

ESL-TM-349

A CATALOGING MANUAL
FOR A NEWS RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

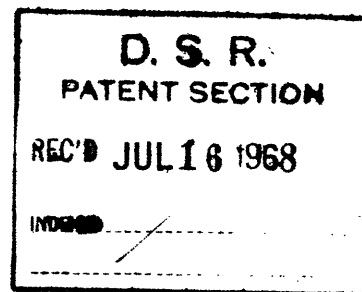
by

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May, 1968

American Newspaper Publishers Association Grant

This Manual was developed through a grant from the American Newspaper Publishers Association to the Electronic Systems Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The grant is designated as M. I. T. DSR Project No. 70149.



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PREFACE

This Manual specifies procedures that are being used in identifying and recording information for a manually derived catalog associated with an experimental computer-stored news retrieval system.

The development of a news retrieval system* is being undertaken as part of a research program on information transfer in the newspaper business, sponsored at the Electronic Systems Laboratory, M. I. T., through a grant from the American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA). The research program has as its general objective the exploitation of computer-based, online information-processing techniques for the purposes of increasing the efficiency of news processing and of giving the published news greater immediate and long-term utility.

The experimental news retrieval system being developed at the Electronic Systems Laboratory stores the full text of news articles in digital form in the computer. In addition, a catalog of indexed information to these articles is engaged by system users to identify and retrieve news articles on desired subjects through online interaction of the user with remote consoles connected to a central time-shared computer system.

The specific function served by this system is generally associated with "newspaper archives", a term which traditionally connotes a repository for rarely-used information. The ease and rapidity of access possible with a computer-based system, however, recommends our preferred use of the term "news retrieval system".

The Manual describes methods for augmented cataloging of articles in which the coverage is extended in breadth and depth beyond that given in conventional news cataloging systems.

The cataloging procedures are flexible and open-ended in that they are subject to additions, revisions, or complete changes as required. In view of the experimental nature of the retrieval system

*For complete description of the news retrieval system see Electronic Systems Laboratory Status Report ESL-SR-348, Computer-Aided Processing of the News, by J. F. Reintjes and R. S. Marcus, May, 1968.

PREFACE (Contd.)

under development, it is expected that some of the aspects of the procedures described in this Manual will be modified as experience is gained in the operation of the system.

Each field of machine-readable information described is a potential access point to a newspaper article, useful in the location and retrieval of that article.

The cataloging performed with this Manual as a guide, when used in conjunction with a retrieval program, will permit evaluation of various fields for retrieval purposes. It will also make it possible to compare in-depth human cataloging procedures with computerized automatic indexing of subject content, a procedure under concurrent development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Manual was developed through a grant from the American Newspaper Publishers Association to the Electronic Systems Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The grant is designated as M. I. T. DSR Project No. 70149.

The formative work of specifying potentially-useful fields of information for a computer-stored catalog of news articles was undertaken as part of a Freshman Seminar conducted during the 1967-68 academic year by Professor J. F. Reintjes. The students participating in this seminar included: Messrs Bruce Cichowlas, Daniel Griffin, Harry Klein, Craig Richardson and Thomas Wagner.

The Manual is patterned after a similar cataloging manual prepared under Project Intrex, and is compatible with the Intrex manual.

For references to relevant publications of Project Intrex, see Appendix C.



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DEFINITIONS

Data Element	Entity of information of importance to bibliographic records or to subject indexing.
Field	One data element, or a group of related data elements, assigned a representative name.
Field Number	A label which <u>tags</u> , or machine identifies, a field.
Subfield	If there is more than one data element in a field, each separately machine identifiable data element is defined as a <u>subfield</u> .
Delimiter	A special symbol or string of symbols used to demarcate some subfields. Other subfield demarcations depend upon data context.
Coded Field	A field whose information is represented in a form other than its representation in ordinary English text.
Record	A collection of fields describing an article.
Article	The text (for example, news article, editorial, captioned illustration) which is indexed and described in one record. The designation "article" corresponds to the more general Intrex designation "document".



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS



WORKSHEET

Lined paper worksheets are used by indexers for the manual recording of information from a newspaper article.

Each page of this worksheet should carry the record number and running page number.

Data for each field should begin on a separate line.

Fields need not be entered on the worksheet in numerical sequence, but all information for any one field must be together.

Generally, the subfield delimiter does not appear after the information in the last subfield. Exceptions include Fields 73 and 46. A semicolon (;) follows the final subject term in Field 73; a slash (/) follows the "geographical" dateline, in the event there is no "time" dateline, in Field 46.

A printed cover worksheet serving several purposes is also used. Information from Fields 1 and 3 are recorded on this form. A prototype of the printed worksheet is illustrated on the following page.

MACHINE RECOGNITION OF RECORDS AND FIELDS

Each cataloged article record begins at a left-hand margin with two slash marks (//), the numeral ONE (1), and a third slash (/). This gives the character string:

//1/

which is the sequence of codes for machine recognition of a new record and the first field in that record.

Numeral ONE represents Field 1, the record number or identification of a cataloged article. It is reasonable to assume that this combination of slash marks will not appear within the natural information within any field.

Each field of information is machine identified in the same manner as above, with the appropriate field number replacing the numeral ONE.

Machine identification of the end of a record is given by the character string - . - or "hyphen period hyphen".

1. RECORD _____ -1

3. Input Control

	Worker	Date	Time	
			St	Fin
1. Record Number of Identification				
3. Input Control				
8. Cross Reference				
21. Personal News Source Name (Byline)				
22. Personal News Source Title and Affiliation				
23. Corporate News Source				
24. Headline				
26. Edition Statement				
27. Newspaper Name and Publisher				
29. Date of Publication				
31. Format				
33. Illustrations				
34. Length				
46. Dateline				
47. Newspaper Article Location				
65. News Category				
70. Synopsis				
73. Subject Terms				

Comments on record:

NOTES

Exceptions will occur when formatting information into fields described in this Manual.

Possible exceptions include:

1. The field is coded, but the information cannot be expressed by the preassigned codes.
2. The information can meet the Manual's specifications for the field, but it requires further clarification.

Notes are used to handle variations. Notes may be inserted within a field whenever required.

There are two kinds of Notes:

1. Those that replace a field.
2. Those that clarify information in a field.

Information to be entered as a Note is preceded by an ampersand and a hyphen (&-) and is followed by an ampersand (&). In addition, the text of a clarifying Note is enclosed within parentheses () so that, on display, it will be distinguished from the information clarified.

Replacement Note: & - Text &

Clarification Note: & - (Text) &

Examples:

//23/ & - Wire Services &

//23/ r & - (United Nations) &

//33/ a & - (aerial photo of city) &



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS



FIELD CATEGORIES

The field descriptions form the main part of this Manual. Each field is a named item of information, tagged with a number. Fields are grouped in three categories:

Control Data	(Fields 1, 3, 8)
Article Description	(Fields 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 46, and 47)
Subject Content	(Fields 65, 70, 73)

Field numbers are comparable to those of the Intrex augmented cataloging manual.

Missing field numbers indicate fields of information not applicable to newspaper articles, or allow for additions of new fields in each category.

The first category, Control Data, includes items identifying the record, method of preparation, and cross references to other records for an individual article.

The second category, Article Description, includes information about the newspaper issue from which the article was selected, and the location, source, headline, size and features of an article.

Subject Content fields include "in-depth" subject terms, a synopsis, and analysis of the approach or purpose of an article.

A list of current fields follows.

LIST OF FIELDS

CONTROL DATA FIELDS

1. Record Number or Identification
3. Input Control
8. Cross Reference

ARTICLE DESCRIPTION FIELDS

21. Personal News Source Name (Byline)
22. Personal News Source Title and Affiliation
23. Corporate News Source Name
24. Headline
26. Edition Statement
27. Newspaper Name and Publisher
29. Date of Publication
31. Format
33. Illustrations
34. Length
46. Dateline
47. Newspaper Article Location

SUBJECT CONTENT FIELDS

65. News Category
70. Synopsis
73. Subject Terms

CONTROL DATA FIELDS

1. RECORD NUMBER OR IDENTIFICATION

The record number is a unique number which identifies and controls the record for each document cataloged.

(In another system, the file location or other identification of the article might replace the record number.)

3. INPUT CONTROL

This field describes the performance of the indexing task.

A numerical code differentiates manual (human) indexing from automatic (computer) indexing. If the article is manually indexed, this field also indicates the date on which the article is indexed, and the time required for indexing.

The information is entered in the order:

- worker code
- date work manually performed
- start and finish times for manual performance

Input Worker Identification Code

A maximum two-position numerical code is assigned to each input worker. The code "0" indicates an automatically computer-indexed record. Worker codes, excepting "0", are followed by commas (,).

<u>Worker Code</u>	<u>Worker</u>
0	computer
81	Richard Marcus
82	Sondra Lage
83	Omar Sanchez
84	Daniel Griffin

Date Work Performed Manually

The date on which a manually indexed record is started is entered in a six-position format giving month, day, and decade. For example, Dec. 9, 1967, is entered as 120967. If the work is finished on a different date, this is also entered. A hyphen (-) separates dates; the last date is followed by a comma (,). (Note: this subfield is omitted if the record is computer-indexed.)

Time Required for Manual Performance

Times are entered each time an input worker starts or stops working on a record. Time is entered to the nearest minute and is written as 9:25 or 12:15, omitting reference to a.m. or p.m. Times are separated by a hyphen (-). Time pairs are separated by a comma (,). (Note: this subfield is omitted if the record is computer-indexed.)

Example: article manually indexed by Sondra Lage,
March 14, 1968 from 9:34 to 9:50 a. m.

Format: //3/ 82, 031468, 9:34-9:50

Example: article computer-indexed on March 14, 1968

Format: //3/ 0

8. CROSS REFERENCES

A single newspaper article may be indexed manually, automatically, or by both methods.

When indexing is by both modes, a separate catalog record is created for each mode. The two catalog records for the article are tied together by entering a cross reference in this field.

In each record, the cross reference is the number of the other record.

ARTICLE DESCRIPTION FIELDS

21. PERSONAL NEWS SOURCE NAME (BYLINE)

This field includes names and/or specific roles of persons responsible for the content of a newspaper article.

The writer's name may appear as a "byline" at the beginning of a newspaper article (i. e., BY JOHN DOE); it may also appear at the end of an article.

For each name, information is recorded in the following order:

last name,
first name or initials,
honorific
(relator);

Honorifics (i. e., Dr., Jr., Sr., Sir, Sen., President) borne by persons are included only when required to distinguish among persons with identical names.

Relators identify a person's role with an article, and are entered as two-letter relator codes within parentheses after personal names.

All relator codes applicable to a person are included. Each relator code is enclosed within its own parentheses.

For unsigned articles, it may still be possible to determine the writer's relationship or role. In this case, the relator code should be entered alone.

Semicolons separate name-relator groups.

Notes may clarify information in this field. Personal news source titles and affiliations are entered in Fields 22 and 23.

<u>Relator Code</u>	<u>Relator</u>
ED	editor
CL	columnist (regular signed opinion or analysis)
RL	reporter -- local
RR	reporter -- remote city bureau or wire service
RF	reporter -- foreign correspondent
PH	photographer
GC	guest contributor (non-journalist)

Examples:

//21/ Robinson, R. J., Jr. (CL)
//21/ Healy, Robert (ED) (CL)
//21/ (RL)

22. PERSONAL NEWS SOURCE TITLE AND AFFILIATION

This field includes the name of the professional affiliation of the personal news source, and/or his position or title in that organization.

Information is entered directly from the newspaper article.

The writer's position or title, if given, is entered first, and is both preceded and followed by a colon (:). An affiliation, if given, follows the colon.

The affiliation name need not be entered if:

1. It is a wire service or remote city bureau included in Field 23.
2. It is the same as the newspaper name included in Field 27.

Title-affiliation groups are entered in the same order as personal source names appear in Field 21. Groups are separated by semicolons (;).

Formatted Examples:

//22/ :President: Boston University
//22/ :Correspondent:
//22/ :Globe Political Editor:

23. CORPORATE NEWS SOURCE

Corporate news sources (wire services and city bureaus, etc.) responsible for the content of an article are entered in this field.

Sources are identified by one-letter codes.

A Note may replace or clarify information in this field; this may be useful, for example, when material is reprinted or serialized from another printed source.

<u>Name Codes</u>	<u>Source Names</u>
a	Associated Press
b	United Press International
c	New York Times News Service
d	Reuters News Service
e	Washington Post News Service
f	Los Angeles Times News Service
g	Chicago Daily News Service
h	Washington Post — Los Angeles Times News Service
r	Remote City Bureau (of newspaper being indexed)

24. HEADLINE

The headline (title) of a news article is stored in this field. The headline should be taken directly from the newspaper article. Only initial letters of the first word and proper nouns of each headline are capitalized.

Subheads (subtitles) are also stored in this field. A semicolon separates each subhead from a preceding headline or subhead.

Example:

//24/ Rockslide covers village; villagers flee to countryside

26. EDITION STATEMENT

This field provides information identifying the newspaper issue in which the newspaper article appears.

Volume number, issue number, and edition are recorded, if available.

Volume and issue numbers are preceded by abbreviations, v. and no. respectively. A comma separates the volume and issue numbers.

The issue number is immediately followed by an encoded edition description. An edition classified by time or day (i. e., morning, Sunday) is preceded by a colon (:), and immediately follows the issue number. An edition classified by geographical distribution (i. e., city, statewide) is preceded by a slash (/), and follows the time edition (or issue number, if no time edition exists).

<u>Edition Code</u>	<u>Time Edition Subfield</u>
M	morning final
E	evening final or evening closing stocks final
S	Sunday final
W	weekly
T	one-star
U	two-star
V	three-star
X	four-star
Y	five-star
Z	special
	<u>Geographical Edition Subfield</u>
A	city final
B	suburban final
C	state final
G	New England final
H	New York final
I	East Coast final
J	Midwest final
K	West Coast final
F	Foreign edition

Example: volume 35, issue 35, morning statewide edition
Format: //26/ v. 35, no. 35:M/C

Example: volume 78, issue 3, daily city edition
Format: //26/ v. 78, no. 3/A

27. NEWSPAPER NAME AND PUBLISHER

The name of the newspaper is encoded and stored in this field. Names are coded numerically. Examples are:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Boston Globe
2	Worcester Telegram
3	Worcester Gazette

In the case where one would want to distinguish the publisher name from the newspaper name, publisher information can be included and encoded in this field.

All applicable codes are entered, separated by commas.

Notes may clarify or replace information in this field.

29. DATE OF PUBLICATION

Date of the newspaper issue containing the article being indexed is recorded in a six-position format giving the month, day, and decade.

For example, Dec. 9, 1967, appears as 120967.

31. FORMAT

This field indicates the general arrangement or stylistic features of the newspaper material being indexed, differentiating it from other computer-stored material.

Format connotes such factors as textual and illustrative layout, and kinds of information included.

Codes for all categories applicable to newspaper material are entered, separated by commas.

<u>Format</u>	<u>Format Category</u>
gg	<u>Newspaper article</u> -- article of the type found in newspaper reportorial pages
ii	<u>Editorial</u> -- article of the type found in newspaper editorial pages, giving the opinion of a professional columnist or the newspaper's editors or publishers
jj	<u>Letter to editor</u> -- article of the type usually found on newspaper editorial pages giving the opinion of a reader
ff	<u>Magazine article</u> -- article of the type found in supplemental magazine accompanying newspaper
mm	<u>Photograph</u> -- article consisting of one or more photographs, usually with captions and without extensive text
m	<u>Newspaper as a whole</u>
n	<u>Magazine as a whole</u> -- supplemental magazine accompanying newspaper

33. ILLUSTRATIONS

A general indication of the illustrations accompanying a newspaper article is entered in this field.

Codes indicate the character of illustrations. All applicable codes are entered, separated by commas. A Note may be used to replace or clarify an illustration code.

<u>Illustration Code</u>	<u>Illustrations</u>
a	photograph
b	"mug" photo
c	map
d	table
e	editorial cartoon
f	diagram
g	graph
h	comic cartoon

34. LENGTH

The total length of a newspaper article is estimated by the indexer. Length is estimated in column inches, rather than percentage of a column length. The symbol (") indicates inches.

Example: article runs 14 inches on page 3,
 continues 6 inches on page 4

Format: //32/ 20"

46. DATELINE

The dateline of a newspaper article is an indication of the source location, and occasionally, the source date of the article.

This information, when it appears, is found at the beginning of a newspaper article.

Locations are indexed as they appear, capitalizing only the first letters of place names. A slash (/) always follows the location subfield information.

Dates are written in the six-position format for dates used throughout this Manual (see Fields 3 and 29). Dates follow the location subfield slash.

Example: SAIGON
Format: Saigon/

Example: AUBURN, ME.
Format: Auburn, Me./

Example: CHICAGO, June 14
Format: Chicago/ 061468

47. NEWSPAPER ARTICLE LOCATION

This field provides information about the location of a newspaper article within a newspaper issue.

Location of the article includes the section number (if available), beginning page number, and column location.

Sections are indexed as they appear in the newspaper (i. e., by Arabic number, Roman number, capital letter, or combination), and are followed by a slash (/).

Page and column information follows the slash. A colon (:) separates page and column information.

An article may be continued to additional pages in the newspaper; these continuations are indicated by a code (+). Specific additional locations are not recorded.

Example: Article begins in section IV, page 3, column 4, and is
continued to page 6, column 3.

Format: //47/ IV/3:4+

Example: Article appears on page 20, beginning in column 4.

Format: //47/ 20:4

SUBJECT CONTENT FIELDS

65. NEWS CATEGORY

This field indicates the writer's general purpose -- connoting such factors as journalistic approach, objectiveness, and depth of information.

Codes are divided into two major subfield categories: journalistic approach and geographical coverage. Approach codes applicable to a newspaper article are separated by commas; the last code is followed by a slash (/). Geographical coverage codes applicable to a newspaper article follow this slash, and are separated by commas.

Codes for all categories applicable to the article are entered.

<u>Journalistic Approach Subfield:</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Category</u>
		Reportorial
	1	News
	2	Speech
	3	Text (speech, etc.)
		Creative or Interpretative
	4	Editorial
	5	Analysis
	6	Review
	7	Interview
	8	Feature story
	9	Poll
<u>Geographical Coverage Subfield:</u>	a	Local
	b	State
	c	Section of nation
	d	National
	e	International

Example: editorial on Vietnam war

Format: //65/ 4/e

Example: article on Gallup Poll about presidential candidates

Format: //65/ 9, 5/d

70. SYNOPSIS

The first sentence or two of each article generally is recorded for use as a summary of the article. An indexer determines exceptions, excerpting additional portions of the article if necessary.

73. SUBJECT TERMS

Terms describing the subject content of an article are entered in this field.

As indicated in the examples of cataloged newspaper articles at the end of the Manual, subject indexing is based primarily on extraction of the writer's own words. This concept emphasizes the "free" use of language, as opposed to the use of a restricted set of terms from an "authority list" of index terms. In order to bridge the potential gap between the exact words of the query statement of a user of the retrieval system and the index terms in the record of the article, the retrieval system will employ such devices as the matching of individual word stems to determine an article's relevance to a user query.

A term may be a single word, a compound word, or a phrase. Generally, however, it is recommended that the term be comprehensive enough so that it can stand alone as a meaningful unit. Subject term phrases thus provide the "links" and "roles" among individual words and terms. These phrases may average about four words in length and some may run as long as ten or twelve words or longer. The terms together analyze the newspaper article.

Each subject term is assigned a range number indicating the relationship of that term to the entire article. A range number is enclosed in parentheses and follows its subject term. The format of titles and honorifics for personal-name subject terms with assigned ranges of 5 and 6 should be handled as in Field 21. A semicolon (;) follows each subject term (range number) group.

A list of range numbers and their meanings appears on the following page.

<u>Range Number</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	This is a major subject of the article.
2	This is an important secondary subject of the article.
3	This is a peripheral or incidental subject of the article.
4	This is an agency or organization mentioned in the article, not otherwise indicated in a subject term.
5	This is the name of a person <u>directly quoted</u> in the article.
6	This is the name of a person <u>mentioned</u> in the article.
0	This is a generic subject, perhaps not mentioned in the article, under which this entire article could be posted.

APPENDIX A



FIELDS COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY CODED

Key: N -- code is numerical
 a -- code is alphabetical lower case
 A -- code is alphabetical upper case

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Code Type</u>	<u>Information Coded</u>	<u>Examples</u>
3	N	Worker Name	0 = computer 84 = Daniel Griffin
21	A	Author Role Relator	ED = editor RL = reporter - local
23	a	Corporate News Source Name	a = Associated Press
26	A	Edition Statement	M = morning final A = city final
27	N	Newspaper Name	1 = Boston Globe
31	a	Material Format	gg = newspaper article
33	a	Nature of Illustrations	a = photograph c = map
65	aN	Journalistic Approach of Article	1 = news 4 = editorial 6 = review
		Geographical Coverage of Article	a = local e = international
73	N	Ranges for Subject Terms	1 = major subject content 2 = secondary content 3 = minor content 4 = organizations 5 = persons quoted 6 = persons cited



APPENDIX B

EXAMPLES -- CATALOGED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

By **BLAIR L. NORTON**
Of The Telegram Staff

The Educational Association of Worcester handed the School Committee its proposed salary schedule last night, a schedule that calls for a minimum \$750 higher than the beginner's salary called for in the new state law that becomes effective in September, 1968.

It was estimated in the meeting between the EAW and the School Committee's subcommittee for bargaining, that the salary schedule proposed would mean an average raise of about \$1,600 a year for the city's 1,500 teachers.

The cost of the proposed raises would increase the School Department's budget by about \$4 million over the 1968-69 school-year span, EAW officials said. One third of the impact of the raise would be felt in 1968 and the remainder in 1969.

Start: \$6,500

The schedule presented by the EAW last night calls for a beginning teacher's salary of \$6,500, \$1,000 more than is now paid.

The highest paid teacher, under the schedule, would receive \$14,110. That teacher, holding a doctor's degree and 10 years' service, now gets \$9,200.

The School Committee's subcommittee, headed by Committeeman John F. Buckley, made no comment on the schedule except to call for supportive date from the EAW and to ask that an estimate of what an expected administrators' pay raise would cost be ready for the next meeting Dec. 13.

Sees Advantage

Jerome R. Landry, director of research for the Massachusetts Teachers Association, of which the EAW is an affiliate, said the \$750 hike over the statutory minimum which is effective next year "would give the city an advantage in hiring teachers."

Under the EAW-drawn salary proposal, Landry said, teachers would get salary increases amounting to about five per cent for the first three years, and 15 per cent when elected to tenure at the fourth year.

"The rationale is that when going on tenure, a larger salary increase should be given," Landry said.

The "tenure increase" under the EAW proposal would amount to \$1,075 over the third year's salary, and would bring a teacher with the basic college degree to \$8,125 in four years rather than the present \$6,750.

Frederick J. Lambert, field representative for the Massachusetts Teachers Association, also represented the EAW at last night's meeting held in the City Council Chamber.

Set Dates

The EAW and the subcommittee set Dec. 13 at 6:30 p.m. and the following day at the same time for the next meetings to discuss the salary proposal.

They also held out the possibility of a third meeting on the following Saturday.

Subcommittee Chairman Buckley said the subcommittee "wants to see the total (cost) picture" before making a counterproposal.

He also asked the EAW to estimate the total costs of the raise for teachers as well as school administrators.

"If the basics go up," Buckley said, "the administrative salaries have to go up, and there's no two ways about it."

Met Last Week

He pointed out to Landry and Lambert that the City Council and School Committee met last week to try to draw the city's financial picture for the next two years.

At that meeting, salary increases anticipated were said to be among costs expected to push up the 1968 tax rate.

Last night's meeting was only 18 minutes old when it was adjourned for a private discussion by the subcommittee over whether the Lambert-Landry team was "duly delegated" to represent the EAW in the bargaining session.

Buckley pointed out when the meeting opened at 7:50 that a city Law Department ruling in-

dicates that the subcommittee could only deal with representatives duly authorized by the EAW.

"God God, sir," Lambert said at one point in the 18-minute argument over the issue, "you recognize the EAW, and here is the representative of the EAW telling you that this is a fact."

Lambert referred to EAW representatives who said that organization had, in fact, authorized Lambert and Landry to speak for it.

'Genuine Effort'

"My presence here is a genuine effort to straighten things out," Lambert said, "and to help things along . . . I know darn right well that I'm here legitimately."

Subcommittee members Buckley, Mrs. Helen A. Bowditch, and Matthew R. McCann then met for about 10 minutes behind a voting machine in the

third-floor corridor and decided to go on with the meeting.

When they returned to the council chamber, however, Buckley told the EAW and the two bargainers that the subcommittee wants "some official communication from the EAW" that the two were actually designated as representatives for bargaining.

"I think we're entitled to a verification," Buckley said. He was told he'd get it.

Await Report

Meanwhile, the EAW and the subcommittee are waiting for the state "fact finder" to report on his recommendations to end the dispute between the two groups over a contract.

Yesterday, the EAW membership voted to ask for "sanctions" by state and nationwide teachers' groups if the School Committee rejects the fact-finder's report.

EXAMPLE 1 -- Cataloged record for article from Worcester Telegram

//1/ (example)

//3/ 82, 031468, 10:00-10:15

//21/ Norton, Blair L. (RL)

//24/ Teachers' group asks hike to \$750 over minimum

//26/ v. 82, no. 173:M

//27/ 2

//29/ 120667

//31/ gg

//34/ 26"

//47/ 17:5

//65/ 1/a

//70/ The Educational Association of Worcester handed the School Committee its proposed salary schedule last night, a schedule that calls for a minimum \$750 higher than the beginner's salary called for in the new state law that becomes effective in September, 1968.

//73/ 1968-69 teacher salary schedule proposed by Educational Association of Worcester (1);
tenure increases in proposed Worcester teacher salaries (2);
possible 1968-69 Worcester school administration salary raises (3);
effect of proposed teacher salary schedule on Worcester School budget and city tax rate (3);
Massachusetts statutory minimum teacher salaries (3);
education costs (0);
Worcester School Dept. (4);
Worcester School Committee (4);
Massachusetts Teachers' Association (4);
Worcester City Council (4);
Worcester Law Dept. (4);
Landry, Jerome, R. (5);
Buckley, John F. (5);
Lambert, Frederick J. (5);
Bowditch, Helen A. (6);
McCann, Matthew R. (6);

★ ROMNEY

Continued from Page 1

By RICHARD H. STEWART

Globe Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Michigan Gov. George Romney withdrew as a Republican candidate for President Wednesday afternoon, and Republican eyes immediately turned to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

But Rockefeller continued to maintain his non-candidate stance, although he conceded for the second time in several days that he would accept a draft.

Rockefeller, obviously advised in advance of Romney's contemplated decision, said he had tried to talk Romney out of withdrawing.

Former Vice President Nixon is now the only major announced candidate for the Republican nomination.

The Mar. 12 New Hampshire primary may become a Nixon-Rockefeller test. Nixon is officially entered, and Rockefeller backers are conducting a write-in campaign.

Romney's announcement was made at a 5 p.m. press conference in a packed room of the Washington Hilton Hotel. Word had spread hours in advance that Romney had decided to quit the race.

It came as the National Governor's Conference was about to open a two-day convention in the same hotel. The announcement produced shock waves throughout the convention.

Romney said his decision was based on three reasons:

—The lack of widespread Republican support.

—A desire to give the governors a chance to consider other candidates while they are meeting here.

—His conclusion that he can best serve the country in another role.

"It is clear to me that my candidacy has not won the wide acceptance with rank and file Republicans that I had hoped to achieve," Romney said, reading from a one-page text.

He declined to answer any questions, saying that he would do so Friday at 10:30 a.m. at the Wayfarer Inn in Manchester, N.H. He will meet with his New Hampshire supporters at 11 a.m. Friday.

ROMNEY Page 19

Romney's statement appeared to indicate his personal preference for Gov. Rockefeller. He said he was "particularly grateful" to Rockefeller and Gov. John Chafee of Rhode Island, who had supported him.

But he singled out Rockefeller for additional praise: "Of Gov. Rockefeller I would add this. He has asked nothing of me and has given more than I have asked. He has supported me on his own initiative without reservation."

Romney also urged the 26 Republican governors attending the conference "to make a maximum contribution to the drafting of a sound party platform and to the selection of a candidate who will offer sound solutions to the problems which confront America."

SMALL GROUPS

Gov. Chafee, who also serves as chairman of the Republican governor's, told a press conference that while there would obviously be conversations in small groups, he did not think they would hold a meeting to unite behind any candidate at this conference.

But Rockefeller was obviously on the minds of the governors, and it is likely that Rockefeller's candidacy will be promoted here.

Romney's decision to withdraw was made Wednesday morning in Boston, where he had met Tuesday night with Leonard Hall, former Republican national chairman and his campaign coordinator.

Romney told Cong. Silvio Conte of Pittsfield, Mass., that he made the decision Wednesday morning. Conte talked with Romney during a reception in the hotel after his announcement.

Romney arrived in Washington from Boston at 12:45 p.m. A short time later newsmen were advised that Romney would hold a press conference of "major significance."

ANNOUNCED NOV. 18

Romney announced for the presidency last Nov. 18. Since that time he has campaigned across the country and visited 12 foreign countries.

Each of the Republican governors was informed of his decision in a personal letter.

Gov. Volpe of Massachusetts, chairman of the National Governor's Conference, said he expected Romney's support would shift to Rockefeller.

"A good deal will hinge on what Gov. Rockefeller says and what happens in New Hampshire," Volpe said.

The next primary after New Hampshire's is in Wisconsin Apr. 2, where Rockefeller already has signed an affidavit that is required to keep his name off the ballot.

Volpe said that if Rockefeller comes out in open support of the write-in movement in New Hampshire "it could have quite a bearing."

There was still a question here as to whether Romney's name will appear on the New Hampshire ballot.

Romney did not appear downcast by his decision. "It's a great relief," he was overheard to tell one friend.

SMILING

He moved about the governors' evening reception smiling and seemingly unshaken. He was surrounded by newsmen and wellwishers everywhere he went.

But the crowd shifted when Gov. Rockefeller made his appearance. It was evident that among the Republicans he now is the man they are watching.

Of Romney's decision, Gov. Chafee said, "I feel like

a manager who has just lost his fighter."

Volpe said he was surprised by the announcement. "He is a hard working and forceful man," Volpe said. "I expected that he would keep going. However, each man has to face the facts as he sees them."

Sen Edward Brooke of Massachusetts said he regretted Romney's decision. He added: "I am confident that a moderate candidate will give us that essential Republican victory for which George Romney is working."

He called for the party to "unite behind a progressive candidate. I am sure that such a candidate will emerge."

Volpe said he looks upon Nixon as a moderate candidate, but said he was not supporting anyone at this time.

He said: "There could be circumstances under which I might do something, but I can't talk about that now." He said he was not referring to a vice-presidential offer.

EXAMPLE 2 -- Cataloged record for article from Boston Globe

//1/ (example)
//3/ 82, 032068, 3:12-3:15, 4:00-4:10
//21/ Stewart, Richard H. (RR)
//23/ r
//24/ Romney quits race for president; says he lacked wide
Republican support; pressure increases on Rockefeller to run
//26/ v. 193, no. 50:M
//27/ 1
//29/ 022968
//31/ gg
//33/ a
//34/ 25"
//46/ Washington/
//47/ 1:5+
//65/ 1/d
//70/ Michigan Gov. George Romney withdrew as a Republican
candidate for president Wednesday afternoon, and Republican
eyes immediately turned to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York
//73/ Romney withdraws presidential candidacy (1);
Republicans comment on Romney's withdrawal as presidential
candidate (2);
effect of Romney withdrawal on Rockefeller presidential
candidacy (2);
New Hampshire presidential primary (3);
National Governors' Conference (4);
Republican presidential candidacy (0);
Romney, George (5);
Volpe, John (5);
Chaffee, John (5);
Brooke, Edward (5);
Rockefeller, Nelson (6);
Nixon, Richard (6);
Hall, Leonard (6);
Conte, Silvio (6);

SAIGON — Communist guerrillas opened a second heavy rocket attack on the Tan Son Nhut airbase outside Saigon tonight and heavy ground fighting was reported on two sides of the key military base.

Military officers called the fighting around the capital the "second battle of Saigon."

Some of the rockets hit Gen William C. Westmoreland's headquarters compound but there was no immediate damage report from his sprawling headquarters, known as "Pentagon East."

Vietnamese troops backed by American helicopters tore into Communist positions where the rocket sites were believed located.

The ground fighting centered around the village of Tan Thoi, three miles northeast of Tan Son Nhut, and near a key bridge spanning the Saigon River about three miles east of the base, the most important in South Vietnam.

The attacks came while Hanoi Radio began boasting that the 21-day-old Tet offensive had brought the Communists closer to "complete" victory.

An American soldier who had served his time in Vietnam and was waiting in the Tan Son Nhut airport for transportation home was killed when a four-inch-thick rocket hit among the G.I.s waiting there. Forty-eight other homeward bound G.I.s were wounded.

American troops also were battling Communist forces which blew up the railway bridge to Bien Hoa. They said the Communists and the Americans also were fighting for control of a bridge on one of the two main roads between Saigon and Bien Hoa.

The shelling of the Tan Son Nhut base killed four Americans and wounded 179 over the week-end and today, U.S. officials said. There was no indication that any of the rockets that smashed into Westmoreland's compound hit near the four-star general.

★ VIET WAR

Continued from Page 1

South Vietnamese spokesmen said 217 Viet Cong troops have been killed in the fighting north of Saigon and around Tan Son Nhut. They said 19 South Vietnamese troops have been killed and 68 wounded.

The attack by the guerrillas was called by spokesmen a follow-up to the Communist troop invasion of more than 40 South Vietnamese cities and towns in three weeks—an offensive smashed in all spots but Hue, the former imperial capital where a North Vietnamese battalion was in the 20th day of its suicide struggle.

Besides Saigon, the new drive included strikes at provincial capitals and allied bases in the Mekong Delta below Saigon.

At Phan Thiet, 100 miles northeast of Saigon, guerrillas swarmed into the provincial capital today. Military officials said American paratroopers beefed up government defenders and drove the Communists into the northwestern edge of the city.

The guerrillas still held the Phan Thiet Hospital but were reported falling back. Hours earlier the Viet Cong broke into the Phan Thiet prison and freed about 500 Communists captured earlier. Allied spokesmen said 102 men of the Viet Cong 840th Main Force Battalion had been killed at Phan Thiet.

On the marshland on the west side of Tan Son Nhut, guerrillas fought their way into the village of Tan Thoi. They turned the market place into a fortress.

They also clung to rocket and mortar positions just off the runways. The Viet Cong used their largest gun — a 122mm rocket — to hit the terminal.

The blast ripped a 40-by-20-foot hole in the two-story high lobby roof. The wounded, who had been lining up at a ticket counter moments before, were shuttled out of the base to the Army hospital just across the street.

The guerrillas also bombarded national police headquarters in Saigon. They attacked a government army regiment and broke into a compound housing members of South Vietnamese military families. Government spokesmen said the Communist destroyed 160 homes in the compound and kidnaped a "number" of the soldiers' wives and children.

At Hue, Marines reported killing more than 70 Communists but are still facing about 350 men, the last remnants of the 2500 to 3000-man guerrilla force that invaded the city.

In the air, U.S. jets reported flying 79 missions against North Vietnam Sunday. Pilots reported hitting three main MIG interceptor bases and supply lines feeding the five divisions of North Vietnamese troops which Allied officers said are poised on South Vietnam's northern border for the largest Red invasion of the war.

United States military commanders said they regard the widespread attacks to the south as a prelude to the expected record North Vietnamese push by at least 40,000 troops.

For example, United States helicopters spotted about 300 guerrilla sampans on canals and rivers 28 miles south of Saigon, feeding the Viet Cong harassing the capital. The chopper pilots reported killing at least 30 of the guerrillas and sinking 22 of the sampans.

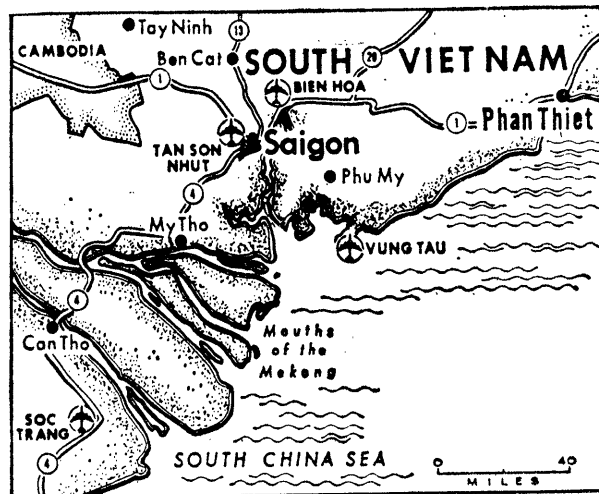
Just below the North-South Vietnam border, near the surrounded American fort of Khe Sanh, U.S. Marines reported killing 26 Communists in fighting Sunday. Two Leathernecks suffered wounds.

At Hue, cloudy weather hindered allied air strikes against the North Vietnamese dug into the ruins of the two-mile square citadel.

Marine Pfc Thomas A. Zwetow of Ashland, Wis.,

was buried in the rubble of a citadel tower for six hours three days ago, Leathernecks reported.

Marines later spotted one of his hands sticking out of the rubble on which they were setting up a machine gun nest. The hand wiggled. They dug out Zwetow who explained he did not yell for help for fear of attracting Communist fire.



MAP PINPOINTS provincial capital of Phan Thiet, Saigon and environs where Viet Cong guerrillas struck.

EXAMPLE 3 -- Cataloged record for article from Boston Globe

- //1/ (example)
- //3/ 82, 031468, 3:20-3:33
- //21/ (RF)
- //23/ b
- //26/ v. 193, no. 50:E
- //27/ 1
- //29/ 021968
- //31/ gg
- //33/ a, c
- //34/ 26"
- //46/ Saigon/
- //47/ 1:7+
- //65/ 1/e
- //24/ 2nd battle for Saigon erupts; air base pounded again; Red rockets blast Westmoreland's H. Q. ; foe lash out in Saigon
- //70/ Communist guerrillas opened a second heavy rocket attack on the Tan Son Nhut airbase outside Saigon tonight and heavy ground fighting was reported on two sides of the key military base.
- //73/ Viet Cong rocket and troop attack on U.S. airbases near Saigon (1);
U.S. military headquarters in Vietnam hit by Viet Cong rockets (2);
Viet Cong strike provincial capitals and allied bases in Mekong Delta (2);
North Vietnamese troop divisions reported on South Vietnamese border (2);
homeward-bound U.S. soldier killed by Viet Cong rockets in U.S. air base (3);
Saigon national police headquarters shelled by Viet Cong (3);
Hue battle (2);
U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese MIG interceptor bases (3);
Khe Sahn battle (2);
Pentagon East (4);
Westmoreland, William C. (6);
Zwetow, Thomas A. (6);
Tet-lunar offensive (0);
Vietnamese war (0);



APPENDIX C



REFERENCES TO
RELATED PROJECT INTREX PUBLICATIONS

1. Benefeld, Alan R., Gurley, Elizabeth J., Rust, Jane E.,
"Cataloging Manual," Technical Memorandum ESL-TM-303,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Electronic Systems
Laboratory, February, 1967.
2. Project Intrex Staff, "Semiannual Activity Report," Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology, March 15, 1968.