

## Session 3 : Numbering & Publishing Statement

- What is the relationship between field 362 and the “Description based on” note?
- What is a “Latest issue consulted” note?
- How do I deal with multiple designations, changes in numbering, etc.?
- How do I record dates in the publishing statement and elsewhere in a record? <sub>1</sub>

### References

The trainer may want to consult the following documents for this session.

CONSER Cataloging Manual: Modules 8 & 10

CONSER Editing Guide: Fixed field elements: Date1, Date 2, and Place of publication, production, or execution and variable fields: 260,362,500,515

AACR2 12.3,12.4, 12.7B11, 12.7B23, 1.4F8, App. D “Numbering”; LCRI



## Introduction

---

- AACR2 12.3
- A serial's numbering distinguishes one issue of a serial from another
- “Numbering” includes numbers, dates, letters
- This unique identification for each issue allows for checking-in and for the retrieval of issues

The Numbering Area was formerly called the Numeric And/Or Alphabetic, Chronological, Or Other Designation Area.

The AACR2 glossary defines the term “numbering” to include all kinds of designations. This is a very succinct way of referring to this area of the record and to this type of data in the notes area. Just remember that it includes chronological designations as well!



## Field 362

---


- Formatted: when first and/or last issue is in hand (AACR2 12.3A1)

362 0 No. 1 (May 1998)-

- Unformatted: when information about first and/or last issue is known but issue is not in hand (AACR2 12.7B11)

362 1 Began in 2000.

362 1 Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 2004)



## Description based on note (DBO) (AACR2 12.7B23)

- Use 500 “Description based on:” when the description is **not based** on the first issue

500 Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 3 (Mar. 1999).

- CONSER practice is to combine the description based on note with the source of title note, when applicable

500 Description based on: 1999/2000; title from caption.

Capitalizing the first word of the designation is optional in a “Description based on” note, however, CONSER practice is to use the same capitalization and abbreviations that would be used in the 362 field.

## Formatted 362s (362 0)

- 245 00 Educational psychology review.  
260 New York : \$b Plenum Press, \$c c1989-  
300 v. ; \$c 23 cm.  
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1989)-  
500 Title from cover.
- 245 00 Update in Action.  
260 Washington, D. C. : \$b Action, \$c -1993.  
300 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
362 0 -fall 1993.  
500 Description based on: Summer 1993; title from  
caption.

Note that when the first issue is not in hand, the beginning date of the publication statement (260) is left blank unless you are applying the option in 1.4F8. LC/CONSER don't apply the option, except for the National Library of Canada.

## Unformatted 362s (362 1)

- 110 1 Kansas. \$b Dept. of Revenue.  
245 10 Annual report / \$c State of Kansas, Department of  
Revenue.  
260 [Topeka, Kan.] : \$b Dept. of Revenue  
300 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
362 1 Began in 1958.  
500 Description based on: 1982.

When the beginning numbering or a portion of it is known, it may be given in a note, in field 362 with first indicator 1.

Never guess at the beginning date counting backwards! Don't give this information unless you are sure about it and know that there haven't been title changes.

New

## Latest Issue Consulted (LIC) - AACR2 12.7B23

- The LIC may be used when more than one issue is in hand when first cataloging, or

500	Description based on: No. 8 (Jan./June 1997)
-----	--

500	Latest issue consulted: No. 12 (Jan./June 1999).
-----	--

When later changes occur that are noted in the record

362 0	1991/1-
-------	---------

500	Latest issue consulted: 2001/3.
-----	---------------------------------

7

#### IV. Latest Issue Consulted

LCRI 12.7B23 says always to give the “latest issue consulted” information as a separate note.



## Latest Issue Consulted (LIC)

Do not combine with “Source of title” note because they do not relate to the same issue.

362 0	Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1997)-
500	Title from cover.
500	Latest issue consulted: Vol. 5, no.3 (Aug. 2002).
500	Description based on: 99-2 (Feb. 1999); title from caption.
500	Latest issue consulted: 2002-5 (May 2002).

Note to trainers: This is a decision made at LC for purposes of clarity. The temptation is to give the Description based on note followed by the LIC, then the source of title note. But that separates the two pieces of information that relate to the same issue.





## Latest Issue Consulted (LIC)

- Helps cataloger with title change decisions.
- Confirms that the description is current as of that issue.

**Former CONSER practice:**

**936 Vol. 6, no. 2 (Feb. 1983)**

**New practice:**

**500 Latest issue consulted: Vol. 6, no. 2  
(Feb. 1983).**

# Premier and Inaugural Issues

- Use the terms “Premier” and “Inaugural” only when no other numeric or chronological designations are available

On piece: Premier issue May 1989  
In record: 362 0 May 1989



## Pilot or Sample Issue

---

- If a pilot or sample issue precedes the first issue of the serial, mention it in a numbering peculiarities note

**Dates: 1972,9999**

**362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1972)-**

**515 Vol. 1, no. 1 preceded by an issue  
called "Preview issue."**

**[Preview issue was published in 1971]**

The dates in the fixed field reflect the date of v. 1, no. 1 rather than the preview issue, even if the preview was published in a prior calendar year.

## First Issue Lacks Designation (AACR2 12.3D1)

- If the first issue lacks a designation, a bracketed designation may be used. If later issues are available, pattern the designation on those issues. Include a note to explain that the designation was supplied

- 362 0 [No. 1]- {as first cataloged}  
515 First issue lacks designation.  
362 0 [Vol. 1, no. 1]- {changed when second issue came with v. 1, no. 2 on it}
  
- 260 ...., \$c c2002-  
362 0 [2002]-

This rule has been expanded to include the potential of supplying a chronological designation. This might be used for a serial, such as a directory, when there is only a copyright date and it's clear that the directory is a serial. When supplying a designation, give it in the language of the text.



## Incorrect Designations

- If a designation is known to be incorrect, use [i.e.] to show the correct form or a note to explain the error

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 2 [i.e. 1]-

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1863)-v. 9, no. 12 (Dec. 1870).

515 Issues for v. 7, no. 9-12 incorrectly called v. 8, no. 9-12.



## Vols. & Consecutive Numbering

- Volume numbers are sometimes accompanied by consecutive numbers rather than internal numbers that repeat with each volume

**On pieces: Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1989**

**Vol. 1, no. 2, Feb. 1989**

**Vol. 2, no. 24, Dec. 1990**

**In record: 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1989)-v. 2, no. 24 (Dec. 1990).**

This is not as much a problem for cataloging as it is for checkin and proper pattern creation.

## Alternative Numbering Systems (AACR2 12.3E1)

- When a serial has more than one system of numeric designation, prefer a vol. & no. system as first (LCRI 12.3E1).

**On pieces: Vol. 7, no. 6 (102) May 1963**

**Vol. 7, no. 7 (103) June 1963**

**In record: 362 0 Vol. 7, no. 6 (May 1963)- = 102-**

Note to trainers: this example would be for a title change.

LCRI 12.3E1: prefer giving a “vol. + no.” system as first system. If an alternative numbering system is added after the first issue, provide in a 515 note.



## Successive Designation Systems (AACR2 12.3G1)

---

- When the numbering begins again with “1”, give the designation of the first and/or last issue under the old system, followed by the designation of the first issue under the new system

If the form of numbering changes but does not go back to ‘1’, a note may be made in the record, when considered important.



# Successive Designation Systems

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1893)-v. 57, no. 3 (Aug. 1924) ; new ser., v. 1, no. 1 (May 1925)-new ser., v. 2, no. 3 (Jan. 1926).

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1984)-v. 18, no. 2 (June 2002) ; no. 1 (July 2002)-

In the first example, the same numbering scheme is used again, but the publisher has added 'new series' to distinguish the issues.

In the second example, a different numbering scheme has begun.

New

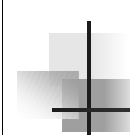
## Successive Designation System

- When the numbering of the new sequence cannot be distinguished from an earlier sequence of a serial, supply [new ser.]

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1972)-v. 18, no. 5 (Nov. 1989) ;  
[new ser.], v. 1, no. 1 (July/Aug. 1990)-

- Formerly, when the number of the new sequence was the same as that of an earlier sequence, a new record was created

The change in practice was due to harmonization with ISSN, which doesn't require numbering. You may need to edit the 362 if a subsequent series is called 3<sup>rd</sup> series.



## Multiple Languages (AACR2 12.3B2)

---

- If the designation appears in more than one language, choose the designation that is in the language of the title proper or the designation that appears first when neither is in the language of the title



# Editions

- Many serials, particularly directories, use the word “edition” as their designation

**500 Description based on: 10th ed. (1990/91).**

- When cataloging a “1st edition”, decide if the publication is a serial or a monograph
- 1st edition may also relate to the issue itself

20

Note to instructors: Some publishers give “first edition” to indicate that it is the first printing of a particular issue. This is common in popular journals and in directories.

Note that the use of the slash is new when transcribing a span of numbers or dates.

## Years Serving As Volumes (AACR2 12.3C4)

- A year serves as the volume number when the number is internal and starts over with “1” each year

On pieces: no. 1, 1994, no. 1, 1995

no. 2, 1994, no. 2, 1995

no. 3, 1994, no. 3, 1995

In record: 362 0 1994, no. 1-1995, no. 3.



## Repeating the year

---

- According to LCRI 12.3C4, if the year is used as the numeric designation, it can be repeated in the chronological designation.

On piece: 1 spring 1993

2 fall 1993

1 spring 1994

Transcribed as: 1993, 1 (summer 1993-)



## Years Serving As Volumes

- For some publications, the word “year,” or its equivalent in other languages, substitutes as a volume caption or is given in addition to the volume number

**On pieces: Anno 1. V. 1., n. 1; Anno 1. V. 1, n. 2**  
**In record: 362 0 Anno 1, v. 1, n. 1-**

**On piece: Año 2, no. 1**  
**In record: 362 0 Año 2, no. 1-**



## Conference Dates (LCRI 12.3C1)

1986 Proceedings

FALL JOINT

COMPUTER CONFERENCE

November 2-6, 1986--INFORMART-- Dallas, Texas

Sponsored by ACM and Computer Society of the IEEE

- Coverage dates of a conference are preferred as a designation over the specific dates a conference was held

362 0 1986-



# Supplying a Chronological Designation

- When there is no designation, the publishing or copyright date may be used to supply a chronological designation.

```
260    ... , $c c1998-  
362 0  [1998]-
```

25

If there is no numeric or chronological designation and it is clear that the resource is a serial and that a date would be the likely designation, the publishing/copyright date may be used to supply a designation.

The copyright date is a legal date that reflects date copyright was claimed. The copyright date is not used as a designation itself because it does not relate to the coverage of the serial nor is it a publication date.

Use the copyright date only when you think the publisher will supply a designation on future issues. Travel guides are an exception. See LCRI 1.0A. If a numeric or chronological designation is not available for a travel guide, use a publishing or copyright date as numbering.



## Numbering and Issuing Peculiarities Notes (515)

- Used to show suspensions of publication and other irregularities in publishing patterns

515	Suspended 1942-1946.
515	Some issues published out of chronological sequence.
515	Issue for June 1960 not published.

Other 515 notes may be used to describe numbering errors, inconsistencies in chronological designations, number of issues per volume, multiple or revised editions.



## Numbering and Issuing Peculiarities Notes (515)

- Used to record report year coverage when the year does not end on December 31<sup>st</sup>

515	Report year ends June 30.
515	Report year varies.

- Used to show that a serial is issued in parts or revised editions

515	1981 annual issue published in 3 vols.
515	Some vols. issued in revised edition.



## Numbering and Issuing Peculiarities Notes (515)

- Used to explain numbering situation that cannot be expressed in field 362 and/or a “Description based on” note

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 515 | No. 13-16 omitted from numbering.  |
| 515 | Designation new ser. is dropped with v. 38, 2001.  |
| 515 | Vol. 1, no. 1- called also v. 13, no.1- continuing the numbering designations of the previous title. |



## Publication Statements–Place

- Give the place of the publisher. Serials often have several places (residence of editor, place for subscriptions, etc.)

*Sunset* is published in Menlo Park, Calif. The place for subscriptions is in Boulder, Colo. Advertising offices are located around the United States.

260 Menlo Park, Calif. : \$b Sunset Pub. Corp.  
500 Description based on: Vol. 205, no. 3 (May 2000); title from cover.



# Publication Statements - Publisher

---

- Publisher may be a commercial publisher, issuing body, person, or name of a serial

260	[New York, N.Y. : \$b Haworth Press, \$c c1981]-
260	Chicago, IL : \$b American Library Association, \$c c1997-
260	Tunbridge, Kent [England] : \$b J. Hilton, \$c 1966-
260	New York, NY : \$b Scientific American, Inc., \$c c1995-c1999.

# Publication Statements - Publisher

NEW

- Publishers that appear also in the 245 are no longer given in the form “The Library”
  - Old rule AACR2 1.4D4 has been deleted

110 2	National Agricultural Library (U.S.)
245 10	Annual report for ... / \$c National Agricultural Library.
260	Beltsville, Md. : \$b National Agricultural Library
  - AACR2 1.4D2: give publisher’s name in “shortest form in which it can be understood”

31

Old rule 1.4D4 was deleted because of the desire to be able to use key word searching for the publisher’s name.

However, rule 1.4D2 still allows shortening of the statement, such as abbreviations and omissions.



## Publication Statements – Dates of Publication

- Give the beginning and/or ending date of publication when the first and/or last issue is in hand

260 Washington, D.C. : \$b IEEE Computer  
Society Press, \$c 1986-





## Dates of Publication (cont.)

- If neither the first or last issue is in hand, omit the date and the comma

260 Chicago : \$b [University of Chicago]

- Give closed brackets

260 Washington, DC : \$b Library of Congress, \$c [1999]-



## Dates Given Elsewhere in the Record

---

- Use chronological designations for fixed field dates. If a span of dates is given, use the latest date in the fixed field

362 0 1998/1999-
FF: 1999,9999



## Dates Given Elsewhere in the Record

- Use publication date in a uniform title qualifier created according to LCRI 25.5B; not the date in the numbering area

Dates: 1997,9999	Ctry: nyu
130 0	Focus (New York, N.Y. : 1998)
260	....., \$c 1998-
362 0	1997-



## Summary

---


- Use a formatted 362 when the first and/or last issue is in hand
- Use an unformatted 362 when the first and/or last issue is not in hand
- Use a “Latest issue consulted” note if more than one issue is consulted or the record is later changed



## Summary

---

- Supply [new ser.] or another term when a new sequence cannot be distinguished from an earlier sequence
- Prefer coverage dates of a conference over the actual dates a conference was held
- Do not abbreviate publishers in the form of “The Division”



---

# Exercises

38

## IX. Exercises



## Exercise Answers

---

### Exercise 1:

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 1985)- = 1-

500 Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, pt. 4  
(Nov. 1999) = 60.

### Exercise 2:

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1974)-v. 3, no. 3 (Jan.  
1977) ; new ser., v. 1, no. 1 (June 1982)-  
new ser., v. 7 (1989) ; new ser. 3, no. 1 (1994)-

515 Vol. 3, no. 3 dated Jan. 1977 was published in  
Jan. 1982.



## Exercise Answers

---

### Exercise 3:

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1995)-v. 4, no. 3  
(Dec. 1999) ; [new ser.], v. 1, no. 1  
(June 2001)-

515 Publication suspended 2000-May 2001.

### Exercise 4:

362 0 [No. 1]-

515 First issue lacks numbering; no. 2-  
also called Sept. 1998-



## **EXERCISES**

The following exercises cover the numbering and related notes. The appropriate fields that might be used in these exercises are:

- 362 0 Formatted
- 362 1 Unformatted
- 500 Description based on  
Latest issue consulted
- 515 Notes about numbering changes

**Example 1:**

Below are titles and designations from four issues of a journal. Give the appropriate fields for this journal.

Cover:

Volume I Number 1 February 1985  CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS	NTQ NEW THEATRE QUARTERLY 1
---	---

Cover:

Volume X Number 39 August 1994  CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS	NTQ NEW THEATRE QUARTERLY 39
--	--

Cover:

Vol. XV Part 4 (NTQ 60) Nov. 1999  CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS	NTQ NEW THEATRE QUARTERLY 60
---	--

**ANSWER 1:**

- 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 1985)- = 1-
- 500 Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, pt. 4 (Nov. 1999) = 60.
- 515 Vol. 3, no. 3 dated Jan. 1977 was published in Jan. 1982.

**Example 2:**

Below are 5 issues of a journal that has changed its numbering. Provide the appropriate 362 fields.

Cover:

Studies in American Humor	
Volume 1, Number 1	April, 1974

Cover:

Studies in American Humor	
Volume 3, Number 3	January, 1977

Cover:

Studies in American Humor	
Volume 1, New Series, Number 1	June, 1982

Editor's note: The last published issue was volume 3, number 3 dated January, 1977, although the actual publishing date was January, 1982. In order to make the date on the cover and the actual publication date coincide, I have decided to start a new series eliminating, I hope, some bibliographical nightmares for those whose articles appear in the journal.

Cover:

Studies in American Humor	
Volume 7, New Series	1989

Note: Vol. 7 was the last issue of the new series. It lacked any internal numbering.

Cover:

Studies in American Humor	
The Journal of the American Humor Studies Association	
New series 3, no. 1	1994

**ANSWER:2**

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1974)-v. 3, no. 3 (Jan. 1977) ; new ser.,v. 1,  
 , no. 1 (June 1982)-new ser., v. 7 (1989) ; new ser. 3,  
 no. 1 (1994)-

**Example 3:**

This is another example of a numbering change. Supply the appropriate 362.

Rails to Trails News A Magazine for Today's Cyclist	
Volume 1, no. 1	June 1995

Rails to Trails News A Magazine for Today's Cyclist	
Volume 4, no. 3	December 1999

Rails to Trails News The New Magazine for Today's Cyclist	
Volume 1, no. 1	June 2001

Editor: We're back! Thanks to the financial support of many bike shops in your communities. We have much to report since our last issue in December 1999.

**ANSWER:3**

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1995)-v. 4, no. 3 (Dec. 1999) ; [new ser.],  
v. 1, no. 1 (June 2001)-  
515 Publication suspended, 2000-May 2001.

**Example 4:**

This is an example of the first issue lacking a designation. How would you handle this if you had the following issues in hand at the time of cataloging?

Journal of Digital Initiatives
--------------------------------

Note: The publisher sent you a free copy of this issue in June 1998. The piece itself lacks any numeric or chronological designation.


Number 2	September 1998
Journal of Digital Initiatives	

**ANSWER:4**

362 0 [No. 1]-

515 First issue lacks numeric and chronological designation.

515 No. 2- also called Sept. 1998-



## Session 4 : Main Entry and Uniform Titles

- How do you decide if corporate body, person, or title should be the main entry?
- What is the purpose of a uniform title?
- How and when is a uniform title assigned?
- What types of qualifiers are used for uniform titles?

1

### References

The trainer may want to consult the following documents for this session.

CONSER Cataloging Manual: Modules 4-5

CONSER Editing Guide: 100-111,130,240,700-711

AACR2 21.1B2/LCRI

LCRI 25.5B



## Main Entry and Serials

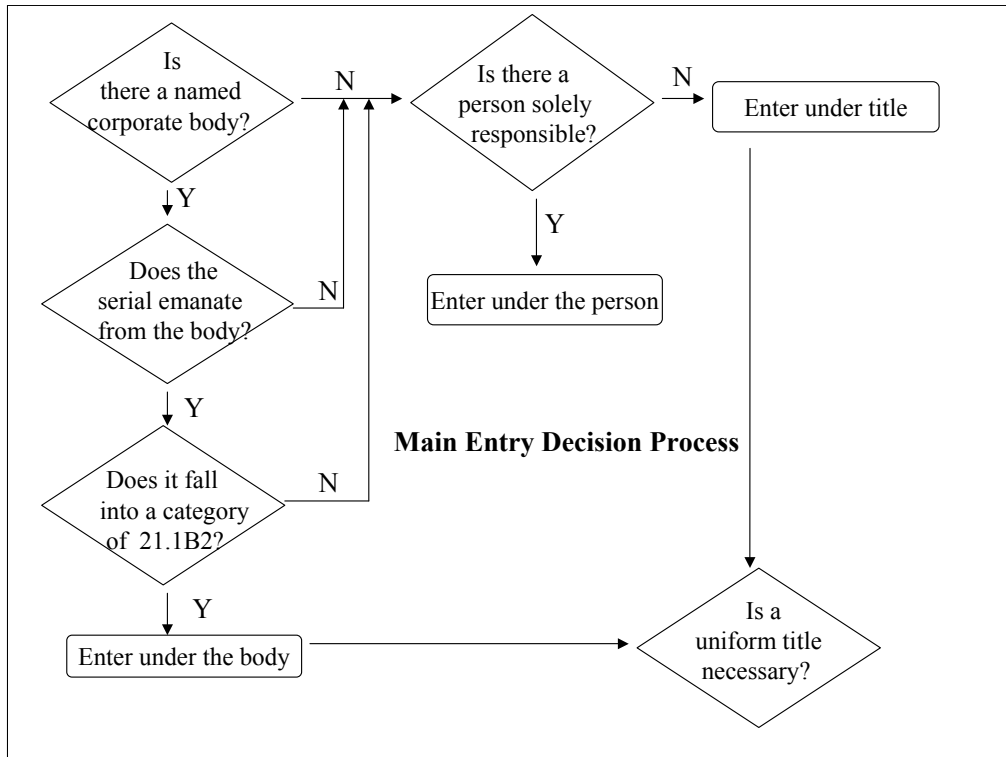
---

- The heading can be a corporate body, conference, jurisdiction, personal name, title, or uniform title
- Choice of entry is important because:
  - It affects listings in single-entry files (check-in, etc.)
  - It is a determining factor in major changes

2

Personal name main entry is not commonly used for serials. The person would have to be solely responsible for the serial in order to justify entry under that person.





Instructors note: This slide is a good time to say that what will mainly be covered in this session is whether a serial falls under a category of 21.1B2 and whether a uniform title is necessary. In terms of main entry, the most common decision will be whether to enter the serial under corporate body or title. Be sure to say that the most common form of entry will be under title. This would be a good place to use a pointer.


Possible points to be made:

Whether or not a corporate body is named or unnamed relates to the way in which it is presented, such as use of the definite article and capitalization.

If a publisher's role is solely that of publishing a serial, it is not given as main entry.

A serial emanates from a body if it is issued by the body, if it is caused to be issued by the body, or the contents originate with the body. A serial does not emanate from a body if it is only the subject of the serial.

Personal names are rarely chosen as main entry for serials. A serial is only entered under a person's name when no corporate body is responsible for the serial or when the serial is unlikely to continue without the person.



## Does the Serial Fall into a Category of AACR2 21.1B2?

A serial is entered under the body when:

- it is about the body (**A**)
- it is a special type of legal publication (**B**)
- it contains the opinion of the body (**C**)
- it reports the collective activity of a conference, etc. (**D**)
- it is the results of the activity of a performing group whose responsibility goes beyond performance (**E**)
- it is cartographic material of corporate body whose responsibility goes beyond publication or distribution (**F**)

4

Most serials which are entered under corporate main entry follow under 21.1B2 categories A, C, and D.

Under AACR2, serials are much more likely to be entered under title than had been true with earlier catalog codes. Many serials do not deal with the corporate body that issues them and thus, according to AACR2 21.1B2 and 21.1C1, are entered under title.



## 21.1B2 Category A

---

- Includes serials that are of an “administrative nature” and contain information that is about a body’s activities or its internal operations
- Most serials entered under a body fall into this category
- In case of doubt, enter under title.

5

The trainer may find it helpful to bring more examples of titles that meet the criteria of category A. Look also at LCRI 21.1B2.

**1985-1986 UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT**

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

**COVER**

Serials that fall under Category A are often annual reports, staff or membership directories, financial reports, and internal procedure manuals.



## Newsletters

---

- Deciding if a newsletter falls under Category A can be difficult:
  - Does it contain information about the body?
  - Is there material not directly related to the body?
- The first issue is often misleading because it may focus on introducing the body

The

**LiNK**

Volume 9

Number 2

Winter 1994

Newsletter of the University of Nebraska – Lincoln Libraries

- The sole purpose of the *Link* is to report news of the Libraries and its staff.
- The *Link* falls under Category A.

When deciding if a newsletter follows under Category A, consider any statements of its purpose. *The Link* only reports on activities of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries.

**NEWSLETTER OF THE  
ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART**

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

**VOL. 1 NO. 1**

**SPRING 1992**

“The purpose of this publication is to provide information about matters likely to be of particular interest to this community – new publications, forthcoming seminars, the completion of special Archives projects, work in progress, etc.”

This newsletter does not fall into Category A.

The Newsletter of Archives of American’s purpose is provide information on archives of American art not necessarily report on the activities of the Smithsonian Institution.



## Audit Reports

---

- Enter a financial audit report under the name of the agency being audited even though it may be prepared by another body.

110 2 Nebraska Educational Telecommunication Commission.

245 10 Audit report of Nebraska Educational Telecommunication Commission / \$c prepared by Auditor of Public Accounts.

710 1 Nebraska. \$b Auditor of Public Accounts.

If the report doesn't fit category a of 21.1B2, enter under title.





## 21.1B2 Category C

---

- Includes serials that “report the collective thought of the body”
- In applying this category, consider the overall purpose of the publication and consider the body’s function

11

This category rarely applies to serials. The trainer may find it helpful to bring more examples of titles that meet the criteria of category C.

If the report is by a consultant and the consultant is a corporate body, then test the serial in the context of that consulting body.

Recommendations on the  
**TRANSPORT  
OF  
DANGEROUS GOODS**

Fifth revised edition

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous  
Goods

**UNITED NATIONS**  
New York, 1988

TITLE PAGE

Category C often applies to committee reports that are regularly issued and contain the committee's opinions/recommendations. The above report comes out biennially and is issued as revised editions.



## 21.1B2 Category D

- Serials that “report the collective activity of a conference, of an expedition, or of an event”
- Do not enter a serial under a conference heading when the serial contains only a separate report presented at the conference
- Conference can be main entry if it is named in the item—does not have to be prominent

*New*

13

The trainer may find it helpful to bring more examples of titles that meet the criteria of category D.

Note that 21.1B2d has been changed to allow entry under a conference named in the item, not just on the chief source or preliminaries.

Exhibition catalogs can be serials when the exhibition is held on a regular basis.



# Conference Publications

---

- Named vs. unnamed conference (LCRI 21.1B1)
  - A conference must have a name to be set up as a heading
    - Some or all of the words begin with capital letters
    - The definite article (the, le, etc.) is used with the name rather than the indefinite article (a, un, etc.)



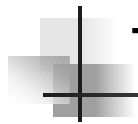
# Conference Publications

## Named

- 111 2 Conference on Artificial Intelligence Applications.  
245 10 Conference on Artificial Intelligence Applications :  
\$b [proceedings] / \$c sponsored by IEEE Computer  
Society, in cooperation with American Association for  
Artificial Intelligence.

## Unnamed

- 245 02 A conference on forestry management held at the  
Society's house [i.e., the Royal Society of Arts] in John  
Adam Street, London, on Tuesday 25 November 1975.  
710 2 Royal Society of Arts.



## Title Main Entry

- Enter a serial under title:
  - when there is no responsible corporate body or person
  - when the serial does not emanate from a body
  - when none of the 21.1B2 categories apply to the serial

The majority of serials will be entered under title

**ISSN 1077-3142**  
**Volume 82, Number 1**  
**April 2001**

# **Computer Vision and Image Understanding**

**Chief Editor**  
**Avinsh C. Kak**

**Area Editors**  
**Yiannis Aloimonos**  
**Andrew Blake**

**ACADEMIC PRESS**

**COVER**

No corporate body or person is responsible for Computer vision and image understanding. Academic Press' sole purpose is to publish the serial. Kak, Aloimonos, and Blake are editors.



## Is a Uniform Title Necessary?

- Once a decision has been made on the choice of main entry, the cataloger must decide if a uniform title is necessary.
- For serials, uniform titles are used:
  - to distinguish serials with the same title or catalog entry (25.5B and its LCRI)
  - for translations and language editions to bring together different versions of the same serial (25.5C) (covered in Session 9)
- Uniform titles created according to 25.5B consist of the title proper (\$a, \$n, \$p) and a qualifier

18

Instructor's note: Tell workshop attendees that the following four slides illustrate when a uniform title is used.

Also note that uniform titles are also used for laws and treaties. Legal materials are not covered in this course.





## When to Assign Uniform Titles (AACR2 25.5B)

---

- The title proper of a serial is identical to the title proper of another serial (including titles represented by series authority records)

130 0 Bulletin (Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station)

130 0 Bulletin (Colorado Geological Survey)

130 0 Bulletin (East of Scotland College of Agriculture)



## When to Assign Uniform Titles

- The serial has the same corporate main entry and title proper as another serial.

110 2	Missouri Highway and Transportation Commission.
245 10	Annual report. [Published 1981; different title published 1982-83]
110 2	Missouri Highway and Transportation Commission.
240 10	Annual report (1983)
245 10	Annual report.

20

Uniform titles are added to serials entered under corporate body main entry only in the rare cases where both the body and titles are the same. This happens when the title changes back to an earlier title. Date is usually the only qualifier used and the uniform title is given in field 240. The cataloger should not go back and add a uniform title to the earlier serial.

## When to Assign Uniform Titles

- The physical medium of a serial has changed

245 00 Consumer news & reviews.  
580 Continued by online version with the same title.  
785 10 \$t Consumer news & reviews (Online)

**Continued by:**

130 0 Consumer news & reviews (Online)  
245 00 Consumer news & reviews \$h [electronic  
resource].  
580 Continues the print version with the same title.  
780 10 \$t Consumer news & reviews

- Or, serial is also issued in electronic form with same title

21

Note that in the above example that the paper format has ceased and been replaced by an online resource. The formats are not being published simultaneously.

Uniform titles are also used for electronic resource serials that are published in other formats when the titles are the same or the same as another serial, per LCRI 25.5B.



## When to Assign Uniform Titles

- The section title begins with an article.

130 0	Trade policy review. \$p Republic of Peru.
245 00	Trade policy review. \$p The Republic of Peru.

This is needed for retrieval because there is no way to ignore the article in the subfield \$p as we can do in subfield \$a with the use of the 2nd indicator.



## When Not to Assign Uniform Titles

---

- When the titles aren't exactly the same
- Don't predict a conflict
- Don't add a uniform title to an already cataloged title
- Don't add a uniform title to a pre-AACR2 record
- Don't add a uniform title to a hard-copy reprint or a microform reproduction of the same title to distinguish the reprint or reproduction from the original

23

A uniform title is created only when the title in hand is identical to another title found in the catalog or when you know of the existence of another serial with the same title from other sources consulted. If an identical title is not found do not assign a uniform title.

## Choice of Qualifier (LCRI 25.5B)

- Titles can be qualified by place and/or date of publication, corporate body, frequency, etc.
- No prescribed priority for choosing qualifier, except for generic titles. Place is often used because change in place does not require a new record
- Remember: uniform titles are meant to distinguish like titles, not help identify serials.

24

Mention here that some catalogers would like to see the qualifier be more meaningful to users. They would like to see corporate bodies used as qualifiers more often. A change in the body used as a qualifier means a new record. A change in place used as a qualifier does not mean a new record. There will, not doubt, be further discussion on qualifiers in the future!



## Choice of Qualifier: Place

130 0 Chalk talk (Lincoln, Neb.)

- Give the place of publication of the earliest issue (i.e., the place listed in the 260).
- Use the place's established form of name as qualifier
  - Separate higher jurisdiction from the city by a comma rather than parentheses

25

Authority record: Lincoln (Neb.)

Uniform title: Chalk talk (Lincoln, Neb.)



## Changes of Place Used as Qualifier

---

- When the place in which the serial is published changes, do not change the uniform title qualifier
  - Change the country code in the fixed field to reflect the current place.
  - Give the change in a note when significant, especially when it helps with the identification of the serial
- When the place name itself changes (e.g., Soviet Union), change the qualifier but do not create a new record (LCRI 25.5B)



# Choice of Qualifier: Corporate Body

- Use for titles that consist only of generic words that indicate type of publication and/or frequency.

130 0 Bulletin (Colorado Geological Survey)

- Use when more than one serial with the same title is published in the same place.
- Note: When the name of a corporate body used as qualifier changes, or a different corporate body is now responsible, a new record is made
- Use the established form of the corporate body's name as a qualifier.

27

If more than one corporate body is associated with a serial, choose an issuing body rather than a publisher as a qualifier. If more than one body is responsible for same function, choose the first named body as the qualifier.



## Choice of Qualifier: Date

- Dates may be used alone or combined with the place or corporate body.

130 0	American machinist (New York, N.Y. : 1968)
130 0	Universe (Doubleday and Company, inc. : 1990)
110 2	Advertising Research Foundation.
240 10	Annual report (1986)
245 10	Annual report / \$c Advertising Research Foundation.

28

Use the date alone when qualifying a uniform title given in field 240. The date is also often used when the place or corporate body is part of the title.

CONSER practice is to use more than one qualifier when more information is needed to distinguish like titles. Combinations of qualifiers may include the place or corporate body and either the edition statement, frequency, physical format, or any term that distinguishes the two serial.



## Choice of Qualifier: Date

- The date is often used when a title reverts to an earlier title and all other information is the same

110 2 General Dynamics Corporation.  
245 10 Annual report. {published <1987>- }  
**continued by:**  
110 2 General Dynamics Corporation.  
245 10 Shareholders report.  
**continued by:**  
110 2 General Dynamics Corporation  
240 10 Annual report (1995)  
245 10 Annual report.

## Choice of Qualifier: Date

- The date given is the publishing date (260 \$c), not the chronological designation (362).

Dates: 1997,9999

110 2 American Museum of Natural History.

240 10 Annual report (1998)

245 10 Annual report.

260 New York : \$b American Museum of Natural History, \$c c1998-

362 0 1996/97-

30

If the beginning date of publication is unknown, use the publication date of the issue upon which the description is based.

## Choice of Qualifier: Edition Statement

- Used for a serial issued in editions with identical titles. Give edition statement exactly as it appears in field 250.

130 0	Adweek (Eastern ed.)
130 0	Adweek (Midwest ed.)
130 0	Adweek (New England ed.)

31

Geographic editions are fairly common. Other types of editions might be teachers' ed., professional ed., physicians' ed., etc.

## Choice of Qualifier: Physical Description

- Qualifiers may indicate different physical characteristics.

110 1	United States. \$b Dept. of the Army.
240 10	Army budget (Online)
245 14	The Army budget \$h [electronic resource].
110 1	United States. \$b Dept.of the Army.
245 14	The Army budget.

32

If the online version is cataloged first and a print version is subsequently produced, leave the online version unqualified and add (print) to the later version.

Per LCRI 25.5B, qualifiers are not added to microform reproductions. Online versions are not considered reproductions.



## Choice of Qualifier: Frequency

- Use for serials that have the same title and issuing bodies but are published in different frequencies.

130 0	Great Lakes water levels {pub. Annually}
-------	---

130 0	Great Lakes water levels (Quinquennial)
-------	---



## Summary

---

- In terms of main entry, the most common decision will be whether to enter a serial under title or corporate body, using the criteria given in 21.1B2. Most serials are entered under title.
- Uniform titles are used to distinguish serials with the same title or catalog entry and to bring together serials that are issued in translations or language editions and certain legal serials.
- Place, corporate body, date of publication, frequency, etc. are used as qualifiers in uniform titles.



# Exercises

**Exercise A1:**

Main entry:

110 1 Nebraska. \$b Dept. of Roads.

245 10 Report to the State Board of Equalization and  
Assessment.

Falls under Category C of 21.1B2

[Note: the publication is entered under the body responsible for the report, not the body reported to.

**Exercise A2:**

Main entry:

110 2 Nite Owl Quilters Guild.

245 14 The hoot owl.

Or

Main entry:

245 04 The hoot owl.

710 2 Nite Owl Quilters Guild.

Falls under Category A of 21.1B2

Some guidance may be needed here. While this newsletter has a mix of internal and external information, it primarily focuses on the activities of the Guild and, thus, is entered under the Guild.

**Exercise B1:**

130 0 Networks (Fort Worth, Tex.)

or

130 0 Networks (Sunny von Bulow National Victim  
Advocacy Center)

**Exercise B2:**

## Record A:

110 1 New Mexico. \$b Bureau of Mines and Mineral  
Resources.

245 10 Annual report.

## Record B:

110 1 New Mexico. \$b Bureau of Mines and Mineral  
Resources.

245 10 Biennial report.

## Record C:

110 1 New Mexico. \$b Bureau of Mines and Mineral  
Resources.

240 10 Annual report (1965)

245 10 Annual report.



# **EXERCISES**

### **Example A1**

Give the main entry for the following examples:

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ROADS  
REPORT TO  
THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENT

April 29, 1982 - 10:00 A.M.  
Governor's Hearing Room - State Capitol

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ROADS

From introduction: This report is submitted to the State Board of Equalization by the Department of Roads, pursuant to section 66-476, R.S. Supp. 1980, for use in setting the variable motor and special fuels tax rate for fiscal year 1983 (July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983).

### **ANSWER**

Main entry:

110 1 Nebraska. \$b Dept. of Roads.

245 10 Report to the State Board of Equalization and Assessment

Falls under Category A of 21.1B2

Note that the publication is entered under the body responsible for the report, not the body reported to.



## Example A2

Caption:

<p>THE HOOT OWL Newsletter of the Nite Owl Quilters Guild June, 2000</p> <p>George Gibson Senior Center 250 North Third Avenue, Upland</p>
--

From the publisher's box: The newsletter is published monthly except in December for members and neighboring Guilds. The Guild is organized to promote cooperation, exchange ideas, encourage and maintain high standards of design and techniques, and to instruct and inspire those interested and engaged in quilts.

The typical newsletter includes the President's message, committee reports, quilt designs created by members, reports on fund raising activities, birthdays of Guild members, quilt events in Southern California to attend, etc.

### ANSWER

Main entry:

110 2 Nite Owl Quilters Guild.

245 14 The hoot owl.

or

245 04 The hoot owl.

710 2 Nite Owl Quilters Guild.

The newsletter appears to be primarily about the Guild, and so it falls under 21.1B2, category A. However, like many newsletters, it also contains extraneous content as well and could be entered under title.

**Example B1:**

You are cataloging a journal called *Networks*, published by the Sunny von Bulow National Victim Advocacy Center in Fort Worth, Tex. The first issue is dated 1986. You have searched the title and found the following serials with this title. Assign a uniform title.

130 0 *Networks* (Santiago, Chile)

245 00 *Networks*.

260 Santiago, Chile : \$b FAO,

500 Description based on: No. 3 (Dec. 1994).

130 0 *Networks* (Alberta Global Education Project)

245 00 *Networks* / \$c Alberta Global Education Project.

260 Edmonton, Alta. : \$b The Project, \$c 1993-

362 0 Vol. 5, no. 4 (Oct. 1993)-

130 0 *Networks* (Waco, Tex.)

245 00 *Networks*

260 Waco, Tex. : \$b *Networks*, \$c 1986-

362 Sept. 1986-

130 0 *Networks* (Milwaukee, Wis.)

245 00 *Networks*.

260 Milwaukee, Wis. : \$b Women's Resources Network,

500 Description based on: Mar. 1989.

**ANSWER:**

Uniform title: 130 0 *Networks* (Fort Worth, Tex.)

Or

130 0 *Networks* (Sunny von Bulow Victim Advocacy Center)

[For this exercise, only a sample of records with the title *Networks* were included as examples.]

**Example B2:**

You are cataloging the annual report of New Mexico's Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. You have issues from 1946 to 1976. From 1946 to 1950, the title was Annual report. From 1952 to 1964, the title was Biennial report. In 1965, the title changed back to Annual report. Assign the appropriate uniform title or titles. The correct form of heading for the bureau is New Mexico. Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.

**ANSWER**

Record A:

110 2 New Mexico. \$b Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.  
245 10 Annual report.

Record B:

110 2 New Mexico. \$b Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.  
245 10 Biennial.

Record C:

110 2 New Mexico. \$b Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.  
240 10 Annual report (1965)  
245 10 Annual report.

