KEYWORD-IN-CONTEXT INDEX FOR TECHNICAL LITERATURE

(KWIC INDEX)

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ABSTRACT: A distinction is made between bibliographical indexes for new and past literature based on the willingness of the user to trade perfection for currency. Indexes giving keywords in their context are proposed as suitable for disseminating new information. These can be entirely machine-generated and hence kept up-to-date with the current literature. A compatible coding scheme to identify the indexed documents is also proposed. In it elements are automatically extracted from the usual identifiers of the document so that the coded identifier yields a maximum of information while remaining susceptible to normal methods of ordering.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Dissemination vs. Retrieval	2
Indexing by Means of Keyword-in-Context	3
Organization of a Bibliographical KWIC Index	6
A Derived Code for the Identification of Bibliographical Items	8
Automatic Preparation of KWIC Indexes	11
Creation of Machine Readable Records	11
Machine Processing · · · · · · · · ·	12
Conclusion	16

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INTRODUCTION

Specialized indexes to technical literature are an established means for directing engineers and scientists to sources of information pertinent to their current interest. Whatever the specific purpose of an index may be, a substantial amount of intellectual effort is required to compile it. In many cases, the time presently required for compiling and updating an index interferes seriously with its usefulness at the instant of publication. This is particularly true of bibliographical indexes to material currently being published in such media as technical journals, magazines or technical governmental, institutional and private industry reports.

The accelerated pace of scientific developments in recent years has accentuated the perishable nature of new information. As a result there is a pressing demand for speedier communication in this area. It appears doubtful that this demand can be satisfied without breaking with some of the standards conventionally applied to the compilation of literature indexes.

In what follows the relationship between user and index is examined, and it is shown that for new information, which as it appears is only a fraction of the total information accumulated in an area, relatively rough clues can answer the user's needs. It is then argued that such clues can be generated entirely by machine in the form of a series of extractions each containing a significant, or key, word as its nucleus. Samples of indexes compiled entirely by machine methods are presented in support of this argument.

DISSEMINATION vs. RETRIEVAL

In the area of communication served by technical literature, the two main functions being performed are the dissemination of information on the one side and the retrieval of information on the other. A publication, when issued, serves to broadcast new information. After the publication has fulfilled this purpose and has been retired to the Library and properly stored, it serves as a potential reference in the process of information retrieval. In the first case its news aspect is predominant, while in the second its historical aspect is predominant.

It is here argued that by means of a rather few clues an expert can judge whether an article touches upon his field of interest and adjust himself momentarily to whatever new information may be furnished. In the case of information retrieval the same expert expects that the information furnished be adjusted to him, i.e., to his rather specific interest at the moment.

Because of the difference in attitude in these two cases it is here proposed to consider two types of indexes, namely a dissemination index and a retrieval index, each serving its respective functions and being different as to scope and form. In accordance with this concept a dissemination index would be an instrument prepared with minimum effort and disseminated in the shortest possible time. As such it would fulfill the important task of prompt notification, and its usefulness would be substantially of temporary character. For this reason its publication by inexpensive printing methods would appear justifiable and adequate. A retrieval index, on the other hand, would be an instrument prepared with care in due course, incorporating all those features which will enhance its usefulness as a permanent tool of reference. Most likely it would take the form of a cumulative index and would obsolete dissemination indexes previously issued for material covered by it.

INDEXING BY MEANS OF KEYWORDS IN CONTEXT

The usefulness of an index depends on the manner in which index entries have been organized. The establishment of categories by subject or other appropriate characteristics is the conventional means by which such organization is accomplished. The establishment of categories and the assignment to such categories of index entries is a matter of judgment and experience and constitutes a considerable part of the intellectual effort involved in the manual compilation of indexes. Various indexers will usually differ in their approaches to this task and will also differ in their interpretation of the material to be indexed. While there may be differences of opinion as to the effectiveness of this or that scheme, the important fact seems to be that any reasonable scheme of ordering, if understood, will save time in locating desired information.

In striving for a speedy method of organizing an index, the question arises as to which of various possible schemes is adaptable to fully automatic processing. Clearly, some means of ordering is required that is based on criteria extracted from the text itself rather than assigned in accordance with human judgment.

The simplest format of a quickly assembled index might be an alphabetic listing of keywords, very much as in the index to a book. The simplicity of such an index is, however, predicated on the fact that the reader has been introduced to the subject matter treated by the book. In dealing with a variety of subjects, as would be the case in the problem under discussion, the significance of such single keywords could, in most instances, be determined only by referring to the statement from which the keyword had been chosen. This somewhat tedious procedure may be alleviated to a significant degree by listing selected keywords together with surrounding words that act as modifiers pointing up the more specific sense in which a keyword has been applied. This method of indexing words is well established in the process of compiling concordances of important works of literature of the past. The added degree of information conveyed by such keyword-in-context indexes, or "KWIC Indexes" for short, can readily be provided by automatic processing.

Keyword-in-context indexing may be carried out on various levels, depending on the purpose an index is to serve. The process may be applied to the title of an article, its abstract or its entire text. Keywords need only be defined as those which characterize a subject more than others. To derive them, rules have to be established for differentiating between what is significant and non-significant. Since significance is difficult to predict, it is more practical to isolate it by rejecting all obviously non-significant or "common" words, with the risk of admitting certain words of questionable status. Such words may subsequently be eliminated or tolerated as so much "noise". A list of non-significant words would include articles, conjunctions, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, certain adjectives and words such as "report", "analysis", "theory" and the like. It would become the task of an editor to extend this list as required. The remaining significant or "key" words would be extracted from the text together with a certain number of words that precede and follow them. By making the keywords assume a fixed position within the extracted portions and by arranging these portions in alphabetic order of the keywords, the KWIC Index is generated.

The format of a KWIC Index is illustrated in Fig. 1. The initial letters of the alphabetized keywords form a column which guides the eye when scanning for desired words. The number to the right of each line identifies the corresponding document. The sample shown in Fig. 1 was derived from titles of technical papers. Since a title may contain several keywords there would be index entries in as many places as there are keywords. For instance, on the sample page the concept "Gamma Rays in Ge 72", will be found under "Gamma" and under "Ge".

A maximum of 60 characters of a title are printed to serve as the index entry. This provides for an adequate number of letters on either side of the centrally located keyword for including immediately associated significant words. The process of slicing a fixed number of letters out of a title necessitates mutilations of some words on either end of the resulting fragment.

KEYWORD-IN-CONTEXT BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

COUL OMB	EXCHANGE ENERGY FROM SHELL-MODEL WAV	1719
COOLONIO	EXCITATION OF PROTONS IN HELIUM II B	0011
OF ATOMIC AND HOLECULAR	EXCITATION BY A TRAPPED-ELECTRON ME	0150
THERMAL	EXCITATIONS IN LIQUID HE3.	1465
ENERGIES OF GROUND AND	EXCITED NUCLEAR CONFIGURATIONS IN TH	0452
51.115	EXCITED STATES OF V51 AND CR53. EXCITED STATE IN OSMIUM-188.	1691 1717
4-PLUS	EXCITED STATE IN OSMIOM-1880 EXCITON DIFFUSION IN CADMIUM AND ZIN	0123
NTERNAL PHOTOEFFECT AND	EXCITON DIFFOSION IN CADATOM AND ZIN	1555
THERMAL	EXPANSION OF SOME CRYSTALS WITH THE	0136
	F18 FROM THE N14/ALPHA, ALPHA/N14 AND	0547
ON FROM AL27-PLUS-P AND	F19-PLUS-P.	0239
TIC MEASUREMENTS OF THE	FE-CR SPINELS.	1603
	FERRATE III.	0326 0059
MAGNETOSTATIC MODES IN NICKEL-IRON		0397
TRANSITION TO THE	FERROELECTRIC STATE IN BARIUM TITANA	0413
SUPERCONDUCTIVITY AND	FERROMAGNETISM IN ISOMORPHOUS COMPOU	0089
INTERPLANETARY MAGNETIC	FIELD AND ITS CONTROL OF COSMIC-RAY	0589
MAGNETIC	FIELD DEPENDENCE OF ULTRASONIC ATTEN	0080
	FIELD THEORY OF UNSTABLE PARTICLES.	0283
MUTNAUO	FIELD THEORIES WITH COMPOSITE PARTIC	0669 1826
A GENERALLY CONVARIANT	FIELD THEORY.	0369
AND SURFACE STATES FROM	FISSION INDUCED BY ALPHA PARTICLES,	0536
HITRON CROSS SECTIONS OF	FISSIONABLE NUCLEI.	0203
AL COSMIC-RAY INTENSITY	FLUCTUATIONS OBSERVED AT SOUTHERN ST	1798
	FLUX OF COSHIC-RAY PARTICLES WITH Z-	0597
NEUTRINO CORRELATION IN	FORBIDDEN BETA DECAY.	0244
	FOURIER COEFFICIENTS OF CRYSTAL POTE	0605
RVATION IN THE DECAY OF	FREE AND BOUND LAMBDA PARTICLES. FREE PRECESSION IN NUCLEAR MAGNETIC	1693
STEADT-STATE	FREQUENCY SHIFT OF THE ZERO-FIELD HY	0449
DECAY OF	GADOLINIUM-159•	0262
	GAMMA RADIATION FROM AL27-PLUS-P AND	0239
ECTIONAL CORRELATION OF	GAMMA RAYS IN GE72.	0229
CISION DETERMINATION OF	GAMMA RAYS FOLLOWING P.P-PRIME-GAMMA	0532 0461
P/S32 AND S32/P+P-PRIME	GAMMA-RAY THRESHOLD METHOD AND THE O	1702
ONSTANT OF YTTRIUM IRON	GARNET AT O DEG K.	0395
LORENTZIAN	GAS AND HOT ELECTRONS.	1567
TIBILITY OF AN ELECTRON	GAS AT HIGH DENSITY.	0328
UCTIVITY OF AN ELECTRON	GAS IN A GASEOUS PLASMA.	0001
OF AN ELECTRON GAS IN A	GASEOUS PLASMA.	0001 0449
DUCED BY VARIOUS BUFFER		0450
BUFFER IONIZED		1441
EZORESISTANCE IN N-TYPE		1533
IN ELECTRON-IRRADIATED	GE AT 80 DEG K.	0362
LATION OF GAMMA RAYS IN	GE 72 •	0229
NERAL RELATIVITY AS THE	GENERATORS OF COORDINATE TRANSFORMAT	0287
ETORESISTANCE IN N-TYPE	GERMANIUM AT LOW TEMPERATURES.	0298
CONDUCTION ELECTRONS IN IATIVE RECOMBINATION IN	GERMANTUM.	0330
DARTICLES IN LINEARIZED	GRAVITATIONAL THEORY.	0674
ENERGIES OF	GROUND AND EXCITED NUCLEAR CONFIGURA	0452
	GROUND STATE OF TWO-ELECTRON ATOMS.	1649
KINEMATICS OF	GROWING WAVES.	1488
RIC CONSTANTS OF ALKALI	HALL EFFECT, MAGNETORESISTANCE, AND	0381
TWO	HALL EFFECTS OF IRON-COBALT ALLOYS.	1516
	HALL MOBILITY OF CARRIERS IN IMPURE	0044
A DILUTE BOSE SYSTEM OF	HARD SPHERES. I. EQUILIBRIUM PROPERT	1419
OLUME ANOMALY OF LIQUID	HE3 ARISING FROM ITS NUCLEAR SPIN SY	1483
L EXCITATIONS IN LIQUID	HE3.	1465 1658
OF 95-MEV PROTONS WITH	HE4.	0049
TION OF DONOR STATES IN	HEAT OF LISE AND KI AT LOW TEMPERATU	1546
UCLEAR ENERGY LEVELS IN	HEAVY FLEMENTS.	0518
ACITATION OF PROTONS IN	HELIUM II BY COLD NEUTRONS.	0011
MAGNETIC MOMENT OF	HELIUM IN ITS 3S1 METASTABLE STATE.	1627
LITY OF LI-PLUS IONS IN	HELIUM.	0445
OF SN, IN, TA, TL, AND	HG.	0489
ISOMERS IN TB158 AND LORENTZIAN GAS AND	HOT FLECTRONS.	1567
ICROWAVE PROPAGATION IN	HOT MAGNETO-PLASMAS.	1460
OF THE ELECTRON ON THE	HYDROGEN ENERGY LEVELS.	1637
DISSOCIATION OF THE	HYDROGEN MOLECULE ION BY ELECTRON IM	0155
SS OF SLOW ELECTRONS IN	HYDROGEN.	0123
	HYDROMAGNETIC EQUATIONS FOR TWO ISOT	0449
SHIFT OF THE ZERO-FIELD	HYPERFINE SPLITTING OF CS133 PRODUCE HYPERFINE ABSORPTION LINES OF CS133	0450
	HYDERFINE-STRUCTURE SEPARATIONS AND	0186
MASSES OF CHARGED SIGMA	HYPERONS AND THE NEGATIVE K MESON.	0622

ORGANIZATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL KWIC INDEX

As is evident from the preceding explanation, the grouping of a given set of bibliographical items into subject categories is eliminated and is replaced by a grouping according to keywords. This arrangement overcomes all arguments as to the appropriateness of assignment of certain items to pre-established subject headings and abolishes the nondescript category of "Miscellaneous". If the index is based on titles of documents, its quality depends on how well the authors have composed the titles of their papers. It will be a matter of experience as to whether KWIC indexing needs to be extended to include abstracts or even portions of the text in order to provide the degree of resolution required under given circumstances.

One of the problems a user of a KWIC Index faces is that of synonyms and variations in word usage and spelling. It must however be assumed that the expert in his field is sufficiently familiar with such variations and is resourceful enough to overcome this problem, as he had to in the past. It is of course quite simple to insert at appropriate places of the index a "see also" cross reference to take care of the less obvious instances. This convenience does not call for additional intellectual effort on the part of the editors once the need for such a reference has been established. Thereafter the insertion of such references will be provided automatically by the machine.

The type of bibliography here proposed would necessarily consist of two parts: a listing of the bibliographical items and the KWIC Index. The items would be listed in alphabetical order of the authors' names and comprise author, title and source data. This list would thus serve as an author index.

Since each KWIC Index entry must be related to the bibliographical items it stands for, there arises a problem of identification. A simple means of identification would be the use of consecutive reference numbers assigned to the bibliographical items in sequence as listed alphabetically by author. These numbers would be given after each index entry (see Fig. 1) and would refer the user to the corresponding item in the bibliography. Such reference numbers are limited to the function just mentioned and would serve no useful purpose outside of the individual bibliography to which they have been applied.

One of the principal advantages resulting from the type indexes here proposed is the promptness, owing to their machine origin, with which they can be disseminated. It would therefore become feasible to issue KWIC Indexes at frequent intervals, perhaps monthly. While this would fulfill the demand for currency, the subscriber of such a service would, however, soon be inconvenienced by having to handle a multiplicity of individual issues. To facilitate bibliographical search of material from the time it is published until it is noted in some more refined reference manual, it would be most useful if the KWIC Indexes were furnished in cumulative form over certain periods. Since they are to be produced automatically, the effort and cost for providing this extra convenience is quite moderate.

The creation of cumulative KWIC Indexes poses a new problem in that an updated issue calls for renumbering of previously listed items and of the related index entries. In order to eliminate this nuisance and possible confusion, it is proposed to use a novel type of identification code which remains unchanged and yet permits the insertion of new items in a previous list while maintaining sequential order. This identification code will be described in some detail.

A DERIVED CODE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ITEMS

This code is derived from factual data inherent to a document as evidenced by the publisher's printed identification, comprising the following elements:

- 1. The name of the author (or senior author) or originating agency.
- 2. The year of publication.
- 3. The title of the document.

The objective is to derive unique notations with a reasonably low probability of duplication. A further objective is to produce a notation which conveys intelligible information which will enhance its usefulness.

The code comprises eleven character positions. The first six are derived from the name of the author or originating agency, the next two consist of the ten's and unit digit of the year of publication, and the last three are derived from the title.

The rules for deriving the first six letters of the code do not distinguish between names of authors and originating agencies, but apply to whatever words or letters follow each other in spelling such names. It is, however, required that such names be separated from subsequent other information by a two-space interval and that an author be identified by recording his surname first. If an author's given names are represented by initials only, these initials should either be written without space between them, or each initial should be followed by a period. Punctuation marks and special characters are not made part of the code. The following 16 words are disregarded except when followed by a period or at least two spaces:

a, an, and, as, at, by, for, from if, in, of, on, or, the, to, with

This latter provision is to prevent the elimination of initials because of their possible similarity with the words just listed.

The formation of the code notation is carried out by entering the first four letters of the adjusted name into the first four positions of the code, irrespective of whether these letters are adjoining or separated. If the remaining portion of the name contains no additional words or letters separated by spaces, the 5th and 6th letter of the name, to the extent that they are present, are placed in position 5 and 6 of the code. If one additional word remains, its two starting letters are placed in position 5 and 6. If two or more additional words remain, the starting letters of the then first two remaining words are placed in position 5 and 6 respectively.

In applying these rules to an author's name, the first four letters of his surname will become the first four letters of the code and the initials of the author's first and second given name will become the next two letters.

The rules for deriving from the title the last 3 digits, position 9, 10 and 11 of the code, require that, as before, punctuation marks and special characters be disregarded and likewise any of the 16 words previously listed. The three code letters for the title are derived from the initial letters of the first three words of the adjusted title to the extent that they are present. These letters are placed in positions 9, 10 and 11 of the notation in the order in which the corresponding words appear in the title. Subsequent words, if any, are disregarded.

In accordance with the above rules the identification code for this very document would read: "LUHNHP59KCI". Other typical examples of bibliographical identification codes are given in Figure 2. The letters or numbers extracted to form the code have been underlined.

The above code format was chosen over other possible variations for the reason that when bibliographical entries are ordered in alphabetical sequence in accordance with this code, the utility of the resulting listing as an author index is not seriously impaired since the variations between this order and that demanded by the fully spelled out names are slight.

The usefulness of a derived identification code for bibliographical items might extend beyond the present application. Such a code might very well solve some of the identification problems

encountered in documentation in that identical codes may be derived independently for the same documents. If desirable, a self-checking feature may be incorporated in the code by adding an extra character with the aid of which a simple arithmetic test may be performed to ascertain correctness of spelling. The code may furthermore be amplified by the addition of source date, derived by methods similar to those used for authors as explained above.

DERIVATION BY MACHINE OF 11-CHARACTER INDEX CODES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ITEMS.

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CCGOML-52-WHT C.C.GOODRICH MEMORIAL LIBRARY
                      WHY AND HOW THE TECHNICAL LIBRARY SHOULD BE SET UP AND
                         UTILIZED IN CREATIVE ENGINEERING.
                      MACHINE DESIGN SEPT 1952 PP. 111
                   HOLMSTROM JE
HOLMJE-57-MDD
                      MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARIES AND DOCUMENTATION
                    NACHRICHTEN DOKUMENTATION MAR. 1957
INSTITUTE OF THE AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES
INSTAS---SST
                      SYMPOSIUM ON STANDARDIZATION IN TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES FOR GOVERNMENT
                      US RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
                    JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
JOHNHU-55-MIP
                      MEDICAL INDEXING PROJECT, FINAL REPORT.
WELCH MEDICAL LIBRARY, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITYS MEDICAL
                         INDEXING PROJECT, FINAL REPORT, 1955
KENTA -57-MSM
                      MACHINE SEARCHING OF METALLURGICAL LITERATURE.
                      METAL PROGRESS, FEB. 1957
                   KING GW
KINGGW-55-NAI
                      A NEW APPROACH TO INFORMATION STORAGE.
                      CONTROL ENGINEERING AUGUST 1955
KOELGJ-58-PFM KOELEWIJN GJ
THE POSSIBILITIES OF FAR-REACHING MECHANIZATION OF NOVELTY
                      SEARCH OF THE PATENT LITERATURE.

PREPRINTS OF PAPERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
                         SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION WASH. DC 1958
                   MAC CASLAND GE A CONCISE FORM FOR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE CITATIONS.
MACCGE-54-CFS
MIDWRI-57-EBM SCIENCE 120, JULY 1954
MIDWRI-57-EBM MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KANSAS CITY, MO.
ELECTRONIC BRAIN MULLS NEW CHEMICAL USES.
CHEMICAL WEEK NOV. 23, 1957
NATLBS-57-SPE NATL.BUR. OF STANDARDS WASHINGTON DC
SYNTAX PATTERNS IN ENGLISH STUDIED BY ELECTRONIC COMPUTER.
COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION JULY 1957
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Note: The letters or numbers extracted by the machine to form the code have been underlined.

AUTOMATIC PREPARATION OF KWIC INDEXES

The various steps involved in the automatic preparation of KWIC Indexes for technical literature will be described briefly and without tying them to any particular type of information processing equipment, except by way of example.

Creation of Machine-Readable Record

Automatic processing requires that information be available in machine-readable form. Although print-reading devices might eventually translate printed characters into machinable codes, there are today many instances of machine-readable records being produced as a by-product of typing and typesetting operations. These are available in the form of punched tapes or cards and can readily serve as input to present information processing equipment.

In the case of technical literature, the typesetting of many professional journals and of technical magazines is done on punched-tape controlled Monotype or Teletypesetter equipment. Flexowriters are often used for preparing technical reports in order to produce a punched tape for various subsequent retyping operations. In these instances no further manual operations are required to obtain the input for automatic processing.

Where no such records are available, they must be prepared by hand. A most convenient method entails the preparation of punched cards by manual key-punching from the printed text of the portions needed for the process. These portions are the author, title and source of a document if the KWIC Index is to be derived from titles only. Otherwise the abstract or even the text would have to be hand-punched.

Limiting the description to the use of titles only, the punching of cards would best be performed in accordance with certain rules which will facilitate machine processing not only for the creation of the KWIC Index but the creation of many other useful records for facilitating various tasks of publishers, information centers, documentalists and librarians.

These rules would standardize the format of cards and the manner in which information is to be recorded. For instance it might be advantageous to prepare a separate card for each author and one or several cards each for the title and the source. The arrangement would be such that a listing of these cards by automatic printing devices would produce a bibliography of good appearance. Furthermore the standardization of these card records will simplify the programming of information processing equipment for performing the routines necessary for deriving identification codes and for extracting the index entries. As was mentioned before, the selection of keywords might best be carried out by rejecting insignificant words of the kind previously described. A dictionary of such words must therefore be compiled and revised in machine-readable form so that it may be transferred to the memory of the machine for reference during processing.

Machine Processing

There is no intention here to go into the details of programming information-processing equipment, particularly since many different types of machine may be used to obtain similar effects. Basically the following major functions need to be performed on each record fed into the machine.

First the identification code is derived. Each word of the title is then looked up in the dictionary of insignificant words stored in the machine. For each word not contained in the dictionary an index entry is generated by shifting the text of the title so that the word in question will start at position 25 of a 60 position field. The contents of this field is then stored together with the identifying code.

After this process has been repeated for each of the documents which are to constitute the bibliography, the records are sorted in the alphabetic order of their identification code and are printed out in the form shown in Fig. 3. The index entries are then sorted in the alphabetic order of the keywords and are printed out in a form similar to that shown in Fig. 4 with their identification codes at the right. Figs. 3 and 4*, are typical pages of an index. It should be noted that

^{*} From: "Bibliography and Auto-Index, Literature on Information Retrieval and Machine Translation", Service Bureau Corporation, New York, N.Y., Second Edition, June, 1959 (First Edition, Sept. 1958).

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ADAIWC-55-CIS	SEARCHING. NATURE AND SCOPE OF PROGRAM JUNE 1954	APPLPL-52-SHL	LIBRARY JOURNAL, LXXVII, 693-695. APPLIED PHYSICS LAB. JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV. NOV. 1952 SUBJECT HEADING LIST FOR GUIDED MISSILES.
ADAMS -56-INR	CITATION INDEXES FOR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURES. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION, 6, /1/, 1955.	ARCECJ-56-MPT	APPLIED PHYSICS LAB. JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV. NOV. 1952 ARCENEAUX CJ /ETHYL CORP. BATON ROUGE/ MOVIES PRESENT TECHNICAL PAPERS.
	INFORMATION - A NATIONAL RESOURCE. AMER DOC V. VII NO. 2 APR 1956	ARMEFM-56-PBM	CHEM. 6 ENG. NEWS 34. 627-9 FEB. 1956 THE ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY PROPOSED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEDICAL CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS.
ADIAWC-55-CIS	CITATION INDEXES FOR SCIENCE. AM. DOCUMENT. 6, 31 /1955/.	ARMEST-57-MAS	UNESCO BULL. FOR LIBRARIES, 10, 22, HAN JAN. 1956
ADKIBWDPL	DATA PROCESSING AND LIBRARY OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS		MULTIPLE ASPECT SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. ARMED SERVICES TECHNICAL INFORMATION AGENCY WASHINGTON FEB.
ADKIBW-56-IUR	ADKINSON BW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INTERNATIONAL UTILIZATION OF RECORDED KNOWLEDGE. CHAPT. VIII IN DOCUMENTATION IN ACTION REINHOLD PUB CORP 1956.	ARMYAF-55-N5V	1957. ARMY-AIR FORCE REGISTER, 77, 8, 15 OCT. 1955 NEW 50-LANGUAGE VARI-TYPER DEVELOPED. ARMY-AIR FORCE REGISTER, 77, 8, 15 OCT. 1955
AEC RC-53-ECS	AEC REPORT CRO 102, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE NOVEMBER 1953. EDGE-PUNCHED CARDS FOR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE REFRENCES. AEC REPORT CRO 102. UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE NOVEMBER 1953.	ARNHAA-47-NCL	
AHLIJT-56-GUF	AHLIN JT GENERAL USE OF FOUR-HOLE RANDOMLY PUNCHED CARDS IN FILE	ARNHF -57-PCA	
ALEXSN-57-DP!		ASBUWC-57-MVT	ASBURY WC REFYES ED KNOX WT
	STEVENS ME DATA PROCESSORS FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL PURPOSES. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 132TH MEETING OF THE AMER. CHEM.	ASHTHD-52-PIE	MANAGEMENTS VIEWS ON TECHNICAL - INFORMATION ACTIVITIES. PRESENTED BEFORE THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY SEPT 10, 1957
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AMDOC -53-CRM	DEPT. OF THE ARMY ABSTRACT IN AM. DOC. APR. 1953. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING METALLURGICAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE	ASLIPR-57-IMA	DORKING. ERGLAND. MAY 13-17, 1957 LONDON.* ASLIB. 1957 ASLIB PROCEEDINGS 9 /10/ 301-309 DISCUSSION 309-314. OCT. 1957
AMDOC -53-FSE	CORDONNIER-BATTEN SYSTEM OF PUNCHED CARDS. ABSTRACT IN AM. DOC. APR. 1953. ABSTRACT IN AM. DOC. JANUARY 1953.		INFORMATION METHODS: ADAPTATION TO GROWTH: ASLIB PROCEEDINGS 9 /10/ 301-309 DISCUSSION 309-314, OCT. 1957
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AMERDI-30-NEN	ROSTER OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN DOCUMENTATION AND LIBRARIANSHIP. AMER DOCUMENTATION INST. 1956-1957 1957 16 PP.	ATANJV-36-APE	ATAMASOFF JV BRANDT AE APPLICATION OF PUNCHED-CARD EQUIPMENT TO THE ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SPECTRA.
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	ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE. U.S. PATENT OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	BAGLPR-52-ANE	BAGLEY PR APPLICABILITY OF NEWER ELECTRONIC TECHNIQUES TO INFORMATION SEABCHING.
ANDRDDCIP	ANDREWS DD COOPERATIVE INFORMATION PROCESSING - PATENTS. U.S. PATENT OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	BAHMRH-55-NAA	MACHINE TECHNIQUES FOR INFORMATION SELECTION JUNE 1952 BAHMER RH THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AFTER 20 YEARS.
	ANDREWS DD INTERRELATED LOGIC ACCUMULATING SCANNER. U.S. PATENT OFF.	BAILBS-55-BAC	AMERICAN ARCHIVIST.18.195-205. JULY 1955 BAILEY BROS. 6 SWINFEN LTD. LONDON GILES HIGH ST. 1955 BAILEY-S AFRICIAN-ORIENTAL CATALOGUE OF DICTIONARIES.
	ANDREWS DD THE LAW AND PATENT OFFICE RESEARCH. U+S. PATENT OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	BAILCF-46-PCI	GRAMMARS AND PHRASEBOOKS. BAILEY BROS. 6 SWINFEN LID. LONDON GILES HIGH ST. 1955 BAILEY CF.
ANDRDDMFG	ANDREWS DD MAJOR FACTORS GOVERNING THE SELECTION OF MACHINE DATA HANDLING TECHNIQUE.	ONILLE-40-PCI	CASEY RS COX GJ PUNCHED CARDS FOR INDEXING SCIENTIFIC DATA.
ANDRODPEP	U.S. PATENT OFF1CE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ANDREWS DD DATENT FXAMINING PAST. PRESENT AND FUTURE.	BAILM -53-MSU	SCIENCE 104.* 181. 1946
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	U.S. PATENT OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		<i>*</i>

Key Words-In-Context Index

LIST OF ENT AND PROOF SERVICES. URING COUNTRY. MACHINES CARDS TO SORT INFRARED CARDS INDEXING INFRARED GRAPHIC SCHEME BASED ON TIC INFORMATION. USING PUBLISHING MODERN
COMPANY PHARMACEUTICAL
A PUNCHED CARD
THE RELATION OF AN FROM JOURNAL ARTICLE TO ID SYSTEM OF CODING AND SYMPOSIUM ON THE ORGANIZATION OF AN WABASH CUTS WAY BILL IL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS AN EVALUATION OF SLANTING IN SCIENTIFIC TERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ION AND COORDINATION Y OF CURRENT PERIODICAL OVERAGE BY INDEXING AND A RUSSIAN DOMLY PUNCHED CARDS FOR TECHNICAL
CIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
ION PROCESSING- SCIENCE
COOPERATION IN PHYSICS
AN EXPERIMENT IN AUTO
L CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE
FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.
IBLIOGRAPHIC, INDEXING.
VARIATION IN CONTENT OF
A SURVEY OF SCIENTIFIC
YPES OF CHEMICAL PATENT
BIOGOGICAL BIOLOGICAL A PUNCH CARD FOR
REPARATION OF AUTOMATIC
THE CHEMICAL
CO-ORDINATION CO-ORDINATION
LIBRARY SCIENCE
HOME FOR CA-/CHEMICAL
CIENCY OF METALLURGICAL
NITIONAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INDEXING
CREATION OF LITERATURE
EDITORS, AUTHORS AND
NDEXES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL
GE TRENDS IN BIOLOGICAL
TITLES OF PAPERS AND
CHEMICAL
TITLES OF PAPERS AND CHEMICAL ERENCE SERVICES THROUGH ERENCE SERVICES THROUGH
ICAL INFORMATION OF THE
INFORMATION OF THE USSR
IFIC INFORMATION OF THE
A MACHINE SYSTEM FOR
RANDOM
OF A LARGE SCALE RANDOM
DRESS SYSTEM FOR RANDOM
AL SYSTEM PROVIDES FAST
THE ODING CAUSES OF ILLNESS
IN CONTENT OF ABSTRACTS
IBM PUNCHED CARD
RGINAL-PUNCHED CARDS ON
EMICAL PROPERTIES USING
INTERRELATED LOGIC DOCUMENTATION IN RANDOM ACCESS INSTITUTE ON THE CATALOGER-S VIEW OF THE ING AS APPLIED TO U. S. ECHNICAL INFORMATION BY L. L. CARD CATALOGUE OF L. L. CARD CATALOGUE OF PORT LITERATURE USED BY R INDEXING DOCUMENTS ON TION IN THE ENGINEERING RCES OF TRANSLATIONS OF R APPLICATIONS TO SOUTH

E PRESENT CONDITIONS OF CT HEADING LIST FOR THE ABSTRACT ARCHIVE OF

ABBREVIATED AND FULL TITLES OF TECHN
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.
ABOARD UNEARTH INFORMATION BURIED IN
ABSORPTION AND CHEMICAL STRUCTURE DA
ABSORPTION SPECTROGRAMS.
ABSTRACT AND INDEX CARDS.
ABSTRACT AND INDEX PUBLICATIONS.
ABSTRACT AND INDEX PUBLICATIONS.
ABSTRACT ARCHIVE OF ALCOHOL LITERATU
ABSTRACT BULLETINS.
ABSTRACT BULLETINS.
ABSTRACT FILE ON SOLID STATE AND TRA
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ABSTRACT INFORMATION OF RETRIEVAL CODING.
ABSTRACT THEORY OF RETRIEVAL CODING.
ABSTRACT.
ABSTRACTING CHEMICAL LITERATURE USIN
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING.
ABSTRACTING SERVICE.
ABSTRACTING SERVICE.
ABSTRACTING SERVICE.
ABSTRACTING BOARD. ABBREVIATED AND FULL TITLES OF TECHN INSTS1-57-LA ABSTRACTING EXPENSE.
ABSTRACTING EXPENSE.
ABSTRACTING DARD.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES IN
ABSTRACTING JOURNALS AND INDEXES.
ABSTRACTING PUBLICATIONS.
ABSTRACTING ON BUILDING.* AN APPRAIS
ABSTRACTING AND DOCUMENTATION.
ABSTRACTING AND BOOLUMENTATION.
ABSTRACTING AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES.
ABSTRACTING AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES.
ABSTRACTING SERVICE.
ABSTRACTING SERVICE.
ABSTRACTING BOARD OF INTERNATIONAL C
ABSTRACTING SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF
ABSTRACTING AND LIBRARY WORK IN THE
ABSTRACTING AND LIBRARY WORK IN THE
ABSTRACTING AND CHEMICAL INDEXING IN
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES. ABSTRACTING. ABSTRACTING.
ABSTRACTING.
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ABSTRACTING.
ADDITION
ABSTRACTING.
AND INDEXING SERVICES.
ABSTRACTS AND INDEXING SERVICES.
ABSTRACTS AND INDEXING SERVICES.
ABSTRACTS AND INDEXING SERVICES.
ABSTRACTS FOR PUNCH CARD USE.
ABSTRACTS FOR DUCUMENTATION LITERATUR
ABSTRACTS OF DOCUMENTATION LITERATUR
ABSTRACTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL PAPERS.
ABSTRACTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL PAPERS.
ABSTRACTS SERVICE AND ITS PLANS.
ABSTRACTS SERVICE AND ITS PLANS.
ABSTRACTS TO BE DOUGED /ON HAND SORT
ABSTRACTS. ABSTRACTING. ABSTRACTS. ABSTRACTS. ARSTRACTS. ABSTRACTS.
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CADEMIC PUBLIC LIBRARY PRACTICE AND ACADEMIC PUBLIC LIBRARY PRACTICE AND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

ACADEMY OF THE USSR.

ACCESS ADDRESSING SCHEMES.

ACCESS MEMORY.

ACCESS TORAGE.

ACCESS TO PUNCHED CARD DATA FILE.

ACCESS TO PUNCHED CARD DATA FILE.

ACCOONING TO A DIAGNOSIS FOR TABULAT ACCORDING TO A DIAGNOSIS FOR TABULAT ACCOUNTING MACHINES.

ACCOUNTING MACHI ACTION. ADAMO II. ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR RANDOM ACCESS STO ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR RANDOM ACCESS SID ADDRESSING SCHEMES.
ADMINISTRATION.
ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL INFORMAT ADMINISTRATION AND USE OF TECHNICAL RAFC LIBRARY PROGRAM.
AEC REPORTS.
AEC TECHNICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM.
AEC AEC. AERODYNAMIC MEASUREMENTS. AERODYNAMIC MEASUREMENTS. AERODYNAMIC MEASUREMENTS.

AERODYNAMICS.* AN EXPERIMENT IN RETR
AERODYNAMICS.* AN EXPERIMENT IN RETR
AERONAUTICAL AND METAL FIELDS.

AERONAUTICAL INTEREST IN NATO COUNTR
AERONAUTICAL DOCUMENTATION IN FRANCE
AERONAUTICAL DOCUMENTATION IN THE U.

AERONAUTICAL DOCUMENTATION IN THE U.

AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

AIR FORCE INFORMATION SERVICES IN IT
AIR UNIVERSITY PERIODICAL INDEX—AN
ALCOHOL LITERATURE.

ALGEBRAIC THESAURUS.

ALL—UNION INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC TE
ALL—LED SUBJECTS.

ALLIED SUBJECTS.

ALPHA-RUMERIC CHARACTER READER.

ALPHA-RUMERIC CHARACTER READER.

ALPHA-BETIC SUBJECT INDEXES AND COORD THE FUNCTIONING OF THE FIELD OF PETROLEUM AND S ON CLASSIFICATION AND

PERRJW-57-NIS BENSLC-55-DCI KUENL-51-NCH KEUNLE-52-CIW BISHC - BSSB SEWEW -57-RTI JELLEM-48-AAA WEILBH- -PMA SEWEW -54-PIC PATILD-55-PCA CORTE -55-ATR MALOCJ- -ATR DYSOG -51-RAI BIOLAB-56-BRJ -51-NCH BIOLAB-56-BRJ KIRSS -56-SRS CHEMEN-52-SAI CHEMEN-52-SAI MCGEJH- -OAS EASTWR-50-WCW BOUTPR-56-ICS MILEJT-57-AIS SMITMH- -EAJ HERNS - -SSS EVANAB- -ICA EVANAB- -ICA FRANO -6 -CCA BOUTGA- -IAB BESTT -52-IBD HIMWWA-54-SWM BOUTGA-56-ABI BEYEE -56-RAS SHERJ -53-U4H NATURE-53-ALW NATURE-53-ALW
INSTSI- -TAC
CONFAS- -PCA
HUTCE -56-CIP
CROWBM- -ICP
GRAYDE-50-PA
1BM RC-58-EAA
UNESPA-49-ICS
GULLC -46-PCM
FLEMTP-58-RDK FLEIM -56-VCA VAROWW-49-SSA VAROWW-49-SSA
TAPIEW- -CST
GARFE - -BAE
BROWH -55-ADL
READRW-53-PCA
SAVATR-58-PAA
CRANEJ-55-CAS
CRANEJ-56-CAS CHEMEN-53-CAB WHATHA-55-LSA CRANEJ-56-FHC CRANEJ-56-FHC
GAUDN - - EMA
REESAM- - CPC
BERNCL-48-1A
LUHNHP-58-ACL
LEE MO-56-EAA
SPROAJ-55-NIP BIOLAB-56-SCT CRANEJ-55-CA CONRGM-56-PSB CONRGM-56-PSB EASTJC-55-TPA CRANEJ-57-CAY ROTHS -55-DRS MIKHAI-58-FAI CHERVP-55-EIM PANOD -55-ISI CORRR -54-MSA LUHNHP-56-RAA NDIA 11-58-PIS NOLAJJ-58-PIS LUHNHP-53-ASR
DRILJH-52-NES
ENDEAV-52-AKI
PUBLHS-44-MCC
FLEIM-56-VCA
PUBLWE-56-IPA
OHLMH-57-LPM
WALEVH-IPC
ANDROD-ILA
WILCJH-55-AGP
JACKEB-52-AST
PERRJW-49-APC
FFNIA-56-DA LUHNHP-53-ASR PERRJW-49-APC KENTA -56-DA MAREE -56-AI LUHNHP-53-ASR LUHNHP-56-RAA SCOTEW-51-RDR INDUEC-59-ATI SPECLA-52-IAU CHESCF-49-CVA WARHI -55-SCI THOMAF-50-ATI GRAYDE-51-DII GRAYDE-51-DTI VESSHE- -TNL VESSHF - TNL
STAPLE-54-NLL
WILSCW - RLU
WRIGRC- -CPI
MACRLF- -CBD
HAYLLJ-56-STA
FRENGH-56-ADF

CORRELATIVE INDEXES 1. THE
E INFORMATION CENTER OF
OCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION
ION-GATHERING HABITS OF
SOME NOTES ON
CCEEDINGS CONFERENCE OF
SOURCES- A CHALLENGE TO
ROJECT ON THE SURVEY OF
AL TROPICAL INSTITUTE.
A METHOD OF KEEPING
IBM 990 SPECIAL INDEX
CORDING OF SURGICAL AND
TION IN THE LIBRARY- AN
AN USE OF ENT AND PROOF SERVICES. ENT AND PROOF SERVICES,
E DATA HANDLING SYSTEM,
LONS, WITH REFERENCE TO
ANIZATION AND STATUS OF
ABSTRACT
THE NATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC FILM
TERIAL IN LIBRARIES AND METHODS USED BY THE U.S.
DOCUMENTATION AT
DOCUMENTATION IN SOUTH
IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ADAPTATION OF ADAPTATION OF
REVISION OF THE
CAL REPORTS IN MULTIPLE
MULTIPLE
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RMATION BY MEANS OF THE
UNITERM SYSTEM AND THE
ON LOGICAL PRODUCTS AND
A MULTIDIMENSIONAL T AT THE LIBRARY OF THE THE H OF THE UNITED KINGDOM YOUR COLLECTION OF EQUIREMENTS OF USERS OF D KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY S.* AN ELECTRONIC BRAIN CORPORATE EDITORS, AN EXPERIMENT IN IBM CARD SYSTEM
THE PREPARATION OF
NES, DOCUMENTATION, AND
ON STANDARDS ELECTRONIC THE USE OF ND UPDATING THE HARVARD DY FOR THE DESIGN OF AN COMPILATION OF AN THE VOCABULARY FOR THE POTENTIALITIES OF PERATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF AN THE UTIONS TO THE THEORY OF THE UW THE RAPID SELECTOR, AN ON THE AN AMF IS- THE UBJECT-HEADING LISTS BY N OF PRINTED INDEXES BY UBJECT HEADING LISTS BY THE MANUAL USE OF ABSTRACTS IN AN ERA OF ABSTRACTS IN AN ERA OF
FLOODS OF BOOKS ON
/AN ELECTRONIC READING
ON THE QUESTION OF
ODS OF AMALYSIS OF YALE
D STATUS OF THE WORK OF
MODERN TOWER OF
THE TOWER OF
H CARD FOR ABSTRACTS OF THE AMERICAN
OF BABEL.* THE LANGUAGE
AKING THE SUBJECT INDEX SERVICE. NAT. BU. STDS.

THE INADEQUACY OF THE CORRELATIVE INDEXES 1. ALPHABETICAL SUBJECT INDEX.

THE AMBIGUITY OF SYNTACTIC FUNCTION RESO AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION PROJECT ON T INTRODUCING AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION PROJECT ON T COMENTARY REPRODUCTION AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION.

ON-GATHERING HABITS OF AMERICAN MEDICAL SCIENTISTS. SOME NOTES ON AMERICAN MEDICAL SCIENTISTS.

CEEDINGS CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN PACTICE IN DOCUMENTATION.

CEEDINGS CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ABOURCES - A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ABOURCET ON THE SURVEY OF AMERICAN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY BALL TO THE SURVEY OF AMERICAN STATUTORY LAW.

A METHOD OF KEEPING ANAESTHESIA RECORDS AND ASSESSING RE POLLAF- -1AS BERNC -56-CI) KOUTA -57-ASF MACK -57-ABF FUNKCE-57-IC/ FUNKCE-57-LC/
TATEVD- -IA(
CRLIB -53-GP(
HERNS - -IH/
COBLH -50-SM/
CONFAS- -PC/
SHERJH-58-IR/
MACK -57-ABI
HECKFP-55-OB
NOSWOR-43-MK,
MURPRW-58-I9
WANGCP-41-ER
KFNTA -56-ALI ANAESTHESIA RECORDS AND ASSESSING RE ANALYZER.

ANESTHETIC DATA IN MILITARY SERVICE.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ANTIBIOTIC LITERATURE FILE FOR CHEMI

APERTURE CARDS FOR THE CONSOLIDATION

APOG.

APPENDIX A. MACHINE TRANSLATING OF L

ARREMAND GRICAL DOCUMENTS. KENTA -56-AL SLATPM-58-UA REMOWC-57-DS GARDJC- -CG TREVKL-48-OS JELLEM-48-AA BAHMRH-55-NA MICHAR-55-SF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS. ARCHIVAL TRAINING IN THE UNITED STAT ARCHIVE OF ALCOHOL LITERATURE. ARCHIVES AFTER 20 YEARS. ARCHIVES AFTER 20 YEARS.
ARCHIVES.
ARCHIVES.
ARCHIVES.
ARCHIVES.
ARRED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY.* ITS 5
ARMED SERVICES TECHNICAL INFORMATION
ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY RESEARCH PROJEC
ARMY ORDNANCE CORP IN DEPOT OPERATIO
ASCONA. USARFM-54-AFI BARDWA-56-A5 LARKSV-49-AM LARKSV-49-AMI ALLOAJ- -IRI REV DO-50-DA SHEEP - -RI SHIEP -56-SII MAIEAT- -AMI WEILBH-57-AA ARMY ORDNANCE CORP IN DEPOT OPERATIO ASCONA. ASIA.* PRO SPEED AND COVERAGE. ASIAN COUNTRIES.* TOUR REPORT. ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLA ASM-SLA METALURGICAL LITERATURE CLAS ASM-SLA METALURGICAL LITERATURE CLAS ASPECT SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION RET ASPECT SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION RET ASPECT SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION RET ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. ARMEST-57-MA
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TAUBM -55-SR
TAUBM - 55-SR
TAUBM - 55-SN
BUSSG -57-MA
TECHDD-51-AE
ASHTHD-52-PI
FRY BM-50-AE
HOGGIH- -SC ASSOCIATIONS. ASSOCIATOR.
ASTIA ESTABLISHED TO INTEGRATE SCIEN
ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LIBRARY SYS
ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY.
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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LIBRARY SYS
AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES AND THEIR METHO
AUTHORITY. ASSOCIATOR. RANDGE-51-YC HERNS - - DI COLLRL-50-AE UNESBL-57-AL HOGGIH- - SC HALLE -56-MM RUYSY -57-CA LEE MO-56-EA 1BM RC-58-EA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LIBRARY SYS
AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES AND THEIR METHO
AUTHORITY.
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AUTHORS AND ABSTRACTS.
AUTO ABSTRACTING.
AUTO ENCODING OF DOCUMENTS FOR INFOR
AUTOMATED SEARCHING SECOND STEP.
AUTOMATED SEARCHING SECOND STEP.
AUTOMATIC ABSTRACTS ON THE 704 DATA
AUTOMATIC COMPUTER /SEAC/.
AUTOMATIC COMPUTER /SEAC/.
AUTOMATIC COTOMIC STEPS OF AUTOMATIC DICTIONARY.
AUTOMATIC DICTIONARY OF SIGN AND OPE
AUTOMATIC DICTIONARY.
BUTOMATIC ENCODING OF DOCUMENTS FOR
AUTOMATIC INTO AUTOMATIC POCHENIS FOR MACHINE TO
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AUTOMATIC RECORDS.
AUTOMATION IN THE LIBRARY.
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AUTOMATION IN THE LIBRARY.
AUTOMATION IN THE CECORDS.
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AUTOMATION IN THE CECORDS.
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BACTERIO OCCUMENTATION IN THE SEDERA
BABEL.* RECENT DOCCUMENTATION IN TH AVAKE -57-AA NAT BS-56-AM AUTOCO-58-AC GARFE -54-PS GARFE -55-PF GARFE - IA OETTAG- MU TERSA -57-AR FAIRRA-58-AR INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOR IN PROBLEM
AGES CARRIED OUT ON THE
VAC COMPILES A COMPLETE BIBLE CONCORDANCE.

KENTP -53-11

UNESCO-56-MM

TREMM -55-A8

FOSTLS-58-RA WHALFR-57-DI ARMEST-57-MA

HOGGIH- -SC RANDGE-51-YC

LUHNHP-58-AE FAIRR -52-AI

CHEMEN-57-AS CHEMEN-57-AS IBM LN-57-IC SAVATR-58-PA GOTTJ -57-MO MARDEC-50-FA LUHNHP-58-AC

RAY L -56-UA OETTAG- -L" OETTAG-54-50

OETTAG-54-50 GUILV -57-CA MATEL -57-50 TAUBM -57-A. LUHNHP- -AE LUHNHP-59-PA KENTA -55-ML NAT US-56-AI

LUHMMP-58-A: OPLEA -57-CT DOUTG -56-UA GREEJ -50-R5 OPLEA -59-AM MAGAK -57-AM AVAKE -57-AA

FAIRRA-58-AR MOYER -57-AS PANODY-56-AT LUHNHP-58-AF DIX W - AL SRI JO-57-AO KENTA -56-AL GARFE - BA COALJF-57-FB ELECEN-57-E7

ELECEN-57-E/

RAZUSN-57-QA BLACSH-43-MA RAUTHJ-56-PS

MURPWJ-56-MT V1CKBC-55-TB READRW-53-PC BA1LBS-55-BA MACK -57-AB V1CKBC-55-TB

GARFE -57-85 MOHRFE-56-8K NAT BS-55-1R

GELEHL-58-18 MUKHIS-56-EM MCCUWR-56-UC

the identification codes shown in these samples have been derived by rules differing slightly from those described in the present paper.

The finished prints of the bibliography and the index are mounted in two columns of 125 lines each for photographic reduction to fit 8 1/2 X 11 size pages. The whole material is then printed and bound and the KWIC Index is ready for mailing.

CONCLUSION

So far only a few KWIC Index services have been installed on an experimental basis. While user acceptance has been very favorable, only experience will tell to what extent the objectives of this new device can be realized.

The following advantages are apparent at this time:

- Because of the mechanical method of preparation, more information may be displayed than would have been practical by conventional means.
- 2. Keywords-in-Context permit the cross-correlation of subjects to an extent not realizable by conventional procedures.
- 3. KWIC Indexes provide an invaluable basis for the compilation of reference material by professional catalogers and indexers.

It has to be kept in mind that machine products of the kind discussed here can never reach the level of perfection that humans are capable of and that there will always be residual effort left for humans. It is hoped that in the case of the KWIC Index this effort is acceptable to the user.