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NAMES OF THE PLACES OF A PERIODICAL CONFERENCE.

(Cataloguing problems. 2).

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In the case of a Periodical Conference, a reader may seek a particular volume of it through the Name of the Place of the Conference. Highlights the inadequacy of the existing rules in CCC in regard to the inclusion of the Names of the Places of the Periodical Conferences in the Main Entry in a Catalogue in Book Form. Examines the propriety of including this information in the different sections of the Main Entry. Concludes that a Name of the Place of a Periodical Conference is best furnished against its corresponding Volume and Year Numbers in the Holdings Section. In the light of the

above conclusion, suggests a set of suitable amendments to the rules in CCC. Distinguishes the Proceedings of Periodical Conferences, each volume of which has to mention the Name of the Place of the Conference, as a new kind of complexity in Periodical Publications. To deal with this complexity, suggests an elegant set of amendments to the rules of CCC. Gives a worked-out example according to the amended rules. Evaluates the treatment of the Proceedings of a Periodical Conference in the different editions of CCC, ALA Code, and Cutter's Rules.

CCC = RANGANATHAN (S R). Classified catalogue code. Ed 5. 1964. All the Rules cited in this paper are from this book.

1 INTRODUCTION

11 PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE

A volume of Proceedings of a Conference presents important problems in Cataloguing. CCC distinguishes two types of Conference— Non-periodical and Periodical. In general, the rendering of the Name of a Conference in the Heading of an Entry is analogous to that of the Name of an Institution (Rule JE1). In the case of a Non-periodical Conference, the Name of the Place of the Conference and its Year are added as individualising elements (Rule JE2). The volumes of the Proceedings of a Periodical Conference are catalogued in accordance with the rules for a Periodical Publication (Rule JE2). In rendering the Name of a Periodical Conference, held or intended to be held at different places, in the Heading of the Main Entry for its "Proceedings," the Name of the Place of Conference and its Year are omitted (Rule PB123). Otherwise, a consolidated Main Entry for all the volumes of a Periodical Conference will become impossible. If, for example, a Periodical Conference is held at a hundred different places, a hundred different Main Entries will become necessary. If there are volumes of one hundred such Periodical Conferences in the library, the number of Main Entries will become ten thousand. But, if the Rule PB123 of CCC is followed, and the Name of the Place and the Year Number are omitted in the Heading, one Main Entry will prove sufficient for all the volumes of each Periodical Conference and the library will have to put only one hundred Main Entries. It is this saving that is stressed by the Law of Parsimony. It is out of deference to this Law that the Rule PB123 of CCC has been framed. The need for correlating a volume of the Proceedings with the Name of the Place of Conference is provided

for by the prescription that the Name of the Place of Conference is to be inserted between the Year Number and the Book Number in the information furnished about each volume of the Proceedings in the Left Half of the back of the Main Entry Card in the Card Catalogue, reserved for the Tracing Section (Rule PB162). It may be stated here as an aside that it is not proper to put this Holdings-in-Full Section on the Left Half of the back of the Main Card as it is reserved for indicating the tracings for Cross Reference Entries. Sec 7 of this Paper and its subdivisions rectify this error made in Ed 5 of CCC. They will be incorporated in Ed 6.

12 PROBLEM IN A CATALOGUE IN BOOK FORM

While referring to the Rule PB162 on the occasion of replying to S G Mahajan of the Poona University Library, on his suggestion for the preparation of added entries under the Name of the Place of Periodical Conference, the following problem was sensed:

"The Rule 'PB162' prescribes the inclusion of the Name of the Place of Periodical Conference in the Tracing Section. It is alright in the case of a Card Catalogue. An Entry in a Catalogue in Book Form does not admit of a Tracing Section. How to meet the situation there?"

13 GENESIS OF THE PAPER

The problem was chosen as a subject of one of the DRTC Colloquia. The Colloquium was held on 7 December 1966. This paper is based on the deliberations of that Colloquium.

2 EXISTING PRACTICE

It will be helpful if the discussion on the existing practice is based on a worked-out example. Let us consider the volumes, the title-page of each of which begins as follows:

Proceedings/of the/Indian Science Congress/...

21 FACTS ABOUT THE PUBLICATION

The following are the facts about the Indian Science Congress and its Proceedings:

- 1 The Congress is intended to be held at different places.
- 2 One volume of the Proceedings is published per year.
- 3 Volume 1 was published in 1914.

22 HOLDINGS OF A PARTICULAR LIBRARY

Let us make the following assumptions about the holdings of this set in a particular library:

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1 The library has all the volumes except the volumes 32 (1945); 38 (1951) to 41 (1954); and 43 (1956).

2 The *Proceedings* are current in the library.

3 Volume 49 (1962) is the last volume accessioned and bound.

23 MAIN ENTRY

The Main Entry for the document mentioned in Sec 2 is given below:

Am44,N1

PROCEEDINGS, Indian Science Congress.

[1 V per year. VI— ; 1914—].

This library has VI—31; 1914—44. V 33—7; 1946—50. V 42; 1955. V 44—9; 1957—62.

Note.—The numbers to be written in pencil in the Holdings Section are printed in italics.

231 TRACING SECTION

According to the existing rules the Tracing Section will read as follows:

1	1914	Calcutta	N14	2123	Proceedings, Indian
2	1915	Madras	N15	2845	Science Congress.
3	1916	Lucknow	N16	3529	Indian Science Congress,
4	1917	Bangalore	N17	4051	Proceedings.
5	1918	Lahore	N18	4889	India, Periodical,
6	1919	Bombay	N19	5523	Natural Sciences.
7	1920	Nagpur	N20	5960	Periodical, Natural Sciences.
8	1921	Calcutta	N21	6625	Periodical.
9	1922	Madras	N22	7052	
10	1923	Lucknow	N23	7734	
11	1924	Bangalore	N24	8346	
12	1925	Benares	N25	8898	
..
49	1962	Cuttack	N62	25769	

Note.—1 The Right Half of the above Tracing Section gives the Headings for the five Added Entries needed by the Publication.

2 Each line in the Left Half of the Tracing Section gives for the respective volumes the

- 1 Volume Number;
- 2 Year Number;
- 3 Name of the Place of Conference;
- 4 Book Number; and
- 5 Accession Number.

3 In case the number of lines in the Tracing Section exceeds the capacity of the back of the Main Card, the information is to be continued both in the front and the back of the necessary number of Continued Cards (Rule PB163).

232 CITATION TABLE

The rules followed for the choice and rendering of the different Sections of the Main Entry given in Sec 23 and 231 are cited in the following table:

S N	Section	Rule
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
1	Leading Section	... PB11
2	Heading Section	... PB12, PB121, PB123
3	Periodicity Section	... PB13, PB134
4	Holdings Section	... {PB15, PB153, PB156, PB158, PB1581, PB1582}
5	Tracing Section	... PB16
51	Left Half	... PB161 (1)
52	Right Half	... PB161 (2), PB162, PB163

3 NEED FOR AN ADDITIONAL RULE

It is evident that the need for correlating a Volume of the Proceedings with the name of the Place of Conference was fully realised by CCC. It has already been pointed out that CCC prescribes the inclusion of the necessary information in the Tracing Section. The Tracing Section is peculiar to a Card Catalogue. It is not usual to put a Tracing Section at the end of each Main Entry in a Catalogue in Book Form. Therefore, the existing rule cannot be conveniently followed there. This calls for an additional rule for the Catalogue in Book Form. The following Sections are devoted to a systematic approach towards the formulation of such a rule.

4 PROBLEM

41 FACETS OF THE PROBLEM

The problem suggests the following facets to be considered in the formulation of the additional rule needed for a Catalogue in Book Form:

1 The reasons behind the inclusion of the Name of the Place of Periodical Conference in the Main Entry of the Card Catalogue;

2 The reasons behind the inclusion of the above information in the Tracing Section of a Card Catalogue; and

3 The propriety of including this information in any other section of the Main Entry in the absence of the Tracing Section in a Main Entry in a Catalogue in Book Form.

42 NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Naming and remembering a Periodical Conference, held in a particular year, by the name of its place is common among readers. The year is not always remembered. This influences the formulation of the query of a reader. He, usually, asks for a Volume of Proceedings of such a Conference by the Name of the Place where the Conference was held. For example, the *Proceedings of the Indian science congress*, held at Bangalore in the year 1946 may be asked for by the name "Bangalore Science Congress" or "Science Congress, Bangalore". Nobody will ask for "Bangalore" in its bare form. The analysis of queries thus formulated reveals the following facts:

1 In such a formulation of the query, the name of the Conference always forms part of the query; therefore,

2 If there is a means of correlating the Name of the Place of Conference with the Volume Number and the Year Number of the Proceedings, the query can be satisfied.

5 MEANS TO MEET THE SITUATION

The nature of the problem, referred to in Sec 42, suggests the following ways of meeting the situation:

1 Either, by making provision for Added Entries under the Name of the Place of Periodical Conference for each of the volumes of the Proceedings;

2 Or, by making provision for furnishing, in the Main Entry itself, the Name of the Place of each Conference.

51 CHOICE OF MEANS

511 FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION

The choice of a means should be based on the consideration of the following factors:

1 Function of the catalogue in this context; and

2 Implications of each of the means mentioned in Sec 5.

512 FUNCTION OF THE CATALOGUE

The function of a catalogue is twofold — that is,

- 1 To respond to an approach by a particular type of Heading; and
- 2 To assist the choice of a particular document whatever be the Heading of approach.

The analysis of queries made in Sec 42 leads us to conclude that the function of the catalogue in this context is to assist the choice of the document and not to respond to an approach by a particular type of Heading.

513 IMPLICATIONS OF MEANS

The following is the implication of the choice of the provision for Added Entries:

According to Rule FN41 the Names of the Places of Periodical Conferences are to be included in the Main Entry, if Added Entries under them are to be given.

514 EVALUATION OF MEANS

The choice of the provision for Added Entries is primarily meant for responding to the approaches by specific types of Heading. It has already been pointed out in Sec 512 that, in the present context, the catalogue need not perform this function since the Name of the Conference will be coupled with the Name of the Place. Further, as already stated in Sec 11, the Name-of-Place Entries will result in an unnecessary swelling up of the catalogue leading to the violation of the Law of Parsimony.

515 FINAL CHOICE OF MEANS

The arguments in Sec 514 put weight in favour of the choice of only the provision for furnishing the Names of the Places of Periodical Conferences in the Main Entry. This is the reason for the inclusion of the Names of Places of the Periodical Conferences in the Main Entry of the Card Catalogue.

52 CHOICE OF SECTION

After the choice of the means comes the question of the choice of the Section of the Main Entry in which the necessary information is to be furnished in the Catalogue in Book Form.

521 LEADING SECTION

The Leading Section consists of the Class Number of the Periodical Publication (Rule PB11). The isolate number of the

Place of the Conference may be added to the Class Number. For example, the Class Number for the Bangalore Science Congress may be written as "Am44,B,N1". Or the Place Facet may be added at the end of the Class Number as in "Am44,N1B". If it is done, a separate entry is to be made for each of the volumes. The correlation of the Name of the Place of the Conference with the corresponding Volume Number will be practicable only through the Class Index Entries derived from the Class Number under the Name of the Place of the Conference. This will lead to the violation of the Law of Parsimony (*See also* Sec 11). Therefore, it is inexpedient to choose the Leading Section for this purpose. Further, the addition in the Class Number of the digit for the Place of the Conference will make it equivalent to the Call Number of a particular volume of the Quasi-Class (periodicals set) which is represented by the Quasi-Class Number "Am44,N1". For this reason also, we should not represent the Place of the Conference in the Quasi-Class Number occupying the Leading Section.

522 HEADING SECTION

The Heading Section consists successively of the Title Proper and the Name of the Sponsor — in this case, the Name of the Conference. The Name of the Place of Conference may be furnished as an Individualising Element in the Heading. In that case, the arguments given in Sec 521 will be equally applicable here. After all, the prescription for omitting the Name of the Place of the Conference and the Year of the Conference from the Heading (Rule PB123) is to secure economy without violating any important requirement (*See also* Sec 11).

523 PERIODICITY SECTION

The Periodicity Section consists of the Statement of Periodicity and information about the number and the year of the first published volume. Normally, it is the volume 1. But occasionally, it may not be. An example of such an aberration is given in Rule PD2. In the case of a periodical which has ceased publication, this section will include also the Volume Number and the Year Number of the last published volume (Rule PB13). There is no scope for mentioning the Names of Places of the successive Conferences, in this Section.

524 SERIES NOTE SECTION

The Series Note Section includes information about the Series, if any, to which the document belongs (Rule PB14). Even in the case in which the Series Note Section exists, it is not practicable to include the Names of the Places of the successive Conferences, in this Section.

525 HOLDINGS SECTION

The Holdings Section provides information about the holdings of the library (Rule PB15). Information provided should be necessary and sufficient to identify each of the volumes of the holdings of the library. For the purpose of identification, usually, the Volume Number and the Year Number of each volume are sufficient. The principle guiding this choice is to choose that information which can individualise a volume to assist the choice of it. Both the above-mentioned items of information chosen for this purpose being numbers, they allow of the use of economic "Inclusive Notation" in writing. In the case of the Library having a discontinuous set, the inclusive notation will be in several blocks. It may even be that some of the blocks consist only of one Volume Number and its Year. Mentioning the name of the Place of the Conference against each Volume Number would really amount to making in the Holdings Section as many blocks as the number of Conferences. This amounts to making the Holdings Section in the Catalogue in Book Form the same as the Left Half of the Tracing Section in the Card Catalogue.

Thus, this is the earliest section in the Main Entry in a Catalogue in Book Form, that allows the mention of the Names of the Places of Periodical Conferences. This possibility should be admitted though it violates the Law of Parsimony. Because, the readers need the Name of the Place to be furnished by the catalogue; and the readers' interests are paramount.

526 ANNOTATION SECTION

The Main Entry may have an additional section entitled "Annotation Section". For completeness, before finalising our findings we should also examine if the Name of the Place of the Conference can be accommodated in this Section. The Annotation Section has been defined as the "Section in a Main Entry giving an Annotation, or a Synopsis or an Abstract of the document catalogued" (Rule FQ41). In the Main Entry of a Single Volumes Simple Book this additional section is added to explain in a few words the importance or special features of the book, the status of the author, and so on, without introducing any evaluation by the cataloguer (Rule MB9). This section may also be added at the end of the Main Entry of a Book or of any other document in an Abstracting Periodical (Rule TC2). It may further be added in the Main Entry for a book in a National Bibliography to bring out any unusual features of the book (Rule SD5).

All such prescriptions imply that the 'Annotation Section' may be used to furnish the additional necessary information.

The definition of the purpose of Annotation Section suggests an alternative way of mentioning the Names of the Places of the Conferences.

527 TWO METHODS OF PRESENTATION

Having decided that the Names of the Places of the Conferences can be furnished in the Annotation Section, let us now consider how it can be presented there. A Catalogue in Book Form is a frozen catalogue. There will be no interpolation in it. So far as the approaches are concerned, there will be two kinds of them—that is, one by the Name of the Place of Conference; and the other by the Volume Number or the Year Number. There may be two ways of presentation—one alphabetically by the Names of the Places of Conferences; and the other serially by the Volume Number followed by the Year Number. Which of the two ways is to be preferred? Statistical data about the frequency of the two kinds of approach could decide the issue. But there are no such data available. Therefore, we have to depend upon conjecture. A scholar will generally approach with specific reference—that is, by Volume Number or Year Number. A casual reader will approach by a Name of the Place of Conference. Whose approach is to be given weightage? The consideration of the benefit to the society will call for giving weightage to the approach of a scholar. Further, in a serial sequence by Volume Number, the Names of the Places of the Conferences will not be in alphabetical sequence. In an alphabetical sequence by the Name of the Place of Conference, the Volume Numbers and the Year Numbers will not be in numerical sequence. It will be more difficult to pick up a number in a non-numerical sequence than to pick up a place-name in a non-alphabetical sequence.

528 FINAL CHOICE

All these points suggest the adoption of the serial sequence by Volume Number. It amounts to making the Annotation Section similar to the Holdings Section. In other words, no extra advantage is gained by taking the help of an optional section—namely, Annotation Section—of the Main Entry to furnish the Names of the Places of the Conferences. Therefore, in the Main Entry in a Catalogue in Book Form a Name of the Place of a Periodical Conference is best furnished against its corresponding Volume and Year Numbers in the Holdings Section.

6 AMENDMENTS

In the light of the discussion made in Sec 528 the following amendments to the Rules in CCC may be suggested:

1 In Rule PB15 add "Non-conference" between "the" and "Periodical Publication".

2 Add the following Rule:

"PB1591 In the case of a Conference-Periodical Publication, the Holdings Section should be written in accordance with Rules PB162 and PB163".

3 Give Example 9 in Rule PB16 to illustrate Conference-Periodical Publication.

7 ELEGANT SET OF AMENDMENTS

The above discussion makes us discover that the back of the Main Card has been put to wrong use. The information about the details of holdings has played the cuckoo, as it were. It has occupied the left half of the back of the Main Card marked out for the tracing about Cross Reference (s) (Class Numbers).

Further, it will be more helpful to treat the Proceedings of Periodical Conferences, each volume of which has to mention the Name of the Place of the Conference, as a new kind of complexity in Periodical Publications.

To deal with this complexity, it is helpful to provide a new chapter; it may be numbered 'PJ'. As a result of this, the existing "Chapter PJ" which deals with combination of complexities, may be renumbered "Chapter PK".

Viewed from this angle, the following will be a more elegant version of the concerned rules found in Ed 5 of CCC.

7A CHAPTER PA

The Matter in the existing Chapter PA may be replaced by the following:

Chapter PA COMPLEXITIES

0 INTRODUCTION

The definition of the term 'Periodical Publication' has been given in Sec FF11. Periodical Publications form one of the sources of perplexity in cataloguing practice. Their vagaries may transcend all imagination and anticipation. It looks as if nothing relating to a Periodical Publication can escape the sport of caprice — sponsor, name, periodicity, format, pagination, excremental attachments to all or stray volumes, and last but not least, span of life and resurrection.

1 ORGANISATION OF PART P

For convenience, Chapter PB confines itself to Periodical Publications of the simple type, that is, those that are free from

vagaries of any kind. The later chapters will be devoted to the additional treatment that must be given to Periodical Publications presenting complexities of different kinds and also combination of complexities of two or more kinds.

2 KINDS OF COMPLEXITIES

Periodical publications may present one or more of the kinds of complexities described in the succeeding sections.

1 Group 1 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on irregularity in Volume Number

The complexities arising out of irregularity in Volume Number may be of the following kinds:

- 11 Change in volume-periodicity;
- 12 Volumes being numbered in two or more sequences, the sequences being termed New Series, First Series, Second Series, etc, or by similar names; and
- 13 Volumes being numbered simultaneously in two or more sequences.

2 Group 2 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on Irregularity in Publication

The complexities arising out of irregularity in publication may be of the following kinds:

- 21 Non-publication of volumes in certain periods, but the sequence of volume numbers being continuous;
- 22 Break in the sequence or irregularity in the numbering of volumes due to non-publication or other causes; and
- 23 Two or more volumes published as a single volume or bound as a single volume.

3 Group 3 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on change of Title and Sponsor

The complexities arising out of change of title and sponsor may be of the following kinds:

- 31 Change of title, or of sponsor, or of both, but the numbering of the volumes being continued in the original sequence; and
- 32 Change of title, or of sponsor, or of both, with change in the sequence of volume numbers.

4 Group 4 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on Amalgamation

The complexities arising out of the amalgamation of two or more Periodical Publications may be of the following kinds:

41 Amalgamation of two or more Periodical Publications under the title of one of the amalgamated publications, and the numbering of the volumes continued in its original sequence;

42 Amalgamation of two or more Periodical Publications under the title of one of the amalgamated publications but with change in the sequence of volume numbers;

43 Amalgamation of two or more Periodical Publications under a new title and with its Class Number the same as that of one of the publications amalgamated; and

44 Amalgamation of two or more Periodical Publications under a new title and with its Class Number different from that of any one of them.

5 Group 5 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on Splitting

The complexities arising out of the splitting up of a Periodical Publication into two or more Periodical Publications may be of the following kinds:

51 Splitting up into two or more Periodical Publications with one of them having the original Class Number;

52 Splitting up into two or more Periodical Publications, the original Class Number not being borne by any one of them; and

53 Multiple Periodical of which the issues contain two or more periodicals, with or without a Generic Title, but has to be split into independent periodicals, either associated or not, on the completion of a volume.

6 Group 6 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on Supplement

The complexities of a Periodical Publication arising out of its having supplements may be of the following kinds:

61 Having monograph supplements or book supplements without separate pagination and title-page;

62 Having monograph supplements or book supplements with separate pagination and title-page;

63 Having a sequence of supplementary or extra volumes having separate pagination and title-page, and each capable of being regarded as a Periodical Publication by itself; and

64 The supplements of the kinds 62 and 63 being covered by the cumulative indexes of the main Periodical Publication.

7 Group 7 of Kinds of Complexities:

Based on Difference in the Places of a Periodical Conference

71 The Complexity arising out of the holding of a Periodical Conference in different places.

3 PLAN OF WORK

Following the example of *Mathematicians*, we shall devote the first succeeding chapter to simple Periodical Publications without any complexity whatever. Thereafter, we shall devote one chapter to each kind of complexity by itself — that is, uncomplicated by association with any other kind of complexity. We shall illustrate in the final chapter—Chapter PK—how a combination of complexities is to be treated.

7B CHAPTER PB

7B10 Sections of main entry

Make the following amendments in Sec PB10:

- 1 Change "5 Holdings; and" into "5 Holdings-in-Brief;";
- 2 Change "6 Tracing" into "6 Tracing; and"; and
- 3 Add at the end "7 Holdings-in-Full".

7B15 Heading of the Section PB15

Change the heading of the Sec PB15 from "15 Holdings Section" to "15 Holdings-in-Brief Section".

7B16 Tracing Section

Replace all the Rules in Sec PB16 by the following single rule:

"The Tracing Section of the Main Entry — that is, the back of the Main Card of a Periodical Publication — is to be in accordance with the Rules in Chapter MH".

7B17 Holdings-in-Full Section

Introduce Section 17 in Chapter PB as shown below:

17 HOLDINGS-IN-FULL SECTION

171 A Continued Card is to be used for the Holdings-in-Full Section.

172 The Leading Line of the Continued Card is to contain the Class Number of the Periodical Publication.

173 Each line of the Holdings-in-Full Section of a Periodical Publication is to furnish successively, the Volume Number, the Year Number, the Book Number, and the Accession Number of one volume, in a tabular form.

174 Each successive line should be devoted to the successive volumes.

175 When a set of consecutive volumes has a set of consecutive Year Numbers, consecutive Book Numbers, and

consecutive Accession Numbers, the information about the set may be entered in one line using inclusive notation.

Note.—The possibility for this will arise, normally, when a set of consecutive back volumes is acquired by a library at one time.

176 If the length of the card allows it, the Holdings-in-Full may be continued from the Left Half to the Right Half of the Card.

177 Both the sides of the Continued Card are to be used. Whenever necessary, additional Continued Card may be used.

Example :

For the example, 6 in Sec PB1583, the Holdings-in-Full Section should be written as follows:

	Im56,M8			<i>Continued 1.</i>
1-13	1887-99	M87-M99	4300-12	
14	1900	N00	4779	
15	1901	N01	5054	
..	

Continued in the back.

7J NEW CHAPTER

Introduce Chapter PJ as shown below:

Chapter PJ

PERIODICAL CONFERENCE HELD AT DIFFERENT PLACES

In the case of Complexity of Kind 71 enumerated in Sec PA7,

1 The Name of the Place and the Year of the Conference, prescribed in Sec JE2 for inclusion in the Heading, are to be omitted; and

2 The Holdings-in-Full Section should give for each volume the Name of the Place of the Conference in Column 3.

Note.—Consequently, the Book Number and the Accession Number of each volume will occur in Columns 4 and 5 respectively.

Example :
Main Card

Am44,N1
 PROCEEDINGS, Indian Science Congress.
 [1 V per year. V1— ; 1914—].
 This library has V1—31; 1914—44. V33—7; 1946—
 50. V42; 1955. V44—9; 1957—62.

Continued in the next card.

Holdings-in-Full Section

	Am44,N1				<i>Continued 1.</i>
1	1914	Calcutta	N14	2123	
2	1915	Madras	N15	2845	
3	1916	Lucknow	N16	3529	
..	

Continued in the back.

8 DIFFERENT EDITIONS OF CCC

The necessity for distinguishing a Periodical Conference from a Non-periodical one for the purpose of cataloguing was realised by CCC only after the publication of its Ed 3 (1951). Subsequently, the Rule 252 in Ed 4 (1958) states categorically "A Periodical Conference is to be catalogued in accordance with the rules for a Periodical Publication". The need for correlating the Names of the Places of the respective Conferences held at different places, with their respective Volume Numbers and Year Numbers was felt only later on. Consequently, Ed 5 (1964) incorporates the Rule PB162 prescribing the inclusion of the Name of the Place of the Conference between the Year Number and the Book Number of each volume in the left half of the back of the Main Card — that is, in the Tracing Section. It is now realised that the inclusion of this information in the left half of the back of the Main Card is improper, as it is reserved for the tracing of Cross Reference Entries. Further, to regard the

Proceedings of a Periodical Conference, held at different places, as a new kind of complexity in Periodical Publication is found to be convenient. Sec 7 of this Paper and its subdivisions give the new version of the concerned rules to be incorporated in Ed 6.

9 OTHER CODES

91 ALA CODE

The final draft (1966) of the new edition of the *ALA cataloguing rules for author and title entries* retitled as *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* incorporates the following rule: "Rule 90A.—The name of the place in which a conference was held follows the name or the number. . .

If a heading is for a series of conferences, omit the name of the place.

Example :

Hybrid Corn Industry Research Conference."

The above direction to omit the name of the place allows for consolidation of entries resulting in considerable economy. But the need for correlating the Names of the Places of such a Conference with their respective Volume Numbers is a necessity from the point of view of the reader. The only possible way of meeting this necessity appears to be the invoking of the following rule on Added Entries:

"Rule 122A.3. *Different forms of entry.*—Refer from different forms of entry under which the name might reasonably be sought..."

This will lead to the violation of the Law of Parsimony (See Sec 11).

Ed 2 (1949) of the *ALA cataloguing rules* errs in two ways. The first is the error of giving Added Entries from the names of the places of the successive conferences; this is continued in the draft of Ed 3 as already stated. Secondly, according to its Rules 132, 133, 134 and 135, the Main Entry of a Periodical Conference should mention the name of its place; with the result that there should be a separate Main Entry for each Periodical Conference; and this prevents the consolidation of the entries; consequently, there is a violation of the Law of Parsimony.

92 CUTTER'S RULES

Evidently, the prescription of the ALA Code followed what Cutter has provided in his *Rules for dictionary catalogue* (vide Rules 62 and 93 of Ed 4, 1904).