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

December 1991
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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<td>024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bibliographic References</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Volumes in a Set</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Announcements</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagination (Page Count)</td>
<td>098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Author</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Author Affiliation</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Author Note</td>
<td>152</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Author Type</td>
<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of Publication</td>
<td>157</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation Note</td>
<td>174</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Note</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>Publication Month</td>
<td>097</td>
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<td>096</td>
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<tr>
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<td>158</td>
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<td>Receipt Date</td>
<td>245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipt Type</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
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<td>011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Status</td>
<td>012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Terminator</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Number(s)</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint Note</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Agency and Pricing</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Handling Notice</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Publication Notes</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRT Code</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Category Code</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement Note</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Notation of Content</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Title</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textual Title Extension</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Title Supplementary</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis Note</td>
<td>154</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Extension</td>
<td>149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title Security Classification</td>
<td>078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Supplementary</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical/Progress Report Class</td>
<td>093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translated Document</td>
<td>087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Note</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Statement</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Name of Element: Record Status

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIT</th>
<th>ON</th>
<th>OFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Continued</td>
<td>Not Continued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Defective</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Deleted</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Full Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>Not Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(64)</td>
<td>Continuation</td>
<td>Not a Continuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(128)</td>
<td>Overflow Indicator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
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.
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

Mnemonic: ANP

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

STIMS Tag No. 024

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)
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.
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
C = Department of Defense
E = DOE
L = U.S./Government
M = U.S./Non-Government
N = Foreign/Government
O = Foreign/Non-Government
W = International Organization
Z = Other
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: Hardcopy Availability          STIMS Tag No. 076

Mnemonic: HUR

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition: Identifies the availability of the document in hardcopy 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
D = Size/Shape
F = Copyright
L = Source Prohibition
W = NASA Policy
Z = Other
Zero = Unknown
Blank = None (available)

Notes: Byte 16 of a STIMS record.
Related data elements: Microfiche Availability (Tag 077)
Copyright (Tag 088)

For determining document availability from the AIAA/TIS Library see Appendix A.
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
D = Size/Shape
F = Copyright
L = Source Prohibition

W = NASA Policy
Z = Other
Zero = Unknown
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: Title Security Classification

Mnemonic: TSC

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: _X_ IAA _X_ STAR

Definition:

Identifies the security classification status of a title.

Content:

All entries in IAA and STAR files will have a "1" in this field.

Notes:

Byte 18 of a STIMS record.
No classified document records occur in the Aerospace Database.
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
C = Journal Article
G = Reprint
K = Preprint
N = Conference Paper
R = Journal Issue
T = Colloquium paper, proceedings
U = Thesis
V = Book (Monograph)
W = Conference Volume
X = Single in a Collected Work
Y = Collected Work
Z = Other (e.g., single in a collected work, patent, patent application, bibliography, etc.)

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: Final Report Class

STIMS Tag No. 086

Mnemonic: RCL

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: _X_ IAA* _X_ STAR

Definition:

Prior to issue 01, 1974 this data element name is "Report Class" with the bit switch indicating whether a report is "Interim" (ON) or "Other than Interim" (OFF). Beginning with issue 01, 1974 this element is used in conjunction with tag 093 to indicate whether a report is Topical, Progress, or Final.

Content:

1962-1973 STAR file (inclusive): 0 = Other than Interim Report
  1 = Interim Report

1974-Present STAR file (inclusive):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAG No.</th>
<th>093</th>
<th>086</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Invalid)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

The low-order or (1)-value bit of byte 20 in the STIMS record (See Format Description)

*This bit and the Topical/Progress Report Class bit (tag 093) 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: Topical/Progress Report (Tag 093)
Document Class Code (Tag 084)

Issues and Recommendations (also applies to 093)

The usefulness of these fields is unclear

investigate whether they can be eliminated.
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.
DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Incomplete List of Authors

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.
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

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.
Name of Element: Topical/Progress Report
Class

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

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

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>MIXED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>ARMENIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td>AFRIKAANS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>ALBANIAN</td>
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<td>BE</td>
<td>BELORUSSIAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>BURMESE</td>
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<td>BU</td>
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<td>00</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
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</table>

March 6, 1984
DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Journal Announcement
Page Number

STIMS Tag No. 100

Mnemonic: JAP

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:
The IAA or STAR journal page number on which the document is announced.

Content:
A two-byte binary number indicating the journal page number.

Notes:
Bytes 28-29 of a STIMS record.
DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Document Security Classification

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

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.
Name of Element: Country of Financial Support

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 Publication  STIMS Tag No. 118

Mnemonic: CPB

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA  X STAR

Definition:
Indicates the country in which the document's publisher is located.

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

Notes:
Bytes 36-37 of a STIMS record.

Related data elements: Place of Publication (Tag 157) Country of Origin (Tag 119)

Issues and Recommendations
This field is not searchable; make it so.
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Code</th>
<th>Country Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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38
DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Downgrading - Declassification 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.
Name of Element: Special Handling Notice  STIMS Tag No. 121
(Subfield Tag Nos. 122-129 inclusive)

Mnemonic: SHN (Subfield mnemonics are: SDD, PCS, PRP, SER, SPR, OUO)

Character Set: Bit switch

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:
This data element indicates that the distribution of the document is limited and may require permission from a specific source to gain access to it.

Content:
Always contains 0 in every bit (i.e. 00000000) since there are no limitations to distribution of documents.

Notes:
Byte 41 of a STIMS record.
These elements are always 0 in the Aerospace Database records since there is no limitation to distribution. 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*
C = Translation
F = AIAA/TIS
H = DTIC
J = DOE
N = Author

T = Content Note
W = LCATS
Z = Other
Blank = None
Zero = UNKNOWN

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)  
Mnemonic: AIN  
Character Set: Alphanumeric  
Occurs in: X IAA X STAR  
STIMS Tag No. 141

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:

\[
\text{Length} = \frac{8}{3}
\]

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

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abteilung</td>
<td>Abt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Air Force Base</td>
<td>AFB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Station</td>
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<td>G.m.b.H.</td>
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<td>Uniwersytet</td>
<td>Univ.</td>
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</table>
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.
Name of Element: Foreign Title

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 Supplementary       STIMS Tag No. 148

Mnemonic: TLS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA    X    STAR

Definition:
Specifies an interim report, including work periods, report series names, thesis designations, reviews, books, patents and patent applications.

Content:
If a title (Tag 145) indicates an interim report, progress report, etc. and a date range, this information is entered here. If it is a progress report (Tags 085, 093) this data element will indicate Annual, Semi-annual, Bi-Annual, Progress, Quarterly, Monthly, Bi-Monthly, Interim, or Status, etc. If it is a final report then this data element will contain 'Final ...'

Notes:
Examples: Technical Report, 1 Feb-1 Dec 1982
Final Progress Report
Ph.D. Thesis

Dates are entered Day, Month, Year; Months are abbreviated to three letters followed by a period (except May)

Related data elements: Title (Tag 145)
Report Class (Tags 086, 093)
Textual Title Supplementary (Tag 211)
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.
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.
Name of Element: Personal Author Type

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:

\[
\text{Length} - 3 = \frac{8}{8}
\]

The data appear on the linear file record as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAG NO. LENGTH</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Byte</td>
<td>2 Bytes</td>
<td>8 Bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Annapolis
Atlanta
Atlantic City
Baltimore
Boston
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Chattanooga
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Colorado Springs
Dallas
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Duluth
Fort Wayne
Grand Rapids
Hartford
Indianapolis
Jersey City
Los Angeles
Memphis
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Montreal

Nashville
New Haven
New Orleans
New York
Oklahoma City
Omaha
Ottawa
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Providence
Quebec
Richmond
St. Augustine
St. Louis
St. Paul
Salt Lake City
San Antonio
San Francisco
Savannah
Scranton
Seattle
Spokane
Tacoma
Tallahassee
Toledo
Toronto
Trenton
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
Addis Ababa

Adelaide
Alappo
Algers
Amsterdam
Ankara
Antwerp
Asuncion
Athens
Augsburg
Baghdad
Baku
Bangkok
Barcelona
Basel
Beirut
Belfast
Belgrade
Bergen
Berlin
Bern
Bogota
Bologna
Bolzano
Bombay
Bonn
Bordeaux
Bratislava
Bremen
Brescia
Brisbane
Brno (not Bruenn)
Brunswick
Brussels
Bucharest
Buenos Aires
Cairo
Calcutta
Cape Town
Caracas

Chernovtsy (not Czernowitz)
Cluj

Coblenz (not Koblenz)
Coimbra
Cologne
Copenhagen
Cremona
Damascus
Danzig
Delhi
Dresden
Dublin
Durazzo
Dusseldorf
Edinburgh
Erevan
Essen
Florence
Frankfurt am Main
Freiburg i. B.
Fukuoka
Geneva
Genoa
Ghent
Glasgow
Goteborg
Graz
Guatemala
Haarlem
Hague, The
Hamburg
Havana
Heidelberg
Helsinki
Hiroshima
Iasi
Innsbruck
Istanbul
Jaffa
Jerusalem

Johannesburg
Kaliningrad (not Koenigsba
Kaunas
Kazan
Kharkov
Kiel
Kiev
Kishinev
Krakow
Kyoto
Lahore
La Plata
Leghorn
Leiden
Leipzig
Leningrad
Lhasa
Liege
Lille
Lima
Lisbon
Liverpool
London
Lubeck
Lublin
Luxemburg
Lvov (not Lemberg)
Lyon (not Lyons)
Madras
Madrid
Mainz
Managua
Manila
Maracaibo
Marseille
Melbourne
Mexico City
Milan
Minsk
Monte Carlo
Montevideo
<table>
<thead>
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<th>FOREIGN CITIES (cont., p. 2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mosul</td>
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<td>Rangoon</td>
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<td>Reims</td>
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<td>Reykjavik</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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).
Name of Element: Primary Note

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

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
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 in 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 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.

4. This field is not searchable; make it so.
Name of Element: Number of Bibliographic References

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: Number of Volumes in a Set

Mnemonic: VOL

Character Set: Binary

Occurs in: N.A., IAA, X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the number of volumes in a set of which the document is a part.

Content:

The number indicating the volumes in a complete set. Used only if the document states that it is part of a set. If two volumes are present, but neither indicates how many are in the complete set, the note is not used. However, the number may be cited even if a set is not cataloged together, as long as the total number of volumes which exists is given.

Notes:

Issues and Recommendations

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).
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

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.
Name of Element: Special Publication Notes  STIMS Tag No. 170
Mnemonic: SPB
Occurs in: X IAA  X STAR
Character Set: Alphanumeric

Definition: Identifies information pertinent to document publication.

Content: The following information may be included: (1) document has been submitted for publication; (2) the sponsoring agency; (3) preparation of the document; (4) document is one of a series of related but separate works; (5) translation agency.

Examples:
Submitted for publication (1)
Sponsored by AFSC (2)
Research supported by NSF (2)
Conference sponsored by SPIE (2)
Prepared for JPL, Pasadena, Calif. (3)
Prepared in cooperation with Martin Marietta Corp., Orlando, Fla. (3)
 Its Nota Interna No. 24 (4)
Transl. by Kanner (Lec) Associates, Redwood City, CA, original doc. prep. by Brown, Boveri and Cir A.G., Mannheim, West Germany (5)

Individual notes in multiple listings are separated by two spaces. Each note is initial capitalized. Series are abbreviated according to Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI). A recognized acronym may be used for (2), otherwise refer to the list of corporate source abbreviations.

Issues and Recommendations:

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

4. The use of CASSI codes is mentioned in the notes; investigate this. Also applies to 159 and 160.
DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Imprint and Notes  
STIMS Tag No. 171  
(IAA 1972-present)

Mnemonic: NOT

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA N.A. STAR

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

Contents:
Data from JTL, ISN, PDT, and PAG are duplicated from those fields, the rest are stored only here. For journal articles, for example it contains JTL, ISN, VPG, PDT, SPB, TRA, and LGN; for monographs it contains POP, PUB, PDT, PAG, TRA, and LGN; for conferences it contains POP, PUB, PDT, PAG, OTA, LGN, and TRA.

In addition to the above, the fields PRM, DSN, and PRS may appear. Data entered from AIAA temporary fields MSC and FAS may also appear.

Notes:
Journal citation, language, etc. 1972-present

Issues and Recommendations:
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.
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

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:


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: Miscellaneous Note  STIMS Tag No. 177
Mnemonic: MCN
Character Set: Alphanumeric
Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:
Contains any descriptive notes which are applicable and are not cited in any other data element such as statements concerning color illustrations, imagery, etc.

Content:
If a document being processed in the STAR series contains color illustrations, the statement appears in the Miscellaneous Note field. For Earth Resources reports, the note gives the availability of original imagery. Some journals which appear monthly or quarterly will have only the earliest available issue cataloged. The note in this case indicates that this one issue covers all other issues for that year.

Notes:
Examples: Original contains color illustrations
Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, S.D. ERTS
This accession number also covers all 1980 issues received to date.
Reproducibility limitations.

Issues and Recommendations
Some IAA records in 1968-1969 contain data in this field;
investigate what data are present and remap or eliminate (if duplicated elsewhere).
Name of Element: Imprint and Notes (1964-1967)  
STIMS Tag No. 178

Mnemonic: BIN

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

This contains the citation information (journal title or publisher), pagination (range or total number of pages) of the document, and language if other than English.

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

Contents:

Contains citation data which now would be in JTL, VPG, PDT, POP, PUB, etc.

Issues and Recommendations:

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.

Notes:
DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

Name of Element: Contract/Funding Number

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
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.
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).
Name of Element: Report Number(s)  
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:

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 Announcement - 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.
Name of Element: Journal Page Announcement - 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.
Name of Element: Journal Page Announcement - 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
Page - ENERGY

STIMS Tag No. 194

Mnemonic: JPN

Character Set:

Occurs in: X IAA X STAR

Definition:

Identifies the page number of the NASA bibliography Energy 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.
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
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.
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

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*  
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.
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 acceeded 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

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

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.
Name of Element: Data Term

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 Supplementary

Mnemonic: XTS

Character Set: Alphanumeric

Occurs in: N.A. IAA X STAR

Definition:

A text-formatted data element which specifies an interim report, including work periods, report series names, thesis designations, reviews, books, patents, patent application, bibliographies, etc.

Content:

If a title (Tag 145) indicates an interim report, progress report, etc. and a date range, this information is entered here. If it is a progress report (Tags 085, 093) this data element will indicate Annual, Semi-annual, Bi-annual, Progress, Quarterly, Monthly, Bi-monthly, Interim, or Status, etc. If it is a final report then this data element will contain 'Final ...'

Notes:

Examples: Technical Report, 1 Feb-1 Dec 1982
Final Progress Report
Ph.D. Thesis

Dates are entered Day, Month, Year; Months are abbreviated to three letters followed by a period (except May)

The only difference between this data element and the Title Supplementary data element is this one is text-formatted.

Related data elements: Title (Tag 145)
Report Class (Tags 086, 093)
Title Supplementary (Tag 148)
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

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)
Name of Element: Analytic Item

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.
Name of Element: Analytic Note

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

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

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

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.
Name of Element: Receipt Date

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.
Name of Element: Acquisition Number

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

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:


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.
Name of Element: Deletion Note

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:
Name of Element: Deletion Type
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.
Name of Element: Deletion Files

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

Name of Element: Deletion Date

STIMS Tag No. 254

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)

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)

   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)

   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).
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.

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.

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.

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

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, ABSTRACTOR/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.