

**The Aerospace Database
Data Element Dictionary**

**With Issues and Recommendations
From the Meetings of
July 24-25, August 13-14, and September 24-25, 1991**

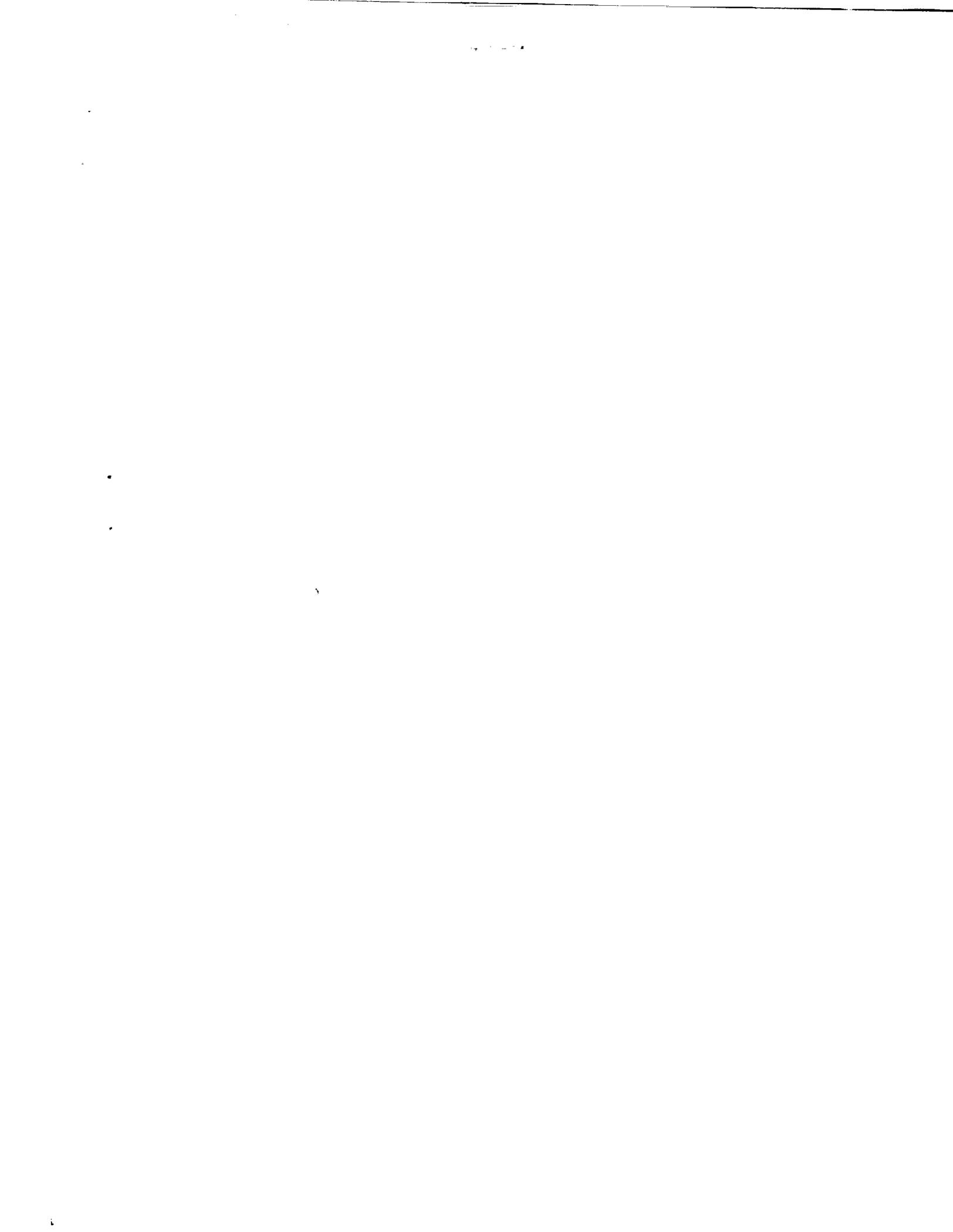
(NASA-TM-108156) THE AEROSPACE
DATABASE DATA ELEMENT DICTIONARY
WITH ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FROM THE MEETINGS OF JULY 24-25,
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**The Aerospace Database
Data Element Dictionary
with Issues and Recommendations**

NASA Scientific and Technical Information Program

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PREFACE

The present volume contains descriptions of the individual fields (data elements) of the *International Aerospace Abstracts* (IAA) and *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports* (STAR) STIMS-format bibliographic database files, as implemented in NASA RECON and the Aerospace Database. Issues and recommendations formulated by the NASA STI Database Upgrade Project Working Group are included in the descriptions and also appear grouped together at the end of the volume.

History

The fifth meeting of the NASA STI Program Coordinating Council on July 1, 1991 addressed the issue of database quality and ways to achieve it. The participants agreed on the need for a coordinated quality-improvement effort by the partner organizations involved in producing the STIMS file of the NASA database. Jim Erwin of STIP reaffirmed NASA's commitment to quality and proposed that a Working Group be set up immediately to draft a set of improvement proposals for the IAA/STAR portion of the database. The Group would include representatives of STIP and the database producers (CASI and AIAA) as well as information specialists to represent the perspective of the database user.

The Working Group met in July, August, and September 1991; it first addressed the definition of database quality and identified several guiding principles (see below). Then the group worked quickly through the Data Element Dictionary (DED), prepared in 1984 by AIAA, identifying subgroups of data elements for detailed study at the following meetings. It was agreed that the present effort should focus on data upgrade issues, that is, those affecting current input procedures and possible retroactive correction measures. It was also decided that other issues related to the structure of STIMS files and RECON search and display capabilities should at least be identified, since many of the limitations of the current database and the RECON search and display software were imposed by the hardware available when the database was established.

At the following meetings, each data element was examined; the DED text was revised where necessary; and specific issues and recommendations were formulated and inserted. A group of more general issues and recommendations affecting groups or "families" of related fields were discussed as well, and a general strategy for defining and categorizing the database upgrade tasks was developed.

Concept of database quality

The guiding principles and goals defined by the Working Group can be summarized as follows:

1. Consistency. The type and scope of data in each field and the format in which the data are entered should be the same for all input producers and from year to year. If it is no longer possible to make past data consistent, differences should be noted in the user documentation.

2. Granularity. Each specific piece of information should be stored in a separate field to facilitate access for searching. Display formats combining different fields should be just that--display formats created by the system software--and not large amorphous fields in the database itself.

3. Accessibility (search and display). The number of fields which can be searched should be expanded to meet user needs, and text-based searching should be made available whenever possible.

4. Simplification of input. Data element content and format should not be restricted by the limitations of input processing or publication production software.

5. Selecting the right kinds of data. The fields of the database and its retrieval software should meet the information needs of our customers, the users of RECON, the Aerospace Database, and other products of STIP and its partners. Fields which are no longer used should be eliminated; new fields should be introduced when necessary.

Addition of fields and data

Users have expressed some interest in new types of data, for example a treatment code (allowing them to distinguish among reviews of experimental studies, theoretical investigations, or numerical simulations) and a field for tradename information. Another way that the value of the database could be significantly enhanced would be the addition of abstracts for the pre-1972 records (taken from the print IAA and STAR issues).

Current status

The volume in its present state is being presented to the user community for comments and suggestions.

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INDEX BY MNEMONIC

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ABA	Abstract Author	240
ABP	Abstract Preparation	131
ABS	Abstract	249
ACL	Access Level	106
AIN	Imprint and Notes (1962-63)	141
ALI	Incomplete List of Authors	089
ANI	Analytic Item	238
ANN	Analytic Note	239
ANP	Number of Analytic Subsidiaries	024
ANS	Analytic Subsidiary Number	023
AQN	Acquisition Number	246
ASQ	Accession Sequence	073
AUT	Personal Author	150
AYR	Accession Year	072
BBR	Number of Bibliographic References	163
BIN	Imprint and Notes (1964-67)	178
CAT	Subject Category Code	116
CFS	Country of Financial Support	117
CLR	Cataloger	244
CNT	Contract Number	179
COR	Country of Origin	119
CPB	Country of Publication	118
CRT	Copyrighted (Y or N)	088
CSC	COSATI Category Code	200
CSM	Corporate Source Monitoring Agency	156
CSS	Corporate Source Supplementary	143
DAC	Deletion Accession Number	253
DCF	DCAF Number	202
DCL	Document Class Code	084
DDG	Downgrade/Declassification Group	120
DDT	Deletion Date	254
DLF	Deletion File	252
DLN	Deletion Note	250
DLT	Deletion Type	251
DSC	Document Security Classification	101
DUP	Duplicate Checker	242
EIS	Energy Issue Number	199
END	Entry Date	022
FF	Record Terminator	255
FOI	Form of Original Input	241
FST	Financial Support Type	074
HUR	Hardcopy Availability	076
ILC	Incomplete List of Contract Numbers	092
IND	Indexer/Abstractor	243
ISN	ISSN Number	167
ISS	Issue Number	115
JAP	Journal of Announcement Page Number	100
JPA	Journal of Announcement Page Number - Ames	186
JPE	Journal of Announcement Page Number - Aeroeng.	195
JPL	Journal of Announcement Page Number - Lewis	187
JPM	Journal of Announcement Page Number - Aeromed.	196
JPN	Journal of Announcement Page Number - Energy	194
JPT	Journal of Announcement Page Number - LSST	188
JTL	Journal Title	166
LGN	Language Note	172

<u>Mnemonic</u>	<u>Data Element Name</u>	<u>Tag Number</u>
LNG	Document Language Code	099
MCN	Miscellaneous Note	177
MJS	Major Terms	197
MNS	Minor Terms	198
MUR	Micofiche Availability	077
NOT	Imprint and Note IAA (1972-present)	171
OTA	Other Announcements	162
PAA	Personal Author Affiliation	155
PAG	Pagination (Page Count)	098
PAN	Personal Author Note	152
PAT	Personal Author Type	153
PMC	Publication Month	097
POP	Place of Publication	157
PRJ	Project Name	180
PRM	Primary Note	159
PRS	Presentation Note	174
PUB	Publisher	158
PYR	Publication Year	096
R	Record Size	011
RCD	Receipt Date	245
RCL	Final Report Class	086
RCT	Receipt Type	130
RPN	Report Number	185
RPR	Reprint Note	160
S	Record Status	012
SAP	Sales Agency & Pricing	191
SCH	NTIS Hardcopy Availability	090
SCM	NTIS Microfiche Availability	091
SHN	Special Handling Notice	121
SPB	Special Publication Notes	170
SRC	Corporate Source Code	142
SRT	SRT Code	184
SUM	Data Summary	203
SUP	Supplement Note	173
THS	Thesis Note	154
TLS	Title Supplementary	148
TPR	Topical/Progress Report Class	093
TRA	Translation Note	161
TRM	Data Term	205
TRN	Translated Document	087
TSC	Title Security Classification	078
TXT	Title Extension	149
UFT	Foreign Title	147
UNC	Notation of Content	193
USE	Use Statement	204
UTL	Title	145
VOL	Number of Volumes in a Set	164
XNC	Textual Notation of Content	213
XTL	Textual Title	210
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XTX	Textual Title Extension	212

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DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Record Size

STIMS Tag No. 011

Mnemonic: R

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A two byte data element indicating the total number of bytes in the record.

Content:

A two byte binary number indicating the length of the record in bytes.

Notes:

Bytes 1-2 of a STIMS record.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Record Status

STIMS Tag No. 012

Mnemonic: S

Character Set: Pseudo-binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A one byte data element which describes the status of the record.

Content:

Contains eight bit switches, which indicate the status of the record as follows:

BIT	ON	OFF
(1)	Continued	Not Continued
(2)	Defective	Complete
(4)	Inactive	Active
(8)	Deleted	Present
(16)	Limited	Full Processing
(32)	----- Not Used -----	-----
(64)	Continuation	Not a Continuation
(128)		Overflow Indicator

Notes:

Byte 5 of a STIMS record.

The bit switch (4) indicates whether a record is inactive or not. An inactivated record can be reactivated by the STIMS system; however if a record is deleted (bit switch (8)) the variable portion of the record is eliminated and then the STIMS system generates the message in the Deletion Date data element (Tag 254).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Accession Number

STIMS Tag No. 021

Mnemonic: ACC

Character Set: Packed decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Designates the year of accessioning and the unique identification number of each document. This is the common identifier (or handle) for each bibliographic record in the database.

Content:

A seven-digit number consisting of the last two digits of the year, followed by a five-digit sequence number, four-digit field in the form of yr. no. no. no. (Ex.: 8210001).

Occurs in positions 6-9 of a record where position 6 contains the year in one byte and the accession sequence is given in three bytes.

Notes:

See Accession Year (Tag 072) and Accession Sequence (Tag 073).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Entry Date

STIMS Tag No. 022

Mnemonic: END

Character Set: Pseudo-packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Six digits indicating date of data entry into the file.

Content:

Three bytes each containing in succession: a 2-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day.

Notes:

Bytes 10-12 of each STIMS record.

The data in this data element is STIMS system generated.

In the IAA sub-file prior to issue 12, 1983 the entry date is defaulted to hex zeroes. However from issue 12, 1983 to present all records contain the STIMS generated entry date.

In the STAR sub-file prior to issue 1, 1964 the entry date data element is usually (but not always) defaulted to hex zeroes. From issue 1, 1964 to present all records contain a STIMS generated entry date.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Analytic Subsidiary
Number

STIMS Tag No. 023

Mnemonic: ANS

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

If the value is other than zero (0), it identifies a document as an analytic subsidiary by indicating its sequence within the total number of subsidiaries taken from the analytic primary, which is given in tag 024.

Content:

A one byte binary number giving the sequence of the subsidiary within the total number of subsidiaries indicated by the tag 024. The value is always defaulted to zero in IAA records.

Notes:

Byte 13 of a STIMS record. An analytic subsidiary is a specific part - usually a single report, paper, or article -- of a more general or collected work. This data element is used only in STAR records.

Related fields: Number of Analytic Subsidiaries (Tag 024)
Document Class Type (Tag 084)
Analytic Item (Tag 238)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Number of Analytic Subsidiaries STIMS Tag No. 024

Mnemonic: ANP

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

If this byte contains a number other than zero (0), it identifies the document as an analytic primary (mother entry). The number gives the total number of analytic subsidiaries taken from the primary.

Content:

A one byte binary number indicating the number of analytic subsidiaries taken from an analytic primary.

Notes:

Byte 14 of a STIMS record. An analytic primary is a general or collected work comprised of papers, articles, and/or reports which are separate and distinct, though perhaps related by general subject content. This data element is used only in STAR records. It is always zero in IAA records.

Related Fields: Analytic Subsidiary No. (Tag 023)
Document Class Type (Tag 084)
Analytic Item (Tag 238)
Analytic Note (Tag 239)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Accession Year

STIMS Tag No. 072

Mnemonic: AYR

Character Set: Pseudo Packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The year a document is announced in either IAA or STAR.

Content:

One byte containing the two digit year.

Notes:

Byte 6 of a STIMS record.

The Accession Year and Accession Sequence, taken together, give each record a unique accession number.

Issues and Recommendations (also affects field 073)

These fields have been superseded by field 021;

eliminate them.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Accession Sequence

STIMS Tag No. 073

Mnemonic: ASQ

Character Set: Packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A unique sequence number assigned to the record which, combined with the accession year, gives the record its unique accession number.

Content:

Three bytes containing: a sign nibble followed by five nibbles each containing a single digit.

Notes:

Bytes 7-9 of a STIMS record.

For both the IAA and STAR subfiles, sequence numbers begin with 10001 for the first record of the Accession Year, and are incremented by one (1) for each additional record.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Financial Support Type STIMS Tag No. 074

Mnemonic: FST

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the source of financial support of the research described by a document.

Content:

One of the following codes denotes the source of financial support:

A = NASA	N = Foreign/Government
C = Department of Defense	O = Foreign/Non-Government
E = DOE	W = International Organization
L = U.S./Government	Z = Other
M = U.S./Non-Government	Blank = None

Notes:

Byte 15 of a STIMS record.
For non-NASA documents, the Corporate source and/or Contract Number(s) may identify the Financial Support.

Related data elements: Contract/Grant Number (Tag 179)
Corporate Source Code (Tag 142)
Country of Financial Support (Tag 117)
Country of Publication (Tag 118)
Country of Origin (Tag 119)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Microfiche Availability STIMS Tag No. 077

Mnemonic: MUR

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the availability of the document in microfiche form and the legal or physical reproducibility of the document.

Content:

If unavailable one of the following codes, corresponding to the stated reason, appears:

A = Print Quality	W = NASA Policy
D = Size/Shape	Z = Other
F = Copyright	Zero = Unknown
L = Source Prohibition	Blank = None (available)

Notes:

Byte 17 of a STIMS record.
Related data elements: Hardcopy Availability (Tag 076).
Copyright (Tag 088).

For determining document availability from the AIAA/TIS Library see Appendix A.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Document Class Code STIMS Tag No. 084

Mnemonic: DCL

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the document publication type.

Content:

One of the following codes appears, indicating the stated document class.

A = Technical Report	V = Book (Monograph)
C = Journal Article	W = Conference Volume
G = Reprint	X = Single in a Collected Work
K = Preprint	Y = Collected Work
N = Conference Paper	Z = Other (e.g., single in a
R = Journal Issue	collected work, patent,
T = Colloquia paper, proceedings	patent application, bibliography, etc.)
U = Thesis	

Notes:

Byte 19 of a STIMS record.

Related data elements: Final Report Class (Tag 086).
Topical/Progress Report Class (Tag 093).

Issues and Recommendations

1. For different blocks of years the values in this field differ from present usage, perhaps due to wrong conversion of the values input.

Investigate what time periods are involved and annotate these discrepancies; retrospective correction is probably too time-consuming.

2. The present field, which is single-value (base data) and nonsearchable. Value Z contains more than one possibility.

Investigate the possibility of creating additional values and/or making the field multiple-valued; it should be searchable.

3. The present system does not accommodate multiple or nonprint media.

Investigate the possibility of doing both, with a pointer to an additional descriptive field.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Translated Document

STIMS Tag No. 087

Mnemonic: TRN

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates whether a document has been translated into English from its original language by an organization or individual other than the author.

Content:

1 = Translation
0 = Not a translation

Notes:

The (2)-value bit of byte 20 in the STIMS record (See Format Description).

Related data elements:

Translation Note (Tag 161)

Document Language (Tag 079)

Country of Financial Support (Tag 117)

Country of Publication (Tag 118)

Country of Origin (Tag 119)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Copyrighted (Y or N) STIMS Tag No. 088

Mnemonic: CRT

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Specifies the copyright status of a document.

Content:

1 = copyrighted document
0 = no copyright

Notes:

The (4)-value bit of byte 20 of a STIMS record (See Format Description).
Copyright indicators determine the action permitted with respect to producing microfiche or otherwise reproducing the document.

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DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Incomplete List of
Authors

STIMS Tag No. 089

Mnemonic: ALI

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates whether all the authors designated on a document have been cited.

Content:

1 (yes) used if there are more than ten authors, thus an incomplete list of authors is cited.
0 (no) used if there are ten or less authors, thus the complete list of authors is cited.

Notes:

The (8)-value bit of byte 20 of a STIMS record.

Issues and Recommendations

This field would not be needed if all authors could be recorded in field 150;

it would still need to be retained for previous records with incomplete author lists.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: NTIS Hardcopy
Availability

STIMS Tag No. 090

Mnemonic: SCH

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates whether a report is available from NTIS in hardcopy form.
NTIS requires this for processing.

Content:

1 = A hardcopy of the document is available from NTIS
0 = A hardcopy is not available from NTIS

Notes:

The (16)-value bit of byte 20 of a STIMS record.
This bit is defaulted to zero (0) in IAA records.

Related data elements:

Sales agency and pricing (Tag 191)

Copyright (Tag 088)

Microfiche Availability (Tag 077)

Hardcopy Availability (Tag 076)

NTIS Microfiche Availability (Tag 091)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: NTIS Microfiche Availability STIMS Tag No. 091

Mnemonic: SCM

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates whether a document is available from NTIS in microfiche form. **Required by NTIS for processing.**

Content:

1 = A microfiche copy of the document is available from NTIS
0 = A microfiche copy is not available from NTIS

Notes:

The (32)-value bit of byte 20 of a STIMS record.
This bit is defaulted to zero (0) in IAA records.

Related data elements:

Sales agency and pricing (Tag 191)

 Copyright (Tag 088)

 Microfiche Availability (Tag 077)

 Hardcopy Availability (Tag 076)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Incomplete List of Contract Numbers STIMS Tag No. 092

Mnemonic: ILC

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates whether all the contracts and grant numbers have been cited

Content:

1 = More than ten contract numbers or that the document states that the list is incomplete.

0 = Ten or fewer contract numbers cited in the data element 'Contract Number' (Tag 179).

Notes:

The (64)-value bit of byte 20 of a STIMS record.
This bit is defaulted to zero (0) in IAA records.

Related data element: Contract Number (Tag 179).

Issues and Recommendations

Refer to element 179.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Topical/Progress Report Class STIMS Tag No. 093

Mnemonic: TPR

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA* X STAR

Definition:

Prior to issue 01, 1974 this data element name is "From Translated Source". The bit switch is virtually never used (always "OFF"). Beginning with issue 01, 1974 the element is used in conjunction with tag 086 to indicate whether a report is Topical, Progress, or Final.

Content:

1962-1973 STAR file (inclusive): Always 0

1974-Present STAR file (inclusive):

TAG No.	093	086
Topical	1	1
Progress	0	1
Final	0	0
(Invalid)	1	0

Notes:

The high-order or (128)-value bit of byte 20 of a STIMS record.

*This bit and the Final Report Class bit (Tag 086) are defaulted to zero (0) in IAA records. In this case, the default value does not indicate a final report. There are no reports in the IAA subfile.

Related data elements: Final Report Class (Tag 086)
Document Class Code (Tag 084)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Publication Date STIMS Tag No. 095

Mnemonic: PDT

Character Set: Pseudo-Packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the actual or approximate date a document was published or a conference was held.

Content:

Contains the six-digit date of publication in the form YYMMDD. The month and the day may be absent, in which case they are 0.

Notes:

Occurs in positions 21-23 of a record.

Examples:

820800 for an August 1982 publication date

830000 for a 1983 publication date

811113 for a November 13, 1981 publication date

Subfields are:

Publication Year (Tag No. 096)

Publication Month (Tag No. 097)

Publication Day

Issues and Recommendations:

1. After 1999 need data format with century indicated;
study whether 8-digit STIMS format is possible (given position in base data) or if century should only be deduced and displayed by RECON.
2. Not searchable on RECON;
make it searchable, including by range of dates and with data tolerance with respect to query input.
3. Data are duplicated in NOT field;
display data as part of proposed JTL-family field (see #166).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Publication Year

STIMS Tag No. 096

Mnemonic: PYR

Character Set: Pseudo-Packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The year of publication of a document.

Content:

Contains the two-digit year (YY) of publication.

Notes:

Byte 21 of a STIMS record.

Issues and Recommendations

These fields make up field 095 publication date;

investigate whether they can be eliminated as separate field names.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Publication Month

STIMS Tag No. 097

Mnemonic: PMC

Character Set: Pseudo-Packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The month of document publication.

Content:

Contains the two-digit month (MM) of publication. If no month is specified in the document the value is 00.

Notes:

Byte 22 of a STIMS record.

Byte 23 of a STIMS record will contain, in pseudo-packed decimal, the publication day or a default value of 00 if no day is specified in the document. There is no associated tag number or mnemonic.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Page Count [~~delete: Pagination~~] STIMS Tag No. 098

Mnemonic: PAG

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The total number of pages in a document.

Content:

A two byte binary number indicating the number of pages in a document.

Notes:

Bytes 24-25 of a STIMS record.

Issues and Recommendations:

4. Displays separately, and data are duplicated in NOT for IAA records when no pagination (VPG) is given (inserted automatically during IPS-STIMS preprocessing).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Document Language Code STIMS Tag No. 099

Mnemonic: LNG

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The language in which the document is written.

Content:

A two-letter code designating the language of a document. The code AA is used for documents in more than one language. If the document is an English translation of a foreign language document, then EN for English is used.

Notes:

Bytes 26-27 of a STIMS record.
See Language Code List on following page.

Issues and Recommendations

IAA uses "multiple language" only when the entire document is in more than one language; STAR uses it for articles in one language with abstract or summary in another.

Investigate whether STAR can change to the IAA approach and if retrospective correction can be made on the basis of which language appears after initial "In" in Language Note LGN 172.

LANGUAGE CODE LIST

AA MIXED	MA MALAYALAM
AE ARMENIAN	MC MACECONIAN
AF AFRIKAANS	MI MALAY-INDONESIAN
AL ALBANIAN	ML MALAYAN
AM AMHARIC	MO MONGOLIAN
AR ARABIC	MR MARATHI
BE BELORUSSIAN	MS MALAGASY
BR BURMESE	MT MALTESE
BU BULGARIAN	NE NEPALI
CA CAMBODIAN	NG NGALA
CH CHINESE	NO NORWEGIAN
CR CROATIAN	PA PAPUAN
CZ CZECH	PE PERSIAN
DA DANISH	PO POLISH
DU DUTCH	PR PORTUGESE
EN ENGLISH	RO ROMANIAN
ES ESTONIAN	RU RUSSIAN
FI FINNISH	SC SERBO-CROATIAN
FL FLEMISH	SD SWEDISH
FR FRENCH	SE SERBIAN
GE GEORGIAN	SI SINGHALESE
GM GERMAN	SL SLOVAK
GR GREEK	SO SOMALI
GU GUJARATI	SP SPANISH
HE HEBREW	SV SLOVENE
HI HINDI	SW SWAHILI
HU HUNGARIAN	TA TAGALOG
IC ICELANDIC	TE TELUGU
IT ITALIAN	TH THAI
JA JAPANESE	TI TIBETAN
JV JAVANESE	TM TAMIL
KA KASHMIRI	TU TURKISH
KI KIRUNDI	UK UKRAINIAN
KO KOREAN	UR URDU
LA LATIN	VI VIETNAMESE
LI LITHUANIAN	YI YIDDISH
LN LATVIAN	00 OTHER

March 6, 1984

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Document Security
Classification

STIMS Tag No. 101

Mnemonic: DSC

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the security classification status of a document.

Content:

For all Aerospace Database records this data element contains a "1" indicating unclassified.

Notes:

Byte 30 of a STIMS record.
No classified document records occur in the Aerospace Database; **it is needed to be consistent with other NASA database files.**

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Access Level

STIMS Tag No. 106
(Subfield Tag Nos.
107-114 inclusiv

Mnemonic: ACL (Subfield Mnemonics DHQ, DCT, DCR, DUS, DUC, DOD, DFR

Character Set: Pseudo-Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the lowest level at which a document is available.

Content:

A series of bit switches whose value in the Aerospace Database files is always 01111111 which indicates unlimited access.

Notes:

Byte 31 of a STIMS record. **Needed for consistency with other NASA database files.**

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Issue Number

STIMS Tag No. 115

Mnemonic: ISS

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The IAA or STAR journal issue number in which the document is announced.

Content:

A one byte binary number corresponding to an issue number.

Notes:

Byte 32 of a STIMS record.

Related data element: Accession Year (Tag 072)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Subject Category Code STIMS Tag No. 116

Mnemonic: CAT

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the subject category appropriate to the content of the document. The category assigned to an inputted item determines its location in the IAA or STAR journal.

Content:

A one byte binary number corresponding to a category code.

Notes:

Byte 33 of a STIMS record.

Prior to Issue 1 of 1975 there are thirty-four subject categories. Beginning with Issue 1 of 1975 subject categories consist of seventy-five numbered categories. There is no numerical relationship between the two lists.

Issues and Recommendations

1. There were different systems in the past.

It is difficult and not especially useful to remap these to the present category codes.

2. The present system only allows one category and is not searchable;

Investigate the possibility of making this a non-base-data field permitting more than one entry and make it text and code searchable.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Country of Financial
Support

STIMS Tag No. 117

Mnemonic: CFS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the country responsible for the financial support of a document. **Used only if sponsorship is specifically indicated.**

Content:

A two-letter code taken from the Country Code List (see list on pages following Tag 119).

Notes:

Bytes 34-35 of a STIMS record.

Related data elements:
Financial Support (Tag 074)

Contract Number (Tag 179)

Country of Origin (Tag 119)

Issues and Recommendations

1. The country code list should be updated as mentioned for field 119.
2. This field is not searchable on RECON and NTT may require it for internal management purposes;
Investigate whether this field should be made searchable.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Country of Origin

STIMS Tag No. 119

Mnemonic: COR

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the country responsible for the document's intellectual origin, **as stated in the document**. In the case of a company sponsored document, it represents the country in which the company is based. **For journal articles, it usually relates to where the research was physically conducted, which generally reflects the affiliation site of the first author.**

Content:

A two-letter code taken from the Country Code List (see list on the following pages).

Notes:

Bytes 38-39 of a STIMS record.

Related data elements: Financial Support (Tag 074)
Translation (Tag 087), **Translated Country of intellectual origin (139)**

Issues and Recommendations

1. **This field is text searchable but not code searchable;**

it should be searchable by text or code.

2. **This record contains "00" = unknown in many old IAA records, while now the Country of Publication is inserted if the value is not known.**

Map the data from country of publication to this field whenever 00 was entered.

COUNTRY CODE LIST

AE ALGERIA	GA GAMBIA
AF AFGHANISTAN	GR GREECE
AL ALBANIA	GT GUATEMALA
AN ANDORRA	GV GUINEA
AO ANGOLA	HI HAITI
AR ARGENTINA	HK HONG KONG
AT AUSTRALIA	HO HONDURAS
AU AUSTRIA	HU HUNGARY
BA BAHRAIN	IA INDONESIA
BB BARBADOS	IC ICELAND
BC BOTSWANA	IF IFNI
BD BURUNDI	IN INDIA
BE BELGIUM	IQ IRAQ
BG GUYANA	IR IRAN
BH BRITISH HONDURAS	IS ISRAEL
BL BRAZIL	IT ITALY
BM BERMUDA	IV IVORY COAST
BO BOLIVIA	JA JAPAN
BR BURMA	JM JAMAICA
BS LESOTHO	JO JORDAN
BT BHUTAN	KE KENYA
BU BULGARIA	KN KOREA, (NORTH)
BX BRUNEI	KS KOREA, (SOUTH)
CA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	KU KUWAIT
CB CAMBODIA	LA LATVIA
CC CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	LB LIBERIA
CD CHAD AFRICAN REPUBLIC	LC LICHTENSTEIN
CE SRI LANKA	LE LEBANON
CF CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), REPUBLIC OF	LS LAOS
CG ZAIRE	LT LITHUANIA
CH TAIWAN	LU LUXEMBOURG
CL CHILE	LY LYBIA
CM CAMEROON	MB MARTINIQUE
CN CANADA	MG MALAGASY REPUBLIC
CO COLOMBIA	MI MALI
CR COSTA RICA	MN MONACO
CS CZECHOSLOVAKIA	MO MONGOLIA
CU CUBA	MR MOROCCO
CY CYPRUS	MT MALTA
DE DENMARK	MU MAURITANIA
DM DAHOMEY	MV MALDIVE ISLANDS
DO DOMINICA	MX MEXICO
DR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MY MALAYSIA
EA ESTONIA	NE NETHERLANDS
EC ECUADOR	NG NIGER
EI IRELAND	NI NIGERIA
ES EL SALVADOR	NO NORWAY
ET ETHIOPA	NP NEPAL
FG FRENCH GUIANA	NS SURINAM
FN FINLAND	NU NICARAGUA
FR FRANCE	NW NEW GUINEA
GC GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NY MALAWI
GE GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	NZ NEW ZEALAND
GH GHANA	OM MUSCAT & OMAN
GL GREENLAND	PA PARAGUAY
	PE PERU

PH PHILIPPINES
PK PAKISTAN
PL POLAND
PN PANAMA
PO PORTUGAL
PP PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PR PUERTO RICO
RA RWANDA
RM ROMANIA (RUMANIA)
RU U.S.S.R.
RY ZAMBIA
SA SAUDI ARABIA
SF SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
SG SENEGAL
SK SIKKIM
SL SIERRA LEONE
SM SOMALIA
SN SUDAN
SO SAN MARINO
SP SPAIN
SR SINGAPORE
SS SPANISH SAHARA
SU SWITZERLAND
SW SWEDEN
SY SYRIA
SZ SWAZILAND
TB TIBET
TG TOGO
TI THAILAND
TN TUNISIA
TR TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TU TURKEY
TZ TANZANIA
UA UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)
UG UGANDA
UK UNITED KINGDOM
US UNITED STATES
UV UPPER VOLTA
UY URUGUAY
VC VATICAN CITY
VE VENEZUELA
VN VIETNAM (NORTH)
VS VIETNAM, REPUBLIC OF
YE YEMEN
YO YUGOSLAVIA
ZZ OTHER
00 UNKNOWN
01 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

March 6, 1984

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Downgrading - Declassi- STIMS Tag No. 120
fication Group

Mnemonic: DDG

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The declassification schedule date of the document. The date indicates either automatic declassification or downgrading or review for declassification or downgrading.

Content:

This data element is always blank in Aerospace Database records.

Notes:

Byte 40 of a STIMS record. There are no classified records in Aerospace Database files. **This is required for consistency with other NASA database files.**

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Receipt Type

STIMS Tag No. 130

Mnemonic: RCT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Specifies manner and type of acquisition source for the document.

Content:

This one byte data element field contains one of the following codes corresponding to the stated type:

- A = Regular - document which has been individually acquired for the database
- L = Foreign Exchange - document which was acquired from foreign sources having an exchange agreement with NASA
- R = Loan - document which was loaned for processing and has been returned to the original source
- U = RQT - document which was acquired as a result of a request from a user of the NASA RECON system
- V = SQT - document which was acquired as a result of a special request from NASA CASI
- X = LCATS - Library of Congress Aerospace Technology Section
- Z = Other

Notes:

Byte 42 of a STIMS record.

Issues and Recommendations

IAA does not currently use this field, it is defaulted to A during IPS processing because virtually all IAA items belong to this class.

If STIP deems this information important, it should be derived during IPS processing from the DCAF number in field 202, entered by IAA for records supplied through other than regular channels.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Abstract Preparation

STIMS Tag No. 131

Mnemonic: ABP

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the source of the abstract.

Content:

One of the following choices is entered:

A = NASA CASI*	T = Content Note
C = Translation	W = LCATS
F = AIAA/TIS	Z = Other
H = DTIC	Blank = None
J = DOE	Zero = UNKNOWN
N = Author	

Notes:

Byte 43 of a STIMS record.
Related data element: Abstract Author (Tag 240)

*CASI - Center for Aerospace Information

Issues and Recommendations

IAA does not currently use this field;

If STIP considers this information important, it should be generated automatically from the ABA field (240).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Imprint and Notes (1962-63) STIMS Tag No. 141

Mnemonic: AIN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The primary source citation used in 1962 and 1963 records.

This is a composite field combining data from several specific fields depending on the document class.

Contents:

Contains the article title, author(s) name(s) in uninverted format, affiliation, and citation (data which now would be in UTL, AUT, PAN, PDT, POP, PUB, etc.).

Issues and Recommendations:

The AIN field established the precedent of having a single Imprint and Notes field which functions to format the fields into a display text. The discrete field identities of all of the fields are lost, and AIN is not searchable.

For these 1962-1963 records, the data should be identified and moved from AIN to their respective fields.

Notes:

Citation information in 1962-1963

Example: A63-10007

STRUCTURAL DAMPING IMPROVED BY RIVETING. MOSES TAWIL CUTLER-HAMMER, INC. AIRBORNE INSTRUMENTS LABORATORY, DEER PARK, N.Y. SPACE/AERONAUTICS, VOL. 38 NOV. 1962, P. 97-104 5P.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Corporate Source Code

STIMS Tag No. 142

Mnemonic: SRC

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies each corporate source that participated in the preparation of a document. NASA is always given as the primary corporate source, when listed as a source.

Content:

An eight character alphanumeric code corresponding to an organization. The codes and organizations are contained in the Corporate Source Authority file.* Each code is exactly eight characters in length. If there is more than one Corporate Source, the codes are strung together with no intervening characters or blanks.

Notes:

The data element length also indicates how many codes are listed since the length of each unit is fixed (this is not a variable length ("V") data element type). The number of corporate sources contained is given by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Length}-3}{8}$$

The data appears on the linear file record as follows:

TAG NO.	LENGTH	CODE	CODE
1	Byte	2 Bytes	8 Bytes	8 Bytes

*This file is used in processing the Aerospace Database.

REFER TO "CORPORATE SOURCE FAMILY" IN THE ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS DOCUMENT FOR DISCUSSION.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Corporate Source
Supplement

STIMS Tag No. 143

Mnemonic: CSS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies a smaller element of the Corporate Source (Tag 142), usually a division, laboratory, or department as indicated on the document.

Content:

A free form description of the smallest element of the primary corporate source. The entry ends with a period (.).

Notes:

Corporate source supplements are not assigned when a NASA center is used as the corporate source.

Only those abbreviations specifically designated are allowed (List attached).

Example: Dept. of Physics.
Nuclear Reactor Div.

Abbreviations - Corporate Source

Abteilung	Abt.
Air Force Base	AFB
Air Force Station	AFS
Aktiebolaget	A.B.
Aktiengesellschaft	A.G.
Brothers	Bros.
College	Coll.
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Departamento	Dept.
Departement	Dept.
Departementet	Dept.
Department	Dept.
Divisao	Div.
Division	Div.
Divisione	Div.
Gesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung	G.m.b.H.
Incorporated	Inc.
Institut	Inst.
Institute	Inst.
Institute of Technology	Inst. of Tech.
Institutet	Inst.
Instituto	Inst.
Institutt	Inst.
Institutul	Inst.
Instituut	Inst.
Instytut	Inst.
Istituto	Inst.
Laboratoire	Lab.
Laboratoires	Labs.
Laboratories	Labs.
Laboratoriet	Lab.
Laboratorio	Lab.
Laboratorium	Lab.
Laboratory	Lab.
Limited	Ltd.
Manufacturer	Mfr.
Manufacturing	Mfg.
Universidad	Univ.
Universidade	Univ.
Universita	Univ.
Universitaet	Univ.
Universitas	Univ.
Universitatea	Univ.
Universite	Univ.
Universiteit	Univ.
Universitet	Univ.
Universitetet	Univ.
Universiti	Univ.
University	Univ.
Univerzita	Univ.
Univerzitet	Univ.
Uniwersytet	Univ.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Title

STIMS Tag No. 145

Mnemonic: UTL

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The descriptive designation of a publication as given on the title page or cover. Cited as it appears except for some formatting standards or corrected typographical errors; British spelling variations are retained.

Content:

Both upper and lower case letters, abbreviations, numeration, punctuation, and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology. A partial list of symbols and their verbalization is attached to the Abstract data element (Tag 249).

Notes:

Related data element: Textual Title (Tag 210)

Issues and Recommendations:

In 1962-1963 records title data are stored only in field 141 AIN; they should be removed from there and placed in UTL.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Foreign Title

STIMS Tag No. 147

Mnemonic: UFT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The foreign language title of the document.

Content:

The title is in both upper and lower case letters, abbreviations, numeration, punctuation and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology. A partial list of symbols and their verbalization is attached to the Abstract data element description (Tag 249).

Notes:

Foreign titles in a different alphabet are transliterated.

Issues and Recommendations

STAR enters only when the title has been translated by the cataloging staff itself; IAA always enters if document is in foreign language (and IAA staff check and correct the translated title). UFT is displayable on RECON (in format 3) but not searchable (which would be useful).

Consider the feasibility of changing the entry criteria, making the field displayable on normal RECON formats (6 and 2), and searchable.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Title Extension

STIMS Tag No. 149

Mnemonic: TXT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

An annotation added to an otherwise nondescriptive, vague, misleading, or inadequate title. It consists of pertinent information that adds to the title in context to describe the subject matter presented.

Content:

The first character is alphanumeric and lower case unless it is a proper name, an acronym, chemical symbol, etc. Contains capitalization, abbreviation, numeration, punctuation, and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology (See attachment to Abstract Data Element Description, Tag 249). Length is variable. It is not in sentence form.

Notes:

Example: acoustic impedance of curved multilayered duct liners

Title Extension replaced Notation of Content (Tag 193)

Related data elements: Title (Tag 145)
Textual Title Extension (Tag 212)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Personal Author STIMS Tag No. 150

Mnemonic: AUT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The names of persons responsible for generation of the document identified on the document as principal investigator or having submitted, prepared, edited or compiled. Project managers and directors are not used as authors unless specifically identified as having participated in preparation of the document.

Content:

A two-letter precode followed by the inverted name - last name, **full first given name if available** (or first initial), **second given name** or initial, **etc.** Names are initial capitalized with periods after initials. A maximum of ten authors is recorded. Each element contains 1 and only 1 author. Titles such as Dr., Mrs., etc. are dropped, but Jr., Sr., etc. are cited following the surname.

Notes:

Examples: AASTreeks, Mark. J.
ABBronstein, S. R., Jr.
ACSacharov, Andrei Dimitrovich

Related Field: Incomplete List of Authors (Tag 089)

Issues and Recommendations:

In 1962-1963 records author data are stored only in field 141 AIN; they should be removed from there and placed in AUT.

NOTE: Additional issues and recommendations are discussed in SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Personal Author Note

STIMS Tag No. 152

Mnemonic: PAN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the author's affiliation.

Content:

A two-letter precode corresponding to the author precode in Tag 150. The precode is followed by the name of affiliation and geographic location. Names are **preferably** written as they appear in the Corporate Source Authority List; widely accepted acronyms for companies, agencies, etc. may be used (i.e., DOE, JPL, GE).

Notes:

This was used primarily but not exclusively in IAA files, **before 1972**. This field was replaced in IAA files by Personal Author Affiliation (Tag 155).

Issues and Recommendations:

Before 1972 this field was primarily used for data now in 155 PAA; the contents should be reviewed, and all appropriate data should be moved to 155.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Personal Author Type

STIMS Tag No. 153

Mnemonic: PAT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies an author of a document as also having acted as editor or compiler, or patent/patent application inventors.

[Deleted: principal investigator in the case of Earth Resources Survey Program reports.]

Content:

The two-letter precode corresponding to the author precode in Tag 150 followed by the abbreviation ed., comp., or Inventor (to NASA). If more than one author is identified as editor or compiler each precode is given with the appropriate abbreviation. Each element length contains only one precode and Author Type.

Notes:

This field is displayed differently in STAR and IAA, but this is not considered a problem.

Example: AAed.
AEcomp.

On NASA Patents and Patent Applications, inventors are identified with this data element.

Issues and Recommendations:

In 1962-1963 IAA records, these data are stored in 141 AIN; they should be moved to 153 PAT.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Thesis Note

STIMS Tag No. 154

Mnemonic: THS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Thesis Type (PhD or MS) and name of school if different from Corporate Source.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

Only appears rarely in earlier files and never in more current ones.

Issues and Recommendations

This field is no longer used;

remap the data in existing records to the Title Supplementary field 148 and eliminate. User documentation should point out that thesis information is in the NOT field some earlier records.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Personal Author Affiliation STIMS Tag No. 155

Mnemonic: PAA

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies affiliation of a personal author. For STAR records, it is used only if the affiliation other than corporate source of the document.

Content:

A two-letter precode corresponding to the author precode in Tag 150. The precode is followed by the name of affiliation and geographic location. Names are **preferably** written as they appear in the Corporate Source Authority List; widely accepted acronyms for companies, agencies, etc. may be used (i.e., DOE, JPL, GE).

Notes:

Example: AADOE ACMaryland Univ., College Park

Issues and Recommendations:

1. In 1962-1963 records, the affiliation data for IAA records are stored in 141 AIN;
they should be moved to 155 PAA.
2. This field is not searchable in RECON;
it should be made free-text searchable, ideally in coordination with 142 SRC and 143 CSS.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Corporate Source
Monitoring Agency

STIMS Tag No. 156

Mnemonic: CSM

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

A government or other agency which is financially responsible for the document and controls its distribution.

Content:

An eight character alphanumeric code taken from the Corporate Source Authority List. Each code is exactly eight characters in length. If there is more than one Corporate Source Monitor the codes are concatenated with no intervening characters or blanks.

Notes:

The data element length also indicates how many codes are listed since the length of each unit is fixed (this is not a variable length ("V") data element type. The number of corporate sources contained is given by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Length}-3}{8}$$

The data appear on the linear file record as follows:

TAG NO.	LENGTH	CODE	CODE
1	Byte	2 Bytes	8 Bytes 8 Bytes

Issues and Recommendations

These data do not appear to be used;

investigate whether NTT wants these data retained; otherwise eliminate the field and discard the data.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Place of Publication STIMS Tag No. 157

Mnemonic: POP

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Location where document is published.

Content:

The place of publication is cited (in STAR only if different from the geographical location of the corporate source). It usually takes the form of city, state; or city, country. In IAA, the state or country is not cited with well-known cities. (See attached list). When several cities are listed with a publisher, only the first city given is cited; however, when the first city given is of a foreign location, the first domestic city is also cited, in parenthesis, following the foreign city.

Notes:

Examples: Oxford (New York)
Washington NOTE: Washington, D.C. is cited only
as Washington

It is possible to have a place of publication and not a publisher (Tag No. 158) cited. This happens when the corporate source prepares the document in one location and publishes the document itself in another location.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. In 1962-1963, 1964-1967, and 1972-present IAA records, these data are stored in 141 AIN, 178 BIN, and 171 NOT, respectively;
they should be moved to 157 POP.
2. It appears that a city authority list is followed by IAA but not by STAR;
locations should be entered as they appear in the document.

U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES*

These cities and towns of the United States and Canada, when used in Imprints and Notes area, are given without designation of the state or province.

Albany	Nashville
Annapolis	New Haven
Atlanta	New Orleans
Atlantic City	New York
Baltimore	Oklahoma City
Boston	Omaha
Brooklyn	Ottawa
Buffalo	Philadelphia
Chattanooga	Pittsburgh
Chicago	Providence
Cincinnati	Quebec
Cleveland	Richmond
Colorado Springs	St. Augustine
Dallas	St. Louis
Denver	St. Paul
Des Moines	Salt Lake City
Detroit	San Antonio
Duluth	San Francisco
Fort Wayne	Savannah
Grand Rapids	Scranton
Hartford	Seattle
Indianapolis	Spokane
Jersey City	Tacoma
Los Angeles	Tallahassee
Memphis	Toledo
Milwaukee	Toronto
Minneapolis	Trenton
Montreal	Wheeling
	Washington

*This list follows the practice of the Library of Congress

FOREIGN CITIES

These cities and towns outside the United States and Canada, when used in Imprint and Notes areas, are given without designation of the country.

Aachen	Chernovtsy (not Czernowitz)	Johannesburg
Addis Ababa	Cluj	Kaliningrad (not Koenigsba
Adelaide	Coblenz (not Koblenz)	Kaunas
Alappo	Coimbra	Kazan
Algiers	Cologne	Kharkov
Amsterdam	Copenhagen	Kiel
Ankara	Cremona	Kiev
Antwerp	Damascus	Kishinev
Asuncion	Danzig	Krakow
Athens	Delhi	Kyoto
Augsburg	Dresden	Lahore
Baghdad	Dublin	La Plata
Baku	Durazzo	Leghorn
Bangkok	Dusseldorf	Leiden
Barcelona	Edinburgh	Leipzig
Basel	Erevan	Leningrad
Beirut	Essen	Lhasa
Belfast	Florence	Liege
Belgrade	Frankfurt am Main	Lille
Bergen	Freiburg i. B.	Lima
Berlin	Fukuoka	Lisbon
Bern	Geneva	Liverpool
Bogota	Genoa	London
Bologna	Ghent	Lubeck
Bolzano	Glasgow	Lublin
Bombay	Goteborg	Luxemburg
Bonn	Graz	Lvov (not Lemberg)
Bordeaux	Guatemala	Lyon (not Lyons)
Bratislava	Haarlem	Madras
Bremen	Hague, The	Madrid
Brescia	Hamburg	Mainz
Brisbane	Havana	Managua
Brno (not Bruenn)	Heidelberg	Manila
Brunswick	Helsinki	Maracaibo
Brussels	Hiroshima	Marseille
Bucharest	Iasi	Melbourne
Buenos Aires	Innsbruck	Mexico City
Cairo	Istanbul	Milan
Calcutta	Jaffa	Minsk
Cape Town	Jerusalem	Monte Carlo
Caracas		Montevideo

FOREIGN CITIES (cont., p. 2)

Moscow	Riga	Tartu
Mosul	Rio de Janeiro	Tashkent
Munich	Rome	Tegucigalpa
Nagasaki	Rotterdam	Teheran
Nancy	Rouen	Tokyo
Naples	Salonika (not Thessalonike)	Toulouse
New Delhi	San Salvador	Trier (not Trevas)
Nice	Santiago de Chile	Tucuman
Nuremberg	Santo Domingo	Tunis
Odessa	Sapporo	Turin
Osaka	Sendai	Uppsala
Oslo	Seoul	Utrecht
Oxford	Sevastopol	Valencia
Padua	Seville	Valparaiso
Panama City	Shanghai	Venice
Paris	Smyrna	Vienna
Peking	Sofia	Vilna
Poona	Stockholm	Volgograd
Prague	Strasbourg	Warsaw
Pretoria	Stuttgart	Wiesbaden
Quito	Sydney	Wroclaw (not Breslau)
Rangoon	Szeged	Zagreb
Reims	Tallinn	Zurich
Reykjavik		Zutphen

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Publisher

STIMS Tag No. 158

Mnemonic: PUB

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

An individual, government agency, or corporate body responsible for issuing the document.

Content:

The publisher may be cited in full form or in an abbreviated form utilizing the accepted lists of abbreviations **and acronyms** for corporate sources.

Notes:

A publisher is not cited if the phrase "prepared for" is present. Related data element: Place of Publication (Tag 157).

Issues and Recommendations:

1. In 1962-1963, 1964-1967, and 1972-present IAA records, these data are stored in 141 AIN, 178 BIN, and 171 NOT, respectively; they should be moved to 158 PUB.
2. In STAR records, acronyms must be used (as in other fields where corporate names are mentioned); study whether publishers should be written out when possible (current entry systems have a 250-character limit).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Primary Note

STIMS Tag No. 159

Mnemonic: PRM

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

This note appears on some analytic subsidiary documents. It references the primary document of an analytic in which the subsidiary appears.

Content:

This note begins with the phrase 'in its' or the word 'in' succeeded by the following data: the primary source (if different from that of the subsidiary); abbreviated title of the primary; primary report number in parentheses (if a translation); the date; the page range (if pages are consecutively numbered); or the sum total of pages (if pages are not consecutively numbered). For spacing rules see examples.

Notes:

Example: In its Transl. of Russian Aeron. Rept. (JPRS-L/2345)
(date) p 67-92

Titles are abbreviated according to Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI). Corporate sources can be identified by their (recognized) acronym or by using the approved list of corporate source abbreviations.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. In 1962-1963, 1964-1967, and 1972-present IAA records, these data are stored in 141 AIN, 178 BIN, and 171 NOT, respectively;

they should be moved to 159 PRM.
2. Notes refer to use of CASSI abbreviations for titles;

investigate this issue; it also applies to 160 and 170.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Reprint Note

STIMS Tag No. 160

Mnemonic: RPR

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates whether the document is a reprint.

Content:

The note begins with the phrase 'Repr. from' succeeded by the following data: the title of the publication from which the reprint was made; the country or city of origin enclosed in parentheses; the volume and number of the publication from which the reprint was made; the publication date of the original report; and the page range if consecutively numbered or the sum total number of pages if not consecutively numbered of the original document. For spacing rules see examples.

Notes:

Examples: Repr. from Tr. Akad. Nauk SSSR (Moscow),
v. 11, no. 7, 1 Jun. 1979 p 11-15
Repr. from Sci. Am., v. 22, no. 2,
1969 6 p

No country or city is cited on reprints of US origin. Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI) is used as the authority for abbreviations.

This data element is rarely used in more current files.

Related data elements: Country of Finance (Tag 117)
Country of Origin (Tag 118)
Country of Publication (Tag 119)
Document Class/Type (Tag 084)

Issues and Recommendations:

Notes refer to use of CASSI abbreviations for titles;
investigate this issue; it also applies to 159 and 170.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Translation Note

STIMS Tag No. 161

Mnemonic: TRA

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates a document was translated into English from a foreign language.

Content:

The note may (but not always) begin with the phrase 'Transl. into ENGLISH from, succeeded by the following data if available: source title (periodical, book, or journal); city or country of origin; publisher (if book or monograph); volume and number; page range (if consecutively numbered); or sum total of original pages (if not consecutively numbered). For spacing rules see examples.

Notes:

Examples: Transl. into ENGLISH from Byul. Eksperim. Biol. i Med. (Moscow), v. 2, no. 4, 1980 p 78-84
Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Teoreticheskiye Osnovy Elektrotekniki v Trekh Tomakh" Moscow, Energiya Press, v. 3, 1975 p 1-22

Issues and Recommendations:

1. In IAA records, the information about the source from which the document was translated is given in 162 OTA;

study whether this should appear here instead, since this is a text field defined to contain translation-specific information.
2. In IAA records since 1986 and possibly in STAR records for 1986-1989, related switch 087 TRN was turned "on" for all records with a foreign language indicated in 099 LNG, so that these documents appear to be translations in the Aerospace Database on Dialog. CASI is taking action so that this will not happen in future.

Find out if STAR records 1986-1989 still have this "on" and then correct all wrong records (IAA and STAR), using TRA blank and LNG not = EN as criteria to turn switch off.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Other Announcements STIMS Tag No. 162
Mnemonic: OTA
Character Set: Alphanumeric
Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition: Gives pertinent information if a document has been previously announced, is a supplement to another document, is revised or supersedes another document.

Content: For a document reannounced under a different accession number or series designation. For STAR accessions, the report number of the previously announced document are repeated in the Report Number data element and in the Other Announcements. If an accession number available it is recorded here. If a document has been revised, the word 'Revised' is cited. If a document supersedes another document, the document numbers of the superseded report are cited. **If the document replaces a deleted accession all pertinent information is included.** This field is also used to cross reference the original language document, another version of the translation previously announced, or a translation in process.

Notes:

In IAA records translation cross reference includes citation data on the original-language document; in STAR records this information is TRA (161).

Examples: Revised

original language document announced as A80-21910
 Supersedes NTIS/RS-78/0700/3
 Supplement to D2-10092: See N72-10065
 Previously announced as NASA-CR-12345; N72-12345
 For Abstract see Issue 15, Page 2541, Accession
 No. A67-30238

Issues and Recommendations:

1. IAA and STAR treat translation cross reference differently;
 IAA should divide these data between TRA and OTA as STAR does.
2. The data entered by IAA in their fields MSC and FAS reporting cross references to previous announcement in STAR or IAA are now mapped to NOT;
 the information should be mapped to OTA, and for past records it should be moved from NOT to OTA.
3. IAA enters "for individual items see accesions..." in their field MSC in analytic primaries, and the statement is mapped to NOT; STAR has this statement as last sentence of ANN field (used for abstract of analytic primary).
 Possibly map to OTA for IAA and consider mapping here from ANN for STAR.
4. This field is not searchable; make it so.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Number of Bibliographic References STIMS Tag No. 163

Mnemonic: BBR

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates the number of bibliographic references a document contains.

Notes: Used by STAR from 1968 to 1986 only.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. The numerical value entered by IAA in their BBR field is converted to a binary yes or no (refs or no refs) and is not displayed on RECON. For 1962-1963 and 1964-1967 it is stored in AIN and BIN, respectively.

Make this field numeric and display the data on RECON. When this is in place, move data from AIN and BIN to BBR.

2. STAR does not currently enter data for this field and it is not clear what was done in the past;

Review past usage and consider reinstating use of this field with numerical values; consultation with CENDI agencies is indicated.

3. IAA currently does not enter references if fewer than 5;
begin entering all numbers greater than 1.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Title STIMS Tag No. 166

Mnemonic: JTL

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA N.A. STAR

Definition:

The title of a journal from which an article was obtained.

Content:

The name of the source journal, full title (non-abbreviated) carried in original language. Journal titles in a non-roman alphabet are transliterated.

Notes:

Examples: Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics
Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii

Data element first appears in Issue 12, 1983 (previously part of Tag 141).

Issues and Recommendations:

1. In 1962-1963, journal title was stored in AIN; in 1964-1967 it was stored in BIN; in 1968-1971 it was stored in various fields, including PUB and PRM; in 1972-1982 it was stored in NOT only; and after 1982 it is duplicated in NOT but also stored as JTL. It is searchable in RECON after 1982 but displayed only as part of NOT.

Find data in past fields and move to JTL.

2. JTL as distinct data element is not linked to the related fields ISN, VPG, and PDT, except that they are displayed together in NOT.

For display the data in these fields need to be appropriately concatenated and searchable (except for VPG).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: International Standard Serial Number STIMS Tag No. 167

Mnemonic: ISN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA N.A. STAR

Definition:

The International Standard Serial Number for the periodical from which a citation is obtained.

Content:

This data element is 15 characters long with a preceding blank followed by the letters ISSN, another blank, four digits, a hyphen, and another four digits.

Notes:

Example: ISSN 0018-9456

Use starts with Issue 12, 1983, and continues to present.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. After June 1983 (?) it is duplicated in NOT but also stored as ISN. It is searchable in RECON but displayed only as part of NOT.

Keep it searchable and display with other members of journal title family (JTL, VPG, and PDT). Consider deriving from JTL (once that is present for all years) and entering in past records.

2. STAR now reports ISSN number in RPN (185);
begin recording ISSN number in ISN and move from RPN to ISN in past records.

DATA "ELEMENT" DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Volume and page range

STIMS Tag No. 168?

Mnemonic: VPG

Character set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA STAR

Definition:

Contains the volume, number, part, etc. and the page number range for journal articles or articles in a collected work or conference volume.

Issues and Recommendations:

This field does not currently exist in STIMS; it is entered for IAA records and stored in the NOT field; in 1962-1963, the data were stored in AIN; in 1964-1967 in BIN; in 1968-1971 in various fields, including PUB, PRM, and MCN; after 1972 the data are stored in NOT.

Investigate the feasibility of creating one or two STIMS fields for these data, and then move them from their present location. The field(s) would be displayed with the rest of the journal title family (JTL, ISN, and PDT).

DATA "ELEMENT" DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Dissertation note

STIMS Tag No. 16

Mnemonic: DSN

Character set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA STAR

Definition:

Contains information on dissertations and theses--university, type of degree, date, etc.

Issues and Recommendations:

This field does not currently exist in STIMS; it is entered for IAA records and stored in the NOT field after 1972; it is not clear where it was stored previously. It was only used up to 1987.

Locate the information prior to 1972 and then move all information to TLS 148, where it is stored for STAR records. If dissertations are again abstracted by IAA, the information should be mapped to TLS during IPS processing.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Language Note

STIMS Tag No. 172

Mnemonic: LGN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Either elaborates on an AA in Document Language Code (Tag 099), or may indicate a document was translated into English.

Content:

There are four possible choices: (1) the entire text is in 2 languages; (2) the text is in a foreign language with an English summary; (3) the text is partly in several languages; and (4) the text was translated in English.

Notes:

Examples: (1) In GERMAN and ENGLISH
(2) In FRENCH, ENGLISH summary
(3) Partly in FRENCH, GERMAN, and DUTCH
(4) TRANSLATION

In the 1968 IAA and STAR File, for some texts in a foreign language, the language was given here, this was discontinued in later years.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. Item number (4) seems to be superfluous;
investigate and then remove if possible.
2. The data are stored in NOT and in BIN and AIN (?) for previous years and are displayed only in NOT; the field is not searchable.
Move data from NOT, BIN, AIN to LGN.
3. IAA places an "a" in this field for monolingual foreign-language documents; IPS then places the statement "In _____" in NOT, duplicating the information in LNG (099). If NOT is retained; IPS should be changed so that "a" is treated the same as blank.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Supplement Note

STIMS Tag No. 173

Mnemonic: SUP

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Describes the physical components of a nonprint item.

Content:

An alphanumeric string of text.

Notes:

Issues and Recommendations

1. In 1968-1989 (or possibly 1986?) STAR records the field contains data entered on basis of previous definition;

remap these data to the Miscellaneous Note field 177.

2. This field is not currently used by IAA.

If the number of nonprint accessions in IAA increases, the IAA input system should be modified to accommodate this field.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Presentation Note

STIMS Tag No. 174

Mnemonic: PRS

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates that the document has been or will be presented at a conference, symposium, meeting, or other gathering.

Content:

The presentation note may begin with 'Presented at the' or 'Proposed for presentation at the'. The note details the following data (in the order listed): name of conference, place conference was held and date conference was held. If the title of the document contains the conference name then only the place and date are cited. If conference was sponsored by other than the financial support or corporate source of the report, the sponsorship of the proceedings is indicated by the phrase 'sponsored by ' after the conference note, separated by a semicolon and one space. See examples for spacing rules.

Notes:

Examples: Presented at the AIAA Ann. Space Sci. Symp.,
Washington, D.C., 4-6 Jan. 1981; sponsored by NASA

Proposed for presentation at the 30th Reuniao
Anual da Soc. Brasil. Para o Progr. da Cienc.,
Sao Paulo, Jun. 1983

Italian Physical Society, International Symposium on
Residual Gases in Electron Tubes and Related Vacuum Systems,
3rd, and International Symposium on Sorption-Desorption
Phenomena in High Vacuum, 1st, Rome, Italy, Mar. 14-17,
1967, Papers.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. The data are stored in NOT and previously in BIN and AIN (?);
move the data to PRS.
2. See the discussion under 170 SPB regarding the STAR and IAA usage
of these fields for conference sponsorship.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Contract/**Funding** Number STIMS Tag No. 179

Mnemonic: CNT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A number issued by the sponsoring agency representing financial support given to the performing organization for the research reported. The number is found on the document and entered according to standardized formats. **The name of any special project under which the research was funded is included.**

Content:

Contracts are entered before grants; but NASA contracts, grants, and orders are cited before all other numbers. The correct order is: NASA Contracts NASA Grants NASA Orders Other Contracts Other Grants. (This order is used by STAR for microfiche masthead purposes; IAA simply puts contracts and grants together in two groups.) A maximum of 10 entries may be cited with each entry limited to 30 characters.

Notes:

Example: NsG-7002 F33615-79-C-0012 NSF GI-36567

There is one entry per unit. The one byte unit length preceding each contract or grant number is also an implied blank.

Issues and Recommendations

The exact format for some types of contracts is not known, in which case "key what you see" is used. This results in inconsistencies and searchability problems. The inconsistencies in format are perceived as "dirty data" by users.

Make the search software more flexible, with the option of compressing out delimiters and spaces to work around these inconsistencies. Do a retrospective search of numbers with known formats and correct inconsistencies, to correct the perception problem as much as possible.

Early STAR records use field 180 PROJECT NAME for the name of the project.

Move the data from 180 to 179, expanding the length of 179 to accommodate them if necessary.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Project Name

STIMS Tag No. 180

Mnemonic: PRJ

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

A free form text data element to identify any special project which the document covers.

Content:

An alphanumeric string of characters giving the name of a project.

Notes:

Example: Project Apollo

This data element only appears in early STAR records. This information was put onto the Contract Number (Tag 179) data element in the more current records.

81 PRECEDING PAGE BLANK

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Supporting Research and Technology Code STIMS Tag No. 184

Mnemonic: SRT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

A NASA agency-wide financial code which designates the project, subprogram, task, or work unit under which specific work was performed. It is found in the NASA Formal Series reports.

Content:

The number is entered as it appears on the report. There is no set number of digits required for an SRT code. There is only one code per element.

Notes:

Example: 160-75-01
 190-1

Issues and Recommendations

These numbers are the RTOP codes and have no mnemonic prefix; in RECON they display after the accession number.

Devise and apply a unique prefix (probably RTOP) and enter in the CNT field (179); move previous data, adding prefix, to CNT and eliminate this field. IAA could then enter these numbers (again).

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Report Number(s)

STIMS Tag No. 185

Mnemonic: RPN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Unique identifying numbers taken from a report. They are listed in the following order: NASA report numbers; NASA numbers generated for GPO; AD, PB, COM numbers; GIDEP numbers; corporate sources assigned numbers; monitoring agency assigned numbers; Library of Congress numbers; International Standard Book and/or serial numbers; all other numbers which qualify as report numbers; pseudo-report numbers.

Content:

Number is taken from report or generated by staff and standardized according to set formats. A report number is limited to 30 or fewer characters and begins with an alpha character. As a general rule, all prefixes are upper-case; initial cap words or parts of words. Ampersands are replaced by a slash, spaces are filled in with hyphens. If the report is issued in several parts, this information is added to the report numbers in abbreviated form using hyphens for separation. Roman numerals are changed to the Arabic form. The attachment is comprised of multiple elements with each element containing one report number.

Notes:

Examples: NASA-TM-12345 A-0123 NAS 1.26:1234 TRW-000 FR-8
AIAA Paper 80-0588

Issues and Recommendations (see also change recommended at 167 ISN)

1. IAA used "AIAA 89-1234" instead of "AIAA Paper 89-1234" for papers in bound volumes prior to about 1985;
globally insert the word "Paper" into those records.
2. NASA report numbers were sometimes entered without hyphens;
identify these numbers and insert the hyphens.
3. Inconsistencies exist in other types of report numbers;
identify problem series and make corrections whenever possible or
include information in user documentation to help searchers.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Page Announce- STIMS Tag No. 186
ment - AMES

Mnemonic: JPA

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the page number of the Ames bibliography in which the document is cited.

Content:

The page number of the bibliography in which the citation appears.

Notes:

This data element is for documents that are cited in a NASA subset publication. It is not relevant to the Aerospace Database.

Issues and Recommendations (also affects 187, 188, 194-196, 199)

The usefulness of these fields is not apparent;

investigate whether they can be eliminated, discarding the data contained.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Page Announce- STIMS Tag No. 187
ment - LEWIS

Mnemonic: JPL

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the page number of the Lewis bibliography in which the document is cited.

Content:

The page number of the bibliography in which the citation appears.

Notes:

This data element is for documents that are cited in a NASA subset publication. It is not relevant to the Aerospace Database.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Page Announce- STIMS Tag No. 188
ment - LSST

Mnemonic: JPT

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the page number of the LSST bibliography in which the document is cited.

Content:

The page number of the bibliography in which the citation appears.

Notes:

This data element is for documents that are cited in a NASA subset publication. It is not relevant to the Aerospace Database.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Sales Agency and Pricing STIMS Tag No. 191

Mnemonic: SAP

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the price, agency, and/or form of availability for a document if given.

Content:

In STAR records, if the document is available from NTIS, only the form of availability and price are given according to the NTIS page count codes. If the document is available from another source as well as NTIS, both availabilities are given, separated by a semicolon. A copyrighted document which gives no specific availability cites 'Issuing Activity' as the pricing note. If a document gives a specific availability and is not available from NTIS, the availability is given as it appears on the document.

In IAA records just the price (or prices if for multiple volumes or member/nonmember differential) of the document is given.

Notes: Example: HC A06/MF A01
Avail: Issuing Activity
MF A01; HC DOD
Members, \$13.; Nonmember, \$21.75
Price of 2 Volumes, \$50.

Related data elements: Hardcopy Availability (Tag 076)
Microfiche Availability (Tag 077)
NTIS Hardcopy Availability (Tag 090)
NTIS Microfiche Availability (Tag 091)

Issues and Recommendations

1. STAR records contain some data that should be remapped; investigate the exact types and remapping fields.
2. IAA enters price information that rapidly becomes outdated; IAA should stop entering the data, and past data can be eliminated.
3. It is not clear how NTT wants to address pricing of their documents by CASI?

NTT should issue specific pricing guidelines.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Notation of Content

STIMS Tag No. 193

Mnemonic: UNC

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A descriptive designation of a document as given by either the NASA Facility or AIAA/TIS.

Content:

A free-form text containing both upper and lower case letters, abbreviations, numeration, punctuation, and hyphenation.

Notes:

Related data elements: Title (Tag 145)
Title Extension (Tag 149)
Textual Notation of Content (Tag 213)

Notation of Content was replaced by Title Extension beginning with issue 1, 1974.

Issues and Recommendations

No data after 1974; remap the contents for the earlier period to field 149 and rename that field "Notation of Content."

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Announcement STIMS Tag No. 195
Page - AEROENG.

Mnemonic: JPE

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the page number of the NASA bibliography Aeronautical Engineering in which the document is cited.

Content:

The page number of the bibliography in which the citation appears.

Notes:

This data element is for documents that are cited in a NASA subset publication. It is not relevant to the Aerospace Database.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Announcement STIMS Tag No. 196
Page - AEROMED

Mnemonic: JPM

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the page number of the NASA bibliography Aerospace Medicine and Biology in which the document is cited.

Content:

The page number of the bibliography in which the citation appears.

Notes:

This data element is for documents that are cited in a NASA subset publication. It is not relevant to the Aerospace Database.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Major Subject Terms STIMS Tag No. 197

Mnemonic: MJS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Postable subject index terms selected to reflect the important ideas and concepts in the document. They comprise the printed index in STAR and IAA and are used for machine retrieval.

Content:

Postable index terms listed in the NASA Thesaurus* (a controlled vocabulary). Each term is variable in length not to exceed 42 characters. The field is comprised of multiple elements.

Notes:

These are all thesaurus controlled terms.

*NASA Thesaurus

Volume 1: Hierarchical Listing 1982 Edition (NASA no. SP-7051, vol. 1) (Available from NTIS)

Volume 2: Access Vocabulary 1982 Edition (NASA no. SP-7051, vol. 2) (Available from NTIS)

Issues and Recommendations (also affects 198)

1. Translation of older terms into the current terms and remapping of older terms to field 205 (Data Term) is ready to go;

NTT needs to make a decision about implementation of this step.

2. AIAA/TIS has no documentation on the procedures used in the translation;

supply this information as soon as available.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Minor Subject Terms

STIMS Tag No. 198

Mnemonic: MNS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Postable subject terms selected to reflect the important ideas and concepts in the report literature. They are used for machine retrieval only and do not appear in the published journals (IAA and STAR)

Content:

Postable terms listed in the NASA Thesaurus* (a controlled vocabulary). Each term is variable in length not to exceed 42 characters. The field is comprised of multiple elements.

Notes:

These are all thesaurus controlled terms.

*NASA Thesaurus

Volume 1: Hierarchical Listing 1982 Edition (NASA no. SP-7051, vol. 1) (Available from NTIS)

Volume 2: Access Vocabulary 1982 Edition (NASA no. SP-7051, vol. 2) (Available from NTIS)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Energy Issue Number

STIMS Tag No. 199

Mnemonic: EIS

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the issue number of the NASA bibliography Energy in which the document is cited.

Content:

The issue number of the bibliography in which the citation appears.

Notes:

This data element is for documents that are cited in a NASA subset publication. It is not relevant to the Aerospace Database.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: COSATI Subject Code STIMS Tag No. 200

Mnemonic: CSC

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Subject groups consist of a COSATI* code (numeric/alpha) used by NTIS and Field Groups (numeric/numeric) used by DTIC. There is a direct correlation between COSATI codes and Field Groups. The COSATI codes and Field Groups also relate directly to the seventy-five NASA subject categories. All such identifiers are used to indicate the overall subject content of an accessioned item.

Content:

The COSATI code consists of 22 major divisions with 178 subdivisions. COSATI codes are expressed as 01A. Corresponding Field Groups are expressed as 01/1. COSATI codes are preassigned on microfiche prepared by NTIS and Field Groups are preassigned on microfiche prepared by DTIC. **These codes were developed to describe government reports and as such are not appropriate for the materials covered in IAA.**

Notes:

Only NASA formal, NTIS microfiche, and DTIC microfiche and reports are additionally identified by a COSATI code or Field Group designator.

*COSATI Subject Category List. (NTIS order no. AD-61-2200)

Issues and Recommendations

1. This code is used only for purposes external to STIMS/RECON; investigate whether NTIS or others (interagency distribution of data) would be negatively affected if this field were discontinued.
2. New COSATI codes are available but CASI is using older ones, which are converted by NTIS software to the new ones.

Investigate the possibility of using the newer codes, with necessary software modifications.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Distribution Control and STIMS Tag No. 202
Analysis File (DCAF) Foreign
Source of Data

Mnemonic: DCF

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Distribution Control and Analysis File (DCAF) codes are used for monitoring document and information exchange agreements between NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA).

Content:

A six digit code identifying the source of the document. The code is preceded by a single alpha character representing the organization that processed the document. The possible alpha characters are:

A = AIAA
F = NASA CASI
E = ESA

J = NASDA (Japan)

I = ISA (Israel)

C = CISTI (Canada)

Notes:

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Data Summary

STIMS Tag No. 203

Mnemonic: SUM

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

Part of a trial data tag project instituted by NASA. Appears only in IAA and STAR 1977 issues 05-10.

Issues and Recommendations (also affects 204 and 205)

These fields are no longer used;

they should be retained in the structure, deleting the old information, for future use; e.g., for a document treatment code. Field 205 will be used for the old indexing terms from 197 and 198.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Use Statement

STIMS Tag No. 204

Mnemonic: USE

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

Part of a trial data tag project instituted by NASA. Appears only in IAA and STAR 1977 issues 05-10.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Data Term

STIMS Tag No. 205

Mnemonic: TRM

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

Part of a trial data tag project instituted by NASA. Appears only in IAA and STAR 1977 issues 05-10.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Textual Title

STIMS Tag No. 210

Mnemonic: XTL

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A text-formatted, descriptive designation of a document as given on the title page or cover cited as it appears except for some formatting standards or corrected typographical errors; British spelling variations are retained.

Content:

Both upper and lower case letters, abbreviations, numeration, punctuation, and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology. A partial list of symbols and their verbalization is attached to the Abstract data element (Tag No. 249).

Notes:

Related data element: Title (Tag 145).
The only difference between this data element and the Title data element is this one is text-formatted.

Issues and Recommendations

This field, like the other X fields 211, 212, and 213 repeat data in other fields because this is required for RECON search and display.

Investigate the (system-determined) need for these fields and then eliminate them in the context of an improved RECON system.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Textual Title Extension STIMS Tag No. 212

Mnemonic: XTX

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A text-formatted data element which is an annotation added to an otherwise nondescriptive, vague, misleading, or inadequate title. It consists of pertinent information that adds to the title in context to describe the subject matter presented.

Content:

The first character is alphanumeric and lower case unless it is a proper name, an acronym, chemical symbol, etc. Contains capitalization, abbreviation, numeration, punctuation, and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology (See attachment to Abstract Data Element Description, Tag No. 249). Length is variable. It is not in sentence form.

Notes:

Examples: acoustic impedance of curved multilayered duct liners
 for aircraft noise reduction

Textual Title Extension replaced Textual Notation of Content (Tag 213).

The only difference between this data element and the Title Extension data element is this one is text-formatted. Started with issue 01, 1974.

Related data elements: Title (Tag 145)
 Title Extension (Tag 149)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Textual Notation of Content STIMS Tag No. 213

Mnemonic: XNC

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A text-formatted data element which is a descriptive designation of a publication as given by either the NASA Facility or AIAA/TIS.

Content:

A free-form text containing both upper and lower case letters, abbreviations, numeration, punctuation, and hyphenation.

Notes:

The only difference between this data element and the Notation of Content data element is this one is text-formatted. Textual Notation of content was replaced by Textual Title Extension.

Related data elements: Title (Tag 145)
Title Extension (Tag 149)
Notation of Content (Tag No. 193)

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Analytic Item

STIMS Tag No. 238

Mnemonic: ANI

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates that an accession is a primary (mother) entry and lists in order of appearance the subsidiary documents taken from the volume.

Content:

Gives the title, author, author affiliation in parentheses, and the number of pages of the subsidiary articles taken from the volume.

Notes:

Issues and Recommendations

This field was used (in STAR only) as a test to list the table of contents of a mother record in 1972;

eliminate this field, mapping the existing data to the Abstract field (249), which is empty for that year.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Analytic Note

STIMS Tag No. 239

Mnemonic: ANN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

A descriptive abstract written for the mother (primary) of analytic documents; used in lieu of an abstract. It is meant to introduce the user to the theme, scope, etc. of the analytic.

Content:

A combination of upper and lower case letters, punctuation, abbreviations, numeration, and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology. Examples are on the page following the abstract data element.

Notes:

Issues and Recommendations

This field is only used by STAR;

Investigate whether there is any reason why these data could not be moved to the Abstract field (249) and be entered there in the future.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Abstract Author

STIMS Tag No. 240

Mnemonic: ABA

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the source of the abstract.

Content:

Either the abstractor's initials or, if an author abstract, "author" and sometimes the abstractor's affiliation if from a governmental organization.

Notes:

Examples: J.L.M.
Author
Author (DOE)

Begins with 1972 records when abstracts first appear.

Related data elements: Tag 131 - Abstract Preparation
Tag 149 - Abstract

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Form of Original Input STIMS Tag No. 241

Mnemonic: FOI

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Describes the physical form in which the document is received; either hardcopy or microfiche.

Content:

The document is described using a two character alphabetic code: HC indicates hardcopy and MF indicates microfiche. If both forms are indicated, the two codes are separated by a slash, with the HC appearing first.

Notes:

Example: HC/MF

Issues and Recommendations

The data are used only for CASI inventory and control, not for STIMS.

Once the data have been captured for use in CASI separate inventory and control system, this field can be eliminated and the data discarded.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Duplicate Checker

STIMS Tag No. 242

Mnemonic: DUP

Character Set:

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

Part of a management trial project instituted by NASA/STIF.
Discontinued after the trial period and never restarted.

Issues and Recommendations (also affects 243 and 244)

These fields are not used and contain data of internal importance only;

eliminate them, discarding any data.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Indexer/Abstractor STIMS Tag No. 243

Mnemonic: IND

Character Set:

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

Part of a management trial project instituted by NASA/STIF.
Discontinued after the trial period and never restarted.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Cataloger

STIMS Tag No. 244

Mnemonic: CLR

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

Content:

Notes:

Part of a management trial project instituted by
NASA/STIF. Discontinued after the trial period and never restarted.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Receipt Date

STIMS Tag No. 245

Mnemonic: RCD

Character Set: Pseudo Packed Decimal

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

The date the document is received.

Content:

The date is stamped on the document. The date is read day month year.

Notes:

Very rarely used.

Issues and Recommendations (also affects field 246)

These fields are not used and contain data for internal use only; eliminate them, discarding the data.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Acquisition Number

STIMS Tag No. 246

Mnemonic: AQN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

A number assigned to a document for acquisition cataloging purposes.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Abstract

STIMS Tag No. 249

Mnemonic: ABS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A concise, accurate presentation of the significant content of a document summarizing the salient features of the document and concentrating on what, why, and how it was done and what significant results were obtained. May include relationship of the research to the space program and potential technology transfer or application.

Content:

A combination of upper and lower case letters, punctuation, numeration, abbreviations, and hyphenation. Verbalization guidelines are followed for symbols, Greek letters, subscripts, superscripts, exponents, mathematical formulas, nuclear physics reactions, and chemical terminology. Examples are on the following page.

Notes:

Abstracts first appear in 1972 file records.

Average abstract length is approximately one hundred and ten (110) words.

Issues and Recommendations

1. As noted, there are no abstracts before 1972, although these accessions were abstracted and abstracts printed in IAA and STAR; Investigate the best way to get the printed abstracts entered for these records (keying manually or optical scanning?) and enter as many as possible.
2. IAA and STAR use slightly different styles for transliterating unprintable signs and symbols. See the following page for some primary differences.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Deletion Note

STIMS Tag No. 250

Mnemonic: DLN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Indicates that a record has been either deleted and/or superseded by another record because of duplication or it was reassigned another accession number.

Content:

Contains the word "KILLED" and/or may indicate whether a record is a duplicate or has been assigned another accession number and reference the valid record.

Notes:

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Deletion Type

STIMS Tag No. 251

Mnemonic: DLT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

A one byte data element containing undefinable data. Very rarely occurs.

Issues and Recommendations (also affects 252 and 253)

These fields are not used and have no known usefulness; eliminate them.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Deletion Files

STIMS Tag No. 252

Mnemonic: DLF

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

A one byte data element containing undefinable data. Very rarely occurs.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Deletion Accession Number STIMS Tag No. 253

Mnemonic: DAC

Character Set: Packed Decimal

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

N.A.

Content:

N.A.

Notes:

A one byte data element containing undefinable data. Very rarely occurs.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

STIMS Tag No. 254

Name of Element: Deletion Date

Mnemonic: DDT

Character Set: PP

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

The date a record was deleted.

Content:

Three bytes containing the year, month and day of deletion in the form YYMMDD.

Notes:

Example: N62-10047

Tag No. 254 contains 771013 indicating this record was deleted October 13, 1977.

STIMS system generated.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Record Terminator

STIMS Tag No. 255

Mnemonic: FF

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

A one byte code which indicates the end of a record.

Content:

Contains a FF (hexadecimal)

Notes:

SPECIFIC ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FIELDS 072 and 073 (ACCESSION YEAR and SEQUENCE) (AYR and ASQ)

1. These fields have been superseded by field 021; eliminate them.

FIELD 084 DOCUMENT CLASS CODE (DCL)

2. For different blocks of years the values in this field differ from present usage, perhaps due to wrong conversion of the values input.

Investigate what time periods are involved and annotate these discrepancies; retrospective correction is probably too time-consuming.

3. The present field, which is single-value (base data) and nonsearchable. Value Z contains more than one possibility.

Investigate the possibility of creating additional values and/or making the field multiple-valued; it should be searchable.

4. Present system does not accommodate multiple or nonprint media. Investigate the possibility of doing both, with a pointer to an additional descriptive field.

FIELDS 086 AND 093 FINAL REPORT CLASS AND TOPICAL/PROGRESS REPORT CLASS (RCL and TPR)

5. The usefulness of these fields is unclear investigate whether they can be eliminated.

FIELD 089 INCOMPLETE LIST OF AUTHORS (ALI)

6. This field would not be needed if all authors could be recorded in field 150;

it would still need to be retained for previous records with incomplete author lists. FIELD 095 PUBLICATION DATE (PDT)

FIELD 095 PUBLICATION DATE (PDT)

7. After 1999 need data format with century indicated;

study whether 8-digit STIMS format is possible (given position in base data) or if century should only be deduced and displayed by RECON.

8. Not searchable on RECON;
make it searchable, including by range of dates and with data tolerance with respect to query input.
9. Data are duplicated in NOT field;
display data as part of proposed JTL-family field (see #166).

FIELDS 096 AND 097 PUBLICATION YEAR AND MONTH (PYR and PMC)

10. These fields make up field 095 publication date;
investigate whether they can be eliminated as separate field names.

FIELD 098 PAGE COUNT (PAG)

11. Displays separately, and data are duplicated in NOT for IAA records when no pagination (VPG) is given (inserted automatically during IPS-STIMS preprocessing).

FIELD 099 LANGUAGE CODE (LNG)

12. IAA uses "multiple language" only when the entire document is in more than one language; STAR uses it for articles in one language with abstract or summary in another.

Investigate whether STAR can change to the IAA approach and if retrospective correction can be made on the basis of which language appears after initial "In" in Language Note LGN 172.

FIELD 116 SUBJECT CATEGORY (CAT)

13. There were different systems in the past.

It is difficult and not especially useful to remap these to the present category codes.

14. The present system only allows one category and is not searchable;

Investigate the possibility of making this a non-base-data field permitting more than one entry and make it text and code searchable.

FIELD 117 COUNTRY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT (CFS)

15. The country code list should be updated as mentioned for field 119.

16. This field is not searchable on RECON and NTT may require it for internal management purposes;

Investigate whether this field should be made searchable.

FIELD 118 COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION (CPB)

17. This field is not searchable;
make it searchable by text and code.

FIELD 119 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COR)

18. This field is text searchable but not code searchable;
it should be searchable by text or code.

19. This record contains "00" = unknown in many old IAA records, while now the Country of Publication is inserted if the value is not known.

Map the data from country of publication to this field whenever 00 was entered.

FIELD 130 RECEIPT TYPE (RCT)

20. IAA does not currently use this field, it is defaulted to A during IPS processing because virtually all IAA items belong to this class.

If STIP deems this information important, it should be derived during IPS processing from the DCAF number in field 202, entered by IAA for records supplied through other than regular channels.

FIELD 131 ABSTRACT PREPARATION (ABP)

21. IAA does not currently use this field.

If STIP considers this information important, it should be generated automatically from the ABA field (240).

FIELD 141 IMPRINT AND NOTES (1962-630 AIN)

22. The AIN field established the precedent of having a single Imprint and Notes field which functions to format the fields into a display text. The discrete field identities of all of the fields are lost, and AIN is not searchable.

For these 1962-1963 records, the data should be identified and moved from AIN to their respective fields.

FIELD 145 TITLE (UTL)

23. In 1962-1963 records title data are stored only in field 141 AIN; they should be removed from there and placed in UTL.

FIELD 147 FOREIGN TITLE (UFT)

24. STAR enters only when the title has been translated by the cataloging staff itself; IAA always enters if document is in foreign language (and IAA staff check and correct the translated title). UFT is displayable on RECON (in format 3) but not searchable (which would be useful).

Consider the feasibility of changing the entry criteria, making the field displayable on normal RECON formats (2 and 6), and searchable.

FIELD 150 PERSONAL AUTHOR (AUT)

25. In 1962-1963 records author data are stored only in field 141 AIN;

they should be removed from there and placed in AUT.

FIELD 152 PERSONAL AUTHOR NOTE (PAN)

26. Before 1972 this field was primarily used for data now in 155 PAA;

the contents should be reviewed, and all appropriate data should be moved to 155.

FIELD 153 PERSONAL AUTHOR TYPE (PAT)

27. In 1962-1963 IAA records, these data are stored in 141 AIN; they should be moved to 153 PAT.

FIELD 154 THESIS NOTE (THS)

28. This field is no longer used;

remap the data in existing records to the Title Supplementary field 148 and eliminate. User documentation should point out that thesis information is in the NOT field in some earlier records.

FIELD 155 PERSONAL AUTHOR AFFILIATION (PAA)

29. In 1962-1963 records, the affiliation data for IAA records are stored in 141 AIN;

they should be moved to 155 PAA.

30. This field is not searchable in RECON;

it should be made free-text searchable, ideally in coordination with 142 SRC and 143 CSS.

FIELD 156 CORPORATE SOURCE MONITORING AGENCY (CSM)

31. These data do not appear to be used;
investigate whether STIP wants these data retained; otherwise
eliminate the field and discard the data.

FIELD 157 PLACE OF PUBLICATION (POP)

32. In 1962-1963, 1964-1967, and 1972-present IAA records, these data
are stored in 141 AIN, 178 BIN, and 171 NOT, respectively;
they should be moved to 157 POP.

33. It appears that a city authority list is followed by IAA but not
by STAR;
locations should be entered as they appear in the document.

FIELD 158 PUBLISHER (PUB)

34. In 1962-1963, 1964-1967, and 1972-present IAA records, these data
are stored in 141 AIN, 178 BIN, and 171 NOT, respectively;
they should be moved to 158 PUB.

35. In STAR records, acronyms must be used (as in other fields where
corporate names are mentioned);
study whether publishers should be written out when possible
(current entry systems have a 250-character limit).

FIELD 159 PRIMARY NOTE (PRM)

36. In 1962-1963, 1964-1967, and 1972-present IAA records, these data
are stored in 141 AIN, 178 BIN, and 171 NOT, respectively;
they should be moved to 159 PRM.

37. Notes refer to use of CASSI abbreviations for titles;
investigate this issue; it also applies to 160 and 170.

FIELD 161 TRANSLATION NOTE (TRA)

38. In IAA records, the information about the source from which the
document was translated is given in 162 OTA;
study whether this should appear here instead, since this is a
text field defined to contain translation-specific information.

39. In IAA records since 1986 and possibly in STAR records for 1986-1989, related switch 087 TRN was turned "on" for all records with a foreign language indicated in 099 LNG, so that these documents appear to be translations in the Aerospace Database on Dialog. CASI is taking action so that this will not happen in future.

Find out if STAR records 1986-1989 still have this "on" and then correct all wrong records (IAA and STAR), using TRA blank and LNG not = EN as criteria to turn switch off.

FIELD 162 OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS (OTA)

40. IAA and STAR treat translation cross reference differently; IAA should divide these data between TRA and OTA as STAR does.

41. The data entered by IAA in their fields MSC and FAS reporting cross references to previous announcement in STAR or IAA are now mapped to NOT;

the information should be mapped to OTA, and for past records it should be moved from NOT to OTA.

42. IAA enters "for individual items see accessions..." in their field MSC in analytic primaries, and the statement is mapped to NOT; STAR has this statement as last sentence of ANN field (used for abstract of analytic primary).

Possibly map to OTA for IAA and consider mapping here from ANN for STAR.

43. This field is not searchable;
make it so.

FIELD 163 NUMBER OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (BBR)

44. The numerical value entered by IAA in their BBR field is converted to a binary yes or no (refs or no refs) and is not displayed on RECON. For 1962-1963 and 1964-1967 it is stored in AIN and BIN, respectively.

Make this field numeric and display the data on RECON. When this is in place, move data from AIN and BIN to BBR.

45. STAR does not currently enter data for this field and it is not clear what was done in the past;

Review past usage and consider reinstating use of this field with numerical values; consultation with CENDI agencies is indicated.

46. IAA currently does not enter references if fewer than 5;
begin entering all numbers greater than 1.

FIELD 164 NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN A SET (VOL)

47. This field is not used and can be eliminated;

investigate whether the information is redundant in the existing records. If so it can be discarded when the field is eliminated; if not it should be converted to a phrase (e.g., "6 volumes") and mapped to Miscellaneous Note (177).

FIELD 166 JOURNAL TITLE (JTL)

48. In 1962-1963, journal title was stored in AIN; in 1964-1967 it was stored in BIN; in 1968-1971 it was stored in various fields, including PUB and PRM; in 1972-1982 it was stored in NOT only; and after 1982 it is duplicated in NOT but also stored as JTL. It is searchable in RECON after 1982 but displayed only as part of NOT.

Find data in past fields and move to JTL.

49. JTL as distinct data element is not linked to the related fields ISN, VPG, and PDT, except that they are displayed together in NOT.

For display the data in these fields need to be appropriately concatenated and searchable (except for VPG).

FIELD 167 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER (ISN)

50. After June 1983 (?) it is duplicated in NOT but also stored as ISN. It is searchable in RECON but displayed only as part of NOT.

Keep it searchable and display with other members of journal title family (JTL, VPG, and PDT). Consider deriving from JTL (once that is present for all years) and entering in past records.

51. STAR now reports ISSN number in RPN (185);

begin recording ISSN number in ISN and move from RPN to ISN in past records.

FIELD "168" VOLUME AND PAGE RANGE ("VPG")

52. This field does not currently exist in STIMS; it is entered for IAA records and stored in the NOT field; in 1962-1963, the data were stored in AIN; in 1964-1967 in BIN; in 1968-1971 in various fields, including PUB, PRM, and MCN; after 1972 the data are stored in NOT.

Investigate the feasibility of creating one or two STIMS fields for these data, and then move them from their present location. The field(s) would be displayed with the rest of the journal title family (JTL, ISN, and PDT).

FIELD "169" DISSERTATION NOTE ("DSN")

53. This field does not currently exist in STIMS; it is entered for IAA records and stored in the NOT field after 1972; it is not clear where it was stored previously. It was only used up to 1987.

Locate the information prior to 1972 and then move all information to TLS 148, where it is stored for STAR records. If dissertations are again abstracted by IAA, the information should be mapped to TLS during IPS processing.

FIELD 170 SPECIAL PUBLICATION NOTES (SPB)

54. STAR enters conference sponsorship information at end of PRS (174) in cases where the conference sponsor is not the same as the corporate source; the IAA input format has two "SPB" fields (both mapped to SPB in STIMS). One indicates research sponsorship, and the other indicates conference sponsorship in conference mother records only. Conference sponsorship in individual meeting paper records is part of PRS, as in STAR.

Study whether the IAA version of IPS can be modified to map conference sponsorship in the first "SPB" to PRS.

55. For IAA records, the information is stored in NOT and was in BIN during 1964-1967; it is not searchable on RECON.

Move the information from NOT and BIN to SPB and make it searchable; if the previous recommendation is implemented, conference sponsorship information should be separated and placed in PRS.

56. Translation-related information is entered here by STAR; it should be entered in TRA (161), first checking logical format issues.

FIELD 171 IMPRINT AND NOTES (IAA 1972-PRESENT) (NOT)

57. The NOT field was established following a precedent of other Imprint and Notes fields (AIN and BIN) and functions to format the fields into a display text. The discrete field identities of most of the fields are lost, and NOT is not searchable.

IPS processing should be changed so that all data elements are stored separately under their mnemonics; for past records (1972-present) the data should be identified and moved from NOT to their respective fields.

FIELD 172 LANGUAGE NOTE (LGN)

58. Item number (4) seems to be superfluous; investigate and then remove if possible.

59. The data are stored in NOT and in BIN and AIN (?) for previous years and are displayed only in NOT; the field is not searchable.
Move data from NOT, BIN, AIN to LGN.
60. IAA places an "a" in this field for monolingual foreign-language documents; IPS then places the statement "In _____" in NOT, duplicating the information in LNG (099).
If NOT is retained; IPS should be changed so that "a" is treated the same as blank.

FIELD 173 SUPPLEMENT NOTE (SUP)

61. In 1968-1989 (or possibly 1986?) STAR records the field contains data entered on basis of previous definition;
remap these data to the Miscellaneous Note field 177.
62. This field is not currently used by IAA;
if the number of nonprint accessions in IAA increases, the IAA input system should be modified to accommodate this field.

FIELD 174 PRESENTATION NOTE (PRS)

63. The data are stored in NOT and previously in BIN and AIN (?);
move the data to PRS.
64. See the discussion under 170 SPB regarding the STAR and IAA usage of these fields for conference sponsorship.

FIELD 177 MISCELLANEOUS NOTE (MCN)

65. Some IAA records in 1968-1969 contain data in this field;
investigate what data are present and remap or eliminate (if duplicated elsewhere).

FIELD 178 IMPRINT AND NOTES (1964-67) (BIN)

66. The BIN field follows the precedent established by AIN of having a single Imprint and Notes field which functions to format the fields into a display text. The discrete field identities of all of the fields are lost, and BIN is not searchable.
For these 1964-1967 records, the data should be identified and moved from BIN to their respective fields.

FIELD 179 CONTRACT/FUNDING NUMBER (CNT); ALSO AFFECTS 180 PROJECT NAME

67. The exact format for some types of contracts is not known, in which case "key what you see" is used. This results in inconsistencies and searchability problems. The inconsistencies in format are perceived as "dirty data" by users.

Make the search software more flexible, with the option of compressing out delimiters and spaces to work around these inconsistencies. Do a retrospective search of numbers with known formats and correct inconsistencies, to correct the perception problem as much as possible.

68. Early STAR records use field 180 PROJECT NAME for the name of the project.

Move the data from 180 to 179, expanding the length of 179 to accommodate them if necessary.

FIELD 184 SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CODE (SRT)

69. These numbers are the RTOP codes and have no mnemonic prefix; in RECON they display after the accession number.

Devise and apply a unique prefix (probably RTOP) and enter in the CNT field (179); move previous data, adding prefix, to CNT and eliminate this field. IAA could then enter these numbers (again).

FIELD 185 REPORT NUMBERS (RPN) (see also change in 167 ISN)

70. IAA used "AIAA 89-1234" instead of "AIAA Paper 89-1234" for papers in bound volumes prior to about 1985;

globally insert the word "Paper" into those records.

71. NASA report numbers were sometimes entered without hyphens; identify these numbers and insert the hyphens.

72. Inconsistencies exist in other types of report numbers; identify problem series and make corrections whenever possible or include information in user documentation to help searchers.

FIELDS 186, 187, 188, 194, 195, 196, AND 199
REFERENCE TO PAGE NUMBER IN OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES

73. The usefulness of these fields is not apparent; investigate whether they can be eliminated, discarding the data contained.

FIELD 191 SALES AGENCY AND PRICING (SAP)

74. STAR records contain some data that should be remapped; investigate the exact types and remapping fields.
75. IAA enters price information that rapidly becomes outdated; IAA should stop entering the data, and past data can be eliminated.
76. It is not clear how NTT wants to address pricing of their documents by CASI.
NTT should issue specific pricing guidelines.

FIELD 193 NOTATION OF CONTENT (UNC) (ALSO AFFECTS FIELD 149)

77. No data after 1974;
remap the contents for the earlier period to field 149 and rename that field "Notation of Content."

FIELDS 197 AND 198 MAJOR AND MINOR SUBJECT TERMS (MJS and MNS)

78. Translation of older terms into the current terms and remapping of older terms to field 205 (Data Term) is ready to go;
STIP needs to make a decision about implementation of this step.
79. AIAA/TIS has no documentation on the procedures used in the translation;
supply this information as soon as available.

FIELD 200 COSATI SUBJECT CODE (CSC)

80. This code is used only for purposes external to STIMS/RECON; investigate whether NTIS or others (interagency distribution of data) would be negatively affected if this field were discontinued.
81. New COSATI codes are available but CASI is using older ones, which are converted by NTIS software to the new ones.
Investigate the possibility of using the newer codes, with necessary software modifications.

FIELDS 203, 204, AND 205 (DATA SUMMARY, USE STATEMENT, and DATA TERM)

82. These fields are no longer used;

they should be retained in the structure, deleting the old information, for future use; e.g., for a document treatment code. Field 205 will be used for the older indexing terms from 197-198.

FIELDS 210, 211, 212, 213 (XTL, XTS, XTX, XNC)

83. These X fields repeat data in other fields because this is required for RECON search and display.

Investigate the (system-determined) need for these fields and then eliminate them in the context of an improved RECON system.

FIELD 238 ANALYTIC ITEM (ANI)

84. This field was used (in STAR only) as a test to list the table of contents of a mother record in 1972;

eliminate this field, mapping the existing data to the Abstract field (249), which is empty for that year.

FIELD 239 ANALYTIC NOTE (ANN)

85. This field is only used by STAR;

Investigate whether there is any reason why these data could not be moved to the Abstract field (249) and be entered there in the future.

FIELD 241 FORM OF ORIGINAL INPUT (FOI)

86. The data are used only for CASI inventory and control, not for STIMS.

Once the data have been captured for use in CASI separate inventory and control system, this field can be eliminated and the data discarded.

FIELDS 242, 243, 244 (CATALOGER, ABTRACTOR/INDEXER, ETC.)

87. These fields are not used and contain data for internal use only; eliminate them, discarding any data.

FIELDS 245 (RECEIPT DATE) AND 246 (ACQUISITION NUMBER)

88. These fields are not used and contain data for internal use only; delete them and discard data.

FIELD 249 ABSTRACT (ABS)

89. As noted, there are no abstracts before 1972, although these accessions were abstracted and abstracts printed in IAA and STAR;

Investigate the best way to get the printed abstracts entered for these records (keying manually or optical scanning?) and enter as many as possible.

90. IAA and STAR use and have used slightly different styles for transliterating unprintable signs and symbols.

Add a page to the Dictionary explaining primary differences and alternative formulations to help users.

FIELDS 251, 253, 254 (DELETION TYPE, ACCESSION NUMBER, and DATE)

91. These fields are not used and have no known usefulness; eliminate them.

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DATA ELEMENT FAMILIES

AUTHOR FAMILY

92. Presently only 10 authors are entered, and input systems are geared to this number, although STIMS could accommodate more (up to 26 squared). For the sake of data completeness, all authors should be recorded (with their affiliations?); on the other hand excessive author lists are cumbersome for display.
- Try to increase the number of authors recorded, either to a higher number or to "all." This issue requires further study, both with respect to data input, searchability and display, and transfer to tape for external users.
93. Presently IAA groups authors with the same affiliation together and moves NASA affiliated authors from below the 10th author to the "top ten."
- Study whether each author can be given an affiliation separately, maintaining the document order of authors; if the number of authors is increased the problem with NASA authors is eliminated. If not, consider whether IAA should maintain document order and merely give NASA as corporate source (as is now the STAR practice).
94. Presently authors are designated with AA, AB, etc. precodes in STIMS and displayed with A, B, C in RECON. STAR data input uses nothing; IAA and offsite preprocessors for STAR use 01, 02, etc.
- Make the precode numerical.
95. Formatting errors in the author field exist in the data base; identify and correct using algorithms as much as possible.

CORPORATE SOURCE FAMILY

96. a. Currently STAR input and offsite preprocessing enters corporate source codes to identify the corporate sources and author affiliations when they are not corporate source; codes are also entered for NASA authors who are not included in PAA because of the 10-author limit. In STIMS the corporate source data reside as codes, and the affiliation data reside as text (derived from the Authority List); on RECON display the codes are exploded to standard text from the Authority List; corporate sources but not affiliations are searchable either by code or by explicit ("bound") text.

- b. IAA enters corporate source codes for each author in NASA-related records only; text which is modeled on but does not necessarily match the Authority List is entered for all authors in the Author Affiliation field. In STIMS the corporate source data reside as codes in SCR and the affiliation data reside as text in PAA. On RECON the exploded corporate source text is displayed in CORP and the affiliation text is displayed in PAA; this is a duplication in these records.
- rec i. IAA should enter only the NASA corporate source codes. Investigate whether IAA should enter the codes of all NASA centers involved in supporting the research even if they are not attached to an author--or if STAR should use corporate source codes only if they are attached to an author. This decision and the need for IAA to use corporate source codes in general are related to the issue of including NASA center breakdown information with the FST field--to be discussed later.
- rec ii. Study how the corporate source, corporate source supplement, and author affiliation data can be made RECON searchable by free text (as they now are in the Aerospace Database).

JOURNAL TITLE FAMILY

97. Separation of the data for the related fields JTL, ISN, VPG, and PDT from the current NOT field (where they are displayed on RECON) has been recommended in the individual field section above.

For the purpose of display in print and in RECON these fields need to be grouped together to form a citation statement.

LOCATION FAMILY

98. Documents are being received on a regular basis from 6-10 countries which are not included in the country code list, and these countries are listed as "other";
add codes for these countries, using the ISO standard list as a basis, and consider doing retrospective cleanup of the "others" in old records.
99. The CENDI group is advocating a move to the ISO international standard for country codes;
adopt ISO standards and map current codes in old records to the new codes.
100. There seem to be differences in determining the country of intellectual origin between IAA and STAR.
Further analysis indicates that these differences don't affect the country selected in most instances.

101. Several fields can be used to obtain country-by-country statistics on "foreign" work in the aerospace field (country of intellectual origin, financial support, and publication, and DCAF number) and these fields may not correspond to specific user needs. Only intellectual origin and DCAF number are searchable on RECON.

Further study of the issues and definitions in this area is required, and searchability of country of financial support and publication would be helpful.

102. The names of cities, states, and countries are currently formatted in different ways in IAA and STAR; study the relative merits of using international style guidelines or following a "type what you see" approach.

TRANSLITERATION

103. STAR currently uses the GPO standard (developed by the Board on Geographic Names) system, which is also used by CENDI; IAA uses a system from the Library of Congress (LOC). As a result many author names appear in more than one place in the RECON alphabetical listing when searching by author.

A consistent system should be adopted. The LOC system has the advantage that transliterated names can be back-transliterated into the Cyrillic alphabet without ambiguity.

A correction of previous STAR records to the LOC system should be considered, possibly by the use of a filter algorithm.

104. For some past period, transliterated names with apostrophes (representing the Russian soft-sign letter) were contracted in STIMS by removing the apostrophe.

Study the feasibility of identifying and correcting these names.

105. There is often confusion in entering Chinese names, sometimes resulting in inversion of first and last names.

Work together to keep Chinese name input consistent; identifying and correcting errors in old records is probably too costly.