IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Control No.	: 90/011,010	Art Unit	: 3992
Patent No.	: 5,544,352	Examiner	: Joshua D. Campbell
Filed	: May 24, 2010	Conf. No.	: 2567

Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INDEXING, SEARCHING, AND DISPLAYING DATA

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Central Reexamination Unit
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SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT AND REPLY

This is a Supplemental Amendment and Reply to the Amendment and Reply that was

filed on February 22, 2011, in response to the non-final Office Action dated December 10, 2010.

The response is being supplemented because the claims were not annotated correctly; Patent

Owner failed to underline the new claims in accordance with 37 CFR 1.530(f)(2). Also, the fee

for the additional claims was unintentionally omitted when the response was filed. Patent Owner

respectfully requests entry of this Supplemental Amendment and Reply pursuant to 37 CFR

1.111(a)(2)(E) and further requests incorporation of the Exhibits filed and served with the

Response filed February 22, 2011 by hand delivery. The only changes are to the Amendments to

the Claims, the signature page, and Certificate of Service.

Amendments to the claims begin on page **2** of this paper.

A Listing of the Status of Claims and Support for Claim Changes begins on page **6** of this

paper.

Remarks begin on page **7** of this paper.

JACOBS DECLARATION

EXHIBIT 5J

.I 1
.T
18 Editions of the Dewey Decimal Classifications
.A
Comaromi, J.P.
.W
The present study is a history of the DEWEY Decimal Classification. The first edition of the DDC was published in 1876, the eighteenth edition in 1971, and future editions will continue to appear as needed. In spite of the DDC's long and healthy life, however, its full story has never been told. There have been biographies of Dewey that briefly describe his system, but this is the first attempt to provide a detailed history of the work that more than any other has spurred the growth of librarianship in this country and abroad.
.X

1	2	1
1	2	1
1	2	1
1	2	1
1	2	1
556	2	1
92	2	1
262	2	1
1004	2	1
1024	2	1

.I 2
.T
Use Made of Technical Libraries
.A
Slater, M.
.W
This report is an analysis of 6300 acts of use in 104 technical libraries in the United Kingdom. Library use is only one aspect of the wider pattern of information use. Information transfer in libraries is restricted to the use of documents. It takes no account of documents used outside the library, still less of information transferred orally from person to person. The library acts as a channel in only a proportion of the situations in which information is transferred.
Taking technical information transfer as a whole, there is no doubt that this proportion is not the major one. There are users of technical information - particularly in technology rather than science - who visit libraries rarely if at all, relying on desk collections of handbooks, current periodicals and personal contact with their colleagues and with people in other organizations. Even regular library users also receive information in other ways.
.X

2	2	2
2	2	2
2	2	2
2	2	2
2	2	2
475	2	2
552	2	2
32	2	2
760	2	2
770	2	2
771	2	2
774	2	2
775	2	2
776	2	2
788	2	2
789	2	2
76	2	2
801	2	2
815	2	2
839	2	2
132	2	2
137	2	2
139	2	2
152	2	2
152	2	2
155	2	2
158	2	2
183	2	2
195	2	2
977	2	2
203	2	2
204	2	2
210	2	2
243	2	2
1055	2	2
1056	2	2
1151	2	2
1361	2	2
1414	2	2
1451	2	2
371	2	2

.I 3
.T
Two Kinds of Power
An Essay on Bibliographic Control
.A
Wilson, P.
.W
The relationships between the organization and control of writings and the organization and control of knowledge and information will inevitably enter our story, for writings contain, along with much else, a great deal of mankind's stock of knowledge and information. Bibliographical control is a form of power, and if knowledge itself is a form of power, as the familiar slogan claims, bibliographical control is in a certain sense power over power, power to obtain the knowledge recorded in written form. As writings are not simply, and not in any simple way, storehouses of knowledge, we cannot satisfactorily discuss bibliographical control as simply control over the knowledge and information contained in writings.
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3	2	3
3	2	3
3	2	3
3	2	3
3	2	3
3	2	3
3	2	3
444	2	3
457	2	3
665	2	3
42	2	3
762	2	3
803	2	3
846	2	3
172	2	3
907	2	3
907	2	3
911	2	3
985	2	3
268	2	3
292	2	3
1219	2	3
1268	2	3
1309	2	3
1402	2	3
1402	2	3
1426	2	3
323	2	3
360	2	3
361	2	3

.I 4
.T
Systems Analysis of a University Library; final report and research project
.A
Buckland, M.K.
.W
The establishment of nine new universities in the 1960's provoked a highly stimulating re-examination of the nature, purpose and management of academic libraries. Long-established attitudes and methods were questioned, but although changes were made, the basic difficulty remained - a lack of objective information about the best ways of providing a library service in a university. The report of the UGC Committee on Libraries (the Parry Repot [267]), which, in general, endorsed these changes, also stressed the need for research into all aspects of academic library provision.
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4	2	4
4	2	4
4	2	4
4	2	4
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4	2	4
4	2	4
5	2	4
5	2	4
9	2	4
418	2	4
456	2	4
580	2	4
622	2	4
696	2	4
32	2	4
705	2	4
728	2	4
729	2	4

766	2	4
76S	2	4
76S	2	4
770	2	4
774	2	4
774	2	4
776	2	4
783	2	4
786	2	4
791	2	4
799	2	4
65	2	4
96	2	4
811	2	4
811	2	4
816	2	4
816	2	4
823	2	4
842	2	4
843	2	4
844	2	4
137	2	4
162	2	4
163	2	4
913	2	4
915	2	4
925	2	4
925	2	4
925	2	4
959	2	4
960	2	4
961	2	4
961	2	4
961	2	4
962	2	4
962	2	4
964	2	4
964	2	4
968	2	4
981	2	4
207	2	4
207	2	4
245	2	4
293	2	4
298	2	4

1068	2	4
1069	2	4
1070	2	4
1203	2	4
1214	2	4
1321	2	4
1400	2	4
1407	2	4
1445	2	4
364	2	4

.15
.T
A Library Management Game:
a report on a research project
.A
Brophy, P.
.W

Although the use of games in professional education has become widespread only during the last decade, the method has been used in a number of fields for many hundreds of years. Its origins have been traced to simple war games, used in military training when the "real thing" was either unavailable or too dangerous. In more recent times, these games have become more and more sophisticated, and many now use large electronic computers to handle the complex calculations involved. Since 1956, when the first well-developed management game was introduced, the technique has spread rapidly into a wide variety of disciplines and today it is used at all levels of education, from primary school classes to courses for experienced professional men and women. One of the main causes of this "game explosion" has been the rapid development of sophisticated management techniques, such as simulation and mathematical modelling, which have been made possible by rapid advances in computer technology.

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435	2	5
535	2	5
553	2	5

598	2	5
615	2	5
764	2	5
766	2	5
90	2	5
91	2	5
811	2	5
811	2	5
815	2	5
816	2	5
816	2	5
818	2	5
823	2	5
842	2	5
115	2	5
158	2	5
915	2	5
925	2	5
925	2	5
944	2	5
948	2	5
957	2	5
959	2	5
960	2	5
961	2	5
961	2	5
962	2	5
964	2	5
207	2	5
222	2	5
223	2	5
234	2	5
245	2	5
245	2	5
1023	2	5
1023	2	5
1219	2	5
1227	2	5
1257	2	5
1365	2	5
1390	2	5
1400	2	5
364	2	5
364	2	5
365	2	5

368	2	5

.16
.T
Abstracting Concepts and Methods
.A
Borko, H.
.W

Graduate library school study of abstracting should be more than a how-to-do-it course.
It should include general material on the characteristics and types of abstracts, the historical development of abstracting publications, the abstract-publishing industry (especially in the United States), and the need for standards in the preparation and evaluation of the product.
These topics we call concepts.
The text includes a methods section containing instructions for writing various types of abstracts, and for editing and preparing abstracting publications. These detailed instructions are supplemented by examples and exercises in the appendix.
There is a brief discussion of indexing of abstract publications.
Research on automation has been treated extensively in this work, for we believe that the topic deserves greater emphasis than it has received in the past.
Computer use is becoming increasingly important in all aspects of librarianship. Much research effort has been expended on the preparation and evaluation of computer-prepared abstracts and extracts.
Students, librarians, and abstractors will benefit from knowing about this research and understanding how computer programs were researched to analyze text, select key sentences, and prepare extracts and abstracts.
The benefits of this research are discussed.
Abstracting is a key segment of the information industry.
Opportunities are available for both full-time professionals and part-time or volunteer workers.
Many librarians find such activities pleasant and rewarding, for they know they are contributing to the more effective use of stored information.
One chapter is devoted to career opportunities for abstractors.

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403	2	6
461	2	6
551	2	6

363   2   6
.I 7
.T
Academic Library Buildings
A Guide to Architectural Issues and Solutions
.A
Ellsworth, R.E.
.W
This book attempts to present representative examples of successful
architectural solutions to the important problems librarians and
architects face in planning new college and university library
buildings or in remodeling and enlarging existing structures. It does
not attempt to make case study evaluations, as was done by
Ellsworth Mason for Brown and Yale. Nor does it present examples
of unsuccessful solutions except to show how to avoid mistakes,
and in these cases the libraries will not be identified.
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892	2	7
240	2	7
262	2	7
1028	2	7
1211	2	7
1211	2	7
1211	2	7
1212	2	7
1266	2	7
1424	2	7
353	2	7

.I 8
.T
The Academic Library Essays in Honor of Guy R. Lyle
.A
Farber, E.I.
.W
As important for staff members' individual development
as was the apprenticeship in administration, perhaps the most
significant attitude one acquired while working for

Guy was engendered by his insistence that librarians must
be interested in and knowledgeable about the content of the
materials with which they dealt. His love of literature, his
respect for scholarship, his admiration for good writing and
reading were manifested in many ways, but most notably in
his admonition that, though we were primarily a research
library, we must constantly keep in mind our obligation to
collect contemporary poetry, fiction and belles-lettres. It
was primarily up to the library staff, he felt, to be
responsible for these as well as for "general" books which crossed
disciplinary lines or fell between the disciplines, those books
which a faculty mostly concerned with research materials is
apt to overlook. And in building this portion of the collection,
"there is no substitute for a thorough acquaintance with
books through a reading of critical reviews and the books
themselves." This counsel is from The President, the Professor,
and the College Library, but the importance of its thrust--the
need to keep up with the world of books and publishing--was
continually impressed upon us.
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20	2	8
171	2	8
909	2	8
918	2	8
1061	2	8
1453	2	8

.I 9
.T
Access to Libraries in College
.A
Hyman, R.T.
.W
This study assumed that an additional use study held
less promise than an analytical consideration of concepts.
The basic approach was a survey comparing traditional and
current professional ideas on direct access. Principal data-gathering
instruments were documentary analysis and opinion questionnaire.
Findings of the documentary analysis included the following:
Research from 1890 to 1970 on the direct shelf approach
and browsing left the problems largely unresolved and
evidently resistant to established methods of use and user
research. The need for an exhaustive study of concepts was
confirmed.
Open shelf libraries--organized through shelf classification
and relative location--were meant to arouse the intellectual,
social, and political interest of the average citizen and affect
his democratic self-realization.
Definitions of "browsing" varied greatly: self-indulgence
by the untutored in objectionable works; beneficial self-education
for the general reader; valuable guidance for the scholar in his
research.
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783	2	9
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968	2	9
994	2	9
207	2	9
207	2	9
222	2	9
223	2	9
296	2	9
297	2	9
298	2	9
1015	2	9
1068	2	9
1203	2	9
1242	2	9
1247	2	9
1268	2	9
1321	2	9
1354	2	9
1407	2	9
1445	2	9
300	2	9
301	2	9
302	2	9
358	2	9
364	2	9

.I 10
.T
Access to Periodical Resources
.A
Palmour, V.E.
.W
The purpose of this study was to develop, evaluate,
and recommend a national plan for improving access to periodical
resources. About 48 percent of all academic interlibrary loans
are for periodical materials, with the bulk of the loans being
satisfied in the form of photocopies. A major consideration in
the long-range improvement of the interlibrary loan system is
the possible augmentation with a national system for acquiring,
storing, and satisfying loan requests for periodical materials.
This study focused on the physical access to the

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