THE FINITE STRING

This issue was released for production on March 25, 1975. The editor intends to distribute American Journal of Computational Linguistics in four packs per calendar year, promptly at intervals of three months. Each pack is to contain two numbers of the Finite String. The difficulties of the first year of publication of AJCL are responsible for the delayed production of this pack , which also contains Volume 11, Number 4 of TFS. It would be a rash editor indeed who guaranteed promptness without caveat. The present editor must warn the subscriber that the end of the difficulties is not yet fixed for a date certain.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

C O L I N G　7 6

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

JUNE 28 - JULY 2, 1976

The conference originally planned for September 1975 has been rescheduled in order to avoid conflict with meetings on artificial intelligence (the date of that meeting was changed after the CL date was first set) and on applied linguistics.

The general plan is as described in ACJL; Card-6.

The coordinator is Dr. Guy Rondeau.

A request for further information should contain Title, name, and surname; Post held; Department; Institution; Postal address and zip code; and Field of interest.

Address COLING 76, Linguistics, University of Ottawa, K1N 6N5.

INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP

THEORETICAL ISSUES IN
NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

JUNE 10 - 13, 1975

DIRECTORS: BONNIE NASH-WEBBER AND ROGER SCHANK

> *The announcement and program appear on Card 25. The fol-*
> *lowing account is presented as a statement of the needs and*
> *condition of the field; it was prepared by BNW and RS.*

The workshop is to promote interaction among researchers in computational linguistics, psychology, linguistics, and artificial intelligence. The primary purpose of the workshop is to explore two major areas of common research, memory and knowledge, both with respect to their relation to human language behavior. Specifically, we hope to consider such questions as:

(1) What computational models and mechanisms have been proposed up to now in these areas?

(2) What aspects of human language behavior are they meant to account for?

(3) Are these models and mechanisms compatible?

(4) Is there a single global view of language understanding and use that is adequately modelled by some combination of them?

(5) Are there still significant aspects of human lan-
guage use which they cannot account for?

(6) What is the best model of human language use that
can be assembled out of the concepts that have been
developed in computational linguistics, linguistics,
psychology, and artificial intelligence?

(7) How well does it really approximate what humans do
with language?

(8) With respect to gaps in the model, is there any-
thing currently in the wind adequate to complete
them?

Thus our primary purpose is both to provide an assessment of our
knowledge and goals in this area with respect to language pro-
cessing and to provide a cross-disciplinary tutorial for the par-
ticipants. A secondary purpose of the workshop is to discuss the
important issue of valid methodology in such research.

In eight sessions, speakers will address the audience on
points made by themselves or others in position papers previously
distributed to all participants. After these presentations are
finished, speakers and audience will take part in general dis-
cussions.

MOTIVATION AND GOALS

In recent years, researchers in several disciplines have been
converging on the problem of language understanding and memory as
providing a handle on the problems in their own fields. Research-
ers in Artificial Intelligence, concerned with building models of
intelligent behavior, have started to develop and study models of
conversational interaction, which naturally rely on models of
language understanding. This is often done without reference to
the work of researchers in other disciplines.

Linguistics, of course, has always been concerned with lan-
guage, but frequently at no level higher than that of the sen-
tence. Such theories as derived from the consideration of single

sentences out of context are difficult to apply to the task of understanding. Recently some linguists such as Chafe have shifted their emphasis towards understanding and modelling discourse, which is of direct relevance to questions of understanding.

Psychologists have also been interested in problems of language understanding and memory. While early research did look to linguistics to p-ovide plausible theories of human language behavior the then-current theories proved insufficient to the task. As a result, some psychologists have begun to create their own theories, while others have begun to pay attention to the work of AI researchers. Computer models are now appearing which are explications of these theories.

In the field of computational linguistics, the challenge of building computer systems which can carry on fluent and helpful dialogues with a user has also shifted the emphasis in the field from more efficient parsers to more capable understanders.

In spite of this convergence of many different disciplines on the same problem, there is surprisingly little communication between researchers in the different fields, apart from occasional discovery of relevant papers in one field by members of another. Without conferences of the sort that we are proposing, there is no opportunity for the individual researchers in these different fields to talk to each other directly. The value of such face-to-face confrontation and the opportunity for asking questions and exploring the applicability of techniques in areas other than the ones that the author had in mind are well appreciated. Within disciplines such opportunities exist in traditional professional conferences. Our conference will provide an opportunity for such interaction across a diversity of fields which would not otherwise be possible.

The need for such a conference is especially great in the
area of natural language understanding. The many different fields
which are beginning to give strong attention to this problem all
have different interests and consequently different emphases on
the problem. Researchers in a particular field tend to focus
only on their own interests and ignore other aspects of the prob-
lem. For example, the classical transformational grammar theory
has largely ignored the necessity for the theory to account for
psycholinguistic and other performance aspects of language. This
is a reasonable way to gain a restricted research problem, but the
result of such research may suffer if the researcher does not have
some general idea of the problems associated with the aspects that
are being ignored. This conference will attempt to provide speci-
alists in different fields with this type of general understanding
of the problems of concern in other fields. We feel that this ex-
posure to different aspects and emphases will have a very benefi-
cial effect on all fields of natural language research, and that
without such interchange the potential for much of that research
will not be realized.

The opportunity for such a meeting as we are preparing does
not currently exist elsewhere. Conferences sponsored by profes-
sional societies invariably present intradisciplinary views rather
than interdisciplinary ones, and past interdisciplinary workshops
have always been on a very small scale. For example, at the NSF
sponsored workshop in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, in 1971, some 25
researchers interested in Computational Semantics were brought
together for two weeks of worthwhile talks. While the results of
such a conference are largely intangible, a number of participants
in that conference have attested to the impact of that conference
on their way of thinking about problems and the course of their
research. We plan to adhere to the model of the Woods Hole con-
ference, but with the following two changes.

First it is important to create the possibility for the
many new researchers from different fields who have entered this
area to gain an appreciation of the different emphases of other
fields. Secondly, it is important that a much larger number of
people whose interests are in one discipline or another be ex-
posed to the ideas emerging from the synthesis of these disci-
plines. It is important that more than just a small group be
able to exchange ideas.

Since a long workshop would be very difficult on the scale
we are proposing, we are relying on an early circulation of posi-
tion papers to familiarize all participants, speakers and audi-
ence alike, with the current ideas on natural language understand-
ing in each of the fields. These preprints will also serve the
valuable job of informing those unable to participate in the work-
shop of these current ideas, and we therefore intend to make copies
of the preprints widely available.

ORGANIZATION

The two sessions of each day will be held in the morning and
in the late afternoon. The long break for lunch in between will
facilitate discussions of the morning's topic, without the need to
get back to another session immediately.

All sessions will be open to the public, and we expect about
150 people to participate. MIT was selected as a site so that
the widest group of interested people might be able to come at a
reasonable cost. MIT has made a large air-conditioned lecture
room available, and will also provide low-cost dormitory housing
for the participants.

The sessions will not simply be introductions to working
systems or well-known theories. Position papers will have been
distributed to all participants at least a month in advance of

the workshop to familiarize them with the ideas of each speaker.
The sessions will consist of short presentations (10-15 minutes)
by the speakers outlining their already circulated ideas. Fol-
lowing a break, each speaker will have the opportunity to respond
to earlier remarks, after which discussion will be opened to the
audience. A session chairman will be responsible for maintaining
the level and direction of the session.

SUMMER SCHOOL

COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

DOMAINE DE VOLUCEAU - ROCQUENCOURT

78150 LE CHESNAY - FRANCE

MAY 26--30, 1975

Sponsored by the Institut de Recherche d'Informatique et d'Automatique

DIRECTOR: M. ANDREEWSKY

FEE: 750 FRANCS

INTRODUCTION

Generalities about the methods, problems, and applications of computational linguistics. (Level of analysis of content, documentation, indexing, aids to diagnosis,programmed instruction in natural language, etc.) Is automatic analysis of language possible? Limits and possibilities of results. Possible applications, justification.

MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN LINGUISTICS

The essential components of the structure of language (French as the example. Usable strategies in the automatic analysis and production of text. Difficulties encountered. From language to algorithms to programming. Does language have a mathematical structure? How does it come out in French? Difficulties in the choice of methods of analysis and production. Adequacy relations between natural and programming languages.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS *(Les methodes d'apprentissage)*

Presentation of an operational discovery procedure which, beginning with a corpus analyzed grammatically, makes it possible to obtain automatically a syntax allowing disambiguation. It is impossible to foresee all the peculiarities of language. One must therefore arrange to integrate new linguistic data as they arrive; for that a discovery procedure is necessary.

AUTOMATIC DOCUMENTATION

A mathematical model of content analysis, used in automatic in-
dexing and in interrogating documentation systems. Presentation
of realizations. Automatic documentation is a privileged field
of applicatin for the most advanced methods. It is equally a
particular viewpoint from which to see linguistics.

> *The first part of the course will be treated jointly by*
> *M. Andreewsky and M. Fluhr.*

USE AND PROOF OF THEOREMS IN LINGUISTIC AND INFORMATIC APPLICATIONS

> *M. Pitrat, C.N.R.S.*

AUTOMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC TEXT WRITTEN IN NATURAL LANGUAGE

> *M. Daniel Herault, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie*

Discursive double articulation of scientific discourse: the
hypersyntactic and hypersemantic components. Definition of seman-
tic content. Role of the underlying derivational system; at the
level of a text, in the realization of the double articulation:
semantic units (predicates), principal modifiers, and associated
syntactic structures. Informatic realization for the Slavic lan-
guages. Remarks on German, Romance, and Japanese. Elaboration
of an advanced documentation system: integration of this research
in an MT system.

AUTOMATIC TRANSLATION

> *M. Vauquois, GETA Grenoble*

Automatic translation by syntactic analysis: 1960-1970. The
process of translation as the step following source analysis,
followed by transfer to the level of surface syntax. Notions of
structural descriptors and their diverse representations in lin-
guistic schools. Types of grammars and algorithms which permit
automatic analysis or production. Evolution of different strate-
gies aimed at new approaches to MT. Levels of transfer in MT:
Surface syntax (Japanese experiments); transformational grammar
(American experiments); pivot languages (Grenoble expériments;
Mel'chuk-Zholkhowski theory); critique. Current research in MT:
Practical work (machine aided translation--pre-editing, revising
short and middle-term possibilities); long-term research·(aspects
of semantic calculus; experiments in man-machine communication
in question-answering systems; influence of semantic research on
automatic translation).

MAN-MACHINE DIALOGUES AND SPEECH

M. Gueguen, E.N.S.T.

Objective analysis of language: physical structure of the sig-
nal of language, classic methods of analysis, analysis by model-
ing (linear prediction, analysis by synthesis). Automatic
recognition: system organization, acoustic preprocessing,
levels of recognition, use of linguistic data; realizations, and
open problems in automatic comprehension of speech. Speech
synthesis: devices and their commands (vocoders with channels,
formants, simulation of the vocal tract); levels of synthesis;
synthesis by rulés. Perspectives and conclusions: the help of
computational linguistics in the area.

ROUND TABLE: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS AND LINGUISTICS

SUMMER SCHOOL

LITERARY STATISTICS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND

July 13 - 19, 1975

Sponsored by the Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing

---

ACADEMIC SECRETARY	M. H. T. Alford, Esq. 2, Sidgwick Avenue Cambridge, England
PRINCIPAL LECTURER	Norman Thomson IBM and Southampton University
GUEST LECTURERS	H. Sykes-Davies, Cambridge A. Q. Morton, Edinburgh Y. T. Radday, Haifa R. W. Bailey, Michigan K. W. Kemp, Cardiff
LECTURE TOPICS	Estimation and confidence intervals Design of experiments Analysis of variance
TUTORIAL TOPICS	Exercises based on the lectures Statistical validity of the work carried out Practical demonstrations
ONLINE FACILITIES	Available to students
INFORMATION	*Those who inform Mr. Alford of their hope of attending will receive further information. A tentative reservation of living space is suggested.*
FEES	Tuition L20 for nonmembers, L17 members Accommodation about L30; room and all meals, from dinner 7/13 through breakfast 7/19.

Second International Conference on
COMPUTERS AND THE HUMANITIES
University of Southern California

April 3 - 6, 1975

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Robert Dilligan   } 407 Founders Hall, USC, Los Angeles 90007
Rudolf Hirschmann }

Joseph Raben   Queens College, CUNY

Donald Ross   University of Minnesota

Todd K. Bender   University of Wisconsin

Grace C. Hertlein   California State University, Chico

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

John R. Allen, Richard Bailey, Emmett Bedford, Roy Boggs,
T. H. Howard-Hill, Winfried Lenders, Willy Martin, Joan Smith,
John B. Smith, F. de Tollenaere, Stephen V. F. Waite,
Stanley N. Werbow, Roy A. Wisbey, Antonio Zampolli

EDITORIAL NOTE

A tentative list of contributions appears on the following
frames. It is too late to stimulate attendance, but it shows
the scope of current activities and may suggest.further
exchange of information.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

MUSIC

Raymond Erickson
Queens College, CUNY

The DARMS project

Bo Alphonce
Yale University

INTRIX: A scanner for pitch-class patterns in multipart music

Gary Nelson
Oberlin Conservatory

A formalization of musical syntax

Fred T. Hofstetter
University of Delaware

National differences and similarities in the use of melodic intervals during the mid-19th to early 20th centuries

Jerome R. Wenker
Sperry-UNIVAC

On the analysis of musical analysis

Lynn Trowbridge
University of Illinois

A computer processing system for Renaissance music

Norbert Boker-Heil
Staat. Inst. Musikforsch.

A computerized indexing of Renaissance music

Fred T. Hofstetter
University of Delaware

Development of a center for computational musicology

Michael J. Ramey
UCLA

Computer application to the comparative study of musical instruments

VISUAL ARTS

Luraine Tansey
San Jose Comm. College

Pre-Columbian art: sites and chronology compu erized

Eleanor Guralnick

The proportions of Archaic Greek sculptured figures: a computer study

Hiroshi Kawanc

Markov process theory of pictures

Elizabeth M. Lewis
West Point

Computer coding for a micrographic index in art

James E Gips & George N. Stiny
UCLA

Computer models for aesthetics

Leonard Meyers
Calif St.

Computer animated film as visionary art

COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

Tej Bhatia   *New directions and issues in CAI*
University of Illinois

Robert L. Oakman   *A videotape course for computer*
University of S. Carolina   *education in the humanities*

Peter Zoller   *A CAI approach to Black English*
Wichita State University

Francine Ouellette   *JEUDÈMO: A practical workshop*
University of Montréal

George O'Brien   *CAI: Siren songs and a skeptic*
University of Minnesota

DICTIONARIES AND CONCORDANCES

Sarah K. Burton Hunter   *Evolution of languages, Part I:*
University of Alabama   *Romance etymology*

Sidney Berger   *Compiling a concordance*
UC Davis

Johannes B. Casser   *The Index Thomisticus: A test-case*
University of Montreal

Robert Benson   *A proposed computer concordance of*
UCLA   *Medieval Latin*

Andrew T. Crosland   *The concordance and the study of the*
U. S. Carolina, Spartanburg   *novel*

Donald M. Lance   *The use of the computer in determining*
University of Missouri   *the geographical distribution of items*

Edward A. Kline   *Computer applications in Middle*
University of Notre Dame   *English dialectology*

Michael M. T. Henderson   *Use of an interactive program in ana-*
U. Wisconsin, Madison   *lyzing data for a dialect dictionary*

Paul Bratley & Serge Lusignan   *Some problems and solutions in*
University of Montreal   *the edition of a dictionary*

Richard W. Bailey   *Inter-active lexicography: Some uses*
University of Michigan   *of Michigan Early Modern English*
                                Materials

DATA BASES

Vincent J. Ryan UCLA	*Computerized concurrent indexing*
Charles Dollar Nat. Archives & Records	*Scholars, computers, and the National Archives*

LINGUISTICS

Gerard Salton Cornell University	*On the role of words and phrases in the automatic content analysis of texts*
Annette Paquot-Maniet University of Laval	*Le vocabulaire caracteristique de l'avare chez Plaute et chez Moliere*
Dirk Geens AvTL	*Automatic syntagmatic analysis of English*
Patricia Lang SWRL	*L.A.P.: A system for processing text*
Jean-Guy Meunier U. Quebec, Montreal	*A system for interactive text processing and content analysis*
Edward R. Gammon Calif. St. U., Fresno	*Numerical taxonomy in linguistics*
Burghard B. Rieger Tech. Univ., Aachen	*On a tolerance-topology model of natural language semantics*
Robert A. Ariew Pennsylvania State U.	*Andre Breton's Poisson soluble: A computer-aided study*
Jay Leavitt & John Lawrence Mitchell University of Minnesota	*Gap recurrence: A lexico-statistical measure*
David Sankoff University of Montreal	*Correlates of speakers' word frequency parameters in a corpus of spoken French*
Barron Brainerd University of Toronto	*On the distributions of articles and pronouns*

TEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Robert Cannon University of S. Carolina	*An optional text collation algorithm*
Todd K. Bender U. of Wisconsin, Madison	*A literary work conceived in positional notation*
Giorgio Buccellati UCLA	*Computer aided analysis of Cuneiform texts*
Eric Poole University of Kent	*The computer in textual collation and stemmatic analysis*

STYLISTICS

Richard Williams
Wichita State University
Diction and social class in seventeenth century Spanish drama

Colin E. Martindale
University of Maine
The Night Journey: Patterns of regressive imagery in journeys to Hell

Tommy Joe·Ray
University of Mississippi
Theme as style

James·Joyce
UC Berkeley
Computational model of stanzaic patterns in English

Donald Ross
University of Minnesota
Keats' odes and sonnet--style and genre

John Odmark
Universität Regensburg
Computers and stylistic analysis

David H. Chisholm
University of Arizona
Phonological patterning in German verse

Geoffrey J. D. E. Archbold
University of Victoria
Repetition, a characteristic of Ammianus Marcellinus.' style

Stephen Waite
Dartmouth College
Effects of genre and some stylometric features: evidence from Cicero's works

Pierre Laurette
Carléton University
La petite liseuse do poem automate de lecture/réécriture

Daniel L. Greenblatt
University of Missouri
Variable rules and literary style

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES

I N F O R M A T I O N   I N T E R F A C E S

ARLINGTON, MARCH 4 - 5, 1975

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Ben H. Weil	Exxon Research and Engineering Co.
Joseph Coyne	National Technical Information Service
Ann Farren	BioSciences Information Service
A. Hood Roberts	Center for Applied Linguistics

P R O G R A M

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Ellis Mount Columbia University	*Bibliographic standards work-- nationally*
Eric Clyde Canada Inst. S-T Information	*Bibliographic standards work-- internationally*
Lawrence Livingston Council on Library Resources	*CONSER project*
Maureen LeFever BIOSIS	*BIOSIS/CAS/Ei bibliographic guide for authors and editors*

USER ASPECTS

Judy Wanger System Development Corp.	*Impact of on-line bibliographic services--a preliminary report*
Colin K. Mick Applied Communication Res.	*Impact of on-line search services on public library operations*
James L. Carmon University of Georgia	*Roles of intermediary and users in bibliographic retrieval systems*

REPACKAGING OF ABSTRACTS

Irving Zarember Amer. Petroleum Institute	*API/DERWENT "Patent Alerts"*
James Cape Energy R&D Administration	*ERDA Bibliographic Data Base*

Douglas A. Fisher   *HEEP*
BIOSIS

MILES CONRAD MEMORIAL LECTURE
Melvin S. Day   *Sharing--the hope of the*
National Library of Medicine   *seventies*

DOCUMENT ACCESS
James L. Wood   *nfais member services study*
Chemical Abstracts Service   *report*

Margaret H. Graham   *API-CAIS experimental metropoli-*
Exxon Res. & Eng'g Co.   *tan library service*

Paul Zurkowski   *Business implications*
Information Industry Assoc.

Roger Summit   *On-line ordering of documents*
Lockheed Retrieval Service

February 25-27 **spring**

COMPCON 75

TENTH IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
JACK TAR HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TO REACH THE PEOPLE

PROGRAM EXTRACTS

Martin L. Rubin HumRRD	*Lister Hill: A national CAI* *network*
Susan Wittig University of Texas Austin	*CAI in the composition classroom:* *some practical answers and some* *philosophical problems*
Kerry Mark Joëls· Ames Research Center	*The megauniversity of Athens:* *A scenario for the future*
O. Firschein & R. K. Summat Lockheed Information Systems	*Computerized retrieval in a* *public library setting*

I F I P   Second World Conference

C O M P U T E R S   I N   E D U C A T I O N

Marseilles

September 1 - 5, 1975

TO BE HELD UNDER THE HIGH PRESIDENCE OF THE

French Ministry of Education

Under the patronage of UNESCO, OECD, and the Commission of European Communities; with the assistance of the Direction Générale de l'Industrie and the Intergovernmental Bureau ·for Informatics; in cooperation with the International Commission on Mathematical Instruction and the International Commission on Physics Education.

Organized by the Association Française pour la Cybernétique Economique et Technique

REGISTRATION

Registration is 500 F. until May 1; 600 F. thereafter. Write to AFCET - B.P. 571 - 75826 Paris CEDEX 17 for forms and details.

PROGRAM

Twenty papers have been invited; 740 contributions have been submitted to referees.

Information about the scope of the conference was published on AJCL Card 8.

CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PLANNING FOR INFORMATICS IN

DEVELOPING COUNTPIES

BAGHDAD

NOVEMBER 2 - 6, 1975

For full information:

Dr. H. A. Al-Bayati   Mr. A. A. M. Veenhuis
Director General   Intergovernmental Bureau
National Computers Centre   for Informatics
P.O. Box 3261 - Saadoon   P.O. Box 10253
Baghdad, Iraq   00144 Rome, Italy

NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Richard C. Atkinson, Stanford psychologist, is President Ford's nominee, according to a March 4, 1975, release.

Atkinson, a creative designer and user of mathematical models for memory, learning, and behavior, is assistant dean of the school of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford and chairman of its Psychology department.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Education, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Atkinson has written or edited ten books and more than a hundred professional papers. He was educated at Chicago and Indiana, and has taught at UCLA and Michigan.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

CALENDAR OF APPLICATION DEADLINES

SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER

1 9 7 5

May 9   Research Grants   Beginning after January 1, 1976
         Simone Reagor, Division Director - 202-382-1072
         Six programs: Research tools (dictionaries, biblio-
         graphies, guides, and catalogs). Research centers
         (major research collections with topical focus).
         International conferences for the Bicentennial (the
         deadline for this program is past). State and local
         history (scholarship and archives). Editing (of his-
         torical and literary papers of scholarly value).
         General research.

May 12   Fellowships   For 1976-1977
         James Blessing, Division Director - 202-382-1491
         Independent study and research for scholars, teachers,
         writers, and other interpreters of the humanities who
         have produced or demonstrated promise of producing
         significant contributions to knowledge. Six months
         (to $10,000) or twelve months (to $20,000).

June 26 Public Programs   Beginning after December 15, 1975
         John Barcroft, Division Director - 202-382-1111
         Museum personnel program. University or internship
         programs, seminars, or workshops to train interpreters.

July 1   Education Programs   Beginning after January 1, 1976
         Roger Rosenblatt, Division Director - 202-382-5891
         Program grants for critical re-examination of the
         content, organization, and method of presentation of
         a group of related courses or an ordered program of
         study in the humanities. The central topic can be a
         region, culture, era, etc.; or a program can be
         defined by a curricular level. Limit, $180,000 in
         three years.

REVISED DRAFT
A National Program for Library and Information Services

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
Suite 601, 1717 K Street NW Washington 20036

The commission expects to introduce draft Federal legislation
during 1976. The draft reflects comments received in letters
and obtained through regional hearings and the professional
press.

I N D E X   T H O M I S T I C U S

Roberto Busa, S.J.
Fondamente Nove 4885
30121 Venezia
Italy

Progress during 1974: 32 volumes of the Index Thomisticus,
23 volumes of the Concordantia Prima, and 9 volumes of the
Indices Distributionis, making 36,000 pages in all, photocom-
posed. "Photocomposition time was 60 second per page: slow
but perfect!" according to Father Busa. Ten volumes have been
printed, bound, and published. Some 20 to 25 volumes are
still to be prepared.

S E C U R I T Y

AFIPS SYSTEM REVIEW MANUAL

The first of a series on system improvement

Edited by Robert L. Patrick; based in part on a review of literature conducted by Mary Elizabeth Stevens.

The object is to specify methods of gathering data so that computing center managers, auditors, and system designers can assess their security needs. *$10.00 from AFIPS Press, 210 Summit Avenue, Montvale, New Jersey 07645.*

ACM EXECUTIVE GUIDE

A booklet for executives and managers--those to whom EDP managers report, has been prepared by the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology of the National Bureau of Standards and the Association for Computing Machinery, with financial assistance from the National Science Foundation.

Why?   *A man substituted deposit slips, magnetically coded with his account number, for the blank ones available on a bank's customer counter.....*

Who?   *programmer, janitor; or even manager....*

Can data in a computer system be completely protected? No.

Terminals are the least secure points.

The booklet lists technical and managerial solutions to partially protect against these and other problems.

Dennis K. Branstad and Susan K. Reed
Systems and Software Division
Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234