8a. REUNION INTERAMERICANA DE BIBLIOTECARIOS Y DOCUMENTALISTAS AGRICOLAS
Guatemala, ciudad, 13-17 Julio, 1987

THE CGIAR PRESERVATION AND DISSEMINATION PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of twenty international agricultural research centers, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) has begun Phase I of the CGIAR Preservation and Dissemination Project. If funding is secured for all phases of the work, the project will produce "compact agricultural research libraries" as sets of CD-ROM (Compact Disc, Read-Only Memory) discs. The sets would be distributed free of charge to selected institutions in developing countries and sold in the developed world. Each library would include the full text and illustrations of scientific and technical publications from the twenty centers, as well as a bibliographic data base and the CAB Thesaurus.

The history and development of the project are described and its current status discussed. The results of an international survey on the use and availability of agricultural research information are summarized. Technical information is presented concerning CD-ROM technology and the cataloguing, indexing and data base creation processes used for the project.

EXTRACTO

En nombre de veinte centros internacionales de investigación agrícola, el Grupo Consultivo sobre Investigaciones Agrícolas Internacionales (GCIAI) ha iniciado la fase I del Proyecto de preservación y divulgación del GCIAI. Si se obtiene financiamiento para todas las fases del trabajo, el proyecto producirá "colecciones compactas para investigación agrícola" en forma de juegos de discos CD-ROM ("Compact Disc, Read-Only Memory"). Los juegos se distribuirían gratuitamente a instituciones seleccionadas en los países en desarrollo y se venderían en los países desarrollados. Cada colección incluiría el texto completo e ilustraciones de publicaciones científicas y técnicas de los veinte centros, así como una base de datos bibliográficos y el CAB Thesaurus.

Se presentan la historia y el desarrollo del proyecto y se analiza su situación actual. Se resumen los resultados de un estudio internacional del uso y disponibilidad de la información sobre investigaciones agrícolas. Se ofrece información técnica relativa a los discos CD-ROM y a los procedimientos de catalogación, indización y creación de bases de datos usados para el proyecto.

THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Established in 1971, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research - CGIAR - is an association of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations dedicated to supporting a system of thirteen agricultural research centers around the world. The purpose of the research effort is improving the quantity and quality of food production in developing countries. The World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are cosponsors of this effort. There are 51 members. The World Bank provides the CGIAR's chairman and secretariat. The CGIAR is advised by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) whose secretariat is provided by the three cosponsors and located at FAO headquarters.

There are three CGIAR-sponsored research centers in Latin America - CIAT, the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, located in Cali, Colombia, CIMMYT, the Centro Internacional de Majoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, located in El Batan, Mexico, and CIP, the Centro Internacional de la Papa, located in Lima, Peru. These centers have international mandates in their research areas. Other centers, while not located in Latin America, work on research of importance to Latin American countries.

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In the last few years, it has become increasingly difficult to identify and locate copies of the publications issued by CGIAR-sponsored and other international agricultural research centers, particularly older materials. As the number of centers has grown, with individual centers serving their own user communities, the need for reliable centralized access to their publications has also grown. Unfortunately, coverage has been uneven in the three international agricultural databases, AGRIS, CAB Abstracts, and AGRICOLA. Even when citations are available, researchers in developing and developed countries have experienced considerable frustration in their attempts to find the cited materials. In developing countries, where in many cases national agricultural information systems are just emerging, it is simply impossible to identify, gather and process a historical collection of these publications.

A proposal to undertake a project to create and distribute "compact libraries" of CGIAR center scientific and technical literature was made to the CGIAR secretariat in 1984. It was suggested that the "compact libraries" should be distributed free of charge to developing country institutions which would provide national and/or regional distribution. Since the publications are also hard to located in the developed world, it was also proposed that sets be sold in developed countries.

The secretariat contacted the CGIAR centers to see if there were any interest in the proposal. There was considerable enthusiasm. This led to a feasibility study and finally to the initiation of the first phase of

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The secretariat contacted the CGIAR centers to see if there were any interest in the proposal. There was considerable enthusiasm. This led to a feasibility study and finally to the initiation of the first phase of

the project in September 1986. Twenty international agricultural research centers are participating in the project, all thirteen CGIAR-sponsored centers and seven others. A complete list of the participant centers is attached as Appendix A.

The project has been divided into several phases. Phase I includes two activities:

1. Analysis of the potential use of optical storage technology for the project
2. Identification, collection, cataloguing, indexing and physical processing of a retrospective collection

Phase II would consist of the production and distribution of the retrospective collection "compact libraries". Following Phase II, a continuing program to preserve and disseminate the publications would be established.

Technical Considerations

Storage Medium

When the project was first suggested in 1984, it was assumed that the "compact libraries" would be produced as sets of microfiche accompanied by printed book catalogues. By 1986, however, optical storage technology was beginning to be used for library and documentation activities similar to those of the proposed project.

Microform technology has been available and reliable for many years. Microfiche and microfilm have been used to preserve all kinds of materials. Production of microforms is fairly inexpensive. Using microforms instead of printed publications saves space. For these reasons, libraries have developed comprehensive microform collections. However, microform has not become a popular technology with researchers. Equipment necessary for good quality paper copies is still expensive.

Optical storage technology uses lasers to produce discs storing digitized data and to read the stored data. Once discs have been made, they are practically indestructible. Very large quantities of data can be put onto one disc. The technology is attractive for bibliographic applications, particularly database storage and searching, because so much data can be stored in a very compact and portable medium, telecommunication access is not required for database access, the discs are sturdy, and production is very inexpensive when many copies of the same disc are made.

The materials to be included in the CGIAR Preservation and Dissemination Project are published in a variety of languages and alphabets. They range from the "grey literature" of unpublished conference papers and occasional papers to glossy formally published books. Many include photographs and other graphics. In deciding upon the appropriate technology for storage and dissemination of these materials, a number of factors had to be taken into consideration, including acceptance by users, production costs, equipment requirements and type of access provided through the technology.

In designing our project, a very real concern was whether microfiche sets would be obsolete by the time they were produced, "leap-frogged" by a better technology, optical discs. When Phase I of the project began in September 1986, one of its two major activities was an analysis of whether the "compact libraries" should be produced as microfiche or on optical disc. Aspen Systems Corporation of Rockville, Maryland was retained to perform the analysis. As part of their work, Aspen designed a questionnaire on the international availability and use of agricultural research information. It was issued in English, Spanish and French and was sent to potential recipient institutions late in 1986. Copies of the English and Spanish versions of the questionnaire are attached as Appendices B and C. At the same time the mail survey was being conducted, site visits were made in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Aspen just recently submitted their final report. It states that the information to be included in the "compact libraries" is considered very valuable by developing country institutions. It recommends that the project make maximum use of microcomputer and optical disc technology and that the "compact libraries" be produced as sets of CD-ROM (Compact Disc, Read-Only Memory) discs.

At the end of June, the CGIAR center directors approved the use of CD-ROM technology for the project. We expect to hear from the non-CGIAR centers by July 15 and anticipate that they will also approve CD-ROM use.

CD-ROMs are very similar to the compact discs (CDs) used for recording music. The CD-ROM disc readers are very similar to CD readers, except

that they are attached to microcomputers instead of stereos. For our project, Aspen recommends a standard equipment configuration of an IBM PC AT or higher, a high resolution monitor, a laser printer and two CD-ROM readers. The two readers would be needed because the set would consist of one or two index discs and about 50 discs on which the publications would be stored. With two readers, the index disc can always be in one reader while the other one is used to read the publications.

The secretariat asked Aspen to recommend a configuration for producing the discs. There are basically two choices:

- Storing images of the pages of the publications as photographs. A researcher would search through the index, locate particular items through indexing terms, then either read the publication on the screen or print it out. No searching within the text of individual publications would be possible. This is very similar to the way a microfiche set with a book catalogue is used.

- Storing the text of Roman language publications as digitized text, with photographs, other graphics and non-Roman text (Chinese, Japanese, etc.) stored as images. A researcher would search through the index, locate particular items through indexing terms, then read the publication on the screen, print it out, or search further through the text of the publication if it were in a Roman language. No searching in the text of photographs or non-Roman language text would be possible.

Aspen recommended the second configuration, for several reasons. Fewer discs are required for storing the same number of pages. The total production cost for the "compact library" would be lower. Much more detailed access to very specialized subjects would be possible. If a researcher were looking for mentions of a particular pesticide or species, for example, he or she could locate the exact pages on which it were discussed. The secretariat and the CGIAR center directors agreed with Aspen's recommendation.

One major consideration in producing the CD-ROMs will be the search software to be put on the discs. Right now there are a number of possible packages on the market. Each has its strengths and weaknesses. The secretariat library has been a participant in the CAB International CD-ROM pilot project. We are learning valuable lessons from watching people try to use the CABI disc. We are also experimenting with other products.

Agricultural Research Information Access and Usage in Developing Countries

The mail survey and site visits used to evaluate the usefulness of optical storage technology for our project were also used to gather information on how agricultural research information is acquired and used in developing countries. The survey was sent to 300 information institutions (libraries, information/documentation centers) in developing countries of Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. The institutions were selected from lists submitted by the international agricultural research centers participating in the project. Centers were

asked to list institutions that were potential recipients of the collection. About 4,000 institutions were selected by the centers and a statistical sample was taken to choose the 300 survey recipients.

The questionnaires, in English, French and Spanish, were mailed in November 1986. Results were tabulated through Mary 1987. The response rate was excellent, about 40 per cent.

The questionnaire (see Appendices B and C) focused on the use of microform technology, microcomputer technology, agricultural bibliographic information, and publications from the twenty international agricultural research centers participating in the project. Questions were also asked about the kinds of problems experienced in obtaining agricultural research information.

As already discussed, the responses concerning technology led to a recommendation to produce CD-ROM sets rather than microfiche sets. While the technology assessment was one of the major issues explored by the survey, there were two other areas of importance:

- The value to respondents of publications from the twenty centers

- Problems experienced in developing countries concerning access to agricultural research information

Usefulness of Information from the Twenty International Centers

One of the reasons the project had been started because there was a perception that the information produced by the international centers was valuable but hard for developing country researchers to locate. The results of this survey support that view. Respondents were asked whether the information in the "compact libraries" would be very useful, somewhat useful, or not useful. Overall, over three-quarters (77.1%) rated the collection very useful. Geographically, about 92 per cent of Latin American respondents were in this group, 89 per cent of African and Middle Eastern respondents, and 67 per cent of Asian respondents.

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the international centers they had contacted in the last year for information. They were also asked to indicate which centers they perceived as producing information of most value to them. Only nine of the twenty centers had been contacted by more than twenty per cent of the respondents in the previous year. However, more than forty per cent of the respondents stated that they would like to have publications from eighteen of the twenty centers in the collection. Clearly the collection will reach an interested community that has not always been able to obtain the information.

Information Access Problems

Questions were asked about problems concerning information access, in order to determine what kinds of problems the project would really help solve. Ten kinds of information access problems were described and

repondents were asked to indicate whether these problems were not a problem for them, were sometimes a problem, or were frequently a problem.

The information access problems which were listed as occurring most frequently were:

- We do not have enough money to subscribe to all the agricultural research journals that we need.

- We have difficulty obtaining documents containing agricultural research information which is published by other organizations outside our country.

- It takes too long for us to get documents containing agricultural research information from other organizations.

- We are unable to get copies of agricultural research documents identified through use of printed abstracting or indexing documents.

Our project will address all but the first of these problems.

Access to Agricultural Bibliographic Information in Developing Countries

The survey also explored the respondents' access to important scientific and technical abstracting and indexing information, through

subscriptions to printed indexing and abstracting journals, and through access to online data bases. The majority of the respondents, 72 per cent, subscribe to a printed abstracting or indexing publication of some type. Of these, CAB Abstracts, Agrindex, Abstracts on Tropical Agriculture, and Biological Abstracts were most frequently cited.

Compared with access to printed abstracting and indexing information, local access to online databases by this group of respondents is very limited. Only 13 per cent worldwide regularly perform online searches (19.1 per cent in Africa and the Middle East, 12.4 per cent in Latin America, and 9 per cent in Asia).

It was clear that a technology combining the advantages of data base searching without requiring telecommunications would be useful within this community. CD-ROM is likely to be very useful in such circumstances.

Bibliographic Challenges

The second part of Phase I that began in September 1986 was the identification, collection, cataloguing and indexing of the publications to be included in the retrospective collection. This first collection will include carefully selected major scientific and technical publications issued through the end of 1986. We anticipate that there will be about 5,000 titles.

Each center has made its own selection of publications to be

included. While the selection process was complicated for some centers, all selections of publications issued through 1985 are complete and we have received most of those titles. The CGIAR directors just approved adding the 1986 publications to the retrospective set. We have asked the non-CGIAR centers to let us know their position by mid-July and hope to have the 1986 publications for processing by the end of the summer.

Our processing team was fully assembled by December 1986 and consists of a cataloguer, two indexers (one part-time) and a project assistant. We anticipate completing most of the processing by the end of 1987.

Preparing materials for a microfiche collection with a book catalogue would have been fairly routine. However, when we started work we were not sure whether we were preparing for microfiche or CD-ROM, although CD-ROM looked very promising. As far as we know, no one has prepared a collection of this size for CD-ROM. We have therefore made our best guesses about what information will be needed. While there will probably be adjustments when CD-ROM production actually starts, we feel that we have captured the right information.

System Requirements

The Joint Library of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is donating project management services and the use of the Joint Library's computerized bibliographic data base management system. The system, called JOLIS, serves the Joint Library and a network of fourteen

libraries located in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It has been under development for five years. By the time this project started, much of what was needed in the way of database definition and systems work had already been done. The remaining work has just been completed.

MINISIS is a database management system developed by the International Development Research Centre in Canada. The Joint Library's JOLIS system is one of the largest MINISIS installations in the world. It runs on a Hewlett-Packard 3000, series 68 computer. While in theory up to 500 users can be supported, in practice about 90 simultaneous users can be supported satisfactorily. Currently there are about 150 terminals and microcomputers used for JOLIS access.

The Joint Library has developed acquisitions, cataloguing, indexing, circulation, serials management and on-line inquiry functions. The CGIAR Preservation and Dissemination Project is using the cataloguing function.

Cataloguing

The JOLIS system cataloguing function uses a format based on the MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloguing) standard format. The Joint Library is a member of the OCLC network and is required to use the MARC format and the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2d edition in preparing OCLC computerized cataloguing records. Some network cataloguing is captured from OCLC. Some is entered directly into JOLIS. The Library of Congress

classification system and subject headings are used at the Joint Library, although some of the network libraries have internal classification systems and/or special subject indexing vocabularies.

Whenever a network library catalogues a title using JOLIS, its cataloguing record can be used by any other network library that also holds the item. While there are special fields for particular library requirements, all the libraries must catalogue according to the network's standard practices.

The CGIAR Preservation Project is being treated as a network library. Our cataloguing can be used by other network libraries and we can use theirs. For the most part, our information is not so different from other libraries' practices. The exceptions concern our indexing work, discussed below.

The cataloguing database description is attached as Appendix D. Our database is a subset of the union cataloguing database for the network.

Indexing

When the project was first beginning, an evaluation of the available agricultural thesauri was made. It was decided to use the CAB Thesaurus because of its level of detail, even though it is currently available only in English.

A new edition of the CAB Thesaurus is now in preparation. The deadline for submitting suggestions for changes and additions had not passed when our project began, so one of our first tasks was to see if we required indexing vocabulary that was not in the first edition. We found that there were several areas that were not covered. We have submitted a large number of suggestions to CAB International for new vocabulary, particularly in areas related to tropical agriculture, fish and livestock.

Our indexing is fairly detailed. We feel that these are important publications, for the most part not included in the agricultural databases, and deserving of detailed analysis. Some of the publications will be assigned fifty or more terms. Sometimes this has happened because a particular term is not in the thesaurus and a combination of several terms must be used instead of one term.

A separate JOLIS database has been established to accommodate our indexing. Since we are assigning so many terms particular to our project, it was decided not to include them in the network's union catalogue. The database description for our indexing is attached as Appendix E.

A unique indexing application to speed processing was developed for this project. Recording, data entry and verification of long and complicated indexing terms are extremely time consuming and expensive operations. We have a small team working on a large collection of materials. We could not afford to have an indexer write a long term, another person key it and a third person proof it.

We have therefore built a validation or authority file for the terms we are using from the CAB Thesaurus. Each term we use is assigned a unique number. The numbers were initially generated using LOTUS 1-2-3 software to assign numbers to fairly large lists of terms grouped by general discipline (animals, crops, etc.). These large lists have been entered into JOLIS and as new terms are added, their numbers are entered individually. Indexers now record only the appropriate number, which is keyed and validated by JOLIS. We estimate that we have saved 75 per cent of the time that would have been required for traditional data entry of our indexing terms. The database description for this authority file is attached as Appendix F.

Analytics

One of the most challenging aspects of preparing bibliographic information for CD-ROM production has been the treatment of materials that require very detailed indexing and cataloguing analysis. We have called the records for these materials analytics. The term "analytics" has many library and documentation meanings. For our project it refers to individual bibliographic records which are prepared for part of a serial set or parts of individual monographs.

We have found it necessary to make analytics in the following cases:

- The item or set of items has too many pages to be processed as a unit with one set of cataloguing and indexing fields. For

example, a 600 page volume of conference proceedings covering a variety of topics is too cumbersome for a researcher to page through looking for a very specific topic.

- The topics discussed in sections of an item are so different that each one requires its own separate record.

In a traditional cataloguing environment, analytic records in a database or a card catalogue direct the researcher to an item which can be located by its classification or item number on a shelf. In a CD-ROM environment for a collection the size of ours, the idea is to direct the researcher to the correct place on one of several discs. The distinction between the physical item and its intellectual access points, always important in bibliographic systems, becomes crucial.

MINISIS software allows for fairly complex record linkages. The cataloguing and indexing databases described above are being used to connect various types of analytic records. Both serials and monographs will require analytics. The most complicated treatments will be for monographs divided for indexing either into individual papers or groups of papers organized by topics. There will be three records for each monograph analyzed in detail:

- The main cataloguing record. It contains a unique record control number.

- The "parent" analytic record. This includes the cataloguing

record control number and a unique number identifying the physical item.

- Analytic records for parts of the monograph. Each includes the cataloguing record control number.

The cataloguing record control number links the bibliographic records and will allow searching within a group of related records. The physical item control number will direct the search from any of these related bibliographic records to the spot on a CD-ROM where the text of the publication is stored. A diagram illustrating the relationships for analytics is attached as Appendix G. Worksheets for the following record types are also attached: monograph cataloguing record (Appendix H); serial cataloguing record (Appendix I); monograph analytic (Appendix J); serial analytic (Appendix K).

NEXT STEPS

We anticipate that processing of the retrospective collection will be completed in early 1988. If funding has been secured, we will then be able to start production and distribution of the "compact libraries" and would hope to begin distribution in late 1988 or early 1989. Developing country institutions that will receive sets are to be selected by the participating centers in consultation with the secretariat and the project's funding agencies.

Appendix A

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES PARTICIPATING IN PRESERVATION AND DISSEMINATION PROJECT

AVRDC	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center, Taiwan, Republic of China
CIAT*	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Columbia
CIMMYT*	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, Mexico D.F. Mexico
CIP*	Centro Internacional de la Papa, Lima, Peru
IBPGR*	International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, Rome, Italy
IBSRAM	International Board for Soil Research and Management, Bangkok, Thailand
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal
ICARDA*	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syria
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya
ICLARM	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, Manila, Philippines
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agroforestry, Nairobi, Kenya
ICRISAT*	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad, India
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama, USA
IFPRI*	International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C., USA
IITA*	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria
ILCA*	International Livestock Centre for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
ILRAD*	International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases, Nairobi, Kenya
IRRI*	International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines
ISNAR*	International Service for National Agricultural Research, The Hague, Netherlands
WARDA*	West Africa Rice Development Association, Monrovia, Liberia

* - CGIAR Supported Institutions

Addressee:

(Attach mailing label here)

INTERNATIONAL SURVEY ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION

Conducted by the Secretariat of the
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Please return questionnaire and all comments to:

CGIAR Secretariat
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
Attention: Eleanor Frierson, Librarian
Telex: 440098 WORLDBANK
Telephone: 202-334-8031

PART 1: DESCRIPTION OF YOUR ORGANIZATION

1. What are your name and your job title?

   Name:_____

   Job Title: _____

2. If the name and address of your organization are **not** the same as shown on the mailing label on the cover of this questionnaire, please supply the correct name and address here:

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Is your organization a **library, information center, or other information dissemination organization?** *By "library, information center, or other information dissemination organization" is meant any organization that systematically collects, manages, and/or distributes information contained in books, journals, serials, documents, or any other format. Please circle 1 or 2.*

   Yes, this organization is a library, information center, or other information dissemination organization 1

   No, this organization is **not** a library, information center, or other information dissemination organization 2

   If you answered "no" to the above question, please describe the nature of your organization:

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Which of the following categories **best** describes the **larger** organization of which your own organization is a part? *Please circle one number.*

   Government or public sector agency (other than college or university) 1

   Private or public college or university 2

   Non-governmental research institute or laboratory that is **not** part of a college or university 3

   None of the above *(Please describe):* _____

   _____ 4

5. Approximately how many individuals are **employed by** your library or information center **at this location**? *Please check appropriate box. By "employed by" is meant that the employees draw a regular salary for working in or for your organization. By "at this location" is meant "in this same building or within walking distance of this building."*

Less than 5	[]	21 - 40	[]
5 - 10	[]	More than 40	[]
11-20	[]	Don't Know	[]

PART 2: MICROFORM TECHNOLOGY

6. What kinds of **microform** equipment **in working order** does your organization currently use? *Check all applicable boxes. "Microform" is defined as either microfiche or microfilm. "In working order" means that the equipment is available for use and is not in storage or under repair. Check the box after item "i" if your organization does not have any microform equipment in working order:*

a. Microfilm reader	[]	b. Microfilm reader/printer ...	[]
c. Microfiche reader	[]	d. Microfiche reader/printer ..	[]

e. Combination microfilm/microfiche reader ..... []

f. Combination microfilm/microfiche reader/printer ..... []

g. Microform camera ..... []

h. Other microform equipment *(describe):* _____

_____ ..... []

i. No microform equipment ..... []

7. Does your organization currently maintain any microfiche or microfilm collections at this location? *Please check all appropriate boxes. Check box following item "f" if your organization does not currently maintain any microfiche or microfilm collections at this location.*

a. **Microfiche** of scientific, technical, or agricultural publications (e.g., books, journals, or technical reports)..... []

b. **Microfilm** of scientific, technical, or agricultural publications (e.g., books, journals, or technical reports)..... []

c. Abstracts, indexes, catalogs, or other bibliographic information on **microfiche** ..... []

d. Abstracts, indexes, catalogs, or other bibliographic information on **microfilm** ..... []

e. Other **microfiche** or **microfilm** collection(s) *Please describe:*

_____ ..... []

f. **No** microfiche or microfilm collection ..... []

PART 3: USE OF MICROCOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

8. Does your organization currently use any **microcomputers** for creating, storing, processing, or retrieving information or data? *Circle 1, 2, or 3. "Microcomputer" is defined as any small computer, usually small enough to fit on a desk, that can be used by itself or in a network with other microcomputers. Examples of "microcomputers" are the IBM PC, the Apricot, the Olivetti PC, the Apple II, and the Apple Macintosh.*

Yes	1
No	2 -> *Skip to Number 11*
Don't Know	3 -> *Skip to Number 11*

9. What types of microcomputers in working order does your organization currently have at this location? *Please insert types (e.g., IBM) and models (e.g., PC-AT) in space provided. Use separate line for each different type and model of microcomputer. For example, use separate lines to report on IBM PC-AT microcomputers, Olivetti microcomputers, etc.).*

	TYPE:	MODEL :
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____

PART 4: AGRICULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

10. Does your organization **currently** subscribe to any abstracting or indexing publications covering scientific, technical, or agricultural information? *Circle 1, 2, or 3. Include abstracting or indexing publications received in paper as well as microform.*

Yes	1
No	2 -> *Skip to Number 12*
Don't Know	3 -> *Skip to Number 12*

11. Please check the boxes for all **abstracting or indexing publications** to which your organization currently subscribes:

a. **Abstracts on Tropical Agriculture** (Royal Tropical Institute, Netherlands) ..... [ ]

b. **Agrindex** (F.A.O., Italy) ..... [ ]

c. **Bibliography of Agriculture** (U.S. National Agricultural Library) ..... [ ]

d. **Bibliography of Plant Protection** (Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land und Forstwirtschaft, Federal Republic of Germany) ..... [ ]

e. **Biological and Agricultural Index** (H. W. Wilson Co,, U.S.) ..... [ ]

f. **Biological Abstracts** (BIOSIS, U.S.) ..... [ ]

g. **Chemical Abstracts** (Chemical Abstracts Service, U.S.) ..... [ ]

h. **CAB Abstracts** (CAB International, Great Britain) ..... [ ]

i. **Ecology Abstracts** (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, Great Britain)..... [ ]

j. **Food Science and Technology Abstracts** (International Food Information Service, U.K. and Germany) ..... [ ]

k. **PESTDOC Abstracts Journal** (Derwent Publications, Ltd., Great Britain) ..... [ ]

l. **VETDOC Abstracts Journal** (Derwent Publications, Ltd., Great Britain)..... [ ]

m. **Zoological Record** (BIOSIS, U.S., in cooperation with the Zoological Society of London) ..... [ ]

n. Other **agriculture-related** abstracting or indexing publications to which your organization currently subscribes. *Please list :* _____

_____

_____

_____ ... [ ]

12. Does your organization **regularly** perform any **online searches** of abstracting, indexing, or bibliographic databases covering scientific, technical, or agricultural information? *Circle 1, 2, or 3. "Regularly" is defined as "at least once per month." "Online searches" is defined as using a computer or computer terminal at this location to search a database located either nearby or far away. Online bibliographic searches are usually performed to locate references to, or summaries or abstracts of , published documents.*

Yes 1

No 2

Don't Know 3

PART 5: PUBLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS

13. These organizations have agreed to help develop the CGIAR **Compact Agricultural Research Library.**
Column A: Please check the box to indicate whether your organization has obtained, or attempted to obtain, any documents or research reports from this organization **during the past 12 months.**
Column B: For each organization, please check the box to indicate which organization's documents your organization would find **useful** were they included in the CGIAR Compact Agricultural Research Library.

	Name and Location of Organization:	**A. We have tried to obtain** documents from from this Organization:	**B. We would like** this organization's documents to be included in the Compact Library:
a.	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) Cali, Columbia	[]	[]
b.	Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) Lima, Peru	[]	[]
c.	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT) Mexico D. F. Mexico	[]	[]
d.	International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) Rome, Italy	[]	[]
e.	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) Aleppo, Syria	[]	[]
f.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) Hyderabad, India	[]	[]
g.	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Washington, D.C. USA	[]	[]
h.	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Ibadan, Nigeria	[]	[]
i.	International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[]	[]
j.	International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) Nairobi, Kenya	[]	[]
k.	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Manila, Philippines	[]	[]
l.	International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) The Hague, Netherlands	[]	[]
m.	West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) Monrovia, Liberia	[]	[]
n.	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) Taiwan, Republic of China	[]	[]
o.	International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) Bangkok, Thailand	[]	[]
p.	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) Kathmandu, Nepal	[]	[]
q.	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) Nairobi, Kenya	[]	[]
r.	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) Manila, Philippines	[]	[]
s.	International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) Nairobi, Kenya	[]	[]
t.	International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) Muscle Shoals, Alabama, USA	[]	[]

PART 6: INFORMATION ACCESS PROBLEMS

14. The list below contains problems that **any** library or information center might experience in helping users obtain information about agricultural research. We want to find out if you ever have these problems at **your** library. Please rate each potential problem as follows:

    Circle **1** if this is **not** a problem for your library or information center.
    Circle **2** if this is **sometimes** a problem for your library or information center.
    Circle **3** if this is **frequently** a problem for your library or information center.

	Type of problem:	Not a problem:	Sometimes a problem:	Frequently a problem:
a.	We cannot locate agricultural research information that is understandable to people **with little formal education**	1	2	3
b.	It **takes too long** for us to get documents containing agricultural research information from other organizations...	1	2	3
c.	We have difficulty obtaining documents containing agricultural research information which are published by **other organizations *inside* our country**.....	1	2	3
d.	We have difficulty obtaining documents containing agricultural research information which are published by **other organizations *outside* our country**.....	1	2	3
e.	We have difficulty locating agricultural research information in our own collection **due to incomplete or inadequate bibliographic cataloging**	1	2	3
f.	Our own collection of agricultural research information is **so small** that we are unable to provide the information that our users request.....	1	2	3
g.	Our own collection of agricultural research information is **so outdated** that we are unable to provide the information that our users request.....	1	2	3
h.	We are unable to get copies of agricultural research documents **identified through use of printed abstracting or indexing publications**	1	2	3
i.	We are unable to get copies of agricultural research documents **identified through online computer searches of bibliographic databases**	1	2	3
j.	We do not have enough money to subscribe to all the **agricultural research journals** that we need	1	2	3

PART 7: ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENTS

The CGIAR Secretariat, the CGIAR Centers, and other participating agricultural research organizations (see question number 13) are considering development of the CGIAR **Compact Agricultural Research Library.** This collection, composed of agricultural documents published and selected by the participating organizations, will help improve access to useful agricultural information, particularly in those countries where library collections and library cooperatives are still undergoing development. Subjects covered by this collection will include food crops of many different kinds, insect pests and insect vectors of tropical diseases, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries, fertilizers, farming systems, food policy, research system management, agroforestry, and other agricultural subjects.

The Compact Agricultural Research Library will include bibliographic information about publications **as well as full-length reproductions of the publications.** The Library will enable even small libraries to provide users with agricultural information that might otherwise be too difficult or time-consuming to obtain.

CGIAR is considering two technologies for making the Compact Agricultural Research Library available: microforms and optical disks.

Microform versions of the Compact Agricultural Research Library would consist of two parts:

a. A complete set of **documents** in microfiche or microfilm.

b. A **printed index**, on paper, which contains author, title, and subject indexes, as well as abstracts or summaries of individual documents.

Users of the microform Compact Agricultural Research Library would look up required information in the printed index. Users would then read --- and if desired, print on paper --- all or portions of the document from the microform. As new documents are added, organizations such as yours would receive regular updates to the microform collection and a revised printed index. You would need to maintain equipment (such as a microform reader-printer) to display and print copies of the documents stored on the Compact Agricultural Research Library microform collection. This maintenance would involve regular cleaning of the microform equipment, the training of users, and regular replacement of consumable supplies such as paper and any chemicals used in the printing process.

Optical disk technology (such as CD-ROM, or Compact Disk, Read Only Memory) makes it possible to develop small "laser disks" that contain thousands of pages of full-length documents as well as indexing and abstracting information about these documents. Use of optical disks may reduce the need to use telephone, satellite, or other telecommunications systems for access to remote computer databases. Optical disks can combine searchable bibliographic information with the full text of the documents themselves. The same computer equipment can be used for identifying as well as printing out copies of relevant documents.

A complete CGIAR Compact Agricultural Research Library optical disk system would consist of:

a. **Optical disks** containing:
   1. **Indexing and abstracting information** about the document collection.
   2. **Search software** to allow the user to search for and retrieve relevant documents from the collection by searching through the on-disk indexing and abstracting information.
   3. The **full text** of the documents themselves.
b. An **optical disk drive** to plug into a microcomputer.
c. An **adapter card** to plug into an internal expansion slot of a microcomputer.

Additional equipment required for the CGIAR Compact Agricultural Research Library would include a microcomputer, a video display monitor of adequate resolution to display the text of documents and any accompanying illustrations, and a printer with sufficient speed for printing the full text of documents.

15. Without considering whether microform or optical disk technology is used for publishing the CGIAR Compact Agricultural Research Library, do you think that the **documents** published in the Library would be **very useful, somewhat useful, or not useful** to your organization's users?
Please circle 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Very useful	1
Somewhat useful	2
Not useful	3
Don't know	4

Please use the following space to comment on whether you believe that the CGIAR Compact Agricultural Research Library would be a useful information service for you to provide to your organization's users:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

16. If funds were available to cover your costs for both the CGIAR Compact Agricultural Research Library as well as any equipment required to use the Library, which approach would you prefer for making this collection available to your library's users: the microform approach, or the optical disk approach?
Please circle 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Microform	1
Optical disk	2
No preference	3
Don't know	4

If you circled 1 or 2 in question number 16, please explain the reasons for your preference here. Please attach additional sheets if you would like more space:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

THANK YOU FOR ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS! IF YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS, PLEASE ENCLOSE A LETTER WITH YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE WHEN YOU MAIL IT BACK TO THE ADDRESS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE COVER.

Destinatario:

(Adhiera aquí la etiqueta con su nombre y dirección)

****

ENCUESTA INTERNACIONAL
SOBRE LA
INFORMACION PARA LA INVESTIGACION AGRICOLA

****

Llevada a cabo por la Secretaría del
Grupo Consultor sobre Investigación Agrícola Internacional (GCIAI)

****

Favor envíe la encuesta y los comentarios a:

Secretaría GCIAI
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433, E. E. U. U.
Atención: Eleanor Frierson, Bibliotecaria
Telex: 440098 WORLDBANK
Teléfono: 202-334-8031

PARTE I: DESCRIPCION DE SU ORGANIZACION

1. Cuál es su nombre y su título de trabajo?

   Nombre:_____

   Título de Trabajo:_____

2. Si el nombre y dirección de su organización no corresponden con los que se enuncian en la etiqueta de la portada de esta encuesta, favor de indicar abajo el nombre y la dirección correctos:

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Indique si su organización es una biblioteca, un centro de información u otra organización de diseminación de información. Se entiende por "biblioteca, centro de información u otro centro de diseminación de información", como cualquier organización que colecciona, administra y/o distribuye información, en forma sistemática, encontrada en libros, revistas, series, documentos o cualquier otro medio similar. Favor de encerrar con un círculo 1 ó 2.

   Sí, esta organización es una biblioteca, centro información u otro centro de diseminación de información..... 1

   No, esta organización no es una biblioteca, centro información ni otro centro de diseminación de información..... 2

   Si la respuesta a esta pregunta es negativa, por favor describa la naturaleza de su organización:

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Qué categoría, de las que abajo se enuncian, describe mejor la organización más grande a la que su propia organización está afiliada? Circule un número solamente.

Gobierno o agencia del sector público (no incluye las universidades o centros de enseñanza superior).. 1

Privado o universidad/centro de enseñanza superior pública..... 2

Instituto de investigación no gubernamental o laboratorio que no es parte ni de una universidad ni de un centro de enseñanza superior..... 3

Ninguno de los arriba indicados (por favor describa):

_____ 4

5. Cuántas personas, aproximadamente, están empleadas por su biblioteca o centro de información en este lugar? Favor de indicar en la casilla apropiada. Se entiende por "están empleados por", que los trabajadores devengan salario regular por trabajar dentro o para su organización. Se entiende por "en este lugar", "en este edificio o a distancia de caminar a este edificio".

Menos de 5.....( )	21-40.....( )
5-10.....( )	Más de 40...( )
11-20.....( )	No se sabe..( )

PARTE II. TECNOLOGIA DE MICROFORMA

6. Qué tipos de equipo de microforma en buen estado actualmente utiliza su organización? Indique en las casillas apropiadas. Se entiende por "microforma", tanto la microficha como el microfilm. Se entiende por "en buen estado", que el equipo está disponible inmediatamente para usarse y que no está almacenado ni está siendo reparado. Indique en la casilla correspondiente al ordinal "h", si su organización actualmente no cuenta con un equipo de microforma en buen estado:

   a. Lector de microfilm.....( )

   b. Lector/impresor de microfilm.....( )

   c. Lector de microficha.....( )

   ch. Lector/impresor de microficha.....( )

   d. Combinación de lector de microfilm y microficha.....( )

   e. Combinación de lector/impresor de microfilm y microficha.....( )

   f. Cámara de microforma.....( )

   g. Otro equipo de microforma (describa):

   _____ ( )

   h. No se cuenta con equipo de microforma...( )

7. Tiene su organización actualmente alguna colección de microficha o de microfilm en este lugar? Favor de marcar en las casillas apropiadas. Indique la casilla correspondiente al ordinal "e", si su organización actualmente no cuenta con colección alguna de microficha o microfilm en este lugar.

   a. Microficha de publicaciones científicas, técnicas y agrícolas (v.gr., libros, revistas o informes técnicos)..... ( )

   b. Microfilm de publicaciones científicas, técnicas y agrícolas (v.gr., libros, revistas o informes técnicos)..... ( )

   c. Resúmenes, índices, catálogos u otra información bibliográfica en microficha..... ( )

   ch. Resúmenes, índices, catálogos u otra información bibliográfica en microfilm..... ( )

   d. Otra(s) colección(es) de microficha o microfilm Favor describa:_____
   _____ ( )

   e. No se cuenta con colección alguna de microficha ni de microfilm..... ( )

PARTE III. USO DE LA TECNOLOGIA DE LA MICROCOMPUTADORA

8. Utiliza actualmente su organización cualquier tipo de microcomputadora para crear, guardar, procesar o sacar información? Encierre con un círculo 1, 2 ó 3. Se entiende por "microcomputadora", cualquier computadora pequeña capaz de ser colocada encima de un escritorio, y que la misma puede ser utilizada independientemente o en una red con otras microcomputadoras. Algunos ejemplos de "microcomputadoras" son la IBM PC, la Apricot, la Olivetti PC, la Apple II y la Apple Macintosh.

Sí.....	1	
No.....	2	Salte a la pregunta 11
No se sabe.....	3	Salte a la pregunta 11

9. Qué marcas de microcomputadoras tiene actualmente su organización en buen estado en este lugar? Favor indicar marcas (v.gr. IBM) y modelos (v.gr. PC-AT) en la línea indicada. Utilice una línea diferente para cada marca y modelo de microcomputadora. (Por ejemplo, utilice una línea diferente para indicar microcomputadoras IBM PC-AT, microcomputadoras Olivetti, etc.)

	MARCA:	MODELO:
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
ch.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____

PARTE IV:
INFORMACION BIBLIOGRAFICA AGRICOLA

10. Está su organización actualmente suscrita a cualquier publicación de resúmenes o de índices con información científica, técnica o agrícola? Encierre en un círculo 1, 2 ó 3. Tome en cuenta cualquier publicación de resúmenes o de índices que haya recibido tanto en forma impresa como en microforma.

Sí.....	1	
No.....	2	- Salte a la pregunta 12
No se sabe.....	3	- Salte a la pregunta 12

11. Favor marcar en las casillas correspondientes, las publicaciones de resúmenes o de índices a que esté suscrita su organización:

a. Resúmenes sobre Agricultura Tropical (Instituto Real Tropical, Holanda)..... ( )

b. Indagro (F.A.O, Italia)..... ( )

c. Bibliografía Agrícola (Biblioteca Nacional Agrícola de los E.E.U.U.)..... ( )

ch. Bibliografía sobre la Protección de las Plantas (Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land und Forstwirtschaft, República Federal de Alemania) ( )

d. Indice Biológico y Agrícola (H.W. Wilson Co., E.E.U.U.)..... ( )

e. Resúmenes Biológicos (BIOSIS, E.E.U.U.)..... ( )

f. Resúmenes Químicos (Servicio de Resúmenes Químicos, E.E.U.U.)..... ( )

g. Resúmenes CAB (CAB International, Reino Unido) ( )

h. Resúmenes Ecológicos (Resúmenes científicos de Cambridge, Reino Unido)..... ( )

i. Resúmenes de la Tecnología y de la Ciencia de los Alimentos (Servicio de Información de la International Food, Reino Unido y Alemania) ( )

j. Revista de Resúmenes PESTDOC (Derwent Publications Ltd., Reino Unido)..... ( )

k. Revista de Resúmenes VETDOC (Derwent Publications Ltd., Reino Unido)..... ( )

l. Registro Zoológico (BIOSIS, E.E.U.U., en colaboración con la Sociedad Zoológica de Londres)... ( )

m. Cualquier otra publicación sobre resúmenes o índices, en materia agrícola, a que su organización esté suscrita. Favor de enumerar:_____

_____

_____ ( )

12. Realiza su organización, en forma regular, cualquier tipo de investigación con línea abierta sobre resúmenes, índices o centros de información bibliográfica en materia científica, técnica o agrícola? Encierre en un círculo 1, 2 ó 3. Se entiende por "en forma regular" como "por lo menos una vez al mes". Se entiende por "investigaciones con línea abierta", como el uso de una computadora o de una terminal de computadora, en este lugar, para localizar cualquier centro de información que se encuentre lejos o cerca. Por lo general, las investigaciones bibliográficas con línea abierta se realizan para encontrar referencias a documentos publicados, o resúmenes de los mismos.

Sí..... 1

No..... 2

No se sabe..... 3

PARTE V: PUBLICACIONES DE CENTROS INTERNACIONALES DE INVESTIGACION AGRICOLA

13. Las organizaciones que a continuación se enumeran, se han comprometido a desarrollar la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de la GCIAI.
Columna A: Favor marcar en la casilla apropiada, para indicar si su organización ha obtenido o trató de obtener cualquier documento o informe de investigación de esta organización en los últimos 12 meses.
Columna B: Favor marcar, para cada organización, la casilla apropiada para indicar cuáles de los documentos de esta organización considera su organización serían de gran utilidad si fuesen incluidos en la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de la GCIAI.

Nombre y lugar de la Organización	A. Intentamos obtener documentos de esta Organización	B. Deseamos que los siguientes documentos de esta organización estén incluidos en la Biblioteca Compacta
a. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) Cali, Colombia.....	( )	( )
b. Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) Lima, Perú.....	( )	( )
c. Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento del Maíz y del Trigo (CIMMYT) México D.F. México.....	( )	( )
ch. Junta Internacional para los Recursos de Genética de las Plantas (JIRGP) Roma, Italia.....	( )	( )

Nombre y lugar de la Organización	A. Intentamos obtener documentos de esta Organización	B. Deseamos que los siguientes documentos de esta organización estén incluidos en la Biblioteca Compacta
d. Centro Internacional para la Investigación Agrícola en Lugares Secos (CITALS) Aleppo, Siria.....	( )	( )
e. Instituto Internacional de Investigación de Siembras para los trópicos semi-áridos (IIISTRA) Hyderabad, India.....	( )	( )
f. Instituto Internacional de Investigación de la Política de los Alimentos (IIIPA) Washington, D.C., E.E.U.U.....	( )	( )
g. Instituto Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (IIAT) Ibadan, Nigeria.....	( )	( )
h. Centro Internacional Ganadero para Africa (CIGA) Addis Ababa, Etiopía.....	( )	( )
i. Laboratorio Internacional para la Investigación de Enfermedades de Animales (LIIEA) Nairobi, Kenya.....	( )	( )
j. Instituto Internacional de Investigación del Arroz (IIIA) Manila, Filipinas...	( )	( )
k. Servicio Internacional para la Investigación Agrícola Nacional (SIIAN) La Haya, Holanda	( )	( )
l. Asociación de Desarrollo del Arroz de Africa Occidental (ADDAO) Monrovia, Liberia.....	( )	( )
m. Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo del Vegetal Asiático (CIDVA) Taiwan, República de China.....	( )	( )
n. Junta Internacional para la Investigación y Manejo del Suelo (JIIMS) Bangkok, Tailandia.....	( )	( )
ñ. Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo Integrado de las Montañas (CIDIM) Katmandú, Nepal.....	( )	( )
o. Centro Internacional de la Fisiología y la Ecología del Insecto (CIFEI) Nairobi, Kenya.....	( )	( )
p. Centro Internacional para el Manejo de Recursos Acuáticos Vivientes (CIMRAV) Manila, Filipinas.....	( )	( )
q. Consejo Internacional para la Investigación de la Agroforesta (CIIA) Nairobi, Kenya.....	( )	( )
r. Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo de Fertilizantes (CIDF) Muscle Shoals, Alabama, E.E.U.U.....	( )	( )

PARTE VI: PROBLEMAS DE ACCESO A LA INFORMACION

14. Lo enumerado a continuación presenta problemas que cualquier biblioteca o centro de información podría experimentar al tratar de ayudar a los usuarios para obtener información para la investigación agrícola. Deseamos saber si usted alguna vez ha tenido este tipo de problema en su biblioteca. Favor evalúe cada problema potencial así:

Circule el número 1 si éste no representa problema alguno para su biblioteca o para su centro de información.
Circule el número 2 si éste resulta ser un problema para su biblioteca o para su centro de información, pero que se presenta en contadas ocasiones
Circule el número 3 si éste resulta ser un problema constante para su biblioteca o para su centro de información.

Tipo de problema	No es problema	Es problema en contadas ocasiones	Es problema constante
a. No hemos encontrado información de investigación agrícola alguna que sea de fácil comprensión para personas con poca preparación académica	1	2	3
b. Nos toma mucho tiempo conseguir, de otros organismos, documentos con información para la investigación agrícola	1	2	3
c. Se nos hace difícil conseguir documentos publicados por otras organizaciones nacioles con información para la investigación agrícola	1	2	3
ch. Se nos hace difícil conseguir documentos publicados por organismos extranjeros, con información para la investigación agrícola	1	2	3
d. Se nos hace difícil encontrar, en nuestra colección, información para la investigación agrícola debido a la falta de un catálogo bibliográfico completo o adecuado	1	2	3

Tipo de problema	No es problema	Es problema en contadas ocasiones	Es problema constante
e. Nuestra colección de información para la investigación agrícola es tan pequeña, que no podemos suministrar a nuestros usuarios la información que nos solicitan	1	2	3
f. Nuestra colección de información para la investigación agrícola está tan anticuada, que no podemos suministrar a nuestros usuarios la información que nos solicitan	1	2	3
g. No hemos podido obtener copias de documentos para la investigación agrícola, identificados a través del uso de resúmenes impresos o de publicaciones de índices	1	2	3
h. No hemos podido obtener copias de documentos para la investigación agrícola, identificados a través de investigaciones de computadoras con línea abierta de centros de información bibliográfica	1	2	3
i. No contamos con el dinero necesario para suscribirnos a todas las revistas de investigación agrícola que necesitamos tener	1	2	3

PARTE VII: ACCESO A DOCUMENTOS AGRICOLAS

La Secretaría del Grupo Consultor sobre Investigación Agrícola Internacional, los centros de la GCIAI y otras organizaciones de investigación agrícola (ver pregunta número 13) están considerando crear la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de la GCIAI. Dicha colección, compuesta de documentos agrícolas publicados y seleccionados por las organizaciones participantes, ayudará a mejorar el acceso a información agrícola de gran ayuda, especialmente en aquellos países en donde las colecciones bibliotecarias y las cooperativas bibliotecarias todavía están en vías de desarrollo. Esta colección abarca temas sobre siembras de comestibles de diversos tipos, insectos nocivos y vectores de insectos de enfermedades tropicales, la ganadería, la acuacultura y la pesca, los fertilizantes, los sistemas de granja, la política nutricional, el manejo del sistema de investigación, la agroforesta y otros temas agrícolas.

La Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola tendrá información bibliográfica al igual que copias completas de las publicaciones. La Biblioteca ayudará a otras más pequeñas, a que puedan suministrar a sus propios usuarios con la información agrícola que, de lo contrario, tomaría mucho tiempo o sería difícil de conseguir.

La GCIAI está tomando en cuenta el uso de dos tecnologías para que la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola se encuentre disponible: microformas y discos ópticos.

Las versiones de microforma de la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola se clasificarían en dos:

a. Un juego completo de documentos en microficha o en microfilm.

b. Un índice impreso en papel, con la siguiente información: autor, título e índices por materia, al igual que resúmenes de documentos individuales.

Los usuarios de la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de microforma, buscarían la información requerida en el índice impreso. Luego los usuarios la leerían y, si así lo desearen, imprimirían en papel todo o partes del documento de la microforma. A medida que se vayan agregando nuevos documentos, organizaciones como la suya recibirían una actualización de la colección de microforma y un índice impreso corregido. Usted necesitaría tener un equipo (v.gr., un lector/impresor de microforma) para la exposición e impresión de documentos almacenados en la colección de microforma de la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola. Dicho mantenimiento incluye la limpieza regular del equipo de microforma, el entrenamiento a los usuarios y el reemplazo regular de material consumible como papel y cualquier sustancia química utilizada en el proceso de impresión.

La tecnología de disco óptico (tal como CD-ROM, o Disco Compacto, Lea Solo Memoria) hace posible el desarrollo de pequeños "discos laser", los cuales contienen documentos completos con miles de páginas e información de índices y de resúmenes sobre dichos documentos. La utilización de los discos ópticos podrían minimizar el uso del teléfono, de satélites o de cualquier otro sistema de telecomunicación utilizados para obtener acceso a los centros de información alejados de computadoras. Los discos ópticos pueden combinar la información bibliográfica indagable, con el texto completo de los mismos documentos. Se puede utilizar el mismo equipo de computadoras para identificar y para imprimir las copias de los documentos importantes.

El sistema de disco óptico completo de la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de la GCIAI, tendría lo siguiente:

a. Discos ópticos con:

   1. Información de índices y de resúmenes sobre la colección del documento.
   2. Información de "software" para permitir al usuario a que indague y saque los documentos importantes de la colección, mediante la búsqueda de información de índices y de resúmenes en el disco.
   3. El texto completo de los mismos documentos.

b. Un "disk drive" óptico para ser enchufado en la microcomputadora.

c. Una tarjeta/adaptador para ser enchufada en la ranura de expansión interna de una microcomputadora.

El equipo adicional que se requiera para la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola serían los siguientes: una microcomputadora, un monitor de video de resolución adecuada para exhibir el texto de los documentos y cualquier ejemplo que les acompañen, y un impresor con la velocidad suficiente para imprimir el texto completo de los documentos.

15. Cree usted que los documentos publicados en la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de la GCIAI podrían, sin tomar en cuenta si la tecnología de la microforma o del disco óptico es utilizada en la publicación de la Biblioteca, ser muy útiles, algo útiles o poco útiles para los usuarios de su organización?

    Favor encierre en un círculo 1, 2, 3 ó 4.

    Muy útil..... 1

    Algo útil..... 2

    Poco útil..... 3

    No se sabe..... 4

Favor utilizar el espacio a continuación para ofrecer comentarios sobre si usted cree que la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola de la GCIAI sería un servicio de información de utilidad para usted, de manera que la pueda transmitir a los usuarios de su organización:

16. Si se contaran con fondos disponibles para cubrir los costos de tanto la Biblioteca Compacta de Investigación Agrícola como del equipo necesario para usar la misma, qué enfoque preferiría utilizar para hacer que esta colección esté disponible a los usuarios de su biblioteca: el enfoque de la microforma o el enfoque del disco óptico?

Favor encierre en un círculo 1, 2, 3 ó 4

Microforma.....	1
Disco óptico.....	2
No hay preferencia.....	3
No se sabe.....	4

Si ha encerrado en un círculo los números 1 ó 2 de la pregunta 16, favor explique aquí su razones para dicha preferencia. Si necesita más espacio para escribir, por favor adjunte hojas adicionales.

GRACIAS POR CONTESTAR ESTAS PREGUNTAS!
SI TIENE OTROS COMENTARIOS, FAVOR ADJUNTE UNA CARTA CON ESTA ENCUESTA CUANDO LA REMITA A LA DIRECCION EN LA PORTADA DE LA MISMA.

FIELD NAME	MNEMONIC	TAG	OFFSET	LENGTH	NUMERIC	DEC PL	REPEAT	SUBFIELD	PROMPT	CHECK	BIB LVL	VALIDATE	PRIM KEY	INV ONLY	INV RLSE	INV OFF	INV TYPE	INV THES	TERM EXTR	EXTR TYPE	EXTR LENG	STRIPT OPT	SUFFIX	NONTHES ANY	INV FILE	LOG CHG	VAL FILE	ARG NAME	EXIT NAME
EARCH WORD	CATSW	F910	-1	50			Y		Y	Y	M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCW	Y			
LC CONTROL NO.	OCLCNO	B010	-1	8					Y		M			Y			B		1		8				JLCO	Y			
ATE LAST USED	USED	B040	-1	8							M															Y			
LINE ENTRY DATE	ENTDT	B050	-1	10					Y		M															Y			
IBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL	BIBLVL	B060	4	2					Y		M	Y		Y			B		1		2				JLCT	Y	JLCB	V110	
TERIAL TYPE	MATTP	B070	4	26			Y		Y		M	Y		Y			K		10		26				JLCG	Y	JLCG		
NGUAGE	LNG	B080	4	4							M	Y		Y			B		1		4				JLCM	Y	JLCL	V210	
ERIAL TYPE	SERTP	B200	-1	2					Y		A			Y			B		1		2				JLCT	Y			
REQUENCY	FREQ	B210	-1	2					Y		A															Y			
GULARITY	REG	B220	-1	2					Y		A															Y			
CARD NO.	CARDNO	C100	-1	20					Y		M															Y			
SSN/ISBN NO.	ISBN	C200	-1	50			Y		Y		M			Y			B		1		10				JLCN	Y			
TERED BY	ENTBY	C300	4	6					Y		M	Y		Y			K		1		6				JLCE	Y	JLCE	V610	
DDITIONAL HOLDINGS LIBRARY	ADDLIB	C310	4	6			Y				M	Y		Y			K		1		6				JLCE	Y	JLCE	V610	
TALOGED BY	CATBY	C400	4	6					Y		M															Y			
NGUAGES	LANGS	C410	-1	10			Y	Y	Y		M																		
DICATOR	LIND	C411	4	6					Y		M	Y														Y	JLCI	V510	
DE	LCOD	C412	4	4					Y		M	Y		Y			B		1		4				JLCM	Y	JLCL	V210	
CESSION NO.	AN	C430	-1	8							M			Y			B		1		8				JLCA	Y			
CALL NO.	LCN	C900	-1	50				Y	Y		M			Y			B		1		50				JLCJ				
OGRAPHIC CODE	LCGC	C901	26	4					Y		M	Y														Y	JLRG	S330	
ASSIFICATION NO.	LCCN	C902	-1	20					Y		M															Y			
OK NO.	LCBN	C903	-1	26					Y		M															Y			
CAL CALL NUMBER	LOCCN	C490	-1	34							M			Y			B		1		34				JLCK	Y			
R LC CALL NO.	AFLC	C510	-1	50				Y			M																		
R GEOGRAPHIC CODE	AFLCGC	C511	26	4							M	Y														Y	JLRG	S330	
R LC CLASSIFICATION NO.	AFLCCN	C512	-1	20							M															Y			
R BOOK NO.	AFLCBN	C513	-1	26							M															Y			
WB LC CALL NO.	LALC	C520	-1	50				Y			M																		
WB CLASSIFICATION NO.	LALCCN	C522	-1	20							M															Y			
WB BOOK NO.	LALCBN	C523	-1	26							M															Y			
A LC CALL NO.	AELC	C530	-1	50				Y			M																		
A GEOGRAPHIC CODE	AELCGC	C531	26	4							M	Y														Y	JLRG	S330	
A CLASSIFICATION NO.	AELCCN	C532	-1	20							M															Y			
A BOOK NO.	AELCBN	C533	-1	26							M															Y			
ST LC CALL NO.	INLC	C540	-1	50				Y			M																		
ST CLASSIFICATION NO.	INLCCN	C542	-1	20							M															Y			
ST BOOK NO.	INLCBN	C543	-1	26							M															Y			
D LC CALL NO.	OPLC	C550	-1	50				Y			M																		
D CLASSIFICATION NO.	OPLCCN	C552	-1	20							M															Y			
D BOOK NO.	OPLCBN	C553	-1	26							M															Y			

TA BASE: CGR FRI, JUNE 26, 1987, 8:49 AM

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EG LC CALL NO.	LELC	C560	-1	50				Y			M																		
EG CLASSIFICATION NO.	LELCCN	C562	-1	20							M																Y		
EG BOOK NO.	LELCBN	C563	-1	26							M																Y		
FC LC CALL NO.	IFLC	C580	-1	50				Y			M																		
FC GEOGRAPHIC CODE	IFLCGC	C581	26	4							M	Y															Y JLRG		
FC CLASSIFICATION NO.	IFLCCN	C582	-1	20							M																Y		
FC BOOK NO.	IFLCBN	C583	-1	26							M																Y		
A LC CALL NO.	FALC	C600	-1	50				Y			M																		
A GEOGRAPHIC CODE	FALCGC	C601	26	4							M	Y															Y JLRG	S330	
A CLASSIFICATION NO.	FALCCN	C602	-1	20							M																Y		
A BOOK NO.	FALCBN	C603	-1	26							M																Y		
LS LC CALL NO.	BLLC	C610	-1	50				Y			M																		
LS CLASSIFICATION NO.	BLLCCN	C612	-1	20							M																Y		
LS BOOK NO.	BLLCBN	C613	-1	26							M																Y		
GR LC CALL NO.	CGLC	C620	-1	50				Y			M																		
GR CLASSIFICATION NO.	CGLCCN	C622	-1	20							M																Y		
GR BOOK NO.	CGLCBN	C623	-1	26							M																Y		
GY ACCESSION NO.	EGYACC	C630	-1	8							M																Y		
TF LC CALL NO.	ITLC	C640	-1	50				Y			M																		
TF CLASSIFICATION NO.	ITLCCN	C642	-1	20							M																Y		
TF BOOK NO.	ITLCBN	C643	-1	26							M																Y		
SD LC CALL NO.	LSLC	C650	-1	50				Y			M																		
SD CLASSIFICATION NO.	LSLCCN	C652	-1	20							M																Y		
SD BOOK NO.	LSLCBN	C653	-1	26							M																Y		
APS LC CALL NO.	MPLC	C660	-1	50				Y			M																		
APS CLASSIFICATION NO.	MPLCCN	C662	-1	20							M																Y		
APS BOOK NO.	MPLCBN	C663	-1	26							M																Y		
MD LC CALL NO.	PMLC	C670	-1	50				Y			M																		
MD CLASSIFICATION NO.	PMLCCN	C672	-1	20							M																Y		
MD BOOK NO.	PMLCBN	C673	-1	26							M																Y		
NV LC CALL NO.	ENLC	C680	-1	50				Y			M																		
NV CLASSIFICATION NO.	ENLCCN	C682	-1	20							M																Y		
NV BOOK NO.	ENLCBN	C683	-1	26							M																Y		
JB LC CALL NO.	PBLC	C690	-1	50				Y			M																		
JB GEOGRAPHIC CODE	PBLCGC	C691	26	4							M	Y															Y JLRG	S330	
JB CLASSIFICATION NO.	PBLCCN	C692	-1	20							M																Y		
JB BOOK NO.	PBLCBN	C693	-1	26							M																Y		
L LC CALL NO.	SLLC	C700	-1	50				Y			M																		
L CLASSIFICATION NO.	SLLCCN	C702	-1	20							M																Y		
L BOOK NO.	SLLCBN	C703	-1	26							M																Y		
LS DEWEY CALL NO.	BLDW	C710	-1	40				Y			M																		

TA BASE: CGR FRI, JUNE 26, 1987, 8:50 AM

FIELD NAME	MNEMONIC	TAG	OFFSET	LENGTH	NUMERIC	DEC PL	REPEAT	SUBFIELD	PROMPT	CHECK	BIBLVL	VALIDATE	PRIMKEY	INVONL	INVRLSE	INVOFF	INVTYPE	INVTHES	TERMEXTR	EXTRTYPE	EXTRLENG	STRIPT OPT	SUFFIX	NONTHES ANY	INV FILE	LOG CHG	VAL FILE	ARG NAME	EXIT NAME
.S CLASSIFICATION NO.	BLDWCN	C712	-1	10							M															Y			
.S BOOK NO.	BLDWBN	C713	-1	26							M															Y			
AME	ANAME	E100	-1	312			Y	Y			M																		
JTHOR	AUTHOR	E101	-1	300					Y		M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCU	Y			
EY	AKEY	E102	4	12					Y		M	Y		Y			K		10		12				JLNA	Y	JLNA	K150	
ITLE	TITLE	E200	-1	300			Y		Y		M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCV	Y			
EMAINDER OF TITLE PAGE	TPAGE	E210	-1	500					Y		M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCU	Y			
OURCE (OF OTHER MATERIAL)	SRCE	D240	-1	300					Y		M															Y			
DITION	ED	D250	-1	240					Y		M															Y			
LACE & PUBLISHER	PLCPUB	D260	-1	240					Y		M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCQ	Y			
JBLICATION DATE	PUBDAT	D270	-1	10			Y		Y		M			Y			B		1		4				JLCD	Y			
HYSICAL DESCRIPTION	PD	D300	-1	150				Y			M																		
AGES/VOLS	PPAGE	D301	-1	200					Y		M															Y			
HYSICAL DETAILS	PDTL	D302	-1	50					Y		M															Y			
IZE	PSIZE	D303	-1	200					Y		M															Y			
VAILABLE VOLUME	AVAIL	D360	-1	34			Y		Y		A															Y			
ERIES	SER	E400	-1	232			Y	Y			M																		
AME	SNAME	E401	-1	200					Y		M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCC	Y			
LUME ID.	SVOLID	E402	-1	20					Y		M															Y			
EY	SKEY	E403	4	12					Y		M	Y		Y			K		10		12				JLSA	Y	JLSA	L110	
ERIES NOTE	SERNOT	E420	-1	220			Y	Y			M																		
ERIES NOTE NAME	SENOTE	E421	-1	200					Y		M					Y	B		990	W	20	N			JLCC	Y			
ERIES NOTE VOLID	SEVOL	E422	-1	20					Y		M															Y			
LC LOCAL NOTE	OLNOTE	F570	-1	200			Y				M															Y			
.R NOTES	CGNOTE	F620	-1	200			Y		Y		M															Y			
OTES	NOTE	E500	-1	2000			Y		Y		M															Y			
NOTATION	ANNOTE	E510	-1	2000			Y		Y		M															Y			
BJECTS	SUBJ	E600	4	150			Y		Y		M					Y	B		99	W	20	N			JLCF	Y			
RM(S)	TERM	E620	-1	100			Y				M					Y	B		99	W	20	N			JLCF	Y			
LDINGS	H	F710	-1	107			Y	Y			M																		
LDINGS LIBRARY	HLIB	F711	4	6					Y		M	V		Y			B		1		6				JLCZ	Y	JLCE		
LDING LOCATION	HLOC	F717	-1	15					Y		M			Y			B		1		6				JLCZ	Y			
LUME IDENTIFICATION	HID	F712	-1	30					Y		M															Y			
RCODE	HBAR	F713	-1	10							M			Y			B		1		10				JLCY	Y			1.BARCODE
TE COMPLETED	HDAT	F714	-1	10					Y		M															Y			
ATUS	HST	F715	4	4							M	Y														Y	JLCS		
OTES	HN	F716	-1	20					Y		M															Y			
IGINAL COLLECTION	ORIGIN	F718	-1	20							M			Y			B		1		20				JLCR	Y			
ANSFERRED BARCODE (PRESS RETURN)	JLCBAR	F719	-1	10							M															Y			1.BARCODE
RONYM	ACRNYM	F800	4	10			Y				M	Y				Y	K		1		10				ACRO	Y	ACRO	V710	
ECK IN NOTES	CNOTE	F810	-1	500							M															Y			

FIELD NAME	MNEMONIC	TAG	OFFSET	LENGTH	NUMERIC	DEC PL	REPEAT	SUBFIELD	PROMPT	CHECK	BIB LVL	VALIDATE	PRIM KEY	INV ONL	INV RLSE	INV OFF	INV TYPE	TERM EXTR	EXTR TYPE	EXTR LENG	STRIPT OPT	SUFFIX	NONTHES ANY	INV FILE	LOG CHG	VAL FILE	ARG NAME	EXIT NAME
EFAULT SEARCH FIELD	WORD	F900	-1	50			Y			Y	M					Y	B	990	W	20	N			JLCW	Y			
NT/CAT NAME	ECNAME	V610	12	30																								
ERIES HEADING	SAHEAD	L110	18	100																								
ESCRIPTION	DESC	V210	10	20																								
IBLIO DESC	BDESC	V110	8	20																								
ND DESC	IDESC	V510	12	20																								
OUNTRY	CNTY	S330	88	26							M																	
AL IND	NAIND	K150	18	126																								
CRONYM FULL NAME	FNAME	V710	16	200																								

DATA BASE: PRESERVE FRI, JUNE 26, 1987, 8:47 AM

Appendix E

FIELD NAME	MNEMONIC	TAG	OFFSET	LENGTH	NUMERIC	DECPL	REPEAT	SUBFIELD	PROMPT	CHECK	BIBLVL	VALIDATE	PRIM KEY	INV ONL	INV RLSE	INV OFF	INV TYPE	INV THES	TERM EXTR	EXTR TYPE	EXTR LENG	STRIPT OPT	SUFFIX	NONTHES ANY	INV FILE	LOG CHG	VAL FILE	ARG NAME	EXIT NAME
DATE ENTERED	DATENT	P200	-1	10					Y		M																		
RECORD TYPE	RECTYP	P210	4	4					Y		M	Y															CGRB		
JLC ISN	JLCISN	P220	-1	6					Y		M			Y			B		1		6				CGRC				
CONTROL/VOLUME ID	CNTLVL	P230	-1	44			Y	Y			M																		
CONTROL NUMBER	CONTRL	P231	-1	14					Y		M			Y			B		1		14				CGRD				
PAGE IMAGE COUNT	PGCNT	P232	-1	4					Y		M																		
VOLUME ID	VOLID	P233	-1	30					Y		M																		
CLASSIFICATION NUMBER	CLASSN	P420	-1	4			Y		Y		M																		
DESCRIPTOR NUMBER	DESNUM	P300	-1	6			Y		Y		M			Y			K		1		6				CGRA				1.CGREXIT
AUTHOR	AUTHOR	P310	-1	300			Y		Y		A																		
TITLE	TITLE	P320	-1	300			Y		Y		A																		
PUBLISHER	PUB	P330	-1	100							A																		
PAGINATION	PAGNTN	P340	-1	50					Y		A																		
NOTES	NOTES	P400	-1	1000			Y		Y		A																		
LANGUAGES	LANGS	P410	-1	10			Y	Y			A																		
INDICATOR	LIND	P411	4	6					Y		A	Y															JLCI	V510	
CODE	LCOD	P412	4	4					Y		A	Y															JLCL	V210	
SEARCH WORD	WORD	P900	-1	100												Y	B		99	W	16	N			CGRE				
DESCRIPTION	DESC	V210	10	20																									
IND DESC	IDESC	V510	12	20																									

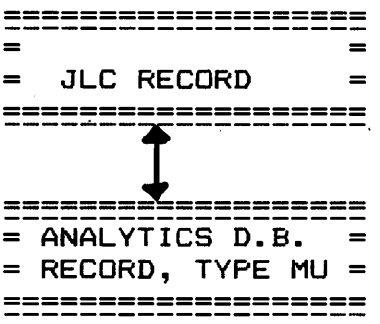
FIELD NAME	MNEMOLIC	TAG	OFFSET	LENGTH	NUMERIC	DEC PL	REPEAT	SUBFIELD	PROMPT	CHECK	BIBLVL	VALIDATE	PRIMKEY	INVONL	INVRLSE	INVOFF	INVTYPE	INVTHES	TERMEXTR	EXTR TYPE	EXTR LENG	STRIPTX OPT	SUFFIX	NONTHES ANY	INV FILE	LOG CHG	VAL FILE	ARG NAME	EXIT NAME
ESCRIPTOR NUMBER	DESNUM	P100	4	6					Y				Y				K								CGRA				
ESCRIPTOR	DESCRP	P10	12	60					Y																				

HOW ANALYTICS DATABASE RECORDS ARE CONNECTED WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH JLC RECORDS

UNANALYZED MONOGRAPHS

Includes holdings library CGR, holding location PP

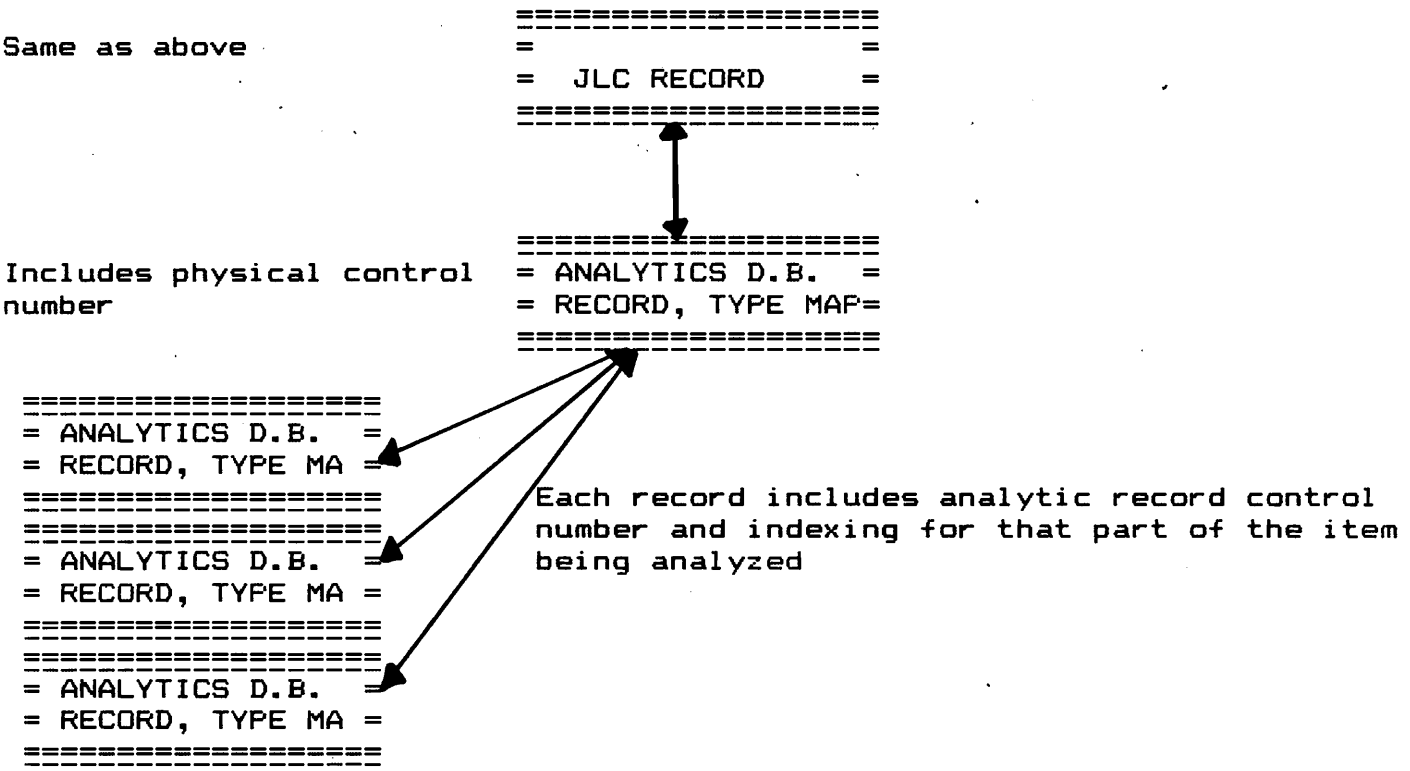
Includes physical control number, indexing, etc.



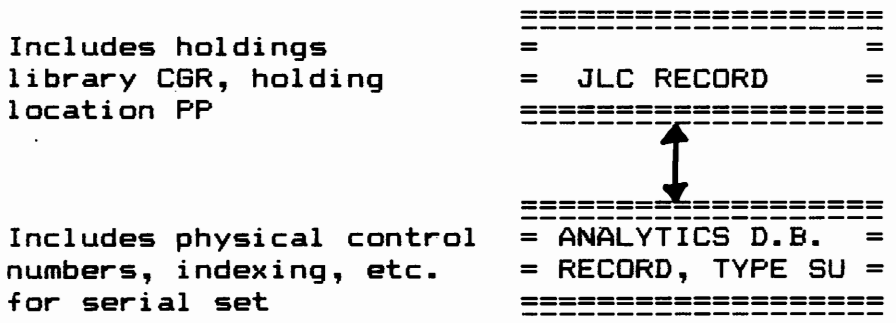
ANALYZED MONOGRAPHS

Same as above

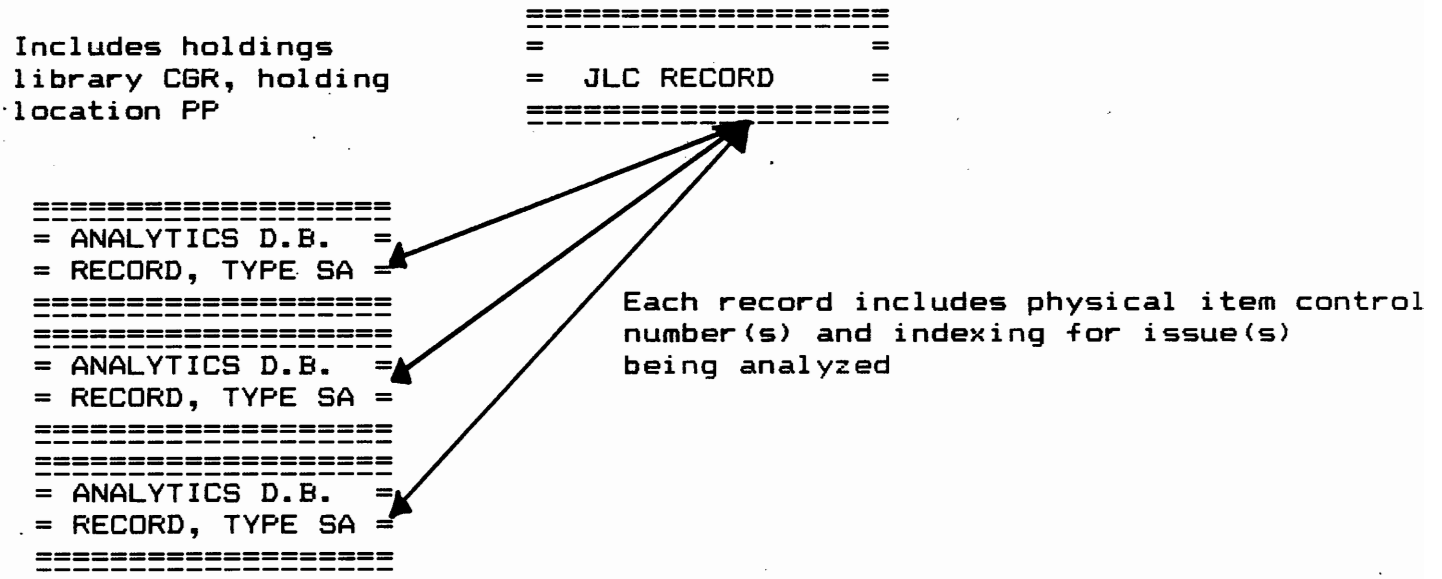
Includes physical control number



UNANALYZED_SERIAL



ANALYZED_SERIALS



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HOLDINGS:

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LANGUAGE(S): Indicator: _____ Code: ____ Indicator: _____ Code: ____
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AUTHORS:

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AUTHORS:

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