to the websites of each institution. The *RefWorks* metadata could be also be linked to the Antarctic Heritage Register maintained by the AAD's Data Centre and SPRI's lists of Online Reference Resources, specifically the *Index to Antarctic Expeditions*. Additional possibilities are many, including Mawson's Huts Foundation and SPRI's Freeze Frame project featuring visual resources of historic polar exploration.
- *Identifying reprints of journal articles*
For the Antarctic expeditions at least, a large portion (69%) of the items in the InfoFiles and Pams were reprints of journal articles. It is probably a safe assumption that this is

⁷ The figures shown here represent the number of items calculated for the AAD InfoFiles and the SPRI Pams. If the estimate of the total number of items in the InfoFiles (10,000) and the Pams (50,000+) had been used, the percentages would be even less (0.64% at AAD and 0.22% at SPRI).

true for much of the rest of the collection, although the percentage likely varies somewhat from topic to topic.

If AAD and SPRI are interested in reducing duplication of material within their gray literature collections, one way would be to delete the items that are reprints of journal articles. This is especially true for reprints where the journal title is held in the collections of AAD and/or SPRI. On the other hand, having a copy of the reprint readily available in the InfoFiles or Pams saves much wear and tear on the bound journal, if the same few articles are likely to be photocopied frequently.

Many of the reprints are pages that date from the publication of the original journal article. More importantly, a number of these reprints have original notes or signatures; in some cases, such as Mawson and Taylor, the authors were expedition members themselves. Again, in retrospect, that information should have been noted in one of the *RefWorks* data fields when I was in the process of compiling the bibliographies in my sample. It would be a very time-consuming process to go through all of the reprints in the gray literature collections to identify signatures and comments by notable figures in polar exploration. Perhaps the autographed copies of reprints could be identified in the future, or, for particularly unique items, included in the personal papers and housed in the institution's archives, since it would be unfortunate to lose such potentially valuable historical material.

- *Providing full text for the references*
Using the shared feature in *RefWorks* for this project demonstrates that a given bibliography can be developed and distributed as metadata through library catalogs or related websites. The ultimate goal, however, is to provide some kind of digitized or electronic full text access to the references. *RefWorks* allows for a PDF of the full text of an article or document to be attached to its bibliographic record. Due to copyright restrictions, providing full text for all of the articles may not be possible, but full text of non-copyright items in the InfoFiles and Pams could certainly be digitized and linked to the references in the bibliography. Supplying available full text for the non-copyright items requires funds for personnel and equipment, but if money could be found as part of a grant or special project, it would be a good start to providing a value-added resource for researchers.
- *Removing large documents*
Along with reducing duplication within the collections, the two polar libraries could increase the space available in the InfoFiles and Pams by identifying documents and reports that qualify as 'stand-alone' material. At SPRI, and to a lesser extent at AAD, there are sizeable documents included in the gray literature collections that are essentially books or multi-page technical bulletins and reports. These items could be removed from the folders, cataloged with an appropriate UDC classification, and then relocated on the shelves with the rest of the regular book collection. The result will be a more efficient use of space, making room for additional material that continues to be added to the InfoFiles and Pams.
- *Determining consistency in the UDC scheme*
The UDC for polar libraries used by AAD and SPRI outlines the procedure for listing materials for a specific UDC subject area. For example, items related to Scott's BAE are classified as 'Expeditions: Antarctic regions,' followed by the expedition dates and its leader, represented as 91(08) : (*7)[1910-13 Scott]. A number of errors were noted in

this cataloging numbering system in that some records had incorrect dates or lacked the expedition leader's name. This is less of an issue at AAD since the records for the InfoFiles are not in an online catalog, but at SPRI, this inconsistency requires a library user to select any and all variations from a list of records when searching for a complete list of the items for Scott's BAE. I consolidated outliers and other variations of the catalog entries into a single entry, so that all items would be grouped together under, in this case, 91(08) : (*7)[1910-13 Scott]. It was not possible to consolidate all of the items for every category, mostly due to the sheer number of items, but also because of the many variations listed for any given UDC area.

An additional problem at SPRI is the inconsistent labeling in the Pams, especially for the dates of the expeditions. The UDC rules specify that items related to an expedition should all be grouped together and labeled with the dates of that particular expedition. However, items from BGLE, to use a specific example, were listed with a single year [1934], or with dates encompassing selected years of the expedition [1936-37], instead of the [1934-37] time period as UDC requires. More recent items relating to expeditions are sometimes listed by the publication year of the item itself instead of the expedition year(s). Correcting these errors and inconsistencies would require a huge investment of time and personnel, since the items would each have to be checked individually. However, rectifying and merging these variations into a single UDC category for that specific subject would be a worthwhile effort when Muscat is revised or upgraded.

- *Organizing the physical collections*

AAD InfoFiles and SPRI Pams that include large amounts of material for a given UDC number are currently divided into one or more folders in alphabetical order by author. Cataloging policy has been to include the initial of the author's last name at the end of the record. For example, an article by Mawson on BANZARE would be cataloged as 91(08) : (*7)[1929-31 Mawson] [M]. In some cases, the UDC lumps the items in alphabetical groups by author, as in A-L, M-Z, or if a large amount of material is expected, A-G, H-L, M-R, S-Z, or some variation thereof. In this case, the article would be classified as 91(08) : (*7)[1929-31 Mawson] [M-R].

This strategy is complicated further by the fact that many items do not have authors, so in an online catalog such as Muscat, one must sort through and select multiple items from a list of records in order to be comprehensive. It seems to me that collecting all relevant items for a particular subject is more important than determining how many items are included in a given alphabetical group by author for that subject. Therefore, my recommendation for addressing this issue is twofold. The first is to continue to note the author's initial, when present, on the physical item, so it can be more easily filed in the correct folder when there is more than one folder. Second, I would remove the requirement of adding the author's initial when cataloging the item in the online record. That way, the folders can expand or contract as needed, without affecting the records in the online catalog.

- *Providing access in the future*

A major accomplishment of my sabbatical was determining, for the first time, the number of items in the UDC classification system for both geographic and subject categories at AAD and SPRI. Making the numbers available through the user's guide or a similar type of pathfinder provides a general idea of how many items are in a given category, so that a library user can decide if checking further into the gray literature collections is a worthwhile endeavor. With more detailed number listings of the various UDC categories

available and the estimated number of items in each, it is now possible to investigate a specific area of interest in more detail. Providing more precise cataloging to items in what was once a general UDC category could also be feasible when a particular section is more closely scrutinized.

Modest funding may be available from granting agencies for the specific purpose of identifying a designated UDC category, and listing the individual items for that subject area in *RefWorks* or other comparable metadata system, similar to what was done for this project. If a researcher is particularly interested in penguins, for example, s/he can see that there are approximately 507 items on penguins included in the gray literature at the two libraries, 150 in the InfoFiles at AAD and 357 in the Pams at SPRI. Even if, like my sample, 70% are journal articles, there are still more than 350 items that could prove to be potentially valuable sources for a thorough literature review on penguins.

- *Developing systems for prioritizing the collections*
Determining a system for prioritizing the collections, whether for digitization, cataloging, or retrospective conversion is one area where I would have liked to do more related to my project. I suspect that public and researcher focus in specific areas related to the gray literature will be driven largely by interest in and demand for the information. The approaching centennial celebrations of the expeditions of Scott in 2010, and Mawson the following year, will no doubt generate renewed attention on Antarctica. Climate changes at both of the Poles emphasize the need for making both historical and current literature of the Polar Regions available. The gray literature collections at AAD and SPRI take on greater importance as the need for this information increases.

Additional activities

AAD:

- Answered general inquiries and provided occasional reference assistance to AAD staff and visitors when library staff was attending meetings.
- Identified relevant items in the AAD InfoFiles as additional sources to answer information requests.

SPRI:

- Verified missing citation details for numerous references by checking original sources at Cambridge's University Library.
- Corrected records in Muscat for items not likely to be identified as part of a global edit (obvious misspellings, incorrect dates, inaccuracies in author names, etc.).
- Noted problems and corrected errors in the Pamphlet Collection numbering system.
- Identified additional items related to BANZARE and BGLE expeditions.
- Attended SPRI library staff meetings, and gave presentation to the staff on preliminary results of sabbatical project.

Additional accomplishments

- Presented paper at the International Association of Aquatic & Marine Science Libraries & Information Centers, 34th Annual Conference, Suva, Fiji, September 14 – 18, 2008.
Carle, Daria O., Edward Kazzimir, and Celia M. Rozen. "CommFish: All about Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Collections." In *IAMSLIC: Sustainability in a Changing Climate*, edited by Kristen Anderson, 3–17. Proceedings of the 34th International Association of Aquatic & Marine Science Libraries & Information

Centers Conference, September 14 – 18, 2008, Suva, Fiji.
<https://darchive.mblwhoilibrary.org/handle/1912/2884> (Published August 2009)

- Collaborated with Dr. Victoria Wadley at AAD, Project Manager for the Census of Antarctic Marine Life (CAML), a major IPY initiative and a key activity of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), on a project to organize and archive the documents produced during the development and ongoing activities of CAML. A publication describing the project is planned, and we are awaiting word on a grant submitted to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to extend CAML funding through 2010.

Additional professional activities

Fall 2008

- Visited University of Tasmania Morris Miller Library
(named for the honorary Librarian of the University and founder of the Australian Library Association)
- Visited University of Tasmania Science Library
- Visited CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization) Marine and Atmospheric Research Library, Hobart

Spring 2009

- Visited British Antarctic Survey, including the BAS Library and Archives
- Visited Cambridge University Library
(c.1930s architecture by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, designer of the iconic British red telephone booth)
- Visited Jerwood Library at Trinity Hall
 - Also visited the Old Library at Trinity Hall
(Built c.1590, this historic Elizabethan building is the oldest library in Cambridge still in its original setting. One the few libraries remaining in Britain that still contains examples of chained books.)
- Visited Wren Library at Trinity College.
(Completed in 1695 to the design of Sir Christopher Wren, it contains medieval manuscripts, early Shakespeare editions, many of Sir Isaac Newton's books, the Rothschild collection of English literature from the 1700s, and Winnie-the-Pooh manuscripts of A.A. Milne.)
- Visited Quincentenary Library at Jesus College.
(Built to celebrate the College's 500th birthday in 1996, it opened in 2005.)
- Visited Bodleian Library, University of Oxford.
(including Duke Humfrey's Library c.1440, restored in late 1500s by Sir Thomas Bodley)
- Attended various public lectures and programs, some in celebration of the 800th anniversary of the University of Cambridge. A sample:
 - Raymond Molony. *The Inughuit living at the edge of human existence*. Friends of SPRI Lecture Series, 21 February 2009.
 - Deborah Gearing. *Rosalind: A question of life*. Moonstruck Theater Company, Anglia Ruskin University, 11 March 2009.
 - Peter Head, Director of ARUP. *Entering the ecological age*. Cambridge Science Festival, 18 March 2009.

- Dr. Peter Harrison, Queen's University, Ontario. *The Arctic on the edge: Policy issues in Canada's backyard*. Environment on the Edge Lecture Series, 19 March 2009.

Project goals not completed

- Identifying items that relate to previous International Polar Years (IPY) for inclusion in DAHLI <http://nsidc.org/dahli/>.
 - My plan to contribute to the *Discovery and Access of Historic Literature from the IPYs (DAHLI)* project did not get very far. DAHLI is a cooperative international effort to develop an online bibliography of items in various collections related to previous IPYs. I contacted the DAHLI participants at the National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder, CO, to inquire about funds for digitizing the project documents for the Census of Antarctic Marine Life project, but the time and logistics required was not feasible.
- Scheduling a side trip to New Zealand to visit Antarctic research libraries and institutes during my stay in Tasmania was not possible.

Benefits of sabbatical

Spending my sabbatical year away was a wonderful, stimulating, interesting, and productive experience—all the things a sabbatical is supposed to be. While it has not been easy to readjust back into the routine of 'normal' life again, I am excited to share my new knowledge and experiences with my Consortium Library and ARLIS colleagues, the UAA and APU faculty, and more. I learned so much, both personally and professionally, about so many things; in particular, meeting new people and exploring new places. Expanding my networks and contacts among international polar scientists and librarians is especially valuable to me as a member of the Polar Libraries Colloquy and co-editor of its newsletter, the *Polar Libraries Bulletin*. At the same time, it has been very gratifying to share my experience and expertise with colleagues from around the world.

As I had hoped, describing the results of my project and the benefits of improving access to important but often inaccessible gray literature collections is going to be a fruitful source of information for publications and presentations. I plan to present the results of my project at an international polar librarians' conference in Germany next June, at a state library conference in Alaska early next year, and have other conferences in mind as potential venues. I have also begun preparing a draft of what I hope will be several publications on this and related topics.

My new knowledge and expertise gained during this sabbatical has already benefited grant seeking opportunities for my Consortium Library and Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) colleagues. Since my return, I consulted on a grant with an ARLIS librarian to provide access to ARLIS' "hidden collections." The grant proposal, recently submitted to the *Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives* program at the Council on Library and Information Resources, is for an international project to improve access to unique, but previously unavailable, material important to Arctic and Antarctic researchers. This cooperative project involves ARLIS, the Consortium Library's Archives and Special Collections, and SPRI, and employs methodology very similar to my project, that is, using *RefWorks* as metadata or as a finding aid to increase exposure to these collections of national significance.

In addition, I will be collaborating with Dr. Victoria Wadley at AAD, Project Manager for the Census of Antarctic Marine Life (CAML), a major IPY initiative and a key activity of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). The project, organizing and archiving the documents produced during the development and ongoing activities of CAML, is another example of my involvement in promoting international cooperation among polar institutions. We plan to publish a paper describing the project, and are currently awaiting word on a grant submitted to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to extend CAML funding through 2010.

My participation in these projects helps to increase UAA's visibility in the academic community. By making significant contributions in international polar circles, I help to support UAA's role in the forefront of arctic research. This will only be enhanced as the results of my project are presented and published. Seeking grants to fund ongoing digitization and metadata projects will also be valuable knowledge to share. Scientists and researchers will benefit by having this valuable material available, not just for those studying Polar Regions, but for anyone interested in climate change and its implications for our society and surrounding environment.

Conclusion and Acknowledgements

My sabbatical turned out to be even better than I could have imagined, both in terms of the project itself and the chance to spend time in Tasmania and Cambridge. My original hypothesis, that the two libraries would have a significant amount of duplication, surprisingly turned out not to be true. I was amazed that two libraries collecting similar information on polar topics could end up with such different collections. Even though my sample size was small, I was impressed by the incredible variety of the material in the gray literature collections at AAD and SPRI. I hope that the estimated numbers for the UDC geographic and subject areas for each of the collections will provide a good start for increasing their availability, and that my template for a user guide for AAD and SPRI will be beneficial for library users.

Best of all are the people who made my sabbatical experience in Tasmania and Cambridge so special. I am especially grateful to Andie Smithies at AAD and Heather Lane at SPRI for providing advice and counsel while getting the project organized and for helping me to see it through. Sincere thanks also go to all of the library staff at AAD and SPRI who warmly welcomed me into the fold and made me feel right at home, as well as for their help and guidance with my project. Many thanks to one and all.

At UAA, I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Adolf Pantoja and Kristi Powell for help with Excel files; Kristi for solving complicated Word questions; and Mike Robinson for instructions to set up my blog. Thanks also go to Electra Enslow for so capably filling in for me so that I could go away on sabbatical, and to Celia Rozen, ARLIS, for sharing additional information about gray literature.