

Catalogers Group  
December 16, 2004  
Minutes

Present: Gia Aivazian, Peter Balassa, Sharon Benamou, Kathy Brill, Valerie Bross, Beth Feinberg, Claudia Horning, Faina Kustanovich, Sara Layne, Joan LoPear, Janice Matthiesen, Luiz Mendes, Caroline Miller, Roxanne Peck, Hao Phan, Paul Priebe, Louise Ratliff (recorder), John Riemer, Barbara Rudich, Raphael Villena

**Cataloging Conventions for Conference Proceedings**, presented by Sara Layne

The presentation covered:

1. How conference proceedings (CP) are cited
2. A look at some bibliographic records for CPs, with discussion
3. A look at some title pages for CPs, with discussion

Conference proceedings (CPs) are publications containing papers presented at conferences. They are very important in the sciences and constitute a significant percentage of publications in the sciences. When proceedings are cited, people generally refer to them by the topic or subject of the conference, the sponsoring body of the conference, or by the date and place of the conference. People who attend or hear about a conference often don't even know if the proceedings have been published, and they aren't aware of whatever title the published proceedings might have. So, whatever information is available about the printed proceedings should be added to the bibliographic record so that users can find it based on what they know.

Examples of bib records:

Example A. \*11077007 -- example of a conference cataloged as a serial

111 2\_ West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics.

One of the first issues to consider when cataloging CPs is whether to catalog the item in hand as a serial or a monograph; it may be published every year, and thus it resembles a serial. At UCLA, we try to catalog CPs as individual monographs so that the place and date of each conference will be in the bib record (it would be lost if cataloged as a serial).

Characteristics of bibliographic records for CPs:

- 1) Fixed field CONF = 1. This matters because you could search for and create subsets of records based on this fixed field value.
- 2) The subject headings end in \$v Congresses. This is also useful in searching.

3) Monographic and serial bib records both have added entries for the sponsoring bodies (corporate bodies).

Example B. \*46959894 Monographic record

111 2\_ Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages \$n (29th : \$d 1999 : \$c Ann Arbor, Mich.)  
245 10 Current issues in Romance languages : \$b selected papers from the 29th Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages (LSRL), Ann Arbor, 8-11 April 1999 / \$c edited by Teresa Satterfield, Christina Tortora, Diana Cresti.

The CONF fixed field is wrongly coded with a “0” instead of a “1.” The date in the 050 is the date from the 111 (main entry), the date the conference was held, not the publication date. (If there is a 111, then use that date in the call number.) The 111 field contains qualifiers (number, date, place).

Question about 711 fields-- Layne: the old rules gave the conference as the main entry only if the name was prominent. Now, if the conference is named *anywhere*, it is used as the main entry.

Now a 711 could be for a related conference (held within the main conference) or a second conference if the proceedings from 2 conferences are published together.

Question about a work consisting of papers published as a result of a conference-- Layne: it is sometimes hard to draw the line to determine whether the papers are actually the conference papers. If they have some relation to the conference papers themselves, Sara tends to catalog them as a conference.

Example C. \*43738381

111 2\_ Conference on Software Engineering Education & Training \$n (13th : \$d 2000 : \$c Austin, Tex.)  
245 10 13th Conference on Software Engineering Education & Training : \$b proceedings, March 6-8, 2000, Austin, Texas / \$c sponsored by IEEE Computer Society Technical Council on Software Engineering (TCSE) ; in cooperation with IEEE Computer Society TCSE Committee on Software Engineering Education, ACM ; supported by Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University ... [et al.] ; edited by Susan A. Mengel and Peter J. Knoke.

Notice the very long 245 field: the title proper is very short and the statement of responsibility is very long.

Notice the phrase “supported by.” This refers to a financial sponsor, not one which contributed intellectual content. No added entry is made for a financial sponsor, but one is made for a sponsoring body which contributes intellectual content.

There is a 246 containing the substantive part of the name of the conference. Usual LC practice is to give a title added entry for a portion of the conference name, when the title proper is a generic one. This portion of the name is often given prominence by layout and typography.

Example D. \*50291185

111 2\_ DaWaK 2002 \$d (2002 : \$c Aix-en-Provence, France)  
245 10 Data warehousing and knowledge discovery : \$b 4th international conference, DaWaK 2002, Aix-en-Provence, France, September 4-6, 2002 : proceedings / \$c Yahiko Kambayashi, Werner Winiwarter, Masatoshi Arikawa (eds.).

This is a different kind of conference name, one that is a made-up kind of a name or acronym with a date embedded in it. The date is part of the name, and is also repeated. This is increasingly common.

The word “4th” is not included in the main entry because the conference name itself includes a date; it would seem like the 4th conference in the year 2002.

Mention of a “named conference” (AACR2 21.1 B1). In practice people don’t always follow this.

Example E. \*45406657

110 2\_ Foundation for Endangered Languages. \$b Conference \$n (4th : \$d 2000 : \$c University of North Carolina)  
245 10 Endangered languages and literacy : \$b proceedings of the Fourth FEL Conference, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, 21-24 September 2000 / \$c editors, Nicholas Ostler and Blair Rudes.

This bib record has a 110 field for a main entry. Where the conference name is just a generic word, the corporate body name is the 110 and the conference name is in a \$b. This is a 24.13 A Type 6 name.

In the 245, the phrase “Fourth FEL conference” appears; it is normalized into the form in the 110. An access point also appears for the corporate body as an added entry (in addition to appearing as the main entry). Sara recommends putting it in both places.

Example F. \*49226273

245 04 The Algerian war and the French army : \$b experiences, images, testimonies / \$c edited by Martin S. Alexander, Martin Evans, J.F.V. Keiger.

500 Based in part on papers presented at a conference held at Salford University, Lancashire, 1996.

This is an unnamed conference. The 500 note explains this and gives the place and date of the conference. The call number in this case contains the publication date. The main entry is under title, since there is no conference name; neither a “111” conference name nor a “110” conference name (a “110” conference name is a corporate name with a generic word, such as “meeting,” added in a subfield b ) is made.

#### AUTHORITY RECORDS

1) 111 2\_ West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics.

There are inverted references and references from initialisms. If it is a recurring conference, the authority record does not include the date and place.

2) 111 2\_ DaWaK 2002

[Discussed already]

3) 110 20 Foundation for Endangered Languages. \$b Conference

A Type 6 name-- 110 \$a and \$b

Includes a reference from a 411 form (from 245 field)

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Sometimes conference names vary within a recurring sequence over the years. But the rules and the RIs seem to say different things about how to identify “name changes.” RI 24.1 C says that ANY change is a change, including very slight changes such as in prepositions (e.g., “in” vs. “on”). But when people create authority records, they don’t adhere strictly to the RI.

Sara thought that the old name change rule did not apply to changes in the small prepositions, but that’s not what it says in 24.1 C; there is a real question of what to actually do.

[NOTE: Email from Sara following the meeting:

Thanks to Valerie (also Luiz and John)-- the rule interpretation that identifies minor changes as variants in corporate names has been found! It is LCRI 24.2, which permits changes in representations of words, changes in prepositions, articles, conjunctions, and changes in punctuation to be treated as variants rather than as name changes.]

Changes in conference names have implications for the rest of the bib record, e.g., the Cutter could change; this creates problems for users, who expect to find things in the same places.

Three example title pages were examined, and the group discussed which elements to choose as the title proper. Discussion centered around title proper vs. other title information vs. conference name vs. sponsoring body name.