

APPENDIX B

Preface to Kenneth Janda, *Cumulative Index to the American Political Science Review, Volumes 1-57: 1900-1963*. Evanston: Northwestern University Press 1964.

Selected by the American Library Association as an
Outstanding Reference Book for 1964.

The enormous increase of research and publication in political science since World War II confronts us with the urgent problem of finding and utilizing more efficient means of information storage and retrieval. Officers of the American Political Science Association have a continuing interest in the problem and are attempting to learn from the experience of other disciplines—notably law and the natural sciences.

The work in this field of Dr. Kenneth Janda of Northwestern University was brought to my attention in 1962 by Charles S. Hyneman, then President of the Association. After discussion at the Annual Meeting in September, 1962, Dr. Janda, who had completed a pilot study on the uses of KWIC indexing, agreed to supervise an experimental project which would produce a cumulative index of the *Review* at the same time it increased our knowledge of the potential uses of KWIC indexing in political science.

Now complete, this project has provided the first cumulative index of the *Review* in almost forty years. Dr. Janda's index, successor to those of 1917 and 1926, is welcome indeed. All of us who benefit from it owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Janda, to Northwestern University, whose computer installation was utilized, and to the Northwestern University Press, which made publication possible.

Evron M. Kirkpatrick
June 1, 1964

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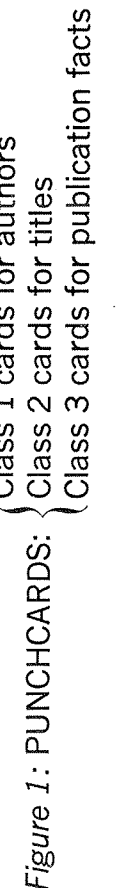
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INTRODUCTION

Serious scholars in all fields must bear the same cross: the responsibility of catching up and keeping up with the literature. This responsibility has begun to weigh ever more heavily upon the political scientist within recent years. Employing traditional methods of reviewing the literature, the individual scholar seems to have little chance of gaining control of the situation as new publications mushroom. In the absence of any concerted, collective effort to catalogue the existing and forthcoming literature, the stream of publications threatens to engulf the hapless researcher.

Other disciplines have been confronted with the threatening consequences of an unmanageable literature long before now. Early responses to the problem resulted in involving professional organizations in the traditional tasks of preparing bibliographies and abstracts of relevant literature. Examples of such professionally supported projects, and their initial publication dates, include the American Chemical Society's *Chemical Abstracts* (1907), the Union of American Biological Societies' *Biological Abstracts* (1926), the American Psychological Association's *Psychological Abstracts* (1927), the American Bar Foundation's *Index to Legal Theses and Research Projects* (1952), and the American Sociological Association's *Sociological Abstracts* (1953). While the American Political Science Association has not sponsored a separate publication for the purpose, extensive bibliographical sections on different fields in political science have been included as regular features of the *Review* since the first issue appeared in 1906.

Professionally sponsored attempts at cataloguing the literature generally employed the traditional procedures of listing references alphabetically by author under subject-headings. The job of formulating subject-heading classifications was tedious and expensive, and the utility of any given classification scheme was open to question. Cross-filing entries imposed added burdens and expenses in compilation. As the number of references under any particular subject grew, the author-alphabetization listing tended to obstruct quick retrieval of specific references, for dissimilar articles by men with similar names were grouped together under such headings as "American Government." Furthermore, the high costs



SECTION I: KEYWORD LISTING

Title of Article	Reference Code		
	Author	Year of Pubn.	Ident. Number
KEYWORD			
REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEES (PARTIES).= PERSONNEL OF	SAYRE	WS32	1117
ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.=	FAIRLI	JA26	826
ARLIAMENTARY ROLE OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES IN SWEDEN.= THE P	ELDER	NC51	2069
CONFERENCE COMMITTEES IN THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.=	BURDET	FL36	1365
SUB - COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.=	FRENCH	BL15	315
MINISTRATION).= PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPAR	PERKIN	JA40	1514
LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.=	MCCART	L 22	648
LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.=	BLAIR	JH24	718
N INTRODUCTION TO THE SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES.=	BONE	HA56	2299
ESTION TIME IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS (PARLIAMENT).= QU	MCCULL	RW33	1202
A TEST FOR CABINET AUTOCRACY (OVER COMMONS IN BRITAIN).= WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN P	CLARK	E 17	423
).= AMENDMENTS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS PROCEDURE SINCE 1881 (PARLIAMENTS	PORRIT	E 08	033
Y OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH .= THE COMMUNIT	HALL	HD42	1654
BRITISH EMPIRE (DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH).= THE TREND WITHIN THE	BOGGS	TH15	357
BRITISH DOMINIONS AND NEUTRALITY (COMMONWEALTH).= THE	CLOCKIE	HM40	1540
THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFERENCE (COMMONWEALTH).=	SMELLI	KB27	857
FOREIGN POLICY AND THE DOMINIONS (COMMONWEALTH).=	DENNIS	AL22	643
L STATUS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS (COMMONWEALTH).= BRITISH	ALLIN	CD23	684
EREIGNTY OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS (COMMONWEALTH).= THE SOV	ELLIOT	WY30	1030
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.=	HALL	HD53	2190
IS THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WITHERING AWAY.=	WHEARE	KC50	2027
THE NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.=	WHEARE	KC53	2191
NALISM AND DEMOCRACY IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH-- SOME GENERAL TRENDS.= NATIO	BRADY	A 53	2192
SEARCH).= INTER-AMERICAN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL	BURKHA	F 60	2491
DOCTRINAL CONFLICT (CATHOLICISM AND COMMUNISM).= DEVIATION CONTROL-- A STUDY	BRZEZI	Z 62	2547
SLAVIA').= HOW DIFFERENT IS TITO'S COMMUNISM (COMMENT ON 'THE COMMUNIST PART	DRAGNI	AN57	2335
REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.=	WATKIN	GS20	542
THE NEW STRATEGY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM.=	KAUTSK	JH55	2265
THE FRENCH PEASANT AND COMMUNISM.=	EHRMAN	HW52	2101
WESTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNISM-- A PROFILE.=	EINAUD	M 51	2061
STATE LEGISLATURES AND COMMUNISM-- THE CURRENT SCENE.=	PRENDE	WB50	2028
SOVIET POLICY TOWARD NATIONAL COMMUNISM-- THE LIMITS OF DIVERSITY.=	MORRIS	B 59	2435
ITY OF NATIONS AFTER WORLD WAR II.= COMMUNISM, NATIONALISM, AND THE GROWTH OF	SHOUP	P 62	2584
CONSTITUTIONALISM IN COMMUNIST CHINA.=	STEINE	HA55	2245
CURRENT 'MASS LINE' TACTICS IN COMMUNIST CHINA.=	STEINE	HA51	2066
NATIONALISM, AND THE GROWTH OF THE COMMUNIST COMMUNITY OF NATIONS AFTER WORLD	SHOUP	P 62	2584
WAR.= THE COMMUNIST DOCTRINE OF THE INEVITABILITY OF	BURIN	FS63	2604
E AS A FACTOR IN THE RECRUITMENT OF COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP.= AG	HOLT	RT54	2220
D MODERATION.= THE TWENTIETH CPSU (COMMUNIST PARTY) CONGRESS-- A STUDY IN CA	KENNEY	CO56	2316
S ORGANIZATIONS IN MAINLAND CHINA (COMMUNIST PARTY).= MAS	KUOCHU	C 54	2228
YOUTH UNDER DICTATORSHIP (RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY).= THE KOMSOMOLS-- A STUD	FAINSO	M 51	2053
RECENT LITERATURE ON CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY HISTORY.=	STEINE	HA52	2126
PPARATUS' OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.= THE	NEMZER	L 50	2006
S OF A SOCIAL MOVEMENT.= THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.-- AN ANALYSI	MOORE	B 45	1757
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA.=	NEAL	FW57	2334
TITO'S COMMUNISM (COMMENT ON 'THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA').= HOW DIF	DRAGNI	AN57	2335
ATIONS ON MEMBERSHIP FIGURES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.= SOME	HANCHE	WS58	2427
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.=	HARPER	SN29	980
TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY-- A STUDY OF AN ELITE.= TH	HOUN	FW57	2346
THE COMMUNIST PRESENCE (PARTY) IN FRANCE.=	GODFRE	ED56	2298
AND ITS PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS (COMMUNIST THEORY).= THE CONTEMPORARY DOCT	ASPATU	VV54	2237
CHINESE COMMUNIST URBAN POLICY.=	STEINE	HA50	2005
CASTE AND THE ANDHRA COMMUNISTS (IN INDIA).=	HARRIS	SS56	2301
NESIA).= PRESIDENT SUKARNO AND THE COMMUNISTS-- THE POLITICS OF DOMESTICATION	HINDLE	O 62	2586
SM, AND THE GROWTH OF THE COMMUNIST COMMUNITY OF NATIONS AFTER WORLD WAR II.=	SHOUP	P 62	2584
H-SPEAKING PEOPLES -- FIRST STEPS.= COMMUNITY OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE ENGLIS	HALL	HD44	1744
H COMMONWEALTH .= THE COMMUNITY OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE BRITIS	HALL	HD42	1654
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF COMMUNITY POWER.=	HERSON	LJ61	2539
A COMMUNITY REGISTRATION SURVEY (VOTING).= TH	BRADLE	P 51	2086
E MANAGER PLAN AND THE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY.=	VIEG	JA39	1477
NON - VOTING IN A TYPICAL OHIO COMMUNITY.=	ARNESO	BA25	771
OMPARED WITH 1924 IN A TYPICAL OHIO COMMUNITY.= VOTING BEHAVIOR IN 1948 AS C	ARNESO	BA50	2025
OSMOPOLITAN MAN AND THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY-- AN INTERPRETATION OF 'OTHELLO'	BLOOM	AD60	2469
TIONS TO CERTAIN USES OF INTERSTATE COMPACTS.= THE ECONOMIC LIMITA	SPENGL	JJ37	1375
RNATORIAL PRIMARIES.= FLORIDA'S NEW CAMPAIGN EXPENSE LAW AND THE 1952 DEMOCRAT	ROADY	EE54	2218
BLUE SKY LEGISLATION (INVESTMENT COMPANIES).=	DYKSTR	CA13	245
ORY OF BASIC TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.= T	DEUTSC	KW60	2465
MANY.= COMPARATIVE CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS-- GER	MARX	FM35	1289
UNITS AND AREAS.= SOME COMPARATIVE EXPERIENCE IN ADJUSTING LOCAL	WEIDNE	EW48	1939
REPORT ON THE RESEARCH PANEL ON COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT.=	LOWENS	K 44	1725
).= COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT (CONFERENCE REPORT	COLEGR	K 27	1326
AN INDEX OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.=	DOOD	WF06	004
RESEARCH IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS-- A SEMINAR REPORT.=	MACRID	R 53	2176
COMMENTS ON 'RESEARCH IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS'.	FRIEDR	CJ53	2185

Figure 2: KEYWORD LISTING

stored in its memory. Errors of omission in preparing a keyword list will cause important terms to be excluded from the index; however, errors of omission in a non-keyword list will only produce some unhelpful entries, or "noise," in the index. The *Cumulative Index* to the *Review* was prepared with the use of a 417-item non-keyword list, which is given on pp. xxiii-xxvi along with the number of times each word occurred in the titles.

After identifying the keywords through this process of comparison, the computer sorted all the keywords in alphabetical order and printed them out with a substantial portion of the context in which they were embedded—hence the name: "Key-Word-In-Context." To use the index in Figure 2, scan the vertical column of keywords to select a term of interest. Then read the context of the title printed on the same line as the keyword. There is room provided on the line for only 78 character-spaces. A title with no more than 78 characters and spaces prints out in full, although a portion of the title may be "wrapped around" and printed before or after the keyword, depending on where it appears in the title. Some of the words in longer titles do not print out, again depending on the position of the keyword. In order to provide a clear indication of the first and last words when a title has been "wrapped around," every title is ended with a period and equal sign.²

Once an interesting title has been located in the keyword listing, the user of the *Index* should look at the reference code given on the same line in the right-hand column. This code gives the first six letters of the senior author's last name, his initials, the year of publication of the article, and a unique identification number arbitrarily assigned to that article. The code enables the user to locate the complete citation in the author-alphabetized bibliography which comprises Section II (see Figure 3 on p. xiv). The author cross-reference in Section III (see Figure 4 on p. xv) gives reference codes for all authors, permitting the user to identify articles by junior authors.

This type of index is known as a "permuted" keyword index because an article will appear as many times as the number of keywords it contains. The first title listed in Figure 2, for example, will be found in five other places in the *Index*: under "Republican," "Democratic," "National," "Parties," and "Personnel." A total of 10,089 keyword lines was produced for the 2,614 articles from the *Review*. Therefore each title appears in the *Index* on an average of 3.9 times.

²The principle of the "wrap-around" feature may perhaps be grasped better by visualizing a title printed on a strip of paper wrapped around a drum which fits inside a cylinder with a slot 78 characters wide. Imagine turning the drum so that one of the keywords in the title appears in the middle of the slot. If the keyword appears in the center of the title and if the title is not more than 78 characters long, the entire title will be visible in its normal order through the slot. If, however, the keyword appears at the beginning of the title, part of the title to the right of the keyword may extend past the opening of the slot. In this case, the part of the title that would ordinarily be chopped off would be "wrapped around" so that it showed through the slot to the left of the keyword.

SECTION II: AUTHOR-ALPHABETIZED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ident. Number	Author	Year of Pubn.	Author(s) Title Publication	Vol.	Date	Page Numbers
432	AAUP	16	AAUP GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND ACADEMIC TENURE.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 10, PART II (MAY 1916) 3-29			
1929	ABBOTT RS48	ABBOTT RS	THE FEDERAL LOYALTY PROGRAM-- BACKGROUND AND PROBLEMS.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 42 (JUNE 1948) 486-499			
2024	ABBOTT RS50	ABBOTT RS	SICARD R A POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT IN FRENCH REGIONAL GOVERNMENT-- THE 'SUPER PREFET'.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 44 (JUNE 1950) 426-431			
2068	ABBOTT RS51	ABBOTT RS	THE ROLE OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PARTIES IN CHILE.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 45 (JUNE 1951) 450-463			
1120	ADAMS GW32	ADAMS GW	THE SELF-GOVERNING BAR (LAW).=			
			AM POL SCI REV 26 (JUNE 1932) 470-482			
2155	ADAMS JC53	ADAMS JC	BARILE P THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTION.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 47 (MARCH 1953) 61-83			
2134	ADRIAN CR52	ADRIAN CR	SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NONPARTISAN ELECTIONS.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 46 (SEPTEMBER 1952) 766-776			
1825	AFROS JL46	AFROS JL	LABOR PARTICIPATION IN THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 40 (JUNE 1946) 458-484			
932	AHL FN28	AHL FN	REAPPORTIONMENT IN CALIFORNIA.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 22 (NOVEMBER 1928) 977-980			
1052	AIKIN C 31	AIKIN C	THE MOVEMENT FOR REVISION OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 25 (MAY 1931) 337-342			
1291	AIKIN C 35	AIKIN C	A NEW METHOD OF SELECTING JUDGES IN CALIFORNIA.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 29 (JUNE 1935) 472-474			
1470	AIKIN C 39	AIKIN C	THE BRITISH BUREAUCRACY AND THE ORIGINS OF PARLIAMENTARY POLICY, I AND II.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 33 (FEBRUARY 1939) 26-46 AND (APRIL 1939) 219-233			
1537	AIKIN C 40	AIKIN C	STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN 1939-1940.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 34 (AUGUST 1940) 700-718			
1587	AIKIN C 41	AIKIN C	STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN 1940-41.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 35 (AUGUST 1941) 683-700			
1631	AIKIN C 42	AIKIN C	STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN 1941-42.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 36 (AUGUST 1942) 667-688			
1983	AIKIN C 49	AIKIN C	KOENIG LW INTRODUCTION (TO THE HOOVER COMMISSION SYMPOSIUM).=			
			AM POL SCI REV 43 (OCTOBER 1949) 933-940			
2489	AKZIN B 60	AKZIN B	ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 54 (SEPTEMBER 1960) 705-713			
2607	ALBINS HS63	ALBINSKI HS	THE CANADIAN SENATE-- POLITICS AND THE CONSTITUTION.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 57 (JUNE 1963) 378-391			
1547	ALBRIG SD40	ALBRIGHT SD	THE PRESIDENTIAL SHORT BALLOT.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 34 (OCTOBER 1940) 955-959			
2609	ALGER CF63	ALGER CF	COMPARISON OF INTRANATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 57 (JUNE 1963) 406-419			
1883	ALLEN EP47	ALLEN EP	THE TEACHER OF GOVERNMENT.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 41 (JUNE 1947) 527-534			
447	ALLEN JC17	ALLEN JC	OUR BUNGLING ELECTORAL SYSTEM.=			
			AM POL SCI REV 11 (NOVEMBER 1917) 685-710			
455	ALLIN CD18	ALLIN CD	FEDERAL ASPECTS OF PREFERENTIAL TRADE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE			
			=			
			AM POL SCI REV 12 (AUGUST 1918) 381-402			
684	ALLIN CD23	ALLIN CD	INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS (COMMONWEALTH			

Figure 3: AUTHOR-ALPHABETIZED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION III: AUTHOR CROSS-REFERENCE

Author & Co-Authors	Author	Year of Pubn.	Author & Co-Authors	Author	Year of Pubn.	Author & Co-Authors	Author	Year of Pubn.
AAUP	AAUP	16	ASPATURIAN VV	ASPATU	VV54		REER	SH56
ABBCTT RS	ARBOTT RS48			ASPATU	VV59		REER	SH57
	ABBOTT RS50		ATKINSON RC	ATKINS	RC36	BEHRMAN JN	BEHRMA	JN53
	ABBOTT RS51		AUFRICT H	AUFRIE	H 43	BELLE M	DANIEL	H 44
ADAMS GW	ADAMS GW32		AUMANN FR	AUMANN	FR30	BELLQUIST EC	RELLQU	EC35
ADAMS JC	ADAMS JC53			AUMANN	FR31	BENDIX R	BENDIX	R 52
ADRIAN CR	ADRIAN CR52			AUMANN	FR33	BENEDICT B	BENEDI	B 24
ADVISCRY COMMITTEE	WILLIA OP59		AYLSWORTH LE	AYLSWO	LE09	BENJAMIN GG	BENJAM	GG16
	FOREIG RE58			AYLSWO	LE09	BENNETT EL	BENNET	EL39
AFRCS JL	FOREIG RE61			AYLSWO	LE10	BENSON GCS	BENSON	GC36
AHL FN	AFROS JL46			AYLSWO	LE12		BENSON	GC37
AIKIN C	AHL FN28			AYLSWO	LE12	BERDAHL CA	BERDAH	CA20
	AIKIN C 31			AYLSWO	LE23		BERDAH	CA21
	AIKIN C 35			AYLSWO	LE23		BERDAH	CA32
	AIKIN C 39			AYLSWO	LE30		BERDAH	CA32
	AIKIN C 40		BACHRACH P	AYLSWO	LE31		BERDAH	CA42
	AIKIN C 41			BACHRA	P 62		BERDAH	CA43
	AIKIN C 42		BAGGLEY AR	BACHRA	P 63		BERDAH	CA44
	AIKIN C 49		BAILEY G	BAGGAL	AR62		BERDAH	CA49
	PADELF AJ56		BAILEY SH	BAILEY	G 41	BERG EJ	BERG	EJ60
AKZIN B	BAILEY SH34			BAILEY	SH31	BERGER J	BERGER	J 44
ALBINSKI HS	BAILEY SH34		BAIN R	BAIN	SH34	BERNS W	BERNS	W 61
ALBRIGHT SD	BAIN R		BAKER ND	BAIN	R 38		STORIN	HJ63
ALDERFER HF	BAKER ND		BAKER R	BAKER	ND56	BERRY BY	BERRY	BY23
ALGER CF	BAKER R		BALCH TW	BAKER	R 40	BETH LP	BETH	LP55
ALLEN EP	BALCH TW		BALDWIN SE	BALCH	TW09	BEYLE HC	BEYLE	HC32
ALLEN JC	BALDWIN SE			BALDWI	SE12		BEYLE	HC33
ALLIN CD	BALDWI SE15		BALLING FC	BALDWI	SE15	BHASKARAN R	ZINK	H 56
	BALLIN FC45		BANFIELD EC	BALLIN	FC45	RINDER L	RINDER	L 57
ALLPORT FH	BANFIE EC49		BARATZ MS	BANFIE	EC49	RINGHAM H	RINGHA	H 10
	BACHRA P 62			BACHRA	P 62	BISHOP AL	BISHOP	AL12
ALMOND G	BACHRA P 63			BACHRA	P 63	RISHOP JT	RISHOP	JT08
ALMOND GA	BARBER HW47			BACHRA	P 63	BLACHLY FF	BLACHL	FF27
	BARCLAY TS31			BARBER	HW47		BLACHL	FF28
	BARCLA TS33			BARCLAY	TS31	BLACK FR	BLACK	FR35
ALTMAN OR	BARCLA TS33		BARILE P	ADAMS	JC53	BLACK G	SALISB	RH63
	ADAMS JC53		BARKER E	BLACK G	E 50	BLAIR GS	BLAIR	GS58
AMES HB	BARKEE E 50		BARNAR CI	BLAIR GS	E 50	BLAIR JH	BLAIR	JH24
ANDERSON CA	BARNAR CI50		BARNES HE	BLAKEY CC	BLAKEY	BLAKEY CC	BLAKEY	GC44
ANDERSON CH	BARNES HE21		BARNES SH	BLAKEY CC	BLAKEY	BLAKEY CC	BLAKEY	GC44
ANDERSON W	BARNES SH62		BARNETT JD	BLAKEY RG	BLAKEY	BLAKEY RG	BLAKEY	GC44
	BARNET JD08			BLAKEY RG	BLAKEY	BLAKEY RG	BLAKEY	GC44
	BARNET JD12			BLANKSTEN GI	BLANKS	BLANKSTEN GI	BLANKS	GI59
	BARNET JD15			BLAU PM	BLAU	BLAU PM	BLAU	PM63
	BARNET JD21			BLOOM A	BLOOM	BLOOM A	BLOOM	A 60
	BARNET JD21			BLOOM AD	BLOOM	BLOOM AD	BLOOM	A 60
	BARNET JD24			BLOOMFIELD LP	BLOOM	BLOOMFIELD LP	BLOOM	AD60
ANDO A	BARNET JD45		BARNETT VM	BLOOMFIELD LP	BLOOM	BLOOMFIELD LP	BLOOM	AD60
ANDREWS FF	BARNET VM47		BARNHART JD	BOERNER AV	BOERNE	BOERNER AV	BOERNE	AV38
ANDREWS GF	BARNHA JD25		BARTH H		BOERNE		BOERNE	AV39
	BOERNER AV		BARTH HA	BARTH	H 27	BOGART EL	BOGART	EL20
ANDREWS IO	BARTH H 27		BATES FG	BARTH	HA25	BOGGS SW	BOGGS	SW48
ANDREWS JB	BARTH HA25			BATES	FG11	BOGGS TH	BOGGS	TH11
	BATES FG11			BATES	FG11		BOGGS	TH15
ANONYMOUS	BATES FG10			BATES	FG10		BOGGS	TH16
	BATES FG10			BATES	FG10	BONE HA	BONE	HA46
	BATES FG10			BATES	FG10		BONE	HA46
APPLEBY PH	BATES FG12			BATES	FG12		ZELLER	B 48
	BATES FG14			BATES	FG14		BONE	HA51
	BATES FG14			BATES	FG14		BONE	HA56
APSA	BATES FG15			BATES	FG15	BONE RC	BONE	RC55
	BATES FG15			BATES	FG15	BOOTS RS	BOOTS	RS22
	BATES FG15			BATES	FG15		BOOTS	RS23
	BATES FG16			BATES	FG16		BOOTS	RS24
	BATES FG16			BATES	FG16		BOOTS	RS25
	BATES FG27			BATES	FG16		BOOTS	RS26
	BATES FG26			BATES	FG27		BOOTS	RS27
APTER DE	BATES FG26		BAUDE A	ZINK	H 56		BOOTS	RS28
ARMSTRONG HF	ZINK H 56		BAYLEY DH	BAYLEY	DH62		BOOTS	RS29
ARNESON BA	BAYLEY DH62		BEAN LH	BEAN	LH42	RORCHARD EM	RORCHA	EM24
	BEAN LH42		BEARD CA	BEARD	CA30		RORCHA	EM46
	BEARD CA30			BEARD	CA26	BORN LK	BORN	LK27
	BEARD CA26			BEARD	CA27	BORNING RC	BORNING	RC49
	BEARD CA27			BEARD	CA32	ROSWORTH KA	ROSWOR	KA42
	BEARD CA32			BEARD	CA32		ROSWOR	KA53
	BEARD CA32			BEARD	CA32		ROSWOR	KA53
	BEARD CA34			BEARD	CA34	BOTTS RS	BOTTS	RS22
	BEARD CA40			BEARD	CA40	BRADLEY P	BRADLE	P 35

Figure 4: AUTHOR CROSS-REFERENCE

Permutation Indexing in the Social Sciences

Obviously the major limitation of permutation or KWIC indexing lies in the lack of "descriptiveness" of the titles fed into the computer. The longer and more descriptive article titles in the physical and biological sciences seem to be better suited for this technique than titles in the social sciences.³ But this does not mean that social science titles are *not* amenable to permutation indexing; it merely means that the retrieval process may be somewhat less effective.

Some encouraging evidence concerning the utility of KWIC indexing social science literature is given in a study by Donald Kraft.⁴ Kraft examined 3,428 entries in an issue of *The Index to Legal Periodicals* and an issue of *The Index to Legal Theses and Research Projects* and disclosed that 89.5% had titles judged suitable for keyword indexing. Another study by Fels and Jacobs reported similar findings for the titles of state statutes.⁵ Furthermore, the recent publication of the Kansas index to *transliterated* titles from original Russian literary and social science journals would seem to demonstrate the wide applicability of the KWIC technique.⁶

Exclusive reliance on title descriptiveness constitutes both the primary advantage and the major limitation of KWIC indexing. Because the input to the computer consists merely of punchcards bearing the author, title, and source of the reference, the job of preparing the input can be given to keypunch operators working directly from the contents pages of publications. The computer itself prepares and prints the keyword index, the alphabetized bibliography, and the author cross-reference. The computer output can then be photographed and published by offset printing. The whole operation can be done quickly, at low cost, and with a small expenditure of manpower. Kraft reports that in 1961 *Chemical Titles* "indexed 68,000 articles of chemistry, 147,000 authors, produced approximately 410,000 index entries and a million printed lines" with a staff consisting of "an editor, two girls for keypunching and verifying, and one clerical assistant."

The major limitation of keyword indexing can be reduced considerably by exercising some editorial supervision over titles and examining the texts of articles whose titles seem unclear or are literary in nature. Scanning the text will usually disclose some terms or phrases which might be enclosed in parentheses and added to the title. Keywords added in this manner will be indexed as if they had been in the title. This procedure was followed in the American Bar Foundation's *Index*

³See R. A. Kennedy, "Library Applications of Permutation Indexing," *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, 2 (July, 1962), 181-185.

⁴Donald H. Kraft, "A Comparison of Keyword-In-Context (KWIC) Indexing of Titles with a Subject Heading Classification System," *American Documentation*, 15 (January, 1964), 48-52.

⁵E. H. Fels and Joan Jacobs, "Linguistic Statistics of Indexing," unpublished paper cited by Kraft (see note 4).

⁶Farley, Earl (Ed.), *Kansas Slavic Index*. Lawrence: The University of Kansas Libraries, 1963. I wish to thank Mr. Robert S. Feldman of Indiana University for calling this publication to my attention.

to *Legal Theses and Research Projects*. Keywords were also added to some titles in the *APSR Index*, as indicated in the first line of Figure 2, where the word "Parties" has been added.

History of the APSR Indexing Project

One of the earliest, if not the first, applications of KWIC indexing to literature with political science relevance was in Julian Feldman's bibliography of "Selected Articles and Documents on Methodology and Research in the Social Sciences" for the September 1960 issue of the *Review*. Through correspondence, Mr. Feldman told me that he had discontinued using the KWIC technique to prepare this bibliography largely because he was unable to obtain financial support to reproduce the index once it was processed. He indicated, however, that he believed the method still had definite use for political science literature.

In order to explore further the uses of KWIC indexing, I conducted a pilot study in August 1962, indexing the articles published in the three most recent volumes of the *Review* and the last two volumes of the *Public Opinion Quarterly*.⁷ The result⁸ encouraged me to undertake a project to produce an index which might be published, and then evaluated by a diversified audience of political scientists. The obvious choice was a cumulative index to the *American Political Science Review*. As the official journal of the Association, the *Review* would certainly contain a wide variety of titles to test the effectiveness of keyword indexing within political science. Moreover, a cumulative index to this important journal would seem to have considerable value in its own right. The *Review* had not been indexed since 1926, and its Managing Editor had only recently observed that "References and citations in current literature to issues of the *Review* that antedate the end of World War II are quite uncommon."⁹

Preparing the Computer Input

Work was begun on the *Index* in July 1963. The first of many decisions made in preparing the *Index* came during the punching of the initial issue.¹⁰ The early vol-

⁷Mr. Arthur Stickgold, an undergraduate major in political science, did the keypunching for this pilot study and also helped immeasurably in the actual processing of the index, as did Stuart Harvey, Sales Representative of IBM, and Albert Morris, Senior Programmer of the Northwestern University Computing Center. I wish to thank Miss Louise Cowen, Director of the Computing Center, for granting free computing time for the pilot study and for her many kindnesses extended during both the unsponsored and sponsored phases of the project.

⁸The computer tape from the original pilot study was borrowed with my permission by IBM's Midwestern Regional Office, which prepared an erroneously titled paper, "Keyword-In-Context (KWIC) Index of 236 Recent Political Science Doctoral Dissertations," for distribution at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, December, 1962.

⁹"Toward a Definition of Editorial Policy for the *Review*," 56 (March, 1962), 129n.

¹⁰Virtually all the initial keypunching was done by Miss Rudy Bratman. Mr. Hal Brown helped at every stage of the project, Mr. Alan Wyner helped Mr. Brown in making some final corrections in the input cards.

umes of the *Review* contained sections on "Legislative Notes," "Current Municipal Affairs," and "Judicial Decisions," among other topics. These sections contained many entries ranging in length from one or two paragraphs to several pages. Some of the entries seemed patently trivial, while others appeared informative. To include all the items contained in these sections would have added literally hundreds of "articles" to the *Index* and, I felt, would have been a disservice to its users. Realizing that one man's chaff is another man's wheat, I excluded none on the basis of subject matter but many on the basis of length. For better or worse, no item was included unless it was more than one page in length. For reasons of cost, book reviews were also excluded, as were titles to symposia and the special sections mentioned above.

Virtually all the keypunching was done directly from the tables of contents, but it was first necessary to prepare each volume for the keypuncher by penciling in corrections, notations, and keyword additions. Although I had hoped to have an advanced undergraduate major in political science enter additional keywords while he verified the accuracy and completeness of the table of contents, I soon found I had to do this myself. Skillful addition of keywords requires a greater knowledge of developments in the discipline than any undergraduate can possess, and I regret that someone more knowledgeable than I did not perform this job. On 604 occasions I found it desirable, although not always necessary, to add one or more keywords to the titles—meaning that I considered the original titles suitably "indexable" in about 77% of the cases.¹¹ This figure is considerably lower than Kraft's estimate of 89.5% "descriptiveness" in the legal titles he examined, but I frequently added keywords to identify the nature of suitably titled articles appearing in special sections, such as one on "Conference Reports."

Wherever possible, I tried to add the keyword at the end of the title, in order to avoid interrupting the title itself. Every addition to a title is enclosed within parentheses in this manner: left parenthesis, space, keyword, space, right parenthesis. The spaces before and after the keyword were entered for two reasons: (1) to avoid obliterating the blank column which sets off the keyword column from the rest of the listing, and (2) to identify a keyword addition from a word which happens to appear in the original title in parentheses. The use of parentheses in original titles occurred only once or twice in all the articles examined.

On many occasions I found it desirable to separate hyphenated words by spaces before and after the hyphen, for the computer considers hyphenated words as one. I always did this, for example, to form "Two - Party" instead of "Two-Party." The *non*-keyword "Two" is not indexed, and the article appears under "Party." The same was done in the case of "Legislative-Executive," with both terms indexed. I was far more cautious in using the hyphen to *join* two ordinarily separate words. The words "Latin America" invited the introduction of a hyphen to form one keyword, and I did join these words when they were separated in the original be-

¹¹I want to thank my wife Ann for assembling these and other statistics reported herein.

cause they are often joined in practice. Although it would have been good KWIC-indexing practice¹² to join "International Relations" in order to prevent the indexing under "Relations" as well as "International," I did not take this liberty with the original text. I tried to preserve the exact wording of the original so that the user of the *Index* can be confident that he has an unadulterated title to cite. The only exceptions to this policy I can recall (in addition to the hyphenation of "Latin America") came when I spelled out "18th," "66th," and "67th" instead of punching them as given.¹³ This was done to conform with the practice followed for all other ordinal numbers.

The three undergraduate students who were employed to punch and edit the computer input completed the entire job in less than 200 working hours. I find it impossible to estimate the number of hours I invested in supervisory activities, but most of my time was consumed in making decisions arising from the novelty of the enterprise. Considerably less supervision would be needed in future efforts. A more concrete estimate can be made of the time I spent examining titles and articles for keyword additions; this took approximately half an hour per volume, or about 30 hours.

Preparing the Computer Output

The KWIC pilot study in August 1962 utilized a complex series of nine separate programs written for the IBM 704 computer. The final *Cumulative Index*, however, was processed with EIKWIC, an extensive revision of the earlier KWIC programs, prepared for the IBM 709 computer by Professor James S. Aagaard of Northwestern University's Department of Electrical Engineering.¹⁴ Professor Aagaard, who was rewriting the KWIC program for use in his own research, offered generous amounts of his time and energy to incorporate in EIKWIC certain special features I had requested. His skillful programming produced three major improvements in the final output over that prepared with the first pilot study.

The first improvement was the production of a longer KWIC line. The old KWIC line was 60 characters in length, while the KWIC line in this *Cumulative Index* is 78 characters long. The addition of 18 characters enables the printing in full of 86% of all the titles indexed; the old 60-character line would have printed only 73% of all titles in their entirety.¹⁵

¹²See Phyllis V. Parkins, "Approaches to Vocabulary Management in Permuted-Title Indexing of Biological Abstracts," in H. P. Luhn (Ed.), *Automation and Scientific Communication*, Short Papers presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Documentation Institute, 1963. Part 1, pp. 27-28.

¹³The article identification numbers for these exceptions are "18th," #1013; "66th," #576 and #597; "67th," #617 and #690.

¹⁴Aagaard's EIKWIC 709 program may be obtained from SHARE, SDA 3037.

¹⁵The longer line idea was obtained from Kennedy's articles (see above) describing Bell Laboratories' "BE-PIP" Program, which used a 102-character line. EIKWIC will produce a 120-character line (which would have printed about 98% of all titles in full), but a line this long did not lend itself to reproduction given the format of the *Review*.

The second improvement was the revision of the reference code to include the first six characters of the senior author's last name and the identification number of the title. Earlier KWIC programs (and most of them in current use) employ only the first four characters of the last name and, instead of the identifying number, generate a three-letter code constructed of the initials of the first three significant words in the title. This reference code is not guaranteed to be unique for every article being indexed, although in practice duplications are rare. I had long doubted the value of the three-letter code appearing in KWIC indexes, believing the spaces would be put to better use by giving more of the author's last name. Using just the first four letters would have given the entire last name of the author for only 10% of the titles. The six-letter code gives the entire last name for 57% of the titles, and the two additional letters offer a far better clue to the identity of those with longer names. The inclusion of the unique identifying number, moreover, eliminates the possibility of having duplicate reference codes.

Finally, Aagaard's special 1401 printing program produces a three-column author cross-reference listing instead of the single-column listing generated by the old KWIC programs. It is no longer necessary to cut and paste together the author listings for reproduction purposes.

The total amount of 709 computer time required for the EIKWIC program to process 2,614 article titles, search a 417-item *non-keyword* list for each word in every title, prepare 10,089 KWIC *Index* lines, and produce a cross-reference listing for 2,801 senior and junior authors was less than 12 minutes. It required another 29 minutes to sort the output into alphabetical order with the IBM 9-Sort program, and the total time to print the output on the IBM 1401 was about 30 minutes. The total amount of computer time for the entire project was therefore less than 71 minutes.

Future Applications of KWIC Indexing to Political Science Literature

KWIC Indexing is certainly not the ultimate answer to the problem of catching up and keeping up with the literature. It is basically suited for only one job: providing an inexpensive, quickly prepared guide to literature whose titles are relevant to a researcher's interests. That is all it can do; but it is actually a great deal. At Northwestern University we are extending the application of the technique to the preparation of indexes in specialized sub-fields in political science such as comparative government and international relations. It would be worthwhile to apply the technique to other bodies of literature, such as political science doctoral dissertations—ordinarily a world of lost literature. Those who plan to prepare KWIC indexes, should certainly try to communicate with one another and share cards to avoid duplication of effort.

This assumes, of course, that KWIC indexes to political science literature will prove to be useful for the discipline. Suggestions and criticisms are earnestly

requested from the users of the KWIC *Cumulative Index* to the *Review*. Improvements in the product prompted by users' reactions may make the difference between an index of marginal value and one of clear-cut utility. Moreover, the very use of KWIC indexing may increase its utility for the literature of the future, as prospective authors try to improve the descriptiveness of their titles. In his forecast of developments in computer-produced indexes, Youden predicted, "As more and more keyword indexes are published the author's choice of title words will improve, which will lead to both more and better keyword indexes."¹⁶

Some guides for preparing informative titles for technical articles are contained in a recent paper by Kennedy.¹⁷ Simply put, the title should tell what the article is about. Many titles contained in the *Review* and in other journals in the profession do not do this. Kennedy makes several suggestions for constructing good titles, some of which are particularly relevant for improving the indexability of political science literature:

CONTENT OF TITLE. *Consider the title as a one-sentence abstract. Without attempting to summarize the content of your paper, make the title reflect the subject as definitely and concisely as possible. Include some reference to the important topics under which you, as a user as well as a producer of information in this field, would expect, or reasonably hope, to find your paper indexed.*

TITLE STRUCTURE. *Provide sufficient context, but only enough, to clarify the relationships between the selected technical keywords. Remove words which tell the reader little or nothing. Use short connectives like of, for, the, on, . . . rather freely. Use conventional phrases like Introduction to or Analysis of or Status of only where they are important in indicating the nature and level of the paper. Avoid such generally unhelpful phrases as:*

A report on . . .

Some problems associated with . . .

A study of the factors affecting . . .

Some thoughts on . . .

SUBTITLES. *When several papers are written under one over-all title, identify the successive parts as Part-1, Part-2, etc. Assign a suitably specific subtitle for each part. Where reasonable, avoid repeating in the subtitle topic words already given in the main title.*

LENGTH OF TITLE. *Balance brevity against descriptive accuracy and completeness. Consider whether a two- or three-word title is not possibly too cryptic. About four important words is often a good choice. If a prospective title exceeds 14-15 words (or about 100 characters), see whether it might not be shortened to this length without serious information loss.*

¹⁶W. W. Youden, "Characteristics of Programs for KWIC and Other Computer-Produced Indexes," in H. P. Luhn (Ed.), *Automation and Scientific Communication*, Short Papers presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Documentation Institute, 1963. Part 2, pp. 331-332.

¹⁷R. A. Kennedy, "Writing Informative Titles for Technical Papers—a Guide to Authors," in H. P. Luhn (Ed.), *Automation and Scientific Communication*, Short Papers presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Documentation Institute, 1963. Part 2, pp. 133-134.

If users find KWIC indexes of limited utility when applied to past literature in political science, perhaps authors' subsequent observations of these guide lines will significantly increase the utility of KWIC indexing the mountains of literature expected in the future.

NON-KEYWORD LIST

2nd	1	Around	0	Better	2
3rd	1	As	39	Between	9
4th	1	Aspect	3	Beyond	1
A	267	Aspects	13	Big	1
About	1	Associated	0	Both	0
Above	0	At	17	Brought	0
Across	0	Attempt	0	But	0
After	7	Attempted	1	By	29
Again	2	Available	2	Called	0
Against	1	Away	1	Came	0
Ago	0	Back	0	Can	2
All	1	Background	6	Cannot	0
Allows	0	Basic	4	Cent	0
Almost	0	Basis	5	Centers	0
Along	0	Be	1	Certain	3
Already	0	Became	0	Chain	0
America	10	Because	0	Clearly	0
American	68	Become	0	Come	1
An	59	Been	0	Comment	9
Analysis	20	Before	4	Commentary	2
And	739	Begins	1	Comments	5
Another	2	Being	1	Complete	0
Application	2	Below	0	Concern	0
Applications	2	Beside	0	Concerning	2
Are	2	Besides	0	Contemporary	7
Arise	0	Best	0	Could	0

Critique	8	First	19	Higher	3
Current	6	Five	2	Him	0
Currents	2	Following	0	Himself	0
D	4	For	128	His	0
Danger	0	Formation	4	How	6
Decade	5	Formed	0	However	0
Decades	1	Former	1	I	45
Depending	0	Found	0	If	0
Detection	0	Four	2	II	44
Development	41	Fourth	2	III	2
Developments	13	From	12	Impact	2
Difficulties	2	Full	5	Implications	2
Discussion	7	Further	0	In	867
Do	1	Gains	2	Include	0
Down	0	Gave	0	Indeed	0
Due	4	Generally	0	Induced	0
During	10	Get	0	Instead	0
Each	0	Giant	0	Inter	3
Earlier	0	Give	0	Interpretation	9
Early	4	Given	0	Into	1
Easily	0	Gives	0	Introduction	8
Easy	0	Goes	0	Investigation	2
Effect	4	Going	0	Is	10
Effects	2	Government	182	It	1
Either	0	Governmental	13	Its	14
Elements	1	Governments	7	Itself	0
Enough	0	Great	21	J	3
Especially	0	Greater	0	Jersey	8
Even	0	Growth	8	L	1
Eventually	0	H	2	Light	4
Every	0	Had	0	Likely	0
Evidence	0	Happened	1	Little	0
Example	1	Has	0	Long	0
Experience	8	Have	0	Low	0
F	2	He	0	M	1
Far	5	Her	1	Made	1
Few	0	Here	0	Make	0
Finally	0	High	0	Makes	1

Making	5	Operation	11	Problems	30
Many	0	Or	11	Processes	2
May	0	Origin	3	Produced	0
Me	0	Origins	4	Production	0
Meaning	2	Other	8	Professor	5
Meanings	1	Ouroutlook	0	Professors	1
Means	2	Over	8	Progress	18
Meeting	4	P	3	Project	2
Meetings	2	Panel	3	Projects	1
Merely	0	Passing	2	Properties	0
Might	0	Pattern	6	Proposed	20
Moment	1	Patterns	5	Prospect	1
More	6	Pending	2	Prospects	3
Moreover	0	Per	0	Provisions	5
Most	0	Perhaps	0	Quite	0
Mr	5	Perspectives	3	R	3
Much	1	Phase	1	Rather	2
Must	0	Phases	4	Recent	46
My	0	Phenomena	2	Reflections	9
N	8	Place	2	Rejoinder	2
Narrow	0	Plan	12	Replies	3
Nearly	0	Point	7	Reply	5
Need	4	Political	289	Report	71
Needed	1	Porto	2	Reports	6
Needs	1	Position	6	Results	4
Neglected	3	Positive	1	Retrospect	2
Neo	3	Possible	2	S	114
Next	3	Potential	1	Safeguarding	2
No	1	Potentials	0	Said	0
None	0	Practice	8	Same	0
Not	2	Practices	5	Scene	3
Note	6	Precision	0	Second	22
Notes	9	Preliminary	3	Section	1
Now	0	Prelude	2	Sections	0
O	1	Preparation	2	See	0
Observations	4	Present	11	Seem	0
Of	1312	Principal	0	Seems	0
On	141	Problem	16	Seen	1

xxvi NON-KEYWORD LIST

Selected	7	Them	0	Variational	0
Serves	0	Themselves	0	Variations	2
Service	46	Then	0	Various	1
Services	6	There	1	Versus	8
Session	39	Therefore	0	Very	0
Sessions	6	These	0	View	11
Several	0	They	1	Viewed	1
She	0	Things	1	Viewpoint	1
Should	2	Third	9	Vs	2
Show	1	This	0	W	0
Shown	1	Those	0	Was	0
Shows	0	Three	4	Way	1
Significance	6	Through	9	Ways	0
Since	15	Thus	0	We	2
Situation	2	Times	0	Well	0
Slow	0	To	115	Went	1
Small	3	Today	7	Were	0
So	0	Together	0	What	7
Solution	0	Took	0	When	0
Some	36	Toward	24	Where	1
Something	0	Towards	4	Which	1
Sometime	0	Treatment	1	While	0
Special	19	Trend	4	Who	2
Still	0	Trends	14	Whole	1
Studies	11	Two	13	Whom	0
Study	72	Under	20	Whose	0
Such	0	Until	0	Why	1
Symposium	5	Up	0	Will	0
T	1	Upon	6	With	21
Take	0	Us	0	Without	2
Taken	0	Use	4	Work	9
Taking	0	Used	0	Would	0
Tendencies	10	Useful	1	Year	4
Than	3	Usefulness	2	Years	6
That	1	Uses	4	Yet	0
The	1797	Usually	0	York	40
Their	5	V	11	Zealand	4

CUMULATIVE INDEX

TO THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW

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