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BIBLIO AND BSCAN: A COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR THE ENTRY, STORAGE, AND RETRIEVAL OF ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. USER'S MANUAL

Gary A. Hill

University of Southern California

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the two programs BIBLIO and BSCAN. These programs represent an in-house system which is utilized for the input, storage and retrieval of bibliographic reference material. Although some technical features are discussed, this report represents primarily a users manual which provides a detailed description of program steps and illustration of its use.

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the two programs BIBLIO and BSCAN. These programs represent an in-house system which is utilized for the input, storage and retrieval of bibliographic reference material. Although some technical features are discussed, this report represents primarily a users manual which provides a detailed description of program steps and illustration of its use.

BIBLIO and BSCAN are the two programs utilized for the input, storage and retrieval of bibliographic reference material.* In general terms these programs represent a capability for an in-house reference system which is easily learned, operates at high-speed and incorporates design features to safeguard against the proliferation of user error. In technical terms these programs feature software which is highly interactive and TSO-like (Time Sharing Option). Both programs operate on a series of commands which permit the user to request the system to perform various operations on the bibliographic data. The principal feature of these programs however, is the manner in which they facilitate the recording and tracing of resource material through the use of subfiles and a relatively unstructured input format for the bibliographic data.

Regarding the subfiles, both BIBLIO and BSCAN are designed for simultaneous operation on a number of subfiles. These subfiles may be structured on the basis of general research topics or they may be structured around individual users. This permits users to maintain a subfile for personal use reflecting special research interests while at the same time affording access to references on a wider range of research topics. This same rule applies to bibliographic entry--multiple users may enter data on both their personal subfiles and on those subfiles reserved for more general project-wide usage.

As for data entry and retrieval, these programs are essentially unstructured, the format being left to the user's discretion. The structure that does exist reflects certain conventions adopted for standardization of the reference citations. The important point is that users may structure the format of their subfiles according to their own needs.

The purpose of this paper is to explain the use of these programs and illustrate their specific application. The paper is divided into two sections. The first section discusses the general design of the program BIBLIO and specifies the exact procedures for its use. The second section mirrors the first except that here the discussion centers on the program BSCAN.

*Note: These programs are written by Barry Zuckerman for use on the Threat Recognition and Analysis Project at the University of Southern California.

SECTION I: BIBLIO Program

BIBLIO is the program used to enter and modify the bibliographic information on any one of a large number of subfiles. Relevant information for each reference is defined by six fields:

1) CITATION NUMBER
2) SEARCH CODES
3) AUTHOR
4) TITLE
5) PUBLISHING INFORMATION
6) CITATION ABSTRACT

The CITATION NUMBER identifies the subfile location and record number for each reference. Thus a10153 refers to a reference in subfile "a1" whose record number is "0153."

The SEARCH CODE is a 70 character free format field which permits users to code each bibliographic entry according to any scheme they design. For example, the three-letter codes "res" and "fpp" are derived from a coding scheme which uses those three letter codes to indicate subjects pertaining to resource studies and foreign policy processes. These particular codes are user supplied and they may or may not be applicable across all subfiles. An example of one coding scheme is presented in Appendix A.

The AUTHOR field records the author, co-authors or editors of the reference.

The TITLE field records the title of the reference and differs from the other fields in that three lines may be used for entering title information if they are needed.

The PUBLISHING INFORMATION field records the city, publisher and date of publication. It also permits entry on three lines if needed.

The CITATION ABSTRACT permits the user to enter 10 lines of annotation representing chapter headings, critiques, summaries of the reference, or any other information which the user considers important.

Although these fields are essentially free format, some project wide standardization is used where each field follows a specific format as new references are entered. The following discussion presents a facsimile of the program's output which illustrates the format and places it in the larger context of the program's operation. The output** has been divided into numbered sections where each section is accompanied by a paragraph that provides commentary on the use and purpose of the specific step.

**Note: Many of the statements on this facsimile output represent specific conventions associated with the University Computing Center at the University of Southern California and would therefore not be applicable at other installations.

The first step is to log-on to the system specifying the proper account number and password. The program will respond with the following message:

(1) TSOU032 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 10:08:08 ON AUGUST 14, 1974
TSO HOURS:(M-F)9-6, 7-10;SAT 10:30-19:30;SUN 10:30-18:30

READY

After the log-on, the user must access the package of catalogued procedures with the following message:

(2) userproc 'tsou003.kic05.clist'

The program response is:

READY

From this package the specific program BIBLIO is called out. In addition to identifying BIBLIO, the user must have a work space which is needed for the input of bibliographic references. This work space is then accessed by typing:

(3) biblio 'tsou003.kic05.biblio.work'

The program response is:

BLOCK,SPACE OPERAND IGNORED FOR OLD DATA SET

I.R.R.I. INTERACTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY PROMPTER

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE FULL PROMPTING MESSAGES AND
ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS THROUGHOUT YOUR TERMINAL SESSION?

(4) yes

At this point the user has the option of receiving full prompting as references are entered. Responding with "yes" produces the following explanation and instructions. (The program's format following a "no" response is explained in Steps 8-13.)

TO IMMEDIATELY CANCEL ANY COMMAND TYPE: STOPSTOP
THE PARTIALLY ENTERED INFORMATION WILL BE IGNORED.
THIS PROMPTER IS AN AID FOR THE PURPOSE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY DATA
ENTRY. THE PROMPTER OPERATES IN SIX MODES.
IDLE,LIAR,INPUT,CHANGE,DELETE,INITIALIZATION,

THE PROMPTER IS SAID TO BE IN "IDLE" MODE WHEN IT IS NOT IN THE PROCESS OF ENTERING OR RETRIEVING DATA.
WHEN UNDER CONTROL OF IDLE MODE, ONE MAY CHOOSE TO ENTER DATA, QUERY DATA PREVIOUSLY ENTERED, OR END THE CURRENT SESSION WITH THE PROMPTER

TO END A SESSION SIMPLY TYPE: END
WHEN IN IDLE.
THE CURRENT FILE WILL BE SAVED IN IT'S PRESENT CONDITION.
TO ENTER DATA OR RETRIEVE DATA TYPE EITHER:
INPUT
LIST

ENTRY MODE OFFERS FULL OR PARTIAL PROMPTING MESSAGES WHILE THE USER ENTERS DATA.
LIST MODE RETRIEVES DATA BY RELATIVE RECORD NUMBER OR I.D. NUMBER. LIST WILL ALSO LIST SECTIONS OF A FILE SEQUENTIALLY.

IDLE

Prior to entering new bibliographic records it is advisable to ascertain the citation number of the last entry. This is accomplished by typing the command "bottom." The machine responds with two pieces of information. In the case illustrated below, the user would know that the last entry in subfile "a1" is number "0150" and that this is record number 25 in the work space. The record number is important since the work space is limited to 25 records.

(5) bottom
ID A10150, RECORD: 25
IDLE

If the work space is full and the records in it have been checked and added to the subfile, the user types "init." This command erases the old records in the work space to permit additional entries. Since this is a critical step where a user may inadvertently erase a current work file, a message is printed cautioning the user against an accidental erasure.

(6a) init

CAUTION: INITIALIZATION DESTROYS ANY INFORMATION ENTERED AND PREVIOUSLY STORED ON THIS WORK FILE. INITIALIZE ONLY IF YOU HAVE PERFORMED AN UPDATE AND SUCCESSFULLY ADDED THE CONTENTS OF THIS WORK FILE. ENTER: INIT OR STOP

To proceed with the erasure, the user re-enters the command "init." (This is a PL/1 abbreviation for initialize).

(6b) init
INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
IDLE

At this point the necessary work space has been cleared for new entries and the user must place the program in its input mode by typing:

(7) input

The program is now expecting data and it responds with a series of six questions which serve as prompters for the user. The first question is:

CITATION NUMBER

If full prompting has not been requested the symbol "C#" will appear rather than CITATION NUMBER. The user then types in the appropriate subfile and record number:

(8) a10163

The program responds with SEARCH CODES or CODES and the appropriate codes are entered (See Appendix A for sample list).

(9) SEARCH CODES
con ffp nps

AUTHOR or A is then requested and the user responds in the format shown:

(10) AUTHOR
Bienen, Henry.

The program then responds with:

THE TITLE AND PUBLISHING INFORMATION FIELDS CONSIST OF THREE LINES EACH. THE LAST TWO OF WHICH MAY BE BLANK. IF SO, ENTER ONE BLANK WHEN PROMPTED FOR INPUT OF THOSE LINES,

(11) TITLE
KENYA: THE POLITICS OF PARTICIPATION AND CONTROL.
TITLE

TITLE

If no prompting was requested then the program only responds with "T." If all three lines are not needed the "return" key is hit until "PUBLISHING INFO" or "P" is printed. Notice the format and spacing conventions used--these are not required, rather they are used only to achieve a modicum of standardization.

(12) PUBLISHING INFO
Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1974.
PUBLISHING INFO

PUBLISHING INFO

The final information requested is the "ABSTRACT CITATION" or "A." Ten lines, 70 characters wide, may be used for the abstract and a blank line is used to indicate the end of the abstract. All references do not necessarily have an abstract associated with them.

ABSTRACT INFORMATION WILL BE ENTERED NEXT. ENTER A BLANK LINE TO INDICATE THE END OF AN ABSTRACT, TEN LINES MAY BE USED.

(13) CITATION ABSTRACT

ENTRY COMPLETE
IDLE

After entering the relevant bibliographic information in Steps 8-13, the user then proceeds with error correction. To correct an entry, the user types:

(14) change 7 /Dar/Bar
Barnett, A.D.
IDLE

In this example record #7 had the author's name incorrectly spelled as Darnett rather than Barnett. After the correction the machine responded with the corrected version. Any special character may be used to isolate the incorrect and correct version, in this example the character "/" was used. Also, the abbreviation "c" may be used instead of the full word "change" to effect the correction.

After the corrections are made the user lists the citations in the work file in order to make one final check. (Again the abbreviation"l" may by used instead of "list".) Presently only 10 records may be listed at one time therefore three separate list commands must be used to achieve the listing for the entire work file. The example illustrated below requests a listing for records #10-12.

```
(15) list 10 12
     A10160 RECORD: 10
     maw nbs nps fa7 74
     Short, Philip.
     BANDA.
     Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul.  1974.
     A10161 RECORD: 11
     ken nps fa7 74
     Bienen, Henry.
     KENYA: THE POLITICS OF PARTICIPATION AND CONTROL.
     Princeton: Princeton University Press.  1974.
     A10162 RECORD: 12
     con nps nbs fa7 74
     Gauze, Rene.
     THE POLITICS OF CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE.
     Stanford: Hoover Institution Press.  1973.

     IDLE
```

After completing all the necessary corrections the contents of the work file must be saved before the merger to the appropriate subfile occurs. If the file is not saved, the user will have to re-enter all the data. As in the case of the use of "init" to clear the file, a caution is printed if the user inadvertently omits the save command. The program will also verify the save command.

```
(16) save
     SAVED
     IDLE
```

To take the program out of the "IDLE" mode, the user types "end" and the program responds:

```
(17) end
     BIBLIOGRAPHY PROMPTER ENDING
     READY
```

The user is now ready to merge the work file with main subfile by typing in the message:

(18) haspbib tsou003.kic05.biblio.work

If this statement is accepted the program responds with:

```
SAVED
UTILITY DATA SET NOT FREED, IS NOT ALLOCATED
READY
```

To verify that the program is executing the user types the special character "$"

(19a) $

```
JOB 498 ZKIA1177 EXECUTING B REG= 120 TIME= 1 PRIO 6
```

This response indicates that the program is still executing--repeat the step.

(19b) $

```
IEF404I ZKIA1177 ENDED
JOB 498 ZKIA1177 ON PRINTER1 PRIO 11
JOB ZKIA1177 WAITING FOR WRITER- CLASS T - USE 'OUTPUT COMMAND'
READY
```

(20) output zkia1177

This message indicates that the JOB has been completed and requests that the user type an 'OUTPUT COMMAND' (Step #20) which permits the user to verify that the job ran successfully by having the output printed on the terminal (T) rather than requiring verification by the hard copy produced at the computer center.

To determine if the merger was successful the program prints the following:

```
NUMBER OF RECORDS COPIED:                    1320
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS:                     1332
NORMAL COMPLETION.

READY
```

In this example the message relates information that 1320 records were copied from the back-up tape (the master file) and that a total of 1332 records exist. This represents the combined total of the back-up tape and the 12 records in the work file. If 25 records had resided on the work file, the total number of records would have been 1345.

This completes the entry, correction and merger of 25 records, if more records are to be added the user merely repeats the steps beginning with #3 where biblio etc. is entered.
If no additional entries are to be made, the user logs-off.

SECTION II: BSCAN Program

BSCAN is utilized to search and retrieve bibliographic references previously entered by BIBLIO. Retrievals are controlled by user specification of search criteria for five information fields -- SUBFILE, SEARCH CODES, AUTHOR, TITLE, and keywords appearing in the ABSTRACT. These categories represent five of the six information fields defined by BIBLIO, the sixth field -- PUBLISHING INFO -- is not a search category in BSCAN. The user controls the scope of the search and retrieval operations through the use of two program options -- "AND LOGIC" and a "COMPOUND SEARCH STRATEGY". Use of these options is explained in the following discussion.

This section adopts the same procedure utilized for the explanation of BIBLIO in Section I. Presented below is a facsimile of BSCAN output. This output is divided into numbered sections. Each section is given a more complete description in an accompanying paragraph.

```
(1) TSOU001 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 14:50:55 ON AUGUST 14, 1974
    TSO HOURS: (M-F)9-6,7-10;SAT 10:30-19:30;SUN 10:30-18:30
    READY
(2) userproc 'tsou003.kic05.clist'
    READY
(3) bscan
```

Steps 1 and 2, logon and userproc, are identical for both BIBLIO and BSCAN. Step 3 is the message which calls out the specific program "bscan," here however, no work space is needed, as was the case for BIBLIO, since data are to be returned rather than entered.

After calling out "bscan," the program prints the following message which asks whether the user would like to have abstracts printed for each reference that is retrieved. "Yes" or "no" is the proper user response.

```
        I.R.R.I BIBLIOGRAPHY

    WOULD YOU LIKE ABSTRACTS PRINTED?
(4) no
```

The user is now presented with a series of search options which will eventually define criteria for the program's retrieval of reference data. The first option is for subfile selection. As explained in

the example below, if no specific subfile is requested, the user enters a return. This in effect tells the program that ALL subfiles are to be searched. The alternate response is to specify a subfile in the example "t1" was designated.in the example "t1"

```
     ENTER A RETURN TO TERMINATE SUBFILE INPUT.
     ENTER SUBFILE.
(5) t1
```

The program now asks the user if the scope of the search is to be narrowed. A "yes" response requires the user to enter a second subfile and means that only references which exist in BOTH files will be retrieved. A "no" response does not preclude the user from entering a second subfile, it only means that references in EITHER file will be retrieved. If the user narrows the scope, i.e., specifies "yes" and then proceeds to terminate subfile input, the program prints the error message illustrated in Step 7, and requests entry for another sub file.

```
     WILL YOU NARROW THE SCOPE OF THE SEARCH?
     (I.E. USE 'AND LOGIC') REPLY: YES OR NO
(6) yes
     ENTER SUBFILE.

(7)  YOU HAVE JUST MADE A CARRIAGE RETURN WHICH IS
     INCONSISTENT WITH YOUR PREVIOUS REPLY AND HAVE
     THEREBY ASKED TO END SUBFILE SPECIFICATIONS
     WE WILL IGNORE THE LAST BLANK LINE YOU ENTERED.
     ENTER SUBFILE.
```

In this case the user must enter another subfile; if the user has inadvertently requested the scope to be narrowed the same subfile identified in Step 5 may be re-entered (with a "no" response to scope narrowing) to terminate subfile input as illustrated in Steps 8 and 9.

```
(8) t1
     AND LOGIC STRING (YES OR NO)
(9) no
     ENTER SUBFILE.
```

After terminating the subfile input, the user repeats the same procedures for SEARCH CODES, AUTHOR, TITLE, and keywords appearing in ABSTRACTS. Again, it is not necessary to specify search criteria for and of these fields -- if no specification is entered all references are retrieved.

(10) ENTER A RETURN TO TERMINATE SEARCH CODE INPUT.
ENTER SEARCH CODE.
(11) ENTER A RETURN TO TERMINATE AUTHOR INPUT.
ENTER AUTHOR.
(12) ENTER A RETURN TO TERMINATE TITLE INPUT.
ENTER TITLE.
(13) ENTER A RETURN TO TERMINATE ABSTRACT INPUT.
ENTER ABSTRACT.

After the user specifies the search criteria for each of the information fields the program asks whether a compound search strategy is to be used.

WILL YOU USE A COMPOUND SEARCH?
(14) yes

To illustrate the compound search strategy consider an example where the following search criteria have been specified:

SUBFILE:	a1
SEARCH CODE:	res
AUTHOR:	Doe
TITLE:	Oil
ABSTRACT:	embargo

If the compound search strategy is used BSCAN will only retrieve those references in subfile "a1" on the subject of "resource studies" where someone named Doe has an entry with "oil" appearing in the title and the word "embargo" appearing in the abstract. This will probably result in one or two reference citations, if any, since each criteria must be met. If the compound search strategy is not used, the program will retrieve ALL references in subfile "a1" since this criteria subsumes the remaining four. If subfile "a1" had not been specified the program would search all subfiles and retrieve ANY reference on the subject "resource studies" and ANY reference with "Doe" as the author and ANY reference with the word "oil" appear-

ing in its title and ANY reference with the word "embargo" appearing it its abstract.

If a "yes" response was given the program will ask the user which fields must co-occur in order to fulfill the criteria for retrieval. In the following example a compound search has been requested on three fields -- subfile, search code and author. The program proceeds through all combinations requesting information as to which fields must co-occur. The user may request a compound search on any or all fields.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE OF THE FOLLOWING FIELDS
(SEARCH CODE AUTHOR)
WHICH MUST CO-OCCUR WITH SUBFILE INFORMATION
IN A GIVEN CITATION.
(15) search code author
ENTER YOUR CHOICE OF THE FOLLOWING FIELDS
(SUBFILE AUTHOR)
WHICH MUST CO-OCCUR WITH SEARCH CODE INFORMATION IN
IN A GIVEN CITATION.
(16) author subfile
ENTER YOUR CHOICE OF THE FOLLOWING FIELDS
(SUBFILE SEARCH CODE)
WHICH MUST CO-OCCUR WITH AUTHOR INFORMATION
IN A GIVEN CITATION.
(17) search code subfile

This completes all the necessary specification and the program now searches for the requested information and prints all the references which meet the user's specifications. If no references were found the program indicates the end of processing in the same manner as it would if references were found. This message is illustrated below.

(18) PROCESSING HAS REACHED THE END OF FILE.
WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE ANOTHER SEARCH OF THE
BIBLIOGRAPHY?

If no additional searches are requested the user enters "no" and logs-off. If additional searches are requested a "yes" is entered and the procedure is repeated starting with Step 4.

Appendix A

Sample List of Search Codes

aid	AID, FOREIGN
air	AIR POWER
ali	ALLIANCES
chr	ANNALS
are	AREA STUDIES
dis	ARMS CONTROL
arr	ARMS RACES
ams	ARMS SALES
ams	ARMS TRAFFIC AND TRADE
att	ATTENTION STUDIES
att	ATTENTIVENESS AS ATTRIBUTE
opi	ATTITUDES
brg	BARGAINING
beh	BEHAVIOR, POLITICAL
bib	BIBLIOGRAPHIES
nbs	BIOGRAPHIES, NATIONAL LEADERS
wep	BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS
buc	BUREAUCRATIC ASPECTS OF FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY
chg	CHANGE
wep	CHEMICAL WEAPONS
chr	CHRONOLOGIES
cwa	CIVIL WARS
coa	COALITIONS
cls	COLLECTIVE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
cny	COLONIALISM
ali	COMMITMENTS STUDIES
com	COMMUNICATIONS, INTERNATIONAL
cst	COMMODITY STUDIES
icm	CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
cnf	CONFLICT RESOLUTION
cnf	CONFLICT STUDIES
cta	CONTENT ANALYSIS
isg	COUNTER-INSURGENCY
cri	CRISIS
cul	CULTURE
cyb	CYBERNETICS
dep	DEFENSE POLICIES
dva	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
dev	DEVELOPMENT POLICY, SPECIFIC, SUBSTANCE OF

dih	DIPLOMATIC HISTORY
dio	DIPLOMATIC ORGANIZATION
dio	DIPLOMATIC TRADITIONS
dis	DISARMAMENT
sep	ECOLOGICAL MODELS
eco	ECOLOGY/ENVIRONMENT
esa	ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND OTHER NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
eli	ELITE ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS
eli	ELITES
eco	ENVIRONMENT
arr	ESCALATIONS
esp	ESPIONAGE
evt	EVENT STUDIES
fat	FINANCE, INTERNATIONAL
fct	FORECASTING
aid	FOREIGN AID
pre	FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MEDIA
aid	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
foi	FOREIGN INVESTMENT
fpa	FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS
fpo	FOREIGN POLICY OPINION SURVEYS
fpp	FOREIGN POLICY PROCESS
fut	FUTURISM
fut	FUTURES
gst	GENERAL SYSTEMS, LITERATURE AND CONCEPTS
geo	GEOGRAPHY
geo	GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
isg	GUERRILLAS
ide	IDEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
imp	IMPERIALISM
inf	INFLUENCE
isy	INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT
ift	INFORMATION THEORY
isg	INSURGENCY
int	INTELLIGENCE
evt	INTERACTION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
com	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION
law	INTERNATIONAL LAW IN GENERAL
ims	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM
ino	INTERNAITONAL ORGANIZATION
irg	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FIELD GENERAL
irt	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY, SPECIFIC
fat	INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE
iso	ISOLATIONISM
ldr	LEADERSHIP

leg	LEGITIMACY
lim	LIMITED WAR
icm	MEDIATION
mia	MILITARY ALLIANCES, SPECIFIC
mil	MILITARY ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
mis	MILITARY ASSISTANCE, SPECIFIC
mib	MILITARY BUDGETS AND FINANCES
mic	MILITARY-CIVIL RELATIONS
mih	MILITARY HISTORIES
mio	MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
mil	MILITARY POLICY
mir	MILITARY REGIMES AND POLITICS
ref	MINORITIES
sep	MODELS, ECOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL
mod	MODELS
mul	MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS
ste	NATIONAL ATTRIBUTES
ste	NATIONAL CHARACTER
dev	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
nes	NATIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES
ste	NATIONAL IMAGES
nbs	NATIONAL LEADERS, BIOGRAPHY
nps	NATIONAL POLITICAL GROUPS, PARTIES
ste	NATIONAL STEREOTYPES
ntn	NATIONALISM
ntn	NATIVISM
neg	NEGOTIATIONS
nco	NEO-COLONIALISM
neu	NEUTRALISM
neu	NON-ALIGNMENT
pfp	NON-GOVERNMENTAL FOREIGN POLICY ACTIONS
ngo	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
pac	NON-VIOLENCE
nuc	NUCLEAR WEAPONS
opi	OPINIONS
pac	PACIFISM
pec	PEACE
icm	PEACEKEEPING
prc	PERCEPTIONS
inf	PERSUASION
psr	POLICY RESEARCH
psr	POLICY SCIENCES
beh	POLITICAL BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL
sep	POLITICAL MODELS
pop	POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
prd	PREDICTION

pre	PRESS AND OTHER MEDIA IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS
prp	PROPOGANDA
psy	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OR APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL R
puo	PUBLIC OPINION, DATA, SURVEYS, THEORY OR
rac	RACE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
rcg	RECOGNITION
ref	REFUGEES
reg	REGIONAL INTEGRATION
reo	REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
res	RESOURCE STUDIES
rev	REVOLUTION
esa	SANCTIONS, NEGATIVE AND OTHER ECONOMIC
sap	SEA POWER
cls	SECURITY, COLLECTIVE
cul	SOCIAL CHANGE
scc	SOCIAL CONTROL
sep	SOCIAL MODELS
soc sci	SOCIAL SCIENCE
soc psy	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
geo	SPACE AND POWER
esp	SPIES
ste	STEREOTYPES, NATIONAL
lim	SUB-TOTAL WAR
puo	SURVEYS
sys	SYSTEM
tec	TECHNOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
trt	THREAT
tdh	TOUR D'HORIZON
puo	THEORY OF PUBLIC OPINION, DATA, SURVEYS
fat	TRADE, INTERNATIONAL
wat	WAR TERMINATIONS
woh	WORLD HEALTH AND WELFARE
tdh	WORLD SURVEYS