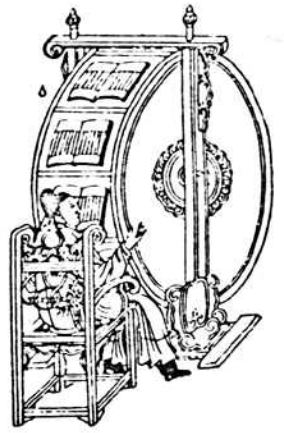


# The Universal Reference System

By Alfred de Grazia



The UNIVERSAL REFERENCE SYSTEM is a computerized documentation and information retrieval system employing citations of material above a modest level of quality, appearing in all social and behavioral sciences, annotated, and indexed by author. It employs a set of standard descriptors that are arranged according to a master system of topics and methodological techniques, plus various unique descriptors. Products of the URS are made available as an individual service to projects, agencies, scholars, other professionals, and students, and also in published form on subscription and/or general public sale *via* mail order through channels maintained by *The American Behavioral Scientist* magazine.

The flow chart on page 4, entitled "The Universal Reference System," shows the numerous steps taken to process documents which come from the intellectual community until they cycle back into the same community as delivered instruments of improved scholarship. The Catalogue mentioned in the chart (Step 18) is illustrated on p. 13. The Index referred to (Step 17) is pictured on p. 14.

## Background of the Work

The many fields of social sciences have suffered for a long time from inadequate searching systems and information storage. The rate of development of periodical and book literature is well known to be far beyond the capacities of the existing book form document retrieval services. Thousands of new books appear each year, dealing with society and man. Thousands of journals pour forth articles. Hundreds of periodicals are founded each year.

Countries outside of the United States have gone into the social sciences, so that the need for making available foreign publications in intelligible form is ever greater. If there is a light year's distance between present capabilities and the best available service in the social sciences, there is an even greater distance to be traversed in bringing into use the material being published in languages other than English.

The international scholarly associations centered mainly in Paris have endeavored, with the help of UNESCO and other sources of aid, to bring out bibliographies and abstracting services. These services are not fully used, be-

cause of their format, their incompleteness, their lack of selectivity, their formulation in traditional and conventional terms of the social sciences (slighting the so-called inter-disciplinary subject matters in methodology), and the simple indexing that they employ. Continuous efforts are being made to solve such problems.

A vicious economic cycle is at work in the matter of information retrieval, too: Scholars and students give up research because there are no tools to search with, and therefore their demand for searching tools decreases because they have learned to get along without the materials. That is, the standards of all the social sciences are lowered because of an anticipated lack of success in handling the problems of information retrieval. The economic risk, therefore, of an information retrieval service has to be taken into account: Many professionals are like the Bengal peasant who cannot aid in his own economic development because he cannot conceive of the nature of the problem and has learned to live as a victim outside of it.

A study in the June, 1964, issue of *The American Behavioral Scientist* magazine shows what the need is today, even before the full capabilities of new systems are appreciated. One-half of a sample of social and behavioral scientists reported that, due to inadequate bibliographic aids, they had discovered significant information on some research too late to use it, and that this information would have significantly affected the scope and nature of their research. In a number of cases, the problem of the researcher was reported to be inadequate access to pre-existing materials, and in other cases, was said to be insufficient means of addressing oneself to current material.

So the current ways of information retrieval, or lack thereof, are deficient with respect both to retrospective searching and to current material, not to mention the alarming problem of access to prospective material, in the form of current research project activities and current news of scientific development in relevant categories. (*The American Behavioral Scientist* also has recently introduced a mechanized reporting of new research projects in the social and behavioral sciences.)

It is important, therefore, to regard the information retrieval idea as one of vast range, that is, as a multi-purpose instrument grounded in the social psychology of science, as the highest manifestation of the applied sciences, and as one of the most complex and far-reaching

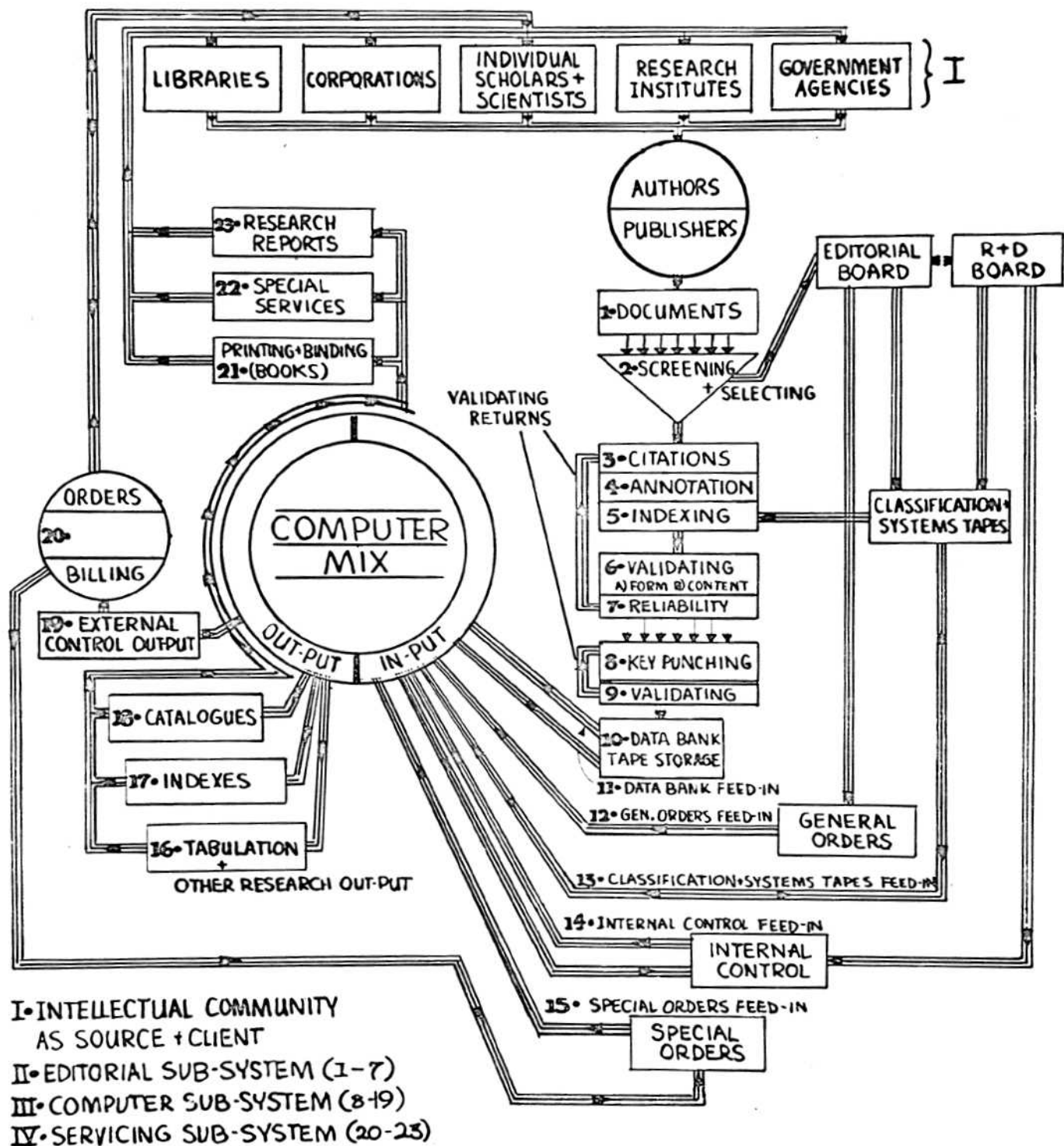
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ABS

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sets of communication instruments, human and mechanical, that has been devised.

One frequently hears the question whether the natural sciences are far ahead of the behavioral sciences with respect to information retrieval, and whether the behavioral sciences can either learn a good deal from such already existing systems, or whether one of the well-financed existing natural science systems can simply move over and take the social sciences under its wing. The answers must be in the negative. Nor should their possibility disturb the prompt creation of the social science system. The natural sciences are not well advanced in this area. Certain areas, such as *Chemical Abstracts*, are well developed along highly idiosyncratic lines. In history, notable advances have been made by *Historical Abstracts*, under Eric Boehm, and the *American Political Science Review*, under Kenneth Janda.

The Universal Reference System is endeavoring to take an immediately practical view of the literature-access problem, while designing the system so that it will remain open to advances and permit a number of alterations. One must contemplate projects leading to automatic reading and indexing; retrieval of information in the form of propositions, historical dates, and other factual materials; encyclopedic information-providing services; movement into other scientific fields joining social and natural science materials; automatized printing and reproduction of a large variety of materials in quantities ranging from individual to thousands of copies, and provision for televised or other rapid-fire communication services from information retrieval centers.

### History of the Universal Reference System

The ABS Universal Reference System had its beginnings several years ago in the magazine *Political Research: Organization and Design* and its successor, *The American Behavioral Scientist*. The need for an appropriate selection of materials for the younger generation of political scientists was the occasion for the formation of a new bibliography with annotations. The scope of the bibliography was broad in relation to the conventional interests of political scientists. It proved to be a popular feature of the journal, and means were taken at an early date to make it broader than practically any other existing bibliography in Political Science, yet selective as well.

Selectivity proved not to be a great problem, although the scope of the magazine itself rather limited the ability of the bibliography to enter any special field. It was discovered that the number of articles and books from mediocre to superior quality was a minor fraction of all works published in political science.

As time went on, the bibliography, called *New Studies*, was augmented in number and range of items; finally, with the conversion of the magazine into *The American Behavioral Scientist*, the target of the bibliography began to be that of presenting each month the best works throughout the whole range of the social and behavioral sciences, with a special emphasis upon methodological

works and those of enduring value. The humanities and the philosophy of science came in peripherally. Foreign works were abstracted and noted in much greater frequency than was customary in American bibliographies.

Finally, in 1962-3, the magazine began to index the alphabetized items of the bibliography. Prior to this time, various enthusiasts among the scholar-readers of the ABS had suggested different ways of organizing the bibliography for better use. Some felt that new studies should be placed under disciplinary rubrics. This was not done, they were told, because the ABS intended to be useful to all professional social scientists and educated laymen. Therefore, the ABS could not consent to recognize the categories and special sub-fields in its bibliography as a whole. Furthermore, there was a great inter-disciplinary need to be satisfied.

However, an index was devised by this author, which was based upon his courses in methodology at New York University. The new index contained a large number of topical and methodological entries and was again intended not for the highly specialized researcher, but for the general researcher and reader. Even so, the proportion of scholars who, in their ordinary work, would find the ABS' index running to the frontiers of their efforts, would be perhaps over 80%. The tendency generally is to exaggerate the specialism of the bulk of the productive scholars in any given field. Furthermore, it was not intended at that point in time to provide substitutes for the bibliographic work of the highly specialized journals to be found in many sub-fields of the social sciences.

Beginning in 1963, plans were made to computerize the bibliography. There was naturally the thought of moving first from the handwritten and typed card to the punched-card system. So far as hand-operated punched-card systems were concerned, the idea was dropped quickly. Sheer numbers of items and the desirability of multiple-factor sorting determined the matter. The decision to move beyond a machine-sorting punched-card system was made only after a great deal of deliberation. Time after time, the designers went back to the possibility of counter-sorter machinery.

Ultimately it was decided that the nature of the complete bibliographic operation in the social and behavioral sciences would soon involve a much larger number of titles than would be readily handled even by the best contemporary card-scanning machines working on punched cards. Most important, simultaneous searches seeking in effect to provide multiple bibliographies for different subjects at the same time would not be possible with machinery short of the computer. Therefore, the concept of a computerized multiple-purpose facility was arrived at and the definition of the URS was complete.

### The Classification System

The classification used as the basis for the Universal Reference System was devised by this writer. It naturally encounters some of the difficulties inherent in classification systems that purport to represent the nature of scientific material over a given scientific body of knowledge.



It would seem, however, to compare favorably with other systems that have been used by libraries, such as the Dewey Decimal System, or devised for libraries or retrieval systems but scarcely employed, such as the Kyle System.<sup>1</sup> The URS classification cuts across various disciplines of social science to call attention to the methodological aspects of works which would appear to be important to scholars in the behavioral, instrumental, positivistic tradition of philosophy and science.

The constant recourse to method also serves as a screening device for eliminating substantive materials that are purely evaluative, journalistic, non-empirical, or of an intuitive type. The index contains some 183 Standard Descriptor categories at the present time. To them are added Unique Descriptors as they occur. Some additional categories logically subtending from the existing ones will be added as time goes on. These will be expanded as part of the original coding as the need is shown. (Several categories may be altered, too, on the same grounds.) From two to four of the Standard and Unique Descriptors are selected as most important facets of the work and are indicated as Critical Descriptors (see second column of illustration of Index page).

The possibilities of utilizing cross-categories are immediate and can be used, either by the searcher or by the responsible directors in the original machine settings of a given bibliography, whenever the problem suggested by the cross-categories is obvious and important. This Cross-Faceting can permit adjusting to changes in the interests of scientists. An almost infinite number of cross-categories is possible, of course. The user of the system will find it set up beyond any existing system to facilitate this. In the future, and upon request, complicated cross-category or multi-faceted searches will be performed by the Universal Reference System's machinery. The ultimate instrumental goal is Controlled Faceting—contractible or expansible according to need and logic.

In practice, the Standard Descriptors, the Unique Descriptors, the Critical Descriptors, the Multiple Faceting, and the Cross-Faceting are inter-laced in the operations of documentary analysis and control. Thus, to allow for gaps in the system, to go along with conventional practice, to employ more specialized terms, and to carry important proper nouns, the indexing rules permitted the documentary analyst to add from one to four Unique Descriptors to the Standard Descriptors already taken from the master list. The total number of descriptors finally averaged 20. Of these, several were suppressed in various phases prior to printing.

To take an example, "Nationalism," which is not named in the basic classification's scheme of descriptors, is discoverable under National Groups, Attitudes, and other categories which, all together, would specify Nationalism and very little else. But where Nationalism is the direct and salient subject of the work, the term itself is employed and indexed.

The repetition of numerous descriptors following each index entry serves the purpose of targeting the search

precisely. The richness of descriptors also postpones the moment of returning to the catalogue and thus enlarges the marginal utility of the first resort to the catalogue.

The intensive indexing of each document, which ranges from 10 to 20 entries, serves a purpose. Intensive indexing permits a document to exhibit all of its important facets to the searcher. The ratio of index carriage to title carriage is here termed the "carriage ratio." The carriage ratio of the URS is much higher than that of most bibliographies. The magnitude of the difference shows the meaning of high intensity indexing. Under other systems, unlike the URS CODEX, a topic is understated in the index. And, less obviously, topics other than the one carried as a flag in the title are sunk into oblivion; thus "Relations Between France and Indochina," which may be a valuable work on questions of economic development, would probably not be indexed on that question at all.

To sum up, the URS, when used as in this CODEX, thoroughly exposes the facets of a listed document. It makes the document thoroughly *retrievable*.

Frequency counts and supervisory decisions were used to restrict the number of new terms and judge their validity. A URS Dictionary was prepared to help both the analysts and ultimate users (see page 12). Throughout the work, the aim has been to preserve the integrity and continuity of what promises to be a useful classification system while, or rather *by means of*, accommodating it to changing tasks and times.

The theory behind the URS Classification System is operational. It asks the question: "Who says, 'Who does what with whom, where and when, by what means, why' and how does he know so?" This question leads to the general categories and subcategories of the system, which is presented in its logical form here, along with the truncated terms used in the computerized Index. The advantage of reading the logical classification is that one will learn in a few minutes the general meaning of the truncated terms and can usually go directly and rapidly to the proper terms in the Index.

Finally come the rules for using a publication of the Universal Reference System. They are given here as they are carried in the *International Affairs Codex*, which, with its over 3,000 document references and many thousands of index entries, is to appear in May. Four procedures are simply outlined—for persons who would use the CODEX once, for those who would use it on several occasions, for those who would use it for research, and for those who would use it to prepare for teaching.

## References

- The literature of classification and information retrieval in the social sciences is multiplying like other literature. Among the general works to be recommended are: Pagès, R., *Problèmes de classification culturelle et documentaire*. Paris: U.F.O.D., 1955; de Grolier, E., *A Study of General Categories Applicable to Classification and Coding in Documentation* (Paris: UNESCO, 1962); Foskett, D. J., *Classification and Indexing in the Social Sciences*. London: Butterworth, 1963; and Gurr, T., and Panofsky, H., eds., "Information Retrieval in the Social Sciences: Problems, Programs, and Proposals," a special issue of *The American Behavioral Scientist*, Vol. VII (June, 1964), 1-40, 45-70, which includes articles by H. Borko, L. Doyle, I. Allen III, M. Salkoff, J.-C. Gardin, P. Ennis, J. Ferguson, P. Lazarsfeld, E. Scheuch, R. Bisco, D. Morrison, J. Appel, K. Janda, E. Garfield, D. Culbertson, G. Martin, V. Davis and C. Ruttenberg.
1. Kyle, B., "Toward a Classification for Social Science Literature," *Amer. Documentation*, IX, No. 3 (July, 1958), 168-183.

How to use the  
UNIVERSAL REFERENCE SYSTEM  
for obtaining information  
and bibliography

the full Index itself, where additional terms are brought in.

World War I. Also note that widely-known institutions are abbreviated or truncated in the Index. EEC is a common abbreviation.

**GENERAL PROCEDURE      EXAMPLE**

**A. For someone who will use the list only once.**

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frame your need in one or two words.</li> <li>2. Look up the word, in the Index, where its truncated descriptor-term is listed.</li> <li>3. Look up the truncated term in the Index.</li> <li>4. Finding there a number of items, scan their Critical Descriptors just to right (2 to 4 of them) to find what each book or article is most about.</li> <li>5. Where the critical description does not suffice or more information is needed, read the full list of descriptors carried on the right.</li> <li>6. Look up the full citation and annotation corresponding to the reference number at the right of the Index entry.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Relations between Great Britain and the European Economic Community (EEC).</i></li> <li>2. <i>Find European Economic Community and read "See EEC."</i></li> <li>3. <i>Find EEC.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Find several items, books (b), long articles (l), short articles (s).</i></li> <li>5. <i>Can we also get material on the British Commonwealth and the EEC? Yes.</i></li> <li>6. <i>Look up item AO149 in Catalogue and find 95-page symposium by K. Younger and others on Britain and Europe.</i></li> </ol> |
|---|--|

**B. For someone who will use the list from time to time, or for several types of material.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the Logical Classification of terms once or twice to grasp the ways in which terms are compressed. Note</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Note that there exist standard descriptors for Economic measures, International organizations and Europe since</i></li> </ol> |
|---|--|

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. (Skip 2 above.)</li> <li>3. Do 3 to 6 as above.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. (Skip 2 above.)</li> <li>3. Do 3 to 6 as above.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**C. For someone who is using the list as a research tool.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. You wish to go into the total background of a question, according to the latest researches.</li> <li>2. Repeat 1 to 6 above and also go into the related terms in the Index.</li> <li>3. Look them up in Catalogue by number.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>You wish, for instance, to go into the origins of British-European relations in pre-WW II experiences.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Repeat 1 to 6 above and also look up Britain in Index and find more books, long articles and short ones that seem promising.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Look them up in Catalogue by number.</i></li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**D. For someone who wishes to use the list as a teaching tool.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. You wish to update a course.</li> <li>2. Scrutinize the master classification of social sciences, logically arranged. Choose terms of your major interest.</li> <li>3. Find under each major term of your course a list of selected works alphabetized, indexed, grouped as books, long articles, and short articles.</li> <li>4. Look up special terms as needed and refer to their Catalogue references.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>You wish to update your course on Conflict in Modern World Society.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Find major terms in the logical classification system.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Look up, for instance, Coercion, Forces, Psychology.</i></li> <li>4. <i>If special topics are employed, such as Nuclear Weapons, look them up too.</i></li> </ol> |
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## UNIVERSAL REFERENCE SYSTEM

### TOPICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL INDEX\*

The truncated descriptors (left column) and their expanded definitions (right column) which follow were employed in systematically computerizing the topics and methods of the Social and Behavioral Sciences.

**I. TOPICS (Action pattern described in the work)**

1. **TIME—SPACE—CULTURE INDEX:** *Where?* This category locates the subject of the work according to these three dimensions.

PREHIST	Pre-historic society, prior to ca. 3,000 B.C.
MEDIT-7	Mediterranean and Near East to the Islamic Period (7th Century).
PRE/AMER	Pre-European Americas.
CHRIST-17C	Christendom to 1700.
MOD/EUR	Europe, 1700 to 1918, including European settlements and pre-revolutionary Russia, but excluding Communist countries.
USA-45	USA, 1700 to 1945. (For prior to 1700, see CHRIST-17C.)
WOR-45	World-wide to 1945: general or not confined to specific categories.
AFR	Sub-Sahara Africa.
S/ASIA	India, Southeast Asia, and Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, excepting European settlements.

CHINJAP	China, Japan, Korea, including Taiwan and the Chinese and Japanese empires.
ISLAM	Islamic World, 7th century to the present.
USA+45	USA, 1945 to the present.
L/A+17C	Latin America since 1700. (For prior to 1700, see CHRIST-17C.)
EUR+WWI	Europe, 1918 to the present, including European settlements, but excluding Communist countries.
COM	Communist countries, except China.
WOR+45	World-wide, 1945 to the present: general or not confined to specific categories.
FUT	Future.
UNIV	Universal to man regardless of time, space or culture.

2. **INSTITUTIONAL INDEX (TYPICAL ROLE):** *Who, Whom?* This category indicates major social institutions and structures that are subjects of the research, or the characteristic role that an individual subject or group of subjects of study take.

FAM	Family.
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\* © 1963, 1964, 1965.

KIN	Kinship (except nuclear family), clan (tribe, a group comprising a set of families, or generations tied together by myths of blood, community and common origin).	INT/ORG	United Nations and international organizations: including bi- and multi-national organizations of governmental and quasi-governmental character.
NEIGH	Neighborhood: a group whose relations are based upon geographical propinquity in a larger urban setting.	ECO/DEV	Economic system in developed countries: a developed country is one making large applications of available technology to existing resources, natural or human.
FACE/GP	Acquaintance group: voluntary group based on face-to-face association.	EC/UNDEV	Economic system in developing countries.
SML/CO	Small company: 50 employees or less.	INTELL	Intelligentsia: those who work with symbols in relatively non-routinized forms and ways.
LG/CO	Middle-sized or large company: more than 50 employees.	SOCIETY	Society as a whole: general or not confined to specific categories.
INDUS	All or most industry.		
AGRI	Agriculture: including hunting and gathering complexes.	3. ORGANIC INDEX: <i>By what?</i> Internal sub-groupings and sub-structures with which the work is concerned. Can refer to aspects of subjects in the Institutional Index.	
EXTR/IND	Extractive industry: such as fishing, lumbering, mining, etc.	<i>Deliberative.</i> Groupings performing consultative or group rule-making functions.	
PROC/MFG	Processing or manufacturing industry.	CONSULT	Consultants: professional persons who use their skills to help individuals and/or groups function more effectively.
DIST/IND	Distributive system: the means of matching goods and users.	DELIB/GP	Conferences, committees, boards, and cabinets.
MARKET	Marketing system: a distributive system in its sales aspect.	LEGIS	Legislatures: a collegial or conciliar branch of the government with formal legislative authority.
SERV/IND	Service industry (does not produce a tangible commodity).	<i>Research and Development.</i> Basic and applied research in all sciences, and design and development of prototypes and processes.	
FINAN	Financial service: services on money matters, especially those conducted on a large scale, e.g. banks, insurance systems, securities, exchanges, etc.	CREATE	Creative processes which result in invention, innovation, or artistic achievement, and inventive ways of organizing devices, processes, and/or human behavior for stated ends. Also innovative modifications of existing practices.
COM/IND	Communication and transportation industries.	ACT/RES	Research and intelligence that is part of, and facilitates, social action.
VOL/ASSN	Voluntary association (any group composed of individuals unimpaired from quitting on the functional, local, national, and international levels).	PLAN	Planning: conscious application of scientific (rational) methods to policy process.
SECT	Church, sect, religious group.	TEC/DEV	Development of techniques. Technological change.
SCHOOL	School (except University): primary and secondary schools, other formal educational institutions.	EXEC	<i>Executive Process:</i> Regularized management of a group's behaviors. (Used only if all of next 4 items are applicable.)
R+D	Research and development group (independent except University): see <i>Research and Development</i> .	TOP/EX	Top executives: heads of state and chief executives of organizations.
PROF/ORG	Professional organizations: including guilds.	MID/EX	Middle executives: heads of departments, major leaders.
PERF/ART	Performing arts groupings.	EX/STRUC	Executive establishments: the structure, functions, organization of private and governmental groups treated impersonally and abstractly for the most part.
U	University: including colleges and other institutions of higher learning.	ADMIN	Behavior of the persons composing an organization structure (except armed forces).
LABOR	Labor unions: including autonomous and company organizations (but not guilds).	FORCES	Armed forces and police: all specialists in management of force and violence.
POL/PAR	Political party.	WORK	Workers and work conditions: include both agricultural and industrial situations.
PUB/INST	Mental, correctional, and other habitational institutions: hospitals, prisons, etc.		
LOC/GOV	Local sub-divisions of government.		
MUNIC	Cities, villages, towns.		
PROVS	State and province.		
NAT/G	National government and federalism, including all modern and historical, Western and non-Western autonomous political entities larger than a single village or city.		



ADJUD	<i>Judicial and Adjudicative:</i> Processes concerned with the resolution of disputes and adjudication of rules. (Used only when <i>all</i> of next 3 items are applicable.)	COMMUN	Interpersonal communication (symbolic exchange between people).
CT/SYS	Court systems: formal and semi-formal arrangements for, and processes of, applying law to cases.	PERCEPT	Includes both <i>perception</i> (detection and interpretation of sense data or ideas) and <i>cognition</i> (the learning process, arrangement of perceptions).
LAW	Law: ethical directives in a community, deviations from which are met normally by measures to compel conformity or by punishment, applied by public officers.	RIGID/FLEX	Rigidity/flexibility; and exclusive/inclusive: degree of responsiveness to new ideas, methods and people.
JUDGE	Judges: individuals formally responsible for resolving disputes and/or deciding on sanctions to be applied.	DISPL	Includes <i>displacement</i> (shifting of interest from one object to another in response to a stimulus irrelevant to the second) and <i>projection</i> (one's imputation to others of motives that he himself possesses).
STRUCT	<i>Social Structure.</i> (Used only when <i>all</i> of next 4 items are applicable.)	ATTIT	Attitudes (public and private), opinions, ideology (systems of belief, unconscious or conscious).
ROUTINE	Procedural and work systems: procedures and processes by which decisions are applied, problems are resolved, immediate goals are accomplished, etc.	DRIVE	Includes both <i>drive</i> (any internal conditions that arouse and maintain behavior, either independently or in conjunction with external stimuli) and <i>morale</i> (active motion toward group goals). Includes antithesis.
CONSTN	Constitutions: fundamental law of a state, written or unwritten.	BIO/SOC	Bio-social processes: includes studies of drugs, sexuality biologically treated, psychosomatic phenomena, etc.
CHOICE	Choice; Election: modes of deciding alternatives or selecting officers and leaders for structural positions.	SUPEGO	Conscience, superego, and responsibility.
CULTURE	Cultural patterns: observable, ordered and repetitious collections of social action within the full scope of a community or socially permitted sub-community, including mores, taboos, and other sets of rules. Coded as SOCIETY all except specific patterning of community rules and practices.	6. VALUES INDEX: <i>For what goals?</i> Desired situations and conditions held or advocated by subjects of the work or discussed by author (including the opposite non-values).	
4. SCOPE INDEX (Dimensions of Aggregates Treated): This category indicates the extent and scope of the situation in which the action being considered occurs.		PWR	Power, participation in decision-making (including weakness).
TOT/POP	Treats whole number of persons in institutional context: all members of the institutional and/or Organic Indices.	WEALTH	Wealth, access to goods and services (including poverty).
TERR/GP	Special territorial sub-aggregates.	HEALTH	Well-being, bodily and psychic integrity, health (sickness).
STRATA	Social strata; class division (persons with similar life chances respecting scarce goods); social mobility.	MORAL	Rectitude, morality (immorality).
TRUE/GP	Other substantively differentiated sub-aggregates, other than class and territorial (includes sociability groups, cliques, factions, cells).	RESPECT	Respect, social class, stratification (contempt, disrespect).
METH/GP	Special methodologically differentiated sub-aggregates (except class and territorial): conceptual distinctions; social categories (persons with similar status) and statistical aggregates (persons possessing a similar social attribute by virtue of which they can logically be grouped together).	KNOWL	Enlightenment, finding and spreading of knowledge (ignorance).
5. PERSONALITY INDEX: <i>In what characterization?</i> Behavior indicated as treated may be relevant to actors or actions.		LOVE	Affection, friendship, sex relations, direct attachments to kinds of people (includes hatred).
PERSON	Includes both <i>personality</i> (total set of behavior patterns which characterize a particular person) and <i>human nature</i> (broadly speculative comment on the nature of man).	SKILL	Skill, dexterity, practical competence (incompetence).
		ORD/FREE	Security, order, restraint (change, experience, freedom).
		ALL/VALS	All, or six or more of the above.
		7. MANIPULATIVE TACTICS INDEX: <i>By what tactics?</i> Includes influencing tactics used by the actors under consideration.	
		DOMIN	Employ symbols of authority (domination).
		LEGIT	Employ symbols of legitimacy (reliance on the lawful condition or quality of an act of person).
		EDU/PROP	Employ symbols of education, propaganda, persuasion.

COERCE	Employ physical coercion—force and violence.
ECO/TAC	Employ economic measures or tactics (policies and pressures affecting the financial or goods position of subject).

## II. METHODOLOGY (Used or dealt with by author)

8. **ETHICAL STANDARDS APPLIED:** Author evaluates actions and persons against a preferred standard of right and wrong (either author's or actor's) or deals with controversy about ethical standards.

LAW/ETHIC	Ethics of laws and court processes.
ETHIC	Personal ethics (private and professional).
POLICY	Treats ethics of public policies and making public policies.

9. **ETHICAL BASE INDEX:** This category refers to the position preferred by (or ideology of) the author of the work under consideration.

VAL/FREE	Value free, objective.
MARXIST	Marxist communist in viewpoint or presents such views for educational purposes.
SOCIALIST	Socialist (except communist).
WELF/ST	Welfare state.
PLURIST	Pluralist: prefers socio-political order composed of autonomous groups.
MYSTIC	Prefers other-worldly: non-earthly interests; mystical.
OLD/LIB	Old-liberal, laissez-faire, in outlook or treatment.
RELATIV	Relativist: standards are held to be personal and unprovable.
CATH	Roman Catholic.
MAJORIT	Majoritarian, consensual: belief in the rightness of "the people" and majority principle.
CONVNTL	Conventional: unsystematic acceptance of values in common currency.
TRADIT	Traditional and aristocratic: government by the "best" or by (and in the name of) the oldest groups.
TECHNIC	Technocratic: prefers socio-political order dominated by technicians.

10. **FIELD INDEX:** Fields of study, discipline, or methodological approach.

SOC	Sociology (including cultural anthropology, and social psychology of groups).
PSY	Psychology (including social psychology of individuals, and psychological anthropology).
ECO	Economics and Economic Enterprise.
MGT	Administrative Management.
GEOG	Demography and Geography.
POL	Deals with Political and Power Process.
JURID	Law.
HEAL	Health sciences.
HIST	History (including current events).
ART/METH	Fine Arts, Graphic, Performing Arts.

PHIL/SCI	Scientific Method and Philosophy of Science.
HUM	Methods of the "Humanities."

## 11. CONCEPTS.

METH/CONCEPT	Methodological concepts such as "time," "space," "category," "relation," "function," "value," "validity," "reliability," "quantity," "proportion," "generalization."
CONCEPT	Subject-matter concepts such as "power," "government," "liberty," "human nature," "learning," "family."
MYTH	Treats assumptions unconsciously accepted by most members of a social category. Fictions: social ideas without factual basis accepted as true for convenience and expediency.
NEW/IDEA	Word inventions, new concepts and ideas.

## 12. LOGIC, MATHEMATICS AND LANGUAGE.

LOG/LING	The forms of logic and language: linguistics.
MATH	Mathematics: intensive logical analysis of shape, arrangement, quantity, sequence.
STAT	Statistics: actual quantitative ordering of data.
INDEX	Numerical indices and indicators, index weights.
QUANT	Deals with the nature and limits of quantification.
STYLE	The styles of scientific communications: criticism of, suggestions for terminology, style of presentation, etc.

## 13. DIRECT OBSERVATION.

SELF/OBS	Self-observation, including psycho-drama.
OBS	Trained observing, including participant observation.
CONT/OBS	Controlled direct observation; use of precise categories and standardized tools of observation.
RECORD	The recording of direct observations: alternative methods, units, criticisms, etc. (But not content analysis, q.v.)
OBS/ENVIR	Social milieu of and resistances to observations.

## 14. INTERVIEWS: Based on oral responses.

INT	Interviews, whether short or long, in general. (Not used if specific problems below are treated.)
UNPLAN/INT	Impromptu interviews.
DEEP/INT	Depth interviews: simple psychoanalytic, hypnotic, or with drugs.
STAND/INT	Standardized interviews.
REC/INT	Deals with the recording, systematizing and analyzing of interviews: alternative methods, criticisms, etc.
RESIST/INT	Deals with social resistance to interviewing.



15. **QUESTIONNAIRES:** Based on written rather than oral responses.
- QU General questionnaires, short or long. (Not used if more specific problems are treated.)
- QU/SEMANT Semantic and social problems of questionnaires; discussion and criticism.
- DEEP/QU Depth questionnaires, including projective approach.
- SYS/QU Systematizing and analyzing questionnaires.
16. **TESTS AND SCALES:** Methods of distinguishing among objects (individuals) by degree to which they possess a given characteristic, scoring and ranking them in a population.
- TESTS Theory and uses of tests and scales.
- APT/TEST Aptitude tests.
- PROJ/TEST Projective tests.
- PERS/TEST Personality tests: tests for data on behavior, motivation, morale, etc.
- KNO/TEST Tests for factual knowledge, discrete beliefs, or abilities.
17. **UNIVERSES AND SAMPLING:** A sample is a smaller representation of a larger whole called a "universe."
- CENSUS Census: enumeration of a population with classified social and economic statistics.
- SAMP/SIZ Sizes and techniques of sampling.
- SAMP The sample survey in general.
18. **ANALYSIS OF TEMPORAL SEQUENCES.**
- TIME/SEQ Chronology and genetic series: origins and temporal careers of men, institutions, processes, etc. (Includes no single individual case.)
- HIST/WRIT Deals with the writings of history; historiography.
- BIOG Includes personal history: biography, personality development, and psychoanalysis.
- TREND Projection of historical trends: including individual and social.
19. **COMMUNICATION CONTENT ANALYSIS.**
- DOC/ANAL Conventional content analysis: records, research, documentary analysis.
- CON/ANAL Quantitative content analysis: objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication.
20. **INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL.**
- THING/STOR Artifacts and material evidence.
- OLD/STOR Conventional systems: libraries, books, records, tape, film, as well as the human brain.
- COMPUT/IR Mechanical and electronic developments: for information retrieval.
21. **GRAPHICS AND AUDIO-VISUAL TECHNIQUES:** Used in the research and/or in the presentation.
- CHARTS Graphs, charts, diagrams, and maps.
- AUD/VIS Film and sound (including photographs).
- EXHIBIT Exhibits.
- PROG/TEAC Programmed instruction (with or without teaching machines).
22. **EXPERIMENTATION:** Arrangement of conditions under which a phenomenon to be studied will take place, with a view towards ascertaining the influences of these conditions on that phenomenon.
- HYPO/EXP Hypothetical experimentation: intellectual constructs.
- LAB/EXP Laboratory experiments.
- SOC/EXP "Social" experimentation under uncontrolled conditions or situations in which repetition is impossible.
23. **MODELS:** Intellectual representations of objects or processes, for instructional or analytic purposes.
- ORG/CHARTS Blueprints and organization charts.
- STERTYP Stereotypes: simplified statements applied to a group: true or false generalizations which predict. Ideologies: set of unconscious propositions which purport to explain, justify, and prescribe action. Utopias: wholesale social schemes.
- SIMUL Scientific models: the properties and interactions of the real object or process are abstracted and expressed as a set of mathematical equations or other logical relationships.
- DECISN Decision theory and game theory.
24. **GENERAL THEORY:** Work provides a large-scale or total interpretation of the events and people it deals with.
- GEN/LAWS Systems and approaches based on substantive relations: scientific laws of society, such as idealism, economic determinism, functionalism, self-interest (including the pleasure principle) and humanism.
- GEN/METH Systems based on methodology, such as pragmatism, sociometry, field theory, psychoanalysis, positivism, and historical cycles.
- III. **UNIQUE DESCRIPTORS:** Terms added to the TOPICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL INDEX. Items for this category were selected for their utility in the given CODEX (on International Affairs). Proper names are not listed here.
- ANTIOL Anthology.
- ARMS/CONT Arms Control and Disarmament.
- BAL/PAY Balance of Payments.
- BAL/PWR Balance of Power.
- BER/BLOC Berlin Blockade.
- CAP/ISM Capitalism.
- CENTRAL Centralization.
- CMN/WLTH Commonwealth.
- COLD/WAR Cold War.
- COLONIAL Colonialism.

CONG	Congress.
DETER	Deterrence.
DIPLOM	Diplomacy.
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community.
EEC	European Economic Community (The Common Market).
ELITE	Elites.
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization.
FOR/AID	Foreign Aid.
FOR/POL	Foreign Policy.
FOR/TRADE	Foreign Trade.
GUERRILLA	Guerrilla Warfare.
ILO	International Labor Organization.
INT/LAW	International Law.
INT/TRADE	International Trade.
LEAG/NAT	League of Nations.
NAT/LISM	Nationalism.
NAZI	Nazi Germany.
NUC/PWR	Nuclear Power.
NUC/WEAP	Nuclear Weapons.
OAS	Organization of American States.
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-operation.
PACIFISM	Pacifism.
PARL	British Parliament.
PEACE	Peace.
RACE/REL	Race Relations.
REGION	Regionalism.
REPAR	Reparations.
REV	Revolution.
SOC/ISM	Socialism.
SOVEREIGN	Sovereignty.
SPACE	Outer Space, Space Law.
SUEZ	Suez Crisis.
TARIFFS	Tariffs.
TOTALISM	Totalitarianism.
UN	United Nations.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
WAR	War.
WEAPON	Weapons, non-nuclear.

(N.B.: The slashed "O" used below is on the experimental computer-print. It will be an ordinary "O" on the final printing.)

The items of the dictionary are automatically placed in alphabetic order as they belong in the Index. They are not run together as in this sample.

PRFP/BRG....PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS\* INCLUDING GUILDS.  
 PRPG/TEAC....PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION (WITH OR WITHOUT TEACHING MACHINES).  
 PROJECTION (ONE'S IMPUTATION TO OTHERS OF OWN MOTIVES)....SEE DISPL  
 PROJECTION APPROACH (QUESTIONNAIRES)....SEE DEEP/QU, PRPJ/TEST  
 PRPJ/TEST....PROJECTIVE TESTS.  
 PRPPAGANDA....SEE EDU/PRPP  
 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT....SEE PROVVS  
 PROVVS....STATE AND PROVINCE, SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.  
 PSY....PSYCHOLOGY (INCLUDING SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF INDIVIDUALS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY).  
 PSYCH/ANALYSIS....SEE BIGG, PSY  
 PSYCH/ANALYSIS (AS GENERAL THEORY)....SEE GEN/METH  
 PSYCH/ANALYTIC INTERVIEW....SEE DEEP/INT  
 PSYCHE-DRAMA....SEE SELF/ABS  
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE....SEE EDU/PRPP + PSY, COLD/WAR  
 PSYCH/SEMATIC PHENOMENA....SEE BIG/SBC  
 PUB/INST....MENTAL, CORRECTIONAL, AND OTHER HABITATIONAL INSTITUTIONS\* HOSPITALS, PRISONS, ETC.  
 PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS AND SCIENCES....SEE HEAL  
 PUBLIC OPINION....SEE KNB/TEST, ATTI1  
 PWR....POWER, PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING (INCLUDING WEAKNESS). SEE ALSO ALL/VALS  
 QU....GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRES, SHORT OR LONG. SEE ALSO SPECIAL FORMS OF QUESTIONNAIRES.  
 QUANT....DEALS WITH THE NATURE AND LIMITS OF QUANTIFICATION.  
 QU/SEMANT....SEMANTIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF QUESTIONNAIRES\* DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM.  
 R+D....RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP (INDEPENDENT EXCEPT UNIVERSITY).  
 RACE/REL....RACE RELATIONS. SEE ALSO STRATA + ATTI1, RESPECT, SPECIFIC GROUPS  
 RACE RELATIONS....SEE RACE/REL  
 REC/INT....DEALS WITH THE RECORDING, SYSTEMATIZING AND ANALYZING OF INTERVIEWS\* ALTERNATIVE METHODS, CRITICISMS, ETC.  
 RECORD....THE RECORDING OF DIRECT OBSERVATIONS\* ALTERNATIVE METHODS, UNITS, CRITICISMS, ETC. (BUT NOT CONTENT ANALYSIS, G.V.)  
 RECORDS-KEEPING....SEE BLD/STBR  
 RECORDS RESEARCH....SEE OBC/ANAL  
 RECTITUDE....SEE MORAL  
 REGION....REGIONALISM  
 RELATIV....RELATIVIST\* STANDARDS ARE HELD TO BE PERSONAL AND UNPREVABLE.  
 RELATION (AS CONCEPT)....SEE METH/CONCEPT  
 RELIABILITY (AS CONCEPT)....SEE METH/CONCEPT  
 RELIGIOUS GROUP....SEE SECT  
 REPAR....REPARATIONS.  
 REPARATIONS....SEE REPAR. SEE ALSO ECB/TAC + CERCE + WEALTH  
 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP (INDEPENDENT EXCEPT UNIVERSITY)....SEE R+D  
 RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE FOR ACTION....SEE ACT/RES  
 RESEARCH METHODS....SEE UNDER SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES  
 RESIST/INT....DEALS WITH SOCIAL RESISTANCE TO INTERVIEWING.  
 RESPECT....RESPECT, SOCIAL CLASS, STRATIFICATION (CONTEMPT, DISRESPECT). SEE ALSO ALL/VALS  
 RESPONSIBILITY....SEE SUPEGB

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- A0027 SILCOCK T.H.  
RESEARCH IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN UNIVERSITIES. AUSTRALIAN OUTLOOK, 17 (DEC. 63), 295-305.  
SOUTHEAST ASIA HAS ITS OWN RESEARCH NEEDS BUT OVER-RELIANCE ON ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF DEVELOPED AREAS IS LEADING ITS SCHOLARS ASTRAY. A DEEPER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING IS NEEDED OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS ON ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION AND VALUES.  
S/ASIA R+D INTELL CREATE ATTT RESPECT KNOWL EDU/PROP ASSN/GP VAL/FREE OBS TREND STERTYP.=
- A0028 SIRSIRAK V.P.  
A STUDY OF POLITICAL WORKERS IN POONA, J. UNIV. POONA, 13 (JAN. 61), 1-83.  
AN EXTENSIVE FIELD STUDY WHICH ATTEMPTS TO DELINEATE THE CONCRETE STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL POWER IN POONA, INDIA.  
S/ASIA POL/FAR ACTION/RES ATTT PWR ORD/FREE DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE POL MATH LENG/INT LENG/OU CHARTS.=
- A0029 WRIGHT G.  
RURAL REVOLUTION IN FRANCE: THE PEASANTRY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. STANFORD\* STANFORD U. PRESS, 1964, 271 PP., \$6.00  
TRACES GRADUAL AWAKENING OF FRENCH PEASANTRY--AT FIRST TO A NEW SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, AND LATER TO SYNDICALIST ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ACTION. DISCUSSES RIVAL EFFORTS OF THE COMMUNISTS AND CATHOLICS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. CONCLUDES WITH AN ANALYSIS AND TENTATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC'S NEW COURSE IN THE AREA OF RURAL REFORM.  
MOD/CUR EUR+451 AGRI POL/PAR DELIB/GP LEGIS LAW CHOICE CULTURE RIGID/FLEX ATTT PWR HEALTH EDU/PROP COERCE ECO/POL STRATA VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE POL STAT CENSUS CHARTS FRANCE RCV.=
- A0030 WRIGHT T.P., JR.  
MUSLIM LEGISLATORS IN INDIA: PROFILE OF A MINORITY ELITE. J. ASIAN STUD., 23 (FEB. 64), 253-67.  
IN CONCLUSION, WE FIND A MUSLIM MINORITY ELITE IN THE LEGISLATURES OF INDIA WHICH IS NOT VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE REST OF THE INDIAN POLITICAL ELITE AND WHICH THEREFORE IS FAR FROM A CROSS-SECTION OF ITS OWN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.  
S/ASIA VOL/ASSN SECT NATL/G LEGIS PWR STRATA ASSN/GP METH/GP VAL/FREE POL STAT SAMP/SIZ DOC/ANAL CHARTS.=
- A0031 ALDERFER H.U.  
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AN OVERVIEW OF EVOLVING STRUCTURES ON A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY BASIS, AND A SURVEY OF FUNCTIONS AND PROBLEMS. WITH POLICY SUGGESTIONS. UNINSPIRED BUT COMPREHENSIVE.  
S/ASIA CHINJAP L/A+17C COM AGRI LOC/GOV MUNIC PROVS ADMIN ROUTINE CHOICE PWR COMIN ASSN/GP TERM/GP CONVNTL MGT POL CONCEPT DOC/ANAL POLICY.=
- A0032 FIRTH R., YAYEY D.S.  
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SEVENTEEN ESSAYS ON THE INTERACTION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN PEASANT LIFE, BASED ON STUDIES FROM ASIA, OCEANIA, THE CARIBBEAN, AND MIDDLE AMERICA. A PIONEERING WORK USING A COMBINATION OF ECONOMIC AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES OF INQUIRY.  
WOR+45 WOR+45 FAM AGRI FINAN ACTION/RES HEALTH ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE SOC ECO CONCEPT STAT CHARTS CARIB.=
- A0033 KATZ S.H., MCGOWAN F.  
A SELECTED LIST OF U.S. READINGS ON DEVELOPMENT. WASHINGTON, D.C.\* AGENCY FOR INT. DEVELOPMENT, 1964, 363 PP., \$1.25 PAPER.  
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT AMERICAN RESEARCH PAPERS, ACADEMIC STUDIES, AND OPERATIONAL REPORTS ON MAJOR AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. PREPARED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS.  
WOR+45 INDUS AGRI EC/UNDEV SOCIETY DELIB/GP ACTION/RES PLAN TEC/DEV CULTURE COMMUN HEALTH EDU/PROP ECO/POL STRATA VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE ECO PHIL/SCI STAT OBS DOC/ANAL CHARTS SIMUL.=
- A0034 READER D.H.  
A SURVEY OF CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AMONG THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA. AFRICA, 34 (JAN. 64), 28-45.  
GRAPHICALLY AND TEXTUALLY OUTLINES REPORTED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE SUBSISTENCE SECTOR IN TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SOCIETIES. ASSESSES TRIBAL ECONOMIC ATTITUDES DISCLOSED AND ON THIS BASIS APPRAISES PROBABLE REACTIONS TOWARD FURTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THE TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL DIMENSIONS OF URBANIZATION. IDENTIFIES AND MAPS FOUR SETS OF ECONOMIC AREAS: A SUBSISTENCE AREA, NON-MONETARY TRADING AREAS, MIXED MONEY-EARNING AREAS, AND AN INDUSTRIAL AREA.  
AFR KIN INDUS AGRI MARKET EC/UNDEV TEC/DEV WORKS HEALTH SKILL TOT/POP TERR/GP VAL/FREE ECO GEOG METH/CONCEPT DOC/ANAL CHARTS.=
- A0035 SEERS D. ED.  
CUBA: THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION. CHAPEL HILL\* U. OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS, 1964, 432 PP., \$7.50.  
COMPARES THE POST-REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION IN CUBA WITH THAT BEFORE 1959. REVIEWS THE PROBLEMS INHERITED BY THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT AND HOW THEY DIFFERED FROM THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY OTHER 20TH-CENTURY REVOLUTIONS, SUCH AS THOSE OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE SOVIET UNION.  
L/A+17C INDUS AGRI SCHOOL U DELIB/GP ACTION/RES PLAN WORKS RIGID/FLEX ATTT ALL/VALS DOMIN EDU/PROP COERCE ECO/POL STRATA VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE ECO POL STAT OBS TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL CUBA REV USSR YUGO.=
- A0036 SHETTY M.C.  
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DEMONSTRATES THAT SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES ARE ESSENTIAL AND A CONTINUING ELEMENT NOT ONLY IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES BUT ALSO IN INDUSTRIALLY ADVANCED ONES LIKE JAPAN AND U.S.A. FINDINGS ARE SUPPORTED WITH A WEALTH OF DATA ON THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATIVE CONDITIONS OF CAREFULLY-SELECTED SAMPLE ESTABLISHMENTS.  
CHINJAP WOR+45 INDUS FINAN ECO/DEV EC/UNDEV ACTION/RES SKILL ECO/POL VAL/FREE ECO STAT OBS SAMP.=
- A0037 SKINNER E.P.  
THE MOSSI OF UPPER VOLTA: THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SUDANESE PEOPLE. STANFORD\* STANFORD U. PRESS, 1964, 236 PP., \$6.50.  
COMPREHENSIVE, FIELDWORK-BASED DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND RELIGIOUS FORCES THAT BUTTRESSED THE FEUDAL MOSSI POLITICAL SYSTEM OVER SEVEN CENTURIES. THE EFFECTS OF MODERN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS ON IT AND ITS MEMBERS, AND ITS COLLAPSE IN 1960.  
AFR FAM KIN AGRI SECT PROVS POL/PAR DELIB/GP TOP/EX EX/STRUC FORCES CT/SYS LAW CHOICE CULTURE PWR HEALTH ORD/FREE DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE ASSN/GP TERM/GP VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE SOC POL MYTH OBS IMPROMP/INT TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL L/VOLTA.=
- A0038 SKLAR R.L.  
NIGERIAN POLITICAL PARTIES: POWER IN AN EMERGENT AFRICAN NATION. PRINCETON\* PRINCETON U. PRESS, 1963, 578 PP., \$12.50.  
A DEFINITIVE STUDY OF PARTIES DURING THE FINAL PHASE OF BRITISH RULE. THE UNIFYING THEME IS THE POLITICAL CONVERGENCE OF THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM, THE PERSISTENCE OF CULTURAL PARTICULARISM, AND THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF EMERGENT CLASS INTERESTS. WITH CASE STUDIES OF SITUATIONS OF PARTY COMPETITION AND INTRA-PARTY CONFLICT. EXHAUSTIVE IN DETAIL.  
AFR EUR+451 NATL/G POL/PAR SOCIETY DELIB/GP LEGIS EX/STRUC ROUTINE CHOICE CULTURE COMMUN PERCEPT ATTT PWR ORD/FREE DOMIN EDU/PROP TOT/POP STRATA TERR/GP VAL/DISTRIB VAL/FREE SOC POL-CONCEPT OBS IMPROMP/INT LENG/INT TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL ELITE NATIONALISM NIGERIA.=
- A0039 DE GUZMAN R.P. ED.  
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A DETAILED TREATMENT OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN THE PHILIPPINES, WITH AN ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ACTUAL CHOICES MADE. PROVIDES SOME EXPLANATION OF THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE PROBLEM AROSE AND OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, CULTURAL, LEGAL, AND OTHER FACTORS THAT IMPINGED UPON THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING THE DECISIONS.

A sample page (slightly reduced) of the catalogue of documents of the URS.



		INT/ORG TOP/EX FORCES LAW ATTIT PWR WEALTH MORAL RESPECT ORD/FREE LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB SOC PSY ECO GEOG MYTH TIME/SEQ TREND DOC/ANAL POLICY CANADA ISRAEL WAR	A0279	CARIB		
H AFR	ATTIT ECO	AFR SOCIETY DELIB/GP LAW CULTURE WEALTH RESPECT EDU/PROP ECO/POL ASSN/GP SOC STAT DOC/ANAL	A0306	A AGRI	STAT DOC/ANAL	INCUS AGRI EC/UNDEV SOCIETY DELIB/GP PLAN TEC/DEV CULTURE COMMUN HEALTH EDU/PROP ECO/POL STRATA VAL/DISTRIB ECO PHIL/SCI OBS CHARTS SIMUL
C AFR	TEC/DEV	AFR KIN INDUS AGRI MARKET EC/UNDEV WORKS WEALTH HEALTH SKILL ECO GEOG DOC/ANAL CHARTS	A0034	A AGRI	COERCE CUBA REV	L/A+17C INDUS AGRI SCHOOL U DELIB/GP PLAN WORKS RIGID/FLEX ATTIT ALL/VALS DOMIN EDU/PROP ECO/POL STRATA VAL/DISTRIB ECO POL STAT OBS TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL USSR YUGO
C AFR	POL/PAR CHOICE UGANDA	AFR PWR STRATA POL STAT LENG/INT	A0042	A AGRI	CULTURE OBS U/VOLTA	AFR FAM KIN AGRI SECT PROVS POL/PAR DELIB/GP TOP/EX EX/STRUC FORCES CT/SYS LAW CHOICE PWR WEALTH ORD/FREE COMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE ASSN/GP VAL/DISTRIB SOC POL MYTH IMPROMP/INT TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL
C AFR	PROVS INT/ORG NATIONALISM	AFR LOC/GOV NATL/G CULTURE PERSON COMMUN PERCEPT ATTIT KNOWL ORC/FREE DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP POL TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL	A0051	A AGRI	FLAN ECO CAP/ISM COMM/WEALTH	AFR S/ASIA EUR+WW1 INDUS AGRI DIST/IND MARKET COM/IND LABOR NATL/G ECO/DEV EC/UNDEV WEALTH ORC/FREE ECO/POL ASSN/GP VAL/DISTRIB TECH/TIC STAT TREND DOC/ANAL
C AFR	POL/PAR CHOICE NIGERIA	AFR DELIB/GP LEGIS CONSTN CULTURE ATTIT SUPEGO PWR DOMIN EDU/PROP COERCE STRATA VAL/DISTRIB POL STAT ELITE	A0064	A AGRI	CHINJAP DOC/ANAL	FAM FACE/GP AGRI POL/PAR LEGIS EXEC CT/SYS LAW JUDGE STRUCT CONSTN ALL/VALS COMIN LEGIT ASSN/GP MARXIST JURID
C AFR	POL/PAR RIGID/FLEX NATIONALISM	AFR ATTIT PWR ORC/FREE DOMIN LEGIT STRATA VAL/DISTRIB TRADIT POL DOC/ANAL STERTYP	A0077	A AGRI	AFR	MOD/EUR EUR+WW1 AGRI EXTR/IND PROC/IND COM/IND EC/UNDEV WORKS WEALTH SKILL ECO HIST TIME/SEQ TREND DOC/ANAL SIMUL FOR/TRADE
C AFR	EC/UNDEV INT/ORG	AFR PROVS DELIB/GP PLAN ADMIN ROUTINE PWR WEALTH ORD/FREE ECO/POL ECO POL OBS TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL INT/TRADE	A0138	A AGRI	L/A+17C ECO/POL BRAZIL COLUMB	FUT INCUS AGRI FINAN EC/UNDEV CONSULT DELIB/GP PLAN ATTIT WEALTH HEALTH ORD/FREE ECO POL STAT DOC/ANAL POLICY CHILE COLOMB
C AFR	FINAN ECO/POL	AFR PROVS NATL/G RIGID/FLEX PWR WEALTH ECO STAT DOC/ANAL	A0202	A AGRI	ADIMIN CHOICE MOROCCO	ISLAM AGRI SCHOOL POL/PAR EC/UNDEV ADMIN FORCES WORKS CULTURE POL STAT LENG/INT CENSUS TIME/SEQ CHARTS MOROCCO
C AFR	LEGIS POL NIGERIA	AFR SOCIETY DELIB/GP EXEC CONSTN CHOICE PERSON COMMUN ATTIT SUPEGO PWR ORD/FREE DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE STRATA STAT TIME/SEQ	A0215	A AGRI	EC/UNDEV FINAN MEX	L/A+17C FUT INDUS AGRI SOCIETY DELIB/GP CULTURE ATTIT HEALTH ORD/FREE ECO/POL ECO POL STAT TIME/SEQ TREND
C AFR	AFR INT/ORG DIPLOM	FUT NATL/G DELIB/GP PWR RESPECT SKILL ORD/FREE DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP ASSN/GP POL OBS TIME/SEQ TREND DOC/ANAL	A0223	A AGRI	ALL/VALS	AFR S/ASIA ISLAM L/A+17C FAM INCUS AGRI LABOR MUNIC EC/UNDEV TEC/DEV CULTURE BIO/SOC EDU/PROP ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB SOC GEOG TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL CHARTS
C AFR	AFR STERTYP	USA+45 EUR+WW1 FUT NATL/G POL/PAR EC/UNDEV INT/ORG TOP/EX ATTIT ALL/VALS LEGIT EDU/PROP POL TREND DOC/ANAL POLICY	A0232	A AGRI	AGRI EC/UNDEV COMM/WEALTH	S/ASIA MOD/EUR EUR+WW1 MUNIC PROVS PLAN TEC/DEV WORKS RIGID/FLEX ATTIT PWR WEALTH SKILL ORD/FREE DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE ECO/POL ECO POL HIST TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL ELITE
C AFR	AFR MUNIC	PROVS NATL/G POL/PAR DELIB/GP PWR ORD/FREE ASSN/GP POL DOC/ANAL REV	A0236	A AGRI	COM AGRI POLICY	FUT LOC/GOV MUNIC DELIB/GP TEC/DEV WORK RIGID/FLEX ATTIT WEALTH SKILL ORD/FREE EDU/PROP ECO/POL STRATA VAL/DISTRIB ECO STAT DOC/ANAL COM/ANAL
C AFR	LAW SOC CLITE	AFR FACE/GP MUNIC NATL/G CONSTN ATTIT ALL/VALS DOMIN VAL/DISTRIB HIST/WRIT DOC/ANAL	A0262	A AGRI	GEOG	AFR AGRI EXTR/IND TEC/DEV DOC/ANAL CHARTS
C AFR	TOP/EX PWR WAR	AFR CHRIST-17C KIN DELIB/GP FORCES LAW CONSTN CULTURE PERCEPT ORD/FREE DOMIN LEGIT COERCE STRATA SOC POL HIST LENG/INT TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL	A0307	B AGRI	NATL/G PLAN MOROCCO	ISLAM INDUS AGRI PROC/IND DIST/IND SERV/IND LOC/GOV ECO/DEV EX/STRUC PWR WEALTH ECO/POL ASSN/GP VAL/DISTRIB ECO POL DOC/ANAL
C AFR	LEGIS POL GHANA	AFR POL/PAR SOCIETY DELIB/GP TOP/EX CONSTN CHOICE CULTURE ATTIT ALL/VALS DOMIN LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE STRATA VAL/DISTRIB STAT TIME/SEQ	A0319	B AGRI	NATL/G POL NATIONALISM	AFR S/ASIA CHINJAP ISLAM USA-45 EUR+WW1 COM FUT INDUS AGRI SECT PROVS POL/PAR ECO/DEV EC/UNDEV INT/ORG TOP/EX FORCES LAW ATTIT PWR WEALTH MORAL RESPECT ORD/FREE LEGIT EDU/PROP COERCE ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB SOC PSY ECO GEOG MYTH TIME/SEQ TREND DOC/ANAL POLICY CANADA ISRAEL WAR
A AGRI	AGRI EC/UNDEV	WOR-45 FINAN CULTURE ATTIT KNOWL SKILL ECO/POL STRATA ECO MATH STAT TIME/SEQ DOC/ANAL	A0026	A AGRI	FINAN	WOR-45 FAM HEALTH ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB SOC ECO STAT CHARTS
A AGRI	PWR STRATA FRANCE REV	MOD/EUR EUR+WW1 AGRI POL/PAR DELIB/GP LEGIS LAW CHOICE CULTURE RIGID/FLEX ATTIT HEALTH EDU/PROP COERCE ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB POL STAT CENSUS CHARTS	A0029			
A AGRI	ADMIN ROUTINE	S/ASIA CHINJAP L/A+17C COM AGRI LOC/GOV MUNIC PROVS CHOICE PWR DOMIN ASSN/GP MGT POL DOC/ANAL POLICY	A0031			
A AGRI	AGRI FINAN	WOR-45 FAM HEALTH ECO/POL VAL/DISTRIB SOC ECO STAT CHARTS	A0032			

A sample page (slightly reduced) of an Index of the URS. The letters "A, B, C" refer to books, long articles, and short articles, and will appear in a changed position on future publications. The date of the work will also be included, and the number of descriptors diminished by several. Various modes of printing-out are possible, so that each CODEX can be adapted to its audience.