IDENTIFYING AND CATEGORISING
PUBLISHED CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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ABSTRACT

Identifies and categorises nine types of published conference proceedings using a sample of 61 published proceedings obtained from the University of Malaya's Library (UML) online catalogue. Published conference proceedings were categorised based on relevant Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Revised Second Edition (AACR2R) in deciding on the form of main entry headings, title, statement of responsibility and access points. Interviews with expert cataloguers were conducted to find out the degree of agreement between the bibliographic descriptions they have given to a sample of records representing the 9 types with those given by the Library of Congress or University of Malaya's online public access catalogue. Experts' responses helped to identify probable problem areas encountered by cataloguers when cataloguing published conference proceedings.

INTRODUCTION

A conference proceedings can be identified as a collection of papers emanating from a meeting of individuals or representative of various bodies convened for the purpose of discussing a topic of common interest. It can also mean a meeting of representatives of a corporate body which constitute its legislative or governing body (*Conference publications*, 1996; AACR2R, 1989: 617). Documents which fall into this category include papers, proceedings, transactions of meetings either of societies or meetings on a particular topic and sponsored by one or more institutions. Titles of conference proceedings often either contain generic terms such as "Meetings", Conventions" or "Seminar" if it is a periodic meeting of the members of a society or associations or contain words such as "Conference on…" "Symposium on …", if it is a meeting focussing on specific topic. In some instances such words are not found on the title page but located in parts of the document other than the chief source of information.

The cataloguing of published conference proceedings pose a number of problems to the cataloguer. Firstly, it takes a pre-

defined format when used as the main entry heading in a bibliographic record. This format is artificially constructed based on the rules laid out by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules revised edition (1989) (AACR2R) and has to be assimilated and learnt by both experienced and novice cataloguers. Secondly, cataloguers have to decide whether to treat conference proceedings as a serial or a monograph (McGlasson, 1983). Currently, the Library of Congress (as evident from conference records in OCLC) is more inclined to treat conference proceedings as a monograph rather than a serial. The reason being most often conference proceedings are not intended to go on indefinitely, even though they are numbered and held each year. Also the subject coverage of conference proceedings varies from one meeting to another which merits each conference title a separate bibliographic record and classification number (*Conference…,* 1996; McGarry and Yee, 1990). This unpredictability of the frequency of conference proceeding makes libraries opt to treat them as single documents. Thirdly, the conference names are present in varying degree of completeness in the chief source of information. This affects the form of main heading to be defined as well as the added entry headings to be given. Fourthly, the AACR2R rules, which cover the treatment of conference proceedings, are dispersed in various parts of the AACR2R manual and not all used rules are listed under the entry for "conferences" in the back of the book index. As a result, cataloguers do not have ready rules of the thumb to fall back on when a problematic type of proceeding document is encountered. Last-

ly, no published literature was found to identify in detail the various types of conference proceedings. This paper is an attempt to identify and categorise the various types of published conference proceedings.

OBJECTIVES

This study attempts to find out (a) whether published conference proceedings can be categorised into identifiable groups, (b) to locate the relevant AACR2R rules that support the bibliographic description given by cataloguing agencies such as the Library of Congress Cataloging records and the University of Malaya's online public access catalogue (especially for Malaysian conference proceedings) for documents in each group, and (c) to find out whether expert cataloguers concur with the authoritative bibliographic description of the different types of proceedings. This paper is based on the initial findings of a research into the development of an adviser which guide trainee and novice librarians in providing full bibliographic descriptions of published conference proceedings. The analysis of conference types was carried out in order to establish the basis and structure of the knowledge base for the adviser.

METHODS

In order to ascertain the types of conference proceedings, a sample of published conference records were retrieved from the University of Malaya Library's online catalogue. A total of 182 records of published conference proceedings were downloaded and printed for examination. An unobtrusive method of content analy-

sis was used to examine the bibliographic entries out of which 61 published records were chosen. The choice of records was based on certain criteria such as, currency, completeness of the bibliographic elements in the records and the bibliographic records of those defined by the Library of Congress cataloguing agency. The sixty-one published conference proceedings were retrieved from the open shelves, and copies of the cover page, title page, verso, preface and introduction of the conference documents were made. The contents of the photocopied pages were examined and the titles were categorised into "like" groups. The full bibliographic records of the proceedings were obtained from the University of Malaya Online catalogue and were examined to identify the relevant AACR2R rules that have been used to construct the record. The sixty-one records were then categorised into "like" groups. A sample record from each category of conference proceedings was given to four expert cataloguers. The experts had an average of 16 years of working experience as cataloguers and were given two weeks (28 November to 11 December 1997) to provide bibliographic descriptions. Experts were instructed not to check the Library of Congress cataloguing records which the University of Malaya Library subscribed to or the UM library's online catalogue. Experts' bibliographic records were compared in order to measure percent of agreement in giving the main entry headings, title and statement of responsibility, imprint, collation, notes and determination of added entries. This exercise helps to verify whether the experts were in agreement with the Library of Congress bibliographic records and hence support the categorisation of the published conference proceedings.

RESULTS

Types of Published Conference Proceedings

The sixty-one published conference proceedings examined were categorised into 9 "like" groups (Table 1). The bibliographic records in each group were alike in terms of the form of main entry headings established, the access points given and the types of notes constructed. Table 1 indicates that the first three types of published conference proceedings are variations of the complete conference statement and make up 39.4% (24 out of 61) of published conference proceedings examined. This is the most common category which was agreed upon by previous research (Zainab, 1991). One third of published conference proceedings are made up of edited or unedited works with incomplete or unnamed conference statements (type 5 and 6) on the title page. In most of these cases the conference name is indicated in parts of the document other than the title page. A small percentage (8.2%) consists of the type where proceedings is subordinate to the fully named society which convenes it (type 4). The other types are proceedings which indicate two conference statements in the same language (type 7, 6.6%); a single conference statement given in two or more languages (type 8, 3.3%) and where the well-known abreviated form of the conference name is given precedence and adopted as the main entry heading (type 9, 3.3%). The description of the 9 types of conference

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proceedings are as follows and examples of each type together with their bibliographic record is given in the Appendix.

Type 1 - The conference name is complete and the name takes the form of "Conference on ….(subject)". The name is also found on the title page. An example of this type is *Colloquium on Breeding and Selection for Clonal Oil Palms* … (type 1 in the Appendix). This type of conference proceedings comprises 16.4 %(10 out of 61) of the sampled conference proceedings. In all instances, the venue and frequency of the conference are also indicated on the title pages examined.

Type 2 - The conference name is complete and the name takes the form of "(Subject) … Conference". The name is found on the title page of the proceedings. An example of such a name is *National Physics Conference*….(type 2 in the Appendix). This type constitutes 6.6% (4 out of 61) of the sample proceedings examined. This type of conference proceedings is less common but nevertheless in most instances complete venue and frequency information is provided on the chief source of information.

Type 3 - The conference name is complete and found on the title page and takes the form "(Geographic area/ place)… Conference…(subject)" or (Subject) ... conference (geographic/ area/place)". An example of such a title is *Pisa conference on the History and Philosophy of Science...* (type 3 in the Appendix).In this case the location of the conference is not repeated within the

bracketed information usually attached to the conference name. This type of proceedings comprises 16.4% (10 out of 61) of total sample.

Type 4 - The conference name is complete and found on the title page. However, the name of the Association which convenes it and which clearly forms part of the name takes precedence over the conference name. An example is *Annual Conference of the Malaysian Society of Animal Production*…. In this case the society's name is transcribed first, hence, *Malaysian Society of Animal Production. Conference* (…) (see type 5 in the Appendix). This type of proceedings constitute 8.2% (5 out of 61) of the sample.

Types 5 and 6 - The title page bears the word "conference" "seminar" etc. but information about the name is not complete or the conference is not fully named. From the sample it is found that most of these types of published proceedings were edited works (type 6) and form a substantial portion of the sample (34.4%, 21 out of 61). An example of this type of proceeding is *Vision and method in historical sociology*, edited by Theda Skoepol [In the preface is indicated that this is a, … Conference on Methods of Historical Social Analysis [held in]....1979. in Cambridge, Massachusetts) (see type 6 in the Appendix). A smaller proportion, however, are unedited (4.8%, 3 out of 61). An example is *Demand-side management: opportunities and perspectives in the Asia-Pacific region with emphasis on the gas and electricity sectors, Seoul, Korea, 4-5 November 1993: conference proceedings*

Table 1:Types of Published Conference Proceedings

	TYPES	AACR2 RULES	TOTAL	%
1	**Complete conference statement.** Conference ... (subject)	24.7A1, 24.7B	10	16.4
2	**Complete conference statement.** (Subject) ... Conference	24.7A1, 24.7B	4	6.6
3	**Complete conference statement.** (Geographic area/place) ... Conference ... (subject) (Subject) ... Conference ... (geographic area/place)	24.7A1, 24.7B, 24.3C2	10	16.4
4	**Complete conference statement but Association name takes precedence.**	21.1B1, 21.1B2, 21.4B, 24.13A, 24.7A1, 24.7B	5	8.2
5	**Title main entry. Incomplete/unnamed conference statement. Unedited work.**	21.1C1, 21.5A, 21.1B3	3	4.8
6	**Title main entry. Incomplete/unnamed conference statement. Edited work.**	21.1C1, 21.5A, 21.1B3	21	34.4
7	**Two conference statements in the same language.**	26.3A2, 24.7A1, 24.7B	4	6.6
8	**Conference statement in different languages.**	24.3A1, 24.7A1, 24.7B	2	3.3
9	**Complete conference statement but abbreviation of conference name takes precedence.**	24.7A1, 24.7B	2	3.3
	TOTAL		**61**	**100**

(see type 5 in the Appendix). In this case, the document is identified as conference proceedings, but the name of the conference cannot be given as the heading because complete information is lacking on the chief source of information. Here, the complete conference name can be transcribed in the note area and given access as added entries.

Type 7 - A total of 6.6% (4 out of 61) of the sample were proceedings where two conference statements can be found on the title pages and both are in the same language. In this case, the main heading is given under the most obvious confe-rence statement, failing which the main entry heading is under the first named con-ference statement and the other confe-rence name is given as an added entry. The example of the type is *Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East. Proceedings of the Cairo Conference (18-20 April 1993)*, edited by Chantel de Jonge Outdraat (see type 7 in the Appendix).

Type 8 - This type of conference pro-ceedings is quite small (3.3%, 2 out of 61). In this case, the conference name is given in two or more languages. An example is *Prosiding Seminar Kebang-saan Etnobotani Pertama = First Natio-*

nal Seminar on Ethnobotany, editor Teh Kang Hai. (see type 8 in Appendix). For this type of proceedings, the main entry heading must be in the language predominantly used in the conference document and an added entry is given for the conference name in the other language (s).

Type 9 - In this case an abbreviated version of the conference name is prominently displayed on the chief source of information and this abbreviation is well-known. This type of conference proceedings is small (3.3%, 2 out of 61). An example is *Advances in GLIM and statistical modelling: Proceedings of the GLIM92 Conference…* (see type 9 in the Appendix), where the main entry adopted by the Library of Congress is GLIM92 (1992 : Munich, Germany). The Library of Congress seems to treat this as it does as for Unesco, where the adoption of well-known acronym is acceptable and a cross reference is given from the full version of the acronym.

The Relevant AACR2R Rules Identified.

For each type of conference proceedings the relevant AACR2R rules which sanction its format are identified. The rules are also found in various sections of the AACR2R manual. The rules can be categorised into three types; (a) those which give guidance on the choice and format of main entry conference heading, (b) those which instructs the adoption of the title as main entry heading, and (c) those which are general rules that can be applied for the description of the rest of the bibliographic record.

(a) Rules Governing the Choice and Format of Main Entry Heading

Rule 21.1B1 - This rule recognises the conference name as a corporate body and as such capital letters for the initial words in the name is required since it is regarded as a proper name.

Rule 21.1B2 - This rule recommends to enter a work emanating from a corporate body under the heading for the appropriate body which includes: (d) those that report the collective activity of a conference (e.g. proceedings, collected papers) provided that the conference or event is prominently named (0.8) in the item being catalogued. (AACR2R, p.313). Rule 0.8 indicates that prominently named means a formal statement must be found in the prescribed sources of information (1.0A), which is the title page. This rule clearly defines the scope which precludes the adoption of a formal conference statement as the heading if it is found in parts other than the title page.

Rule 24.7A1 - This rule requires the omission from a conference name indication of its number, frequency or years of convocation. As such the words "Annual" "First" or "1st" or "1998" which often precede a conference name must be omitted.

Rule 24.7B1 - This rule gives instruction as to what should be included to the conference name. This includes the number or frequency of the conference, the year(s) (not dates) and the place(s) in which the conference was held. These elements are attached to the conference name within parenthesis, each element is separated by a space, colon, space.

Rule 24.7B2 (Number) - This is an elaboration to rule 24.7B1 where if a

conference infers to be one of a series of numbered meetings of the same name, the addition of the ordinal number in its English form is required. If however, the numbering is found to be irregular it can be excluded.

***Rule 24.7B3 (Date)** -* This rule elaborates on the transcription of the year or years in which the conference is held. Specific dates may be added to distinguish between two or more meetings of the same name held in the same year.

***Rule 24.7B4 (Location)** -* This rule elaborates on the transcription of the place or location of the conference. There is also an instruction, which indicates that if the specific (not general) location is part of the name of the conference, and it is not repeated within the parenthesis where it is normally given. (see type 3 in the Appendix).

***Rule 21.61C1** -* This rule specifically covers type 7 of the conference proceedings, where two or three bodies are responsible for the conference. This instruction is to choose the conference title named first and added entries are made under the other headings.

***Rule 24.3A1** -* This rule is applied to conference type 8 where the conference name is given in two or more languages. This rule specifies that if there is more than one official language and one of this is English, the usage of the English form is preferred. However, if English is not one of the official languages, the form in the language used predominantly in the item issued by the body is used.

***Rule 24.13A** -* This rule especially apply to type 4 of the conference proceedings. In this case the conference is regarded as subordinate to the body that convenes it.

***Rule 24.2D** -* This rule specifically applies to type 9 of the conference proceeding. In this case a variant form of the conference name appear on the title page (eg the acronym) and since there is no dominant form, the acronym can be adopted as the heading.

(b) Rules Governing Titles as the Main Entry Heading for Conference Proceedings

Rule 21.1C1 and Rule 21.5A- These rules give instructions to enter a work under its title if … (c) it emanates from a corporate body but does not fall into the category given in 21.1B2. This means that if the proper name is incomplete or not found on the title page, entry is given under the title. This rule applies to type 5 and 6 of the conference proceedings.

***Rule 21.30F1** -* This rule instructs the provision of added entry for the corporate body (for which a conference name is one) which has a relationship to a work and which provides an important access point.

(c) Rules Governing the Rest of the Bibliographic description.
The general rules for printed documents, covering titles and statement of responsibility, edition, imprint, collation, series and notes are equally used for published conference proceedings where applicable.

Analysis of Experts' Responses

A sample from each of the nine (9) categories was selected and photocopies of their title pages, verso and other relevant parts of the conference document

were made. All the nine conference documents are indicated in the Appendix. Each title was attached with a cataloguing input sheet, together with an orientation narrative which summarised the purpose of the study. The experts were given two weeks to provide bibliographic descriptions for all the nine (9) conference documents. At the end of the two weeks, the experts were interviewed to determine what, why and how they made their decisions.

Table 2 shows the degree of agreement among the experts' answers for the nine types of conference proceedings. As the purpose of the exercise is to confirm the categorisation of the nine types of published conference proceedings, only the main entry heading, title, statement of responsibility and added entries were considered relevant for this purpose.

The Table indicates that there seems to be a 67-100% agreement to the format of main entry headings to be assigned. The main entry headings given by the experts' are shown in Appendix, type 1 to 9. There seems to be a percentage of disagreement for conference proceeding types 5 and 9. For these headings, the

AACR2R rules were referred to and Library of Congress records (regarded as the authoritative record) were checked to decide which form of heading was to be adopted. For type 5 the presence of the phrase "conference proceedings" seems to instigate some experts to "force" a conference name which is not formally named on the title page. For type 9 the disagreement lies between the adoption of the abbreviated name of the proceedings which was named first and the title which was prominently displayed in terms of its bigger and bolder font size.

There is between 67-100% agreement as to the format for title and statement of responsibility to be adopted. Most of the disagreement occurs with regard to elements to be included in the statement of responsibility and not the title format and this occur for conference proceedings type 1,5 and 7.

The degree of added entries to be given also reached between 67-100% agreement. Again, in cases of disagreement, the AACR2R rules and Library of Congress records were checked to decide on the entries to be given. The disagreement

Table 2: Summary Table of Agreement of Experts' Answers

Degree of Agreement Among Expert's (%)									
Type of Proceeding Task Element	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9
Main Entry	100	100	100	100	67	100	100	100	67
Title & Statement of Responsibility	67	100	100	100	67	100	67	100	100
Added Entries	100	100	100	67	100	100	100	100	67

mainly occurs for conference proceeding type 4 and 9. For type 4, those who disagree with the LC record, adopts the direct form of the conference name "Conference of the Malaysian Society of Animal Production" and not considering the conference as subordinate to the society which convenes the meeting. For type 9, the disgreement lies in the choice between the title and the conference name as the main entry heading.

On the whole, the level of agreement for the choice of main entry headings and the format of the bibliographic records are relatively high. This helps to support the nine types of conference proceedings proposed.

CONCLUSION

From a sample of 61 records retrieved from the University of Malaya's online public access catalogue, nine types of conference proceedings were identified. The identification was based on main entry headings and access points given to records either found from the Library of Congress Catalogue records or the UM's library catalogue. Relevant AACR2R rules were also identified to verify the appropriateness in the giving of main entry headings, title, statement of responsibility and added entries. These nine types of published conference proceedings have been further verified by expert cataloguers through semi-structured interviews and by their respective bibliographic descriptions of the various types of conference proceedings.

The results of the expert cataloguer's responses highlight certain types of conference proceedings which may pose to be problematic areas since even the experts seem to have some diagreements. Type 5 poses a problem because of the presence of the phrase "conference proceedings" and the venue of conference was so clearly indicated on the title page, even though a formal conference name was not worded. Type 9 conference proceedings seem to be a more frequent occurrence currently where acronyms of conferences are readily accepted. The Library of Congress seems to adopt the abbreviations as the main entry heading which previously prefer either the full version of the name or the title main entry. These results indicate that perhaps closer attention may be given to type 5 and 9 when training novice and trainee cataloguers.

The nine types are summarised below.
(a)   If the conference statement is prominently stated on the title page and complete, i.e. it must be a named conference, with information on the date (year), location and frequency (optional), then the main entry heading in a bibliographic description is the name of the conference (**Types 1, 2** and **3**).

(b)   If the conference name include the name of the corporate body which convenes it, it is considered to be subordinate to the body. The main entry heading is given under the name of the corporate body organising the conference (**Type 4)** and an added entry for the conference name as formally stated.

(c)   In instances where the name of a conference or the conference statement on the title page is not complete such as in conference proceeding **Type 5**; or the

work is edited or unedited and the complete conference statement is found in places other than the title page such as in conference proceeding **Type 6**, then the title is used as the main entry in a bibliographic description. A conference note is especially important for these types of conference proceedings. In addition, added entries are given for the formal conference name found not on the title page but elsewhere.

(d)   Should there be more than one complete conference statement on the title page as is shown in conference proceeding **Type 7**, the main entry heading is under the more obvious conference statement, failing which the main entry heading is under the first named conference statement, and a conference name added entry should be given for the other conference name.

(e)   Should the complete conference statement be in more than one language as is shown in conference proceeding **Type 8**, then the main entry heading for the conference name must be in the language predominantly found in the conference document, and a conference name added entry should be given for the conference name in the other language(s).

(f)   If the conference statement includes a well-known acronym of the conference as in conference statement **Type 9**, then the main entry heading is entered under the well-known acronym of the conference statement. Cross reference is made from the full version of the acronym.

The experts continuously reminded and stressed that cross references must be

made if the situation deemed it necessary such as in the case for conference proceeding **Type 9**. Cross references need also be made from the unused form of a corporate body to the used form. This especially applies to names of corporate bodies that are not well-known in the English form.

With the specific identification of the nine types of conference proceedings, novice and student cataloguers can now be taught how to identify a conference proceeding and to give it a bibliographic description. A computerised expert adviser prototype, *CoPAS*, is being developed to aid novice and student cataloguers for just such a task.

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APPENDIX

Type 1

Title Page

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLLOQUIUM ON BREEDING AND SELECTION FOR CLONAL OIL PALMS

ORGANISED BY:
THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OIL PALM BREEDERS

21 MARCH, 1986
BANGI, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN, MALAYSIA

INSTITUT PENYELIDIKAN MINYAK KELAPA SAWIT MALAYSIA
(Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia)
KEMENTERIAN PERUSAHAAN UTAMA, MALAYSIA
(Ministry of Primary Industries, Malaysia)

In the Verso :
Abbreviated title:
Woksp. Proc. Palm Oil Res. Inst. Malaysia No. 12
© Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia, 1987
First published in 1987 by the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia
Other information :
Physical description : vi, 129 pages, 25 cm.

Type 1a: Bibliographic description

Colloquium on Breeding and Selection for Clonal Oil Palms (1986 : Bangi, Selangor)
Proceedings of the Colloquium on Breeding and Selection for Clonal Oil Palms : 21 March 1986, Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia / organised by the International Society for Oil Palm Breeders. – [Bangi] : Institut Penyelidikan Minyak Kelapa Sawit Malaysia (Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia), 1987.
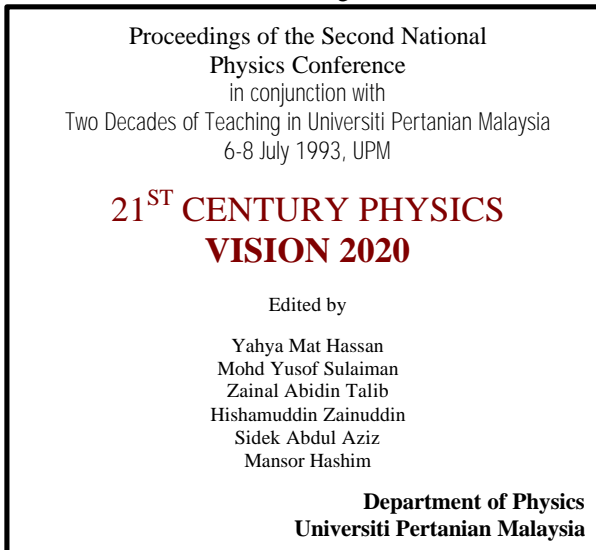vi, 129p. ; 25 cm. – (Woksp Proc. / Palm Oil Research Institute Malaysia; no.12)

1.   [Subjects]. I. International Society for Oil Palm Breeders. II. Institut Penyelidikan Minyak Kelapa Sawit Malaysia. III. Series.

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Type 2:

<div style="text-align:center">Title Page</div>

Proceedings of the Second National
Physics Conference
in conjunction with
Two Decades of Teaching in Universiti Pertanian Malaysia
6-8 July 1993, UPM

21ST CENTURY PHYSICS
VISION 2020

Edited by

Yahya Mat Hassan
Mohd Yusof Sulaiman
Zainal Abidin Talib
Hishamuddin Zainuddin
Sidek Abdul Aziz
Mansor Hashim

Department of Physics
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia

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Pertanian Malaysia, 43000 UPM
Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan,
MALAYSIA
© 1994 Department of Physics,
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia
Other information :

Physical description : vii, 370
pages, illustrated, 29 cm.

Type 2: Bibliographic Description

National Physics Conference (1993 : Serdang, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia)
    21st century physics Vision 2020 : proceedings of the National Physics Conference in conjunction with two decades of teaching in Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, 6-8 July 1993, UPM / edited by Yahya Mat Hassan … (et. al.). – Serdang, Selangor : Department of Physics, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, 1994.
    vii, 370p. : ill. ; 29 cm.

    1. [Subjects]. I. Yahya Mat Hassan. II.Universiti Pertanian Malaysia. Jabatan Fizik. III. Title.

Type 3

Title Page

**PROBABILISTIC THINKING,
THERMODYNAMICS AND
THE INTERACTION OF
THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY
OF SCIENCE**

*Proceedings of the 1978 Pisa Conference on the
History and Philosophy of Science*
VOLUME II

Edited by
JAAKKO HINTIKKA, DAVID GRUENDER
AND
EVANDRO AGAZZI

D. REIDEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
DORDRECHT : HOLLAND / BOSTON : USA :
LONDON : ENGLAND

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Holland.

In the Series Title Page :
Synthese Library. Studies in
Epistemology, Logic, Methodology,
and Philosophy of Science. Volume
146

Other information :

Comes in 2 volumes.
1st volume : Theory change, ancient
axiomatics, and Galileo's
methodology.
2nd volume : Probabilistic thinking,
thermodynamics and the interaction
of the history and philosophy of
science.
Physical description : 23 cm.
ISBN : 9027717267

Type 3: Bibliographic Description

Pisa Conference on the History and Philosophy of Science (1978)
     Probabilistic thinking, thermodynamics and the interaction of the history and philosophy of science : proceedings of the 1978 Pisa Conference on the History and Philosophy of Science / edited by Jaakko Hintikka, David Gruender and Evandro Agazzi. – Dordrecht, Holland : D. Reidel Publishing, 1981.
     2v. ; 23 cm. - (Synthese Library; v. 146).
     Contents: v.1. Theory change, ancient axiomaatics, and Galileo's methodology -- v.2. Probabilistic thinking, thermodynamics and the interaction of the history and philosophy of science.
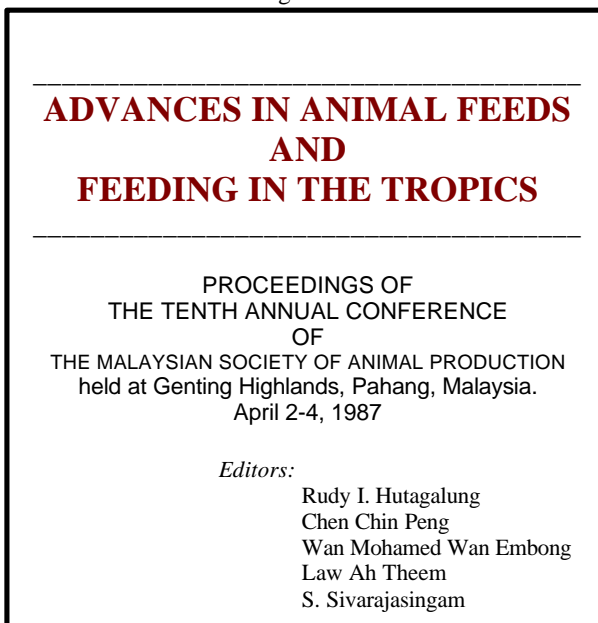   ISBN : 9027717267

     1. [Subjects]. I. Hintikka, Jaakko. II. Gruender, David. III. Agazzi, Evandro. IV. Series.

De Silva, S.M. and Zainab, A.N.

Type 4:

Title Page

_____

ADVANCES IN ANIMAL FEEDS
AND
FEEDING IN THE TROPICS

_____

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF
THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION
held at Genting Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia.
April 2-4, 1987

Editors:
Rudy I. Hutagalung
Chen Chin Peng
Wan Mohamed Wan Embong
Law Ah Theem
S. Sivarajasingam

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The Malaysian Society of Animal
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c/o Department of Animal Science
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia
43400 Serdang, Selangor
Malaysia
Other information :

Physical description : x, 337 pages, 26 cm.

Type 4: Bibliographic Description

Malaysian Society of Animal Production. Conference (10th : 1987 : Genting Highlands, Pahang)
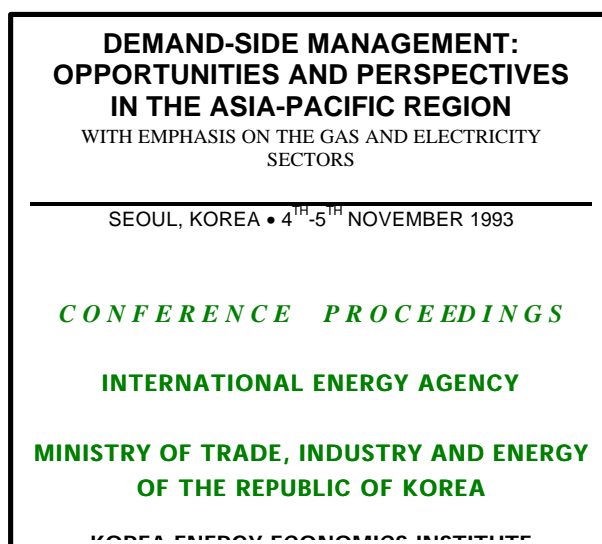　　　Advances in animal feeds and feeding in the Tropics : proceedings of the tenth annual Conference of the Malaysian Society of Animal Production held at Genting Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, April 2-4, 1987 / editors, Rudy I Hutagalung … (et. al.). – Serdang, Selangor : Malaysian Society of Animal Production, 1987.
　　　x, 337p. ; 26 cm.

　　　1. [Subjects]. I. Hutagalung, Rudy I.　II. Conference of the Malaysian Society of Animal Production (10th : 1987 : Genting Highlands, Pahang).

Type 5

Title Page

<table>
<tr><td>

**DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT:
OPPORTUNITIES AND PERSPECTIVES
IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**
WITH EMPHASIS ON THE GAS AND ELECTRICITY
SECTORS

SEOUL, KOREA • 4TH-5TH NOVEMBER 1993

C O N F E R E N C E   P R O C E ED I N G S

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

**MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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In the Foreword :

… the International Energy Agency
(IEA), the Ministry of Trade Industry
and Energy of Korea (MOTIE), and
the Korea Energy Economics Institute
(KEEI) sponsored and organised the
International Conference on Demand
Side Management. The conference
was held in Seoul, Korea on 4th and
5th November 1993.
Other information :
Physical description : 303 pages,
illustrated, includes maps, 30 cm.
Includes bibliographical references.

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</table>

Type 5: Bibliographic Description

Demand-side management : opportunities and perspectives in the Asia-Pacific region with emphasis on the gas and electricity sectors Seoul, Korea, 4th–5th November 1993, conference proceedings / [organised by] International Energy Agency; Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Korea; and Korea Energy Economics Institute. – Paris : OECD/IEA, 1993.
303p. :ill., maps ;30 cm.
Proceedings of the International Conference on Demand Side Management held in Seoul, Korea on 4th and 5th November 1993.
Includes bibliographical references.

1. [subjects]. I. International Energy Agency. II. Korea. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy. III. Korea Energy Economics Institute. IV. International Conference on Demand Side Management (1993 :Seoul, Korea).

De Silva, S.M. and Zainab, A.N.

Type 6:

Title Page

**Vision and Method
in Historical Sociology**

Edited by Theda Skocpol
Harvard University

Cambridge University Press

Cambridge   New York   Port Chester
Melbbourne   Sydney

In the Verso :
Published by the Press Syndicate of the University of Caambridge, The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP.
© Cambridge University Press 1984.
First published 1984. Reprinted 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1991.
In the Preface :
On … October weekend in 1979, a dozen historians … gathered in Cambridge, Massachusetts … . Everyone, … as the organizer of this Conference on Methods of Historical Social Analysis, approached … .
Other information :
Physical description : xiii, 410 pages, illustrated, 24 cm.

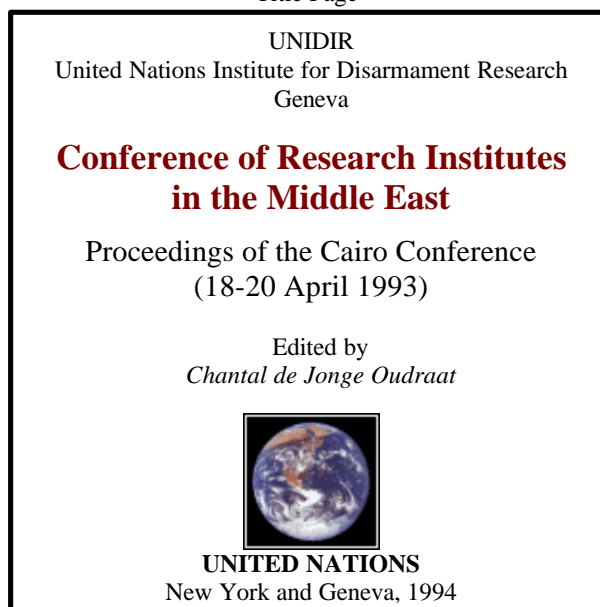**Type 6: Bibliographic Description.**

Vision and method in historical sociology / edited by Theda Skocpol. – Cambridge, Mass. :
        Cambridge University Press, 1984.
        xiii, 410p.: ill. ; 24 cm.
        Papers of the Conference on Methods of Historical Social Analysis held in Cambridge ,
Massachusetts; October 1979.
        ISBN : 0521297249

        1. Historical sociology – Congresses. 2. Historical sociology – Methodology – Congresses. I. Skocpol, Theda. II. Conference on Methods of Historical Social Analysis (1979 : Cambridge, Mass.).

Type 7

Title Page

UNIDIR
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
Geneva

Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East

Proceedings of the Cairo Conference
(18-20 April 1993)

Edited by
Chantal de Jonge Oudraat

UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 1994

In the Preface :
Since 1990, UNIDIR has organized one regional conference of research institutes every year. This volume reproduces the main reports and sequences of he discussions at the fourth Regional Conference of Research Institutes held in Cairo (Egypt) on 18 and 19 April 1993. This conference was organized by UNIDIR in co-operation with the Egyptian Institute for Diplomatic Studies.
Other information :
Physical description : 303 pages, illustrated, includes maps, 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

Type 7: Bibliographic Description

Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East (1993 : Cairo, Egypt)
        Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East : proceedings of the Cairo Conference (18-20 April 1993) / edited by Chantal de Jonge Oudraat. – New York : United Nations, 1994.
        xiii, 132p. ; 30 cm.
        At head of title : UNIDIR, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva.
        Organised by UNIDIR in co-operation with the Egyptian Institute for Diplomatic Studies.
        Reproduces the reports and the main sequences of the discussions at the Fourth Regional Conference of Research Institutes held in Cairo on 18 and 19 April 1993.

        1. [subjects]. I. Oudraat, Chantal de Jonge. II. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. III. Egyptian Institute for Diplomatic Studies. IV. Cairo Conference (1993).

Type 8:

Title Page

ASEAN-NZ INTERINSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES PROGRAMME (IILP) PROJECT I: SHARING OF LIBRARY RESOURCES ON ETHNOBOTANY **PROSIDING** **SEMINAR KEBANGSAAN ETHNOBOTANI PERTAMA** *First National Seminar On Ethnobotany* Serdang, 16-18 September 1991 ***Ke Arah Menghidupkan Penggunaan Tradisional Tumbuh-Tumbuhan Tempatan*** *Editor* **Teh Kang Hai**

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ISBN : 9679310477

In the Foreword:

Seminar Etnobotani Kebangsaan Pertama yang telah diadakan di Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Serdang Selangor, pada 16 – 18 September 1991 ini merupakan salah satu aktiviti utama Projek I: "The sharing of information sources on ethnobotany" di bawah "ASEAN-New Zealand Inter Institutional Linkages Programme".

Other information :
Text is predominantly in Malay.

Physical description : variously paged, one volume, 29 cm.

Type 8: Bibliographic Description

Seminar Kebangsaan Etnobotani (1st: 1991 : Serdang, Selangor)
      Prosiding Seminar Kebangsaan Etnobotani Pertama = First National Seminar on Ethnobotany, Serdang 16-18 September 1991 / editor, Teh Kang Hai. – [Kuala Lumpur] : Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia, 1995.
      1v (various pagings) ; 29 cm.
      At head of title : ASEAN-NZ Interinstitutional Linkages Programme (IILP) Project 1 : Sharing of Library Resources on Ethnobotany.
      Theme: Ke arah menghidupkan penggunaan tradisional tumbuhan-tumbuhan tempatan.
      ISBN : 9679310477

      1. [subjects]. I. Teh, Kang Hai. II. ASEAN-NZ Interinstitutional Linkages Programme (IILP) Project 1 : Sharing of Library Resources on Ethnobotany. III. Ke arah menghidupkan penggunaan tradisional tumbuhan-tumbuhan tempatan. IV. Title.

Type 9:

<div align="center">Title Page</div>

Ludwig Fahrmeir
Brian Francis
Robert Gilchrist
Gerhard Tutz (Eds.)

Advances in GLIM and Statistical Modelling

Proceedings of the GLIM92 Conference and the 7th International Workshop on Statistical Modelling,
Munich, 13-17 July 1992

Springer-Verlag

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… the published Proceedings of the joint meeting of GLIM92 and the 7th International Workshop on Statistical Modelling, held in Munich, Germany from 13 to 17 July 1992.

In the Series Title Page :
Lecture Notes in Statistics, 78. Edited by J. Berger, S. Fienberg. J. Gani, K. Krickeberg, I. Olkin, and B. Singer

Other information :

Physical description : x, 225pages, illustrated, 24 cm.
Includes bibliographical references.

Figure 9: Bibliographic Description

GLIM92 (1992 : Munich, Germany)
    Advances in GLIM and statistical modelling : proceedings of the GLIM92 Conference and the 7th International Workshop on Statistical Modelling, Munich, 13-17 July 1992 / Ludwig Fahrmeir … (et. al.), eds. – New York : Springer-Verlag, 1992.
    x, 225p.: ill. ; 24 cm. – (Lecture Notes in Statistics ; 78)
    Includes bibliographical references.
    ISBN : 0387978739

    1. GLIM – Congresses. 2. Linear models (Statistics) – Congresses. 3. Linear models (Statistics) – Data processing – Congresses. I. Fahrmeir, Ludwig. II.International Workshop on Statistical Modelling (7th : 1992 : Munich, Germany). III. Title. IV. Series.