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Technical Report

AD 640 100

STUDY OF MECHANIZATION
IN DOD LIBRARIES AND
INFORMATION CENTERS

BOOZ • ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH INC.

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AD 640 100

STUDY OF MECHANIZATION
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INFORMATION CENTERS

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Defense Documentation Center
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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the on-site study of mechanization in DoD libraries and information centers. Included are presentations and evaluations on thesaurus building, file structure, input processing, serial control, selective dissemination of information, circulation control, equipments being used, recommendations on information retrieval systems, observations on organization, operation and application, and summaries on mechanization status, scope and size of collections, and COSATI subject area breakdowns. 76 facilities were visited; individual reports were generated for 35. Abstracts for the 35 reports and their DDC AD numbers are included.

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A P P E N D I C E S

- A. COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORY BREAKDOWN OF THE FACILITIES STUDIED
- B. COPIES OF DD FORM 1473 FOR THE INDIVIDUAL FACILITY REPORTS
- C. DD FORM 1473 FOR THIS FINAL REPORT

LIST OF FACILITIES SURVEYED

The following is a listing of the 76 major technical libraries and information centers of the Department of Defense that were visited during the BAARINC survey, together with their location and abbreviations. They are listed in alphabetical order, by abbreviations where abbreviation was possible.

<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>
ACIC	Aeronautical Chart and Information Center Technical Library St. Louis, Missouri
AEDC	Arnold Engineering Development Center Tullahoma, Tennessee
AFCRL	Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Technical Library L. G. Hanscom Field Bedford, Massachusetts
AFFTC	Air Force Flight Test Center Technical Library Edwards AFB, California
AFIT	Air Force Institute of Technology Library Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
AFML	Aerospace Materials Information Center Air Force Materials Laboratory Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

AFML	Ceramics & Graphite Information Center Air Force Materials Laboratory Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
AFOSR	Air Force Office of Scientific Research Washington, 25, D. C.
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiological Research Institute National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, Maryland
AFWL	Air Force Weapons Laboratory Technical Library Kirtland AFB, New Mexico
AMC	Aeromedical Library USAF Aerospace Medical Center Brooks AFB, Texas
AMS	U. S. Army Map Service Library Bethesda, Maryland
APL	Applied Physics Laboratory--John Hopkins University Technical Library Silver Spring, Maryland
ARL	Aeronautical Research Laboratory Technical Library Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
ASDIRS	Army Study Documentation and Information Retrieval System Army Library The Pentagon Washington, D. C.

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

BAMIRAC	Ballistic Missile Radiation Analysis Center University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan
BCIC	Binary Constitution Information Center IIT Research Institute Chicago, Illinois
BDIAC	Battelle-Defender Information Analysis Center Battelle Memorial Institute Columbus, Ohio
BUSHIPS	Bureau of Ships Technical Library 18th Street & Constitution Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.
CDC AA	U. S. Army Combat Developments Command Library Artillery Agency Administrative Division Fort Sill, Oklahoma
CDC CBR	USA CDC CBR Agency Documentary Library Branch U. S. Army Combat Developments Command Fort McClellan, Alabama
CPIA	Chemical Propulsion Information Agency Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory Silver Spring, Maryland
DASIAC	Defense Atomic Support Agency Information and Analysis Center General Electric Company 816 State Street Santa Barbara, California 93102
DASA Field Command	Defense Atomic Support Agency Field Command Library Sandia Base Albuquerque, New Mexico

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

DASA Headquarters	Defense Atomic Support Agency Headquarters Library The Pentagon Washington, D. C.
DELSIE	Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange Army Logistics Management Center Fort Lee, Virginia
DISC	Defense Industrial Supply Center Technical Library 700 Robbins Avenue Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
DMIC	Defense Metals Information Center Battelle Memorial Institute Columbus, Ohio
DPG	Dugway Proving Ground Technical Library Dugway, Utah
EA	Army Edgewood Research & Development Laboratory Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland
EPIC	Electrical & Electronic Properties Information Center Hughes Aircraft Company Culver City, California
ERDL	U. S. Army Engineer Research & Development Laboratories STINFO Division Fort Belvoir, Virginia
FA	Frankford Arsenal Library Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

FTD	Foreign Technology Division Library Division Air Force Systems Command Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
Ft. Detrick	Chemical Biological Laboratory Ft. Detrick, Maryland
Ft. Monmouth	Technical Documents Center Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
HDL	Harry Diamond Laboratories Technical Information Office Washington, D. C.
IRIA	Infrared Information and Analysis Center University of Michigan Willow Run Laboratories Ann Arbor, Michigan
MEL	Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory Library Annapolis, Maryland
MPDC	Air Force Materials Information Center 13919 West Bay Shore Drive Traverse City, Michigan 49684
NAFI	Naval Avionics Facility Technical Library Indianapolis, Indiana
NASL	Naval Applied Science Laboratory Technical Library U. S. Naval Base Brooklyn, New York
Natick	Natick Laboratories -- U.S. Army Technical Library Natick, Massachusetts
NAVUSL	Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory Library New London, Connecticut

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

NCEL	Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory Technical Library Division Port Hueneme, California
NEL	Naval Electronics Laboratory Technical Library San Diego, California 92152
NMC	Naval Missile Center Technical Library Point Mugu, California
NODC	National Oceanographic Data Center Washington, D. C.
NOL	Naval Ordnance Laboratory Library White Oak, Maryland
NOLC	U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory Library Corona, California
	Nondestructive Testing Information Analysis Center U.S. Army Materials Research Agency Watertown, Massachusetts
NOO	Naval Oceanographic Office Library Suitland, Maryland
NOTS	Naval Ordnance Test Station Technical Information Department China Lake, California
NPRA	Naval Personnel Research Activity Technical Library San Diego, California
NPS	Naval Postgraduate School Library Monterey, California
NRDL	Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory Library San Francisco, California
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory Technical Information Office Washington, D. C.

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

NSMSES	Naval Ship Missiles Systems Engineering Station Technical Library Division Port Hueneme, California
NUWS	Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station Library & Technical Information Division Newport, Rhode Island
NWL	Naval Weakpons Laboratory Technical Library Dahlgren, Virginia
OPTEVFOR	Operational Test & Evaluation Force Technical Library U. S. Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia
Picatinny	Picatinny Arsenal Technical Library Dover, New Jersey
PLASTEC	Plastics Technical Evaluation Center Picatinny Arsenal Dover, New Jersey
RACIC	Remote Area Conflict Information Center Battelle Memorial Institute Columbus, Ohio
RADC	Rome Air Developiment Center Library Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
RC	Reliability Central Rome Air Development Center Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
Recon Central	Reconnaissance Applications Branch Reconnaissance Division Air Force Avionics Laboratory Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

ABBREVIATIONFACILITY

REIC	Radiation Effects Information Center Battelle Memorial Institute Columbus, Ohio
RSIC	Redstone Scientific Information Center Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
SEG	Systems Engineering Group Technical Information Reference Branch Research & Technology Division Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
TAC	Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center Shaw AFB, South Carolina
TPRC	Thermophysical Properties Research Center Purdue University West Lafayette, Indiana
USAMRA	Army Materials Research Agency Technical Library Watertown, Massachusetts
VEIAC	VELA Seismic Information & Analysis Center University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan Technical Library, AFL 2302 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
WVT	Benet Research & Engineering Laboratories Technical Information Services Office Watervliet Arsenal Watervliet, New York

1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to obtain detailed information relating to the mechanized systems being planned, developed, and used within DoD technical libraries and information centers. The information gathered was to be organized, analyzed, and documented to provide a basis for the following:

- . Determination of the present status of mechanization in the subject facilities
- . Assessment of the costs and effectiveness of the information systems
- . Definition of significant developed and developing techniques and problem areas
- . Promulgation of the information to aid in the development and improvement of related systems.

In all, 76 facilities were studied during the period of this project. These are identified on pages x through xvii and their collection characteristics are described in Appendix A. Of these, 33 had significant mechanized systems in development or operation. Detailed information relating to the operation, the mechanized processes, program systems, files and routines, equipment used, future plans, and costs

of systems at individual facilities is separately documented in individual facility reports. Readers interested in the specific data collected at each of the significantly mechanized facilities are referred to these reports. Thirty-five individual facility reports have been published which include the 33 with mechanized systems as well as two nonmechanized facilities. (The latter were surveyed prior to the final decision regarding the reporting scheme.) Abstracts for each of the 35 reports appear in Appendix B.

Summarizations of the above information and analysis relating to the basic objectives of this contract are presented in this report. Throughout the report, abbreviations are used rather than complete names of the facilities surveyed. A glossary of the abbreviations appears on pages vi through xiii.

2. STUDY APPROACH

The study was conducted in three phases. Pilot Interviews, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

Pilot Interviews in four libraries were completed in July 1965. The purpose of this phase was to establish a realistic and comprehensive survey procedure to insure adequacy of the information to be collected.

Interviews were conducted at the libraries at the Bureau of Ships, Ft. Detrick, Harry Diamond Laboratories, and Foreign Technology Division of the Air Force Systems Command. These were selected because of their proximity and relatively advanced degree of mechanization.

The Data Collection Phase began in July 1965 and continued for seven months. For this phase, the libraries and information centers were organized into 11 areas: Southeast; Southwest; Washington, D.C.; Boston; Columbus-Dayton, Ohio; Northern California; Ann Arbor-Suttons Bay, Michigan; Indianapolis-Chicago; New York-Philadelphia; Southern California; and, the Desert Region. Data were collected by two teams, each of which included a librarian and a computer specialist. Of the 76 facilities visited, 10 were DoD, 17 were Army, 26 were Navy, and 23 were Air Force. Facilities to be reported on in depth were selected on the basis of the degree of usage of computers or of novel application of other equipment. Each report was reviewed and approved by the facility concerned before publication.

Information analysis began in mid-December 1965 and continued for five months, the major activity being in the final two months. This final report of the project presents the results of the analysis and a summary of the information collected.

3. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

(1) Status of Mechanization

Table 1 summarizes the mechanization status of the 33 facilities that have significant mechanized systems. Of these, six have relatively sophisticated overall program systems. These are BuShips (Ships System Command), FTD, Fort Detrick, APL, NOTS, and RSIC. Most of the facilities combine mechanized and manual operations. In almost every one of the 33 facilities, a mechanization improvement project was underway or planned.

It is notable that none of the facilities has developed novel programming techniques (e.g., automatic abstracting and indexing), and none has expressed the need or desire to do so. All are dependent upon proven and well-exploited software techniques.

Only one facility owned (leased) the computer it used (Mechanical Properties Data Center). It is significant to note, however, that facilities felt that the lack of control over equipment was the source of many of their problems. None used time-shared techniques; although TPRC has plans to do so, and Recon Central experimented for a while with a teletype communication link between human operators—one at the Central and one at the remote computer.

Mechanization Status

Table # 1

Key:

O = Operational

P = Planned

U = Under development or in testing

* = Discontinued

Facility	Facility Report Ad#	Classified Inventory Control	Input Processing		Retrieval	Serial Control	Circulation Control	SDI	Catalog		Accession List	
			Cards	Paper Tape					Cards	Book Form	Comp.	I. P.
AFIT	640-114		O								O*	
AMS	640-121		O		U						O	
APL	640-120		O		O			O	O		O	
ASDRS	640-125		O		Manuel					O		
BAMRAC, IRLA, VESLAC	640-130		O		O							
EDIC, DMIC, RACIC, REIC	640-113	O	O	O	Manuel							O
BUSHIPS	640-103		O		O			O	O		O	
AFCLRL	640-109	P		O	U	U			O	U	U	O
DELSIE	640-118		O		O							
DISC	640-108		O						EAM	O	EAM	
EA	640-123		O		U	P	P	P			P	
EPIC	640-128		O		O						O	
FTD	489-996		O	O	O		P	O	O		O	
FORT DETRICK	640-102			O	O	O		O			O	
HDL	640-101		O		Manuel			O	O		O	
MPDC	489-998		O		O							
MEL	640-117		U		U							
NAFL	640-126		O	O								
NATICK	640-104		O	O		O	O	P	O	O	O	
NMC	640-111	P		O	P					O	O	
NOL	640-122		O	O	O	P	P		O		O	
NOTS	489-995		O	O	O	P			O		O	
NPS	640-110	P		O	O				O		P	
NSMSES	640-112		O							O	O	
NUWS	489-997	P	O							P		
NWL	640-119		C		O		U		U		O	
PICATINNY	640-106	U	O		U	P	O	P			U	
PLASTEC	640-107		O									
RECON CENTRAL	640-115		O		O							
RSIC	640-129	U	O		U	O	O	P	O	P	P	
SEI	489-999		O					O	O		O	
TPRC	640-127		O		O							
Reliability Central	640-116		P		P						O	

Seven of the facilities stored their thesauri in computer memory and used them for automatic error control and/or code conversion for natural language input. Only three found links and roles to be worth the added programming complexity.

Eighteen facilities stored their search files in an inverted form (e.g., a file ordered by accession numbers) and four in the direct form (e.g., a file ordered by descriptors). Searching a direct file can be a long procedure since the file must include a record for each acquisition in the library. Each of these records must be searched in serial sequence to determine if it has the desired combination of descriptors. An inverted file, on the other hand, has one record for each descriptor and, therefore, is only as long as the descriptor thesaurus. Furthermore, a search can be confined to only those descriptors of interest. Searching this latter type of file, however, requires a more sophisticated program (see Section VI, "File Structure"), but the total search time can be much shorter. For this reason, the use of direct files in mechanized searching is unusual, although direct files are often used after an inverted file search in order to obtain bibliographic information relative to the retrieved accession numbers.

Two kinds of retrieval system philosophies which employ a direct file search were encountered. One (e.g., NPS) is a

two-tape file scheme wherein an abbreviated file (accession number vs. coded descriptors) is actually searched while a second detail file is driven in synchronism. When a selection is made on the abbreviated file, the printout is developed from the detail file including the reference, bibliographic information, and abstract. The second approach (e.g., APL) is based on a unit-record concept in which each record carries detailed information describing the document. The primary advantage of both approaches is that the retrieved information is printed out in detail (e.g., with bibliographic data and abstracts) immediately without a secondary operation being required.

Four of the facilities (all information centers) have mechanized files of data that can be manipulated and reordered in the process of retrieval. The retrieved outputs of these are actually specific answers to specific questions. All of the other systems studied retrieve only document references.

Four facilities have developed SDI systems. Four produced or were planning permuted indexes that were to be available to the user. Two information center complexes, the University of Michigan group (IRIA, VESIAC, and BAMIRAC) and the EPIC, are planning or are involved in generalized information retrieval

programs that serve a multitude of facilities. (These generalized programs represent a considerable cost economy, since a single program development can be used by several facilities. The generalized program approach can make the difference between being able to justify and afford a mechanized search process, and having none at all.)

Almost all of the libraries complained of a poor understanding of library problems on the part of the programmers, and, in general, the programmers criticized the librarians for not understanding the potentials and limitations of computer applications. Poor communications between librarian and programmer can be blamed for many of the system development problems experienced. Some of these problems manifested themselves only after the system was operating and improvements more difficult to undertake. For example, Boolean search capabilities were sometimes designed into the retrieval program with severe, although unintentional, limitations. One such limitation was the inability of the program to relate both the AND and the OR operators. Also, the capability for search complexity often seemed far more sophisticated than necessary to satisfy the actual user's needs.

In their relationships with programmers, the information centers had much less difficulty than did the libraries. This can be attributed to two conditions:

The centers' staffs were usually more technically oriented and had a meaningful understanding of computer technology. They were able, therefore, to communicate with the programmer on his terms. (We encountered no programmers who could communicate with the librarian on his terms.)

Some centers (e.g., TPRC and MPDC) maintained a staff member who had the ability to program.

It would appear that unless the libraries found themselves in a similar position, they would continue to suffer the consequences of poor communication.

We believe that a more businesslike approach to the programmer and an effective cost control program will reduce this problem as well as several others related to the development of mechanized systems. The following sections present these aspects in greater detail.

(2) Costs of Mechanization

In almost every library studied, cost information on system development was either not available, of questionable reliability, or not comprehensive. In addition, there was an almost universal

lack of concern about development costs on the part of the librarians when these costs were not associated with manpower billets or hardware purchases. Information center operators, conversely, were generally very concerned about costs and maintained detailed records of current operating costs, although even in these cases the historical development costs were usually not available.

The lack of cost information appears to be the result of one or more of the following factors:

- . Time is generally made available to a library on a computer that it does not own and, often, the library is not charged for the time used.
- . In some cases, programming has been done in house at no cost to the library and with no records kept of man-hours expended.
- . In other cases, programming was done by contractors who performed many services in addition to programming for the library, and the library programming costs were not separable from other costs.
- . The historical operating costs for the premechanized manual system are not usually available for comparison.
- . For those libraries with developing mechanized operations, the costs are mingled with other library activities, including use of the old system (card catalog, etc.), which the new system has not yet replaced.

We feel that incomplete cost records and insufficient concern about cost versus usefulness and value is probably the most

detrimental influence to the development of many of the systems encountered. We believe that this criticism is valid in the majority of systems studied.

Reference to the individual facility reports will reveal a number of examples of the acquisition of a system which proved useless and had to be abandoned, or which was only marginally successful and later required extensive modifications. The survey data clearly indicate some cases in which a program of mechanization was initiated and pursued simply because it was the "thing to do". Several of these systems seemed remarkably able to operate and to expand in the vacuum of a nearly complete absence of considerations of user needs.

A sensible attention to the elements of system development and operating costs, as well as to the resulting system effectiveness (including satisfaction of user needs), is essential if the above situations are to be avoided. For this reason, we have included a discussion of pertinent cost factors in the following paragraphs.

1. The purpose of assembling cost information is to measure how resource consumption compares with resource allocation. The allocation is usually specified by a budget, which, in turn, should reflect the judgement of management concerning the relative value of each activity. This value judgement should include intangibles as well as tangibles. Applied to mechanized processes, this means considering and including the value of such elements as increased timeliness, flexibility, and quality; broader and/or deeper search capability; greater file detail; increased user satisfaction; etc. The elements of value (both tangible and intangible) used in determining budgetary allocation should be the same ones used in measuring the operating systems effectiveness. This provides a two-way check -- budget versus cost and expected value versus actual effectiveness.

2. As the cost information is accumulated, it should be compared to the budget. The budget should be subject to revision based upon the changing availability of resources and the changing view of the value of the system elements as derived from measures of performance effectiveness. (See the following Section on Effectiveness of Mechanization). Ideally, this approach will lead to the selection of the most

desirable courses of action while minimizing the effects of unwarranted optimism or undue pessimism. It should also permit a more sensible and orderly consideration of future developments such as service demand variations, new techniques, expanding and contracting missions, etc., and should permit the formation of a basis for coordination with other organizations (e. g., purchasing and computer programming groups).

3. Examples of elements that make up the overall cost of mechanized processes are:

- . Library staff salaries (relative to the mechanized process)
- . Materials cost
- . Equipment purchase or rental cost
- . Equipment space requirements
- . Maintenance charges
- . Computer time
- . Programming cost (even if not charged to the library)
- . Cost of contractor services
- . Cost of acquiring new skills

These cost elements should be assembled and related to various units of the mechanized operation, such as cost

of maintenance and update lists, cost per acquisition, per item cataloged, per search, per dissemination, etc. These figures will permit a cost analysis of the mechanized processes in terms of budget and, combined with the operation statistics, a determination of cost effectiveness. Finally, these figures can be maintained from year to year to develop a historical cost basis for comparisons, decisions regarding future allocations, staff alterations, and changes in service emphasis.

(3) Effectiveness of Mechanization

The following considerations have precluded a quantitative determination of the effectiveness of the systems studied:

- . Factors of effectiveness for information systems have not been generally agreed upon. (The National Science Foundation and ATLAS are currently conducting studies toward this end.)
- . The facilities which have mechanized processes that formerly were manual have generally not attempted to compare the two except in superficial ways.

Examples of factors that do carry effectiveness information and that should be used as a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of mechanized information schemes are:

- . Through-put characteristics, including response time for retrieval requests. (This is the actual time from

receipt of request to delivery of the answer--not just processing time.)

- . Types, nature, frequency of inputs and outputs
- . Cataloging rate
- . Resource requirements, such as manpower needs, operator skill level, space, layout, etc.
- . Number of files stored in the computer and materials on the shelves
- . File capacity, level of detail, and breadth of subjects
- . File organization
- . File load
- . File updating time
- . Error rate
- . Interarrival time of various demands upon the system, such as requests to catalog and retrospective search requests
- . Backlog of requests
- . Cataloging backlog
- . Number of users accommodated by the process
- . Number of requests
- . Number of queries adequately satisfied
- . Recall and relevance of search output.
- . User satisfaction

These measures should be taken for worst, average, and best cases, and then compared to management expectations and user needs

The following comments characterize the qualitative evaluation of effectiveness as assigned by the facilities' staff to their own mechanized systems:

1. Work measurement and standard time data studies on the efficiency of the system used at the Picatinny Arsenal Technical Library indicate that the mechanized circulation system is more efficient than the previous manual one, e. g., the overdue portion of the system is considered five times more efficient.

In terms of hours per unit, the new system averages 0.15 hour per item for keypunching, sorting, pulling from shelves, preparing for mail, discharging and refiling returns, and processing on the computer. The old system averaged 0.18 hour per item. This represents a significant saving when the number of annual transactions is considered. The number of library personnel needed to handle circulation functions was reduced by two with the introduction of the computer-based system.

2. Since the introduction of mechanized processing, the Technical Information Reference Branch has been able to produce a regular semimonthly accessions list with no

increase in effort or manpower. In the eight years preceding mechanization, the Branch was able to produce manually only 56 such lists. Besides the accessions list, the computer also produced, in its first run, 4,700 catalog cards in 11 minutes. Normally, 30 days would have been required to type these cards, with additional time required for proofreading, correcting, and arranging them in file order.

3. The U. S. Naval Postgraduate School Library expressed satisfaction with the mechanized system in regard to retrieval relevancy, retrieval recall, and usefulness of the end product. The mechanized system conserves the time of the professional staff. They now devote about 10 to 15 minutes each to 300 student requests per month. Formerly, 1-1/2 hours would have been required for professional assistance with a manual search. The mechanized, versus manual, literature search saves about 500 manhours per month of the students' time.

4. The Air Force Materials Laboratory Library Staff found that, during searches, the new system caused a reduction of irrelevant information of over 56 percent and incurred less than a 5 percent loss of relevant information.

5. The library staff at the Redstone Scientific Information Center has praised its Alpha project as having made possible a greater volume of library service at a saving in staff time. In 1962, before mechanization began, less than 4,000 of a potential 20,000 patrons used the Library. A staff of 67 was required to serve these users. In 1965 there were 8,300 users, while the staff had been decreased from 67 to 43 members, with no increase in overall workload on the staff.

6. The Infrared Information Analysis Center personnel believe that the operation of their center has been improved by mechanization. Last year, with mechanization, they were able to answer five times as many requests as before. Prior to going on full-time computer use, IRIA personnel required two to three days to prepare a bibliography for a visitor. The time now required averages one and one-half hours, and bibliographies have been produced in as short a time as 45 minutes.

7. In 1964, the Foreign Technology Division Library conducted a controlled experiment on a data base of 100 documents. The computer search based on 30 user profiles retrieved an average of 85 documents. The manual searches

yielded 45 documents. Of those 45, about 15 percent, or seven documents, had been missed by the computer search. Relevance levels were 58 percent on the computer search and 63 percent on the manual search. It was also discovered that many users were glad to get an excess of material.

8. The Thermophysical Properties Research Center has found that most retrieval queries can be answered by manual reference to the Retrieval Guide or by consulting with one of the staff members. Furthermore, the Director believes that, at present, he can perform a search faster manually than by machine. This is with reference to the total real cycle time, which includes all the time consumed between the asking of the question and the receipt of the information by the requester. This condition exists because the total system is small as yet, and because the number of retrievals is only about 50 per year (not considering the publication of TPRC's Retrieval Guide which amounts to a retrieval of its entire file).

9. All four of the information centers at the Batelle Memorial Institute consider that their manually produced and searched files of extracts are preferable to a computerized

system. They point out that up to 80 percent of questions can be answered by direct reference to the extract files alone. In addition, a user of the files is automatically "referred" to other positions of the files by other clue words underlined on the cards he is using. A user who makes a personal visit to the centers, usually on a very tight air-travel schedule, has immediate access to the information itself, not merely to bibliographic citations. Furthermore, the subject specialists who deal with telephone queries often can answer questions on the spot by reference to the files. On the other hand, additional mechanization of the Center's printed outputs would be considered desirable for time-saving features where it is economically advantageous.

(4) Major Problems

The following paragraphs express the problem areas that were of concern to and reported by staff members at the facilities surveyed:

1. Computer Service

None of the libraries studied owns or leases computers; therefore, they are forced to rely on other organizational groups for computer services. As a result, computer

service is often erratic and sometimes may become unavailable for extended periods of time. In one case, erratic service led to overdue notices being two weeks late. In another case, the replacement of a facility's computer required the library to return to manual methods until its programs were converted on a second-priority basis.

2. Motivation

In some cases a library initiated a program of mechanization not so much because it was needed or desired by the users but because the computer facility had computer time and programmers available. Even under these conditions, computer usage by the library usually remains on a second-priority basis. Also, because of poor communications between the programmers and the library staff, the library's needs and the programmers' areas of responsibility have not been clearly delineated prior to the development of the computer programs. This has led to extended delays in processing (such as six months to produce an accessions list by computer compared to three weeks by manual methods).

3. Changeover

Bringing a storage and retrieval system into operational use is greatly complicated by the problems of file conversion. Computer searching is effective only if a substantial part of the file to be searched is accessible to the computer. However the creation of machine files, particularly for the whole card catalog, often initially exceeds the resources available to the libraries, and the file conversion process may have to be stretched out over a long period. Thus, a library may have to operate two systems; the old system, using card catalogs, etc., and the mechanized system, for which capability is built gradually over a period of several years. This experience can be frustrating and discouraging to both the user and the searcher.

4. SDI

The facilities that use SDI systems have unique problems. The most difficult problem observed in developing an SDI system is the proper maturation of the interest profile. Often, this difficulty is not given adequate attention, with the result that participants soon become discouraged by the flood of irrelevant information and the lack of desired information. Experience has shown that in the area of

profile development there is no substitute for patient, painstaking work on the part of both the profile developer and the participant.

Problems have also been experienced in the choice of methods used to notify SDI system participants of citations selected for their attention. Individuals may be unwilling to cope with the filing problems associated with distributing a single notification card per selected citation. Problems of this sort must be identified and eliminated, or the participant may lose interest in the system.

5. Staffing

Information facilities consider themselves to be understaffed for the job expected of them. Some of the difficulty in bringing a mechanized process into operation can be attributed to insufficient staff for organizing the system and preparing material for computer input.

6. Organization

The facilities reporting to research and development staff management generally feel that they have much better management support for their efforts toward mechanization (as well as their other activities) than do those reporting to administrative management.

4. RECOMMENDED MECHANIZATION GUIDELINES

The experiences of many of the facilities studied suggest the following guidelines for those now planning mechanized processes:

(1) Clearly establish the goals to be achieved by mechanization.

Examples of these are the following:

- . Increased service
- . Faster service
- . More search flexibility
- . Greater search scope
- . Lower personnel costs
- . Fewer personnel required.

(2) Determine whether or not these goals can be achieved more economically by other methods than by mechanization--e.g., by improvements to the existing manual system, or by obtaining equipments such as EAM punched card machines for processing and relatively inexpensive devices for retrieval such as the "peek-a-boo" systems. This type of equipment can be owned and controlled by the information facility; thus, many potential problems are avoided.

(3) Determine the feasibility of computer processing and whether or not such an approach will really achieve the desired goals.

(4) If computer processing is to be attempted, consider how this can be done with a minimum of interference to the present service. As much as possible, plan to use the existing formats and schemes. Also, plan the system so that in event of computer nonavailability for extended periods, or loss of computer services altogether, the library operations will not be paralyzed. Specifically, maintain man-machine convertible files such as punched cards to back up the machine memory and use input and output formats that can also be created and handled manually.

(5) Determine with as much depth as practicable the way in which the conversion to the new system will affect the existing operation. Identify potential problem areas such as personnel retraining, user education, organization adjustments, communications arrangements, space preparations, the new system/old system parallel operation period, etc. Develop realistic plans for handling each of these.

(6) Begin the system development with a careful analysis of the existing system. This analysis may indicate areas that

could be eliminated or modified substantially, particularly in view of the different capabilities of the mechanized process. Very useful aids for this type of analysis are flow charts which detail each operational function along with workload figures and the individual responsible for performing the function.

(7) The mechanized process development should proceed based on the analysis and (ideally) with full mutual understanding between the librarian and the programmer of what is to be accomplished. This aspect of development was one of the most poorly handled in the system studied during this project. The potential for costly errors and lost time inherent in a breakdown of the understanding is clearly extensive. To avoid such a situation, be particularly certain that the computer program developers understand what is to be done and that there is no serious obstacle to good communications, such as the political environment, terminology problems, too many other jobs with higher priority, etc. One good beginning is to obtain a written statement of work and a work schedule from the program developers.

(8) Start conversion to mechanization with a relatively small part of the system that can continue to function manually during the development phase. (An example of this is the production

of a book catalog or catalog cards.) A planned approach will permit the developing of experience and confidence before the difficult major development tasks are attempted.

(9) Be sure that the system planners are aware of the cost and effort required to convert the system's manual records to machine records: for example, to what extent information on each catalog card will have to be keypunched to create a computerized retrieval file.

(10) Do not start the program development until it is reasonably certain that time and resources will be available to complete it.

(11) Create and follow a cost budget that realistically reflects the anticipated value of the developing system as well as the available resources. Record costs as they accumulate, including reasonable estimates for those services that are supplied "free".

Relate these costs to:

- . The cost budget
- . Costs of the old system
- . Effectiveness of the new system

Modify the cost budget and direct the available resources to those areas that the above analysis indicates will yield the greatest return in terms of the goals established in step (1) above

(12) As the system implementation phase is entered, collect and maintain operational statistics such as:

- . query handling frequency and characteristics
- . user characteristics
- . number of queries per user and/or user type
- . frequency of use of each thesaurus term
- . frequency of use of each file record
- . peak demand periods
- . file update frequency and characteristics

Most of these can be acquired by the computer program during its normal operation. An analysis of operational statistics will provide a current quantitative basis for performing system improvement modification as well for developing effectiveness estimates.

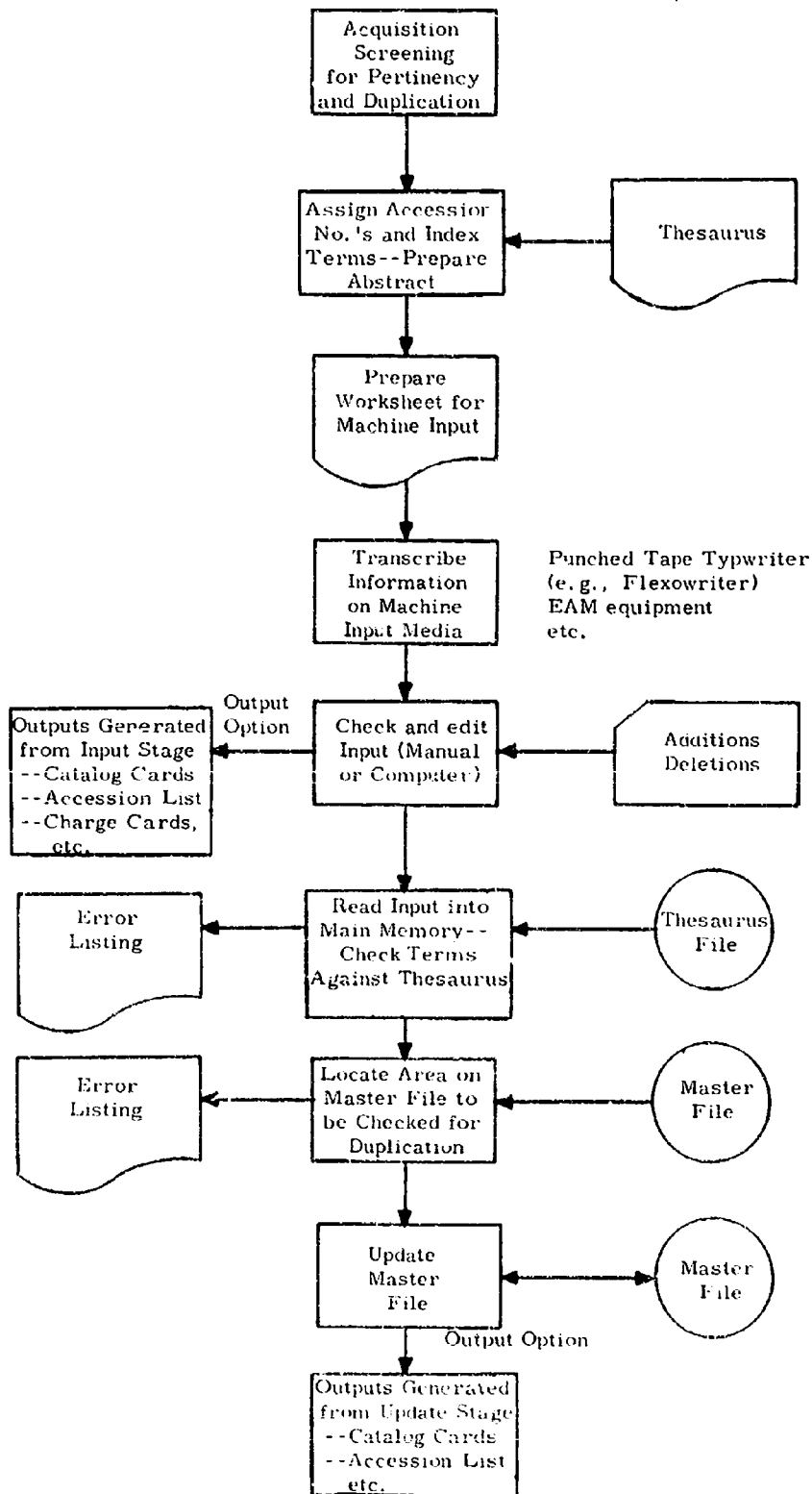
II. INPUT PROCESSING

For the purpose of this section, we have defined input processing of documented information as the functions that take place from acquisition to establishment of the information in the retrieval system. The important functions are as follows:

- Acquisition
- Screening for retention and circulation
- Cataloging/indexing
- Transcription to machine-readable media
- Verification and other forms of error control
- Output of input data in various formats.

A representative process is presented in Figure 1. Acquisitions are first screened to eliminate duplication and to insure pertinency. Using the thesaurus previously established for the facility, cataloging is then accomplished. Machine inputs are next prepared. A variety of alternatives exist at this stage which are described in detail later in this section.

Figure 1
Input Processing



As shown in Figure 1, the generation of output formats (e. g. catalog cards, accessions lists, etc.) can occur at either of two stages in the process:

- They can be produced as a byproduct of off-line input preparation (card punching, tape punching, etc.). Examples of this approach are found in the systems of NOL and NWL.
- They can be produced as a byproduct of file updating runs. Examples of those using this approach are NOTS, FTD, and Fort Detrick.

Table 2 is a summary of the mechanization status of input processing at the various information facilities studied.

Facility	Media of Input		Production of				on of
			Catalog		Accession List		n List
	EAM Cards	Paper Tape	Com- puter	I. P.	Com- puter	I. P.	I. P.
AFIT	X				X		
AFML	X						
AMS	X			X	X		
APL	X			X	X		
Battelle Information Centers	X				X		
BuSHIPS	X		X				
AFCRL		X					
DELSIE	X		X				
DISC	X			X	X		
EA	X				X		
EPIC	X						
Fort Detrick		X	X		X		
FTD	X						
HDL	X						
MPDC							
MEL	X						
NMC		X					
NAFI		X					
Natick	X	X					
NOL	X	X		X		X	X
NPS		X					
NSMSES	X		X		X		
Picatinny							
PLASTEC	X						
Recon Central	X						
RSIC	X		X		X		
SEG	X				X		
TPRC	X						
Un. of Michigan Information Centers	X						

Table 2
Input Processing Summary

of st Charge Cards			Edit List		File Corrections			
P.	Com- puter	I. P.	Reader/ Printer	Com- puter	Charac- ter	Term	Sub- Group	Record
			X		X	X	X X	X X
				X X	X	X		X X
			X				X	X
			X		X	X	X X	X X
			X X X				X	X X
				X			X	X
			X X			X	X X	
				X	X	X	X X	X X X
		X	X	X	X	X X	X	X X
			X					X X
			X X X	X			X	
	X X		X	X		X	X	X X
			X				X	X

1. ACQUISITION AND SCREENING

The receipt of a document initiates a number of administrative procedures such as filling out receipts, separating and establishing separate control for classified documents, separating the documents from interlibrary loan sources, checking for duplications, and separating requested reports from those received on automatic distribution. Those identified as user-requested usually have some form of distribution sheet attached to the document identifying the requester. When NWL changed over to the IBM 870/7030 system, however, they made provision to have the document forwarded to the requester before submitting it to subject analysis.

For the purpose of creating a record in the computer master file, it is usually necessary to provide only the title, author, date, classification, and source. Later, after the document has been returned to the library, the more time-consuming job of subject analysis may be performed to develop the descriptors and the abstract. This information can then be added to complete the document's record in the Master File.

Most information facilities add to their collection all reports received on distribution, with little or no screening, since distribution is usually based on their areas of interest. Some facilities, however (e.g., HDL, NOL, BAMIRAC, IRIA, and VESIAC) maintain a careful screening process, primarily accomplished by the information facility staff. In some of these cases, selected members of the scientific staff also perform an evaluation of some of the reports.

2. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING TECHNIQUES

Cataloging worksheets of a variety of forms were found to be almost universally used for assembling the data for transcription onto the input media. Of this class we have identified two basic types.

The first type has all or most of the repetitious information and information field identifiers pretyped on the form. Blank space is left for the variable information. This type can be further divided into the following kinds of worksheets:

- A worksheet that in total is designed to correspond in exact format to an EAM card that will be prepared from it. Figure 2 gives an example of this type as used by AMS.

- A worksheet that is arranged so that the data entered on each line of the worksheet corresponds to the entry to be punched on one entire card. Figure 3 gives an example of this type as used by NWL in its original system (IBM 7090). Figure 4 shows a similar worksheet used by SEG.
- A worksheet that lists the required data or refers to areas in the document for the data. This type of sheet does not contain any instructions or column guides for punching the EAM card. Figure 5 gives an example of this type as used by APL.

The second basis type of worksheet contains a minimum of information but provides information that is not immediately obvious from the document. Figure 6 shows this type of worksheet, which is used by NWL in its new system (IBM 870/7030). In this example, the worksheet is used only to list descriptor data.

Descriptive cataloging, preparation of abstracts, and subject analysis are then performed, in varying order, and this information is also entered on the worksheets. Some facilities attempt to reduce the amount of information to be entered on the worksheets by referencing data in the report itself (e. g., title, author, abstract, etc.) rather than copying these data on the worksheets. The APL Document Library uses this scheme, although the input data sheet contains sufficient space for the Library's entry, should one be necessary. The NOTS Library marks important data on the title pages of a report,

ACCESSION DATE _____

CATALOG DATA DATA
URBAN AREAS — 00 — GEN

CARD A	AREA				TYPE		SUBJECT				AUTHORITY					SCALE								SLANT	REPRO	SEC	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				24
1																											
2																											
3																											
4																											
5																											
6																											
7																											
8																											

CARD A	C U L A	SPECIAL SERVICES NEGATIVE NO				EDITION		SIGNIFICANT DATE				TYPE REPRO	SOURCE				DESCRIPTION						S A	SEC AUT			
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55		56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65			66	67	68
1																											
2																											
3																											
4																											
5																											
6																											
7																											
8																											

AMS FORM 3420-11

REPLACES EDITION OF 1960

FIGURE 2

AMS Worksheet

[illegible]

A CARD CROSS REFERENCE

- ☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6
☐ 7
☐ 8

B CARD CROSS REFERENCE

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 8

UNION CATALOG CARD

NWL Worksheet (Old System)

LIBRARY ACCESSION NUMBER

[illegible]

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION _____

FIGURE 4
SEG Worksheet

FIGURE 4
SEG Worksheet

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CONTROL CARD (SEPIR)

TI Number

Corporate Author/Originating
Agency /Report No.

Title (Indicate substituted title
by * as first character of title)
Do not break any word at end
of a line.

Additional Report Info/ Date
Pagination / Contract No. /
Contractor or Monitor/ Document
Security Classification.

Tracings:

- 1 = Subjects
- 2 = Secondary Report Nos.
- 3 = Contract Numbers
- 4 = Abstract

Subject Code Category

6	OOTI-	61
10	24	
11	13	
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
30		
31		
32		
33		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
50		

TECHNICAL INFO

6	OOTI-	
10		
11	13	
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
30		
31		
32		
33		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
50		

SEG FORM 10
JUN 64

Previous edition of this form is obsolete.

If this form is obsolete

FIGURE 4
WG Worksheet

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CONTROL CARD (SEPIR)		WORKSHEET SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
61 6 OOTI- 10 11 13 20 21 22 23 24 30 31 32 33 40 41 42 43 44 45 50 24 61		I. D. NO. AND COPY NO. OF REPORT (If classified) KEYPUNCH INSTRUCTIONS: (1) Punch cards for all lines typed within double lines at left. (2) Punch blanks where this sheet has blanks. (3) Punch card numbers as shown in card cols. 1-2. (4) Punch all of card no. 00 as shown, cols. 1-12. (5) Duplicate card cols. 3-12 from card no. 00 to each following card. ORIGINAL TITLE PROCESSED BY PROOFED BY TO KEYPUNCH CATALOG CARDS RECEIVED

If this form is obsolete.

AF-WP-G-JUN 65 5M



FIGURE 5
APL Worksheet

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY
DOCUMENT LIBRARY
INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM
PRELIMINARY INPUT FORM

APL Document Library
FORM NO. 1
REV. MAY 1964

ACCESSIONS No. _____

CLASSIFICATION _____ ** (2)

SOURCE _____

REPORT _____ AD No. _____ ** (4)

TITLE & AUTHOR _____ PERIOD COVERED _____

PAGES _____ DATE _____ CONTRACT No. _____ **

ABSTRACT _____ **

DESCRIPTORS _____

NWL Worksheet (New System)

[illegible]

and the indexer supplies descriptor data on a tracing slip. The object of these shortcuts is (1) to cut down on processing time by relieving catalogers of unnecessary duplication, and (2) to clearly present the data to the keypunch operator.

3. DATA TRANSCRIPTION AND EDITING

(1) Data Transcription

The media employed for transcription of the input data into machine-readable format are as follows:

- Punched cards (e. g. , NWL, APL, SEG)
- Paper tape (e. g. , FTD, NPS, Ft. Detrick)
- Combination of 1 and 2 above (e. g. , NOTS, NOL).

In both the examples noted for 3 above, the indexing descriptor data resulting from the subject analysis are separately prepared for the system. Even in the cases in which only one input medium is employed, the indexing is accomplished separately by a specialist.

(2) Data Editing

The input data are then proofed and edited by obtaining a listing and checking the data against the worksheets. Some libraries obtain the listing by using a reader/printer. (SEG uses an IBM 407.) Others first convert the data onto magnetic tape and then obtain a listing of the data. (NWL uses an IBM 1401 as an off-line processor for card-to-tape and tape-to-printer operations.) Almost all, however, convert the data onto magnetic tape before the update run and obtain an editing printout of the data as they exist on the magnetic tape. One exception to this is NPS, who edit with their original paper data input tape. At the end of the taped update run, a list of the changes or additions is produced.

The APL Library employs a specially constructed editing printout to facilitate the location of errors. The printout, which is shown in Figure 7, consists of 100 spaces to each line, divided into 10 columns of 10 characters. Each line is also numbered vertically. This system permits the editor to locate the character number on the tape without tediously counting each character across the line to identify the error. In systems that permit replacement of a single character of an item in a record, when the record length is significant, this method

FIGURE 7

APL Edit Printout

```

1 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890
2 0068 745 55 UNCLASS * UNIV OF SOUTHAMPTON N. ENGLAND D. 8-143. JRL-EN-6 0-178. RE COMBINATION W OF DIVER
3 1 N IN A MOZ ZLE--COMPA RESON WITH EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR AIR FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC RESEARCH LABORATOR
4 2 Y. 279. SEP 1960. 78APAKIM /1960/TEAR /74555/ACC /U/IDEAL/G AS/DISSOCIATION/HYPE RSONIC/MOZ ZLE/FLOW/A
5 3 IR/ATOMIC/ RECOMBINATION/CYUEN /RECOMBINATION/AERODYNAMIC/MEASURING/HYPERSONIC/FLOW /GAS/FLOW/ FLUID/FLOW
6 4 /GAS/DYNAM IC/FLUID/MECHANIC/NO NEQUILIBRIUM/FLOW/RE SULTS ARE PRESENTED FROM CALCULATIONS ON THE EFFEC
7 5 TS OF ATOMIC RECOMBINATION ON THE FLOW OF AN IDEAL DISSOCIATING GAS THROUGH A HYPERSONIC NOZZLE. IN
8 6 ESE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH DATA FROM SHOCK TUBE WIND TUNNEL EXPERIMENTS ON AIR PUBLISHED BY THE G
9 7 ENERAL ELECTRIC RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR SIMILAR CONDITIONS. QUALITATIVE AGREEMENT IS FOUND BETWEEN
0 8 THE THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS.

```

Sample of an editing printout, showing numbered spaces and lines for the convenience of an editor.

measurably reduces the editing time. On the other hand, the special structure of the printout makes it more difficult to read, thus slowing down the editor and increasing the probability of missing an existing error.

The following four general methods of error correction were encountered:

- Replacement of a single character of an item or term within a record (e. g. , APL)
- Replacement of a term within a record (e. g. , BUSHIPS SILARP-LARC)
- Replacement of an entire subgroup of data within a record (e. g. , NWL)
- Replacement of an entire record (e. g. , NOL).

In general, it was observed that the longer the record, the more likely it was to find a finer level of replacement (e. g. , a single character) employed.

4. COMPUTER INPUT OPERATIONS

As indicated in the block diagram for input processing, Figure 1, the descriptors assigned to describe the input are generally checked manually at the beginning of the process. New descriptors are sometimes generated or some newly generated descriptors may be rejected

at this point. Even old ones may be discarded or modified in the checking process. Most systems employ this early manual check as well as an additional check of a computer printout of the update (input) tape for the thesaurus or master dictionary. A third method of checking is the automatic comparison of input terms by the update program against the thesaurus file in memory (e.g., Ft. Detrick).

APL has demonstrated an effective way to use the computer to assist in input checking. After the new accessions data have been entered on the work tape, the tape is run off against the master dictionary. As a result of this run, a printout is obtained of all descriptors used that are not in the master dictionary. The listing is then analyzed to determine which are incorrect and which are actually new descriptors. The errors are corrected by one of the four general methods previously described. New descriptors that are accepted must then be added to the thesaurus. This is accomplished in much the same way that the new documents work tape is created. Worksheets are filled out, and the new descriptors are transcribed into machine-readable format on EAM cards. The cards are checked, and the descriptors are converted to magnetic tape where they are used to directly update the thesaurus file (e.g., NWL) or to update the thesaurus file in conjunction with the document file maintenance run (e.g., NOI).

The number of EAM cards used to represent a document was found to vary quite extensively. The number used depends on such factors as whether natural language or coded descriptor terms are used, how many descriptors may be used, and whether or not the document record contains bibliographic data, abstracts, etc. In the original NWL system, where a maximum of 35 descriptors was allowed per document, a maximum of 10 cards (of 4 basic types) per record existed. In the new NWL system, there are 8 types of input cards, which can result in over 400 cards being input for a single document record. In the BUSHIPS SHARP-LARC System, the bibliographic file used 6 basic cards with up to 9 extensions each for a range of 6-60 cards per record. The subject matter file, which allowed 30 cards per link, could have a range of 1-780 cards per record. The SEG system has one card for each line on the worksheet, a maximum of 19 cards.

5. OUTPUTS

Outputs were obtained in one of three ways:

- As a byproduct of preparing the input data
- As a result of computer processing
- By combination of the two above

An example of the first output method is provided by NOL, which produces charge cards, catalog cards, and an accessions list as a byproduct of data preparation. The descriptive cataloging of the reports is performed on a programmed Flexowriter that is coupled to a keypunch. The processing renders temporary catalog cards on a multipart paper form, punched charge cards, and a punched paper tape. Once a week, the daily punched paper tapes are printed out on the Flexowriter to produce offset-press paper masters. The accessions list and permanent catalog cards on card stock are then produced from the offset master. NOL and NPS also input the paper tape to the information retrieval system to generate a bibliographic file which is used in conjunction with the document file during retrospective searches. It should also be noted that the NWL Library, in their new system (IBM 870/7030), has switched to obtaining their catalog cards and accessions list as a byproduct of input processing rather than by computer processing as was previously done.

The BUSHIPS LARC, NOTS, and SEG are examples of the second type, i. e., those systems that obtain their catalog cards and accessions lists from the computer. SEG obtains them by processing the input tape. The BUSHIPS LARC system obtains them from the updated master tape. This requires specifically retrieving from the master tape each item to be printed.

The main advantage in producing these items on the computer is the ability to reformat and reorder the data as needed. Also, obtaining the catalog cards and accessions list as a byproduct of the input data (e.g., NWL 870 system) can result in cards being filed sooner and accessions lists being distributed more frequently. The main disadvantage is the need for computer time and a possibly higher cost per item obtained.

APL and Ft. Detrick are examples of the third method of obtaining outputs. Both produce the catalog cards during input preparation and obtain their accessions lists from the computer. Ft. Detrick, which collects the descriptive cataloging data on paper tape, passes the tape back through the Programmatic Flexowriter to obtain the required number of catalog cards. APL produces 3 x 5 cards on the Synchrotape machine and duplicates the required number of copies. Ft. Detrick is planning to eliminate its card catalog in favor of a printout in book form. There would be one book for each filing method previously used in the card catalog (e.g., author, title, etc.). Other libraries are using or planning to use the book form (e.g., Redstone Arsenal, NSMSES). The main advantage given for this type of catalog is that in large facilities, the catalog books can be distributed throughout. The utility of the library to the user is thus presumably increased.

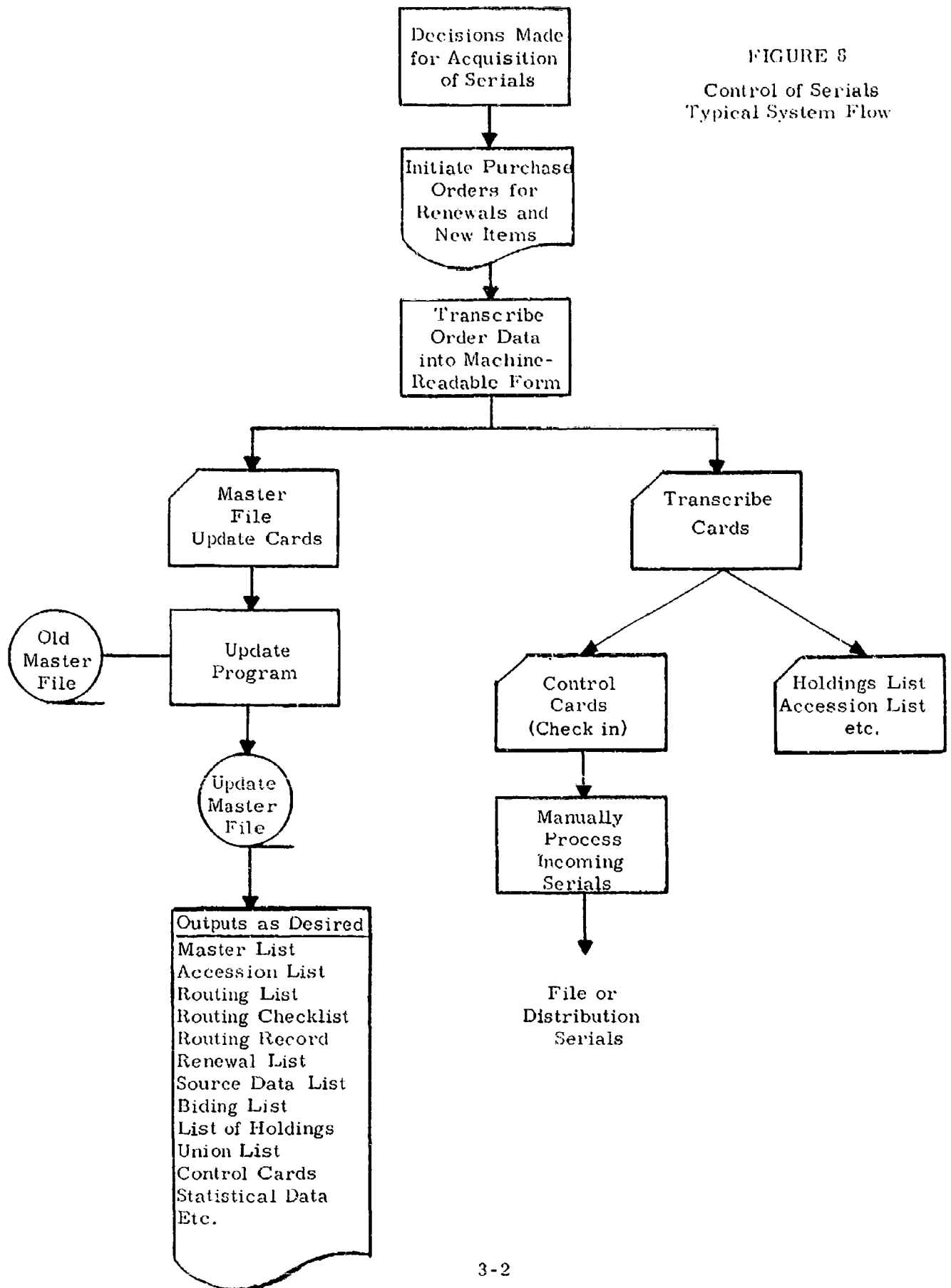
III. CONTROL OF SERIALS

The main objective expressed by those developing mechanized serial control programs is the alleviation of the manual tasks associated with inventory control, ordering, and distribution. The mechanized programs are also typically planned to provide the tools for the publication of journal and serial holdings and the retrieval of cost, use, and other statistical data. The block diagram of Figure 8 depicts the two general types of mechanized serial control systems encountered during the survey.

The first type of system makes extensive use of the computer. All data pertinent to serials (title, source, and procurement data, publication frequency, renewal frequency, expiration date, number of copies that the library reviews, cost, routing data, binding information, etc.) are stored in a master file that is used to produce all required listings, routing sheets, and receipt control cards.

The second type is a more limited but more cheaply implemented and operated system that utilizes only EAM equipment. In this system, necessary data are kept on EAM cards which are used to process incoming serials and to generate holdings lists, renewal lists, etc. by means of a reader/printer.

FIGURE 8
Control of Serials
Typical System Flow



1. COMPUTER MECHANIZATION OF SERIAL CONTROL

Three installations, Ft. Detrick, Redstone Arsenal, the BUSHIPS, make extensive use of the computer in their control of serials. Others, like APL and NPS, maintain a master tape or master card deck and use the computer to print out a list of holdings.

The computerized serial control system begins with the decision to subscribe to a new serial or to renew an existing subscription. All the required data on a serial are entered on a worksheet and forwarded for processing. The data are keypunched, checked, and converted to magnetic tape, which is then used to update the master file of serials. The master file is then used to produce the various outputs indicated in the system diagram of Figure 8.

To control the receipt of serials, Ft. Detrick and Redstone Arsenal produce monthly a set of cards for those serials anticipated in the following month. As each item is received, the card for that item is pulled, batched with other similar cards, and inputted to the computerized master file of serials to record the transaction and to update the holdings record, binding record, etc. The remaining cards at the end of the period then serve to generate claiming notices. Ft. Detrick also uses the data recorded on the transaction cards to publish a monthly accessions list. The BUSHIPS system, which is in a transition stage, does not employ control cards. For each serial, all the routing slips required for the

period are printed out. The remaining routing slips form the basis for notifying the suppliers of shortages. Redstone Arsenal and Ft. Detrick also use computer-generated routing lists to control distribution. At Redstone, routing assignments for every copy of a serial are determined at computer run time. Users are not permanently assigned to a given copy number.

Redstone Arsenal prints out the periodical master file monthly and semiannually produces a list of holdings. BUSHIPS prints out the master file but does not produce a list of holdings. Ft. Detrick, Redstone, and BUSHIPS, conversely produce a list of holdings but do not print out the masterfile. All three, however, print out a renewals list that indicate those serials due to expire. Redstone Arsenal produces the periodicals list five months in advance of the expiration date, and the BUSHIPS list is categorized into renewals required in two, three, and four months. After the decision to renew has been made, Redstone produces a verification list of titles to be renewed and new titles to be ordered. As an aid in placing orders, Ft. Detrick produces a separate serial supplier list containing all logistical data required for ordering. Both Ft. Detrick and Redstone Arsenal produce binding lists.

The following paragraphs describe serials outputs that are unique to particular information facilities.

BUSHIPS produces and circulates a routing checklist twice a year that shows those periodicals the Library has available for internal routing to various Bureau Divisions, Branches, and offices for their review and study. The user checks titles he wishes to receive regularly. BUSHIPS also produces a Routing Code Record, a listing that accounts for every copy of the periodicals being received and indicates the Bureau codes to which they are being routed.

Ft. Detrick produces a monthly First Copies List for new periodicals that gives title, issue, and date. This list is used for receipt reports and subscription payments.

Redstone Arsenal produces a monthly list of claims, by vendor, showing items not received, a yearly printout of foreign periodicals, and a monthly list showing the total active files and number of actual subscriptions by journals, services, and newspapers.

2. THE EAM SYSTEM OF SERIAL CONTROL

The type of system in which the periodical collection is maintained on EAM cards was encountered at HDL and Natick.

At HDL, four decks are produced, three decks of which contain one card for each title. The first deck is arranged alphabetically by title and is used for the list of holdings. The second deck is arranged

by expiration date and includes the full renewal record. The third deck is arranged by source record for renewal purposes. The fourth deck contains a card for each issue of each volume expected throughout the year. These are then arranged by month, and, upon receipt of the issue, the card is pulled and used as a circulation record. Cards remaining at the end of the month are used as a basis for claiming.

At Natick, the serials are checked in on a Kardex file, and missing issues are reordered. The EAM cards are used to generate a master list of serials, a renewal list, a binding list, and a current titles checklist that is utilized by the user to check items to be continued.

Table 3 summarizes the mechanization status of serials control and outputs produced by information facilities for which individual reports have been written.

Library	Equipment			Routing List	Routing Check List	Holdings		Inventory List	Accession List	Renewal List	Binding List	Check in List	Use Status
	Com-puter	EAM	Flexo-writer			Local	Union						
AFCLRL	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	NO
AFH	X	X				X							
AFML													
APL	X	X				X	X	X	X				
BUSHIPS	X				X			X		X			
DISC													
FTD													
Fort Detrick	X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	YES
HDL						X							
MEL	X	X		P		X	P	P		X			NO
NATICK		X			X	X		X	X				
NMC						X							
NPS		X				X							
PICATNNY			P									P	P
RSIC	X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X	

TABLE 3

Mechanized Serials Control

IV. CIRCULATION CONTROL

Mechanized circulation control systems were operational in three of the facilities studied (Picatinny Arsenal, Redstone Arsenal, and Natick) and under development in one (NSMSES).

The functions typically included in these systems are as follows:

- . Overdue item identification and production of recall notices
- . Inventory list production
- . Listings of items charged to a given borrower
- . Listings of the circulation status and statistics of items.

Flow charts describing the operating systems of Picatinny, Redstone and Natick are presented in Figures 9, 10, and 11. The system planned for NSMSES uses circulation cards which are a product of the descriptive cataloging of technical reports. These cards are utilized manually as book slips. Picatinny and Redstone Arsenals keep their files on magnetic tape and use the computer to maintain the files and to produce circulation control lists. Natick, with a cheaper equipment complex, keeps the information on punched cards and uses a sorter and reader/printer to produce recall notices.

Comparing the Redstone and Picatinny systems, the flow diagrams of Figures 9 and 10 show that Picatinny begins by requiring the requester to fill out a library request card. The card is then checked by the librarian, who adds any additionally required information to the card (e. g. , accession number of a particular report) and then has it key-punched. Redstone keeps prepunched cards in its books; these are duplicated, and the borrower's identification and the date due are added. Picatinny punches the data on the card before finding out whether or not the item is on the shelf and then must route the card to the keypuncher again to record whether the item has been put into circulation or should be marked for reserve. Redstone does not utilize reserve cards or keep reserve information in its system.

Both Redstone and Picatinny produce two circulation lists, one arranged by call number of item and the other by borrower identification (Redstone by borrower's name, Picatinny by borrower code number). Picatinny also produces a reserve list and individual monthly statements informing the user of items charged out to him.

NSMSES has under development a punched-card-oriented system for control of circulation. The intended system operation is as follows:

A manual record of all documents borrowed during a 24-hour period will be kept by the clerk at the checkout point. This will show the Julian date for that day, the accession number of the document, and the serial number and department number of the borrower.

When a document is returned within 24 hours, the charge will be deleted by scratching through the entry in the record. At 4:00 p. m. each day, the checkout record for the previous 24 hours will be picked up and taken to the data processing group to be put on EAM cards. The next morning, two cards for each transaction will be filed manually, one by employee badge number and one by document accession number.

As documents are returned, the cards will be removed from the file. A 30-day loan or control period is assumed. Cards will be sorted mechanically each day by Julian date, and the data processing group will make a weekly sort for overdues and will print out in triplicate a list showing accession number, borrower's number, and department number.

FIGURE 10
Redstone Circulation
Control System

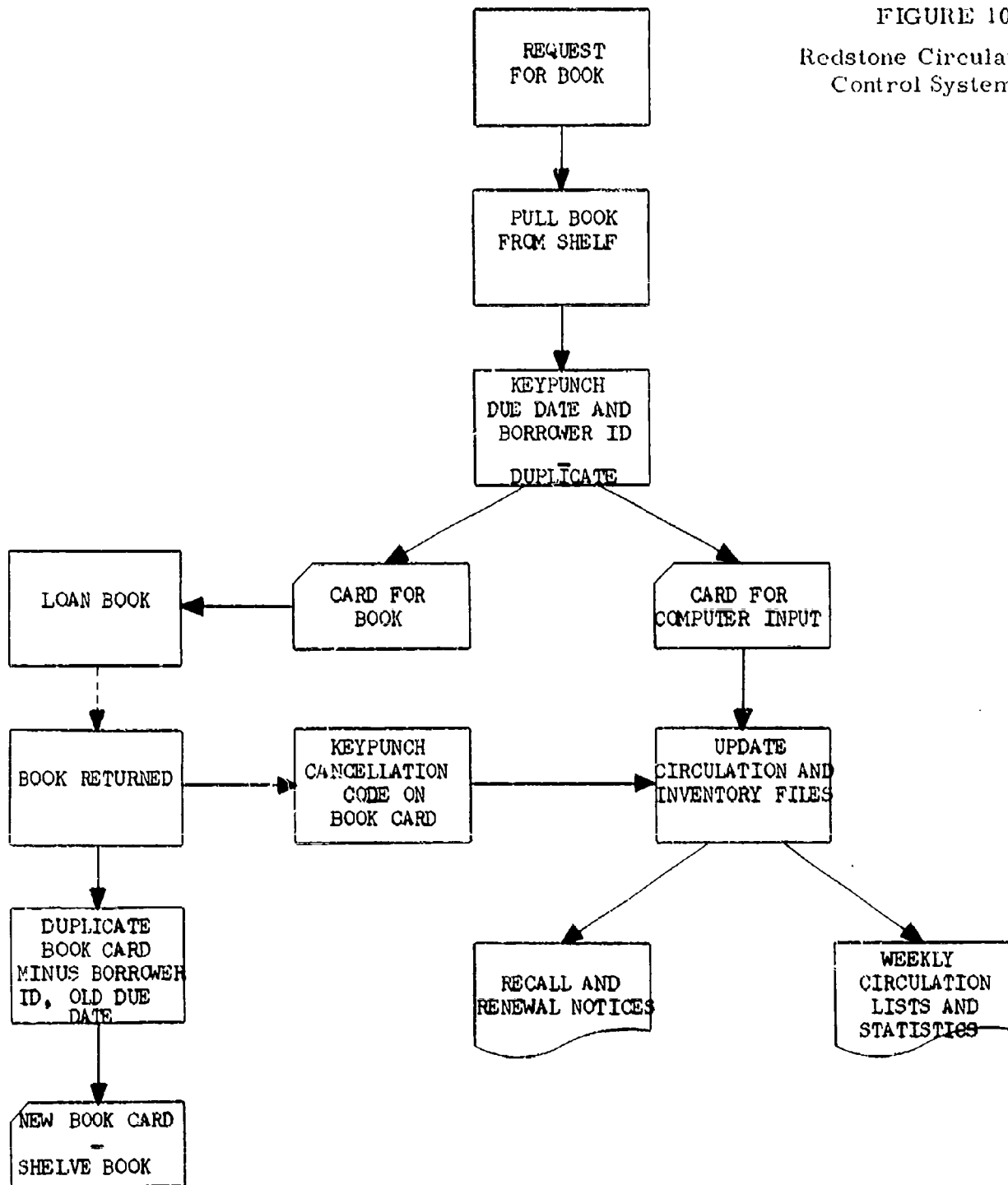
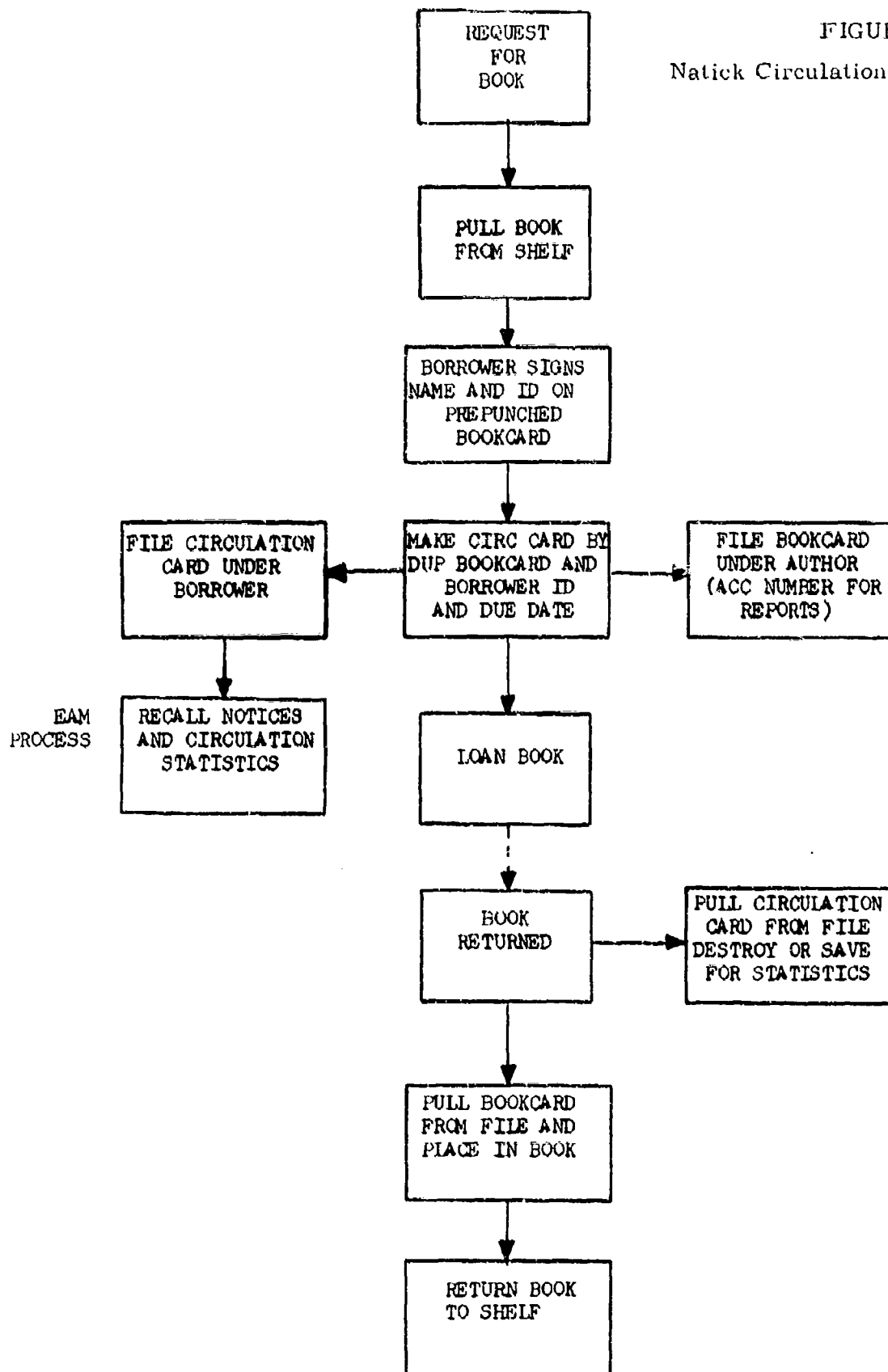


FIGURE 11
Natick Circulation Control System



V. THESAURUS GENERATION AND USE

In all of the mechanized systems studied a vocabulary "thesaurus" was utilized for subject indexing. The thesauri encountered varied from a simple alphabetic listing of subject terms to complex generic structures (hierarchical) with scope notes, cross references, and "see" and "see also" references. Some of the thesauri encountered were for manual use only, even though computer techniques were used. Others were stored in the computer memory where they were used for the automatic assignment of codes and for detecting errors in input updating and search query formats.

Indexers and reference and retrieval staffs of the information facilities are the principal users of thesauri. In these instances, the user or search requester approaches the reference or retrieval staff with his problem, and the staff member consults the thesaurus for the terms to use in query formulation.

In contrast to this procedure, the permuted and coordinate indexes are examples of a sort of thesaurus that has been developed primarily for the use of the information requester. The purpose of these indexes is usually to permit the user to develop his own search query and to perform his own search without having to work through the retrieval staff member.

A wide variety of thesauri were encountered in this survey. A summarization of the more significant types is presented in Table 4, and these are further discussed in this section.

1. THESAURUS DEVELOPMENT AND USE

In the development of a vocabulary thesaurus, the facilities studied in this survey typically accumulated their initial terms from material being cataloged. In some facilities, however, these terms were added to a vocabulary base consisting of portions of the DDC and/or the EJC thesauri. In either case, this somewhat uncontrolled accumulation of terms soon required the establishment of controls restricting the addition of new terms and implementing a review of existing terms and their meanings. Scope notes and cross-references were also introduced, and terms were grouped and segregated into various structures. This general pattern was not unusual even in the cases of facilities that based their thesauri on those of DDC and EJC, such as Recon Central, NUWS, and NAFI.

In many instances, the facilities found the exclusive use of generalized thesauri, such as DDC's and EJC's, to be unsuitable for their needs because of variations in term meanings and a lack of sufficient detail in their fields of interest. (For example, one who deals with strategic information might consider satellites as a

Facility	Number of terms	Arrangement of terms	Codes	Links Ro
AFML	10, 000	Hierarchical	Numeric	Links
APL		Hierarchical	Alphabetic	Not U
ASDIRS	600	Hierarchical	Not Used	Not U
BuSHIPS		Hierarchical	Alphabetic	Both
Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange	2, 000	Hierarchical	Not Used	Not U
Edgewood Arsenal	9, 500	Hierarchical	Numeric	Links
FTD	7, 000	Hierarchical	Not Used	Not U
Fort Detrick	10, 000	Hierarchical	Not Used	Not U
IRLA	140	Hierarchical	Alph. & Num.	Not U
Naval Missile Center		Hierarchical	Not Used	Not U
Naval Ordnance Lab	22, 000		Alphabetic	Not U
Non-Destructive Testing Information Center	400	Alphabetic	Numeric	Not U
Naval Postgraduate School	8, 000	Alphabetic	Alphabetic	Num
NSMSES		Alphabetic	Not Used	Not U
NUWS		Hierarchical	Not Used	Not U
Naval Weapons Laboratory	3, 000	Alphabetic	Alphabetic	Not U
RACIC		Hierarchical	Numeric	Not U
Recon Central	8, 000	Alphabetic	Numeric	Not U
REIC	18, 000	Hierarchical	Numeric	Not U
PLASTEC		Alphabetic	Numeric	Not U

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIVE THESAURI

	Codes	Links and/or Roles	Scope Notes	Used in Computer Memory
ks and Roles	Numeric	Links	Used	Yes
links	Alphabetic	Not Used	Used	No
pt Use	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Alphabetic	Both	Used	No
both	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Numeric	Links	Not Used	No
links	Not Used	Not Used	Used	Yes
pt Use	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Yes
pt Use	Alph. & Num.	Not Used	Used	No
pt Use	Not Used	Not Used	Used	No
pt Use	Alphabetic	Not Used	Not Used	Yes
pt Use	Numeric	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Alphabetic	Numeric	Not Used	No
ameri-	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Not Used	Not Used	Used	No
pt Use	Alphabetic	Not Used	Not Used	Yes
pt Use	Numeric	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Numeric	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Numeric	Not Used	Not Used	No
pt Use	Numeric	Not Used	Not Used	No

political-geographical entity, while another might think of it only as an orbiting object in the astronomical sense) These two shortcomings are the primary reason for the lack of enthusiasm about efforts to develop a common, comprehensive thesaurus.

Thesauri were developed by contract, by the information facility's staff, or by technical specialists in the specific subject areas. Examples of contract-developed thesauri may be found at NSMSES, Edgewood Arsenal, Ft. Detrick, and Dugway Proving Ground. (One thesaurus was developed by a contractor to serve both Edgewood and Dugway.) In the majority of the libraries surveyed, the library staff itself generated the thesaurus. Technical specialists were employed in thesaurus development by most of the information centers.

Only two of the facilities studied had utilized a thesaurus developed by another facility. NWL originally adopted NOL's thesaurus of descriptors and codes, and NAFI combined the BUSHIPS SHARP listing with several others as a basis for its own thesaurus.

The introduction and use of scope notes with a thesaurus was generally thought to be an important development, particularly as a system grows. Scope notes assist in identification of the exact term to use in indexing and in formulating a query for mechanized retrieval. If a thesaurus is to be stored within the computer's memory, however,

the scope notes may take up an uneconomical amount of space. Some facilities (e. g. , NOTS) avoid this problem by including in the mechanized thesaurus a cross-reference to scope notes actually contained in a manual card file.

2. THESAURUS CHARACTERISTICS

Generally, the thesauri surveyed were hierarchical term lists arranged by subject categories. Some also had the terms arranged alphabetically. (Among facilities that use the hierarchical type of thesaurus are APL, FTD, Ft. Detrick, Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange, Edgewood Arsenal, Dugway, BUSHIPS, and AFML.) Facilities with large collections of information on weapon systems or chemistry usually have larger thesauri than other facilities because individual identifiers, compounds, etc. , are included in the system.

Activities using permuted indexes usually substitute these for thesauri, although "see" and "see also" references are often built into these indexes (e. g. , HDL, OPTEVFOR).

The majority of the thesauri studied were stored on punched cards and were not maintained in computer memory. Most of the facilities that store the thesaurus in the computer memory do so for two reasons:

(1) To detect errors in term usage as it appears in the computer input format in file updating and search routines. In this case, the computer automatically compares the incoming terms to the stored thesaurus and, if an invalid or misspelled term appears, it is printed out in an error listing.

(2) To automatically assign codes to the input terms for computer manipulation. This feature relieves the system operators from working in other than the natural language form of the terms. Besides assigning the codes, the computer also automatically decodes the terms if they are to be listed in the output after processing.

The depth of indexing for both manual and computer-based systems generally ranges from 4 or 5 terms per document to 25 to 30 terms; however, some facilities in the chemistry field used 80 to 130 terms for some documents (e. g. , Edgewood Arsenal). In AFML's system, fewer than 4 or 5 terms are assigned to each document. Above this number, the computer automatically posts to higher terms in the structure.

There has been a trend away from the use of codes to represent thesaurus terms, except when assignment and translation of codes is done automatically by the computer.

Standard subject headings are used in the technical libraries in the cataloging of books and indexing of periodicals. In the information analysis centers, where portions of books or individual periodical articles are indexed, descriptors are used.

Links are used at BUSHIPS, AFML, and Edgewood Arsenal and are considered valuable. Roles have been dropped at the facilities that used them (BUSHIPS and AFML) because of lack of utility. (In the Wright-Patterson and DuPont studies, it was found that the use of roles actually decreased the possibility of retrieving certain documents.)

Some of the facilities (e.g. Edgewood Arsenal) perform statistical reviews of term usage to eliminate unnecessary words and to substitute new terms with narrower meanings for overworked terms.

3. EXAMPLES OF THESAURUS

Table 4 (page 5-3) summarizes significant characteristics of a representative sample (21 facilities) of the thesauri encountered in the survey. Detailed information on these thesauri may be found in the individual facility reports and as follows:

(1) Bureau of Ships

BUSHIPS has applied the EJC method in the development of their thesaurus. In the course of thesaurus development, they

also considered the FROLIC method as proposed for the David Taylor Model Basin but decided that the EJC method provided a comparable indexing depth and flexibility without the complexity of FROLIC.

The descriptors in the BUSHIPS thesaurus are used in the form of seven-character alphabetic codes. The thesaurus is arranged hierarchically and includes synonyms and scope notes.

The thesaurus is maintained on the computer, where it is used to detect input errors.

(2) Recon Central

Recon Central uses a keyword listing of 8,000 descriptors consisting primarily of single words with a few double- and triple-word descriptors. Each descriptor is assigned a four-digit numerical code which is used to identify the descriptor in storage and retrieval operations. The keyword list is made up partly of FTD, DDC, and NASA keywords. The descriptors were selected independently of the actual document collection; therefore, some of them may not yet apply to any of the present collection. The thesaurus is not maintained in computer memory.

(3) Infrared Information and Analysis Center

A Dictionary of IRIA Category Numbers has been established which consists of approximately 140 descriptors in hierarchical arrangement. Each descriptor is assigned a three-digit code for storage and retrieval processes. Also, a Dictionary of Code Words has been compiled which includes alphabetic codes, words, scope notes, and meanings. The code words are assembled into compound descriptors of a maximum of three words and are used to describe the content of the document being indexed. The usage of the code words within the document being indexed is defined by the category numbers.

IRIA's thesaurus is not maintained in computer memory.

(4) Naval Ordnance Laboratory

NOL uses a thesaurus of descriptors with alphabetic codes, the latter made up of four-letter combinations. Early plans to use links were abandoned. It was found that a larger number of compound terms were needed than were originally anticipated to keep improper selections to a minimum. There are 22,000 descriptor codes in the thesaurus; 7,500 of these are for subjects, and the remainder cover equipment, trade names, projects, geographical locations, corporate authors, and other areas. The

maximum length of the descriptor list is limited by the size of the computer memory to 32,768 words.

The thesaurus is maintained on the computer and is used to detect input errors.

(5) Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange

The Exchange set out to develop a glossary of indexing terms acceptable to all DoD agencies. The DoD definition of logistics was used as a basis for the glossary, which is now structured to five hierarchical levels.

Originally, no limit was placed on the number of terms, and no restrictions were placed on the terms to be used. Now, however, terms must be selected from the glossary, and new ones may be added only after careful consideration. Early in 1965, a detailed study was made of the glossary, and nearly all second-level terms were eliminated. Terms that receive only occasional usage will be studied for elimination. Currently, there are about 2,000 terms; definitions will be added in the future.

(6) Army Study Documentation and Information Retrieval Service

ASDIRS originally based their thesaurus on the ARMITERM thesaurus. Term definitions are being added as the thesaurus

develops. There are currently 600 terms in the thesaurus; on the average, 10 to 15 terms are assigned to each document. The thesaurus is not maintained in computer memory.

(7) Air Force Materials Laboratory

The AFML thesaurus was established on the basis of terms derived from documents in the indexing process. Twelve or thirteen terms are assigned to each document. Synonymous terms were placed under the same machine codes from the beginning of development. However, in a study performed at AFIT, roles were found inferior in utility to links. The use of links showed a reduction of irrelevant information by over 56 percent, while incurring less than 5 percent loss of relevant information. The AFIT study recommended the dropping of roles at AFML.* While compound terms are used freely, only one link per term is listed.

The use of many specific terms, especially in organic chemistry, had increased the thesaurus to between 45,000 and

* Complete results of this study are given in An Evaluation of Links and Roles Used in Information Retrieval, AD606192, Technical Documentary Report No. ML TDR 64-152 July 1964, AF Materials Laboratory RTD, AFSC, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

50,000 terms. To control this expansion, a fragmentation system was developed for organic chemistry and other specific areas that resulted in a reduction in the thesaurus to 10,000 terms.

The thesaurus has a hierarchical arrangement and uses numeric codes and scope notes.

A version of the thesaurus, consisting of a basic file of valid descriptor terms with numeric codes, is maintained on the computer to correct input errors.

(8) Nondestructive Testing Information Center

The Center uses an alphabetical listing of 400 terms which is available for manual use by indexers and information requesters. Terms are added as the need arises.

(9) Applied Physics Laboratory

APL followed the free vocabulary approach until June 1965, when terms in use were reviewed for inclusion in a formal thesaurus. The thesaurus is about one-third complete and upon completion will have two sections: an alphabetical listing of terms (nonhierarchical) including their meanings, synonyms, alphabetic codes, use information, and related terms; and a list of field structures with a modified COSATI listing of categories.

(10) Foreign Technology Division

FTD's thesaurus is arranged hierarchically in 56 subject areas. It is maintained on the computer, where it is used for checking input errors. Scope notes are included in the thesaurus, although these have been reduced by about 15 percent. COSATI subject categories are used in information dissemination and accessions listings.

(11) Ft. Detrick

The thesaurus, which was developed under contract, was an empirical development resulting from a search of the open literature, the document index process, and interviews with Ft. Detrick staff members. The thesaurus has been published in three parts. Part 1 is a complete listing of descriptors with codes, in hierarchical arrangement; there are up to nine descriptors in a hierarchy. Part 2 is a condensation of Part 1. Part 3 is a straight alphabetic listing of all descriptors with codes. There are approximately 10,000 descriptors. The thesaurus is maintained in computer memory and is used for detecting input errors.

(12) Naval Postgraduate School

NPS's file of descriptors is maintained on punched cards, and new descriptors are added as necessary. There are 8,000

terms in use at present. Alphabetical listings of terms are used together with a uniterm code number.

(13) U. S. Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station

A thesaurus is being developed. In the meantime, DDC's thesaurus and COSATI listings are being used.

(14) U. S. Army Natick Laboratories

DDC's thesaurus is used in conjunction with Natick's own subject authority file.

(15) Plastics Technical Evaluation Center

PLASTEC uses a maximum of eight precoordinated terms per document. An alphabetical printout of previously used terms forms the thesaurus. New terms may be added as necessary. Terms are coded for information storage and retrieval.

When a term is used in more than 25 documents, precoordinated term groups are created to reduce term usage and to increase specificity. Coordinated terms are connected by a hyphen and arranged in the printouts by the first term of the pair. The higher-order term, which is generally a property or use-oriented term, is placed first in the pair. A list of style rules has been developed to assist toward consistent indexing. PLASTEC's thesaurus is not maintained in computer memory.

(16) Naval Missile Center

NMC uses DDC's thesaurus, with added terms as required. A maximum of five descriptors is assigned to each document. A printout of descriptors used in any one year is made as desired. The NMC's thesaurus is not maintained in computer memory.

(17) U. S. Naval Ship Missiles Systems Engineering Station

The keyword thesaurus used by NSIwSES is NAVWEPS DD 24650, 2nd edition, prepared for NSMSES by a contractor who will continually revise the thesaurus. A keyword may consist of several words; since such groups may not fit into the space available, the thesaurus contains abbreviations for them derived from the actual documents and from MIL-STD-12B.

A keyword listing is printed monthly from the master file of the retrieval system. (There is no separate thesaurus maintained on the computer.) A maximum of four keywords may be assigned to a document.

(18, 19) Battelle Memorial Institute--Radiation Effects Information Center, Remote Area Conflict Information Center

Clue words underlined on extract cards are the basis of Battelle's indexing system. These clue words are not subject headings or keywords from a pre-established thesaurus but are words

which, in the opinion of the specialist or scientist performing the review, provide the best clues to the content.

RACIC's clue word list contains about 18,000 words at present, and about 1,000 new terms are being added each year. They are numerically keypunched on EAM cards, coded, and filed by hand in a card file that is manually updated continuously as new clue words are reflected. Filing of the cards is by code number.

Each clue word used in RACIC's files is keypunched on an EAM card. Also punched on cards are card sequence number, a clue word classification number, and the higher-order hierarchical clue word file into one of the following six general subject areas: biological science, chemistry, electronics and communication, mobility, social studies, and weapons. RACIC is experimenting with a coordinate index of clue words with accession number cross-references established by links.

(20) Edgewood Arsenal

A word list of 12,500 terms was reduced by a contractor to 9,500. The basic thesaurus was developed during two nonconsecutive one-year contracts. In the first contract, an attempt was made to remain compatible with the DDC thesaurus, but this approach resulted in 40,000 terms including identifiers. The thesaurus

has been reduced to a compilation of terms used at Dugway as well as edgewood. Additions are generated from indexing. Based on use frequency counts, infrequently used terms have been dropped, and words used very frequently are reviewed for further breakdown.

The thesaurus is not maintained in the computer memory. A hierarchical format is used. Links are used although they are not considered worthwhile on the 35,000 items now in the collection. The Library believes they might be helpful when the collection grows to around 100,000 items.

(21) Naval Weapons Laboratory

The NWL thesaurus, containing 2,500 to 3,000 descriptors and approximately 3,000 identifiers, was based originally on NWL's four- to six-letter code listing. New terms are reviewed for potential importance. Codes are being dropped, and natural language will be used in NWL's second-generation systems. A computer printout of descriptors and descriptor codes is made as required. The thesaurus is maintained in computer memory to detect input errors.

VI. FILE STRUCTURE

Two general classes of files were encountered: serial and inverted. The great majority of facilities studied utilize the inverted file in their search process and then resort to a serial file, often off-line on punched cards, to print bibliographic information corresponding to retrieved accession numbers.

In the serial (direct) file, all information relating to documents is stored in an ordered sequence, usually by alphabetic or numeric characters (accession number, LC number, etc.). Access to all information pertinent to a specific document is gained by locating in mass storage the block containing the correct unique identifier (accession number, etc.).

In the inverted file, such as the traditional card catalog of authors or subjects, items are filed in batches under the subject headings, descriptors, or authors. There are also various combinations of these basic file structures that have been developed in specific cases.

The selection of file structure is critical to a library's operation. File structure can greatly influence the following:

- . File maintenance effectiveness
- . Retrieval effectiveness

- . Staffing needs
- . Growth capabilities
- . Resource requirements.

Simpler and cheaper file updating and maintenance is generally possible with a serial file structure. Updating information can be sorted by accession number and the appropriate file information blocks located and updated in simple sequence. Maintenance of inverted files is more complex, since the updating information pertaining to an accession numbered entry must be entered under each term to which the entry is indexed. However, file search is generally much faster using the inverted file.

1. SERIAL FILE

The common method of searching a serial file is to examine it record by record and to check for the presence of the required descriptor or descriptor combination assigned to each document. In its simplest form, the criterion for rejection of an item is the absence of at least one of the required descriptors.

The chief drawback to this method is that, although the probability that any given item in the file will be relevant to the query is quite small, every item in the file must, nevertheless, be examined. The factors

that make this exhaustive approach at all practicable are the high processing speed and memory capability of the computer. These characteristics permit the combining of a number of queries so that only one pass through the file is needed for the several queries.

A scheme is employed at NOL which reduces the amount of file that must be searched. In NOL's approach, document records are grouped serially in a rough sort by common characteristics, and these characteristics are identified by a binary code. NOL's strategy is to separate extraneous material as quickly as possible and then to screen promising material at finer and finer levels of discrimination until only relevant material remains. The method is based on comparison of data in the single field of binary digits making up the grouping code and rejection of the unwanted items on a statistical basis.

The essential feature of this method is the assignment of a random pattern of bits (1's and 0's) to each descriptor in the dictionary. The number of 1's placed in each pattern is adjusted to be proportional to the discriminating power of the descriptor. Terms with a high frequency of occurrence offer little selectivity, so they are encoded with relatively few 1's, and vice versa. The pattern for the totality of descriptors that have been assigned to one particular document is formed by superposing the patterns for each individual descriptor. Similarly,

the pattern assigned to the batch (up to six documents per batch) is formed by superposing the patterns for each document. The query patterns are formed in a similar manner.

During a search, each of the batches is successively compared with the list of query patterns. Unless the binary field of the batch code contains a 1 in every position where the query has a 1, it will be rejected. If a match occurs, then the next level of screening is performed, which is to compare the code of each of the documents in the batch against the query pattern. Again, only those documents that pass this screening go on to the next level, which is to compare the individual query terms against the document terms. Thus, the final result is a list of just those items that are pertinent to the query and no others.

The extent to which the above variation overcomes the input/output limitations imposed by the series file structure was not quantitatively determined by the survey. This technique, however, when combined with strategic storage of records based on frequency of use of descriptors, could result in significant savings of computer time.

2. INVERTED FILE

The usual method for searching an inverted file is to first determine all of the accession numbers that pertain to each descriptor

and second to determine if a given accession number appears the proper number of times to satisfy the Boolean criteria (AND, OR, NOT operators). The result of such a search is a list of accession numbers which must then be related manually or automatically to another file (a serial file) to obtain corresponding bibliographic information, abstracts, etc. The latter file is usually maintained on EAM cards or other media external to the computer in order to avoid using a large amount of memory space for what is usually only a printing operation. The Ft. Detrick search scheme is typical of this type of approach.

The main disadvantage of searching only the inverted file is that it limits the search to descriptors. Other items of interest, such as bibliographic information, keywords in the abstracts, titles, etc., cannot be searched automatically. The solution for this is to increase the variety of files, but this approach complicates the programming and the system operation. A particularly difficult situation arises when several different types of information facilities are compelled by economics to utilize the same general retrieval program. Examples of this situation are the University of Michigan analysis centers (IRIA, VESIAC, and BAMIRAC) and the Electronic Properties Information Center. EPIC has rejected the use of inverted files for its generalized retrieval program planning because of the lack of versatility in search criteria.

3. FILE ELEMENTS

Another aspect of file structure, which affects computer search and update time and compactness of the files, is whether or not the document file should contain subject data (descriptors), bibliographic data, and abstracts. The APL Library is an example of a system that stores all three together for each document. NWL in its original system included subject and bibliographic data and in its new system is adding abstracts. NPS and NOL exemplify libraries that maintain separate subject and bibliographic files. In these systems, the bibliographic file is only searched for documents that were called out during the search run on the subject file. FTD maintains a coded subject file whose search output lists the document numbers of the hits obtained. While the approaches varied, most of the facilities studied believed that, at the minimum, bibliographic data should be included in the search output.

VII. STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

1. SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

The basic functions of a mechanized retrieval system are defined, for the purpose of this analysis, as follows:

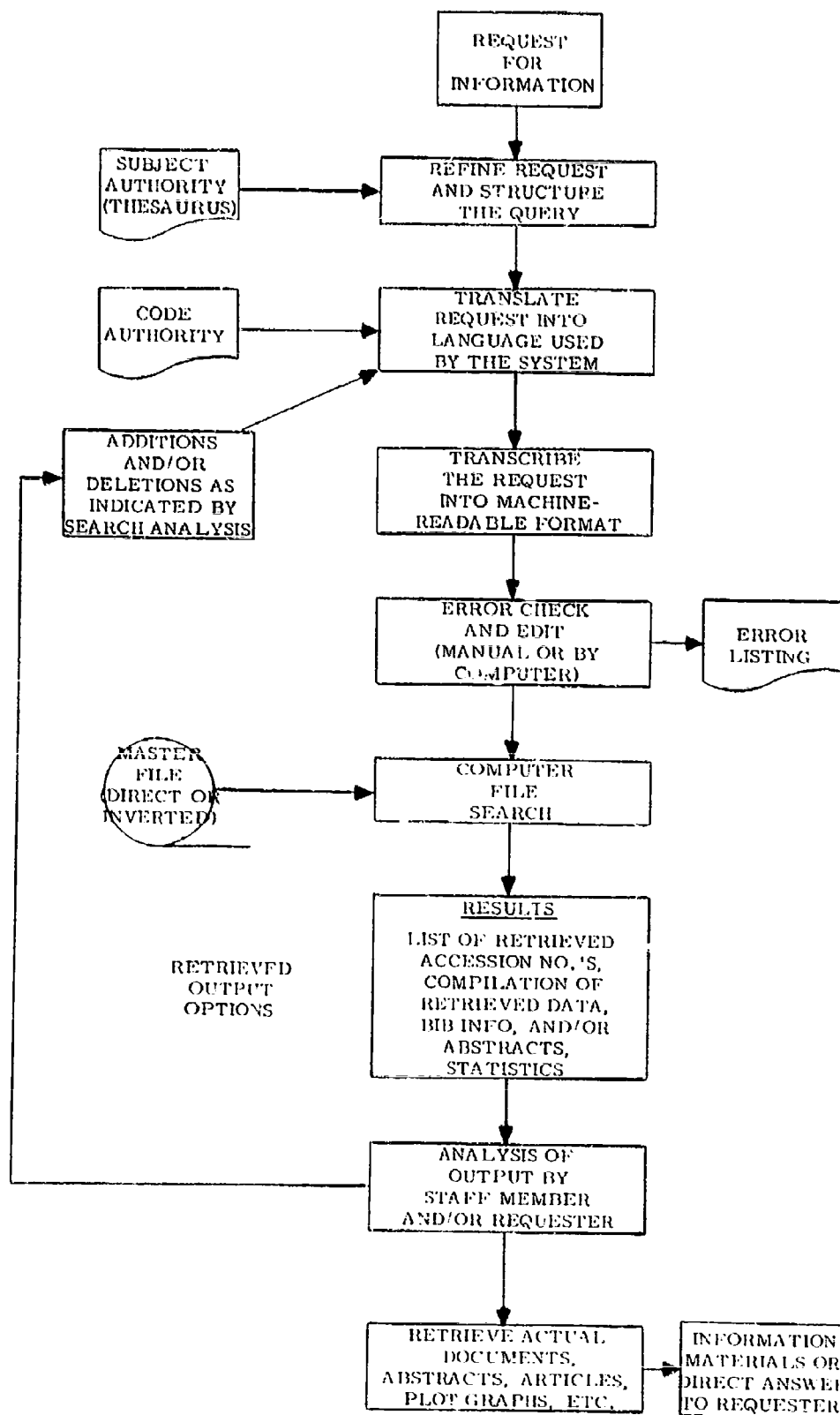
- . Communication and refining of the request
- . Conversion of the request to machine-readable form
- . File search
- . Analysis of retrieved material
- . Preparing the response and communicating it to the requester.

The block diagram of Figure 12 depicts a typical retrieval system flow.

2. COMMUNICATION OF THE REQUEST

Initially, the request for information is phrased in the user's language. The question may be transmitted verbally or in written form and may be formulated with or without the assistance of an information facility staff member. In most facilities surveyed, however, the assistance of a member of the facility staff is usually employed in formulating requests for information. The staff member analyzes the request, discusses it with the requester, and finally structures the query or queries into the most suitable form.

TYPICAL RETRIEVAL
SYSTEM FLOW
FIGURE 12



The formulation of a query commonly involves the filling out of a query worksheet. One such worksheet (NWL) is presented in Figure 13. This one allows the actual question to be entered on the form. Most worksheets require only the subject descriptors and qualifying information (e. g., limits on date of publication of pertinent documents), as shown in Figure 14 (NPS), or are tailored for machine data conversion (Edgewood--see Figure 15). The refined question is entered on the worksheet using subject descriptors, qualifiers, a link and role relationship, logical operators, etc. A thesaurus is generally used at this stage to obtain the correct terms for translating and for checking for synonyms, abbreviations, etc.

3. CONVERSION OF DATA TO MACHINE-READABLE FORM

Before the query data can be entered onto some standard input media, such as punched cards or paper tape, a formatting step is usually necessary. Although some facilities (e. g., NPS) have arranged to use a portion of the query formulation worksheet (see Figure 14), the majority require a new worksheet (the program coding sheet) as shown in Figure 16. In some cases, the staff searcher and query coder are different members of the staff, with the latter being more familiar with the mechanized system.

FIGURE 13
NWL Query Worksheet

TECHNICAL LIBRARY LITERATURE SEARCH REQUEST
NWL-NAL-5070/20 (8-83)

			DATE	
REQUESTOR	ROUT. SYM.	EXT.	REFERENCE LIBRARIAN	EXT.
QUESTION			DESCRIPTORS	
Air Blast pressure			1. Air	
Control of blast			Blast	
			Pressure	
Warheads			2. Control	
Continuous rod			Blast	
Projectiles			Pressure	
Bombs			3. Continuous rod	
			Warheads	
			Pressure	
			4. Projectiles	
			Pressure	
			5. Bombs	
			Pressure	

FIGURE 14
NPS-Query Worksheet
United States Naval Postgraduate School
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

NAME <i>EMILY ALLEN</i>		SCHOOL OR DEPT.		DATE	
☐ FACULTY	☐ STAFF	☐ STUDENT	☐ OTHER	ROUTING OR BOX NO.	
☐ I wish to have the printed output sent to me			☐ Retain output pending my collection		

1 CRYOGENICS
2 INFORMATION - RETRIEVAL
3 SOUTH VIETNAM
4
5
6

a	b
c	d

a	c
b	d

TO	Processing Department	NAME OF REQUESTER

[illegible]

1. Please prepare synchrotype exactly as prescribed above
2. Allow a minimum of 10 to 12 inches of tape feed prior to punching
3. After all data have been punched on a tape, punch at least three seven level holes (for print keys on the Synchrotype or stop code on "P" flesewriter)

J. P. CUMMINGS

PROBLEM

The Johns Hopkins University
APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY

: 7090 SYSTEM

Alc Coding Form

FIGURE 16
APL Query Worksheet

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DATE _____

IDENTIFICATION 

COMMENTS

35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72

SIBLE / BOUNDARY / LAYER /

After coding, the query is punched onto cards or paper tape, checked for errors, and then applied to the computer for conversion to magnetic tape. Commonly, a printout of the query data as they appear on tape is obtained for checking and editing.

4. FILE SEARCH

The computer may now check each query for validity (format, consistency, etc.), check the descriptors against the master dictionary (thesaurus), and combine the queries of a class into one integrated search which is then used to examine all the records in the master file. The conclusion of the file search is usually an output tape containing the retrieved data, which is then taken off-line for listing. The off-line step is used to avoid tying up the computer for a simple print operation of a bulk file of, say, EAM punched cards containing detailed bibliographic information. (Types of files and associated retrieval schemes were discussed in Section VI of this report, File Structure.)

The output data are formatted in as many ways as there are retrieval systems. Only one installation, FTD, reported making any extensive analysis of user requirements in determining the quantity, type, and format of the output data. In general, the following types of output listings are produced:

- . A summary list containing the number of hits found for each query (see Figure 17)
- . A coded list that contains the accession numbers of all hits found for each query and may also contain other coded data (see Figure 18)
- . A list that contains bibliographic data for each accession number listed and sometimes additional information such as abstracts, descriptors, etc. (see Figure 19)
- . A list of numerical data.

5. ANALYSIS OF RETRIEVED MATERIAL

Regardless of the form of the retrieved output, the staff searcher or the user must analyze the information in order to determine its relevance. This task becomes quite difficult if the retrieved output form contains only a listing of codes or accession numbers. In such a case, the card catalog must be searched, or the document itself must be analyzed--a time-consuming process. Thus, from the standpoint of the analyst and user, a search output should also consist of titles and, if possible, abstracts. This sort of listing permits a browsing process that is an efficient version of that done in a card catalog.

If a searcher feels that the information he desires is not in the output obtained due to too-restrictive search or improper query, or if too much data have been produced because the query was too general, he can rephrase the question and search the file again. A mechanized

FIGURE 17
APL- Search Output

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

SEARCH IDENTIFICATION	PRINTOUT MAXIMUM	NUMBER OF HITS
JPC. 1	0	1983
JPC. 2	0	0
JPC. 3	0	130
JPC. 4	0	585
JPC. 5	0	306
JPC. 6	0	183
JPC. 7	0	502
JPC. 8	0	97
JPC. 9	0	1060
JPC. 10	0	73
JPC. 11	0	1884
JPC. 12	0	959
JPC. 13	0	180
JPC. 14	0	226
JPC. 15	0	147
JPC. 16	0	553
JPC. 17	0	1076
JPC. 18	0	1421
JPC. 19	0	514
JPC. 20	0	4588
JPC. 21	0	847
JPC. 22	0	359
JPC. 1	999	23
SPO. 1	900	18
SPO. 2	900	21
SPO. 3	900	39
SPO. 4	900	24

IDENTIFICATION

REQUEST	REQUESTOR	STAFF MEMBER
000100	3526	MC

CCDE WORDS	AIRC	FLIG	TEST

0002 DOCUMENTS FOUND

AGENCY	ACCESSION NUMBER
ASRC	166582
NASA	168302

OUTPUT 1 - ACCESSION

FIGURE 18
NOL Search Output

STAFF MEMBER	DATE	LIMITATIONS	
		SECURITY	CIRCULATION
MC	LJ 65 UJ 00	LJ UJ U	

TEST

SECURITY LEVEL	DATE	IMPORTANT CODE WORDS
U	06 65	AIRE TELV ARTT FIRI
U	10 65	FLIG WINU EFFE ANGE

ON NOT 1 - ACCESSION NUMBERS AND IMPORTANT CODE WORDS

FIGURE 19
APL-Search Output

105789
UNCLASSIFIED

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN, DEPARTMENT OF AEROSPACE ENGINEERING AND APPLIED MECHANICS. RPT. PIBAL-R-615, AFOSR-64-1786.

A MOMENT METHOD FOR COMPRESSIBLE LAMINAR BOUNDARY LAYERS AND SOME APPLICATIONS, BY P.A. LIBBY AND H. FOX. SEPTEMBER 1964., AF-AFOSR-1-63.

AN INTEGRAL METHOD BASED ON MOMENT TECHNIQUES AND ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR COMPRESSIBLE LAMINAR FLOWS IS PRESENTED. THE DESCRIBING PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS ARE FIRST TRANSFORMED TO THE LEVY-LEES VARIABLES AND THEN CONVERTED TO INTEGRAL CONDITIONS WITH M TO THE M POWER AS A WEIGHING FACTOR. A TECHNIQUE FOR HANDLING THE VARIATION IN TRANSPORT PROPERTIES WHICH EXPLICITLY ARISES FOR M GREATER THAN 0 IS DESCRIBED. THE RESULTANT EQUATIONS ARE APPLIED FOR $M = 0, 1$ WITH THE COMMONLY EMPLOYED FOURTH AND FIFTH DEGREE POLYNOMIAL PROFILES FOR VELOCITY AND STAGNATION ENTHALPY. THE DISTINCT CLASSIFICATION OF SIMILAR AND NONSIMILAR FLOWS WITHIN THE SAME ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK IS EMPHASIZED. THE ANALYSIS IS APPLIED TO A VARIETY OF FLOWS FOR WHICH MORE ACCURATE RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE AND IS FOUND TO YIELD SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN MOST CASES. THEREFORE, THE PRESENT METHOD IS CONSIDERED TO IMPROVE SOMEWHAT THE CONVENTIONAL INTEGRAL METHOD ($M=0$) WITHOUT EXCESSIVE LABOR. (AUTHOR).

/+LIBBY/+FOX/1964/YEAR/105789/ACC/U/=AF-AFOSR-1-63/.PIB/
/COMPRESSIBLE/LAMINAR/BOUNDARY/LAYER/MOMENT/TECHNIQUE/FLUID/ME-
CHANIC/INTEGRAL/SOLUTION/TECHNIQUE/WALL/EXTERNAL/FLOW/CONDITION/
NONSIMILAR/FLOW/AL-FLUID/

system in which only minutes are required to rephrase a question encourages the repetition of in-depth searches until the desired information has been obtained. A manual system would soon discourage both the user and the reference librarian.

6. COMPARISON OF RETRIEVAL FUNCTIONS

The following paragraphs compare the functions encountered in the retrieval systems surveyed. Table 5 summarizes this comparison.

(1) Search Query Formulation

The basis for formulating a search query is the specification of descriptors which may be related with the Boolean connectives AND, OR, NOT, EQUAL, etc. The use of connectives appears to be the most confusing aspect of mechanized retrieval. The range and usage of logical and pseudological operators varies widely from no usage (excluding the intrinsic AND requiring all descriptors to be included for a match), as in the NPS system, to the approximately eight connectives utilized by APL. APL is very consistent in their use of connectives, although this tends to cause errors in coding.

NWL uses an AND/OR key in which the descriptors on any one query card are all AND related, and AND/OR relationships may exist between cards. However, this query technique is limited

Key: C=Card Catalog
P=Planned

LIBRARY	Storage Equipment			Number of Documents in Retrieval System		Questions per Month			Queries per Month	
	Com-puter	Drilled Hole Optic'ly Sensed	EAM Cards	Present	Y'rly Rate of Input	Total	Current	Expected	Current	Expected
AMS Maps Repromats			X	2 x 10 ⁶	21,000					
APL	X			110,000	18K					
ASDIRS		X	X		8K					
BATTELLE Info. Center	Manual Card File									
BuSHIPS	X			Links-Roles		1200				
CAMBRIDGE	X									
Defense Logistics Info. Exchange	X			6 K	1.5K					
DISC			X	600BKS						
Edgewood	X		X	35K			25%			
EPIC	X									
Fort Detrick	X									
FTD	X			40K	60K-70K					
HDL	X		X							
Mechanical Prop. Data Center	X		X							
Naval Postgrad School	X		X	25K	≤ 5K	300			25	
NOL	X			70K	20K				200	
Non-Destructive Testing Center		X								
NOTS	X		X	66K			25%			
PICATINNY	X			7K						
PLASTEC	X			7K						
REDSTONE										
TPRC	X		X							
University of Micn. Info. Centers	X		X							

Table 5
Storage and Retrieval

es per ath Expected	Thesaurus			File		Outputs							
	Language		Used for Input Checking	Inverted	Direct	Catalog C/B	Acc. List	Charge Cards	Coordinate Index C/B	Search			
	Code	Natural								Acc.# and Code	Biblio- graphy	Abstr.	Desc
		X	X		X	C	X			X	X	X	X
	X					B					X		
		X		X			X		X	X	X	X	
		X	X		X	C	X			X	X		
					X	X	X	X					
		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	
						EAM	EAM						
	X			X						X	P		
							X			X	X	X	
	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
		X	X	X			X			X	X		X
		X				C	X						
	X			X						X	X	X	X
					X		P			X	X		
	X		X		X	C	X	X		X	X		X
		X		X						X	X	X	
	X			X		C	X		C	X	X		
	X			X					X				
	X					C	P						
	X			X					X				
				X						X	X	X	

to a total of three cards. Thus, where lengthy descriptors are used (provision is made for "type 3" descriptors, which are 21 to 40 characters in length) so that only one or two descriptors may be entered on a single card, multiple queries for the same question must be made up in order to employ the logical operators. The following table indicates the usage of the AND/OR key to satisfy the relationships expressed between the cards.

<u>Condition</u>	<u>AND/OR Keypunching*</u>		
	Card 1	Card 2	Card 3
One Card only	0	-	-
Card 1 AND Card 2	1	1	-
Card 1 OR Card 2	0	0	-
Card 1 AND Card 2 AND Card 3	1	1	1
Card 1 AND Card 2 OR Card 1			
AND Card 3	1	0	0
Card 1 OR Card 2 OR Card 3	0	0	0
Card 1 AND Card 2 OR Card 3	1	1	0

Other information facilities (e.g., FTD and Ft. Detrick) also use "MUST" terms. A "MUST" term must appear with one or more of the other terms requested in order to qualify as a hit.

* A one (1) signifies a punch, zero (0) means leave blank, dash (-) means not applicable

FTD also uses "qualifiers" in the retrieval program. A requester can "qualify" a query by date, country, classification, type of document, number of term hits, and others.

Ft. Detrick combines its "MUST" relationship with such qualifiers as all documents having x or more of the set of descriptors listed in the query. In general, the following types of search questions may be accommodated by the computer program for retrieving document references contained in Ft. Detrick's

Retrospective Search File:

- . (AEC, ... n)--a request for all documents having all descriptors, A and B and C, etc. (maximum of 20) appearing together
- . (X, D, E, F, ... n)--a request for all documents having x or more (maximum of five) of D, E, F, etc., appearing together. For example, if x is given by the requester as 2, then the request is for at least two of D, E, F, etc. (i. e., D and E, or D and F, or E and F, or D and E and F)
- . (-I, J, ... n)--a request for documents not having descriptors I or J or n appearing
- . (-x, K, L, M, ... n)--a request for documents not having x or more (maximum of five) of K, L, M, etc., appearing together as in the second item above.

The above criteria may be assembled together as desired, but only in an AND relationship. For example, the specification (A and B and C) AND (2 of D, E, or F) is allowable, but (A and B and C) OR (2 of D, E, or F) is not allowed in a single search.

The latter specification would require two independent searches, the first excluding the second specification, and the second excluding the first. Note that multiple searches, since they are recorded independently, may result in redundant selections.

Edgewood Arsenal employs three Boolean operators: AND, BUT NOT, and OR. The last may be used with only two terms. However, the operators are not applied until the end of the file search. That is, the search produces accession numbers that relate to all descriptors without regard to the operators. The queries are then reconstructed to determine what Boolean relationships exist in each query, and the output file is evaluated and edited against these relationships.

Performing this operation at the end of the search, however, requires assembling and then working with another file, which adds more input/output time to the process. Systems such as Edgewood's are normally input/output limited; i.e., tape-handling time far exceeds the time required for the computer to process the data, and the computer must then sit idle while inputting or outputting the next record to or from tape. Consequently, considerable time is spent in producing and working with a tape of document hits, many of which must now be discarded. Two tests of the Edgewood system operation have shown that approximately

9 and 11 hours have been required for search runs of 60 and 80 questions, respectively. This ratio is greater by a factor of approximately 10 than that of most other systems encountered.

Discussions with the programming staff at the Arsenal have indicated that the main problem was the program requirement for extensive repetition of data associated with the reformatting of the search question. It is expected that rewriting this part of the program will result in a time saving of 40 to 65 percent. However, although this is a considerable improvement, the running time is still greater than that being achieved by most others. A contributing factor may be the computer--a Honeywell 400-- which is a medium-speed, small-core machine.

It should be noted that only 15 percent of the document collection of approximately 25,000 is presently included in the file. To handle the entire collection, a new system approach may be necessary, especially if a more powerful computer is not available.

(2) Computer Availability

The availability of computer time, and consequently the response time for a search, varies widely. At NOL, computer time is made available daily during prime hours. At APL, searches are normally accomplished overnight but at times must be extended

to two days because of unavailability of computer time; at NPS it takes two days for a requester to receive his bibliography. Lack of computer time availability and the low priority assigned to the Library is causing Redstone Arsenal to think in terms of weekly searches when it inaugurates its technical documents retrieval system. TPRC is installing a radio-teletype circuit with the computer area located several miles away. TPRC's opinion is that much more time is spent in mailing and processing a request, delivering and receiving materials to and from the computer, and communicating the answer than is spent in computer running time.

(3) Combination of Queries for Processing

As a part of their programming technique, all installations combine queries into one search list, so that a file can be searched in one pass. However, the number of queries that can be combined in a single search operation varies from a low of 10 on one file at FTD to 5,000 descriptor/role pairs on the BUSHIPS SHARP-LARC System. The most common limit is around 50 queries. In most retrieval programs, the combined and reformatted queries list is held in core during file scanning; therefore, core limitation was the most quoted response to the question of what determined the size limitation of the search.

(4) Thesaurus Check by Computer

An additional item found in many search runs was a check of the coded or natural language descriptors in the query against the thesaurus. Because an incorrect descriptor (either erroneously spelled or coded or nonexistent) would normally prevent any document from responding to the query, such a check is a valuable part of a search run. The limited number of evaluations conducted on existing retrieval systems reveal that a relatively high number of errors occur at facilities where descriptor codes are used (e.g., BUSHIPS Project SHARP--Evaluation of Indexing Procedures and Retrieval Effectiveness, NAVSHIPS 250-200-3). This is one of a number of factors that prompted a switch to natural language by BUSHIPS and NWL in their new systems. The use of natural language decreases input errors and is also more amenable to computer error detection techniques, particularly because a coding error often produces another valid (although incorrect) code.

(5) File Processing and Information Retrieval

One of the few areas of agreement encountered during the survey is the need to provide the requester with something more than a list of accession numbers that satisfy the query. A typical method is to provide bibliographic data as part of the search output for each query. Some, such as Edgewood Arsenal, do not as yet

provide bibliographic data. The only output data currently available to the requester are the accession numbers of the documents found.

Ft. Detrick maintains an abbreviated bibliographic file that contains the title and author (corporate and personal) for each document. This file is used to add bibliographic information to the list of retrieved accession numbers following the output of the retrospective search run.

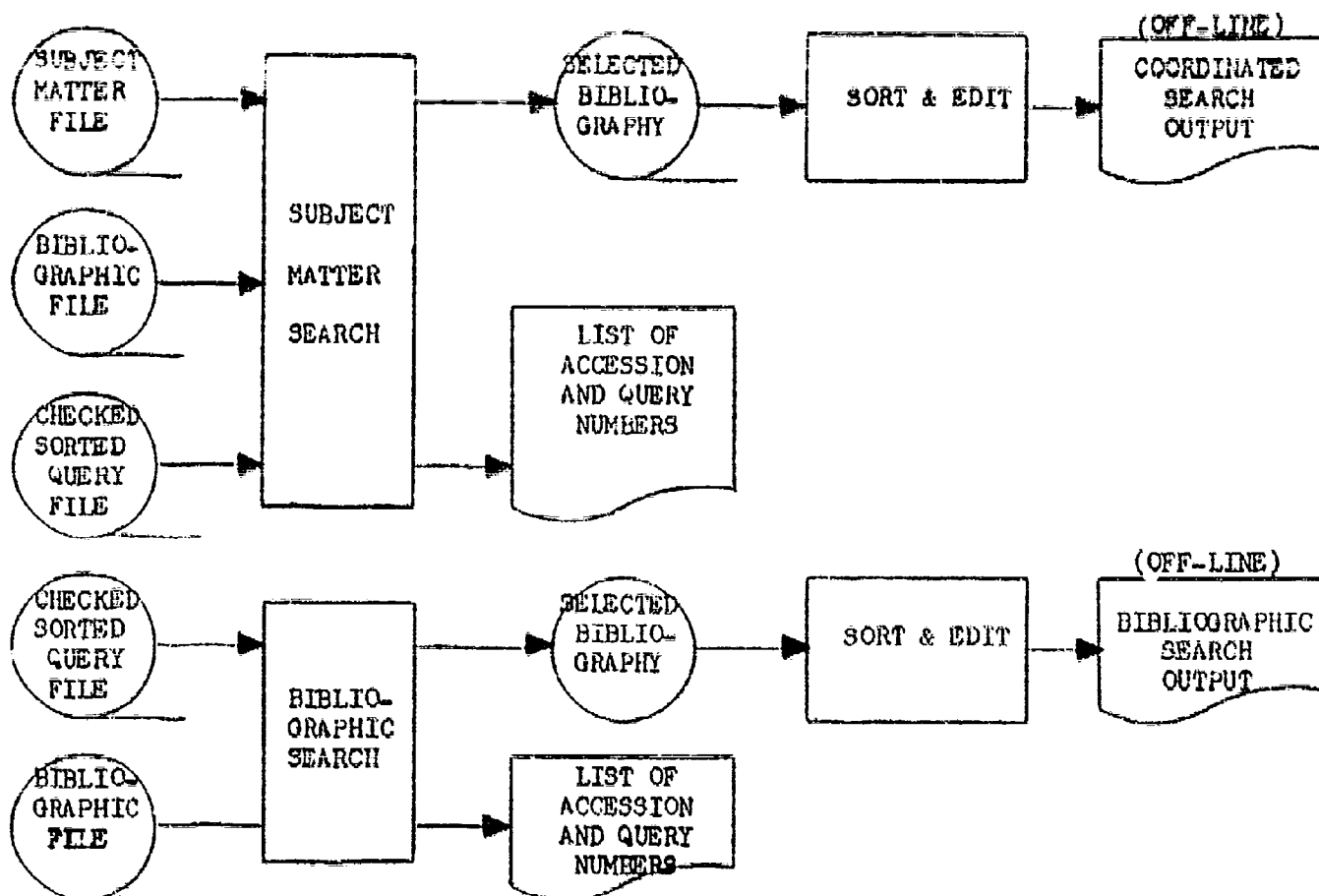
NOL has added a more inclusive bibliographic file to its original system, which includes title, source, author, date, number of pages, and contract number. As yet, this file does not contain entries for all documents in the subject file; therefore, two outputs are produced. First, a coded output is produced which contains the query data, accession numbers of hits, agency, date, classification, and the four most important descriptor codes for each hit (see Figure 18). Then the output file is run against the bibliographic file, and a combined output is produced containing query data and bibliographic data for each hit for which data exist in the bibliographic file.

The APL system, on the other hand, provides accession number, full bibliographic information, abstract of the document, and all associated descriptors for each selection (see Figure 19).

An option is also available that limits the number of selections to be printed out. Each document entry in APL's serial file contains all data pertinent to it.

Another difference being employed by APL is a scheme by which it is possible to obtain the number of hits that would be generated for a query without getting a printout of the hits. By using this scheme, it is possible to phrase a query on various levels to determine the amount of data available before asking for the actual data. The benefits of this are partially undermined by the loss in time, since it is now necessary to wait for the next time the computer is available in order to obtain the document data desired.

Some libraries separated subject matter and bibliographic files, as was briefly discussed in Section VI, File Structure. Adaptations of this method are employed by NPS and BuShips. In these systems, the bibliographic file is mounted along with the subject matter file. As hits are scored on the subject matter file, the bibliographic file is stepped to the same accession number of the hit, and the bibliographic data are simultaneously recorded. In addition to this coordinated search, the BuShips system allows for an independent search on the bibliographic file if this is desired. The simplified block diagram below depicts the new BuShips retrieval system.



(6) Permuted and Coordinate Indexes

1. Permuted Indexes

In a permuted index, titles of documents are listed in alphabetic order by title keyword, each title being listed as many times as there are keywords in it. In order to prevent words of no index value from being listed, a pre-determined group of words of this class (e. g., applications,

work, the, to, etc.) are set in the computer program for permutation suppression. Permuted indexes are produced and used at HDL and SEG, and one is in development at NAFL.

HDL's index publication, known as the ABC Dictionary, is printed from an updated master tape file of titles and/or concept statements. The latter are assigned to each document processed by staff analysts and are based on the use of important keywords. A sample page from the Dictionary is shown in Figure 20.

Copies of the Dictionary are maintained in the Library for manual reference by both users and library staff. The Dictionary provides a means for searching the document file. The user scans the Dictionary for the desired term or terms (in much the same way he would scan a card catalog arranged by subject terms) and obtains desired document reference codes from it.

2. Coordinate Indexes

A coordinate index is a listing of keywords (descriptors) with corresponding document references such as accession numbers. The searcher looks through the index for the accession numbers that appear under all of the keywords he wishes to "coordinate". A sample search would be

FIRST GENERATION ABC DICTIONARY (SAMPLE)

DERIVATION OF POWER-GAIN IN TUNNEL-DIODE* AMPLIFIER =
 MINIMIZED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH* CARRIER AMPLIFIER =
 EFFECT OF FET* IN LOW NOISE HIGH IMPEDANCE AMPLIFIER =
 ANALYSIS OF PHASE DISTORTION* OF TO AGC IN FB TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER =
 -FREQUENCY COMPENSATION* OF ORFET-TRANSISTOR AND OF TUBE AMPLIFIER =
 R, GAIN, AND STABILITY, IN MICROELECTRIC* SMALL SIGNAL AMPLIFIER =
 TION* IN BALANCED AND UNBALANCED CLASS-AB PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER =
 LITY* EQUATION FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE AMPLIFIER =
 PLIFICATION AND GAIN OF FORWARD AND REFLECTED WAVE LASER* AMPLIFIER =
 EL-DIODES* =
 PERFORMANCE OF PARAMETRIC-DIODES* IN AMPLIFIER AND BISTABLE PULSE-CIRCUITS USING TUNNEL-DIODES* =
 TUNNEL-DIODE* EQUIVALENT-CIRCUIT* IN AMPLIFIER AND FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER-CIRCUITS =
 INSTABILITY IN THE NEGAT* AMPLIFIER AND GENERATOR =
 DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF FB NEGATIVE-RESISTANCE* AMPLIFIER AND OSCILLATOR USING TUNNEL-DIODES* =
 HIGH-FREQUENCY-TRANSISTOR F9, P42 AS OSCILLATOR OR AMPLIFIER AT THESE TWO CUTOFF-FREQUENCY =
 ENT OF TRANSISTOR* PARAMETERS AND EQUIVALENT-CIRCUIT FOR AMPLIFIER DESIGN =
 PUT =
 OMEYER* =
 CE OF GO-OB =
 HING-EQUIPMENT* =
 MINIMIZED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH* TRANSISTORIZED CARRIER AMPLIFIER SYSTEM =
 HALL-EFFECT MULTIPLIER* USING FEEDBACK AMPLIFIER TO REDUCE PHASE-SHIFT-DISTORTION =
 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS-STUDY* FOR DEVICE I, FBX.7 AMPLIFIER TRANSISTOR* =
 PHASE-SENSITIVE 5-STAGE TRANSISTOR HOMODYNE-TYPE AC AMPLIFIER USED IN RADIATION DETECTOR* =
 EXCITATION OF 8-INCH RUBY LASER* AMPLIFIER USING ELLIPTICAL FLAS* LAMPS 1300 ADXZ
 DESIGN ANALYSIS OF HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE AMPLIFIER USING ZENER-DIODES =
 STABLE DC OPERATING-POINT OF TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER WITH ADJUSTABLE TO INFINITY INPUT-IM
 PEDANCE* INDEPENDENT OF OUTPUT-LOAD =
 FEEDBACK AMPLIFIER WITH ZENER-DIODE FEEDBACK-NETWORK =
 TEMPERATURE RANGE GAIN-CONTROL* FOR TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER F0 TO F9 =
 DESIGN OF A COMMON-EMITTER DISTRIBUTED AMPLIFIER* F4-5, GAIN-P60 =
 DESIGN OF RESISTANCE-COUPLED TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER* F8, GAIN-P12 =
 TRANSISTOR 3C-COUPLED HIGH-FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER* F8, GAIN-P8.5 =
 ONE-STAGE HIGH-GAIN TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER* FBX, FBX.32-BANDWIDTH, GAIN-P14 =
 THREE-STAGE CASCADED AMPLIFIER*

IZBY
 AF6V
 AF5I
 AGAU
 AGRU
 AN
 ADXZ
 HIGH
 AFIL
 ANALYSIS OF HARMONIC DIS
 AFIC
 ANALYSIS OF THERMAL STAB
 AFMS
 DISCUSSION OF HARMONIC STAB
 AFUG
 THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF AN
 AFCH
 BISTABLE PULSE-CIRCUITS USING TUNNEL
 AFOL
 FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER-CIRCUITS =
 AFOW
 AND FREQUENCY CONVERTER =
 AFOW
 AND GENERATOR =
 AFOW
 AND OSCILLATOR USING TUNNEL-DIODES* =
 AFOW
 AND FREQUENCY CUTOFF-FREQUENCY =
 AFOW
 AT THESE TWO CUTOFF-FREQUENCY =
 AFOW
 MEASURED SWITCH-CIRCUITS* =
 AFOW
 DESIGN =
 AFOW
 FOR SE PHOTOVOLTAIC-CELLS* VP27.5-OUT
 AFOW
 FOR SENSITIVE PHOTOMULTIPLIERS* =
 AFOW
 FOR THE PROCOUPLE* AND RESISTANCE THERM
 AFOW
 OPERATING AT F14.8 WITH A DYNAMIC-RAN
 AFOW
 OSCILLATOR =
 AFOW
 PROVIDES BASIC LOGIC-CIRCUIT FOR SMIC
 AFOW
 SYSTEM =
 AFOW
 TO REDUCE PHASE-SHIFT-DISTORTION =
 AFOW
 TRANSISTOR* =
 AFOW
 USED IN RADIATION DETECTOR* =
 AFOW
 USING ELLIPTICAL FLAS* LAMPS 1300
 AFOW
 AND MPN BIPOLAR-TRANSISTOR
 AFOW
 USING ZENER-DIODES =
 AFOW
 WITH ADJUSTABLE TO INFINITY INPUT-IM
 AFOW
 FEEDBACK-NETWORK =
 AFOW
 F0 TO F9 =
 AFOW
 F4-5, GAIN-P60 =
 AFOW
 F8, GAIN-P12 =
 AFOW
 F8, GAIN-P8.5 =
 AFOW
 FBX, FBX.32-BANDWIDTH, GAIN-P14 =
 AFOW

ultrasonic welds in missiles, in which the searcher would select those accession numbers that appeared under all three keywords.

Coordinate indexes are produced and used by REIC at Battelle, by NOTS, and by NSMSES. An example of REIC's list is shown in Figure 20. This list is printed twice, and both copies are bound together in one volume. This is a convenient arrangement which permits the searcher to simultaneously look at two terms, one for each list, to determine if an accession number appears under both.

A mechanized form of coordinate index uses cards with drilled-holes and a means for optical sensing commonly referred to as the "peek-a-boo" system (e.g., the Termatrix system of USAMRA and the Keydex system of Recon Central). This system utilizes plastic cards, each representing an index term from the thesaurus. Each document number that carries the index term is represented by the position of a hole in the card. Documents are retrieved by superimposing the index term cards for all terms in the query, observing the coincident holes, and then reading the X and Y coordinates of the holes.

FIGURE 21
REIC-Coordinate Index

SECTION 1 RADIATION ENVIRONMENT										SECTION 1 RADIATION ENVIRONMENT									
Alpha Irradiation										Alpha Irradiation									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Deuteron Irradiation										Deuteron Irradiation									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electromagnetic Irradiation										Electromagnetic Irradiation									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electron Irradiation										Electron Irradiation									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electrons less than 1 Mev										Electrons less than 1 Mev									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electrons 1 Mev										Electrons 1 Mev									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electrons 2 Mev										Electrons 2 Mev									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electrons 3 Mev										Electrons 3 Mev									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electrons 4 Mev										Electrons 4 Mev									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Electrons 5 Mev and above										Electrons 5 Mev and above									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Gamma Irradiation										Gamma Irradiation									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Gamma 10 ⁶ ergs g ⁻¹ (C) and less										Gamma 10 ⁶ ergs g ⁻¹ (C) and less									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Gamma 10 ⁶ ergs g ⁻¹ (C)										Gamma 10 ⁶ ergs g ⁻¹ (C)									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360
Gamma 10 ⁶ ergs g ⁻¹ (C) and less										Gamma 10 ⁶ ergs g ⁻¹ (C) and less									
17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360	17390	19541	20243	18634	19074	19154A	19065	20906	20247	17360

Each card can handle a 100 x 100 matrix and therefore has a capacity for 10,000 documents. The advantages of this system are its relative simplicity, quick availability, and comparatively low cost. In addition, reading errors are reported to be rare.

VIII. SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

The basic purpose of a Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system is to discriminately inform users of new acquisitions in their areas of interest by means of the same basic principle used in retrospective searches, i.e., search by subject content. By previously establishing the user's subject interests (referred to as a user profile) and applying these to the subject description of new accessions, specific new arrivals of potential interest to the user can be identified. The user can then be advised of, or have routed to him, only those items that are relevant to his indicated areas of interest. In addition, the facility can accumulate statistics for its SDI operation that will form the basis for the following:

- . A better understanding of information needs of the various jobs
- . A better definition of the areas of research
- . A method of identifying individuals with mutual or similar interests

Four of the installations studied had SDI systems in operation. These were Ft. Detrick, HDL, APL, and FTD. Two other SDI systems were in various stages of development at BUSHIPS and SEG. The systems used at Ft. Detrick and FTD will be described as representative of the group.

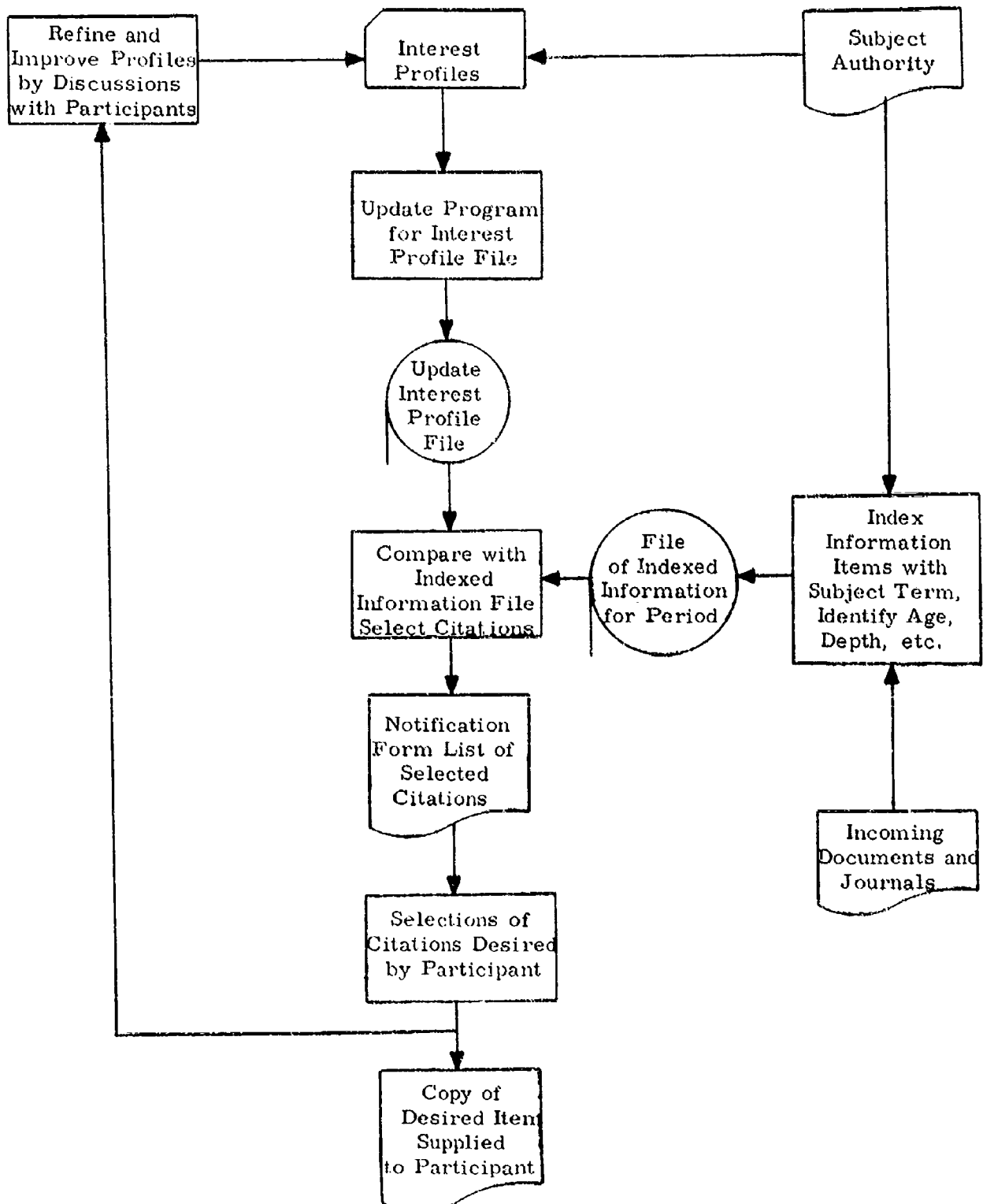
Figure 22 presents a generalized flow chart of an SDI system applicable to both Ft. Deterick and FTD. The significant aspects include the following:

- . The interest profiles
- . A means for updating the interest profiles to keep them current and responsive
- . A means of subject-indexing incoming materials compatibly with profile development
- . A mechanized means for comparing profiles with the new material index terms
- . A notification and/or circulation scheme
- . Provision for feedback to maintain the viability of the system and the satisfaction of the user.

1. FT. DETRICK SDI SYSTEM

At Ft. Detrick, each participant develops and submits his own interest profile. The profile consists of the participant's name and address, up to 10 languages of interest, and any number of subject interests, using up to 400 medical subject tags to describe an interest. This profile may be updated at any time with additions, changes or deletions. In order to refine the participant's interest profile so that a useful selection of citations can result from it, the Information Division spends a considerable amount of time in personal conference with the individual and in keeping records of what notifications he

FIGURE 22
Selective Dissemination of Information System



received, what he wanted, and why. The success of the SDI system as measured by the satisfaction of the user appears to depend heavily upon such personal treatment.

The profile interest tags of all users are run against a tape of medical citations specially prepared for Ft. Detrick by the National Library of Medicine. The result is a printout on 3 x 5 cards of selected citations for each user.

The selection of citations employs a system of "weights" in which "weighted" numbers are assigned to each of the user's profile interest tags. In the descriptor tag versus profile interest tag match in a citation, the preassigned weights of the matched tags are summed. If the sum equals or exceeds 10 (a program constant), then the citation is listed for the individual's attention. Certain tags may be listed as MUST OR NOT, and, in this case, the indicated action is taken without regard for weight. If a match is found and the tag is a MUST, the citation will be selected regardless of weights or percent of matches. If a match is found and the tag is a NOT, the citation will be bypassed. The NOT operation overrides all other considerations, including the MUST.

Formerly, the MAY method was also a selection option, but it is no longer used because of its relatively poor discrimination. The MAY method determines the citation descriptor tag versus profile interest tag match as a percent of either the total number of descriptor

tags per document or profile tags per individual, whichever is less, and compares this percentage to a percentage factor that has been pre-determined by the participant. If a percent figure higher than this factor results, then the citation is listed for the participant's attention.

Once a citation has been selected on the basis of a particular interest, it will not be matched against any other interests for the same participant. Thus, the notification cannot be selected twice. (If a participant's entire profile contains more than 400 tags, it is possible to make more than one selection of a citation, since in this case the program would make a second search of the citation file and would not keep track of citations selected during the first search.) Should a citation meet the selection criteria for only one interest of a participant, only the tags of the interest causing selection will appear on the notification card.

2. FTD SDI SYSTEM

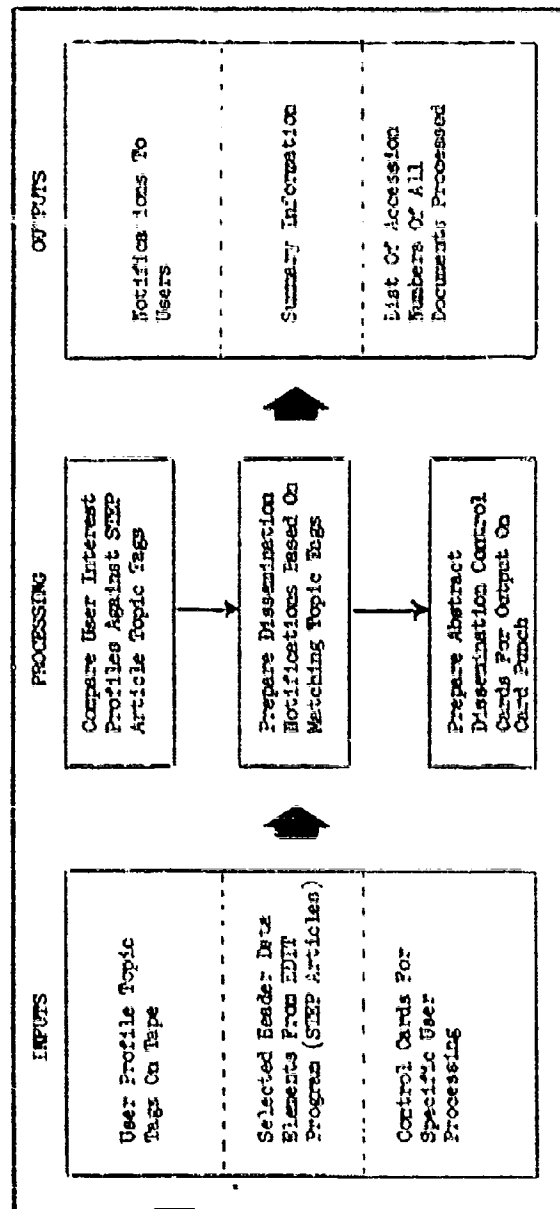
Selective dissemination of information at FTD is performed by two methods. In the first method, a group of accessions lists supplied monthly make up the notifications. Separate accessions lists are produced for each subject area, and the user is sent those lists for the subject areas indicated in his profile. In the accessions list, the data under each subject are grouped by input type, which enables the

user to rapidly select and use only the information that is of value to his present work. The level of information contained in the accessions list includes accession number, title, author, source, descriptors, and references.

The second method shown in Figure 23 is concerned with the dissemination of information by the FTD system, better known as the Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) System. All of CIRC's dissemination is semiautomatic (i. e., it is computer supported) and depends upon the existence of very specific and very detailed user profiles. The user profile is a list of topic tags, or descriptors, that describes the scope of a user group's interest. All dissemination is based upon unit profiles. It was discovered that individual profiles contained duplication and that it was more economical to have a profile serve a unit rather than an individual. Such a unit may be comprised of from two to ten individuals working on closely associated subject areas. From experience, it was found that a unit profile averaged approximately 1,000 precoordinated topic tags. The system has been running for about one year and is currently serving approximately 70 user groups throughout the United States.

Semiautomatic dissemination at FTD is accomplished in several ways. One is profile-controlled notification. This method is used for

FIGURE 23
FTD SDI System



users who prefer to be kept aware of information that is responsive to their areas of interest but do not wish to have the actual materials automatically sent to them. These people receive a notification once a week that consists of the bibliographic level of information on each article that came into CIRC which fits their use pattern and which is responsive to their profile.

Other users prefer proxy dissemination, in which case they receive the abstract or extract of each document responsive to their profile. Some users prefer to receive both, because the notification is easy to screen and the proxies are useful as references.

It was found necessary to provide each user group with a control for volume and specificity. These user groups vary from just a few people to dozens of people, so that the capability to assimilate raw data varies considerably. The machine criteria that determine what shall be sent to a specific user can be varied by a clip level in the program, and a different setting can be applied for each user group. With respect to specificity, there is a feedback program, primarily automatic, which makes small demands on the users on a routine basis.

Figure 24 presents an excerpt from a weekly notification. Note that an asterisk appears after some of the topic tags. This informs the user that the article was called to his attention because these topic

tags occurred in his profile ("sounding rockets" and "atmospheric sampling"). If the user so desires, these topic tags may be deleted from his profile, or other topic tags may be added.

ACCESSION NUMBER - A110011	COUNTRY - USA	☐ NOT IN INTEREST AREA
DATE SELECTED - 01/11/65	SUBJECT CODES - 60	☐ NOT IN INTEREST AREA
TITLE - SMALL ROCKETS		
TOPIC TAGS - AEROSPACE, AIRCRAFT, ONE ROCKET, UPPER ATMOSPHERE, SOUNDING ROCKETS, ATMOSPHERIC SAMPLING, AERIAL, SOLID ROCKET, ATMOSPHERIC SAMPLING		
AUTHOR - DANIEL, O. H.		
PERIODICAL - INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, V. 40, APRIL 1965		

FIGURE 24
Weekly Notification

Before June 1965, notifications were prepared on standard print-out paper. However, since that time a change has been made to card stock (one card per notification) which provides the recipient with notifications that can be filed in a standard, manual file box under the indicated subject headings. This new method facilitates retrospective searching of materials selected for the user by the semiautomatic dissemination program.

There is a quarterly, automatic review of a user's profile. The machine prints out the user's profile, and next to each word a number is printed that indicates how many times that word was useful in obtaining an article for the user.

Although accurate data could not be acquired, the cost of SDI systems is obviously high. Whether this can be justified in terms of reduced effort on the part of the user and higher relevance and increased quantity of material disseminated is highly questionable. User satisfaction with SDI systems appeared to vary widely.

IX. EQUIPMENT

This section discusses several mechanical aids, other than computers, encountered during the field surveys that are used for retrospective searching and information materials processing. This is not, however, a comprehensive review of available equipments. Such general reviews may be found in the sources listed in the bibliography section.

Included in the discussion of each equipment is a detailed description of its application and some of the special advantages and disadvantages experienced. In addition, a summary of computer equipments employed by each facility in their mechanized processes is given in Figure 25.

Since the devices relate primarily to either retrospective search functions or materials processing functions (e.g., catalog card production), the following section organization has been established:

Equipment for Information Storage and Retrieval

Termatrix and Keydex
ACCESS
Filesearch

FIGURE 25

Summary of Computer Equipments
Used by Surveyed Facilities

Facility	Computer Type
AFCRL	IBM 7044, PDP-1
AFIT	IBM 1401
Army Map	Univac 1004, Honeywell H-800
ASDIRS	IBM 1401, 7090
APL	IBM 7094, 7040
BATTELLE	CDC 3400
BUSHIPS	IBM 7094, LARC
Defense	
Logistics	RCA 501
DISC	Univac 1004
Edgewood	Honeywell 200
EPIC	Honeywell 200, G. E. 635
FTD	IBM 7094, 1401
Fort Detrick	Univac SS II-90
Harry Diamond	IBM 7094
Materials	NCR 301
Mechanical Properties	
Data Center	IBM 1440
MEL	IBM 1401
NAFI	Burroughs 280, G. E. 225
NATICK	G. E. 225
Naval Missile Center	IBM 7094, 1401
Naval Post Graduate	
School	CDC 1604
NOL	IBM 7090
NOTS	IBM 7094
NSMSES	IBM 705, 1401
NWL	IBM 7090, 1401
Picatinny	IBM 7090, 1401
PLASTEC	Honeywell 1401
Redstone	IBM 7010, 1401, 1460
SEG	IBM 7094, 7044
TPRC	IBM 7094
Un. of Mich. Info.	
Center	IBM 1401

Equipment for Materials Processing

Crossfiler
EDITOR-I
IBM 870 Document Writing System

1. EQUIPMENT FOR INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

(1) Termatrex and Keydex

1. General Description

The Termatrex¹ and Keydex² systems belong to a class of equipment that utilizes coordinate indexing techniques via the "peek-a-boo" method of visual term coordination. In the visual coordination method, one vocabulary term is assigned to each of any number of term cards. These cards are made of tough flexible plastic material about 9-5/8 x 11-1/2 in size. On each card, holes are drilled in identifiable positions to represent information references (e.g., accession numbers) that relate to the specific term. A term

1 Jonker Business Machines, Inc., Gaithersburg, Md.

2 McBee Systems
a Division of Litton Industries, Athens, Ohio

card has space for 10,000 references, each of which may be uniquely identified by using a grid overlay to determine the vertical and horizontal coordinates. Thus, one such system has a capacity of 10,000 information sources, although this limit can be increased simply by adding more independent card files.

To retrieve information from the system, the user selects cards corresponding to his desired index vocabulary terms and superimposes them all together over a card-sized light source. If a reference contains all of the selected terms, its representative holes on the term cards will coincide, permitting light to shine through. Coordinates of the lighted holes, then, identify the retrieved references. A search might proceed as in the following example:

Assume a search is to be made for information concerning the ultrasonic testing of welds in missiles. Three cards are selected: "Ultrasonics," "Welds," and "Missiles." The "Ultrasonics" card contains holes representing all of the information sources dealing with ultrasonics in the system; "Welds," all the information concerning welds; and

"Missiles," all information concerning missiles. By overlapping "Ultrasonics" and "Welds," the light shines through only at those locations that identify documents which contain information on both ultrasonics and welds--probably in the relationship of ultrasonic testing of welds. Note that references dealing with only one of the terms are excluded. By overlapping "Missiles" on top of the preceding two cards, only those references pertaining to ultrasonic testing of welds in missiles coincide and are therefore selected. Further refinements are possible. Steel welds in missiles can be selected by simply adding the card for "Steel." "Ultrasonics" can be replaced by "X-Ray" for search in another direction, and so forth.

Two or three minutes are said to represent a typical time for conducting a search.

Both the Termatrix and the Keydex equipments consist of a precision drill and a file of plastic cards containing special identifying features such as tabs, colors, and edge notches. Holes are made in the cards with the precision drill, which

is movable on two axes to the appropriate coordinates. Coordinates are determined by a 100 x 100 grid. Accession number 1427, for example, corresponds to a hole in the 15th row and the 28th column. A warning device may be included with the drill to reduce errors resulting from out-of-sequence drills. Color filters may be used to indicate, for example, abstracts (green) and classified documents (red) by drilling holes in the filter card corresponding to all documents that do not apply. Thus, if a document is classified, no hole exists for it in the filter; light shining through coincident term card holes and the filter card appears red.

The Termatrix and Keydex systems differ in one significant feature. Termatrix term cards are filed in some pattern and located in the file by means of the tab on each card. Keydex term cards, on the other hand, do not have tabs, are usually filed randomly, and are located in the file by means of passing a needle through the margin holes in the fashion of the well-known McBee Keysort process. With both Termatrix and Keydex equipments, it is possible to obtain peripheral equipment such as optical readers that will automatically punch EAM cards or paper tape, automatic term card punches that operate from EAM card readers

and thus copy EAM punched cards, gang punches for reproducing several identical term cards simultaneously, etc.

As stated earlier, the capacity of a complete system is 10,000 information source references corresponding to an equal number of hole positions on each term card. In order to accommodate a larger number of references, as many card file systems are necessary as there are multiples of 10,000 references. Term cards belonging to up to 10 different systems may be identified by a scheme of punching the edge of the card in a specified position. This, however, does not relieve the user of the necessity of conducting separate searches in each system; that is, cards from one system cannot be intermingled with cards from another system for a common search.

The chief advantage of the visual coordination system derives from its characteristic of immediate visual identification of holes belonging to references containing coinciding terms. However, the drilling process and the later determination of the coordinates of drilled holes have been reported to be tedious and error-prone processes if many holes are involved and if the only aid is the grid overlay.

2. Application

A Termatrix system is used by the Nondestructive Testing Information Analysis Center.

Recon Central has developed a retrieval system based upon the Keydex equipment with two files of term cards. The information sources are usually in the form of document abstracts which are stored on unpunched aperture cards. The system provides a search requester with lists of retrieved abstract accession numbers with corresponding document titles, and, if desired, enlarged copies of the selected microfilm chips. The system consists of the Keydex equipment and peripheral equipment including an automatic term card reader and an EAM card reader, both of which are capable of operating a Programmatic Flexowriter for printouts. The EAM cards are used to provide title information corresponding to the retrieved information source code numbers from the term cards.

3. Cost

Termatrix System: The Nondestructive Testing Information Analysis Center purchased their Termatrix equipment in 1961 for \$3,600.

Keydex System: Recon Central purchased their Keydex equipment and the peripheral equipment in 1961 and reported the costs as follows:

Friden Programmatic Flexowriter	
Automatic Keydex Card Reader	\$20,000
EAM Card Reader	
Keydex System	\$ 9,500
Miscellaneous Copiers and Viewers	

4. Comments

Recon Central is generally pleased with the operation of its system and has pointed out that it represents about one-tenth the investment of a fully computerized system giving the same performance. The Central has further commented that the system as presently constructed meets the main requirements of getting information into the hands of the requester in time to be useful; i.e., full response time is less than one week.

Other forms of the "peek-a-boo" system have been developed using different term card formats (including EAM card formats), but a discussion of these is beyond the scope of this report.

(2) The ACCESS System^{*}

1. General Description

Recon Central is currently considering an alternative system that can be used in coordinate index applications,

* ACCESS Corp., 4632 Paddock Road, Cincinnati, Ohio

called the ACCESS System. This system utilizes cards that are edge-notch-coded and provided with magnetic tabs. In the selection process, an operator presses keys on the system's calculator-size console corresponding to a set of terms to be coordinated. When all of the term codes have been entered, the system's selector automatically raises a tray of cards to contact an energized electromagnet and then lowers the tray, leaving all of the cards attached to the electromagnet. The previously selected keys then cause rods to press down on the cards, pushing away all cards not having corresponding notches (i. e., coordinated terms). The rejected cards fall back into the tray, and the selected cards may be removed for identification.

The ACCESS System has three basic units: a keyboard console, a card notching device which is controlled from the keyboard, and a selector unit. The selector holds a tray of about 1,350 cards; up to 100 selectors may be operated simultaneously from the console. There is no

limit to the number of trays and therefore no limit to the number of cards. The searching of one tray takes only about as long as it takes to press the selection keys.

The cards have 65 coding sites on each of two edges. Only one edge may be searched at a time. The sites may be arranged in fields, and up to 13 decades (0.9 for each decade) of digits may be encoded on an edge.

To use the system for coordinate index searches, one card is prepared for each document. Since only the edge is used in the system, the body of the card could also contain, for example, a film chip or an abstract plus bibliographic information. The coding of terms on the card can be done by using the console keyboard to automatically notch the cards, with the notching pattern for each term dependent upon the number of terms in the thesaurus.

The maximum number of terms assignable to each document determines the term capacity of the term thesaurus. This is because of the limited number of position sites on the card for coding terms. For example, if a maximum of 65 terms per document were to be assigned,

then each term would have to correspond to each site, yielding a thesaurus maximum of 65 terms. If, however, only four terms were to be assigned to each source, then 1,000 terms would make up the thesaurus. This is apparent from the earlier statement that 13 coded decades were available on an edge. These can be divided into four groups (for the four terms assigned) of three decades each. Since a three-decade group will permit numbers from 000 to 999, 1,000 term variations are possible. A typical application of this system would probably not require as many as 65 term assignments but would probably need more than four.

2. Cost

The price for the ACCESS System has been quoted at less than \$1,800. Many variations of system use besides coordinate index searches are possible. Using the system for coordinate index searches is one of the less flexible arrangements. If only one code per card were required, for example, a trillion code permutations would be possible.

3. Comments

The chief advantages of the system are the random filing of cards, the simple techniques of preparing the cards, and the unlimited file capacity. Since the cards are searched

on the basis of notches, no order is required, and refiling time is nearly eliminated. The card notching is a simple mechanical operation compared to the drilling of visual coordination cards, and it can be done automatically from the keyboard. The file capacity does not have a limit, the maximum being only whatever the user is willing to store. Furthermore, the trays do not have to be kept separate, and cards from different trays can be intermingled.

The chief limitation of the system with regard to coordinate index searches is the inverse dependency of term thesaurus capacity upon the maximum number of terms to be assigned to an information source.

(3) Filesearch^{*}

1. General Description

The Filesearch is a system that stores documentary information on 35-mm film, along with indexing codes, and that has the capability for later retrieval of the information based on a single term query or a query composed

* The descriptive material in this section is largely composed of extracts from The Filesearch System, a general information manual by FMA, Inc., Washington, D. C.

of terms related by AND, OR, and NOT connectives. The system consists of three elements, as follows:

- A Recording Unit that photographs documents and their indexing information adjacent to one another on reels of photographic film.
- A Retrieval Unit that searches the Index codes on the file with an optical scanner and locates the desired information via comparison registers.
- A Flexowriter that is used to prepare the input forms with indexing information.

Figure 26 illustrates the operation of the system.

The operational functions are identified as follows:

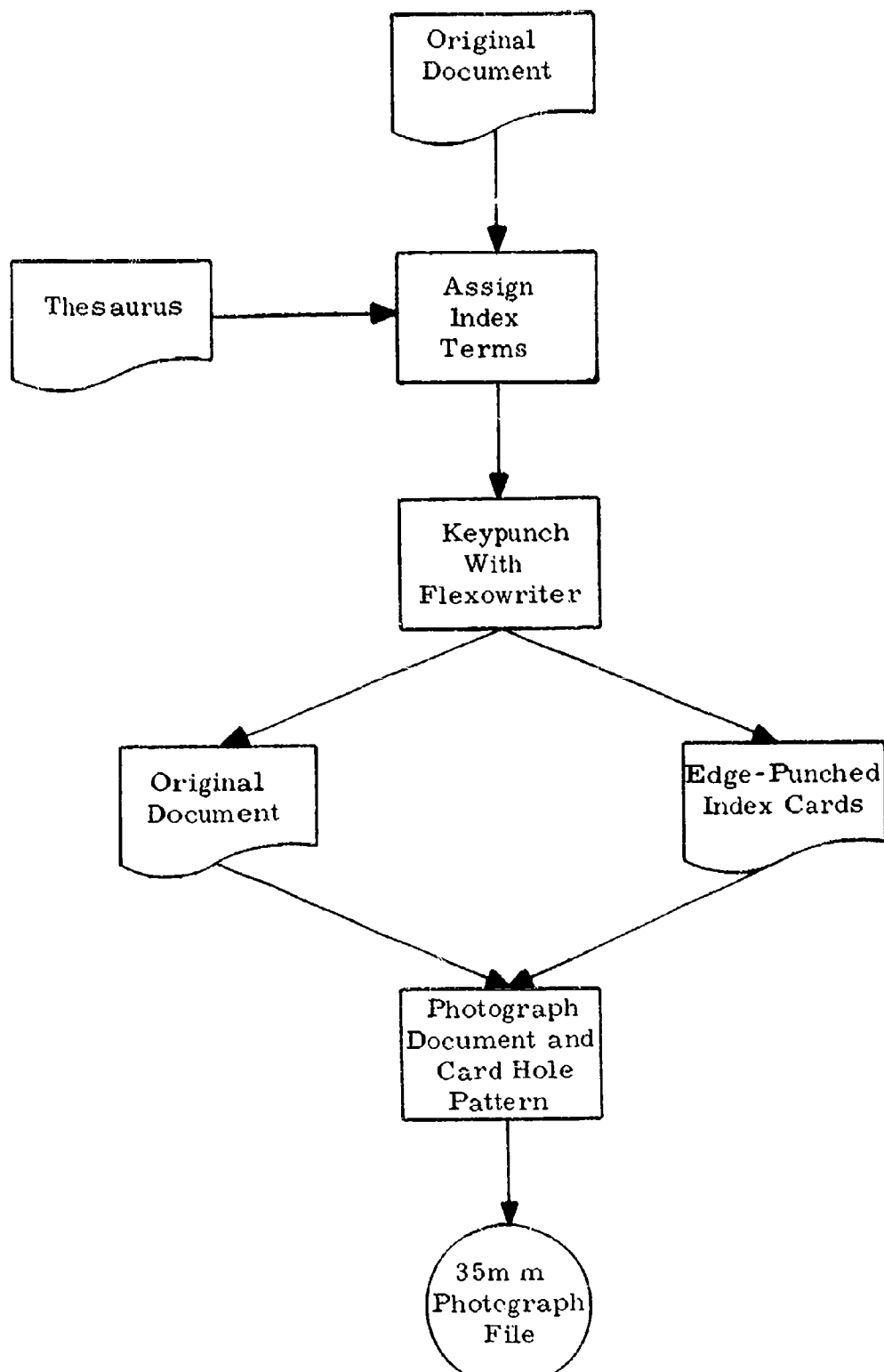
- Indexing
- Keypunching
- Recording
- Retrieval
- File Structuring.

(1) Indexing

The indexing process consists of reviewing the document and assigning a set of descriptive words or numbers to it. These may vary from a single accession number to an assortment of terms giving

FIGURE 26

Storage Process -- Filesearch System



information about such things as the document's date, classification, and subject. The indexing terms may be numeric (e. g. , Part No. A72-4521B). Indexing terms may be of varying length, may be assigned in random order, and may be used in any quantity.

Index terms are entered on a coding form, each preceded by a special letter that identifies the type of term (e. g. , date or contract number). Thus, the date January 24, 1927, might be written D12427, while a contract number appears as C12427.

These characters may be preprinted on the coding form as in the example in Figure 27. Some other special characters used are the parenthesis sign, which indicates the beginning of indexing information for one document, and the slash or virgule, which is used for descriptors exceeding six characters in length.

(2) Keypunching

Indexing information from the worksheet is punched on an edge-punched card using a Flexowriter.

FIGURE 27
Coding Form - File Search System

ANALYSIS			
ACQUISITION NO.	YR MON DAY	AUTHOR	
IN	D	A	R
CONTRACT NO.			
C			
SUBJECTS			
S	Z	S	Z
S	Z	RT	Z
S	Z	S	Z
FMA, INC			

An illustration of one of these cards is given in Figure 28. Six bits on the card represent each alphanumeric character, and a seventh bit is used for checking for odd parity.

(3) Recording

The document to be recorded is placed below the Recording Unit viewer, and the edge-punched card is inserted into a slot in the unit's control panel. The document is then photographed page by page simultaneously with the hole pattern appearing on the edge-punched card. Figure 29 is an illustration of the resulting format on 35-mm film. The viewer holds up to 200 feet of film which will record up to 6,400 pages on one reel.

(4) Retrieval

A request for information is indexed using the same format as for documents. The request index terms are keypunched on an edge-punched card and inserted in a slot in the retrieval unit. The holes in

FIGURE 28
Index Card - File Search System

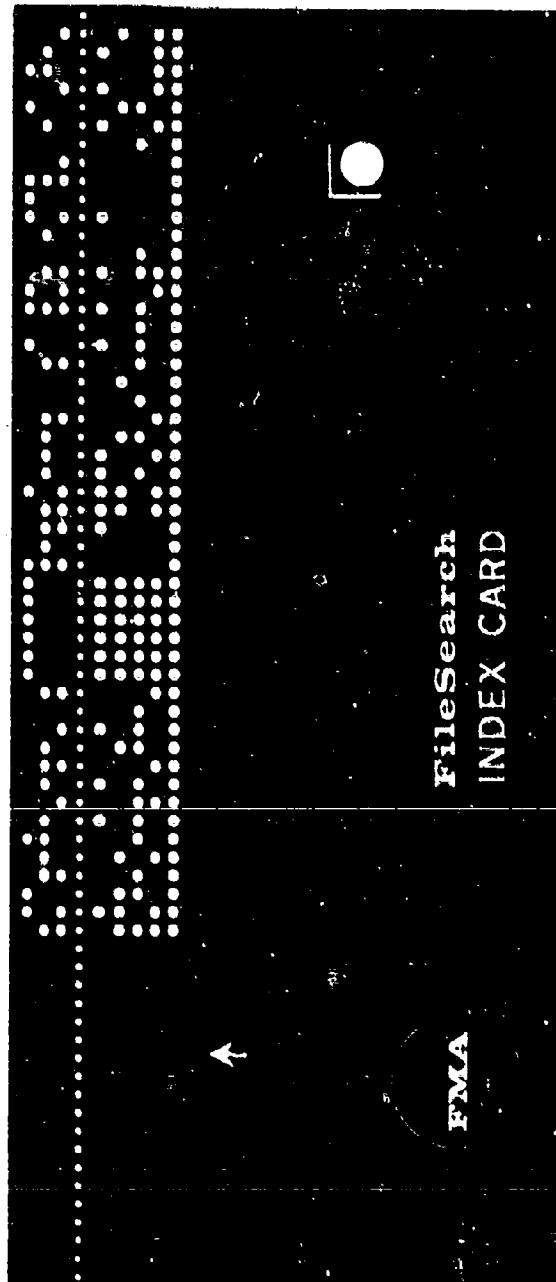
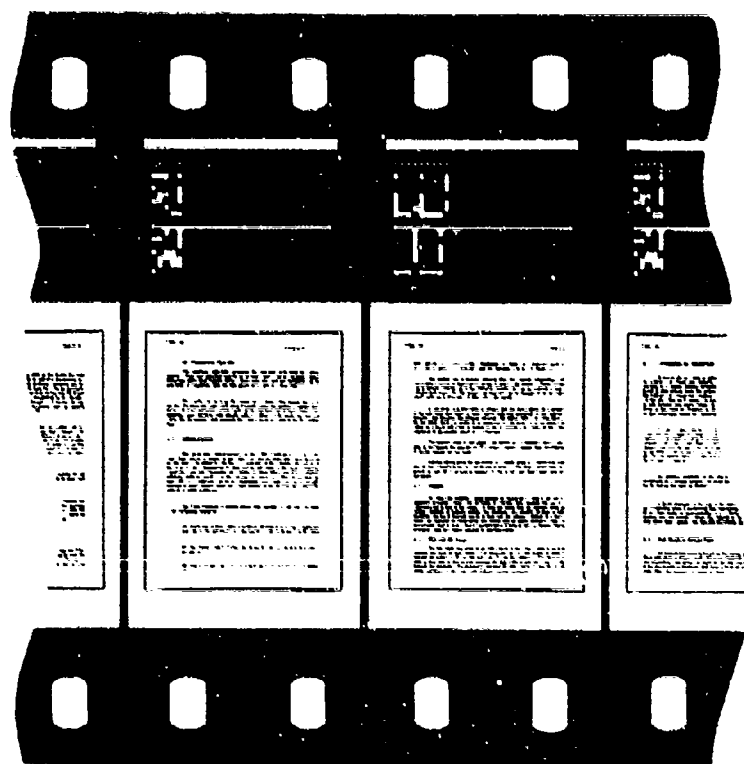


FIGURE 29
Document Recording Format
- File Search System



the card are optically read and converted to electrical pulses, which are stored in a set of comparison registers.

A film reel is mounted on the Retrieval Unit, and the film is optically read. The pulses from the reading process are compared with the request criteria in the comparison register, and the reel is stopped each time a correspondence occurs. The comparison registers may be associated with one another by AND, OR, and NOT connectives and may be required to function in the following three different ways:

- . To match the code on the film exactly with that of the request
- . To accept code on the film that falls between limits (e. g., all documents after June 1, 1963 and before June 1, 1964)
- . To function in continuity with one another so that a descriptor that begins in one register can be continued into the next (for terms larger than seven characters).

A simple request that illustrates these operations is one for all documents dealing with electro-optical companies that make lasers, excluding pulsed

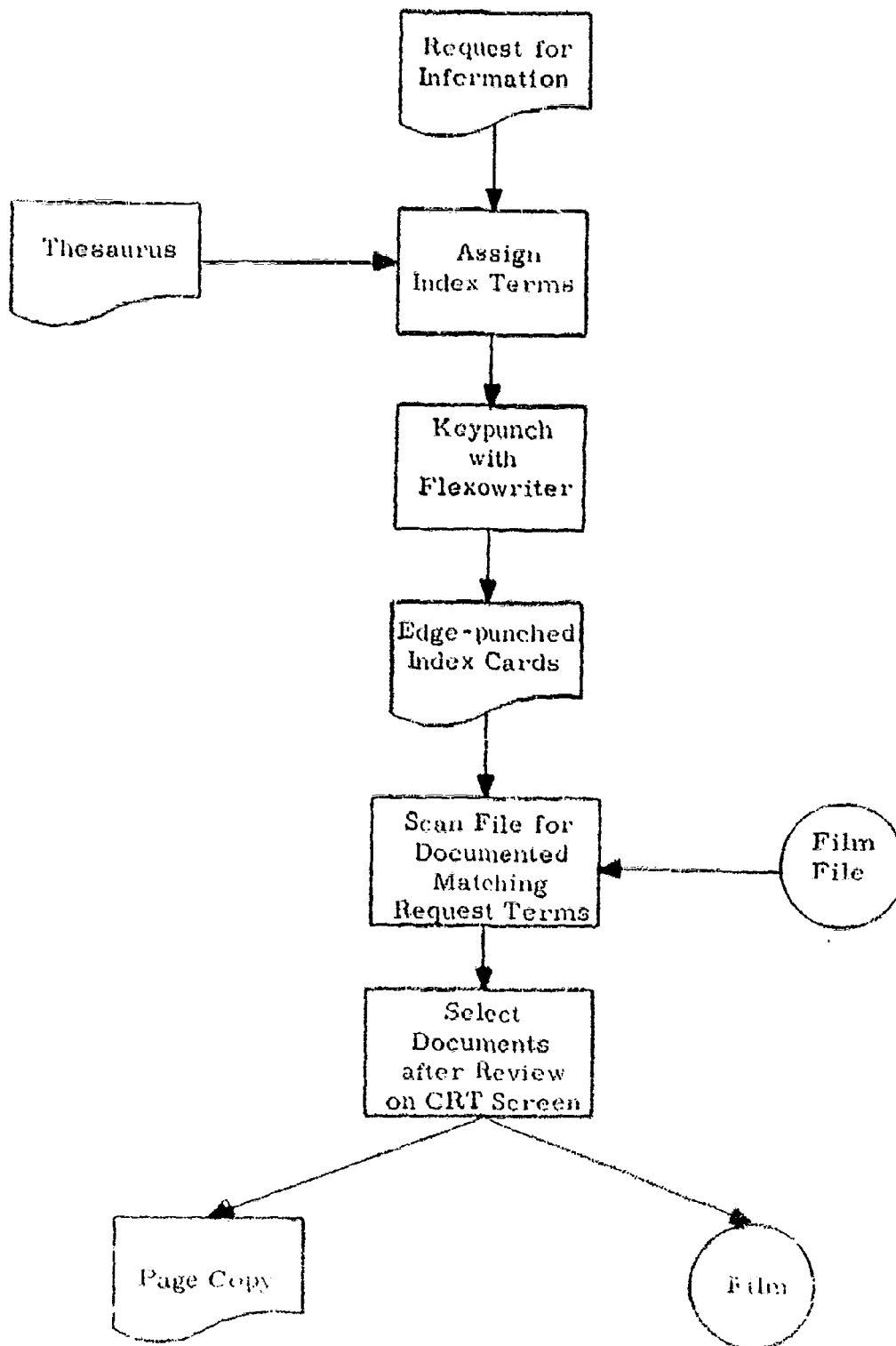
lasers, described in documents published between
January 1, 1960 and January 1, 1964. The association
indicates how the request terms are to be logically
connected with one another; the functions indicate how
the registers are to compare the code from the film
with that of the request. Figure 30 illustrates this
process.

Any of the search descriptors can be dropped
from the search by turning off the corresponding
register switches. Thus, if a search does not pro-
duce a hit, it can be made more general by cancelling
one or more descriptors.

The system provides for categorical searches
by coding a "superdigit" character (typed as an
asterisk). This will preclude a comparison with
corresponding characters read from the film. Thus,
all documents on physics can be retrieved by search-
ing on QC***** or all on Optical Instruments by search-
ing on QC 373**. Another example is the case of
searching when using an author's name where the
spelling is questionable, such as Millar, Muller, or

FIGURE 30

Retrieval Process - Filesearch System



Moller. Such a request would be coded M*LL*R and AND-ed with other descriptors.

(5) File Structuring

The system has the capability of searching a reel of randomly sorted material by any element of their index code, thereby producing a new structured file from the old. In this fashion, the results of a search can be recorded on a reel of tape automatically.

2. EQUIPMENT FOR MATERIALS PROCESSING

(1) Crossfiler

1. General Description

The crossfiler is a solid-state digital processor capable of performing the following functions: (1) catalog card record multiplication on punched paper tape which can be used to produce a set of catalog cards with segregated entry headings, and (2) tape duplication.

The first function is completed by detecting headings that will be used for each card in a set from a punched paper tape record of a catalog card. After each heading is punched

out on a secondary tape, it is followed by a reproduction of the complete card record. Thus, for one card record input, the Crossfiler punches out the representation of a complete set of cards with appropriate headings formatted at the top of each card in the set.

To perform the second function, the Crossfiler simply reads the input tape and simultaneously punches out a duplicate.

The Crossfiler consists of the following:

- . An optical bidirectional paper tape reader, which has a reading speed of 110 characters per second
- . A mechanical paper tape punch with a punching speed of 110 characters per second.
- . Processor digital logic.

There is no memory in the Crossfiler. It generates by scanning, detecting, and punching the detected information; it then reverses the input tape to the beginning of the record, and reads the record again and punches out the complete record information.

2. Application

The Crossfiler was designed and built by the Itek Corporation for the Technical Library of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory. Rather than purchase a computer, the Library had the Crossfiler developed because of its relatively cheaper cost (\$25,000 compared to \$100,000) at the time of development. However, this large cost difference no longer exists, and the Library will phase out the Crossfiler after the necessary computer programs are developed.

The Library applies the Crossfiler output tape to a Programmatic Flexowriter to produce catalog cards, charge cards, card pockets, and an accessions list and then stores the paper tape record for a future book catalog to be produced by computer. A significant feature of the system is its use of a natural language format with nontyping characters rather than codes to define information fields.

3. Cost

The following chart presents a cost analysis of the use of the Crossfiler at the Cambridge Library.

COST ANALYSIS OF CROSSFILER-PRODUCED CARD SETS*

Percentage of total Crossfiler processing capacity	100%	50%	25%
Total number cards produced in 1 year	806,400	403,200	201,600
Total number of card sets produced in 1 year	115,200	57,600	28,800
Machine cost per card	.3	.6¢	1.2¢
Final cost of machine-produced cards	12.3	12.6¢	13.2¢
Final cost of machine-produced card sets	82.7¢	86.7¢	90.9¢

Percentage of total Crossfiler processing capacity	12.5%	6.25%
Total number cards produced in 1 year	100,800	50,400
Total number of card sets produced in 1 year	14,400	7,200
Machine cost per card	2.4¢	4.8¢
Final cost of machine-produced cards	14.4¢	16.8¢
Final cost of machine-produced card sets	99.3¢	\$1.16

* Figured on using a Crossfiler exclusively for card set production. Based on a \$25,000 machine cost and 10-year depreciation. Extracted from: Automating Cataloging Functions in Conventional Libraries, Paul J. Fasana, Itek Corporation published in Library Resources and Technical Services, Volume 7, Number 14, Fall 1963.

(2) EDITOR-I

The EDITOR-I is a small digital data processor that has a two-character memory buffer, a character counter, and a high-speed tape reader and punch. It has two significant capabilities, as follows:

- . A Flexowriter may be connected through the buffer, permitting a two-character delay between the pressing of the key and the punching of the character. Thus, if the word data was to be punched on the tape, the d and a would be keyed but would be stored in the Editor without any corresponding action to the tape. When the t is keyed, the d would then be taken out of storage and punched on the tape. This delay permits an operator to correct character errors that are immediately detected.
- . For editing, a paper tape may be mounted on the high-speed reader, and the location of a previously noted error may be typed in the unit's console. The Editor will then advance at 500 words per minute to the error position, meanwhile copying the correct material on a new tape. When it reaches the error, it will stop and permit the operator to enter the correct information from the Flexowriter keyboard. It can then be instructed to proceed to the next error.

The control console has the following three sets of keys on it:

Set 1 - Copy, Insert, Delete, Justify

Set 2 - Line, Word, Character, Sentence,
Paragraph, Record

Set 3 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30

The selection Copy 9 Lines would cause, for example lines of the old tape to be reproduced followed by a stop for the operator to insert new or corrected information.

(3) IBM 870 Document Writing System

1. General Description

The IBM 870 Document Writing System is a wired program, punched-card-oriented system which permits the printing of several programmed outputs simultaneously with card-punching or card-reading. It also has provision for punched tape input. Possible outputs for library applications are as follows:

- . Orders
- . Order status reports
- . Claim notices
- . Receipt and checkin
- . Cataloging forms

- . Book pockets and labels
- . Shelf list cards
- . Announcements and notifications
- . Circulation control forms
- . Statistics.

The system consists of an IBM 836 Control Unit and an IBM 866 nontransmitting typewriter. A second typewriter may be connected to the Control Unit for simultaneously typing in a different format. The Control Unit contains a card reader/punch and a tape reader and will produce an output from any combination of keyboard, punched cards, and punched tape inputs. A second card punch may also be connected to the Control Unit. Auxiliary equipment often used with the 870 System are the 082 Sorter and/or the 085 collator.

Figures 31 through 33 illustrate three output forms that are produced simultaneously on the 870 System using keyboard input. These outputs consist of a set of punched cards, an order record, and a purchase order. Figures 34 through 36 illustrate

FIGURE 31
IBM 870 System Outputs
Punched Cards

01070575 .116
101000000, PHILIP M.
201 PROBABILITY AND INFORMATION THEORY.=
20210000.

351 MCILLAN: NEW YORK

701F404R

FOR PROBABILITIES

POSTINFORMATION THEORY

1 1 1 1 1 1

1 2 3 4 5

U?|00000000?,0000|0000!00000000000000000000000000000000'00000000:00000000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

[illegible]

33; 333333; 333; 3333333333333333333333333333333333333333333 !3333333

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

CLASSIFIED

FIGURE 32
IBM 870 System Outputs
Printout

SEPTEMBER 29, 1965
LOWDERMILK BOOK STORE
20077
715 12TH ST., N W
15
WASHINGTON, DC
508886

010TR6575	.W6	W	WOODPM64PIT	
101	WOODWARD, PHILIP M.		WOODPM64PIT	
201				
042	1		WOODPM64PIT	\$ 5.00
202136P.				
351MACMILLAN, NEW YORK			WOODPM64PIT	
701RADAR			WOODPM64PIT	
702PROBABILITIES			WOODPM64PIT	
703INFORMATION THEORY			WOODPM64PIT	



International Business Machines Corporation, Bethesda, Md.

Blanket Purchase Order Release

DATE SEPTEMBER 29, 1965

LOWDERMILK BOOK STORE

ORDER NO. 20077

715 12TH ST., N.W.

RELEASE NO. 15

WASHINGTON, DC

VENDOR NO. 502886

[illegible]

FOIA b7C, b7D 25301350

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

VENDOR'S COPY

FIGURE 33
IBM 870 System Outputs
Purchase Order

three other outputs--a typed letter, punched cards, and a request record. The cards and request records were produced at the particular stage in the typing of the letter when the information requested was specified.

Figure 37 illustrates a system flow for an application of the 870 System. This system may be characterized by the following general procedure:

- (1) After processing a request, the order clerk selects the prepunched cards pertaining to the vendor to be used from a file of vendors' cards.
- (2) The clerk next selects an order card, order memo card, author card, title card, shelf list card, and source card. These are placed in the order given behind the vendor card. All of these latter cards are blank except for a card identification code prepunched in column 75 of each card.
- (3) All of these are sent to the keypunch operator, who punches each of the cards with information taken from the original request form. (Some of the information is automatically duplicated from one card to the next.)
- (4) The order memo card is then filed, and the shelf list card is removed to be held until after the purchase order is written.

7220 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
Office 62800 (Code 401)

IBM Corporation

September 29, 1965

Rand Corporation
1700 Main St.
Santa Monica, California

Gentlemen,

The IBM Washington Systems Center is interested in obtaining a copy of the following publication which we believe you may be able to supply. The publication is

BELLMAN, R. E.
KALABA, R. E.
A NOTE ON NONLINEAR SUMMABILITY
TECHNIQUES IN INVARIANT IMBEDDING.
RAND RM3397PR FEB 63

This item is needed by our Systems Engineers in connection with their current projects. We would appreciate your assistance in sending us this publication, invoicing us for any charges due or suggesting another source for this material.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

IBM Washington Systems Center
Library

DCE,esz

FIGURE 34
IBM 870 System Outputs
Letter

DTP63 1996

1965 1226 1963

[illegible]

10122114N. R. E.
201 A NOTE ON NONLINEAR SUMMABILITY
202TECHNIQUES IN INVARIANT IMBEDDING.=
FEB 63

301 AND R03397PK
501 AN OUTLINE OF THE APPLICATION OF
502 NONLINEAR SUMMABILITY TECHNIQUES TO
503 RADIATIVE TRANSFER.

BTP65 1936

BTP65 1996

BTP65 1996

BTP65 1996

BTP65 1996

BTP65 1996

BTP65 1996

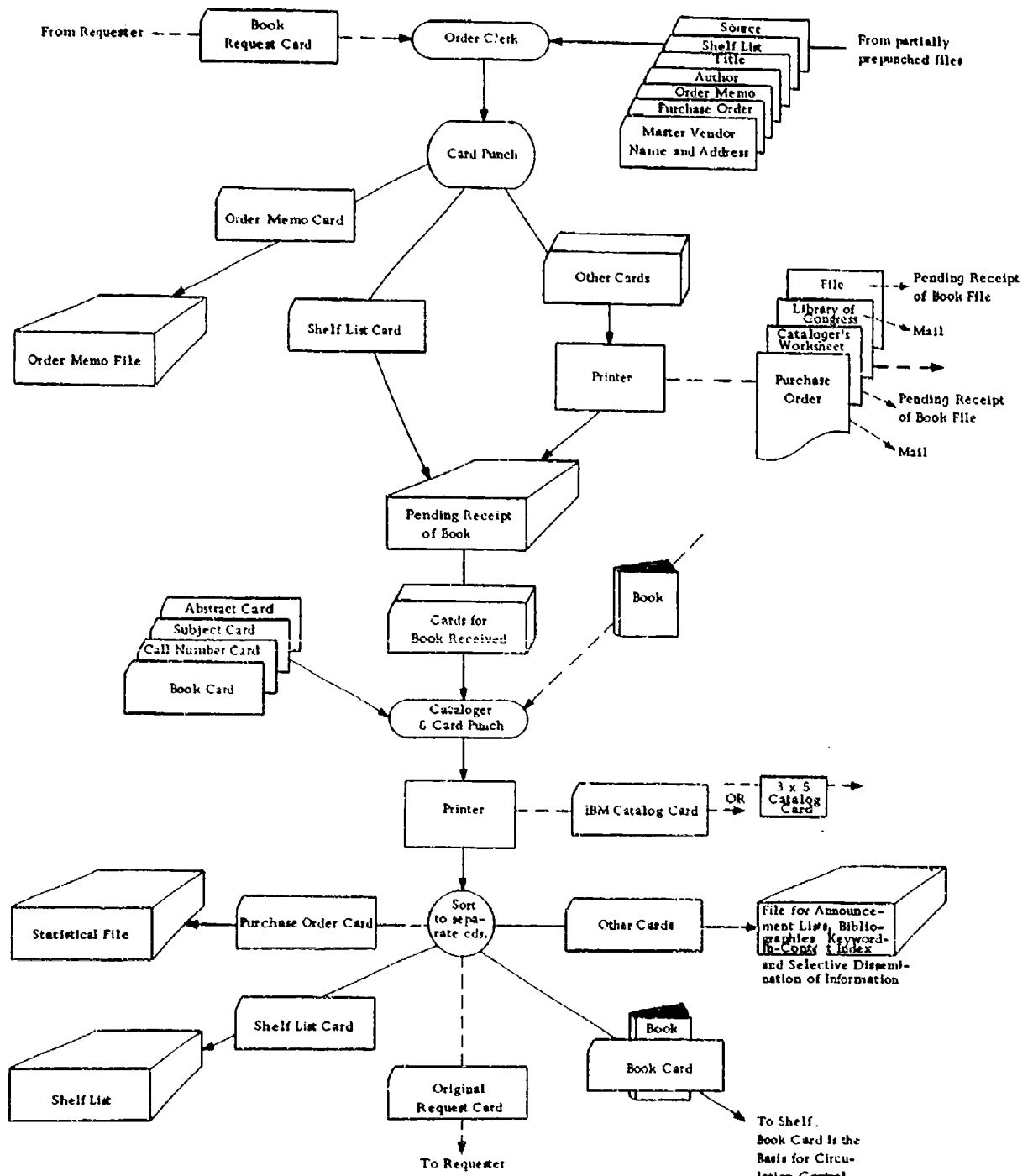
[illegible]

September 29, 1965

rand		
Rand Corporation		
1700 Main St.		
Santa Monica, California		
001	btp65 1996	1963
101		
102	BELLMAN, R. E.	BTP65 1996
201	KALABA, R. E.	BTP65 1996
202	A NOTE ON NONLINEAR SUMMABILITY	BTP65 1996
301	TECHNIQUES IN INVARIANT IMBEDDING.	BTP65 1996
501	RAND RM3397PR	BTP65 1996
502	AN OUTLINE OF THE APPLICATION OF	BTP65 1996
503	NONLINEAR SUMMABILITY TECHNIQUES TO	BTP65 1996
	RADIATIVE TRANSFER.	BTP65 1996

FIGURE 36
IBM 870 System Outputs
System Request Record

FIGURE 37
IBM 870 System
Flow Diagram



- (5) The remaining cards are read by the 870 Control Unit to produce the purchase order and other desired formats as indicated. Cards are then filed by vendor and order date.
- (6) When an order is received, the cards are pulled from the vendor file. The order is checked in against the purchase order card.
- (7) The received orders are then sent to the cataloger, who prepares a worksheet of usual cataloging information. The worksheet, blank book, call number, subject heading, abstract cards, and the cards of step 6 are all sent to the keypunch operator.
- (8) Call number, number of copies received, and cost are added to the purchase order card and are automatically duplicated on the shelf list card. From the shelf list card, the title, call number, author, and accession number are duplicated onto the book card. Call number and accession number are duplicated into the call number card, which is also manually punched with the number of subject headings assigned and the number of catalog cards to be printed. The subject heading cards and abstract cards are manually punched with the necessary information.
- (9) Catalog cards are then printed using a programmed format for 3 x 5 cards. (LC cards are not to be used.) For this printing, the subject, author, title, source, call number, and abstract cards are used. These cards are then used for special output listings such as SDI notification and KWIC indexes.
- (10) The various cards are filed, completing the process.

A detailed description of the IBM 870 Document Writing System may be found in the following publication:

The IBM 870
Library Administrative Processing System
for Federal Government Libraries and
Special Information Repositories, published
by IBM, Technical Publications Department,
White Plains, N.Y. 10601.

2. Application

The Mechanical Properties Data Center employed the IBM 870 System prior to the installation of its present computer system.

3. Cost

The Center experienced the following monthly rental charges for its 870 System and some of its auxiliary equipment:

834 Control Unit	\$ 124
866 Typewriter	35
101 Electronics statistical machine	275
026 Key punch	60
083 Sorter	112

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following bibliography is divided into six sections. The first section covers DoD information systems other than the Defense Documentation Center (DDC). The second has references concerning or published by DDC. The third section lists references concerning Government information systems other than those of DoD.

The remaining three sections list additional bibliographies, directories of libraries and information centers, and general references to mechanization processes in libraries.

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Appendix
Distribution
by COSATI Sub

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES AND RE					
	Books			Periodicals		
	Major	Medium	Minor	Major	Medium	Minor
Aeronautics	14	9	17	13	6	17
Agriculture	3	0	11	3	0	7
Astronomy/Astrophysics	7	11	9	6	10	9
Atmospheric Sciences	6	15	13	7	9	15
Behavioral/Social Science	9	10	13	7	13	10
Biological/Medical Science	11	7	19	10	6	18
Chemistry	22	15	10	20	17	8
Earth Sci./Oceanography	8	14	16	9	9	16
Electronics/Electr. Engr.	29	12	9	30	11	6
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2	8	13	2	6	13
Materials	14	17	11	16	16	10
Mathematical Sciences	21	21	4	16	22	5
Mech., Indus., Civil and Marine Engineering	13	17	11	12	17	11
Methods and Equipment	9	18	13	8	18	30
Military Sciences	9	15	16	9	11	16
Missile Technology	19	10	11	20	9	9
Navigation, Comm., De- tection/Countermeasures	13	12	11	9	13	10
Nuclear Sci./Technology	14	18	12	13	18	16
Ordnance	9	11	14	9	11	14
Physics	27	13	6	25	15	5
Propulsion/Fuels	9	11	14	9	11	14
Space Technology	13	14	15	11	13	15

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on of 1
Subject

Appendix A-1
Distribution of Facilities
by COSATI Subject Category

NUMBER OF FACILITIES AND RELATIVE SIZE OF COLLECTION										
RELAT		Periodicals			Technical Reports					
					Unclassified			Classified		
	Major	Major	Medium	Minor	Major	Medium	Minor	Major	Medium	Minor
		13	6	17	13	8	17	11	6	17
		3	0	7	3	0	9	3	0	10
		6	10	9	6	3	10	5	5	13
		7	9	15	6	12	15	5	12	12
		7	13	10	3	12	10	2	9	8
		10	6	18	9	8	17	7	9	11
		20	17	8	19	15	11	17	13	8
		9	9	16	7	10	15	7	9	15
		30	11	6	29	13	6	25	14	5
		2	6	13	6	6	16	6	4	15
		16	16	10	18	17	9	13	18	5
		16	22	5	16	18	9	11	14	9
		12	17	11	9	17	16	7	16	12
		8	18	30	12	18	11	11	14	8
		9	11	16	15	7	15	17	7	11
		20	9	9	21	13	6	23	11	6
		9	13	10	15	10	10	19	11	5
		13	18	16	14	18	12	12	19	10
		9	11	14	16	14	7	16	12	8
		25	15	5	23	19	5	21	16	4
		9	11	14	9	18	12	9	16	10
		11	13	15	14	14	13	11	15	12



Appendix A-2

This section contains the COSATI Subject Category breakdowns of the collections of most of the facilities visited. Breakdowns are not included for those facilities whose collections consist primarily of specialized data.

COLLECTION OF THE
DASA INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER
816 STATE STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science			3	
Chemistry			3	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				3
Nuclear Science/Technology			1	1
Ordnance				
Physics			3	3
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE

BOOKS 19,470
PERIODICALS 8,069

REPORTS, ~~Uncl.~~ 72,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences	1	1	1	1
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	3	3	3	3
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2	2	2	2
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	3	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance				
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	1
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
AIR FORCE FLIGHT TEST CENTER
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
EDWARDS AFB, CALIFORNIA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3	3	
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1	3	
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	
Chemistry	1	2	3	
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3		
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	3	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)		3	3	
Materials	3	2	3	
Mathematical Sciences	1	3	3	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	2	3	
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	
Military Sciences	3	3		
Missile Technology	3	3	3	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	
Ordnance	3	3	3	
Physics	1	2	3	
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	2	
Space Technology	2	3	2	

COLLECTION OF THE
DEFENSE LOGISTICS STUDIES INFORMATION EXCHANGE
ARMY LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER
FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3	3	2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences	3	3	2	2
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance	3	3	2	2
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOKS 10,272
PERIODICALS 338

REPORTS, Uncl.
REPORTS, Class. 30,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	1	1	1
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	3
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance				
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
AIR FORCE MATERIALS LABORATORY
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry			1	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials			1	
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment			3	
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance				
Physics			1	
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

BOOKS 75,000
PERIODICALS 1,250 titles

REPORTS, Uncl. 25,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	3	3	3	
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	
Chemistry	3	3	3	
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2	2	2	
Materials	2	2	2	
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	1	1	
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	
Military Sciences	3	3	3	
Missile Technology	1	1	1	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
AECRNAUTICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	2	2	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	1	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance				
Physics	1	1	1	
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	3	3	3	

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY MAP SERVICE LIBRARY
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2		
Atmospheric Sciences	1	1		
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1		
Biological/Medical Science	1	1		
Chemistry	1	1		
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1		
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	1	1		
Mathematical Sciences	1	1		
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	1	1		
Methods and Equipment	2	2		
Military Sciences	3	3		
Missile Technology	1	1		
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1		
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1		
Ordnance				
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	1			

* The Total of all these subjects represent less than 15% of our total Library holdings.

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND LIBRARY
ARTILLERY AGENCY
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			3	3
Agriculture			3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics			3	3
Atmospheric Sciences			2	2
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science			2	2
Chemistry			3	3
Earth Science/Oceanography			3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering			2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)			3	3
Materials			2	2
Mathematical Sciences			2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng			2	2
Methods and Equipment			1	1
Military Sciences			1	1
Missile Technology			1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology			2	2
Ordnance			1	1
Physics			2	2
Propulsion/Fuels			2	2
Space Technology			3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
USAF AEROSPACE MEDICAL CENTER
AEROMEDICAL LIBRARY
BROOKS AFB, TEXAS

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	2	2	2
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	1	1	1
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	3			
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Biometrics Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment	3			
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	1
Ordnance				
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
ARMY STUDY DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM
ARMY LIBRARY
THE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science			2	
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences			1	
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance			2	
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
AERONAUTICAL CHART AND INFORMATION CENTER
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
SECOND AND ARSENAL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	1	3	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	1	1	
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	
Behavioral/Social Science	1	2	2	
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	1	
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	1	2	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	3	3	
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	3	2	3	
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	
Military Sciences	2	2	2	
Missile Technology	1	1	1	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	
Ordnance				
Physics	2	3	2	
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	
Space Technology	1	1	1	

COLLECTION OF THE
HARRY DIAMOND LABORATORIES
TECHNICAL INFORMATION OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOKS 20,100
PERIODICALS 700

REPORTS, ~~Uncl.~~ 340,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	3
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	1	1	1	1
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	1
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY EDGEWOOD RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MARYLAND

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture	3	3	3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	2
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	2	2	2	2
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	3
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES
STINFO DIVISION
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA

BOOKS 75,000
PERIODICALS 437

REPORTS, Uncl. 37,241
REPORTS, Class. 15,961

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	1	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)			1	1
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	3	3	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	1	1	1	1
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology		2	1	1
Ordnance			1	1
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology			3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
LIBRARY DIVISION
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

BOOKS 10,000
PERIODICALS 90,000

REPORTS, Uncl. 170,000
REPORTS, Class. 120,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	2	2	2
Agriculture	3	3	3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	2	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	3	3
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	3	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	2	2	1	1
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	1	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	3	3	2	2
Military Sciences	2	3	1	1
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	1	1
Ordnance	3	3	2	2
Physics	1	1	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	1
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
FORT MCCLELLAN, ALABAMA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. 1,500
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			3	3
Agriculture			3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics			3	3
Atmospheric Sciences			2	2
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science			2	2
Chemistry			3	3
Earth Science/Oceanography			3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering			2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)			3	3
Materials			2	2
Mathematical Sciences			2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng			2	2
Methods and Equipment			1	1
Military Sciences			1	1
Missile Technology			1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology			2	2
Ordnance			1	1
Physics			2	2
Propulsion/Fuels			2	2
Space Technology			3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY
CHEMICAL PROPULSION INFORMATION AGENCY
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. 35,000
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			2	2
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics			3	3
Atmospheric Sciences			1	1
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science			2	2
Chemistry			1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography			3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering			3	3
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)			1	1
Materials			1	1
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.			2	2
Methods and Equipment			1	1
Military Sciences			2	2
Missile Technology			1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			3	3
Nuclear Science/Technology			3	3
Ordnance			1	1
Physics			2	2
Propulsion/Fuels			1	1
Space Technology			1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. NAVY MARINE ENGINEERING LABORATORY LIBRARY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

BOOKS 11,000
PERIODICALS 280

REPORTS, Uncl. 65,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2	2	2	2
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	1	1	1
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	3
Ordnance				
Physics				
~~Propulsion~~ /Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY
8621 GEORGIA AVENUE
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

BOOKS 25,000
PERIODICALS 15,000

REPORTS, ~~Uncl.~~ 130,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	1	2	3
Atmospheric Sciences	1	1	1	3
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	2	3
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	3	3	2	3
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	2	2	1	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	2	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	2	3	3
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences	3	3	3	2
Missile Technology	1	1	2	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	1	2
Ordnance	3	3	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	2	1
Space Technology	1	1	1	2

COLLECTION OF THE
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES OFFICE
BENET RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LABORATORIES
WATERVLIET ARSENAL
WATERVLIET, NEW YORK

BOOKS 5,000 REPORTS, Uncl. 10,500
PERIODICALS 210 REPORTS, Class. 9,500

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	3
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3	3	3	3
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	1	1	1
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences	2	2	2	2
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	3
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	3
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS CENTER
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

BOOKS 40,000
PERIODICALS 1,100

REPORTS, Uncl. 20,000
REPORTS, Class. 3,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	3	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	2	3	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	3
Biological/Medical Science	3	3		
Chemistry	1	2	2	3
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	3	2	
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2	3	3	3
Materials	2	3	1	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	2	2	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	3	3		
Military Sciences	3	3		2
Missile Technology	3	3		2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	2
Ordnance				3
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY
THE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	2	2	2
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	2	2	2	2
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	3	3	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology	3	3	3	3
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	1
Ordnance	3	3	3	3
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
FORT DETRICK TECHNICAL LIBRARY
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

BOOKS 50,000
PERIODICALS 36,000

REPORTS, Uncl. 20,000
REPORTS, Class. 22,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3		
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3	3	3	3
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	3	3	3
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	3	3
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences	3	3	1	1
Missile Technology	3	3	3	3
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	3
Ordnance	2	2	3	3
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
BATTELLE-DEFENDER INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports *	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			1	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics			3	
Atmospheric Sciences			2	
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry			3	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering			1	
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials			3	
Mathematical Sciences			3	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng			3	
Methods and Equipment			3	
Military Sciences			1	
Missile Technology			1	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			1	
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance			3	
Physics			2	
Propulsion/Fuels			3	
Space Technology			2	

* In the form of Extract Cards.

COLLECTION OF THE
DEFENSE METALS INFORMATION CENTER
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
505 KING AVENUE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical * Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry			3	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials			1	
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng			3	
Methods and Equipment			2	
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology			3	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance				
Physics			3	
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology			3	

* In the form of extract cards.

COLLECTION OF THE
AIR FORCE TECHNICAL LIBRARY 2302
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	2
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2		
Biological/Medical Science	2	2	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	3	3
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2		
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2	2	2	2
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	3	3		
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences	2	2		
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	3
Ordnance	3	3		
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	1
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
AIR FORCE WEAPONS LABORATORY
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
KIRTLAND AFB, NEW MEXICO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports *	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3		3	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	
Chemistry	3	3	3	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	2	2	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	3	3	
Mathematical Sciences	1	2	3	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	2	1	
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	
Military Sciences	3		1	
Missile Technology			1	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			2	
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	1	
Ordnance	3	3	2	
Physics	1	2	2	
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	2	
Space Technology	2	2	2	

* Unclassified and classified reported together.

COLLECTION OF THE
REMOTE AREA CONFLICT INFORMATION CENTER
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
505 KING AVENUE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical* Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			2	
Agriculture			3	
Astronomy/Astrophysics			3	
Atmospheric Sciences			2	
Behavioral/Social Science			2	
Biological/Medical Science			1	
Chemistry			1	
Earth Science/Oceanography			3	
Electronics/Electrical Engineering			1	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)			2	
Materials			2	
Mathematical Sciences			2	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.			1	
Methods and Equipment			2	
Military Sciences			1	
Missile Technology			3	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			1	
Nuclear Science/Technology			3	
Ordnance			1	
Physics			2	
Propulsion/Fuels			3	
Space Technology			3	

* In the form of Extract Cards.

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY MATERIALS RESEARCH AGENCY
TECHNICAL LIBRARY BRANCH
WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS 700

REPORTS, Uncl. 70,000
REPORTS, Class. 10,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. NAVAL SHIP MISSILES SYSTEMS ENGINEERING STATION
TECHNICAL LIBRARY DIVISION
PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	3			
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	2		2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	2	2	2	2
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics		2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. ARMY NATICK LABORATORIES
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS

BOOKS 16,000
PERIODICALS 1,000

REPORTS, Uncl. 75,000
REPORTS, Class. 2,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1	1	1
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	1	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3	3	3	3
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	1
Ordnance	3	3	3	3
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
BUREAU OF SHIPS TECHNICAL LIBRARY
18th STREET & CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOKS 30,000 REPORTS, Uncl. 120,000
PERIODICALS 760 titles REPORTS, Class. 80,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3		
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	3	3
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	3	2	
Mathematical Sciences	3	3		
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	1	1	1	1
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	2	2	3	3
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	2	2
Ordnance				
Physics	3	3	3	3
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION FORCE
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
U. S. NAVAL STATION
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

BOOKS 500
PERIODICALS 100

REPORTS, Uncl. 35,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	1	2	2
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography		1		
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3	3		
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. NAVAL WEAPONS LABORATORY
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
DAHLGREN, VIRGINIA

BOOKS 16,000
PERIODICALS 600

REPORTS, Uncl. 45,000
REFORTS, Class. 15,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	1	1	1
Atmospheric Sciences	1	1	1	1
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	3
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech , Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	1
Ordnance	3	2	1	1
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	1
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
PICA'TINNY ARSENAL
TECHNICAL INFORMATION BRANCH
DOVER, NEW JERSEY

BOOKS 20,400
PERIODICALS 1,000

REPORTS, Uncl. 50,000
REPORTS, Class. 100,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture	3			
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	3
Behavioral/Social Science	1	2	3	
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	
Chemistry	2	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	1	1	2	1
Mathematical Sciences	2	3	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	2	2
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	2	2
Space Technology	3	3	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
TECHNICAL INFORMATION REFERENCE BRANCH
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING GROUP
RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. 160,000
REPORTS, Class. 40,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics			1	1
Atmospheric Sciences			1	1
Behavioral/Social Science			2	2
Biological/Medical Science			2	2
Chemistry			1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography			1	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering			1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)			1	1
Materials			1	1
Mathematical Sciences			1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng			1	1
Methods and Equipment			1	1
Military Sciences			1	1
Missile Technolo			1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures			1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology			1	1
Ordnance			1	1
Physics			1	1
Propulsion/Fuels			1	1
Space Technology			1	1

COLLECTION OF THE
TACTICAL AIR RECONNAISSANCE CENTER
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
SHAW AFB, SOUTH CAROLINA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2			
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	2			
Chemistry	2			
Earth Science/Oceanography	2			
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2			
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	2			
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	2			
Military Sciences	2			
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2			
Nuclear Science/Technology	2			
Ordnance				
Physics	2			
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
RELIABILITY CENTRAL
ROME AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	3	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance				
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
REDSTONE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	2	2	2
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	2
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	3
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	1	3	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	2	2	2	2
Missile Technology	2	2	2	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	2	3	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	1	2	1	2

COLLECTION OF THE
ARMED FORCES RADIOBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics			3	
Agriculture	3			
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3			
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1		
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	
Chemistry	1	1	1	
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	2		2	
Materials	2	2		
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	
Military Sciences	3	3	3	
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/Countermeasures	3		3	
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	
Ordnance				
Physics	1	1	1	
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	3		3	

COLLECTION OF THE
RADIATION EFFECTS INFORMATION CENTER
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences	3	1	2	
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	3	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3	1	1	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	1	1	2
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment	3	2	2	
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	2	2	
Ordnance				
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels		2	2	2
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
PLASTICS TECHNICAL EVALUATION CENTER
PICATINNY ARSENAL
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
DOVER, NEW JERSEY

BOOKS 220
PERIODICALS 215

REPORTS, Uncl. 7,500
REPORTS, Class. 700

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	2	2	2
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavior / Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	1	1	1	1
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	3	3	3	3
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
 NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER
 U. S. ARMY MATERIALS RESEARCH AGENCY
 TECHNICAL LIBRARY
 WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

BOOKS _____
 PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
 REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	1	2	3	3
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	3	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences	2	2	2	1
Missile Technology	3	3	3	3
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Com. Measures				
Nuclear Science/Technology		1	1	1
Ordnance	3	3	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

COLLECTION OF THE
NAVAL UNDERWATER WEAPONS RESEARCH
AND ENGINEERING STATION
TECHNICAL LIBRARY
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

BOOKS 10,000
PERIODICALS 345

REPORTS, Uncl. 10,000
REPORTS, Class. 43,000

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	2	2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	3	3	3	3
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	2	1	3	3
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	3	1	3	3
Missile Technology	2	1	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	2	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	2	2	1	1
Physics	1	1	3	3
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology				

COLLECTION OF THE
NAVY UNDERWATER SOUND LABORATORY LIBRARY
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

BOOKS 9,500
PERIODICALS 467

REPORTS, Uncl. 44,000
REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3		
Atmospheric Sciences		3	3	
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	
Biological/Medical Science	3		3	
Chemistry	3	3		
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	1	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	3		3	
Materials	3	3	3	
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	1	1	
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	
Space Technology	3	3		

COLLECTION OF THE
U. S. NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
TECHNICAL INFORMATION OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOKS 100,000 REPORTS, Uncl. 250,000
PERIODICALS 1,400 titles REPORTS, Class.

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	2
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	3	3	3	3
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology	3	3	3	3
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	3	3	3	3
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

COLLECTION OF THE
NAVAL RADIOBIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY LIBRARY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BOOKS _____
PERIODICALS _____

REPORTS, Uncl. _____
REPORTS, Class. _____

COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3			
Agriculture	3			
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2			
Atmospheric Sciences	2			
Behavioral/Social Science	3			
Biological/Medical Science	1			
Chemistry	1			
Earth Science/Oceanography	2			
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	3			
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	3			
Mathematical Sciences	2			
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	3			
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	2			
Missile Technology	3			
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1			
Nuclear Science/Technology	1			
Ordnance				
Physics	1			
Propulsion/Fuels	3			
Space Technology	3			

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	3	3	3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	2
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1	1	1
Biological/Medical Science	2	2	2	2
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	1	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	1	1	1	1
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	1	1	1
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	1
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	1
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics		3		3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	1	1	1	
Biological/Medical Science		3	3	
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography		3		
Electronics/Electrical Engineering		3	3	
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	1	2	2	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng				
Methods and Equipment			3	
Military Sciences		2		1
Missile Technology				3
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures		3		1
Nuclear Science/Technology		3		3
Ordnance				
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology		3		

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	3
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	2	2	2	2
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				1
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	3
Ordnance	1	1	1	1
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	1	1	1	1
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics		3		
Atmospheric Sciences	3		3	3
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	3	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	2	3	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.			3	3
Methods and Equipment			2	2
Military Sciences	2		3	3
Missile Technology	3	3	2	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	3	3	3
Ordnance	3	3	1	1
Physics	1	1	2	1
Propulsion/Fuels			3	2
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	2	2	2	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	3		2
Atmospheric Sciences	2	3		2
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3		
Biological/Medical Science	3	3		
Chemistry	1	1	3	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	3			3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3		2	2
Materials	2	3	3	
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	1	1	2	2
Methods and Equipment	2		2	2
Military Sciences	3		1	1
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	2		1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2		2
Ordnance	2	3	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2		2	2
Space Technology	2	2		2

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3		3
Agriculture	3	3		3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3		3
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3		3
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	2	2		2
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1		1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2		2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences	2	2		2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment	2	2		2
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3		3
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3		3
Ordnance				
Physics	3	3		3
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	3	3		3

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	3		3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	1	1	1	1
Atmospheric Sciences	1	1	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2	2	2
Biological/Medical Science	2	2	2	2
Chemistry	3	3	3	3
Earth Science/Oceanography	1	1	1	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	3	3
Ordnance	3	3	3	3
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	1	1	1	1

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	2	2	2	2
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment				
Military Sciences	2	2	2	2
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance				
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	1	1	1	1
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences	3		3	3
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	3	3		
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.				
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	3	3	3	3
Missile Technology	1	1	1	1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	2	2	2	2
Nuclear Science/Technology		3		
Ordnance	3	3	3	3
Physics		2	2	
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics	2	2	2	2
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	2
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	1	1	1	1
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	2	2	2	2
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Optics				
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	2	2	2	2

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	~~Class.~~ Data
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science	3	3	3	2
Chemistry	3	3	3	2
Earth Science/Oceanography	2	2	2	1
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials				
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	3	3	3	2
Methods and Equipment	3	3	3	3
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology				
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance				
Physics	3	3	3	2
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

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			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture	3	3	3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics	3	3	3	3
Atmospheric Sciences	2	2	2	2
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	3
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	2
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3	3	3	3
Materials	3	3	3	3
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	3	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	3	3	3	3
Nuclear Science/Technology	2	2	2	2
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	2	2	2	2
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3	3	3
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class.
Aeronautics	3	3	3	3
Agriculture	3	3	3	3
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3	3	3
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	3
Biological/Medical Science	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3	3	3
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	2	2	2	2
Energy Conversion(non-propulsive)				
Materials	3	3	3	3
Mathematical Sciences	2	2	2	2
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng.	3	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	1	1	1	1
Military Sciences	1	1	1	1
Missile Technology	2	2	2	2
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1	1	1
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology				

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Uncl.	Class
Aeronautics				
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science	3	3	3	3
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry	1	1	1	1
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1	1	1
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Mech., Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	3	3	3	3
Methods and Equipment	2	2	2	2
Military Sciences				
Missile Technology	3	3	3	3
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology	3	3	2	2
Ordnance	2	2	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1
Propulsion/Fuels	2	2	2	2
Space Technology	3	3	3	3

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			Uncl	Class
Aeronautics	3	3	3	
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				
Atmospheric Sciences				
Behavioral/Social Science				
Biological/Medical Science				
Chemistry				
Earth Science/Oceanography				
Electronics/Electrical Engineering				
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)				
Materials	1	1	2	
Mathematical Sciences				
Mech., indus., Civil & Marine Eng	1	1	3	
Methods and Equipment	1	2	1	
Military Sciences	2	2	2	
Missile Technology	3	3	3	
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				
Nuclear Science/Technology				
Ordnance	3	3	3	
Physics				
Propulsion/Fuels				
Space Technology				

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COSATI SUBJECT CATEGORIES 1 - Largest Aspect 2 - Middle Aspect 3 - Smallest Aspect	Books	Periodicals	Technical Reports	
			Incl	Class
Aeronautics	3	3		3
Agriculture				
Astronomy/Astrophysics				3
Atmospheric Sciences	3	3		1*
Behavioral/Social Science	2	2		
Biological/Medical Science	3	3		3*
Chemistry	3	3		
Earth Science/Oceanography	3	3		2*
Electronics/Electrical Engineering	1	1		2*
Energy Conversion (non-propulsive)	3	3		3
Materials				2*
Mathematical Sciences	1	1		
Mech, Indus., Civil & Marine Eng	3	3		
Methods and Equipment	3	3		3*
Military Sciences	2	2		1
Missile Technology	3	3		1
Navigation, Comm., Detection/ Countermeasures				2*
Nuclear Science/Technology	1	1		1
Ordnance	2	2		3
Physics	1	1		2
Propulsion/Fuels	3	3		2
Space Technology	3	3		2

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4. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES (Type of report and include dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 61	7B. NO. OF PAGES 2
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-2	
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REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Foreign Technology Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.		
DESCRIPTION NOTES Type, Group, and inclusive dates: Final Report of survey		
AUTHORS Last name, first name, initials: G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 143	NO. OF FIGURES 15
CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1.3	
PROJECT NO.	OTHER REPORT NO'S (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 489 966	
AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from D. D. C. Other qualified users shall request through: T. W. Blasius, Technical Information Director (TDBT), Foreign Technology Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio		
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
ABSTRACT Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) is used at the Foreign Technology Division (FTD) to provide computer-controlled dissemination, production of accessions lists, selective listings, and retrospective searches of a data base of foreign technical documents and publications. CIRC is a large-scale, semi-automatic system designed and implemented through the combined efforts of FTD, the System Development Corporation, and other DoD agencies. The system is expected to provide improved service to the user; literature searches are faster and much more comprehensive than they were before.		

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Information Retrieval							
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4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.							
5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., letter, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.							
AUTHORS: Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.							
6. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.							
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10. SSB, SBC, PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.							
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13. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those		If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.					
		14. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.					
		15. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.					
		16. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.					
		It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (CS), or (C).					
		There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.					
		17. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.					

Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
INFORMATION OF REPORT OR OTHER DATA BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
MECHANIZATION SURVEY OF THE ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, TECHNICAL LIBRARY, FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: Type of report and inclusion dates Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 117	7b. NO. OF PAGES 6
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-4	
9. PROJECT NO.	9b. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS (Any other numbers that may be assigned to this report) AD 640 102	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Technical Information Division of the U. S. Army Biological Laboratories has three mechanized programs: Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), Serials Processing System, and Retrospective Search File. The SDI Program uses magnetic tapes from the National Library of Medicine to generate monthly lists of journals and monographs that match the interest profiles of participating scientists. The Serials Processing System provides a list of the journal holdings for periodical control. The Retrospective Search File of about 8,000 document records is used for bibliographic searches, for inventory control, and to produce book catalogs and accession lists. Input to this file is confined to Fort Detrick and contractor reports. All three program systems are run on the UNIVAC SS-II computer. A new unit record, comparable to DDC's record, is planned for the Retrospective Search File. The SDI Program is expected to grow to about 350 participants, and information from <u>Biological Abstracts</u> and similar publications will be added to the input citation files.		

DU FORM 1473

Unclassified
Security Classification

Security Classification

14	KF: WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Libraries Indexes Information Retrieval							

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4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. It does in all cases, should be unclassified. If unclassified, it must be selected without classification. If classified, classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DISTRIBUTION STATE: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., progress, summary, annual, or final, and the distribution status, e.g., specific reporting period, limited.

6. AUTHOR: Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month/year. If more than one date appears on the report, use the date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count of the report, including pagination preceeding, e.g., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the contract or grant number under which the report was written.

11. KEY WORDS: PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate project identification number, such as project number, system number, task number, etc.

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If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the report. If additional space is required, a continuation of the abstract may be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (R).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

18. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

Best Available Conv

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, Bureau of Ships,* Navy Department, Washington, D.C.		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. F. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 267	NO. OF FIGURES 7
CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER 914-1-5	
PROJECT NO.		OTHER REPORTS OF THIS PROJECT AD 540 103
DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED		
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
The mechanized system used in the Technical Library at the Bureau of Ships (BUSHIPS) is called the SHips Analysis and Retrieval Project (SHARP). SHARP is a computer-oriented information storage and retrieval system developed to resolve some of the problems inherent in the handling, storage and retrieval of scientific and technical literature at the BUSHIPS Technical Library. The IBM 7090 computer was used during the development and early operational stages of the SHARP system; conversion to the Livermore Atomic Research Computer (LARC) at David Taylor Model Basin has been completed. The computer is being used to automate bibliographic searches; subject matter searches; coordinated searches; issuance of library catalog cards and accessions bulletins; control of periodicals and journals; and other aspects under development, such as complete automatic generic computer searching, automatic posting of descriptive terms by the computer in the indexing procedure, and user interest registers. Both the Library and the users appear to be satisfied with the results of the system programs that are operational. * Bureau of Ships is now known as Ship's Systems Command.		

DD FORM 1473

Unclassified
Security Classification

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Libraries Information Retrieval Bibliographies						

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3. REPORT: Automatic downgrading is specified in both DoD policy letter and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the appropriate code. Also, when applicable, show that optional marking has been entered for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. If the title in all cases should be unclassified, the unclassified title cannot be selected without classification. Also, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., progress, summary, annual, or final, and the subtopic, if any, when a specific reporting period is required.

6. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial, if military, show rank and branch of service. The name of a corporate author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count of the report, including pagination procedures, i.e., enter the total number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. S&M PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate contract identification, such as project number, system number, system numbers, task number, etc.

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If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Due to additional explanatory notes.

16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (part of) the research and development. Include address.

17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Security Classification

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - RAD		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the U. S. Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station Technical Library, Newport, R. I.		
Final Report of the Site Survey,		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	24	0
DSA-7-15489	914-1-6	
	AD 489 997	
U. S. Military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from D.D.C. Other qualified users shall request through: U. S. Naval Underwater Weapons Research & Engineering Station, Newport R. I. Attention: Central Staff		
None	Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
At present, mechanization of the Library at the Naval Underwater Ordnance Station (NUOS)* is limited to the use of a Flexo-writer which prepares accessions lists and catalog cards for books and reports. Queries for information concerning NUOS's documented fields of interest are handled by the Technical Information Division which maintains a file of all NUOS reports and lists their reports by category on EAM punched cards. It is anticipated that the Library will expand rapidly in the future as the result of the Station's developing preeminence in the field of underwater ordnance research. Future plans call for the development of a computer program for the control of classified documents and for the production of a book catalog. * The Station has recently been renamed "U. S. Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station".		

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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA PAD		
8002 ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the U. S. Army Natick Laboratories Technical Library, Natick, Mass.		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
September, 1966	30	0
DSA-7-15489	914-1-7	
	AD 640 104	
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
None	Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
The Library at the Natick Laboratories uses EAM punched card sorting techniques in circulation control and in the generation of master holdings lists of periodicals and journals, subscription renewal, binding lists, and a current titles checklist. The EAM punched cards are also being applied to a survey of title usage. A Flexowriter tape is used to produce catalog cards. Also in process is the subject indexing of the Laboratories' notebooks on EAM cards. Under the Army Technical Library Improvement Study, the Natick Library has been assigned responsibility for a pilot SDI study, matching new acquisitions against user profiles. This program will probably use the Laboratories' GE 225 computer. Future plans call for the introduction of the Southern Illinois University system of circulation. Consideration is also being given to the introduction of a computer and the IBM 870 system which will greatly diminish the Library's dependence on Natick's central computer section. Realization of these plans will depend upon the growth of the Library's responsibilities, the addition of professionals to the Library's staff, and available space within the Library for the necessary equipment.		

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Unclassified
See also: GPO: 1964 O-500-000

Security Classification

KEY WORDS		LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Electronic Accounting Machines Libraries Information Systems							

INSTRUCTIONS

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6. **AUTHOR(S):** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

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15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (supporting) the research and development. Include address.

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Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
1. ORIGINATOR'S NAME (Full name of agency or institution) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Nondestructive Testing Information Center, Army Materials Research Agency, Watertown, Mass.		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR'S NAME (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 20	7B. NO. OF FIGS. 0
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-8	
9. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 105	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Nondestructive Testing Information Center uses the Termatrix system of coordinate indexing to identify and retrieve desired abstract cards and documents in their collection. The system uses visual coincidence ("peek-a-boo") term cards in which holes are drilled in specific locations to represent documents possessing a particular term. Documents identified by a group of desired terms may be retrieved by superimposing the term cards and observing the resulting coincident holes. The present set of cards is capable of handling up to 10,000 documents. Expansion beyond this capacity requires an additional deck of term cards that must be processed and searched separately. Since the Termatrix system is an economical, rapid retrieval system that fills the Center's needs, no plans have been made for the application of computer techniques.		

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14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Information Retrieval Data							

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5100.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional marking should be removed for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classification is required, it must be indicated without classification marking, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

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AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

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12. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been published, enter report numbers *other* than the originator's. Do not enter this number.

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15. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

16. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (R).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

17. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the report is classified)		
1. ORIGINATING AGENCY (Name and address)		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE		
Mechanization Study of the Mechanical Properties Data Center Traverse City, Michigan		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)		
Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial)		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	7b. NO. OF PAGES
September, 1966	48	6
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.	9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
DSA-7-15489	914-1-9	
9. PROJECT NO.	10. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
	AD 489 998	
11. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES		
Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report is not authorized without prior approval of Air Force Material Lab (MAAM-R. F. Klinger), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.		
12. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		13. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY
None		Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia
14. ABSTRACT		
The Data Center employs the IBM 1440 in the search and retrieval of its data files. The files are maintained on EAM cards but are to be converted to disk during a search. The Center formerly utilized the IBM 101 Statistical Machine and the IBM 870 Document Writing System. The Center has data relating to more than 1/2 million material tests of metals and plastics. Use of the computer has permitted the Center to cope with the increasing demand on its services without increasing its budget by the same order of magnitude.		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Data Analysis Information Retrieval Documentation						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, project, Department of Defense activity, or other organization responsible for originating the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accord with applicable security regulations.

3. **REPORT TYPE** A category designating is specified in DoD Directive 5160 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also show up to date box that approved marking has been used for group 1 and group 2 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a restricted title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., reference, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. **AUTHORS** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **KEY AND PROJECT NUMBER** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, system number, system number, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBERS** If the report has been published by other report numbers, either by the originator or by others, also enter these numbers.

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES** Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U.S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
- (4) "U.S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Defense, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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18. **KEY WORDS** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical report. The assignment of link, roles, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

Best Available Copy

Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the report is prepared)		
1. ORIGINATING AGENCY (Name and address) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Information Reference Branch of the Systems Engineering Group, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 27	7B. NO. OF PAGES 4
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-10	
9. PROJECT NO. 1.	9B. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 489 999	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from D.D.C. Other qualified users shall re- quest through: Systems Engineering Group/SEPIR, Research & Technology Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT By use of the IBM 7094-7044 computer system, the Technical Information Reference Branch of the Systems Engineering Group produces catalog cards, Selective Dissemination of Informa- tion notification cards, and a noncumulative semimonthly accessions list with a KWIC index. The computer program that produces these outputs utilizes information from document unit records entered on EAM punched cards. Since the introduction of mechanized pro- cessing, the accessions list with KWIC index has been produced on a regular semimonthly schedule with no increase in effort or man- power on the part of the Branch. Prior to mechanization, the Branch found it impossible to produce a list for distribution even on a monthly basis.		

DD FORM 1473

Unclassified
Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Indexes						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization responsible for originating the report.

2. REQUEST SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with applicable security regulations.

3. GROUP: A classification grouping is specified in DoD Directive 5400.7-R and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional grouping is to be assigned to the report and to each author listed.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Title in all cases, should be unclassified. If unclassified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., letter, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the initial dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on report, use date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should be entered in accordance with reporting procedures. If the number of pages is not known, enter the number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. AVAL PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, system number, system number, task number, etc.

12. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be assigned to the report.

13. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been assigned other report numbers, whether by the originator or by others, also enter this number(s).

14. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES: Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

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- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
- (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Defense, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price if known.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA R2D		
1. ORIGINATOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the U.S. Army Picatinny Arsenal Technical Library, Dover, New Jersey		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 47	7B. NO. OF FIGS. 1
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	8B. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NO. (GPO) 914-1-11	
9. PROJECT NO. 11	10. OTHER REPORT NO. (GPO) (Other numbers that may be assigned to this report) AD 640 106	
11. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
12. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	13. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
14. ABSTRACT The circulation of books and technical reports (both classified and unclassified) at Picatinny Arsenal's Library is mechanized by the IBM 7090 and 1401 computers, producing seven outputs. At present, mechanized preparation of catalog cards, maintenance of catalog authorities, preparation of bibliographies and accessions lists, routing of periodicals, and control of classified reports are under development. Routing of periodicals should be operational early in 1966. An SDI system is under consideration. Work measurement and standard time data studies on the efficiency of the system indicate that the mechanized circulation system is much more efficient than the previous manual one.		

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Electronic Data Processing Libraries							

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization or corporate authority issuing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Declassified Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** An automatic grouping is specified in DoD Directive 5000.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, show any further box that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 1 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all caps should be unclassified. If a complete title cannot be selected without classification, show the classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **REPORT TYPE:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final. Also, the subject dates when a specific reporting period is used.

6. **AUTHORS:** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count shown on the normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate identification, such as project number, system number, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER:** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and cited by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

13. **REPORT NUMBER:** If the report has been assigned a report number, enter the number. Also enter other numbers.

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report, other than those

imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
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If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Defense, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA R&D		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
1. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Plastics Technical Evaluation Center, U. S. Army Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.		
2. DESCRIPTION (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
3. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
4. REPORT DATE September, 1966	5A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 35	5B. NO. OF PAGES 0
6A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	6B. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. (CONT.) 914-1 - 12	
7. PROJECT NO.		8. OTHER REPORT NO. (Any other number that may be assigned to this report) AD 640 107
9. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICE Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	11. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
12. ABSTRACT Under contract to the Center, Franklin Institute processes R&D reports for input to the Honeywell 140 computer. The major output is the <u>PLASTEC Document Index</u> ; four other outputs are used for control purposes. The computer program is limited to alphabetization and arrangement functions. No machine retrieval has been attempted. The index contains document numbers which refer to a storage location at PLASTEC. Without a companion volume of citations related to these numbers (which does not exist at present), the Index is of no value to an outside reader and is therefore not distributed.		

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
	Data Digital Computer Indexes Information Systems						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization or corporate author issuing the report.

2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accord with appropriate security regulations.

3. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive S-800, II, and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group A and Group C as authorized.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show the classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears in the report, use date of publication.

7a. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

7b. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

8b, A, & B. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system number, task number, etc.

9. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.

10. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been published elsewhere, enter report numbers, either by the originator or by the publisher, also enter this number(s).

11. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

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- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through _____."
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Security Classification

Best Available Copy

Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA R&D		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the Defense Industrial Supply Center Technical Library, Philadelphia, Pa		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
September, 1966	54	0
DSA-7-15489	914-1-13	
	AD 640 108	
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
None	Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
Mechanization at the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC) Technical Library consists of EAM cataloging of books, specifications and standards, engineering drawings on microfilm aperture cards, and manufacturer's catalogs. All four systems have been developed, but only the engineering drawing and book systems are operational. The output from the engineering drawing system, the Engineering Drawing Index, is printed out in four listings, each arranged with pertinent numbers in a different order. The output from the book system, the Book Index, is prepared in three volumes: an alphabetical author list, an alphabetical title list, and a Dewey Decimal classification number arranged list.		

DD FORM 1473

Unclassified

Security Classification

14 KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Electronic Accounting Machines						
Information Systems						
Libraries						
Photographic Recording Systems						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantor, Department of Defense activity or other organization or corporate authority issuing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5200.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been made for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a unclassified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is required.

6. **AUTHOR(S):** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears in the report, use date of publication.

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9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **R & D PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subject number, system number, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be complete for the report.

13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S):** If the report has been classified by other report numbers (either by the originator or by the user), also enter this number(s).

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitations on the dissemination of the report, other than those

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- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
- (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
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Security Classification

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Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotations must be marked when the report is processed)		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory, L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass.		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 60	7b. NO. OF PAGES 5
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-14	
9. PROJECT NO.	9b. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 109	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Technical Library has developed a unique semimechanized process for the production of catalog cards, charge cards, card pockets, and accessions lists, and a machine-readable punched paper tape record for a future computer-produced book catalog. This system was originally based on a special purpose digital processor, called the Crossfiler, which multiplies catalog card records, inputted on punched paper tape and supplies entry headings for each of the copies. Actual printing is done on a Flexowriter. The Library recently began employing the PDP-1 computer to perform this task and has phased out the Crossfiler. A periodical control system is being developed utilizing the Laboratory's IBM 7044 computer. The library plans to convert its paper tape records to magnetic tape for computer production of a book catalog and computer-run retrospective searches.		

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3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Library, U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 36	7B. NO. OF ILLUS. 2
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-15	
9. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 110	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT A mechanized system is used by the Naval Postgraduate School Library for bibliographic control of its technical documents collection. Descriptive and subject cataloging information is stored on magnetic tape, and literature searches are made. The program used, called SABIR2, is written in assembly language for the CDC 1604 computer. Automatic data processing equipment is also used to produce title and subject lists of the Library's holdings of periodicals. The Library is satisfied with the mechanized system with regard to retrieval relevancy, recall, and usefulness of the end product.		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Electronic Accounting Machines Information Retrieval Libraries						

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6. AUTHOR: Enter the name of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count, including normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. A. A. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate activity, department identification, such as project number, system number, system number, task number, etc.

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- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring training for the research and development. Include address.

17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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18. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanized Study of the Technical Library, U.S. Naval Missile Center, Point Mugu, California		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	NO. OF PAGES 30	NO. OF ILLUSTRATIONS 0
CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	PROJECT OR PROGRAM NO. 914-1-16	
OTHER REPORT NO. (If any, what number was assigned to this report?) AD 640 111		
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Naval Missile Center Library uses the IBM 7094 and IBM 1401 to produce a cumulative monthly and annual catalog of the technical document collection. This catalog is printed out in two parts: source and subject. The mechanized system used at the Center is the Technical Library Program Series. A mechanized system for circulation control will be introduced in the near future. If demands on the Library intensify, the computer will be used for literature searches in the document collection. This could be initiated easily, as the subject descriptors for each document are already on the tapes. Efficiency of the Documents Branch is considerably enhanced by the system because the catalog is produced very quickly after the monthly input is completed.		

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Libraries Catalogs							

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4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Unless in all cases, should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DESCRIBE CONTENTS: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the number of pages when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

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10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. AFS 31 PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, system number, system number, task number, etc.

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15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring, initiating, or conducting the research and development. Include address.

17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
1. ORIGINATOR: BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, U.S. Naval Ship Missile Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, California		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 41	7B. NO. OF FIGS. 0
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR REPORT NUMBER 914-1-17	
9. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NO(S): (Add other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 112	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia
13. ABSTRACT The Technical Library at the U.S. Naval Ship Missiles Systems Engineering Station (NSMSES) employs data processing equipment in the indexing of all materials regardless of subject or format. The indexes are printed out in book form by computer. A statistical inventory of the collection is maintained automatically, and inventory of a collection of microfilm cards is also maintained by computer. IBM 705 and 1401 computers are employed in the mechanized system. Although the costs of file conversion to the system were high, the large volume of data being processed appears, in the Library's opinion, to justify the use of computers.		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Libraries						
Digital Computers						
Indexes						
Information Systems						

INSTRUCTIONS

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5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. **AUTHOR(S):** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on cover of report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

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10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **A, B, PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

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16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

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Security Classification

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA R&D		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the DMIC, BDIC, RACIC and REIC Information Centers of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	REPORT NUMBER 47	REPORT TYPE 4
DSA-7-15489	914-1-18	
AD 640 113		
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
None	Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
Four of the information centers operated by the Battelle Memorial Institute were included in the library mechanization study. The CDC 3400 computer is used for any mechanization although this was not extensive at the time of the survey. A Flexowriter is used by BDIC to produce a monthly list of documents for security classification downgrading and by REIC to produce a monthly accessions list with abstracts and coordinate index, and a semian-annual compilation of government-sponsored contracts relative to radiation-effects research. RACIC uses Flexowriter edge-punched cards to produce a security log of secret cards in the file. DMIC uses a Termatrix coordinate index system to store and retrieve references to government-sponsored contracts of interest to the Center. REIC uses a mechanized process to punch EAM cards which are used to produce a listing of clue words and a listing of reports with accession numbers. REIC has also initiated the development of a thesaurus. RACIC has mechanized its listing of clue words and is experimenting with a computer program to produce a clue-word coordinate index from a file of EAM punched cards. All four centers consider that their manually produced and searched files of extracts are preferable to a computerized system. However, they feel that additional mechanization of their printed outputs would be desirable as a time-saving feature wherever it would prove economical.		

DD FORM 1473

Unclassified

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Information Retrieval						
Digital Computers						
Indexes						
Dictionary						
Electronic Accounting Machines						

INSTRUCTIONS

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5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES** - If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., preliminary, summary, annual, or final, and the date or dates when a specific reporting period is required.

6. **AUTHORS** - Enter the number of authors as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE** - Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears in the report, enter the date of publication.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
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3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Air Force Institute of Technology Library, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Logee, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
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8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	8b. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-19	
9. PROJECT NO. 10. OTHER REPORTS (List any other reports that may be derived from this report) AD 640 114		
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) Library uses an IBM 1401 computer to produce a list of journal holdings, alphabetically arranged and provided with an abbreviation glossary. At present, one list has been produced and circulated. Input to the system is EAM cards with journal data. Because of difficulties in obtaining use of the computer--which is not owned by the Library--within a reasonable time, the Library has decided to abandon computer mechanization and to use instead Library-owned Flexowriter equipments interfaced with supplemental EAM card punch, sorter, and reader.		

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Electronic Accounting Machines Libraries							

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY.** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, agency, Department of Defense activity, or other organization responsible for preparing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION.** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

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4. **REPORT TITLE.** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all caps should be unclassified. If a complete title cannot be selected without a classification, show title of classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTED NOTES.** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the interval or dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

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15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY.** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT.** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph represented as (TS), (C), (S), or (R).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. If a report exceeds the suggested length of from 150 to 225 words.

18. **KEY WORDS.** Key words are technically no unimportant terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words may be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security Classification - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification)		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Full name of originator)		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
BOOZ - ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE		
Mechanization Study of the Recon Central Reconnaissance Division, Air Force Avionics Lab., Wright-Pat. AFB, Ohio		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)		
Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial)		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	7B. NO. OF ILLUSTRATIONS
September, 1966	37	3
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
DSA-7-15489	914-1-20	
9. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NO. (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
	AD 640 115	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES		
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY
None		Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia
13. ABSTRACT		
Information storage and retrieval functions at the Recon Central are partially mechanized by a system composed of "peek-a-boo" coordinate index cards, a Flexowriter automatic typewriter with an EAM punched card reader input and an automatic "peek-a-boo" card reader, and various types of copying devices. The stored information is primarily in document abstract form on microfilm chips that are on unpunched aperture cards. The system produces for a search requester lists of retrieved abstract accession numbers with corresponding document titles, and, if desired, enlarged copies of the selected microfilm chips. Recon Central estimates that cost investment in this semiautomated system is about one-tenth that of a fully computerized system giving the same performance in their application.		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Data Documentation Electronic Accounting Machines Information Retrieval						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contracting, subcontracting agency, Department of Defense activity, or other organization responsible for writing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accord with applicable security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** A numeric designation is specified in DoD Directive 5200.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also indicate applicable flow that optional markings have been assigned to Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classification must be selected without classification, show method of classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIBED NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., contract, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the number of pages when appropriate reporting period is covered.

6. **AUTHORS:** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate activity, department identification, such as project number, subject number, system numbers, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER:** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

13. **ORIGINATOR NUMBER:** If the report has been assigned a report number by the originator, enter this number.

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES:** Enter any limitations on the dissemination of the report, other than those

imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
- (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Defense, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Due for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (sponsoring) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (R).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

18. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically no meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

Best Available Copy

Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
1. ORIGINATING AGENCY (Name, address, city, state, zip) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Reliability Central, Rome Air Development Center, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initials) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 35	7B. NO. OF PAGES 4
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-21	
9. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NO.'S (Any other numbers that may be assigned to this report) AD 640 116	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT Computer mechanization of the Reliability Central (RC) at Rome Air Development Center (RADC) is currently being designed and partially implemented, by contractors. RC will be an information center but will not ordinarily distribute source documents. It will retain hard copy from which raw data on electronic parts have been obtained, and it will maintain the raw data in computer files and will manipulate and interpret these data to produce handbooks in various summary forms to be widely distributed throughout the scientific community. It will also entertain queries for information obtainable from the data base but not found in the handbooks. The program will be operated on the RC computer complex following the test operation planned for March 1967.		

Digital Computers Data Analysis

Information Retrieval

LINK A

ROLE

WT

LINK B

ROLE

WT

LINK C

ROLE

WT

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization that prepared the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with applicable security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** Automatic downgrading is specified in DOD Directive S 900.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional marking is to be used for Group 1 and Group 1 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Enter in all cases, should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **BEST REFERENCE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., letter, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is required.

6. **AUTHORS:** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.

13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S):** If the report has been published, then report number(s) *other than the originator's* should be entered also.

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report, other than those

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- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
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- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (R).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

18. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, titles, and weights is optional.

Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
ORIGINATOR: BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
1. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the U.S. Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory Library, Annapolis, Maryland		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: Type of report and inclusive dates Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 22	7B. NO. OF FIGS. 0
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-22	
7. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NO'S (Any other numbers that may be associated with this report) AD 640 117	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT Computer mechanization at the U.S. Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory (MEL) Library presently consists of production of a journal listing on an IBM 1401 computer from punched cards. When the computer file of information on reports is expanded, it will be the data base for bibliographic searches and retrieval of information. This data base will be maintained and processed by the Information Storage Package, a series of computer programs developed by the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University. The MEL Library feels that, while the Information Storage Package is useful, a universally accepted information system would be more beneficial for all aspects of library mechanization; with such a system, centralized cataloging might become feasible.		

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Information Systems Libraries						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY. Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, agency, Department of Defense activity, or other organization responsible for originating the report.

2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION. Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with applicable security regulations.

3. REPORT TYPE. A classification grouping is specified in DoD Technical Reports and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, enter report type (e.g., final, preliminary, progress report, etc.) in box that appears following the group number and the report type.

4. REPORT TITLE. Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classification should be selected without classification marking, the classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. REPORT TYPE. If appropriate, enter the type of report (e.g., progress, summary, annual, or final, etc.) in the box that appears following the report type.

6. AUTHOR. Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If author(s) are not known, enter the name of the organization or institution responsible for the report.

7. REPORT DATE. Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, enter the date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES. The total page count should include all pages of pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES. Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER. If appropriate, enter the official number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. S. S. A. PROJECT NUMBER. Enter the appropriate laboratory department identification, such as project number, system number, system numbers, task number, etc.

12. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S). Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

13. REPORT NUMBER(S). If the report has been assigned a report number, enter the number.

14. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES. Enter any limitation notices (e.g., restricted) of the report other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
<i>(Security Classification of title, body of abstract and indexing Bibliography must be the same as the report.)</i>		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Full name and address)		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
BOOZ · ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE		
Mechanization Study of the Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange, Fort Lee, Virginia		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)		
Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial)		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	7b. NO. OF PAGES
September, 1966	39	0
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.	9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
DSA-7-15489	914-1-23	
b. PROJECT NO.	9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
	AD 640 118	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES		
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY
None		Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia
13. ABSTRACT		
An RCA 501 computer is used by the Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange to produce a thesaurus, demand bibliographies, code listings, and the <u>Annual Department of Defense Bibliography of Logistics Studies and Related Documents</u>. A card catalog file is maintained but will probably be discarded within 5 to 10 years. The Exchange has applied for status as a DoD Information Analysis Center; it has also been assigned an additional mission of maintaining a <u>DoD Inventory of Technical Data and Related Efforts</u>. Development of the thesaurus will continue, and the Annual Bibliographies and Quarterly Supplements will be printed by GPO from data on magnetic tape as soon as equipment becomes available at GPO. A survey conducted in 1963 indicated that patrons were satisfied with the services provided by the Exchange.		

KEY WORDS

Digital Computers
Information Retrieval
Bibliographies
Data

LINK A

ROLE

WT

LINK B

ROLE

WT

LINK C

ROLE

WT

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization to originate author issuing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5800.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, cover the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. **AUTHOR(S):** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears in the report, use date of publication.

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9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **A, A.B, PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system number, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S):** If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (either by the originator or by the sponsor), also enter this number(s).

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those

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15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - RAD		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, U.S. Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 66	NO. OF FIGS. 0
CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	ORDINATE OR REPORT NUMBER 914-1-24	
PROJECT NO.	OTHER REPORT NO'S (Any other numbers that may be assigned to this report) AD 640 119	
DISTRIBUTION OF this Document is unlimited		
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITIES Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
ABSTRACT The Naval Weapons Laboratory (NWL) Technical Library is redeveloping a mechanized system that uses the IBM 7090 and 1401 computers for the IBM 870 Document Writing System and the IBM 7030 computer (STRETCH). Mechanized processes in the IBM 7090 System provide for the establishment and maintenance of a master file for reports and the search of this file to satisfy requests from Library users. The 870, 7030 System is expected to increase the timeliness of accession bulletins and catalog cards, increase the efficiency of Library procedures (Descriptive cataloging, Typing, and keypunch are combined into one step), and give the Library more control over procedures(e.g., punched cards instead of worksheets will be sent to computer operations, and generation of accessions bulletins and catalog cards will no longer involve computer operations).		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Automation Digital Computers Electronic Accounting Machines Libraries						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY**—Enter the name and address of the activity, such as contractor, Department of Defense activity, or other organization, responsible for preparing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION**—Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. **GROUP**—A technical grouping is specified in DoD Directives, Secretariat and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, enter that optional marking, such as "unclassified," that is authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE**—Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classification is required, it should be indicated without classification marking. Security classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTION OF TOPIC**—If appropriate, enter the type of report, such as progress, summary, annual, or final, and the subject matter. Also, when applicable, enter the reporting period.

6. **AUTHORS**—Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE**—Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES**—The total page count should be given in the pagination procedure, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES**—Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER**—If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **W. A. A. PROJECT NUMBER**—Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, system number, system number, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)**—Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be shown on the report.

13. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)**—If the report has been classified, enter report number(s) either by the originator or by the user. Also enter this number(s).

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICE**—Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report other than those

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- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
- (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
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If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate that fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES**—Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY**—Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (tasking) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT**—Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (U).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

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Unclassified

Security Classification

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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA RAO		
NAME 800Z ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
SUBJECT Mechanization Study of the Reference Library. Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory.		
TITLE Final Report of on-site survey		
AUTHOR G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	REPORT NUMBER 116	PERIOD OF REPORT 7
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT DSA-7-15489	DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT 914-1-25	
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT AD 640 120		
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT None	DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
ABSTRACT The Applied Physics Laboratory (APL) Reference Library uses IBM 7094 and 7040 computers to produce a quarterly list of serials holdings and a quarterly union list of serials, including APL's holdings and those of other participating libraries. The APL Document Library uses these computers to produce an accession list, selective bibliographies in accordance with its SDI program, and reference or demand bibliographies as a result of search requests. The repertoire of programs used has been designated the Information Processing System.		

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Information Retrieval Bibliographies Libraries Research and Development						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING AGENCY: Enter the name and address of the originating, subcontracting agency, Department of Defense activity or other organization appropriate without exceeding the space.

2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Declassified Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. DDCID: A new alphanumeric designation specified in DoD Instruction 5000.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, in the appropriate box, show that optional marking is to be included for funding and Group 1 as authorized.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classified title is used, it is indicated without a classification marking. Indicate classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DISSENTIENT NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of dissentient note (e.g., preliminary, summary, comment, or final), and the number of lines when a specific reporting period is required.

6. AUTHOR: Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures. Enter the number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. ACRONYM: Enter the appropriate identifying department identification, such as project number, subproject number, section numbers, task number, etc.

12. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER: Enter the official report number by which the document is identified and related to the originating activity. This number must be repeated on the report.

13. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS: If the report has been submitted under other report numbers either by the originator or by other agencies, enter this number.

14. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitation on the dissemination of the report other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U.S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through."
- (4) "U.S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
- (5) "All dissemination of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Defense, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: One for additional explanatory notes.

16. SPONSORING MILITARY AGENCY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring research and development. Include address.

17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (R).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

18. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotations must be the same as the originating activity)		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Agency name) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, U.S. Army Map Service, Washington, D. C. 20315		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 66	7B. NO. OF PAGES 0
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-26	
9B. OTHER REPORT NUMBER (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 121		
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Army Map Service (AMS) Library uses a Univac 1004 computer to produce map access lists and bibliographies from punched cards containing printed text. Also data on a Map Reproduction (Repromat) File are punched onto cards and transferred to magnetic tape on a Honeywell H-800 computer. This tape is used to produce a high-speed printout of the Repromat Tabulation semiannually and a monthly listing to update the semi-annual tabulation. It is felt that the mechanized Repromat File system should be modified in a number of ways for greater efficiency.		

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Information Retrieval Digital Computers							
INSTRUCTIONS 1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization (do not include author) issuing the report. 2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accord with appropriate security regulations. 3. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5300.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional marking has been used for Group 1 or Group 1 as authorized. 4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show initial classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title. 5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is used. 6. AUTHORS: Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement. 7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication. 8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information. 9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report. 10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written. 11. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, system number, system number, task number, etc. 12. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report. 13. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been published, then report numbers either by the originator or by the publisher, also enter this number(s). 14. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES: Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as: (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC." (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized." (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through." (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through." (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through." If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known. 15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes. 16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address. 17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached. It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (CS), or (C). There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words. 18. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.							

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
1. ORIGINATING AGENCY BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusion dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 117	7B. NO. OF PAGES 5
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-27	
9. PROJECT NO.	9B. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 122	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Library at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory (NOL) uses the IBM 7090 computer for information storage and retrieval of its technical reports collection. All technical reports are eventually entered on microfilm, with the present collection totaling about 150,000. However, only documents received from 1958 to the present are available for computer searches. Plans call for an annual listing by EAM techniques, of periodicals received at NOL. During fiscal 1966, punched card preparation will be completed. In addition, NOL and the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins are considering the possibility of cooperatively producing an annual listing of periodicals available in technical libraries in the Washington Maryland area. There is also a study being conducted at present to determine the feasibility of a printed book catalog. The computer program has provided more exhaustive searches and more detailed subject analysis of reports and has eliminated the time lag in processing subject information.		

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computer Electronic Accounting Machines Information Retrieval Libraries						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, agency, Department of Defense activity, or other organization responsible for originating the report.

2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accord with appropriate security regulations.

3. GROUP: A group designation is specified in DoD Directive 5000.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional marking has been used for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show the classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

AUTHORS: Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

6. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should include normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

8. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

9. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

10. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, system number, task number, etc.

11. ORIGINATOR REPORT NUMBER: Enter the official report number by which the document will be classified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

12. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS: If the report has been published in other reports or has been reprinted, the originator of the report must also enter this number.

13. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES: Enter any limitation on the availability of the report other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
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14. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

15. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

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Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security Classification: To be filled in by abstracting and indexing organization only)		
1. ORIGINATING AGENCY (Name, address, city, state, zip) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, U. S. Army Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 39	7B. NO. OF FIGS. 1
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-28	
9. PROJECT NO. J	9B. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS (Any other numbers that may be associated with this report) AD 640 123	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The Edgewood Arsenal Technical Library uses a retrieval system designed and developed for the Library by a contractor. The contractor indexes and processes documents on punched cards, and tapes generated on the Contractor's IBM 1401 are converted to Honeywell 200/400 tapes for use on EA's Honeywell computer by National Institutes of Health and Army Map Service. Search outputs enable the user to obtain desired items from the Library by use of the pertinent call numbers. The addition of an alphabetic printout capability of the existing system is now in the operational testing stage. The hopes of the designers of the system to provide half-day response to user questions have thus far been frustrated by several factors, including the high cost of operating the system and its low speed.		

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Information Retrieval							

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization responsible for preparing the report.

2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. GROUP: A group designation is specified in DOD Directives 5300.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also show applicable check that approval markings have been assigned for Group 1 and Group 1A, unless noted.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. ACRONYM, PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subject number, system number, task number, etc.

12. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number or by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

13. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been published by other report numbers (either by the originator or by the publisher), also enter this number(s).

14. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

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16. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (and not necessarily the research and development). Include address.

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Security Classification

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Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Full name of organization, address, city, state, and zip code) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Aerospace Materials Information Center (Including the Ceramics & Graphites Technical Info Center), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 55	7B. NO. OF PAGES 2
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	8B. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-29	
9. PROJECT NO. .	10. OTHER REPORT NUMBERS (Also other numbers that may be assigned to this report) AD 640 124	
11. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
12. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	13. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
14. ABSTRACT By use of the IBM 7094, the Materials Laboratory performs searches and produces the KWIC index section of the "Materials Information Bulletin." Under contract to the Materials Laboratory, thesaurus maintenance, keyword index printing, and data-base updating are performed on the NCR 304 computer at the University of Dayton. The use of deep indexing with links and roles formed the basis of the system; after evaluating the value of links and roles, however, roles were eliminated. A Miracode system just recently purchased will be used to store Materials Laboratory information. Several studies covering specific areas of this system have been conducted. Currently, the Center is sending questionnaires to certain groups after running searches for them to determine the value of each search.		

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
	Digital Computers Indexes Information Retrieval Data Analysis						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization (corporate author) issuing the report.
2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.
3. **GROUP:** Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5800.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.
4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If unclassified title cannot be selected with classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.
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10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.
11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military, department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.
12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.
13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S):** If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (either by the originator or by the agency), also enter this number(s).
14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report, other than those

imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

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- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
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11. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

12. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

13. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Security Classification

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Security Classification

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Mechanization Study of the Army Study Documentation and Information Retrieval System, U.S. Army Library, Washington, D. C.

Final Report of on-site survey

G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges,
E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas

September, 1966

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DSA-7-15489

914-1-30

AD 640 125

Distribution of this Document is unlimited

None

Defense Supply Agency
Defense Documentation Center
Cameron Station, Virginia

The objectives of the Army Study Documentation and Information Retrieval System(ASDIRS) are to provide a central library of Army studies readily accessible in the Pentagon. At the present time, a bibliographic quarterly catalog of Army studies and a permuted descriptor/title index are provided. The catalog of Army studies is produced using an IBM 1401 computer, and the permuted descriptor title index to the catalog is produced using an IBM 7090 computer. The central library of Army studies will provide a reference card file and the Termatrix retrieval system for easy subject access to the collection. The bibliographic catalog is distributed Army-wide and has been favorably received.

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computer Information Retrieval						
Libraries Documentation						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, originating Department of Defense activity or other organization responsible for preparing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with applicable security regulations.

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4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If unclassified title cannot be selected without classification, show restricted classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, progress report, summary, annual, or final, and the subject matter, show specific reporting period in subject.

6. **AUTHORS:** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should be given in pagination procedures, viz., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the contract or grant number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate contractor department identification, such as project number, system number, system numbers, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER:** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must accompany the report.

13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBERS:** If the report has been published under other report numbers, whether by the originator or others, also enter these numbers.

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTES:** Enter any limitations on the dissemination of the report, other than those

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- (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
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15. If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

16. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

17. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

18. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (CS), or (C).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

19. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

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Unclassified

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA RAD		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
REPORT TITLE Mechanization Study of the Technical Library, U.S. Naval Avionics Facility, Indianapolis, Indiana		
DESCRIPTION NOTES (Type of report and include dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
AUTHOR (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	REPORT NUMBER 40	REPORT CLASS 0
CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER 914-1-31	
AD NUMBER AD 640 126		
AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
ABSTRACT The Naval Avionics Facility, Indianapolis (NAFI) Technical Library is planning a mechanized system to produce a permuted index of pertinent periodical references and proceedings, with books and documents to be added later. Input to the system is punched paper tape prepared from the source material, and the primary program is a "canned" General Electric permuted index program for NAFI's GE 225 computer. NAFI's Burroughs 280 computer is used to obtain special listings of EAM card information. The Library feels that the permuted index system is a relatively simple and inexpensive way to mechanize Library files.		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Electronic Accounting Machines Electronic Equipment Indexes Information Systems Libraries						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization or corporate author issuing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** Author the downgrading is specified in DoD Instruction 5000.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 4 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Enter in all cases, should be unclassified. If a classification cannot be selected without classification, show the classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. **AUTHOR(S):** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate activity department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.

13. **OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S):** If the report has been published, enter report numbers (either by the originator or by others) also enter this number(s).

14. **AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
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- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through _____."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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Security Classification

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA RAD		
BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station Library, China Lake, California		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
September, 1966	41	4
DSA-7-15489	914-1-32	
	AD 489 995	
Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report is not authorized without prior approval of the U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station China Lake, California		
None	Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
The Naval Ordnance Test Station Library uses the IBM 7094 in the handling of its document collection to produce catalog cards, bibliographies, accessions lists, and coordinate index cards. Bibliographic data on Flexowriter tape punched by the Library staff and converted to punched cards by the IBM 047 tape-to-card converter serves as the major input to the system. Descriptors are keypunched directly onto cards. Inclusion of abstracts and annotations on the contents of reports is planned. Eventually certain specific terms will be posted automatically to more general terms. In addition, efforts are being made to control the vocabulary and structure it under large subject areas. All programs may be written in FORTRAN IV for possible use with other computer systems. Although the mechanized searching is useful for some questions, the Library staff states that manual searches of the computer prepared coordinate index cards and browsing through the card catalog are still more effective in a large portion (75%) of the work.		

DD FORM 1473

Unclassified
Security Classification

Security Classification

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Electronic Accounting Machines Information Retrieval Libraries						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity, or other organization (or corporate author) issuing the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

3. **GROUP:** Activities downgrading is specified in DoD Directive S-900.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, enter that optional marking has been used for Group 1 and Group 2 as authorized.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Enter in all cases, should be unclassified. If a classified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., letter, progress, summary, annual, or final, and the inclusion dates when a specific reporting period is required.

6. **AUTHORS:** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subject number, system number, task number, etc.

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If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Service, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring preparation of the research and development. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

18. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA RAD		
1. ORIGINATOR BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. TITLE Mechanization Study of the Thermophysical Properties Research Center, Purdue University		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (If report and include dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR (Last name, first name, initial) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 33	7B. NUMBER OF PAGES 5
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	8B. ORIGINATOR REPORT NUMBER 914-1-33	
9A. OTHER REPORT NO. (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 127		
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT The data files at the Thermophysical Properties Research Center (TPRC) are stored on magnetic tape and are used for mechanized retrospective searches and to produce the original copy for the Center's "Retrieval Guide to Thermophysical Properties Research Literature" publication. In the near future, the Center will be connected directly to Purdue's computer center via a UHF radio circuit. Partly because of the relatively frequent changes in computer equipment, the Center has limited its use of mechanized processes. The Director believes that at present his staff can perform most searches faster by manual reference than by machine.		

Security Classification

KEY WORDS

Digital Computers Experimental Data Information Retrieval

LINK A

LINK B

LINK C

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, agency, Department of the Interior, activity, or other organization responsible for making the report.

2. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with applicable security regulations.

3. **REPORT TYPE:** A classification marking is specified in both the report's Summary and Abstract. Indicate the type of report, such as final, progress, or preliminary. Also, when applicable, show that approved markings have been used to classify the report and its author.

4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a classification cannot be selected without classification, show the classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. **THE CREDIT LINE:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, progress, preliminary, summary, annual, or final, and the subject matter, when appropriate, reporting period is known.

6. **AUTHORS:** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

8. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

9. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. **KEY WORDS:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, contract number, system number, task number, etc.

12. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to the report.

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- (4) "U.S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through."
- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through."

If the report has been furnished to the DDC, it is Technical Services, Department of the Interior, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

15. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** One for additional explanatory notes.

16. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring, reviewing, and developing the report. Include address.

17. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

18. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words shall be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical content. The assignment of links, notes, and weights is optional.

Security Classification

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Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA R&D		
800Z ALLFN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the Electronic Properties Information Center, Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
September, 1966	51	0
DSA-7-15489	914-1-34	
	AD 640 128	
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
None	Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
The Electronic Properties Information Center (EPIC) at Hughes Aircraft Company utilizes mechanized processes for storage and retrieval of information. Outputs of the mechanized system, which is designed for the Honeywell 200 computer, are a printed file of materials with related properties, an accessions list, and a search printout of retrieved bibliographic citations with abstracts. A new system being developed for EPIC's mechanized activities is being designed for the General Electric 635 computer; this is part of a generalized information retrieval system being developed for several related activities at Hughes. EPIC is very satisfied with the results of its mechanization programs.		

DD FORM 1473

Unclassified
Security Classification

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Data Information Retrieval Subject Analysis							

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization to cooperate author issuing the report.

2. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

2b. GROUP: An automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive S 500.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 1a as authorized.

3. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a unclassified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, or a the enclosure, dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

5. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

6. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

7b. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

9a, b, c. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.

9. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.

10. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (either by the originator or by the sponsor), also enter this number(s).

11. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitation on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

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11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (funding) the research and development. Include address.

13. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA RAB		
8002 ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Un- ~~classified~~
Mechanization Study of the Redstone Scientific Information Center, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September 1966	PAGE 58	FIGURE 2
REPORT NUMBER DSA-7-15489	REPORT NUMBER 914-1-35	
AD 640 129		
Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
The Redstone Scientific Information Center (RSIC) is engaged in a major effort to mechanize its Library operations using IBM 7010, 1460, and 1401 computers. The total integrated effort is known as ALPHA (Automated Literature Processing, Handling and Analysis System), which is a serial system operating on a batched transaction basis. The system is in first-generation stage of development. Mechanization of RSIC is being developed under contract by General Electric. At present, the mechanized routines for the acquisition and circulation of books, periodical control, and the Patron File are fully operational. RSIC also receives NASA tapes and utilizes them in literature searches. In addition, NASA headquarters is sponsoring an information automation project in which RSIC is participating. This is a prototype test of the current selective dissemination of information based on IBM's SDI programs. Several programs are being planned or developed for mechanization in addition to the above.		

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers Libraries Information Retrieval							

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5800.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 1A authorized.

4. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.

5. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final, cover the subject matter when a specific reporting period is covered.

6. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

7. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears in the report, use date of publication.

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9. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

10. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

11. A, A & B, PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system number, task number, etc.

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15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.

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17. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA		
8002 ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified
Mechanization Study of the VESIAC, BAMIRAC and IRIA Information Centers, University of Michigan		
Final Report of on-site survey		
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
REPORT DATE September, 1966	REPORT NUMBER 103	NUMBER OF PAGES 2
ORDERING ORIGINATOR DSA-7-15489	ORDERING ORIGINATOR 914-1-36	
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
ABSTRACT Three information and analysis centers of the Institute of Science and Technology, University of Michigan, utilize the computer and EAM facilities of the Institute's Computation Department for retrieval of bibliographic references based upon the Computation Department's generalized retrieval system. The three centers are Infrared Information Analysis Center (IRIA), VELA Seismic Information Analysis Center (VESIAC), and Ballistic Missile Radiation Analysis Center (BAMIRAC). IRIA utilizes the mechanized retrieval program, which uses an IBM 1401 computer, to produce two listings. VESIAC is in the pilot stage of producing demand bibliographies using the mechanized information retrieval program. BAMIRAC utilizes an optional arrangement of manual, EAM, and mechanized techniques to provide demand bibliographies including abstracts. The development of a generalized retrieval program for all three centers has eliminated the need for the more costly process of maintaining a specialized program for each center. Because of center similarities, this general program fits each center's requirements without significant difficulty.		

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computers						
Data						
Analysis						
Electronic Accounting Machines						
Information Retrieval						

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. **GROUP:** Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5, the DoD and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 1 and Group 4 as authorized.
4. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a unclassified title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parentheses immediately following the title.
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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D		
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be the same as the original document.)		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate name) BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
3. REPORT TITLE Study of Mechanization in DoD Libraries and Information Centers		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Final Report of on-site survey		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initials) G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas		
6. REPORT DATE September, 1966	7A. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 304	7B. NO. OF PAGES 167
8A. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DSA-7-15489	9A. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 914-1-1	
9. PROJECT NO. C D	9B. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AD 640 100	
10. AVAILABILITY LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this Document is unlimited		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT This report summarizes the on-site study of mechanization in DoD libraries and information centers. Included are presentations and evaluations on thesaurus building, file structure, input processing, serial control, selective dissemination of information, circulation control, equipments being used, recommendations on information retrieval systems, observations on organization, operation and application, and summaries on mechanization status, scope and size of collections, and COSATI subject area breakdowns. 76 facilities were visited; individual reports were generated for 35. Abstracts for the 35 reports and their DDC AD numbers are included		

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
	Digital Computer Electronic Accounting Machines Libraries Information Retrieval Information System Research and Development Recording Systems Documentation Dictionaries Data Storage Systems						

INSTRUCTIONS

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ABBREVIATION

FACILITY

NSMSES	Naval Ship Missiles Systems Engineering Station Technical Library Division Port Hueneme, California
NUWS	Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station Library & Technical Information Division Newport, Rhode Island
NWL	Naval Weapons Laboratory Technical Library Dahlgren, Virginia
OPTEVFOR	Operational Test & Evaluation Force Technical Library U. S. Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia
Picatinny	Picatinny Arsenal Technical Library Dover, New Jersey
RACIC	Remote Area Conflict Information Center Battelle Memorial Institute Columbus, Ohio
RADC	Rome Air Development Center Library Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
RC	Reliability Central Rome Air Development Center Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
Recon Central	Reconnaissance Applications Branch Reconnaissance Division Air Force Avionics Laboratory Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Key

O = Operational
P = Planned
U = Under development or in testing
* = Discontinued

Facility	Facility Report Ad#	Classified Inventory Control	Input Processing		Retrieval Control	Serial Control	Classification Control	SDB	Catalog Cards Book Form	Accession List	
			Cards	Paper Type						Control	Index
AFIT	640-114		O							O	
AMS	640-121		O		U					O	
APL	640-120		O		O			O	O	O	
ASDRS	640-123		O		Manual				O		
BAHRAC, IRLA, VESAC	640-130		O		O						
BDIC, DMIC, RACIC, REIC	640-113	O	O	O	Manual						O
BUSHP	640-103		O		O			O	O	O	
AI CRL	640-109	P	O	O	U			O	O	O	O
DELSE	640-118		O		O				O		
DISC	640-108		O						EAM		P
EA	640-123		O		U			P			
EPIC	640-128		O		O						O
FTD	640-107		O	O	O			P	O	O	O
FORT DETRICK	640-102		O	O	O						
HDL	640-101		O		Manual				O	O	O
MPDC	640-128		O		O						
MEL	640-117		U		U						
NAFI	640-126		O	O							
NATICK	640-104		O	O		O	O	P	O		O
NMC	640-111	P	O	O	P				O	O	
NOL	640-122		O	O	O	P	P		O		O
NOTS	640-105		O	O	O	P			O	O	
NPS	640-116	P	O	O	O				O	O	
NSMSES	640-112		O								
NUWS	640-127	P	O							P	
NWL	640-119		O		O				U	O	
PICATINNY	640-106	U	O		U	P	O	P			
PLASTEC	640-107		O								
RECON CENTRAL	640-115		O		O						
RSIC	640-129	U	O		U	O	O	P	O	P	
SLG	640-120		O					O	O	O	
TPRC	640-125		O		O						
Reliability Control	640-116		P		P						

Seven of the facilities stored their thesauri in computer memory and used them for automatic error control and/or code conversion for natural language input. Only three found links and roles to be worth the added programming complexity.

Eighteen facilities stored their search files in an inverted form (e.g., a file ordered by descriptors) and four in the direct form (e.g., a file ordered by accession numbers). Searching a direct file can be a long procedure since the file must include a record for each acquisition in the library. Each of these records must be searched in serial sequence to determine if it has the desired combination of descriptors. An inverted file, on the other hand, has one record for each descriptor and, therefore, is only as long as the descriptor thesaurus. Furthermore, a search can be confined to only those descriptors of interest. Searching this latter type of file, however, requires a more sophisticated program (see Section VI, "File Structure"), but the total search time can be much shorter. For this reason, the use of direct files in mechanized searching is unusual, although direct files are often used after an inverted file search in order to obtain bibliographic information relative to the retrieved accession numbers.

Two kinds of retrieval system philosophies which employ a direct file search were encountered. One (e.g., NPS) is a

programs that serve a multitude of facilities. (These generalized programs represent a considerable cost economy, since a single program development can be used by several facilities. The generalized program approach can make the difference between being able to justify and afford a mechanized search process, and having none at all.)

Almost all of the libraries complained of a poor understanding of library problems on the part of the programmers, and, in general, the programmers criticized the librarians for not understanding the potentials and limitations of computer applications. Poor communications between librarian and programmer can be blamed for many of the system development problems experienced. Some of these problems manifested themselves only after the system was operating and improvements more difficult to undertake. For example, Boolean search capabilities were sometimes designed into the retrieval program with severe, although unintentional, limitations. One such limitation was the inability of the program to relate both the AND and the OR operators. Also, the capability for search complexity often seemed far more sophisticated than necessary to satisfy the actual user's needs.

Security Classification		DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D	
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BOOZ ALLEN APPLIED RESEARCH, INC. 4733 Bethesda Avenue Bethesda, Maryland 20014		Unclassified	
3. REPORT TITLE		2b. GROUP	
Mechanization Study of the Foreign Technology Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)			
Final Report of on-site survey			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)			
G. A. Kershaw, D. Crowder, J. E. Davis, E. G. Loges, E. Merendini, S. M. Thomas			
6. REPORT DATE		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	7b. NO. OF REFS
September, 1966		143	15
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.		9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
DSA-7-15489		914-1-3	
8b. PROJECT NO.		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
		AD 489 996	
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT			
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11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY	
none		Defense Supply Agency Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station, Virginia	
13. ABSTRACT			
Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) is used at the Foreign Technology Division (FTD) to provide computer-controlled dissemination, production of accessions lists, selective listings, and retrospective searches of a data base of foreign technical documents and publications. CIRC is a large-scale, semi-automatic system designed and implemented through the combined efforts of FTD, the System Development Corporation, and other DoD agencies. The system is expected to provide improved service to the user; literature searches are faster and much more comprehensive than they were before.			

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Security Classification

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