SEARCHING THE SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE ON WATER: A GUIDE TO SELECTED INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS - PRELIMINARY VERSION

by

Fred Hogge and Norman Wengert

September 1972

Environmental Resources Center
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado

Completion Report Series
No. 37
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submitted to

WATER RESOURCES SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER
Office of Water Resources Research
U. S. Department of Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

September, 1972

The research from which this report resulted was supported jointly by the Office of Water Resources Research, U. S. Department of Interior, and by Colorado State University, pursuant to Grant Agreement Number 14-31-0001-3183.

Colorado Water Resources Research Institute
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Norman A. Evans, Director
PREFACE

This GUIDE is a by-product of a state-of-the-art survey and literature review on the topic "Institutions for urban-metropolitan water planning, development, and management" undertaken with the joint support of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center (Office of Water Resources Research, U.S. Department of the Interior) and Colorado State University. The principal investigator for the project has been Professor Norman Wengert, Department of Political Science, Colorado State University. Mr. Fred Hogge was a graduate research assistant on the project for one year and during that time produced the first draft of this GUIDE.

This version of the GUIDE is entitled "preliminary," to suggest that an ultimate final version should benefit from comments, suggestions and criticisms that may result from its use by research workers. Such comments, suggestions and criticisms are specifically invited. In addition, the Principal Investigator (Wengert) intends to solicit such inputs so that in due course a more useful and usable GUIDE may be produced.

This particular state-of-the-art survey was undertaken because there appeared to be a growing recognition that institutions and institutional arrangements were important to the realization of water programs and policies. Thus, for example, the National Water Commission was mandated in its statute to consider institutional dimensions of water problems, and is devoting considerable attention to the subject. Similarly, frequent reference to the relationship of institutions to achievement of water policies has been made by the Water Resources Council. Moreover, terms like "institution," "institutionalization," "institutional arrangements," and "institutional constraints" are becoming common in water literature. Thus it seemed desirable to examine what was meant by these terms, to review what has been written on the subject, and to identify research needs and opportunities.

It became apparent early in the investigation, however, that there was no commonly accepted definition of the term "institution" (or of its several variants), either as used in the literature on water, or in more general social science literature. Evidence mounted, in fact, that the term in many cases was simply a handy synonym for "organization." In others, it was used without much meaning at all. In still others, the term was a kind of "catch-all," when confronted with behavioral or societal problems which could not readily be solved. Labelling a problem as "institutional" was a way of recognizing important variables which could not be dealt with.
If the term "institution" is not carefully defined, then it is not clarified by prefixing other words to it, such as "water" or "legal" or "economic" or "social."

This problem of the meaning, scope, and content of the terms "institution" and its several variants, led to a realization that the search for relevant literature would be much more complicated than had been originally expected. It would not be possible, for example, simply to use the term "institution" as a key word and expect to find the relevant references. Instead, it became clear that the search would need to be much more comprehensive, and would involve a much wider range of disciplines and journals. Most importantly, the search would need to be concerned with inferentially related topics. It was this realization that led to a thorough review of information storage and retrieval systems, particularly those in the social sciences. And this then led to the preparation of this GUIDE.

It should be emphasized that the project proceeded on the premise that the term "institution" was a useful one; that it could be clarified and given more precise meaning. This premise, in turn, rested on the belief that water management in urban-metropolitan areas requires human collaboration in regular and systematic ways, and that societal arrangements (not simply organization) and human behavior with respect to urban water is governed by norms and customs and can be researched in meaningful ways. These premises have continued to be a kind of working definition of "institutions" for this state-of-the-art review. (The concept is discussed in greater detail in the project report and in the set of essays by scholars from various disciplines.)

This GUIDE has three purposes: (a) to suggest some of the dimensions of the information storage and retrieval problems in the social sciences; (b) to indicate the progress that is being made to improve information storage and retrieval systems in the social sciences; and (c) to describe some of the presently available systems of particular utility to investigators dealing with water problems.

Because the systems reviewed include some that are well-established and quite familiar, as well as some of the newer, developing systems, and because the descriptions of these systems are in general terms, the GUIDE may be useful to others besides those interested in water problems. It is possible, for instance, that the GUIDE could be useful to anyone seeking an overview of social science information systems, whether their interests are in institutions, in water, or in other problems of the social and behavioral sciences.

Responsibility for the GUIDE belongs to the principal investigator under whose direction it was prepared.

Norman Wengert
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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

The Literature "Deluge"

It is a commonplace observation that scientists in most disciplines are finding it more and more difficult to keep abreast of relevant research literature in their fields of interest. Span of attention limitations together with increased specialization converge to encourage focusing on smaller and smaller problems. For awhile this provides a temporary respite, but in a short time literature on specialized subjects soon exceeds the capacity of the specialist to keep informed. In addition, of course, most scientists feel an obligation to keep informed on linkages to other fields and disciplines. Thus the problems seem to grow even more complex.

The quantity of research literature is said to double every 8½ years. This growth is evident in the increase in number of scientific journals (as well as in their size and frequency). For example, the 1924 edition of the World List of Scientific Periodicals contained 24,000 titles; the 1952 edition listed 50,000 titles; and it has been estimated that by 1979 the total number will be about 100,000.

The problem is not unique to the United States. It has been reported that Soviet Scientists complain that they are able to devote only about 35 percent of their time to experimental work. The balance of their time is devoted to reading articles, writing articles, participating in conferences, and similar communication activities.

A causal factor is obviously the increasing rate of expenditure for research and development. In a recent ten year period, for instance, the annual outlay for R&D in the U.S. increased three fold—seventeen billion dollars—by the end of the period. But a concern is being expressed that the United States may be approaching a decline in research productivity (and perhaps in quality), since the growth in personnel involved in research has not been keeping pace with expenditure increases. Financial support has been rising 15 percent a year, but technical manpower involved in research has been increasing only 6 percent per year. Behind these trends are the turning away from "science" by significant segments of the public, as well as the more subtle impact of inflation.

In any event, the amount of research information now available is so large that its very immensity probably prevents its most effective use. As a consequence, if available information is not used, a large amount of research time may be consumed in repeating work others have
already done. To avoid such duplication, and to insure that new re-
search supplements and extends work already completed, research infor-
mation must be readily available. Recognition of this need has given a
major impetus to the development of information storage and retrieval
systems which represent an effort to reduce the problem by the appli-
cation of management and technology.

Greater progress in information storage and retrieval has been
made in the "hard" sciences than in the social sciences. This reflects
both differentials in financial support and differentials in the
structure of the various disciplines. Although much lip service is
paid to the idea that the most pressing problems of our current era
are societal, fund allocations continue to be made more readily to
fields directly related to the physical aspects of our system.

Types of Information Systems

The discussion from this point on focuses on information storage
and retrieval developments relevant to the social sciences, although
certainly some of the descriptive material also applies to other fields.

In broad terms, information systems may be categorized as either
"traditional" or "new."

The library card catalog is an example of a traditional system.
Topical bibliographies, either the terminal ("one-shot") variety or
the continuous, periodical type, have also been with us for a long time.
Published indexes, such as the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature,
The Industrial Arts Index, or the New York Times Index, are other
examples of traditional information retrieval systems.

The newer type of information systems take a variety of forms and
use a variety of techniques, and relatively more emphasis is placed on
the newer systems in this GUIDE.

One type that has recently been introduced involves the reproduc-
tion of the tables of contents of selected journals. Examples (to be
described more fully in later chapters) are ABC POL SCI and CURRENT
CONTENTS. Another type of system (well established in many of the
"hard" disciplines, but relatively new in the social sciences) are the
periodicals devoted to publishing literature abstracts. These seek to
summarize and bring together in brief or abstract form information
from a number of other journals, periodicals, books and research re-
ports. Examples are Sociological Abstracts and the Journal of Economic
Literature.
Water Resources Abstracts cover the entire subject field, include many "social science" references, and illustrate a kind of interdisciplinary or subject oriented approach similar to chemical abstracts.

Another obviously new approach is that which involves the use of computers for storage and retrieval. The newness is in the technology, and not particularly in the way in which the information is organized. Included in this category are the indexes, such as that for the American Political Science Review based on the "Key-Word-in-Context" (KWIC) approach. Another is the so-called "Datrix" system ("Direct Access to Reference Information: A Xerox Service") which stores and retrieves Ph.D. dissertation titles compatible with Dissertation Abstracts, both systems being published or made available by the same company (University Microfilms). These and other systems are explained more fully in subsequent chapters.

Because of the substantial number of systems now available in the social sciences or dealing with public policy issues, it is apparent that the task of informing potential users about these systems is indeed formidable. This is a major purpose of this GUIDE. At the same time, it is worth emphasizing that its coverage does not purport to be complete, if for no other reason than that new systems are appearing with considerable frequency. Hence it is important to echo a disclaimer made in one of the directories published by the National Referral Center for Science and Technology in the Foreword to its report on the Social Sciences: "... . . . There are other important information activities in the social sciences with which contact has not been established." But perhaps this present GUIDE represents a beginning.

A Preview

This GUIDE has necessarily been selective in the presentation of storage and retrieval systems. Only a few systems are described in detail, chiefly those relevant to an exploration of the social and behavioral aspects of water problems.

The following chapter describes some of the efforts that have been made in the social sciences to manage the previously described information explosion. Kenneth Janda and some of his students of Northwestern University are playing a prominent role with respect to retrieval in political science. Some details of his information retrieval application to political science will be described. William A. Welsh, formerly of the University of Georgia and now with the University of Iowa, adapted Janda's techniques for use at Georgia's Political Data Analysis Center. Welsh's so-called Georgia Project, starting in 1966, in information retrieval will be described in Chapter Two. The January and February, 1967 issues of American Behavioral Scientist (edited by Janda) reviewed information retrieval developments in the social sciences.
Chapter Two

INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social scientists, like scientists in the physical and biological disciplines, are not simply "giving up" in the face of formidable burdens of organizing and disseminating the growing mountain of information relating to their respective fields. Despite the presently bleak evidence pointing to the impossibility of ever "catching up" in the information management area, some significant efforts are being made to apply management and technology to the situation. A few examples of such efforts will be reviewed briefly in this chapter.

Kenneth Janda

Janda's efforts in the information retrieval area have emphasized application rather than the technology involved in setting up the

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1Information in this section is based on Janda's Information Retrieval: Applications to Political Science (Indianapolis: The Bobs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1968).
programs involved. The use of the key-word-in-context (KWIC) system of information retrieval in the political science area has constituted the major thrust of Janda's work at Northwestern University. But he has also applied other information retrieval systems in his classes and seminars at Northwestern, for example, key-word-out-of-context (KWOC) and Technique for Retrieving Information from Abstracts of Literature (TRIAL). The KWIC system, which was developed by H. P. Luhn of IBM in the late fifties, is computer based. It has been used by Janda for two major projects: (a) indexing the first fifty-seven volumes of the American Political Science Review (1906-63), and (b) indexing the first ten volumes of the Midwest Journal of Political Science (1957-66). Janda describes the operation of the KWIC system best in reference to his cumulative index of the Midwest Journal of Political Science.\textsuperscript{2}

The citation for almost two hundred articles published in this journal since its beginning in 1957 were recorded on punchcards. Different "classes" of cards were used for keypunching different types of information. Authors names were keypunched on class 1 cards, titles on class 2 cards, and sources (publication data) on class 3 cards. Operating under a specialized bibliographic data processor (BIDAP) program, the computer was instructed to prepare an alphabetical listing of all keywords in the titles and to print out those keywords in conjunction with part or all of the titles in which they occur.

For a KWIC index printout, such as that produced for the Midwest Journal of Political Science, the computer may be instructed to "decide" what constitutes a keyword in one of two ways. It can be instructed either to refer to a list of keywords prepared in advance by the researcher, or to a list of words that are not to be considered keywords. In the first case, the computer looks at every word in the title and compares it with its own stored list of keywords. Words in the titles that match this list are then selected for indexing. The process operates in a comparable way when a list of non-keywords (words prevented from indexing) is used: the computer includes the word in the index only when it does not appear in the list. Janda used the latter technique for the Midwest Journal index. A sample from this index is reproduced on the following page. A careful examination of this printout is recommended as the fastest and most efficient means of obtaining a "working" knowledge of the KWIC system and its potential value to the user.

\textsuperscript{2}Ibid. pp. 4-7.
The Georgia Project

William A. Welsh, formerly with the University of Georgia, and presently at the State University of Iowa (Iowa City), conceived and directed the Georgia project while he was director of the Political Data Analysis Center at that university. Welsh begins his description of the Georgia project by placing it in a broader context of information management in existence at Georgia in the mid-1960's:

...The project utilizes modification of computer programs developed elsewhere, especially at Northwestern University and by the IBM Corporation. The Georgia Project differs somewhat from efforts underway at other universities in three particulars. First, it utilizes students in undergraduate and graduate courses as researchers and abstracters. Second, and relatedly, the Georgia Project is part of a broader program of formal instruction for undergraduates in the uses of electronic data processing equipment. Third, the computer programs used in manipulating data have been modified in an effort to make master tape files amenable to use with different types of data retrieval systems now in operation.

Welsh chose the TRIAL system (Technique for Retrieving Information from Abstracts of Literature) as the computer technique for the Georgia Project. The pilot project, initiated in April, 1966, involved a class of thirty students in Welsh's Eastern European Political Systems course. Each student was assigned several years' issues of a professional journal likely to contain relevant articles and was asked to prepare two or three abstracts per week. During the course Welsh's class prepared an average of fifty usable abstracts. After the abstracts were approved for use in the TRIAL system, they were punched onto data processing cards, and transferred to magnetic tape at the University Computer Center. It was then possible to ask the computer to search the accumulated abstracts for any word, combination of words, or topic in which a student or faculty member might be interested. The computer could then examine all abstracts stored in its memory, select those containing the specified words or phrases, and print out those abstracts.


4Tbid., p. 11.
After the TRIAL pilot project proved successful, the system was utilized in several other political science courses at the University of Georgia.

Welsh summarized the research benefits of the TRIAL system as utilized in the Georgia project as follows:

In addition to the pedagogic advantages of TRIAL, there seem to be important research advantages evolving. Perhaps most important, the interest generated by this project in information retrieval and other data processing applications helps us to develop a substantial core of knowledgeable undergraduate (as well as graduate) students who contribute significantly as assistants to departmental research projects. The University has been willing to support the time of these assistants, and this has aided our data retrieval work considerably. Second, as the SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) segment of the project becomes routinized, we anticipate significant reduction in the time spent by both faculty and students in bibliographic research .... Relatedly, third, we anticipate a significant theory-building contribution for these kinds of information retrieval systems. The important contribution of TRIAL to propositionalizing and synthesizing the existing literature in political science cannot be overstated. And by determining what has been done, we should be able to isolate those areas of neglect which demand attention.\(^5\)

**American Behavioral Scientist**

The January and February (1967) issues of *American Behavioral Scientist* were devoted to the topic, "Advances in Information Retrieval in the Social Sciences." The Series, edited by Kenneth Janda, includes a brief report on his previously described information retrieval projects at Northwestern University. Welsh's Georgia project is also included in the series. Space limitations prevent a detailed discussion of the remaining eleven articles in this series. But the articles' titles and authors are reproduced here, elaborated only as appropriate by Janda's brief notations of the thrust of each article, and omitting further reference to his and Welsh's articles contained in the series.

\(^5\)Ibid., p. 22.
January (1967) issue.

1. Hesung C. Koh, "A Social Science Bibliographic System: Computer Applications," (Computerization of a social science bibliography on Korea.)

2. Oswald Werner, "Systematized Lexiography or 'Ethnoscience': The Use of Computer Made Concordances," (Compilation of a dictionary of Navaho medical terms.)

3. Allen R. Wilcox, Davis B. Bobrow, and Douglas P. Bwy, "System SESAR: Automating an Intermediate Stage of Survey Research." (Retrieval of data from banks of sample surveys on public opinion toward national security.)

4. Eugene Garfield and Irving H. Sher, "ASCA (Automatic Subject Citation Alert): A New Personalized Current Awareness Service for Scientists." (Employment of citation indexing in a personalized reference subscription service.)

February (1967) issue.

1. Alfred de Grazia, "Continuity and Innovation in Social Science Retrieval: Illustrations from the Universal Reference System."

2. Thomas J. Conrow, "Computers, Traditional Research, and the American Council of Learned Societies."

3. Frieda B. Libaw, "Information Handling in the Behavioral Sciences: Report of a First Convocation of a Conglomerate Clan." (A conference report which includes a useful inventory of information retrieval activities.)


6. Donald G. Morrison, "The Human Relations Area Files Index."

7. Carl Beck and Douglas K. Stewart, "Machine Retrieval of Bibliographical Data." (A data retrieval example involving Eastern European political elites.)
Publication of Social Science Abstracts and Tables of Contents

The publication of abstracts in the various social science disciplines is perhaps the most firmly established and familiar effort for keeping up with what is being published. Book and article summaries naturally make up the great majority of these abstracts. Since this is a familiar information "system," only three examples in this category will be briefly summarized.

The Journal of Economic Literature is published quarterly by the American Economic Association. Prior to 1968 it was called the Journal of Economic Abstracts. The principal change, beginning with the name change in 1969, was the publication of complete articles in addition to abstracts. Most of the space is still devoted to the latter, however. In the December, 1970 issue for example, 72 pages were devoted to articles. The remaining 310 pages of this issue were devoted to abstracts and indexes under four major headings: Book Reviews; New Books: An Annotated Listing; Current Periodicals; and General Index.

None of the political science journals publish abstracts, but book reviews are regularly included. The Political Science Quarterly, published by the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University, devotes more space to abstract type materials than do the other political science journals. In the June 1971 issue, for example, more than one-half of the 200 plus pages were devoted to "Book Reviews" and "Book Notes." Four articles took up the remaining pages.

Sociological Abstracts is co-sponsored by the American Sociological Association and three other sociological groups. As the name implies, this publication is devoted exclusively to abstracts. It is world-wide coverage. There are six issues annually, including a cumulative index. The subject matter is broken down into twenty-seven categories. Examples of these categories having particular interdisciplinary interest are: 0600 - complex organizations (management); 0900 - political interaction; 1100 - rural sociology and agricultural economics; 1700 - sociology of science; and 2300 - community development.

A more recent development in the continuing effort to "keep up" with the information explosion is the appearance of publications devoted exclusively to the reproduction of tables of contents of various journals in particular fields of interest. ABC POL SCI, Current Contents and Hydats are examples of such publications. Since these will be described in detail in the next chapters, they are merely cited here as examples in the "tables of contents" type retrieval system.
This chapter has presented a few examples of efforts by social scientists to keep up with the literature in particular fields. Although the task is formidable, it is encouraging to note the growing interest in this problem of information retrieval. The next two chapters describe in detail several of the systems for information management that have been developed.

Chapter Three

GENERAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This chapter and the next describe fourteen information systems. Some of these are of interest to scientists in general. Some break down their information into disciplinary categories thereby permitting selectivity within the broad system. The third category is discipline or subject-specific.

In this chapter, the first two types of systems are represented in the eight systems covered. Some attempt has been made, also, to arrange these in a descending order of generality within the chapter. Thus, Public Affairs Information Service has no specific focus being concerned with public affairs generally. On the other hand, HUD Clearinghouse Service—the eighth system described in this chapter—is urban oriented, but still at a "general" level.

It will be noted that the systems are presented in a "directory" format, with names as well as addresses and phone numbers included. This type of specific information may impose an added burden in keeping the manual current. But this disadvantage should be outweighed from the user's standpoint, especially in cases where there is a need to make immediate contact with a particular organization.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE, INC. (PAIS)

Address: Public Affairs Information Service, Inc.
11 West 40th Street
New York, New York
10018

Purpose of System

PAIS states its purpose as, "the publication of a weekly bulletin, listing by subject current books, pamphlets, periodical articles, government documents, and any other useful library material in the field of economics and public affairs."
Characteristics of System

PAIS is a non-profit association of libraries chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. It was organized by the Special Libraries Association in 1913.

The PAIS Bulletin is published weekly with the exception of August (fortnightly) and December, when one issue is omitted. Originally designed for the use of legislative and municipal reference librarians, the Bulletin has been expanded subsequently to meet the needs of State, municipal, university and special libraries. It is not primarily an index to periodicals, but selected articles from more than one thousand periodicals are listed each year. Works in foreign languages are not included.

Cumulated Bulletins, superseding the previous weekly editions are published five times a year. The fifth cumulated issue is the annual bound volume for permanent reference use.

Use of System

Each Bulletin includes a section to aid in using the alphabetic entries. These "aid" sections, appearing in back of each weekly issue and in front of the cumulated edition, are entitled: Key to Bibliographical Symbols (and Abbreviations), Key to Periodical References, Directory of Publishers and Organizations, and Publications Analyzed.

Membership rates are available in three categories:

Full Membership - weekly and cumulated Bulletin (including annual) $100.00 a year.

Associate Membership - Five cumulated Bulletins (including annual) $50.00 a year.

Limited Membership - Annual cumulated Bulletin $25.00.

Materials indexed in PAIS are generally retained in the New York Public Library. Publications no longer available from the listed sources can usually be obtained in microcopy from Photographic Services, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, New York, 10018. PAIS Bulletins do not state the cost of this service.

The PAIS Bulletin is a well established and valuable information tool, available in many libraries.
National Referral Center for Science and Technology

Director: Marvin W. McFarland
Phone: 202-067-8265
Address: Library of Congress
National Referral Center for Science and Technology
10 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20540

Purpose of System

Operating in the Library of Congress, with the support of the National Science Foundation, the Center, established in 1962, is designed to provide a single place to which anyone with an interest in science and technology may turn for advice on where and how to obtain information on specific topics. The Center is concerned with all fields of science and technology: physical, biological, social and engineering sciences, and many technical areas relating to them.

The exceptionally broad scope of the mission which the Center has set for itself is stated in each volume of series entitled Directory of Information Resources. For example, the volume dealing with the Social Sciences is prefaced by the comment: "In its continuing efforts to identify and gather detailed data on significant information activities in all areas of scientific and technical endeavor, the National Referral Center solicits contributions to its register from any organization that possesses knowledge or expertise in any form and is willing to share it with others."

Characteristics of System

Through a continuing survey, the Center is building up a central inventory of detailed data on information resources describing services provided by a wide variety of organizations and individuals. Included in the inventory are professional societies, university research bureaus and institutes, Federal and State agencies and units within them, industrial laboratories, museum specimen collections, testing stations, and individual experts; as well as more traditional sources of information, such as technical libraries, information and document centers, and abstracting and indexing services. All such information resources are registered with the Center and included in its referral services. The Center's criterion for registering a resource is not size, but the ability and willingness to supply information to others within reasonable limitations. The Center currently has some 10,000 resources in its inventory.
Use of System

The Center publishes a document series entitled, *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States* with each directory covering one subject area. Its first two directories *Physical Sciences*, *Biological Sciences*, *Engineering*, and the previously quoted *Social Sciences*, both published in 1965, are broadly oriented. With the publication of its *Water* directory in September 1966, the Center initiated the publication of more specialized directories. In June 1967, it published *Federal Government*. These four subject areas constitute the presently published directories. Since three of these directories have either direct relevance for all social scientists, or a broad group of specialists therein, the following additional data is furnished on them.


1. **Social Sciences** (1965, $1.50, LC 1.31:D 62/2, 218 pp.)

   In the foreword to this directory, the Center makes a significant reservation regarding the scope of the resource listings: "In the present volume...some significant resources have been omitted because they did not respond, or responded incompletely, to requests for organizational and operational descriptions. There are other important information activities in the social sciences with which contact has not been established."

   Certain agencies which have broad varied interests are described in the *Social Sciences* directory in a generalized fashion, then again in the *Water* directory with a focus on water specialization which had been subsumed in the more generalized description. Examples of agencies in this category are the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Urban Land Institute.

   One of the more valuable aspects of the directory is the inclusion of agencies (with complete addresses and phone numbers) which, like the National Referral Center are extensive information gathering systems in their own right. Examples are the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California; and National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago.

2. **Water** (1966, $1.50, LC 1.31:D 62/3, 248 pp.)

   The Center has included a listing and description of several hundred water-related agencies in this directory. Yet, its "foreword", like that in the *Social Sciences*, cites significant omissions: "...the broad field of oceanography has been excluded. Also, commercial, profit-making organizations have been omitted, as initial efforts to obtain data on manufacturing and consultant engineering firms proved that even a reasonably complete listing could not be achieved."
The agencies in this directory vary greatly in scope of interest relating to water. Two examples at opposite ends of this continuum are Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.: "Water pollution control as related to the coal industry," and American Water Resources Association: "Broad aspects of water resources research, planning, development, and management; water resources education and information retrieval."

There are numerous listings of special interest to social scientists, to cite only three examples: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, National League of Cities, and the Division of Public Affairs in HUD.


The "Foreword" to this directory states that, "All appropriate Federal organization, as well as information resources sponsored in whole or in part by the Federal Government are represented." Security restrictions are perhaps implied in the additional statement that, "Certain Federal organizations were omitted at their own request, and a few agencies were excluded because adequate information concerning them was not available."

Since this directory is not subject oriented, it provides resources information for all the sciences. The "sponsored" agencies of the Federal Government are of special interest, and the listing of these makes a valuable contribution to this often overlooked and little known dimension of Federal activity.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE (ASIS)**

President: Charles P. Bourne

Address: American Society for Information Science
        Suite 807
        1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
        Washington, D.C. 20036

**Purpose of System**

ASIS states its purpose as follows: "The American Society for Information Science is a non-profit, professional association organized for scientific literary and educational purposes and dedicated to the creation, organization, dissemination and application of knowledge concerning information and its transfer. An auxiliary purpose of the Society is to provide its members with a variety of channels of communications within and outside the profession, including meetings
and publications, and with a service organization to help them in their professional development and advancement."

**Characteristics of the System**

ASIS publishes (bi-monthly) the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* (formerly *American Documentation*) in January, March, May, July, September, and November. The majority of articles in the *Journal* are technical in nature, oriented in large part toward the more sophisticated aspects of computer applications to data storage and retrieval. Articles of a more general orientation for those interested in the broader aspects of information science are also included. The titles of two selected articles in the July-August, 1970, issue of the *Journal* provide examples of these respective categories of interest:

"An Evaluation of Index Medicus and Medlars in the Field of Ophthalmology; and"

"The Role of the Federal Government in Information Systems in Education."

There are three classes of membership in ASIS: individual, student and institutional. Each member of ASIS automatically becomes a member of a local chapter (if one exists in his area) and may apply for membership in one or more special interest groups, which are, in effect, small professional organizations within ASIS that give scope and focus to the specific interests of ASIS members. There are ten special interest groups (SIG's), one of which is Behavioral and Social Sciences.

**Use of System**

Individual membership dues are $25 annually; student memberships are $10. This includes a subscription to the *Journal* and membership in a "Prime SIG" (see above). Additional SIG memberships are $2 each. Non-member subscriptions to the *Journal* are available as are individual copies. The costs are, respectively, $26.50 and $7.00.

The *Journal* includes a full page of "Instructions to Authors" detailing the specific requirements for articles submitted for publication. An "Exclusive" clause is of particular interest here: "Papers already published or in press elsewhere are not acceptable."

The *Journal* also includes advertisements from other publishers of information science data, and lists other publications of ASIS. One of the most important of the latter is the *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, of which five volumes have been published.
The first four volumes (1966-69) are available, on a special package plan to members, for $49.95. The price for non-members is $54.95. Volume 5 (1970) is available at $14.87 to members, $17.50 to non-members. Chapter 12 in this latest volume: "Information Systems in State and Local Governments," by Edward F. N. Hearle, has special relevance for social scientists.

**DATRIX (DIRECT ACCESS TO REFERENCE INFORMATION: A XEROX SERVICE)**

Customer Services: Mrs. Helen K. Wise  
Address: University Microfilms  
A Xerox Company  
Ann Arbor, Michigan  
48106  
Phone: 313-761-4700  
Ext. 359

**Purpose of System**

DATRIX is a computerized information retrieval system begun in 1967 to give access to tens of thousands of doctoral dissertations written in all fields.

**Characteristics of System**

Since 1938 University Microfilms has been microfilming most of the dissertations written by doctoral candidates in North America. The number of these originally researched documents has climbed to more than 126,000 and is currently being increased at a rate of 18,000 annually from nearly 200,000 institutions. The titles of these dissertations have been computerized into the DATRIX information retrieval system.

Dissertation abstracts are published by University Microfilm, also, and appear in its *Dissertation Abstracts International*, a monthly publication in two parts and available in most university libraries. Section A includes newly available dissertations in the humanities and social sciences. Section B is devoted to the physical sciences and engineering.

Other publications of University Microfilms include monographs of scientific and scholarly interest as well as previously published books which are out of print. Its newest major publication on dissertations is its highly regarded *Dissertations Abstracts International Retrospective Index (1970)* described in more detail in the following section.
Uses of System

Formerly a keyword list, provided by DATRIX, served as the initial tool for formulating search requests. The approach now used is indicated in the following paragraphs from a form letter sent out by the DATRIX staff:

"We regret that we are no longer issuing Key Word Lists to our customers. Inasmuch as the Key Word List is being constantly up-dated to include all dissertations from each previous month, it is quickly out-dated as well as bulky in volume.

"However, you may continue to submit your order for a search with the assurance that each one will be checked against our own copy of the up-dated Key Word List. We recommend that you supply related words from your own vocabulary and allow us to amend the structure of the query order to your best advantage. A clearly descriptive summary of your subject field or your research goal helps us to search for the most relevant references for you."

The basic fee for a DATRIX inquiry is $10 and this includes the first 60 (or less) titles. Additional titles are 10 cents each.

The latest (1970) publication of University Microfilms list flat-rate costs for complete dissertations as follows:

- Microfilm: $4.00
- Xerographic: $10.00

The aforementioned Dissertation Abstracts International Retrospective Index is a nine-volume work made possible by the DATRIX system and makes full use of the keywords utilized by this system. The Index entries list: keyword, dissertation title, author, institution or origin, and order number. The Indexes, then, represent an alternate means of procuring DATRIX bibliographic entries without the searcher having to write to University Microfilms but may require a considerable investment of the searcher's time. Following are the subject categories of the Index:

- Volume I: Mathematics and Physics
- Volume II: Chemistry
- Volume III: Earth/Life Science
- Volume IV: Psychology, Sociology, Political Science
- Volume V: Social Science
- Volume VI: Engineering
- Volume VII: Education
- Volume VIII: Communication, Information, Business, Literature, Fine Arts
- Volume IX: Author Index
Each Retrospective Index provides complete ordering information.

Both the Index and the DATRIX system provide access to the Dissertation Abstracts.

**INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION (ISI)**

**Current Contents**  
Address: Marketing Services Dept.  
ISI, 325 Chestnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

**Contact:** Barbara L. Fry  
**Phone:** 215-923-3300

**Purpose of System**

ISI publishes Current Contents, a weekly "table of contents" reproduction from several thousand periodicals from throughout the world designed to keep the reader up-to-date on the titles of all current journal articles pertaining to his particular area of interest, together with a means of obtaining further information on each article. Additions are constantly being made.

**Characteristics of System**

Separate and distinct weekly issues of Current Contents are published for seven broad subject areas, each involving several hundred "table of contents" entries. The seven areas are: Education; Life Sciences; Physical Sciences; Chemical Sciences; Engineering and Technology; Agriculture, Food and Veterinary Sciences; and Behavioral, Social and Management Sciences.

The Behavioral, Social and Management Sciences series is further broken down into the following disciplines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anthropology and Linguistics</th>
<th>History and International Affairs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Automation and Computers</td>
<td>Human Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking and Finance</td>
<td>Industrial Relations</td>
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<td>Business and Law</td>
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<td>Clinical Psychology</td>
<td>Personnel Management</td>
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<td>Communication</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
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<td>Criminology</td>
<td>Population and Geography</td>
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<td>Economics and Statistics</td>
<td>Psychiatry and Neurology</td>
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<td>Experimental Psychology</td>
<td>Social Medicine</td>
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<td>Forecasting</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerontology</td>
<td>Urban Affairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Uses of System

Subscription rates to Current Contents for "educational organizations and affiliated persons" is $67.50 annually. In addition ISI has several services which for a fee enable the subscriber to obtain specific information on a given article or subject field. Among these services are:

a. An "Author and Address Directory" in the back of each issue of Current Contents keyed to the particular page number on which the author's name and article title appear.

b. OATS (Organized Article Tear Sheets) Hot-Line Service: 215-923-0460. The cost of OATS is $2.00 for articles up to 10 pages, plus $2.00 for each additional 10 pages or portion thereof. There is also a total service charge of $1.00 per article for a Hot-Line report. Calls are taken Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. EST or by an answering service at other times. Orders are processed within a few hours following receipt.

c. ASCA IV (Automatic Subject Citation Alert). ISI describes this service as follows: "52 weeks a year ASCA IV searches the scientific literature picking out only those current items specifically related to your own interests, and ASCA IV reports these findings to you by mail on a personal computer printout... and it costs about $2.00 per week for your own individual computer printout." A "Descriptive brochure, ASCA IV profile entry form, and instruction booklet" are provided to those desiring more information on this service.

MONTHLY CATALOG OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Address: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Purpose of System

This system was established by the Printing Act of January 12, 1895. This Act provided that all Government publications, except administrative and confidential (or restricted) be entered in the Monthly Catalog.
Characteristics of System

The Monthly Catalog lists new government publications by alphabetical reference of the various U.S. government agencies. In the December 1969 Catalog, for example, Agriculture Research Service is the first listing; Womans Bureau, Labor Department is the last. The December Monthly Catalog also includes the cumulated Annual Index for the relevant year.

The Monthly Catalog contains several ancillary sections which deal with Previews, New Classification Numbers, Discontinued Series, and Corrections for Previous Monthly Catalogs.

Uses of System

The Monthly Catalog is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at the above address. The price is 50 cents per copy except the December (Index) issue which varies in price. The subscription price is $6.00 per year which includes the index. A major shortcoming of the Monthly Catalog system is the lack of a uniform, centralized method of obtaining the listed documents. This can be noted from the fact that five distinct distribution systems are coded in the front of each catalog with their appropriate symbols as these appear in the individual document listings. These categories (with symbols omitted here) are:

a. For sale by Superintendent of Documents

b. For sale by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

c. Distribution made by issuing office. Not definitely available if unaccompanied by a price.

d. Printed for official use (Not available for distribution)

e. Sent to Depository Libraries.

A further significant reservation is made by the Superintendent of Documents concerning the lack of availability from that source of more than a token number of Congressional documents. The language of the Catalog on this subject is equivocal, "...It may be that a copy could be obtained from your Congressman... We will attempt to print for sale a few of the more important ones, but if not priced the only possible source would be from your Congressman."
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE/INDEX TO PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Publisher: James A. Adler
Phone: 301-654-8595

Address: Congressional Information Service
500 Montgomery Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20014

Purpose of System

CIS/Index is a privately organized reference service the purpose of which is suggested by the title. The service began in January, 1970.

Characteristics of System

The CIS/Index takes the form of a monthly publication averaging 100 to 150 pages. Each issue abstracts and indexes almost every document issued by the U.S. Congress during the previous month (except for the Congressional Record which has its own index). A full year's service includes twelve monthly issues and four quarterly cumulatives, plus a two-volume clothbound cumulation of the entire year's output.

Each issue of the CIS/Index is divided into two major sections:

a. Summary Section, which contains a brief abstract of each publication covered. Types of publications covered include:

Committee Hearings  House and Senate Documents
Committee Prints    Senate Executive Reports
House and Senate Reports Senate Executive Documents
House and Senate Miscellaneous Publications

b. Index Section, which contains, first of all, the Main Index of Subjects and Names, which offers access to all data according to:

Subjects of documents and hearings
Subjects discussed by individual witnesses
Names of authors (corporate or individual)
Affiliation of witnesses and authors
Names of subcommittees
Popular names of laws, reports, bills, etc.

Additional indexes offer cross-references according to: bill numbers, report numbers, documents numbers, and names of committee and subcommittee chairmen.
Use of System

The basic rate for subscribers to the CIS/Index is $320 annually. There are lower "special rates" for institutional libraries, small colleges, and public libraries whose annual book and periodical budgets fall below $400,000.

The annual cumulated indexes and abstracts in two clothbound volumes are offered to CIS/Index subscribers at $80 per set. The price for non-subscribers is $160.

CIS offers a wide choice of options for procuring complete copies of Congressional documents. The most comprehensive and costly of these is an annual subscription to the complete CIS/Microfilm Library of the working papers of the United States Congress. The charge for this service is $2,450.00. Several intermediate plans are offered, such as an annual subscription to House and Senate Reports, priced at $600.

Finally, CIS provides individual documents in either microfilm or "hard" copy form. Microfilm copies are sold on a unit basis—a unit being equal to 400 document pages or part thereof. Thus, 300 document pages equal one unit, 700 pages equal two units, etc. CIS offers coupon books for microfilm payment, coupon books ranging from $30 to $100. The cost of hard copies is 20 cents per document page with a minimum order of $2.00 per document.

HUD CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICE

Director: Bernard Urban
Phone: 202-755-5426

Address: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Urban Management Assistance Administration
Room 8210-451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

Purpose of System

The Clearinghouse assists governmental units at all levels, general government groups, professional and trade associations and corporations, universities, and research organizations by providing technical information on urban-related research and community development activities.

Characteristics of System

The Clearinghouse serves as a central organization in a national urban information exchange network, linking the major producers and
users of urban information in both the government and private sectors. The subject matter covers urban related programs and activities of HUD and of other Federal agencies as well as of State and local governments, and non-governmental organizations concerned with community development problems. The types of services provided include reference and referral responses to specific inquiries, a selective dissemination of information system, and provision of current awareness publications to a wide variety of specialized audiences in the urban field.

Use of System

In addition to answering specific inquiries, HUD compiles and publishes comprehensive reports on urban and regional information systems and sources. These publications may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Three examples of such publications are:

a. Urban and Regional Information Systems: Support for Planning in Metropolitan Areas. October, 1968; $3.25

HUD contracted with Systems Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California, to study the problem of how the availability and accessibility of information may be improved through the application of automatic data processing. This publication sets forth the results of this study. Two information "listings" in this report are of particular note:

1. Appendix A, "Urban and Regional Information System: Agencies, Individuals, and Programs," which is an alphabetical listing by states and summarizes the status of urban and regional information systems as of June, 1967. Unfortunately, this listing contains numerous "negative" responses from planning agencies: "Response to a request for information. . .not received," or "No system is presently under consideration." Undoubtedly, updating of this report would show a higher development of urban and regional information systems.

2. Part 3 is devoted entirely to bibliography and may be the most valuable portion of this publication. The bibliography is divided into two major sections, "Stratified Bibliography" and "Author Bibliography." The subject matter is, logically, related to information storage and retrieval and the bibliography provides an extensive listing of publications in this area through 1967.

This publication contains summaries of planning studies supported by HUD throughout the country. The abstracts selected represent studies conducted in 1967 and 1968. The studies range from general planning to specific development or implementation plans for the use of human, technical, as well as physical resources. Each report gives the address for "source of copies." In addition, the appendix, "Availability of Planning Reports" describes the method and costs for obtaining these reports from CFSTI - Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (now renamed: The National Technical Information Service, NTIS), and lists the Depository Libraries where the reports will be filed.


This booklet describes thirty-two information sources (including the HUD Clearinghouse Service) which may be of interest to planners, government officials, and others working in urban-related fields. Included is basic information about referral, reference, abstracting, and document reproducing services, both automated and non-automated. Each fact sheet provides names, locations, directors, purposes, characteristics, and general direction for using each system.

Chapter Four

DISCIPLINE OR SUBJECT-ORIENTED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This chapter describes six information systems: three of these selections are discipline oriented—one relating to education, two to political science; the other three are subject-oriented. All three of the latter are "water" information sources in conformity with the previously described research emphasis.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Director: Harvey Marron
Phone: 202-962-0104

Address: Educational Resources Information Center
Bureau of Research
U.S. Office of Education
Room 3013, P.O.B. #6
400 Independence Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
Purpose of System

The purpose of the ERIC System established in June, 1964, is to keep teachers, administrators, educators and social scientists among others abreast of current educational research and development activities.

Characteristics of System

ERIC is a computerized system for collecting, storing, and disseminating educational research results, research-related materials, and other resource information that can be used in developing more effective education programs. Through a nationwide network of 20 "clearinghouses," each responsible for a particular educational area, the information is acquired, selected, abstracted, indexed, and listed in ERIC reference publications.

The newest of ERIC's 20 clearinghouses is the ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Sciences/Social Studies Education (ERIC/CHESS) located at 970 Aurora, Boulder, Colorado, 80302. This clearinghouse was established in May, 1970.

ERIC/CHESS performs the standard functions as listed above for all clearinghouses, in this instance, covering any phase of social studies and social science education at all levels. History, geography, and civics, along with anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology are included. In addition to processing information for the two major ERIC publications listed under "User of System," below, ERIC/CHESS publishes a newsletter (presented on an irregular schedule), available free of charge from its Boulder address.

Use of System

ERIC publishes material in both generalized and specialized categories. An example of the latter category, which will not be further described here, is ERIC Catalog of Selected Documents on the Disadvantaged.

The following are perhaps the most useful of ERIC's generalized publications:

a. Research in Education (RIE), a monthly abstract journal of documents, indexed by subject, author or investigation, and institution. Subscription price is $21 a year, available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Most documents indexed in RIE are available in microfiche (4" x 6" cards of microfilm containing up to 70 pages of text, 65 cents per document) or
hard copy ($3.29 per 100 document pages). They may be ordered by the ED (ERIC document) number from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, Leasco Information Products Company, 4827 Nagby Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, 20014. If a document is copyrighted and the copyright holder does not wish to permit ERIC to reproduce the document in microfilm or hardcopy, the abstract announcement or book review contains a notice of availability giving the address where the document may be purchased, and the price.

b. Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE), a monthly annotated index to more than 500 journals. Subscription price is $34 per year, available from CCM Information Corporation, 909 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

At the present time, reprints of articles indexed in CIJE are not available from a central source. However, a Source Index is included in this publication which will enable users to correspond directly with the journal publishers.


AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER - CLIO PRESS

Publisher: Eric H. Boehm Address: ABC - CLIO, Inc.
Riviera Campus
2010 Alameda Padre Serra
Santa Barbara, Calif.
93103

Purpose of the System

ABC - CLIO, Inc. publishes ABC Pol Sci (Advanced Bibliography of Contents: Political Science and Government). ABC Pol Sci is a guide to current periodical literature (foreign and domestic) which serve the fields of political science and government.

Characteristics of System

The table of contents pages from about 300 journals currently appear in ABC Pol Sci. Serial publications in related disciplines such as law, sociology, and cultural anthropology, are included. References to necrologies, letters to the editor, book reviews, unsigned notes, anecdotes, fiction and poetry are deleted prior to publication.
**ABC Pol Sci** is published nine times annually. Issue No. 9 is an "Annual Index" published in December. Issue Nos. 1 through 8 are published in two parts. Part I is a reproduction of the previously described Table of Contents. Part II is a separate "Index Number" keyed to Part I. The index has three major divisions: Subject Index, Court Decisions and Case Notes, and Author Index. **ABC Pol Sci** is not published in January, February, July or August.

**Use of System**

**ABC Pol Sci** is available to individual subscribers at $6.50 per volume. Library rates are higher, varying by annual expenditures of the subscribing library.

Tables of Contents (Part I) of each issue is in alphabetical order, with index numbers appearing in an uninterrupted series for every article appearing in a given number of **ABC Pol Sci**. Thus, in Volume 2, Number 7 (November 1970) the index number series is 2:8448 to 2:9556 with the first number "indexing" the first article in this number, in this instance, from the Table of Contents of the September 1970 issue of *Administrative Science Quarterly*. The last index number in the reference series (2:9556) appears beside the last article reproduced in the Table of Contents of the *Yale Law Journal* (March 1970). Part II, "Index Number" makes use of the index serial numbers in each of its three major divisions as does the *Annual Index*.

**ABC - CLIO**, Inc. offers article copying service at 5 cents per page plus postage and handling. Journals which have granted "blanket" article copying rights are indicated by asterisks in each edition of **ABC Pol Sci**. Otherwise, the requester must obtain such permission before asking for reproduction. To date, somewhat less than half of the journals listed indicate blanket copying approval, but it is assumed that **ABC - CLIO**, Inc., will continue to negotiate with "hold-out" publishers to permit this service.

The publishers of **ABC Pol Sci** also list relevant books and other publications which may be obtained through this firm.

**THE UNIVERSAL REFERENCE SYSTEM (URS)**

Address: Princeton Research Publishing Co.
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N.J. 08540
Purpose of System

URS is a computerized documentation and information retrieval system citing significant material appearing in all social and behavioral sciences, annotated, and indexed in depth.

Characteristics of System

URS, instituted in 1965, at present covers ten subject fields of political science, and has published these in ten separate CODEX volumes as follows:

- **Volume I** International Affairs (Second Edition)
- **Volume II** Legislative Process, Representation, and Decision-Making
- **Volume III** Bibliography of Bibliographies in Political Science, Government, and Public Policy
- **Volume IV** Administrative Management: Public and Private Bureaucracy
- **Volume V** Current Events and Problems of Modern Society
- **Volume VI** Public Opinion, Mass Behavior, and Political Psychology
- **Volume VII** Law, Jurisprudence and Judicial Process
- **Volume VIII** Economic Regulation: Business and Government
- **Volume IX** Public Policy and the Management of Science
- **Volume X** Comparative Government and Cultures

URS employs a set of standard index descriptors that are arranged according to a master system of topics and methodological techniques, plus various descriptors pertaining to the particular field. The basic format for entries is an annotated bibliography arranged by alphabetical sequence of truncated descriptors listed in the front of each volume. Thus, in Volume I, ABM/DEFSYS - standing for anti-ballistic missile defense systems - is the first coded/annotated entry under the "Index of Documents" section; YUGOSLOVIA is the last such entry.

URS updates its basic ten volumes through the use of Quarterly and Annual Supplements. These supplements give a composite coverage of the most recently published literature in all ten political science fields listed above. The supplements cumulate the materials for the previous period(s) covered. Thus, the "fourth quarterly supplement" is, in reality, the Annual two-volume supplement of accumulated materials for the relevant year.

Use of System

The cost of the ten-volume basic library is $550.00; cumulative quarterly supplements for one year, including bound volumes, are priced at $250.00.
Complete illustrated instructions for CODEX use are contained in each basic volume and supplement.

Each basic volume contains a "Directory of Publishers" section from whom the listings in all ten volumes may be ordered, after cross-referencing with the "Catalogue of Documents" section for the subject field involved.

AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION (AWRA)

Address: P.O. Box 434
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Purpose of System

AWRA is a non-profit scientific organization incorporated in Illinois in March, 1964. It was established to provide an organization for encouraging and fostering interdisciplinary communication between professionals of diverse backgrounds working on all aspects of water resources problems.

Characteristics of System

Three general categories of membership are available: Members - professional persons having a college degree from a recognized institution and engaged in any aspect of water resources activity; Student members - individuals engaged in the study of any aspects of water resources as full-time students at a recognized institution; Corporate members - Institutions, organizations, business concerns and consulting firms actively engaged in the field of water resources. Membership is granted upon approval of a formal application. Annual dues are: members - $18.00; student members - $15.00; corporate members - $100.00. The association currently has members from fifty-five foreign countries, as well as from the U.S. The basic fee for members and student members includes subscription to AWRA publications under either of two plans as described under "Uses of Systems," below.

AWRA has assigned itself three comprehensive and significant objectives within the water field:

1. The advancement of water resources research, planning, development, and management.

2. The establishment of a common meeting ground for engineers, and physical, biological, and social scientists concerned with water resources.
3. The collection, organization, and dissemination of ideas and information in the field of water resources science and technology.

Uses of System

Operationally, AWRA pursues its objectives by two primary means--meetings and publications.

Meetings. The Association sponsors annually American Water Resources Conferences and National Symposia to provide a forum for the presentation of technical papers dealing with water resources science and technology.

Publications. Detailed information on AWRA publications is contained in its booklet, AWRA Publications, available on request from their mailing address above. The following are most important of these publications with a brief explanation and costs of each:

1. **Hydata.** Editor: Dr. Icko Iben. This publication's sub-heading reads: "A Monthly Title List and Index of the World's Scientific Literature in the Field of Water Resources." It generally contains the following: (a) a reproduction of the whole table of contents of the most important periodicals (world-wide) in the water resources field; (b) a listing of pertinent titles from periodicals not entirely devoted to water resources; (c) a listing of titles of reports, monographs, etc. (d) a computer-produced Keyterm Index. Non-members subscription - $25.00.

2. **Water Resources Abstracts.** Editor: Dr. Icko Iben. Published monthly and issued (looseleaf) in sections, this publication provides abstracts of many of the papers indexed in Hydata. Abstracts are printed in 3" x 5" format, divided into fifty categories. Examples of social science related categories are:

   23 - Effects of man's related activities on water;
   33 - Economic evaluation; and
   36 - Water law and institutions.

   All 50 categories: $120.00
   Four categories: $ 10.00.

3. **Water Resources Bulletin.** This is a "Bi-monthly Journal of Water Resources Science" for original papers on professional subjects and for pertinent information about the entire water resources field such as meetings, books. It includes the Water Resources Newsletter and the Proceedings (papers) of the AWRA Annual Conference. Non-member subscription: $20.00.
Publication "Plans" for Members and Student Members

The membership fees indicated under "Characteristics of System" include subscription to selected publications, just described, under one of the following plans:


Plan B: Hydata and the Water Resources Newsletter. (Note: The Bulletin can be added to Plan B for an additional $12.00. Hydata can be added to Plan A for an additional $12.00).

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES CENTER

Address: Office of the Director
Water Resources Center
University of California
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Purpose of System

The Water Resources Center, founded in 1957, is responsible for development, coordination, funding, and dissemination of results from water-related research conducted on the several campuses of the University of California system. It is because of its unusually well developed "dissemination" program relative to water information that this university's water resources center is singled out here as an information system of general interest.

Characteristics of System

The remainder of this report will focus on the Center's Water Resources Archives since they represent the major on-going water information service available to clients both within and outside the University of California.

The Water Resources Center Archives are depositories for significant research and historical documents, most of which are generally not the type of materials found in libraries. As implied above, the materials are available for study in the Archives by faculty, students, and interested people outside the University. The largest of the two Archives is on the Berkeley campus; the other is on the Los Angeles campus. Since the larger (Berkeley) Archives is set up to serve "outside" clients, it will be described in more detail in the following section.
Use of System

The Archives collection of approximately 80,000 pieces (both campuses) covers the following fields:

Water as a natural resource and its utilization;
Municipal and industrial water uses and problems;
Flood control;
Reclamation;
Waste disposal;
Coastal engineering;
Sediment transport;
Water quality;
Water pollution;
Water law; and
Water resources development and management.

Emphasis of the collection is on report literature, with books and journals of secondary importance. Materials collected include technical and scientific reports (e.g., engineering consultants' reports, research institute reports); government publications (municipal, State, regional and Federal); publications of water-related societies and associations; conferences and symposia; photographs and maps. A manuscript collection includes the papers and personal libraries of men prominent in this field. The period covered is 1890 to date.

The major reference tool for access to the Center collection has only recently (late 1970 - early 1971) become available to the general public for determining the specific content of the Archives:

Dictionary Catalog of the Water Resources Archives,
University of California at Berkeley (Boston: G. K. Hall and Co., 1970)

This 5-volume dictionary-catalog is available to the general public at a cost of $360.00. The Water Resources Center's Annual Report No. 21 of 1, July, 1969-30, June, 1970, in announcing the forthcoming publication of the dictionary-catalog, stated that: "This publication will establish the (U.C. Water Resources Center) Archives as a foremost research library in the water field."

In the Introduction to Volume I of the 5-volume Dictionary-Catalog, Mr. Gerald J. Giefer, the Archives Librarian, describes the availability of Archives reproductions in one brief and very generalized paragraph:

"Reproduction of the materials described in this catalog can, within the usual restriction, be obtained from the Library Photographic Services, 20 Library, University of Calif., Berkeley, 94720."
WATER RESOURCES SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER (WRSIC)

Director: Raymond Jensen          Address: U.S. Department of Interior
          Area Code 202                 18th and C Streets, N. W.
          343-8435                      Washington, D. C. 20240

Purpose of System

The Center has nation-wide responsibility for improving access and for providing a more effective and prompt dissemination of information concerning on-going research and the results of completed research in water resources, including the economic, legal, political, and social aspects of water resources planning, development, and control.

Characteristics of System

The Center administers its program by means of memoranda of agreement, contracts and grants with other Federal organizations, universities, or research organizations with significant water resources programs. Through this support program the Center builds and services two information bases: one concerned with research-in-progress, and the other with the literature resulting from completed research.

All inputs to these information bases are converted to computer usable format and include citation, abstract, and set of indexing terms for each entry. The inputs come from water resources organizations and from selected water resources research organizations responsible for covering specified areas of the literature. Outputs are made available through regular publications, such as: the Water Resources Research Catalog which covers research in progress, and Selected Water Resources Abstracts which covers the literature of completed research. In addition, individual searches of the information bases produce topical bibliographies on a selective basis.

The Center also supports programs for compilation and evaluation of the literature in important areas of research and these result in state-of-the-art reports.

Use of the System

Services of the Center are available through subscription to its regular publications and purchase of its topical bibliographies and state-of-the-art reports. Those with content related to the social sciences include:

1. Water Resources Research Catalog. An annual available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price variable. Volume 7 for fiscal year 1971 contains more than 6,000 project summaries arranged in accordance with the categories
established by the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research, and indexed by principal investigator, supporting organization, and subject. The latter includes social science related terms.

2. **Selected Water Resources Abstracts.** This is a semi-monthly publication available as individual issue copies or by annual subscription (from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151). The 1972 annual subscription is $22.00 for domestic and $27.50 for foreign subscribers. About 16,000 abstracts per year are published.

Abstracts are arranged in accordance with the categories established by the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research, and indexed by author, supporting organization, subject, accession number, and abstract source. An annual cumulative index is published. Numerous social science related indexing terms are used.

3. **Topical bibliographies and state-of-the-art reports.**

   a. **Topical bibliographies (examples):**

      1) **Bibliography on the Socio-economic Aspects of Water Resources,** Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, 1966 (out of print).

      2) **Urbanization and Sedimentation,** available from the National Technical Information Service, PB 203188.

      3) **Institutional Aspects of Water Resources Development,** available from National Technical Information Service.

   b. **State-of-the-art Reports (examples):**


4. **Search and References Services.**

   During 1972 the Center will begin providing individual computer searches of its information bases through its Centers at the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and the University of North Carolina.
5. Water Resources Thesaurus (2nd edition, 1971). This Thesaurus was prepared for WRSIC by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE) in accordance with the information requirements of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964. With respect to the functions of the Thesaurus, the Foreword states:

"The need for developing and distributing a vocabulary for indexing and retrieving the literature of water resources research and development stems from section 300 of the Water Resources Research Act, wherein the Secretary of the Interior is directed to assure that the programs authorized in the Act will supplement and not duplicate established water research programs, stimulate research in otherwise neglected areas, contribute to a comprehensive nationwide program of water and related resources research, and make generally available information about completed research.

"A word list containing cross references and relationships among the scientific and technical terms used by researchers and others is an essential tool for ready access to knowledge about the relevant research by means of storage, dissemination, and retrieval of information on water resources problems.

"The availability of this thesaurus will make it possible to enlist individual researchers and other authors of water resources literature to contribute to the documentation of their work by providing indexing terms from this volume indexing at the source and improving the information content of titles, descriptions of research projects, and abstracts of reports and general literature are part of a concerted effort now underway by scientific and engineering societies, universities, and Government to improve communications and facilitate retrieval of scientific and technical information."

In the Introduction it is reported that the Thesaurus contains 4,288 main terms and consists of three sections: Descriptors which are the main terms, Descriptor words which is an alphabetical listing of each significant word making up the terms in the Thesaurus, and Descriptors which list all valid descriptors alphabetically to provide a quick reference for checking and verifying word forms, spelling, etc.
Classification Categories

As indicated above, the Center utilizes a classification system developed by the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research. This Committee has identified ten subject categories, as listed below. Social science topics tend to be concentrated in category 06, but are also found scattered among the other nine. The category structure, with a brief description, is as follows:

01 Nature of Water
   Includes the following Groups: Properties; Aqueous Solutions and Suspensions

02 Water Cycle
   Includes the following Groups: General; Precipitation; Snow, Ice, and Frost; Evaporation and Transpiration; Streamflow and Runoff; Groundwater; Water in Soils; Lakes, Water in Plants; Erosion and Sedimentation; Chemical Processes; Estuaries

03 Water Supply Augmentation and Conservation
   Includes the following Groups: Saline Water Conversion; Water Yield Improvement; Use of Water of Impaired Quality; Conservation in Domestic and Municipal Use; Conservation in Industry; Conservation in Agriculture.

04 Water Quantity Management and Control
   Includes the following Groups: Control of Water on the Surface; Groundwater Management; Effects on Water of Man's Non-Water Activities; Watershed Protection.

05 Water Quality Management and Protection
   Includes the following Groups: Identification of Pollutants; Sources of Pollution; Effects of Pollution; Waste Treatment Processes; Ultimate Disposal of Wastes; Water Treatment and Quality Alteration; Water Quality Control

06 Water Resources Planning
   Includes the following Groups: Techniques of Planning; Evaluation Process; Cost Allocation; Cost Sharing, Pricing/Repayment; Water Demand; Water Law and Institutions; Nonstructural Alternatives; Ecologic Impact of Water Development

07 Resources Data
   Includes the following Groups: Network Design; Data Acquisition; Evaluation, Processing and Publication
08 Engineering Works
   Includes the following Groups: Structures; Hydraulics; Hydraulic Machinery; Soil Mechanics; Rock Mechanics and Geology; Concrete; Materials; Rapid Excavation; Fisheries Engineering

09 Manpower, Grants, and Facilities
   Includes the following Groups: Education--Extra-mural; Education--In-House; Research Facilities; Grants, Contracts, and Research Act Allotments.

10 Scientific and Technical Information
   Includes the following Groups: Acquisition and Processing; Reference and Retrieval; Secondary Publication and Distribution; Specialized Information Center Services; Translations; Preparation of Reviews

The following terms are from the index of the Water Resources Research Catalog; they are listed here to suggest the detail of that index as related to social science topics:

Administrative Structures
Attitudes and Attitude Changes
Behavior - Human
Citizen Participation
Computer - Usage
Computers
Conjunctive Use
Data Acquisition
Data Analysis
Data Processing
Demography
Economics
Federal Government - Management
Government
Information Centers and Services
Land Use
Legal Aspects of Water

Management
Multiple Purpose Projects
Planning
Pollution Abatement
Publications
Recreation Sites
Road and Highways
Social Aspects
Social Change
State-Local Government
Survey Studies
Systems Analysis
Urban Studies
Water Allocation
Water Demand
Water Quality Control - General
Chapter Five

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SOURCES

Important sources, sometimes overlooked, are published bibliographies. Most libraries have separate bibliographic collections and many have other bibliographic sources, such as bibliographies of bibliographies. The bibliographies described in the following pages are selected as illustrative, rather than representing a comprehensive search. But this brief list may provide the researcher with some leads, even though the bibliographies included are simply intended to be representative, and to suggest the kinds of bibliographies which are available.

Obviously, one of the serious limitations of prepared bibliographies is that they soon become dated. To overcome this limitation, a few provide for systematic updating. For example, the Universal Reference System referred to in Chapter 3 includes a volume (Vol. 3) entitled "Bibliography of Bibliographies in Political Science, Government and Public Policy." This volume is kept up to date by regular supplements and thus provides useful current information.

Since 1938 the H. W. Wilson Company has been publishing the 
Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies 
(New York, N.Y. 10452). This index is organized by subject listing 
books, parts of books, pamphlets, and articles, including both 
English and foreign sources. Over 1600 American and foreign 
periodicals are covered.

Of particular interest to researchers is the Government-wide 
Index to Federal Research and Development Reports, published by the 
National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce 
(Springfield, Virginia 22151). It lists new unclassified government- 
sponsored research reports and is issued concurrently with U.S. 
Government Research and Development Reports which includes abstracts 
of government research reports resulting from both in-house and 
contract research.

Two current bibliographies deal with agriculture. One of these, 
published by the H. W. Wilson Company, is entitled: Agricultural 
Index, 1916 to present. (New York, N.Y. 10452). The other, published 
by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has the title of: Bibliography 

A special bibliographic index of interest to social scientists and 
others is the Index to Legal Periodicals which has been published since 
1908 by the H. W. Wilson Company (New York, N.Y. 10452). This index 
is selective but extensive, covering leading articles, notes, case
comments and book reviews in some 275 English language periodicals. Many of the listed publications are law reviews of which at least one is published in each state, usually by the state law school.

A unique source for public policy research is the Encyclopedia of Associations published and kept up to date by Gale Research Company, Detroit. The most recent edition is 1970. This directory gives the founding date, membership, staff, nature of activities, publications, addresses and other information on more than 14,000 trade and professional organizations, labor unions and other groups. In addition to a name index, a subject index is provided. This same publisher also issues Research Centers Directory, the most recent issue of which is dated 1968.

UNESCO publishes a group of comprehensive, annual Social Science Bibliographies, entitled Documentation in the Social Sciences, one volume each dealing with Economics, Sociology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, and Political Science. These have been issued since 1951, and seek to tap world literature. They must be used with some caution, however, since the definitions of fields do not necessarily reflect American usages. For example, the Political Science bibliographies do not include policy topics.

Beginning in 1957 the American Behavioral Scientist (Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212) began publishing in each issue a bibliographical section called "New Studies," which is a guide to recent publications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. The items listed in this periodical bibliography were selected and annotated by the staff of the American Behavioral Scientist from almost 400 journals and reviews, including nearly 100 published outside of the United States. In addition books and pamphlets were included, selected from the total output of American commercial, governmental, and non-profit publishers, as well as from some foreign publishing houses. In 1965 Sage Publications put out what was titled the ABS Guide to Recent Publications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. This was a compilation of the bibliographic notes published in the journal under the heading of "New Studies." A year later a supplement volume was published. In addition, the American Behavioral Scientist has continued to publish in each issue the bibliographic section entitled "New Studies." It is also possible to subscribe to "New Studies" separately. This effort is a select bibliography, and as such, it clearly does not provide systematic coverage but what the editor's believe to be important.

In 1970 the Oceanic Library and Information Center (La Jolla, California 92037) began publishing pollution abstracts—a guide to the world literature about pollution and its control, providing bibliographic citations and abstracts. This publication is issued six times a year.
A somewhat similar publication dealing only with water pollution
and entitled, Water Pollution Abstracts, has been published by the
Ministry of Health of the British government since 1920.

The various state water centers publish special bibliographies
from time to time. Some of the centers have been more active in
this field than others. A few selections of this type of bibliog-
raphy are cited here:

1. A Selected Annotated Bibliography on the Analysis of Water
Resources by Marshall Gysi and Daniel P. Loucks, publication
number 25, August 1969, Cornell University Water Resources
and Marine Scientists Center, Ithaca, New York (177 pages
plus charts). A second volume of this bibliography was
issued as publication number 35 in June 1971, compiled by
Carol Kriss and Daniel P. Loucks (251 pages).

2. Social Science Studies of Water Resources Problems: Review
of Literature and Annotated Bibliography by R. N. Singh and
Kenneth P. Wilkinson, Water Resources Research Institute,
Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi
39762, 1968 (82 pages).

Selected Annotated Bibliography (revised), by Hubert Hinote,
Center for Business and Economic Research, College of Business
Administration, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville,

The Water Information Center, Inc., (44 Sintsink Drive East, Port
Washington, New York 11050) publishes a number of volumes of interest
to specialists in the field of water. One of their most recent
publications is titled: Water Publications of State Agencies, a com-
ellation of books, reports, bulletins, maps, papers and periodicals
(approximately 10,000) produced by 335 state agencies from all 50
states. This should be a useful source book for tapping a body of
literature which has been heretofore very difficult to identify and
locate.

Chapter 4 has reviewed the publications of the Water Resources
Scientific Information Center. It should be noted that this center also
publishes a number of bibliographies and supports the publications of
such collections. Illustrative of this publication effort (much of
which is based on computer printouts) are:

1. Institutional Aspects of Water Resources Development, A Bibli-
ography, September, 1971.

3. **Metropolitan Water Resource Management**, by John R. Sheaffer, Shirely A. Starr, George Davis, Alan Richmond, published by the Center for Urban Studies, University of Chicago, 1969. The research effort which went into this publication was supported by the Office of Water Resources Research. The book contains a 30-page bibliography of considerable scope and usefulness.

Reflecting the development of information centers, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information through its panel on Information Analysis Centers, issued a report in January 1970 entitled **Directory of Federally Supported Information Analysis Centers**. This directory was issued by the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce for the Federal Council of Science and Technology (COSAT-70-1; pb 189 300.) It lists 119 Federally supported Information and Analysis Centers giving a brief description of the mission, scope and services provided by each one. The directory includes a subject index, an organization index, a geographic index, and an index of the center operators and directors.

Many of the Social Science disciplines have a variety of handbooks and similar publications which are designed to aid the researcher in the particular field. There are also numerous general Social Science guides to research and research literature. It is impossible to list all of these in this report, but one that is of particularly high quality is **Sources of Information in the Social Sciences** by Carl N. White (ed.), 1964, the Bedminster Press, Totowa, New Jersey. This book lists basic reference works in each of the Social Sciences and includes a bibliographic essay outlining the development of the field, various approaches and schools of thought, and representative books.

Of a different character, but very useful, is the book entitled **Information Retrieval: Applications to Political Science** by Kenneth Janda, (the Bobs Merrill, Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana, 1968). Although additional developments have occurred since this book was published, it still provides a basic source on the subject of information retrieval as applied to a particular Social Science discipline. In this connection, reference should also be made to the writings of William A. Welsh, particularly **Considerations in the Design of Information Retrieval Systems for the Social Sciences**, a report from the laboratory for Political Research, Department of Political Science, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 1970.

There are a number of SDI systems (Selective Disseminations of Information) operating, particularly in government agencies. There are also a number of these systems, developed by commercial organizations,
available by subscription. In the case of the government systems it is
difficult for non-government employees to have access to them except
in the agency libraries. It is even difficult at times for government
employees not working for the responsible agency to subscribe to the
SDI system of a particular agency. One such system has been developed
by the Office of Engineering Reference of the Bureau of Reclamation,
U.S. Department of the Interior. Some universities and large research
organizations and institutes have also developed SDI systems. The
basic operating method of most SDI systems is that the subscriber
indicates his areas of interest as indicated by particular topics,
sometimes by key words. These then are used regularly to secure
computer printouts of materials relevant to these interests. Of
course, like all computer assisted programs of this sort, the
retrieval system is no better than the original storage program.

Of a similar nature is the Encyclopedia of Information System
and Services by Anthony T. Kruzas, Edward Brothers, Ann Arbor,
Michigan, 1971. This is a much more detailed directory than the one
previously listed. It is available in most larger libraries.
Another useful general source is the Council of Social Science Data
Archives currently located on the campus of the University of Pittsburg
(224 Social Science Building, University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg,
Pennsylvania 15213). In 1967 the council published a pamphlet entitled
Social Science Data Archives in the United States which describes 25
such archives. In 1970 the council prepared an inventory of the
information in some of the archives in the category of survey data
(opinion research). Computer printouts of this inventory are available.
It should be noted, however, that the council itself has stated:

"The original intention of this project was to develop an
inventory of survey data holdings of all archives participating
in the council. Unfortunately, this project was never completed
in the sense of actually doing the inventory of the total
holdings of all the archives involved. A mountain of cards
marked 'inventory' were kept at the council headquarters with
one print out originally run at Columbia University through
the persistence of Raymond Maurice."

"The unexpected death of Ralph L. Disco, executive director
of CSSDA, made it impossible for us to reconstruct the
program he had been working on for the dissemination of
this inventory. ....with a technological step backwards
in order to disseminate the inventory that had been
undertaken we concluded that the best procedure was to
retype the original print out and to use an indexing
program developed by the Center for International
Studies (University of Pittsburg) as a means of producing
a guide to the inventory. This program named CISP.
allows for the interactive indexing of materials...."
A useful general bibliography which has been updated by means of three supplementary volumes is Metropolitan Community: A Bibliography sponsored by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, and published by the Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. This bibliography first published in 1956 contains well over 1,000 references and is probably one of the most comprehensive available on the subject.

As has already been indicated, there are a considerable number of guides on the market dealing with particular disciplines and research resources. One of the more useful of such guides was published in 1968 and 1971 by the American Bibliographic Center. It is entitled Research Resources: Annotated Guide to the Social Sciences Volume I and II by John Brown Mason (ABC-CLIO Press, Santa Barbara, California, Volume I 1968 and Volume II 1971.) The first volume is a comprehensive, interdisciplinary guide to the literature of international relations and recent history, but the title is narrower in some respects than the contents. The first four chapters, for example, deal with general indexes, specialized indexes, indexes and abstracts in the Social Sciences, and indexes and abstracts in fields related to the Social Sciences. Part five of this first volume consisting of four chapters deals with U.S. Government publications and while it emphasizes international relations, works of more general interest are also included. Volume II covers official publications of the U.S. Government, the United Nations, other international organizations, and statistical sources. The amount of useful information in this volume is indeed impressive.

Three hard cover bibliographies emphasizing governmental publications are illustrative of materials of this type. These three are:


3. American County Government with an Annotated Bibliography, by John C. Owens in association with John R. Bayes and Kathryn L. Utter, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1969, 433 pages. The first 94 pages of this work present discussions of the literature and research needs in the field of county government and outline an inquiry into the county's political vitality. These chapters are particularly useful in setting the context and indicating the problems associated with county government.
A number of bibliographies have been published in various sources presenting materials dealing with natural resources or with the environment. Some deal explicitly with a particular aspect of the environment such as water. These can be useful but are not listed here because so many are available and the researcher is well advised to search his own library for relevant bibliographies of this kind. Some of these bibliographies are published as monographs by commercial presses, by university presses, and by government agencies, including the Congress. Others appear as articles in various journals.

Finally, reference should be made to Social Sciences encyclopedias. Most important in the United States is the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences edited by David L. Sills and published by Crowell-Collier-MacMillan in 1968. This encyclopedia fills 17 volumes and may provide a useful beginning for some research projects. The articles generally are followed by bibliographies which may also be of use. There are similar encyclopedias in some foreign countries, and for researchers working in foreign literature these can be particularly useful in defining concepts and explaining disciplinary points of view.