

Form DOCPAL 1401 N. 15.77
2310 00 5931 16-3-78
NACCESO HISIS Fecha recepción

ARCHIVO DE DOCUMENTOS
Original NO SALE de DOCPAL
INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL COMPENIADOR



Resumen informativo Resumen indicativo SOLO indización NO HACER NADA
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THE UTILIZATION OF THE UNISIST REFERENCE MANUAL
IN THE DOCPAL SYSTEM
AND THE COMPUTER CONVERSION FROM THE DOCPAL ISIS
FORMAT TO THE UNISIST FORMAT

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CELADE - SISTEMA DOCPAL
CONVERSION
AMERICA LATINA

CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL), established by the United Nations Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE) in March 1976 with funds from IDRC, has based its bibliographic description on the data element definitions given in the 1974 "UNISIST Reference Manual for machine-readable bibliographic description (RM)". The DOCPAL bibliographic information, which also includes a detailed abstract, descriptors and control and administrative information not defined in the RM, is entered in the DOCPAL database via the CELADE on-line data entry program CELENTRY which interfaces with ISIS information retrieval software (DOS-Ottawa version).

Although this paper is primarily devoted to describing the experience of creating a program to convert from the DOCPAL ISIS format to the UNISIST RM format, it is necessary to put this experience into perspective by first describing the orientation of DOCPAL, why the RM was selected as the basic guide, and the way it has been utilized.

A. The Orientation of the DOCPAL System
and Tape Exchange

The two major long-term goals of the DOCPAL System are (a). to achieve bibliographic control over the literature produced in or about the Latin American and Caribbean Region since 1970; and (b). to improve the flow of this information in the Region. These objectives, and particularly the second, must take into account the fact that the majority of Latin American 2/ country

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2/ The Latin American and Caribbean Region is called Latin America in this paper.

institutions involved in population activities are "poorly-endowed", that is, they have poorly trained personnel, inadequate or non-existent library facilities, little or no access to computers and little knowledge on how to take advantage of them, etc. Only a relatively small number of Latin American institutions working in the field of population can be considered reasonably "well-endowed".

In the near and intermediate future, few Latin American institutions are likely to be able to utilize DOCPAL tapes with ISIS or any other computer software. If DOCPAL is to make a contribution to Latin American development through improving the flow of population information in Latin America it must concentrate its efforts on assisting country institutions to better use their limited population information resources, in part, by taking advantage of regional-level DOCPAL services. To be able to do this the DOCPAL/CELADE staff, during the first two years of DOCPAL, have concentrated on building the foundations of the System in CELADE, since CELADE had no previous experience in manual or computerized documentation system. Three basic regional-level services which did not previously exist in the Region were established - an abstract journal, computerized demand searches (on-line for local users) and a clearinghouse - and the computerized database necessary for providing these services was created.

While no precise estimate is available of the number of published and unpublished materials produced per year within the DOCPAL scope, a rough estimate is around 2,000. Hence, if DOCPAL/CELADE were able to obtain approximately 80% of this yearly total, by the end of the decade it might reach 16,000 documents (treating individual chapters of a book by the same author as separate documents). However, since some of the earlier documents are now difficult to obtain, DOCPAL expects to have around 12,000 documents in its database by the end of the decade. At present it has around 4,300.

The next phase of work from roughly mid-1978 through mid-1980 will concentrate on the improvement of population documentation facilities in country institutions involved in population activities, while, of course, improving and extending the regional-level services and database in DOCPAL/CELADE.

During this phase DOCPAL/CELADE will provide technical assistance, training and specially written manuals and other materials. It is hoped that DOCPAL Participating Centres can be enabled to play major roles within their countries. Although DOCPAL/CELADE will offer technical assistance for setting up computerized processing systems in country institutions, and with the conversion program created for this paper, will be able to provide a standard format for conversion to other systems, few of these institutions in the near future will have the capabilities or financial resources to utilize computerized systems adequately.

However, even though DOCPAL tape exchange is primarily a future possibility within the Region, in designing DOCPAL it is necessary to take into account horizontal and vertical exchanges between other regional systems. At present DOCPAL is the only computerized population documentation system in a developing region, but it had to be designed to be able to work within possible future world population documentation system, such as the proposed POPINS (Population Information System), in order to avoid being made obsolete should such a system come into being, and to interchange information with other regional systems such as the Population Information and Documentation System for Africa (PIDSA) which is presently seeking funding. Similarly, in planning DOCPAL the possibilities of exchange with related or more inclusive systems, such as DEVSIS, had to be taken into consideration.

From this brief description of the DOCPAL System, the following conclusions emerge: given the characteristics and needs of most user institutions in the Region, the long-term goals of improving the flow of population information within the Region is most likely to be met through the provision of regional level services and through concentrating much of its resources on improving country institutions infrastructure via technical assistance training and specially prepared materials that will aid the standarization of procedures throughout the region; few Latin American institutions are likely to process DOCPAL database tapes in the near of intermediate future and, consequently, the information in the DOCPAL database must continue to be made available to potential users in the Region through the abstract journal (and demand searches for more sophisticated users). Finally, of major importance for this paper, although tape exchange within the region will be very limited for sometime to come, there may be developed country institutions interested in acquiring DOCPAL tapes and it is possible that there

may be exchanges of tapes with other developing country regional systems and with world-level systems, should these be established.

B. The Selection of the RM data element definitions for DOCPAL

Although CELADE probably had the largest specialized population library in Latin America 1/, it had no previous experience with either manual or computerized documentation systems when it began work on DOCPAL. Nonetheless, since CELADE had extensive computer population data processing and software development experience, it was decided that the system should be computerized in part, because this would permit the provision of complex services like the computer-produced abstract journal in forms most convenient for relatively untrained users.

Given the need to "anticipate" possible systems in population documentation and to be compatible with DEVSYS which explicitly uses the RM to define its data elements, the utilization of the RM for DOCPAL was the logical choice. Of course, the appropriate adaptations were made to permit their use with the ISIS system available in CELADE and to meet the specific needs of DOCPAL within the Latin American Region. Furthermore, if an effort was to be made on standardization, even in manual systems, it was logical that a computer oriented international system be adopted so that the country institution would be able to computerize easily when they are ready for it.

The choice of the RM brought with it an important benefit for the DOCPAL staff members without any previous experience in computerized information systems, since the manual provided an easy way of entering the field without getting lost in unnecessary detail, and for the documentalists with primarily librarian experience it facilitated the change from a library-orientation to a documentation system orientation. With the aid of the RM and some technical assistance from IDRC, the DOCPAL team, assembled in late March, 1976, were able to design the bibliographic record and the input processing system, begin entering data on-line in September 1976, and complete work on the first issue of the biannual abstract journal "DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts" 2/

1/ Within CELADE this specialized collection has been integrated within DOCPAL to improve the effectiveness of the work, improve documentation services to the CELADE staff and to avoid duplication of effort.

2/ Known by its short title in Spanish "DOCPAL Resúmenes".

in June 1977, 15 months after starting to design the system.

II. THE DOCPAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD AND ITS RELATION TO THE RM

Given the emphasis on meeting the needs of poorly endowed country institutions, the key regional-level service is the DOCPAL journal through which workers in the field of population can keep up to date on the new literature on their countries and in their specialities and locate specific information that they may require. Since most of these users will have had little previous experience with such tools and will not have access to the original documents, the journal has to have detailed substantive abstracts that often can provide the necessary information and highly convenient "user-oriented" (as opposed to documentalist-oriented) indices. However, as many users will require copies of documents, DOCPAL will provide hard copies, when permitted, through its clearinghouse.

The bibliographic record was designed primarily with the abstract journal in mind, although the high concentration of population experts within CELADE made the provision of on-line searches highly desirable, which in turn has permitted offering demand searches by mail on request.

A. THE DOCPAL FIELDS

The RM derived fields used in the DOCPAL ISIS record, ordered by their corresponding RM tags, are shown in Table 1. It includes all RM fields used by DEVSIS.

As the ISIS version employed by DOCPAL does not permit convenient sub-field manipulation, each RM subfield was treated as a separate ISIS field. Although some other systems examined do not appear to particularize each data element, following the RM explicitly has greatly facilitated the forming of special lists such as in the DOCPAL journal; the individual elements can be used differently in each list. For the same reason, it also will facilitate the planned machine editing of input.

Table 2 shows all the DOCPAL fields including the substantive fields (abstract, indexing, geographic coverage, etc.); administrative fields (primarily dates of carrying out operations on documents to monitor the

TABLE 1
TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES BETWEEN THE RM AND DOCPAL

sbfld = subfield ind = indicator

RM FIELD NAME	TAG	RM SBFLD	IND	DOCPAL ISIS TAG	COMMENTS
ISSN	A01	0	00	30	Equivalent
CODEN	A02			-	Not used
Short title of Serial	A03	0	00	29	Not checked against the ISDS list
Series designations	A04	0	00	-	Not used
Volume number	A05	1	00	31	First part of field 31 (before first blank)
		2		31	Second part of field 31 (between second and third blank)
		4		31	Last part of field 31 (after third blank, if applies)
Issue or Part Number	A06	1	00	32	First part of field 32
		2		32	Second part of field 32
		3		32	Third part of field 32
Other identification of issue or part	A07	0	00	-	Not used
Title of contribution	A08	1	01	09	Equivalent
	A08	2		61	Equivalent, considering that 61 is repeatable in DOCPAL
	A08	1	04	10	Equivalent
		2		-	"SPANISH" (translated where 09 is not in Spanish)
	A08	1	04	11	Equivalent
		2		-	"ENGLISH" (translated when 09 is not in English)
Title of volume, monograph, or Patent Document	A09	1	01	19	Equivalent
		2		61	Equivalent, considering that 61 is repeatable in DOCPAL
	A09	1	04	20	Equivalent
		2		-	"SPANISH" (translated when 19 is not in Spanish)
	A09	1	04	21	Equivalent
		2		-	"ENGLISH" (translated when 19 is not in English)
Title of Collection	A10	1	01	53	Equivalent
		2		61	Equivalent, considering that 61 is repeatable in DOCPAL
	A10	1	04	54	Equivalent
		2		-	"SPANISH" (translated when 53 is not in Spanish)
	A10	1	04	55	Equivalent
		2		-	"ENGLISH" (translated when 53 is not in English)
Person associated with a contribution	A11	2	01	04	Equivalent - The authority is determined by first entry
Person associated with a monograph	A12	2	?	13	Equivalent - exact indicators are obtained from field 14
	A12	9		14	Equivalent
Person associated with a collection	A13	2	?	47	Equivalent - exact indicators are obtained from field 14
	A13	9		48	Equivalent
Affiliation - Contribution	A14	1	00	05	Equivalent
		2		07	Equivalent
		3		08	Equivalent
Affiliation - Monograph	A15	1	00	15	Equivalent
		2		17	Equivalent
		3		18	Equivalent
Affiliation - Collection	A16	1	00	49	Equivalent
		2		51	Equivalent
		3		52	Equivalent
Corporate Author - Contribution	A17	1	00	06	Equivalent
		2		07	Equivalent
		3		08	Equivalent
Corporate Author - Monograph	A18	1	00	16	Equivalent
		2		17	Equivalent
		3		18	Equivalent
Corporate Author - Collection	A19	1	00	50	Equivalent
		2		51	Equivalent
		3		18	Equivalent
Page Numbers	A20	1	00	12	Equivalent
Date of Issue or imprint	A21	1	00	33	Equivalent
		2		34	Equivalent
		3		35	Equivalent
Dates of Publication	A22			-	Not used
Language (s) of text	A23	0	00	61	Equivalent, but in DOCPAL 61 is repeatable
Language (s) of summaries	A24	0	00	62	Equivalent, but in DOCPAL 62 is repeatable
Publisher: Name & Location	A25	1	00	26	Equivalent
		2		27	Equivalent
		3		28	Equivalent
ISBN	A26	0	00	22	Equivalent
Edition	A27	0	00	23	Equivalent
Collation: Description of non-social collation	A28	1	00	56	Equivalent
Collation: Description of Monograph	A29	1	00	24	Equivalent
		2		25	Equivalent
Name of Meeting	A30	1	01	41	Equivalent
Location of Meeting	A31	1	00	42	Equivalent
		2		43	Equivalent
Date of Meeting	A32	1	00	44	Equivalent
		2		45	Equivalent
		3		46	Equivalent
(Patent Fields)	A33			-	Not used
	A38			-	Not used
Report Number	A39	0	00	36	Only when code I is present in Literature Type (Field 36 is used in DOCPAL to record number or code of a serie to which a book belongs to)
Name of Performing Organization	A40			-	Not used
University (or other Educational Institution)	A41	1	00	37	Equivalent
		2		38	Equivalent
		3		39	Equivalent
Degree Level	A42	0	00	40	Equivalent
Availability of Document	A43	0	00	58	Fields A43 is obtained by composition of 58 (where obtained document), 59 (Price of the original) and 60 (Distribution)
Source of Abstract	A44			-	Not used; all abstracts stored in Data Bank are done in CELADE
Number of References	A45	0	00	73	Equivalent, if desired
"Summary only" Note	A46			-	Not used; the information can be obtained from Literature Type
Abstract Number(s)	A47	0	00	97	Equivalent
Ancillary data	A99	0	00	67	Equivalent

Table 2
DOCPAL DATA ELEMENTS IN THE ORDER
OF THEIR APPEARANCE ON THE
ISIS RECORD

(see the Worksheets in Appendix 3)

DOCPAL ISIS TAG	RM TAG	Field Name
01	-	NDOCPAL Identification Number (principal country; NACCESO)
02	-	Literature type
03	-	Bibliographic level
04	11	Contribution: Author
05	14/1;	" : Affiliation of first author: institution
06	17/1	" : Corporate author
07	14/2;	" : Affiliation: city
	17/2	
08	14/3	" : Affiliation: country code
	17/3	
09	08	" : Title in original language if not Spanish or English
10	08	" : Title in Spanish (orig. lang. or trans.)
11	08	" : Title in English (orig. language or trans.)
12	20	" : Page number
13	12	Monograph : Author
14	12/9	" : Role (Author, Editor or compiler)
15	15/1	" : Affiliation of first author: institution
16	18/1	" : Corporate author
17	15/2	" : Affiliation: city
	18/2	
18	15	" : Affiliation: country code
19	09	" : Title in orig. lang. if not Spanish or English
20	09	" : Title in Spanish (orig. or translation)
21	09	" : Title in English (orig. or translation)
22	26	" : ISBN (International Standard Book N°)
23	27	" : Edition
24	29/1	" : Collation: Number of pages (total number)
25	29/2	" : Collation: Other descrip. info (phys. aspects)
26	25/1	" : Publisher: Name
27	25/2	" : First publisher: city
28	25/3	" : First publisher: country code
29	03	Serial : Short title
30	01	Serial : ISSN (International Standard Serial N°)
31	05/1	Volume Number : "Caption"
31	05/2	" " : Volume N°
31	05/4	" " : Subdivision of Volume
32	06/1	Issue Number : Issue of part number: "Caption"
32	06/2	" " : Issue N°
32	06/4	" " : Subdivision of issue.
33	21/1	Date of issue or imprint: normalized
34	21/2	" " " : date part
35	21/3	" " " : date written in full
36	39	Report number (It is also used to record a code of a serie to which a book belongs to)
37	41/1	Thesis: university, etc.: name
38	41/2	" : " : city
39	41/3	" : " : country code
40	42	Thesis: degree level
41	30	Conference: name
42	31/1	" : city
43	31/2	" : country code
44	32/1	" : date of meeting: normalized
45	32/2	" : date of meeting: date part
46	32/3	" : date of meeting: date in full

Table 2 (cont.)

DOCPAL DATA ELEMENTS IN THE ORDER
OF THEIR APPEARANCE ON THE
ISIS RECORD

(see the Worksheets in Appendix 3)

DOCPAL ISIS TAG	RM TAG	Field Name
47	13	Collection: Author
48	13/9	" : role (author, editor, or compiler)
49	16/1	" : affiliation or first author: Institution
50	19/1	" : corporate author
51	16/2	" : affiliation: city
52	16/3	" : affiliation: country code
	19/3	
53	10	" : title in orig. lang. (if not Spanish or English)
54	10	" : title in Spanish (orig. or translation)
55	10	" : title in English (orig. or translation)
56	28/1	" : Collation: N° of pieces
57	28/2	" : Collation: other descr. info (phys. aspects)
<hr/>		
58	43	From where can the full text be obtained?
59	43	Price of original text (country code and price in that currency)
60	-	Distribution of the document (general, restricted, etc.)
61	23	Language(s) of text
62	24	Language(s) of abstract(s) in the original text
63	-	CELADE Library Number
64	-	N° of pages to copy if supplied by DOCPAL
65	-	Form of printing or original document (code)
66	-	Availability of translations and languages
<hr/>		
67	99	Notes
<hr/>		
69	-	Control of the Technical Processing
<hr/>		
70	-	Users (order of priority) of doc. (max. 4 codes)
71	-	Abstract: objective (free text)
72	-	Abstract: remainder (free text)
73	45	Number of references
74	-	Data treated in the document <u>begins</u> in what year?
75	-	Data treated in the document <u>finishes</u> in what year?
<hr/>		
76	-	Descriptors: Topics treated
77	-	Descriptors: variables studied with empirical data
78	-	Descriptors: data sources
79	-	Descriptors: existence and type of questionnaire
80	-	Projects, data, etc. of CELADE cites
<hr/>		
81	-	Journal correction control
85	-	Abstract journal categories (speciality-topics)
<hr/>		
87	-	Geogr. codes: Primary (only Latin America)
88	-	Geogr. codes: Secondary (Latin America and others)
<hr/>		
89	-	Other related documents (using NDOCPAL if possible)
<hr/>		
90	-	Name of Abstractor (HRES-); Analyst (HAC -)
<hr/>		
92	-	Normalized date: First information received (1-)
92	-	Normalized date: Doc. requested (2-)
92	-	Normalized date: Doc. confirmed; closed (3-)
92	-	Normalized date: HDB filled in (4-)
92	-	Normalized date: Abstract and HRES completed (5-)
92	-	Normalized date: HAC filled in (6-)
<hr/>		
93	-	From where was first information obtained
95	-	Source of document received by DOCPAL
96	-	Amount paid by DOCPAL (US\$)
97	-	N° of abstract in Journal (automatically entered)
98	-	Status of input by worksheet and date of input
99	-	Stage of processing; date final listing accepted

efficiency of the input processing); and control fields (such as the stage of processing). Unfortunately, the present RM does not provide guidance on these items. The Spanish language worksheets are given in Appendix 3 of this paper.

B. TOPICS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Space does not permit the description of the RM fields that had to be extended (e.g., to include common situations such as books which are part of a series), and where new fields had to be added to cover basic information such as translations of a document (the DOCPAL Manual describes each field in detail). However, Table 1 indicates the general rules for the conversion of each DOCPAL field which has a RM equivalent for a given document.

Three topics of fundamental importance will be briefly discussed here: Literature Types, Bibliographic Level; and partial nesting through identification numbers.

Literature Types

The Literature Type (DOCPAL field #02) in combination with the Bibliographic Level (DOCPAL field #03) has only two purposes: (a) it permits the selection of the format for printing each citation in the abstract journal or other printout of the document, and (b) when the input edit program is written, it will facilitate checking that all legitimate and only the legitimate fields are entered for a given document.

Table 3 shows the categories used; they are obviously influenced by AGRIS as was the design of the worksheet (see Appendix 3). Up to three codes, including C for "Conference", may be selected for a document; one of the four basic types of literature (Periodic publication, Book, Report, and Non-conventional) must always be indicated. For example, LSC, is a book which is part of a series and has the papers from a conference. Up to now we have found that these codes cover all the situations requiring different formats in the journal. The codes for Numerical materials, Questionnaires, Computer Programs, Bibliographies and Directories are not necessary for formatting the citation but do indicate which substantive fields to use (necessary for the computer editing).

Table 3

COMBINATIONS OF TYPES OF LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL USED BY DOCPAL

Literature type = DOCPAL Field #02
 Bibliographic level = DOCPAL Field #03

SPECIFIC TYPE OF LITERATURE	BASIC TYPE OF LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL							
	P (PERIODIC PUBL)		L (BOOK)		I (REPORT)		V (NON-CONVENTIONAL)	
	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M
-	PA*	PM*	LA ^{C*}	LM ^{C*}	IA ^{C*}	IM ^{C*}	VA*	VM*
A (ARTICLE)	PAA*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S (SERIES)	-	-	LSA ^{C*}	LSM ^{C*}	ISA ^{C*}	ISM ^{C*}	-	-
T (THESIS)	-	-	LTA	LTM	ITA	ITM	-	-
N (NUMERICAL)	PNA	PNM	LNA ^C	LM ^C	INA ^C	IM ^C	VNA	VNM
F QUESTIONNAIRE	-	PFM	-	LFM ^C	-	IFM ^C	-	VFM
M COMPUTER PROG	-	-	LMA ^C	LM ^C	IMA ^C	IMM ^C	-	VMM
B (BIBLIOGRAPHY)	PBA	PSM	LBA ^C	LBM ^C	-	-	-	VBM
D (DIRECTORY)	PDA	PDM	LDA ^C	LDM ^C	-	-	-	VDM
G (LEGISLATION)								
R (ABSTR. ONLY)	PRA*	-	LRA ^{C*}	-	IRA ^{C*}	-	-	VRM*

C = CAN BE PART OF A COLLECTION
 A = ANALYTIC LEVEL

* = CAN BE FROM A CONFERENCE
 M = MONOGRAPHIC LEVEL

✓ THE COMBINATIONS SHOWN HAVE BEEN DESIGNED ONLY TO FACILITATE THE COMPUTER EDITING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD.

Although somewhat different than the RM, it is possible to go from the DOCPAL to the RM in all the following cases:

<u>RM</u>		<u>DOCPAL (field #03)</u>
Serial	if:	P
Book	if:	L
Report	if:	I
Thesis	if:	T (normally LT)
Conference public.	if:	C

In any of these cases the DOCPAL field may contain other codes as well (see Table 3).

Non-conventional materials in DOCPAL (code V) have no counterpart in the RM: since much material in Latin America falls in this category, it was necessary to invent a code for it. Going from an RM tape to DOCPAL would be more ambiguous since some documents will not have all information required for properly formatting the citation. Books and reports that are part of series (LS and IS) are the most obvious cases when the series information will not be available in the RM tape.

Bibliographic Level

DOCPAL followed the definitions of the RM closely with respect to the monographic and analytic levels; the collective level per se is not used. Because of the need to provide users with the maximum amount of information in the abstract journal, items are normally entered at the analytic level if they warrant it. DOCPAL field #03 is coded m or a to indicate the monographic and analytic levels, respectively. To facilitate journal formatting of the bibliographic citation and the eventual design of an input data editing system, when the fields describing a collection are used, the code c is added; it is never used alone.

Unfortunately, neither the ISIS nor the RM records permit explicit links between bibliographic levels to avoid the need to enter the monographic level information more than once. For example, when chapters from the same book are entered, the DOCPAL ISIS record repeats all the monographic information for each analytic entry. However, our CELENTY data entry system, which

interfaces with ISIS, has a "COPY" feature 1/ that permits the copying of the monographic fields (or any others) from one record to another; this saves much documentalist and data entry time but not data storage.

Partial Nesting through the DOCPAL Identification Number

The physical documents are stored essentially in their order of arrival. To facilitate operation of the clearinghouse it was felt that the papers from a given conference, chapters from books, etc., should be kept together on the shelves. For the journal it is also convenient to be able to order the chapters of a book and have a way of insuring that all chapters of a book or all papers from a given conference are included without complex sorting on various alphabetical fields.

Unfortunately, the RM gives little guidance on this problem. Our solution was to create a field for a number 2/ known as NACCESO (DOCPAL field #01) which is written in the form xxxxyy, where xxxxx is common to all the documents considered part of the same whole, and yy are the individual numbers assigned to each part. When the monographic level is used, yy=00. Hence, whenever the analytic level is used, yy=01, etc. Unfortunately, NACCESO does not have two additional digits to permit grouping the documents within each item of a collection.

It would have been desirable to use the same number as that used by ISIS for all its manipulations, but it has only 5 digits and the complexity of chaining the program was too great. Hence, this ISIS number is assigned in purely numerical order and once the document is entered and corrected, only the more convenient NACCESO number is used for retrieval.

While the RM may not wish to propose multi-level tagging such as in AGRIS since not all information retrieval systems can manipulate these, it might wish to consider proposing some optional form of identification number such as that used in DOCPAL, at least for nesting all documents within the same physical piece.

1/ This has the form: "COPYxxxxx = a TO d, g, q, t TO v", where xxxxx is the ISIS identification number of the document from which the information comes, and a, d, g, etc., are any fields written with any combination of commas and "TO".

2/ It also includes a principal country code (the same codes as used in DEVSIS) and originally also had a two digit subject classification code which is no longer used. The country code is not used for ordering the physical documents.

III. A Computer Program for Converting from the ISIS to the RM Format

Although there are unlikely to be demands in the near future for DOCPAL tape exchange within the Latin American region, as argued in the first section, tape exchange may occur between regional systems. Hence, when the suggestion was made^{1/} we carry out the DOCPAL-ISIS to RM format conversion, it was of interest to us. Furthermore, since DOCPAL follows the RM very closely, our experience in the development of this program may be useful to other documentation systems.

Depending on the way the RM has been adapted to the local environment, the conversion process can become very complex. Furthermore, if the RM is interpreted differently than intended or if some essential fields are not entered, no computer program can solve the problem, no matter how sophisticated.

In planning the design of the program, two very different approaches were originally considered. First, a program could be written completely tailored to the particular DOCPAL adaptation of the RM, programming internally all the rules of the specific conversions between the fields. On the other hand, a generalized program could be written capable of converting from any ISIS adaptation of the RM to the RM format. Neither approach was developed here. The first because it would lack more general interest and application; such a program cannot take into account future DOCPAL ISIS modifications or changes and additions in the RM. The second approach was eliminated because the complexity of the program would be very great; to implement it, a special language would be required to specify the conversion rules developed -- in DOCPAL/CELADE we do not have the resources, the necessary experience for such an enterprise, nor the reason for undertaking it.

Under these circumstances, we chose an intermediate solution. The program permits the transforming of any ISIS format based on the RM to the RM format; the DOCPAL ISIS transformation given in this paper is simply one example of the use of the program. But the program is not completely generalized. It is general when for a given data element there is a direct

1/ By Mr. Harold Dierickx of the London UNISIST Centre.

correspondence between the ISIS fields and the RM; then the individual conversions are easily specified via control cards. But, for more complex data element conversions, the program requires that the user writes his own routine to solve each individual conversion. This is a reasonable solution because, without altering the basic logic of the program it can handle specific conversions. Also, it is possible to include in the output record fields which are not considered in the RM but which are of interest to many users, such as the case of the DOCPAL informative abstract.

For generating the implementation bytes of the leader a special subroutine must be written for each system because it is possible that the RM specifications will be changed and in any event, various bytes are available for optional use by the systems involved.

The program was tested and works well converting DOCPAL documents stored in the ISIS format to the RM specifications. Table 1 defines the rules used for the data element conversion. To test the program, it was necessary to develop a utility program to list the documents converted; since this may be desirable to run on any computer, it is written in COBOL.

Appendix 1 contains a listing of the complete conversion program, the COBOL program to list a RM document from a tape. Appendix 2 shows actual printouts of two documents in the DOCPAL-ISIS format and the corresponding RM format.

A. Operational and Programming Considerations

The program is coded in IBM/370 Assembler, which permits its close integration into the ISIS system programs also written in Assembler, with the possibility of easily implementing links to the ISIS subroutines that perform very useful functions like formatting documents for printing, selecting documents according to the information in a given field, etc. The fact that the conversion program is coded in machine language will not affect its portability because all present versions of ISIS (except the mini-computer version under development at IDRC) run only on IBM machines.

The program works in the following way: it reads the control cards on which the user specifies the rules of each of the particular data element conversion. If no errors are detected in the control cards, the program reads each ISIS record separately, carries out the conversion field by field and writes the record on a tape.

The form to specify the conversion control cards is shown in Table 4 and an example is shown in Table 5 which are the control cards used to test the conversion from DOCPAL to RM. It is important to note the following:

- a. Coding an individual conversion rule, the user specifies first the RM tag, subfields and indicators and then how to obtain it from the ISIS record; for each RM subfield there is a control card conversion. In effect, there is a sentence: "write X in the RM format, if Y in the ISIS format". If an RM field identified by a unique tag can be generated from more than one ISIS fields (different tags) under specified conditions, a card must be written for each case (for example, see Table 5 RM field A08).
- b. The ISIS fields tag is the same used in data entry, i.e., it is defined by its numerical order in ISIS Field Definition Table. If it is a repeatable field and the corresponding field is also repeatable, an asterisk must be coded in col. 49. If it is a fixed length field in ISIS, the ISIS fixed field information must be specified to permit location of the information (the "offset" within the fixed field and the length are given).
- c. If a direct equivalence exists between a RM field or subfield and an ISIS field, it is only necessary to give the RM tag, subfield, indicators and the ISIS field number. This "equivalence" type of conversion can also be conditioned by the presence of another ISIS field. It is also applicable when different RM tags come from the same ISIS tag (for example, the generations of RM fields A14/2 and A17/2, which both come from DOCPAL ISIS Field #07 under the different conditions shown in Table 1.

Table 4
 FORM TO SPECIFY THE CONVERSION
 OF EACH ISIS FIELD
 TO AN RM FIELD OR SUBFIELD

FIELD NAME	CONVERSION																												
	TO														FROM							UNDER							
	UNISIST														ISIS							CONVERSION CONDITIONS							
	TAG	SUBFIELD	INDICATORS	TAG	REPEATABLE	FIXED OFFSET	FIXED LENGTH	TAG	USER ROUTINE NAME																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Table 5
 EXAMPLE OF CONVERSION CARDS

CELADE - COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES
 LOCAL SYSTEM
 CONVERSION FROM ISIS TO UNISIST. CONTROL CARDS:

TABLE OF CONVERSION FROM DOCPAL ISIS FORMAT TO UNISIST FORMAT

ISSN	A01 0 00	30.	
*A02 NOT USED			
SHORT TITLE OF SERIAL	A03 0 00	29	
*A04 NOT USED			
VOLUME NUMBER	A05 0 00		31 VOLNO
ISSUE OR PART NUMBER	A06 0 00		32 ISSUE
*A07 NOT USED			
*CONTRIBUTION:			
ORIGINAL- TITLE	A08 1 01	09	
LANGUAGE CODE	A08 2		09 LCODE61
SPANISH- TITLE	A08 1 04	10	
LANGUAGE CODE	A08 2		10 LCODESP
ENGLISH- TITLE	A08 1 04	11	
LANGUAGE CODE	A08 2		11 LCODEEN
*MONOGRAPH			
ORIGINAL- TITLE	A09 1 01	19	
LANGUAGE CODE	A09 2		19 LCODE61
SPANISH- TITLE	A09 1 04	20	
LANGUAGE CODE	A09 2		20 LCODESP
ENGLISH- TITLE	A09 1 04	21	
LANGUAGE CODE	A09 2		21 LCODEEN
*COLLECTION:			
ORIGINAL- TITLE	A10 1 01	53	
LANGUAGE CODE	A10 2		53 LCODE61
SPANISH- TITLE	A10 1 04	54	
LANGUAGE CODE	A10 2		54 LCODESP
ENGLISH- TITLE	A10 1 04	55	
LANGUAGE CODE	A10 2		55 LCODEEN
*CONTRIBUTION			
PERSONAL AUTHOR	A11 1 00	04 *	
*MONOGRAPH			
PERSON ASSOCIATED	A12 1 00	13 *	
ROLE	A12 9	14 *	
PERSON ASSOCIATED	A13 1 00	47 *	13
ROLE	A13 9	48 *	47
*CONTRIBUTION			
AFFILIATION	A14 1 00	05	
ADDRESS	A14 2	07	
COUNTRY CODE	A14 3	08	922002
*MONOGRAPH			
AFFILIATION	A15 1 00	15	
CITY	A15 2	17	
COUNTRY CODE	A15 3	18	024002
*COLLECTION			
AFFILIATION	A16 1 00	49	
CITY	A16 2	51	
COUNTRY CODE	A16 3	52	058002
*CONTRIBUTION: CORPORATE AUTHOR			
NAME	A17 1 00	06 *	
CITY	A17 2	07	
COUNTRY CODE	A17 3	08	022002
*MONOGRAPH: CORPORATE AUTHOR			
NAME	A18 1 00	16 *	
CITY	A18 2	17	
COUNTRY CODE	A18 3	18	024002
*COLLECTION: CORPORATE AUTHOR			
NAME	A19 1 00	50 *	
CITY	A19 2	51	
COUNTRY CODE	A19 3	18	024002
*CONTRIBUTION - PAGE NUMBERS	A20 1 00	12	
*DATE OF ISSUE:			
NORMALIZED	A21 1 00	33	038008
DATE PART	A21 2	34	
DATE IN FULL	A21 3	35	
*A22 NOT USED			
LANGUAGE OF TEXT	A23 0 00	61	
LANGUAGE OF SUMMARY	A24 0 00	62	
*MONOGRAPH OR COLLECTION			
PUBLISHER NAME	A25 1 00	26 *	
CITY	A25 2	27	
COUNTRY CODE	A25 3	28	026002
ISSN	A26 0 00	22 *	
EDITION	A27 0 00	23 *	
*COLLATION			
NUMBER OF PIECES	A28 1 00	56	
OTHER INFORMATION	A28 2	57	
*COLLATION - MONOGRAPH			
NUMBER OF PIECES	A29 1 00	29	
OTHER INFORMATION	A29 2	25	
*MEETING			
NAME	A30 1 01	41	
CITY	A31 1 00	42	
COUNTRY CODE	A31 2	43	048002
*DATE OF MEETING:			
NORMALIZED	A32 1 00	44	050008
DATE PART	A32 2	45	
DATE IN FULL	A32 3	46	
*A33 NOT USED			
*A34 NOT USED			
*A35 NOT USED			
*A36 NOT USED			
*A37 NOT USED			
*A38 NOT USED			
REPORT NUMBER	A39 0 00		36 REPORT
*INDEX			
UNIVERSITY	A40 1 00	37	
CITY	A41 2	38	
COUNTRY CODE	A41 3	39	046002
DEGREE LEVEL OF DOCUMENT	A42 0 00	40	
*A43 NOT USED	A43 0 00	59	
NUMBER OF REFERENCES	A44 0 00	71	074004
ANCILLARY DATA	A49 0 00	67	

- d. If a direct equivalence does not exist between a given RM and ISIS field, the user must write his own routine. The name of the routine is placed in col. 64-71 of the control card, and must be identical to the internal routine name written by the user. The design of the program facilitates the writing of the user routine, if it generates the desired RM data field in a given storage area and then creates a dummy ISIS directory entry for it. This in turn establishes a direct equivalence situation such as described in c above, allowing the user to employ the existing program facilities in his routine (for example, the RM directory entry, indicators, and data generation).
- e. Placing an asterisk in col. 1 indicates a comment to help the user document the control card.
- f. Incorrectly written parameters are detected by the program and error messages are printed.

The program stores all the conversion rules in an internal table that guides the process.

An RM that has been created for a document is stored in an area reserved for data; the correspondent directory entry is generated in another area. The data and entries are put together, one after another in their respective areas, in the RM order that is specified on the conversion cards. For the leader a fixed area of 24 positions is reserved. After the conversion of all fields the RM record is structured and the record-dependent information of the leader is generated. The program calculates the total length of the record, the base address of the data and calls a special subroutine to create the implementation codes. This subroutine is dependent upon the computer storage and retrieval system that will be employed by the receiver of the tape exchange; we opted for this solution because it is the most practical compared to the complexity that would arise if we tried to design a general procedure applicable for any situation. The "For Future Use" positions are given the value of zero; when they come to be used, the same or another subroutine could be called without changes in the present program logic.

The ISIS input file is considered sequential. The UNISIST output file is recorded on a magnetic tape.

B. Cost of Operation

To have an idea of the cost of operating the program in a regular tape exchange, we ran a test converting 100 documents according to the rules specified in Table 5. The input and output files are tapes. The total cost of the process on an IBM 370/145 computer, excluding program compilation was seven computer units (3 seconds of CPU), since computer unit is defined by the University of Chile computer, where CELADE processes, costs US\$ 0,07 , the total costs for 100 documents was US\$ 0.51 .

VI. THE REVERSE CONVERSION RM TO DOCPAL ISIS

Although no exercise has been carried out, we think that a similar programming approach could be followed because the same basic logic will be required.

The control cards to specify the rules of conversion may maintain the same parameters, interchanging the present positions of "to" and "from" field tags specifications. The structural characteristics of the input record is obtained from Leader and the Directory. As ISIS has no implementation bytes in the Leader, a special subroutine would have to be considered to convert them to ISIS fields.

As noted in various places in the previous sections, there will be substantive problems of conversion to the DOCPAL format resulting from the additional uses of RM data elements by DOCPAL to cover situations not contemplated by the RM. A major problem will be in the Literature Type field which controls the formats in the production of the journal. However, for ordinary searching of a tape neither this nor the other problems of the cataloguing information are of much relevance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude for the assistance provided by Texia Iglesias, concerning technical aspects of documentation, by Sergio Acevedo, who wrote the COBOL listing program, and by Barbara Donoso who typed the paper.

ANNEX 1-A. Listing of the Assembler Conversion Program

CELADE

EXTERNAL SYMBOL DICTIONARY

PAGE 1

SYMBOL TYPE ID ADDR LENGTH LDIID
 UNISIST IC 0001 00000 00697C 0001
 ISISDATA LD 0016 00000 000000 0001
 LEADER LR 0002 00000 000000 0001

ASH 0200 11.20 02/24/78

CELADE

DCPCL - CONVERSION FROM ISIS TO UNISIST FORMAT

PAGE 2

LOC	OBJECT CODE	ADDR1	ADDR2	STRT	SOURCE STATEMENT
					2 * BASE REGISTER : B11,B12
020000			20000		START 1'020000'
020004	4770	000C			USING *R15
020005	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020006	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020007	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020008	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020009	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020010	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020011	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020012	984C	000A	20012		USING B(11),R12
020013	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020014	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020015	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020016	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020017	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020018	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020019	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020020	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020021	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020022	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020023	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020024	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020025	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020026	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020027	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020028	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020029	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020030	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020031	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020032	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020033	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020034	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020035	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020036	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020038	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020039	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020040	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020041	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020042	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020044	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020045	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020046	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020047	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020048	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020049	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020050	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020051	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020052	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020053	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020054	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020055	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020056	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020057	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020058	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020059	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020060	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020061	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020062	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020063	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020064	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020065	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020066	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020067	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020068	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020069	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020071	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020074	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020076	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020077	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020078	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020080	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020081	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020086	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020088	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020089	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020102	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020103	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020105	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020141	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020147	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020166	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020168	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
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020178	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020179	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020180	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020181	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020182	4770	000C			BR 15,12(R15)
020183	4770	000C			

Table with columns: LOC, OBJECT CODE, ADDR1, ADDR2, STMT, SOURCE STATEMENT, ASB 0200 11.20 02/24/78

Table with columns: LOC, OBJECT CODE, ADDR1, ADDR2, STMT, SOURCE STATEMENT, ASB 0200 11.20 02/24/78

Table with columns: LOC, OBJECT CODE, ADDR1, ADDR2, STMT, SOURCE STATEMENT, ASB 0200 11.20 02/24/78

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Table with columns: LOC, OBJECT CODE, ADDR1, ADDR2, STMT, SOURCE STATEMENT, ASB 0200 11.20 02/24/78

Table with columns: LOC, OBJECT CODE, ADDR1, ADDR2, STMT, SOURCE STATEMENT, ASB 0200 11.20 02/24/78

Table with columns: LOC, OBJECT CODE, ADDR1, ADDR2, STMT, SOURCE STATEMENT, ASB 0200 11.20 02/24/78

SYMBOL	LEN	VALUE	DEFN	REFERENCES
00001	0001	00000000	0000	00000000
00002	0001	00000001	0001	00000001
00003	0001	00000002	0002	00000002
00004	0001	00000003	0003	00000003
00005	0001	00000004	0004	00000004
00006	0001	00000005	0005	00000005
00007	0001	00000006	0006	00000006
00008	0001	00000007	0007	00000007
00009	0001	00000008	0008	00000008
00010	0001	00000009	0009	00000009
00011	0001	00000010	0010	00000010
00012	0001	00000011	0011	00000011
00013	0001	00000012	0012	00000012
00014	0001	00000013	0013	00000013
00015	0001	00000014	0014	00000014
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ANNEX 2. Example of Fields of two documents in the DCPAL Format
and the Corresponding RM Format

CELADE

CILAIDE DCPAL = NDDO
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#16-au
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#17-asuncion
#18-PT
#19-Paraguay: estimacion de la fecundidad y la mortalidad a traves de preguntas censales 1972
#21-Fertility and mortality estimate using census questions 1972
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#25-tbls. grafcs
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#58-last
#59-1960
#60-Generel
#61-Ea
#63-no analy
#64-36
#65-laprr
#65-89 542A
#70-1C
#72-En el estudio ptina ses bien el caracter metodologico de los tesis, analizad do pncipalmente la fecundidad a traves de las metodologias aplicadas por Mortiza + Bares, Senay y a los propios. Para estimar tasas de fecundidad e indicadores globales, tales como, tasa global de fecundidad, tasa bruta de reproducción y t de otros de detallada, a continuación, se incluye la metodología aplicada para determinar las curvas de mortalidad, a traves de preguntas censales sobre hijo s nacidos vivos e hijos sobrevivientes tendos por las mujeres de 15 años y mas y tablas de mortalidad por sexo para el periodo 1967-1972
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UNISIST FILE STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION : INDICATOR LENGTH : 2
IDENTIFIER LENGTH : 2
LENGTH OF LENGTH OF ENTRY FIELD : 4
LENGTH OF START CHARACTER POSITION FIELD : 5

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LEADER DESCRIPTION: UNISIST RECORD NUMBER: 5 LENGTH: 582 STATUS: 0
IMPLEMENTATION CODES: LITERATURE TYPE: BOOK
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: MONOGRAPHIC

TAG INDI- SUB- DATA
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409	04	1	fertility and mortality estimate using census questions 1972
412	00	1	BRIZUELA DE BARRIEZ, Fulvia B
415	00	1	PARAGUAY. DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS
421	00	1	19751200
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DOCPAL - HDBO
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ISIS:04304

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#02-4C
#03-a
#13-ELIZAGA, Juan Carlos
#14-AU
#15-CELALE
#17-Santiago
#18-CL
#19-Insertion de las variables demograficas en la programacion economica y social
#21-Insertion of demographic variables in economic and social planning
#24-1z
#24-S.e.
#27-S.
#33-19770000
#35-1977
#41-Reunion paralela sobre Poblacion y Desarrollo en America Latina
#42-Mexico
#43-M
#44-19770804
#46-4-o Agosto 1977
#58-DOCPAL
#60-General
#61-ES
#64-12
#65-Silneo
#69-MJ S36B
#70-ID
#72-La planificacion del pasado considero a la poblacion como parametro, luego l e asigna importancia en la politica de empleo y el concepto de empleo pleno sign ifica que el numero de trabajadores es un objetivo y no una funcion de la demand a de mano de obra. La situacion de privilegio de la poblacion en la planificaci on actual, puede atribuirse a que la modificacion de la dinamica demografica por efecto del desarrollo se refleja en el largo plazo y a que las variables demogra ficas se prestan a los modelos de simulacion (cuantitativos). Los modelos econo mico-demograficos propuestos para paises desarrollados evolucionan desde los clas icos (Masiou-Dornat), pasando por Coale-Neover, hasta los neo-clasicos como Cobb-Douglas (Tidru). En todos ellos, un mayor crecimiento de la poblacion significa un menor ingreso per capita. Variaron desde los unisectoriales (agr icultura, no agricola). Los modelos actuales como el BACHUE tienen la ventaja de se r multisectoriales y tratar en forma endogena algunas variables demograficas. El caso del BACHUE-Filipinas es discutido en detalle. No obstante todo lo anterior , la poblacion solo juega un rol pasivo en los planes gubernamentales alrededor de 1970, no siendo integrados los elementos demograficos
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IMPLEMENTATION CODES: LITERATURE TYPE : CONFERENCE PUBLICATION
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A09	04	1 2	Insertion of demographic variables in economic and social planning En
A12	00	1 9	ELIZAGA, Juan Carlos AU
A15	00	1 2 3	CELADE Santiago CL
A21	00	1 3	19770000 1977
A23	00	0	Es
A25	00	1 2	s.e. s.l.
A29	00	1	12
A30	01	1	Reunion Paralela sobre Poblacion y Desarrollo en America Latina
A31	00	1 2	Mexico MX
A32	00	1 3	19770804 4-6 Agosto 1977
A45	00	0	0

ANNEX 3. DOCPAL Worksheets

CLAS	
TIPOS	

68	01(A)
ITEMATI	N ACCESO
	DOCPAL

DN	CA
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Publ. Per	P
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No-Conv.	V
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Cont	C

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Monogr	M
en colec	C

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Fecha rec. en el centro	92	

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AFIL. AU PERS.	05
AUTOR COR.	06

PA.	07
CIUD.	


IDIOMA ORIG.	09
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PAGINAS	12
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DN
CA

 HOJA DE ANALISIS DE CONTENIDO (HAC)

AUTOR

DESCRITORES DEL TESAURO DE POBLACION DE DOCPAL
poner cada descriptor entre < >

TEMAS TRATADOS (Excluir variables puestas en campo 77)	76	Usar \$\$\$ entre conjuntos de descriptores de importancia primaria y secundaria.
VARIABLES (Variables tratadas en detalle con datos empíricos)	77	
DATOS (Fuentes) de los datos	78	
FORMULARIOS (Existencia y su propósito)	79	

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	PRIMARIOS (sólo Am. Lat) (máx. 10)	87	AR BO BR CL CO CR CU DO EC SV GT HT HN MX NI PA PY PE UY VE AG BS BB BZ VG KY DM FK GF GD GP GY JM MQ MS AN PZ PR KN LC VC SR TT TC XL XS XC XZ ZZ
	SECUNDARIOS (máx. 5)	88	AR BO BR CL CO CR CU DO EC SV GT HT HN MX NI PA PY PE UY VE AG BS BB BZ VG KY DM FK GF GD GP GY JM MQ MS AN PZ PR KN LC VC SR TT TC XL XS XC XZ ZZ Otros países o regiones:


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60	General Resim	Interna	igno
63		no asig nsa	
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