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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1998 revision, that have appeared in issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled. Lines in the margins (|) of revised interpretations indicate where changes have occurred.

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1.6A1. PUNCTUATION.¹ [New]

~~Precede each alternative numbering, etc., by an equals sign.~~

~~Separate the alphabetic or numeric designation for a subseries and the title of the subseries by a comma.~~

**CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rules
1.6A1 and 1.6G1**

1.6B. TITLE PROPER OF SERIES. [Rev.]

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Only Some Parts in a Series

If some parts of an item are issued in a series and the other parts are not, precede the series title with an indication of the particular parts to which the series title applies. Separate the indication of the particular parts from the series title with a colon-space.

300 \$a 2 v. ; \$c 28 cm.
4XX \$a v. 1: Dance and dancers to-day ; \$v 13

LC practice: When only some parts of an item are issued in a series and the series is classified as a collection, include the call number of the series, enclosed in parentheses, at the end of the series statement.

4XX \$a 1974- : Alaska local government \$1 (JS3.A4A64)
(*Series statement is on a bibliographic record for a serial;
numbering of volumes in series is not included*)

Embedded Series Titles

If a series statement is not formally presented, select the series title proper carefully, ensuring that extraneous words the publisher did not intend to be part of the title proper are excluded.

p. preceding t.p.: Concrete city is the fourteenth volume in the
Essential poets series published by Guernica
Editions

4XX \$a Essential poets ; \$v 14th v.

t.p. verso: This book is #9 in the DAMASCUS ROAD continuing
series of modern writing and is published at 6271 Hill
Drive, Wescosville, Route #2, Pennsylvania.

4XX \$a Damascus road ; \$v #9

¹[Recommended future placement of both sentences: add to AACR2 rule 1.6A1]

Series Title in Two or More Languages or Scripts

If a series title appears in two or more languages or scripts, choose as the title proper for the series statement the title that matches the language (or the clearly predominant language) of the particular item being cataloged. If this criterion cannot be applied, choose the first series title as the title proper. (For recording series titles in other languages or scripts as parallel titles, see AACR2 rule 1.6C and LCRI 1.6C.)

Single Letter or Group of Letters at End of Title Proper

When a letter or group of letters is presented in the item in combination with its numbering, determine whether the letter or letters constitutes a part of the title proper or part of the numbering system. Consider the letter or letters to constitute part of the title proper if, were the letter or letters omitted from the title proper and recorded as part of numbering, the resulting title would be identical to other series titles emanating from the same corporate body.

in source: Report-HTKK-TKO-A41
4XX \$a Report-HTKK-TKO-A ; \$v 41

in source: Report-HTKK-TKO-B41
4XX \$a Report-HTKK-TKO-B ; \$v 41

in source: Bulletin A1
4XX \$a Bulletin. \$n A ; \$v 1

in source: Bulletin B1
4XX \$a Bulletin. \$n B ; \$v 1

When information is not available or in case of doubt, treat the letter or letters as part of the numbering system (cf. LCRI 1.6G).

in source: Study AB-1
4XX \$a Study ; \$v AB-1

in source: Study AB-2
4XX \$a Study ; \$v AB-2

Recording Subseries Title When Main Series Title is Not Present

AACR2 rule 12.1B6 stipulates that "If the title of a section or supplement is presented in the chief source of information without the title that is common to all sections, give the title of the section or supplement as the title proper." For purposes of recording information in the series area, "section" refers to a subseries title and "common title" generally refers to a main series title. In some cases, the title proper comprises a configuration that would be regarded as a designation of a subseries followed by the subseries title were a main series title present.

Serie G, Estudios doctrinales
Serie E, Varios
Serie B, Forskningsrapporter

LC/NACO practice: When such configurations are being recorded in the absence of a main series title, use a dash (two adjacent hyphens) in place of a comma-space to make it absolutely clear that the entire configuration is the title.

4XX \$a Serie G—Estudios doctrinales ; \$v 26
4XX \$a Serie E—Varios / Instituto de Investigaciones
Jurídicas ; \$v 8
4XX \$a Serie B--Forskningsrapporter / Yleisradio Oy.,
Suunnittelu- ja tutkimusosasto ; \$v 3

1.6F. ISSN OF SERIES.

According to MARC 21, do not input the letters "ISSN" in subfield \$x.

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General

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about recording numbering in access points for series.

If the term appearing with the number is already abbreviated, record that abbreviated form.

LCNACO practice: If an ordinal number is abbreviated, record that abbreviated form.

LC practice: Record superscript letters "on the line" (e.g., "n^o." as "no." or "2^{ème}" as "2ème") as stated in LCRI 1.0E, "Super/Subscript Characters" section.

More Than One System of Numbering

Option Decision

LC practice: Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement. *Note:* Consider a series to have more than one *system* of numbering only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself.

in source: Band 6 Nummer 2
3. Jahrgang
Nummer 32

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
not 4XX \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg. =
Nr. 32

(not a one-to-one relationship between "3. Jahrgang" and items in series)

in source: new series 5 (94)

(i.e., 5 in new series, whole number 94)

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v new ser., 5 = 94

Numbering Combined with One or More Letters

If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe the letter(s) as part of the numbering unless the letter(s) is (are) transcribed at the end of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6B).

Numbering Consisting of a Full/Partial Indication of Year and Numeral

If the numeral is combined with a full or partial indication of a year, determine if the year

is the publication date or if the year is serving as a volume number and the numeral is a sequential number within that year. If the year is the publication date, omit the year information when transcribing the number. If the year is serving as a volume number, transcribe the numbering as found on the item. In case of doubt, assume that the year is serving as a volume number.

in source: 1-1996
(year is publication date)
4XX \$a _____ ; \$v 1

in source: 1-1995
(year is serving as volume number)
4XX \$a _____ ; \$v 1-1995

in source: 94/1
(year is serving as volume number)
4XX \$a _____ ; \$v 94/1

Parallel Titles and Numbers

LC/NACO practice: If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering also appears in more than one language or script, record each number after the title proper/parallel title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

4XX \$a Veröffentlichungen mittelalterlicher
Musikhandschriften ; \$v Nr. 20 = \$a Publications
of mediaeval musical manuscripts ; \$v no. 20

4XX \$a Tutkimuksia ; \$v n:o 56 = \$a Undersökningar =
\$a Studies

4XX \$a Carte / Commission géologique du Canada = \$a Map
/ Geological Survey of Canada ; \$v 1665A

Editions with Identical Series Numbering

When a revised edition of an existing work or an edition of an existing work (e.g., translation) is issued by the same publisher in the same series, the publisher may assign a new series number or the original series number to the revision, translation, etc. In the latter case, proceed as if no duplication of numbering exists.

LC practice: If the series is classified as a collection, distinguish the related editions from each other by adding the date of publication to the call number of the edition published later.

Inferred Numbering

If the item being cataloged lacks a number but the other volumes in the series given in the publisher's listing have numbers, generally infer that the volume being cataloged is the next number in the series; record that number in the series statement in brackets. In case of doubt, consider the item to be unnumbered and the series to be "numbered/unnumbered."

Numbering Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

If the series numbering appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series statement.

LC practice: Exception. If the series appearing in the cataloging data is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the numbering without brackets; record in a note the source of the numbering.

Numbering of and within a Specific Activity, Event

LC/NACO practice: Do not include the numbering of the activity, event, etc., in subfield \$v with the volume numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications from that activity, event, etc. Record the numbering of the activity, event, etc., as part of the series title if it appears as part of the title on the item; if the numbering of the activity, event, etc., is included in the statement of

responsibility for the series on the item, record it as part of the statement of responsibility in the series area if recording that data element.

4XX \$a Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia
dell'arte ; \$v 7

4XX \$a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session, Senate
; \$v no. 82

(See LCRI 21.30L for specific instructions about added entries for U.S. congressional publications.)

1.6G3. CHRONOLOGICAL DESIGNATION. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC practice: Do not apply the option.

1.6H. SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

Applicability

Apply the rules for subseries (based on 12.1B4-12.1B5) if

- 1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. AACR2 13.3); *and*
- 2) the item also bears at least two other titles that it shares with other items and those two titles are related: one title, the main series, is more comprehensive in scope or subject matter; the other title, the subseries, is more specific; *and*
- 3) *LC/NACO practice:* both the main series title and the subseries title appear in the same source in one of the preliminaries, in the publisher's listing, or in the colophon; proximity in the same source is not a factor. If the main series and subseries do not appear in the same source, record each title in its own series statement (cf. AACR2 1.6J).

Additional Guidelines

When evaluating the titles shared with other items, consider the following:

- 1) If one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial, treat each as a separate series.
- 2) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated as one entity or established separately.

Access Points for Main Series and Subseries

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about access points for main series and subseries.

Changes Affecting Heading for Subseries²

1) *Omission/addition of main series.* If the subseries is entered indirectly, i.e., under a main series and that main series is not present on later issues, generally consider the discontinuance of the main series to constitute a title change. Also, if the subseries is entered directly and the main series is present on later issues, generally consider the addition of the main series to constitute a title change. *Exception.* If the presence or absence of the main series is not consistent, enter the subseries directly and consider the presence of the main series to constitute a variation in title.

2) *Title change.* If there is no change in the title of the main series but a change occurs in the title of the subseries that is entered indirectly, apply the criteria of AACR2 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A to the whole title proper (main series and subseries).

²[Recommended future placement: add to the new LCRI for the new introductory rule in AACR2 Chapter 21]

1.6H1. MAIN SERIES AND SUBSERIES IN TWO OR MORE LANGUAGES OR SCRIPTS.³
[New]

~~If the main series and subseries titles appear in two or more languages or scripts, choose as the title proper for the series statement the main series and subseries titles in the language that matches the language (or the clearly predominant language) of the particular item being cataloged. If this criterion cannot be applied, choose the first main series and subseries titles that are given in the same language.~~

**CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rule
1.6H2**

1.6H6. PARALLEL TITLES OF MAIN SERIES AND SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

After recording the title proper (main series and subseries) (cf. 1.6H1), give the first parallel title (main series and subseries) and any subsequent parallel title (main series and subseries) in English.

LC/NACO practice: Consider for possible parallel title transcription only those main series and subseries given in the same language. Ignore for parallel title transcription any main series or subseries that doesn't have a corresponding subseries or main series in the same language.

Text in French

source for main series and subseries: Main series in French, Spanish, and English; subseries in French and English

4XX \$a French main series. French subseries = \$a
English main series. English subseries

Text in Russian

source for main series and subseries: Main series in Estonian, Russian, and Latin; subseries in Latin

4XX \$a Latin main series. Latin subseries

1.6H7. ISSN OF SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

LC practice: If the ISSN of the subseries is unknown but that of the main series is known, add the ISSN of the main series as follows:

4XX \$a Main series, \$x ISSN ; \$v no. \$a Subseries
; \$v no.

5.0B2. PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION.⁴ [NEW]

~~There is an error in the order of the sources for the series area. The correct order of sources is given below.~~

~~Series Series title page, title page, caption, cover,
colophon, other preliminaries~~

**CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rule
5.0B2**

³~~[Recommended future placement: add to AACR2 rule 1.6H1]~~

⁴~~[Recommended future placement: correct the order of the sources as shown for the series area in AACR2 5.0B2]~~

7.1F1, 8.1F1. [Rev.]

When deciding whether to give names in the statement of responsibility (7.1F1, 8.1F1) or in a note, generally give the names in the statement of responsibility when the person or body has some degree of overall responsibility; use the note area for others who are responsible for only one segment or one aspect of the work. Be liberal about making exceptions to the general policy when the person's or body's responsibility is important in relation to the content of the work, i.e., give such important people and bodies in the statement of responsibility even though they may have only partial responsibility. For example, the name of a rock music performer who is the star of a performance on a videorecording may be given in the statement of responsibility even if his/her responsibility is limited to the performance.

_____ Ain't that America / John Cougar Mellencamp

_____ Normally the Library of Congress considers producers, directors, and writers (or, in the case of slides and transparencies, authors, editors, and compilers) as having some degree of overall responsibility and gives them in the statement of responsibility.

**CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rules
7.1F1 and 8.1F1**

7.7B6, 8.7B6. Statements of responsibility. [Rev.]

For audiovisual items, generally list persons (other than producers, directors, and writers) or corporate bodies who have contributed to the artistic and technical production of a work in a credits note (see LCRI 7.1F1):

_____ Give the following persons or bodies in the order in which they are listed below. Preface each name or group of names with the appropriate term(s) of function:

- _____ photographer(s); camera; cameraman/men; cinematographer
- _____ animator(s)
- _____ artist(s); illustrator(s); graphics
- _____ narrator(s); voice(s)
- _____ music
- _____ consultant(s); adviser(s)
- _____ film editor(s); photo editor(s); editor(s)

_____ Do not include the following persons or bodies performing these functions:

- _____ assistants or associates
- _____ production supervisors or coordinators
- _____ project or executive editors
- _____ technical advisers or consultants
- _____ audio or sound engineers
- _____ writers of discussion or program
- _____ other persons or bodies making only a minor or purely technical contribution

**CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rules
7.1F1 and 8.1F1**

12.0B1. GENERAL RULES. Sources of information. Printed serials. [Rev.]

First Issue

The basis for the description is the first issue of the serial. In determining which issue is first, disregard the date of publication, etc., and use the designation on the issues. For serials that carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the lowest or earliest (in the

alphabet) designation. For serials that do not carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the earliest chronological designation. (If the actual first issue is not available, use these same guidelines to determine which issue should be used as the basis for the description.)

Serials may be issued with terms such as "premier," "sample," or "preview." The term "premier" generally implies the first true issue. Do not, however, base the description on an issue that bears only wording such as "Sample," "Preview," or "Introductory issue." Such wording generally indicates that the publisher is testing the potential audience for the serial and it is possible that the serial may never be published. Such issues generally do not have numbering. An issue that bears numbering that precedes "1," such as "Vol. 1, no. 0," "No. 0," or "Vol. 0," may be treated as the first issue, provided that there is clear evidence that the issue is not merely serving as a sample or introductory issue.

LC practice: The National Serials Data Program (NSDP) creates records for sample issues in order to assign the ISSN. If LC later catalogs the serial, the description is based on the first "true" issue and a note is given to explain the sample issue.

Since the title page (or title page substitute) of the first issue is the chief source of information for a printed serial, a title page that is published to cover the volume is generally not used as the chief source. Use a volume title page as the chief source only when there is no source on an individual issue that is sufficient for the description of the serial. In such cases, give a source of title note such as:

500 ## \$a Title from volume t.p.

If the description has been formulated from the first issue of a serial, the body of the entry remains unchanged throughout the life of the serial. If issues after the first have data different from those recorded in the body of the entry, record the different data in the note area as necessary. However, if the differences are in the title proper, create a separate record when appropriate (21.2C). (For changes in the main entry heading, see 21.3B.)

Title Page Substitute

If a serial lacking a title page has a title (the same title or different titles) on more than one source in the item, choose as the title page substitute the source that appears first in the preferred order of sources listed in the rule. Use the *entire page* from which the title was taken as the title page substitute, not just the caption area, masthead area, etc. Do not enclose in brackets any data found anywhere on that page.

Exceptions

1) In any instance in which the item has two or more different titles and the title that appears in a less preferred source is known (because of a trademark or other symbol that appears with it) to be the stable title that does not vary from issue to issue, use the source with the stable title as the title page substitute.

2) Apply this exception also in any instance in which two or more issues are in hand and the title appearing in a less preferred source remains stable from issue to issue (e.g., if the masthead title remains stable but the cover title changes from issue to issue, use the masthead as the title page substitute).

3) When working retrospectively, apply the principle given above in cases where a title page is added or dropped. For example, if the title on the cover and the title on the title page are different and some issues lack a title page, the cover can be used as the chief source.

Reprints of Serials⁵

In order that the description of the reprint resemble and file with the description of the original, the earliest *issue* reprinted is used as the chief source for the first three areas of the description. Data for these areas may be taken from any place on the reprinted issue without the use of brackets. If it is known that the description of the original would include data that are not on the reprinted issue, the data may be supplied in brackets.

⁵[Recommended future placement of this section: LCRI 1.11]

In the publication, distribution, etc. area the place of publication, publisher, and date of the reprint are recorded, using brackets if the data do not come from a prescribed source on the reprint.

The physical description area gives the physical description of the reprint, not the original.

A series is recorded if the reprint appears in a series.

Usually a single note gives important details about the original while other notes give necessary information about the reprint. Notes giving the sources of the title or the issue on which the description is based are not given.

12.1B1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA. Title proper. [New]

Statements Relating to Earlier Title, Title Absorbed, Etc.⁶

~~Generally, do not include as part of the title proper, even when consistently so presented in various locations in the serial, statements that mention an earlier title, title absorbed, etc., even when such statements are grammatically linked to the rest of the title.~~

~~_____ *chief source:*
_____ International gas report, incorporating World gas report
_____ *transcription:*
_____ 245 00 †a International gas report.
_____ 780 05 †t World gas report~~

**CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rule
12.1B1**

12.1B3. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA. TITLE PROPER. [Rev.]

Words, Phrases, Etc.

In any case of doubt as to whether a word, phrase, or other statement is part of the title proper, apply the same guidelines as given in this rule in regard to the inclusion of a corporate body's name (or abbreviation of that name) as part of the title proper.

12.1B7. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA. Title proper. [Rev.]

Mark of Omission at the End of the Title

If a date or numbering occurs at the end of the title proper, do not transcribe it as part of the title proper.

source: The Year in Sports 1993
transcription: 245 00 \$a The year in sports.

Consider the date to be part of the title proper and include a mark of omission for the following situations:

1) there is a linking word between the designation and the preceding part of the title proper.

source: Sport in 1981
transcription: 245 00 \$a Sport in ...

2) case endings of one or more words in the chronological designation link these words with antecedents within the preceding part of the title proper.

⁶~~[This information formerly included in LCRI 12.1B3; recommended future placement: AACR2 12.1B1]~~

source: Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat 1980

transcription: 245 00 \$a Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat ...

Omission of Designation Wording from Titles

When the chronological designation is expressed as a span of dates, consider all portions of the date to be part of the chronological designation and not part of the title, even if part of the date remains constant from year to year, e.g., the month.

245 00 \$a Annual report of the Center for the fiscal
year ...

362 0# \$a July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962-
(Report year is from July 1 to June 30)

245 00 \$a Biennial report for the years ...

362 0# \$a 1988 and 1989-

245 00 \$a Informe de labores realizadas del ...

362 0# \$a 10 de junio de 1975 al 30 de junio de 1976-

21.31B1. LAWS GOVERNING ONE JURISDICTION. [Rev.]

Laws Enacted By Another Jurisdiction

For laws enacted by a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction⁷ governed by them, the rule provides for an added entry under the heading for the enacting jurisdiction, with a uniform title added as appropriate under 25.15. Because this method provides for the needed access point only when the main entry heading is the jurisdiction governed by the laws but not when such laws are given as added or subject entries, the Library of Congress uniformly makes an enacting jurisdiction/uniform title reference in an authority record for the governing jurisdiction/uniform title instead of the added entry called for by the rule.

Laws from Changed Jurisdictions

If the heading for a jurisdiction changes and the same law is issued both before and after the heading has changed, establish two uniform titles for the law: one uniform title representing the law before the heading for the jurisdiction was changed, another uniform title representing the law after the heading for the jurisdiction was changed. Make simple *see-also* references between the two uniform titles whenever there is explicit evidence that the law has not been changed. In case of doubt, do not make the references.

District of Columbia Laws

Enter here also acts passed by the District of Columbia City Council but published prior to expiration of the 30-day period of review by the U.S. Congress. (Clue: the "effective date" of the act is cited in general terms only, not by a specific date.)

⁷For post-1706 laws governing Scotland only, Scotland is here deemed to be a jurisdiction.

22.2. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT NAMES. [Rev.]

Different Real Names Used Concurrently by Contemporaries

Apply this interpretation only in retrospect, after information received from publications, etc., has begun to provide the necessary evidence and this evidence is clear.

If a contemporary author who uses different real names concurrently (as opposed to abandoning one real name in favor of another) and this usage at the same time of multiple real names can be ascribed to the fact that the works written under one name are different from works written under other name(s), then treat the case in the same way as pseudonyms and follow LCRI 22.2B for the details of using multiple headings.

*heading 1: 100 1# \$aKnight, Kathryn Lasky
(Works for adults are written under the name Kathryn Lasky Knight)*

*heading 2: 100 1# \$a Lasky, Kathryn
(Works for children are written at the same time under the name Kathryn Lasky)*

Composers and Performers

In applying this rule, do not consider a music composer or performer to be a contemporary author.

22.3A. FULLNESS. [Rev.]

Headings Being Coded AACR 2

If the forms of an author's name vary in fullness from one work to another in the same language and the AACR2 form for the heading has not yet been determined, apply the following:

1) If the form found on the item being cataloged agrees with the form used for the heading on existing records in the catalog, accept this form as AACR2. (The "catalog" referred to here is the file against which the cataloging and searching is being done.)

2) If the form found on the item being cataloged does not agree with the form already in use as the heading, choose as the AACR2 form the form found in 80% of the author's works as the most commonly found form (counting forms appearing on bibliographic records in which the heading is used in both main and added entries but considering only usage found in the bibliographic description (primarily statements of responsibility) *not* headings appearing as main or added entries). (The form found in the chief source of a person's thesis is taken into account when choosing the form to be used in the heading.)

When calculating the 80%, do it quickly and use common sense. This means

1) count the forms if there are no more than approximately 15 records *or*

2) if there are more than approximately 15, browse through the file, looking for an obvious case of predominance. If nothing is obvious, sample the file (every 3rd, 5th, 10th, etc., record, depending on the length of the file).

When there is no commonly found form (defined above), choose the fullest form as the AACR 2 form. When determining the fullest form for a person who uses both forename initials and forenames, make no distinction between initials and forenames, e.g., "B.E.F. Pagen" is fuller than "Bernard Edward Pagen."

Note: Equating the predominant form or the commonly found form with the form found in 80% of the person's works applies only to 22.3A; no such formula has been assigned to "predominant form" or "commonly found form" in the other rules.

Headings Already Coded "AACR2" or "AACR2 Compatible"

If an established heading is already coded "AACR2" (including those labeled preliminary⁸-008 byte 33 = d) and subsequently received items show forms in the chief source that vary in fullness, generally do not change the established heading.

If an established heading is already coded "AACR2 compatible" because it varies in fullness from the AACR2 form, generally do not reconsider the heading.

Note: Occasionally the need arises to change a heading that has already been coded to reflect another form that varies solely in fullness. Two such exceptions to the basic policy of retaining the established heading are 1) the author has notified the Library of Congress that another form is preferred or 2) the National Library of Medicine has more works of a medical author in its collections that show a different form. Other exceptions should be carefully considered before making the change.

Variant Forms Within One Item

If the name of an author appears in two or more forms in one work, apply the following:

1) If the name appears in two or more sources, once in the chief source and one or more times in other sources, choose the form appearing in the chief source.

title page: T.B. Smith
verso of t.p.: T. Basil Smith III
heading: 100 1# \$a Smith, T. B. \$q (T. Basil)

2) If the name does not appear in the chief source but does appear once in another prominent source (cf. 0.8) and one or more times in other sources, choose the form appearing in the prominent source.

verso of t.p.: R.J. Gottschall
page 239: Robert J. Gottschall
heading: 100 1# \$a Gottschall, R. J. #q (Robert J.)

3) In all situations not covered by 1) or 2) above, choose the fullest form of name.

verso of t.p.: Victoria Galofre Neuto
page 1 of cover: Victoria Galofre
heading: 100 1# \$a Galofre Neuto, Victoria

Note: Do not choose for the heading a form appearing in the following sources if the name appears prominently elsewhere in the item: 1) the copyright statement; 2) the colophon for items published in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

22.5C2. PREFERRED OR ESTABLISHED FORM KNOWN. [Rev.]

Spanish

If a Spanish-language author abbreviates the first of the two surnames (the normal entry element), consider that this is an indication of the person's preference.

name used: Luis G. de Valdeavellano
full name: Luis García de Valdeavellano
heading: 100 1# \$a Valdeavellano, Luis G. de \$q (Luis García)

Hungarian

If a Hungarian name consists of two surnames and the first surname is represented by an initial or an abbreviation, enter the name under the second surname. Make a reference from the first surname.

⁸For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only: cf. DCM Z1 008/33.

name: B. Kovács László
heading: 100 1# \$a Kovács, László B.
reference: 400 1# \$a B. Kovács, László

Note: Change existing headings established before November 2000 not in accord with this policy when the headings are needed in current cataloging.

22.5C5. OTHER COMPOUND SURNAMES. MARRIED WOMEN WHOSE SURNAME CONSISTS OF SURNAME BEFORE MARRIAGE AND HUSBAND'S SURNAME. [New]

Apply the following for Hungarian married women with compound surnames containing her husband's surname and her surname before marriage:

1) If the first name in a compound surname represents the full form of her husband's surname with the suffix *né*, enter the name under the first surname, Make a reference from the second surname.

name: Semetkayné Schwanda Magda
heading: 100 1# \$a Semetkayné Schwanda, Magda
reference: 400 1# \$a Schwanda, Magda Semetkayné

2) If the first name in the compound surname represents an initial or an abbreviation for her husband's name, enter the name under the second surname. Make a reference from the first surname.

name: Sz. Szentpál Mária
heading: 100 1# \$a Szentpál, Mária Sz.
reference: 400 1# \$a Sz. Szentpál, Mária

Note: Change existing headings established before November 2000 not in accord with these policies when the headings are needed in current cataloging.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

AFRICAN AMERICAN SUBJECT HEADINGS

On Subject Heading Weekly List 00-47 for November 29, 2000, the subject heading **Afro-Americans** and subject headings that included the adjectival qualifier **Afro-American...** were changed to **African Americans** and **African American...** Approximately six hundred subject authority records in the LCSH database were changed.

Effective December 1, 2000, LC catalogers began assigning only the new forms **African Americans** and **African American...** as subject headings in current bibliographic records.

Projects will be undertaken to update bibliographic records with the old forms of headings during 2001. Subject headings in individual bibliographic records will be changed on a case-by-case basis as the records are updated for other reasons.

Questions or concerns may be directed to:

Tom Yee
Acting Chief, Cataloging Policy and Support Office/LC
email: tyee@loc.gov
telephone: (202) 707-4377

SUBJECT CATALOGING OF WORKS ABOUT SPECIFIC COMPUTER AND VIDEO GAMES

Due to the high volume and ephemeral nature of books about specific computer and video games, the Library of Congress has established new procedures for cataloging these materials. These new procedures are intended to expedite the creation of bibliographic records and make them available for use on a more timely basis. As a general rule, the Library will no longer establish headings for specific computer or video games to be assigned as subject headings to works about

those games. Instead, only more generic headings such as **Computer games** or **Video games** will be assigned as subjects, in conjunction with topical headings as appropriate. Access to the name of the game will generally be available through the title statement (245 field). In some instances, access will be provided in the form of an uncontrolled index term (653 field).

Classification practice will change as well. Under the previous practice, individual Cutter numbers were established for specific games under GV1469.25 (for individual computer or electronic games) or GV1469.35 (for individual video games). New numbers have now been established at GV1469.27 and GV1469.37 with the caption "Other individual games (not A-Z). Under the new practice, works about most individual games will be classed in GV1469.27 or GV1469.37, as appropriate, and will be Cuttered only for the main entry of the work rather than for the name of the game.

In some instances, exceptions to these practices will be made, particularly in the case of individual games that become very well known and that have many works written about them. In these cases, a name authority record will be created for the game, the name heading will be assigned as a subject heading, and works about the game will class in GV1469.25 or GV1469.35, as appropriate.

Currently, there are no plans to cancel existing headings for individual video games that have been established as subject headings.

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 00-27 to 00-39, changes were made in the following areas:

Recommendation #1. Toward achieving the recommended standard order of **[topic]—[place]—[chronology]—[form]** where it can be applied in LC subject heading strings, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is possible are established with the designation (*May Subd Geog*). On a case-by-case basis, subdivisions not previously divided by place are authorized for geographic subdivision. Five subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including four free-floating subdivision listed below.

Recommendation #6. During the third quarter of 2000, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.* Headings of the type **Embryology—Birds, [Crustacea, Insects, etc.]**, in which the subdivisions represented only higher zoological taxa, were replaced by a new free-floating subdivision —**Embryology** that is authorized for use under animals at any taxonomic level. The subdivision —**Graduate work** was cancelled under the heading **Education** and replaced with the free-floating subdivision —**Study and teaching (Graduate)**, which is used under subjects of all types.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* Five phrase headings were cancelled and replaced with subdivisions. The headings **History (Buddhism)**, **History (Islamic theology)**, and **History (Theology)** were cancelled and replaced with the subdivisions —**Religious aspects—Buddhism**, —**Religious aspects—Islam**, and —**Religious aspects—Christianity** under the heading **History**. The headings **Freedom (Islam)**, **Freedom (Jewish theology)**, and **Freedom (Theology)** were cancelled and replaced with the subdivisions —**Religious aspects—Islam**, —**Religious aspects—Judaism**, and —**Religious aspects—Christianity**, respectively, under the heading **Liberty**. The subdivision —**Religious aspects—[religion]** is the preferred means of expressing the religious aspects of a non-religious topic from the viewpoint of an individual religion. The heading **Names, Mexican American** was revised to **Names, Personal—Mexican American**. The heading **Sea urchin embryo** was replaced by **Sea urchins—Embryos**. The subdivision —**Embryos** is free-floating under animals.

3) *Subdivisions replaced with phrase headings.* The heading **Incunabula—Music** was revised to **Music in incunabula**. The heading **Music—Theory** was revised to **Music theory**. Century subdivisions that had been established under the previous heading **Music—Theory** were replaced by standard headings of the type **Music theory—History—[century]**.

4) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The subdivision —**Theory, Elementary**, which had been established under the heading **Music**, was replaced by a form subdivision —**Elementary**

works under the revised heading **Music theory**. The subdivision —**Untouchable authors** was updated to —**Dalit authors** under the pattern heading **English literature**.

The following changes to existing free floating subdivision took place during the third quarter of 2000.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL00-27 - WL00-39

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Isotopes	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Isotopes—Half life	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Performance	H 1161	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Schooling	H 1147	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Untouchable authors	H 1156	—Dalit authors

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 30-43, 2000

- Adventure education (*May Subd Geog*)
- Affiliate programs (World Wide Web) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Application service providers (*May Subd Geog*)
- Bank consortia (*May Subd Geog*)
- Bicycle messengers (*May Subd Geog*)
- Bluetooth technology (*May Subd Geog*)
- Budget surpluses (*May Subd Geog*)
- Cinéma vérité (*May Subd Geog*)
- Comedy festivals (*May Subd Geog*)
- Computer software developers (*May Subd Geog*)
- Cult members (*May Subd Geog*)
- Digital art (*May Subd Geog*)
- Digital signatures (*May Subd Geog*)
- Disappeared persons' spouses (*May Subd Geog*)
- Documentary-style films (*May Subd Geog*)
- Ear piercing (*May Subd Geog*)
- Entity-relationship modeling (*May Subd Geog*)
- Feminist television criticism (*May Subd Geog*)
- Healing circles (*May Subd Geog*)
- Highly enriched uranium (*May Subd Geog*)
- Ice mummies (*May Subd Geog*)
- Indigenous women (*May Subd Geog*)
- Information literacy (*May Subd Geog*)
- Interactive art (*May Subd Geog*)
- Interethnic adoption (*May Subd Geog*)
- Internet and teenagers (*May Subd Geog*)
- Internet abduction (*May Subd Geog*)
- Internet pornography (*May Subd Geog*)
- Internet in public relations (*May Subd Geog*)
- Jazz record clubs (*May Subd Geog*)
- Kindertransports (Rescue operations) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Leg exercises (*May Subd Geog*)
- Lethal injection (Execution) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Minimal architecture (*May Subd Geog*)
- Minimalist gardens (*May Subd Geog*)
- Moneylenders (*May Subd Geog*)
- Motorcycle jackets (*May Subd Geog*)
- Mouse pads (*May Subd Geog*)
- Online stockbrokers (*May Subd Geog*)
- Opéra comique (*May Subd Geog*)
- Organizational justice (*May Subd Geog*)
- Participatory rural appraisal (*May Subd Geog*)
- Plastic marine debris (*May Subd Geog*)

Postpoliomyelitis syndrome (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pressure-sensitive adhesives (*May Subd Geog*)
 PT Cruiser automobile
 Racial profiling in law enforcement (*May Subd Geog*)
 Rapid eye movement sleep (*May Subd Geog*)
 Roswell Incident, Roswell, N.M., 1947
 Seances (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sports massage (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sports for girls (*May Subd Geog*)
 Stationary bicycles (*May Subd Geog*)
 Street vendors (*May Subd Geog*)
 Street life (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sustainable architecture (*May Subd Geog*)
 Uninhabited combat aerial vehicles (*May Subd Geog*)
 Video astronomy (*May Subd Geog*)
 Web typography (*May Subd Geog*)
 Youth shelters (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 27-39, 2000.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Advertising—Tires, Rubber	Advertising—Tires	YES
Ai-lao Mountains (China)	Ailao Mountains (China)	NO
Architecture—China—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Architecture—China—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Art, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Art, Chinese—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Art, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Art, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Art objects, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Art objects, Chinese—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Art objects, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Art objects, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Baja California (Mexico)	Baja California (Mexico : Peninsula)	NO
Behosys	Vazimba (Malagasy people)	YES
Boys as soldiers	Child soldiers	YES
Brer Rabbit (Fictitious character)	Brer Rabbit (Legendary character)	NO
Bronze mirrors—China—History— T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Bronze mirrors—China—History— Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Bronzes, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Bronzes, Chinese—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Bronzes, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Bronzes, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Buckthorn	Buckthorns	YES
Cactus wrens	Cactus wren	YES
Calligraphy, Chinese—History— Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.- 220 A.D.	Calligraphy, Chinese—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Calligraphy, Chinese—History— T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Calligraphy, Chinese—History—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Carving (Decorative arts)—China— History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Carving (Decorative arts)—China—History— Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Cascara	Cascara buckthorn	YES
Cascara	Cascara sagrada	YES
Ch'ai ware	Chai ware	YES
Ch'ang-pai Mountains (China and Korea)	Changbai Mountains (China and Korea)	NO
Chants (Anglican)	Anglican chants	YES
Chants (Anglican)—Accompaniments	Anglican chants—Accompaniments	NO
Chants (Armenian)	Armenian chants	YES

Chants (Buddhist)	Buddhist chants	YES
Chants (Byzantine)	Byzantine chants	YES
Chants (Ethiopian)	Ethiopian chants	YES
Chants (Hindu)	Hindu chants	YES
Chants (Jewish)	Jewish chants	YES
Chants (Maronite)	Maronite chants	YES
Chants (Plain, Gregorian, etc.)	Gregorian chants	YES
Chants (Plain, Gregorian, etc.)— Accompaniments	Gregorian chants—Accompaniments	NO
Chants (Plain, Gregorian, etc.)— History and criticism	Gregorian chants—History and criticism	NO
Chants (Plain, Gregorian, etc.)— Instruction and study	Gregorian chants—Instruction and study	YES
Chants (Sufi)	Sufi chants	YES
Chao ling Site (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)	Zhao Ling Site (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)	NO
Chi (The Chinese word)	Ji (The Chinese word)	NO
Ch'iao chia ta yüan (Qi Xian, Shansi Province, China)	Qiao jia da yuan (Qi Xian, Shanxi Sheng, China)	NO
Chiao-chou Bay (China)	Jiaozhou Bay (China)	NO
Chicago Strike, 1894	Pullman Strike, 1894	NO
Chin chien chiang	Jin jian jiang	NO
Chin Mountain (Jiangsu Sheng, China)	Jin Mountain (Jiangsu Sheng, China)	NO
Chin-sha River (China)	Jinsha River (China)	NO
Chin-sha River Watershed (China)	Jinsha River Watershed (China)	NO
China—History—Chou dynasty, 1122-221 B.C.	China—History—Zhou dynasty, 1122-221 B.C.	NO
China—History—Chou dynasty, 1122-221 B.C.—Anecdotes	China—History—Zhou dynasty, 1122-221 B.C.—Anecdotes	NO
China—History—Chou dynasty, 1122-221 B.C.—Humor	China—History—Zhou dynasty, 1122-221 B.C.—Humor	NO
China—History—Ch'in dynasty, 221-207 B.C.	China—History—Qin dynasty, 221-207 B.C.	NO
China—History—Ch'in dynasty, 221-207 B.C.—Anecdotes	China—History—Qin dynasty, 221-207 B.C.—Anecdotes	NO
China—History—Ch'in dynasty, 221-207 B.C.—Humor	China—History—Qin dynasty, 221-207 B.C.—Humor	NO
China—History—Chin dynasty, 265-419	China—History—Jin dynasty, 265-419	NO
China—History—Liu Sung dynasty, 420-479	China—History—Liu Song dynasty, 420-479	NO
China—History—Ch'i dynasty, 479-502	China—History—Qi dynasty, 479-502	NO
China—History—Northern Ch'i dynasty, 550-577	China—History—Northern Qi dynasty, 550-577	NO
China—History—Ch'en dynasty, 557-589	China—History—Chen dynasty, 557-589	NO
China—History—Northern Chou dynasty, 557-581	China—History—Northern Zhou dynasty, 557-581	NO
China—History—T'ang dynasty, 618-907	China—History—Tang dynasty, 618-907	NO
China—History—An Lu shan Rebellion, 755-763	China—History—An Lushan Rebellion, 755-763	NO
China—History—Huang Ch'ao Rebellion, 874-884	China—History—Huang Chao Rebellion, 874-884	NO
China—History—Southern T'ang kingdom, 937-975	China—History—Southern Tang kingdom, 937-975	NO
China—History—Later Chou dynasty, 951-960	China—History—Later Zhou dynasty, 951-960	NO
China—History—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	China—History—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO
China—History—Sung dynasty, 960-1279—Anecdotes	China—History—Song dynasty, 960-1279— Anecdotes	NO
China—History—Sung dynasty, 960-1279—Humor	China—History—Song dynasty, 960-1279— Humor	NO
China—History—Chin dynasty, 1115-1234	China—History—Jin dynasty, 1115-1234	NO

China—History—Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368	China—History—Yuan dynasty, 1260-1368	NO
China—History—Li Tzu ch'eng Rebellion, 1628-1645	China—History—Li Zicheng Rebellion, 1628-1645	NO
China—History—Shun chih, 1644-1661	China—History—Shunzhi, 1644-1661	NO
China—History—K'ang hsi, 1662-1722	China—History—Kangxi, 1662-1722	NO
China—History—Yung cheng, 1723-1735	China—History—Yongzheng, 1723-1735	NO
China—History—Ch'ien lung, 1736-1795	China—History—Qianlong, 1736-1795	NO
China—History—Chia ch'ing, 1796-1820	China—History—Jiaqing, 1796-1820	NO
China—History—Tao kuang, 1820-1850	China—History—Daoguang, 1820-1850	NO
China—History—Hsien fêng, 1850-1861	China—History—Xianfeng, 1850-1861	NO
China—History—Nien Rebellion, 1853-1868	China—History—Nian Rebellion, 1853-1868	NO
China—History—T'ung chih, 1861-1875	China—History—Tongzhi, 1861-1875	NO
China—History—Kuang hsü, 1875-1908	China—History—Guangxu, 1875-1908	NO
China—History—Hsüan t'ung, 1908-1912	China—History—Xuantong, 1908-1912	NO
Chinese drama—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	Chinese drama—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO
Chinese drama—Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368	Chinese drama—Yuan dynasty, 1260-1368	NO
Chinese essays—Ch'in and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Chinese essays—Qin and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Chinese essays—Chin dynasty, 265-419	Chinese essays—Jin dynasty, 265-419	NO
Chinese essays—T'ang dynasty, 618-907	Chinese essays—Tang dynasty, 618-907	NO
Chinese essays—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	Chinese essays—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO
Chinese fiction—Ch'in and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Chinese fiction—Qin and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Chinese fiction—T'ang dynasty, 618-907	Chinese fiction—Tang dynasty, 618-907	NO
Chinese fiction—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	Chinese fiction—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO
Chinese fiction—Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368	Chinese fiction—Yuan dynasty, 1260-1368	NO
Chinese literature—Ch'in and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Chinese literature—Qin and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Chinese literature—Chin dynasty, 265-419	Chinese literature—Jin dynasty, 265-419	NO
Chinese literature—Liu Sung dynasty, 420-479	Chinese literature—Northern and Southern dynasties, 386-589	NO
Chinese literature—T'ang dynasty, 618-907	Chinese literature—Tang dynasty, 618-907	NO
Chinese literature—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	Chinese literature—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO
Chinese literature—Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368	Chinese literature—Yuan dynasty, 1260-1368	NO
Chinese poetry—Ch'in and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Chinese poetry—Qin and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Chinese poetry—Chin dynasty, 265-419	Chinese poetry—Jin dynasty, 265-419	NO
Chinese poetry—T'ang dynasty, 618-907	Chinese poetry—Tang dynasty, 618-907	NO
Chinese poetry—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	Chinese poetry—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO

Chinese poetry—Chin dynasty, 1115-1234	Chinese poetry—Jin dynasty, 1115-1234	NO
Chinese poetry—Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368	Chinese poetry—Yuan dynasty, 1260-1368	NO
Chinese prose literature—Ch'in and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Chinese prose literature—Qin and Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Chinese prose literature—Tang dynasty, 618-907	Chinese prose literature—Tang dynasty, 618-907	NO
Chinese prose literature—Sung dynasty, 960-1279	Chinese prose literature—Song dynasty, 960-1279	NO
Chinese prose literature—Chin dynasty, 1115-1234	Chinese prose literature—Jin dynasty, 1115-1234	NO
Ch'ing-ch'eng Mountain (China)	Qingcheng Mountain (China)	NO
Ch'ing-chou Channel (China)	Qingzhou Channel (China)	NO
Ch'ing-hai Lake (China)	Qinghai Lake (China)	NO
Ch'ing-hsi wen i chin huan chiang	Qing xi wen yi jin huan jiang	NO
Ching-po Lake (China)	Jingpo Lake (China)	NO
Chou-shan Archipelago (China)	Zhoushan Archipelago (China)	NO
Chung-kuo kuo chi mao i chung hsin (Beijing, China)	Zhongguo guo ji mao yi zhong xin (Beijing, China)	NO
Chung-nan-hai (Beijing, China)	Zhongnan hai (Beijing, China)	NO
Church work with lepers	Church work with leprosy patients	YES
Cookery, Chinese—Anhui style	Cookery, Chinese—Anhui style	NO
Cookery, Chinese—Hupeh style	Cookery, Chinese—Hubei style	NO
Cookery, Chinese—Kiangsu style	Cookery, Chinese—Jiangsu style	NO
Cookery, Chinese—Peking style	Cookery, Chinese—Beijing style	NO
Cookery, Chinese—Szechwan style	Cookery, Chinese—Sichuan style	NO
Dagerhardt family	Dagenhart family	NO
Decoration and ornament—China—History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Decoration and ornament—China—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Decoration and ornament—China—History—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Decoration and ornament—China—History—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Decoration and ornament, American	Decoration and ornament—United States	
Decorative arts—China—History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Decorative arts—China—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Decorative arts—China—History—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Decorative arts—China—History—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Degenhard family	Dagenhart family	NO
Drawing, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Drawing, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Education—Graduate work	Education—Study and teaching (Graduate)	YES
Embryology—Birds	Birds—Embryology	NO
Embryology—Fishes	Fishes—Embryology	NO
English literature—Untouchable authors	English literature—Dalit authors	NO
Enteritis, Regional	Crohn's disease	YES
Enteritis, Regional, in children	Crohn's disease in children	YES
Erh erh pa chi nien pei (Taipei, Taiwan)	Er er ba ji nian bei (Taipei, Taiwan)	NO
Feng-huang ching (China)	Fenghuang Jing (China)	NO
Fowey River (England)	Fowey, River (England)	NO
Freedom (Islam)	Liberty—Religious aspects—Islam	NO
Freedom (Jewish theology)	Liberty—Religious aspects—Judaism	NO
Freedom (Theology)	Liberty—Religious aspects	NO
Freedom (Theology)	Liberty—Religious aspects—Christianity	NO
Freedom (Theology)—History of doctrines	Liberty—Religious aspects—Christianity—History of doctrines	NO
Freedom (Theology)—History of doctrines	Liberty—Religious aspects—History of doctrines	NO
Fu ling Site (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)	Fu Ling Site (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)	NO
Fu-hsien Lake (China)	Fuxian Lake (China)	NO
Gaff-topsails (Fishes)	Bagre	YES
Game Boy (Video game equipment)	Game Boy video games	NO

Goldwork—China—History— T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Goldwork—China—History — Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Gravitational radiation	Gravitational waves	NO
Hairstyles—China—History— T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Hairstyles—China—History—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Hamamelis	Witch hazels	YES
Han-chia ts'ang (Luoyang, Henan Sheng, China)	Han jia cang (Luoyang, Henan Sheng, China)	NO
History (Buddhism)	History—Religious aspects—Buddhism	NO
History (Islamic theology)	History—Religious aspects—Islam	NO
History (Islamic theology)—Koranic teaching	History—Religious aspects—Islam— Koranic teaching	NO
History (Theology)	History—Religious aspects—Christianity	NO
History (Theology)—History of doctrines	History—Religious aspects—Christianity— History of doctrines	NO
History (Theology)—History of doctrines—20th century	History—Religious aspects—Christianity— History of doctrines—20th century	NO
History (Theology)—History of doctrines—Middle Ages, 600-1500	History—Religious aspects—Christianity— History of doctrines—Middle Ages, 600-1500	NO
Hsiao-wu-t'ai Mountains (China)	Xiaowutai Mountains (China)	NO
Hsin kang kang chan ch'iao (Dalian, Liaoning Sheng, China)	Xin Gang Gang Zhan Qiao (Dalian, Liaoning Sheng, China)	NO
Hung-shan-hou Site (Ch'ih-feng shih, China)	Hongshanhou Site (Chifeng, China)	NO
Hydroelectric power plants—James Bay Region (Ont. and Quebec)	Hydroelectric power plants—James Bay Region	
I-chiang-shan tao (China), Battle of, 1955	Yingxiong Islands (China), Battle of, 1955	NO
I-hsing ware	Yixing ware	YES
I wen chin shih chiang	Yi wen jin shi jiang	NO
Incunabula—Music	Music in incunabula	YES
Intaglios—China—History— Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Intaglios—China—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Jen-ching-lu (Mei-chou shih, China)	Ren jing lu (Meizhou Shi, China)	NO
Joya de Ceren Site (El Salvador)	Ceren Site (El Salvador)	NO
Kang-tao ching (China)	Gangdao Jing (China)	NO
Karthābhajā	Kartābhajā	YES
Kuan kuang wen hsüeh i shu tso p'in chiang	Guan guang wen xue yi shu zuo pin jiang	NO
Kuo (The Chinese word)	Guo (The Chinese word)	NO
Kyū Awano-ke Jūtaku (Kaminoyama-shi, Japan)	Daikokuya Jutaku (Kaminoyama-shi, Japan)	NO
Lacquer and lacquering—China— History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Lacquer and lacquering—China—History— Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Lang-yeh Mountains (China)	Langya Mountain (Anhui Sheng, China)	NO
Laurentii family	Larsen family	NO
Laurentii family	Lorenzetti family	NO
Lei-ku-tun Site (Suizhou, China)	Leigudun Site (Suizhou, China)	NO
Lepers	Leprosy—Patients	YES
Lepers—Economic conditions	Leprosy—Patients—Economic conditions	NO
Lepers—Mental health services	Leprosy—Patients—Mental health services	YES
Lepers—Social conditions	Leprosy—Patients—Social conditions	NO
Lepers' writings	Leprosy patients' writings	NO
Lepers' writings, Japanese	Leprosy patients' writings, Japanese	YES
Li-cheng-wu Site (Kowloon, China)	Lizhengwu Site (Kowloon, China)	NO
Liao-tung, Gulf of (China)	Liaodong, Gulf of (China)	NO
Liao-yang shih (China), Battle of, 1904	Liaoyang (China), Battle of, 1904	NO
Liu-p'an Mountains (China)	Liupan Mountains (China)	NO
Lloma de Betxi Site (Spain)	Betxi Site (Spain)	NO
Lo-fu Mountains (China)	Luofu Mountains (China)	NO
Lu-chou Ch'ang-chiang ta ch'iao (Luzhou, Sichuan Sheng, China)	Luzhou Chang Jiang Da Qiao (Luzhou, Sichuan Sheng, China)	NO
Lung-ch'uan ware	Longquan ware	YES
Lysophosphatidic acid	Lysophospholipids	YES
Mellwaine, Lake (Zimbabwe)	Chivero, Lake (Zimbabwe)	NO

Mei-chou Bay (China)	Meizhou Bay (China)	NO
Min tsu i shu hsin ch'uan chiang	Min zu yi shu xin chuan jiang	NO
Missions to lepers	Missions to leprosy patients	YES
Morone americana	White perch	YES
Mural painting and decoration, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Mural painting and decoration, Chinese— Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Mural painting and decoration, Chinese— Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Music—Theory	Music theory	YES
Music—Theory—To 500	Music theory—History—To 500	NO
Music—Theory—To 500—Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory—To 500—Early works to 1800	Music theory—History—To 500	NO
Music—Theory—500-1400	Music theory—History—500-1400	NO
Music—Theory—500-1400— Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory—500-1400— Early works to 1800	Music theory—History—500-1400	NO
Music—Theory—15th century	Music theory—History—15th century	NO
Music—Theory—15th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory—15th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—History—15th century	NO
Music—Theory—16th century	Music theory—History—16th century	NO
Music—Theory—16th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory—16th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—History—16th century	NO
Music—Theory—17th century	Music theory—History—17th century	NO
Music—Theory—17th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory—17th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—History—17th century	NO
Music—Theory—18th century	Music theory—History—18th century	NO
Music—Theory—18th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory—18th century— Early works to 1800	Music theory—History—18th century	NO
Music—Theory—19th century	Music theory—History—19th century	NO
Music—Theory—20th century	Music theory—History—20th century	NO
Music—Theory—Computer-assisted instruction	Music theory—Computer-assisted instruction	NO
Music—Theory—Early works to 1800	Music theory—Early works to 1800	NO
Music—Theory, Elementary	Music theory—Elementary works	NO
Names, Mexican American	Names, Personal—Mexican American	NO
Nan P'u ta ch'iao (Shanghai, China)	Nan Pu Da Qiao (Shanghai, China)	NO
New Zealand—Economic conditions— 1918-	New Zealand—Economic conditions— 1918-1945	NO
New Zealand—Economic conditions— 1918-	New Zealand—Economic conditions— 1945-1984	NO
New Zealand—Economic conditions— 1918-	New Zealand—Economic conditions— 1984-	NO
Nika (African people)	Mijikenda (African people)	YES
Nika language	Mijikenda languages	YES
Ning-chen Mountain (China)	Ningzhen Mountains (China)	NO
Niu chieh (Beijing, China)	Niu Jie (Beijing, China)	NO
Omri (Fictitious character : Reid Banks)	Omri (Fictitious character : Banks)	NO
Oyampi Indians	Wayampi Indians	YES
Oyampi language	Wayampi language	YES
Oyampi mythology	Wayampi mythology	YES
Oyampi philosophy	Wayampi philosophy	YES
Oyana Indians	Wayana Indians	YES

Oyana language	Wayana language	YES
Oyana literature	Wayana literature	YES
Oyana mythology	Wayana mythology	YES
Pa wu erh nung ch'ang (Heilongjiang Sheng, China)	Ba wu er nong chang (Heilongjiang Sheng, China)	NO
Pai-yang Lake (China)	Baiyang Lake (China)	NO
Painting, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Painting, Chinese—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Painting, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Painting, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
P'an Mountain (China)	Pan Mountain (China)	NO
Pei-shou-ling Site (Pao-chi Shih, China)	Beishouling Site (Baoji, Shaanxi Sheng, China)	NO
Periodicals, Publishing of	Periodicals—Publishing	YES
Periodicals, Publishing of—Finance	Periodicals—Publishing—Finance	NO
Periodicals, Publishing of—Law and legislation	Periodicals—Publishing—Law and legislation	YES
Philosophy, Nika	Philosophy, Mijikenda	YES
Pi shu shan chuang (Ch'eng-te shih, China)	Bi shu shan zhuang (Chengde, China)	NO
Pig-fish	Pigfish	YES
Poets, Chinese—T'ang dynasty, 618-907	Poets, Chinese—Tang dynasty, 618-907	
Porcelain, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Porcelain, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Pottery, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Pottery, Chinese—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Pottery, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Pottery, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Propaganda, Fascist	Fascist propaganda	YES
P'u-t'uo Shan Island (China)	Putuo Shan Island (China)	NO
Quahogs	Northern quahog	YES
Relief (Decorative arts)—China—History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Relief (Decorative arts)—China—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Relief (Sculpture)—China—History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Relief (Sculpture)—China—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Residenzschloss (Weimar, Germany)	Residenzschloss (Weimar, Thuringia, Germany)	NO
Sculpture, Chinese—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Sculpture, Chinese—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Sculpture, Chinese—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Sculpture, Chinese—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Sea urchin embryo	Sea urchins—Embryos	YES
Sega Saturn (Game)	Sega Saturn video games	NO
Shen-yang ku kung (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)	Shenyang gu gong (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)	NO
Shoalwater Bay (Wash.)	Willapa Bay (Wash.)	NO
Shu-le River (China)	Shule River (China)	NO
Shu-le River Valley (China)	Shule River Valley (China)	NO
Silverwork—China—History—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Silverwork—China—History—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Slovakia—History—1918-1993	Slovakia—History—1918-1992	NO
Stone carving—China—History—Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Stone carving—China—History—Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Stone carving—China—History—T'ang-Five dynasties, 618-960	Stone carving—China—History—Tang-Five dynasties, 618-960	NO
Ta-pa Mountains (China)	Daba Mountains (China)	NO
Ta-pieh Mountains (China)	Dabie Mountains (China)	NO
Ta-ya Bay (China)	Daya Bay (China)	NO
T'ai-hang Mountains (China)	Taihang Mountains (China)	NO
T'ai Lake (China)	Tai Lake (China)	NO
Tariff on rubber tires	Tariff on tires	YES
Te-hua ware	Dehua ware	YES

Terra-cotta sculpture, Chinese— Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Terra-cotta sculpture, Chinese— Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Terrapene coahuila	Coahuilan box turtle	YES
Ti (The Chinese word)	Di (The Chinese word)	NO
Tiao-yü ch'eng (Extinct city)	Diaoyu Cheng (Extinct city)	NO
Tiao-yü ch'eng (Extinct city), Battle of, 1259	Diaoyu Cheng (Extinct city), Battle of, 1259	NO
T'ien-mu Mountains (China)	Tianmu Mountains (China)	NO
T'ien-t'ai Mountains (China)	Tiantai Mountains (China)	NO
Ting ware	Ding ware	YES
Tires, Rubber	Tires	YES
Tires, Rubber—Design	Tires—Design	NO
Tires, Rubber—Recycling	Tires—Recycling	YES
Tires, Rubber—Recycling—Law and legislation	Tires—Recycling—Law and legislation	YES
Tires, Rubber—Retreading and recapping	Tires—Retreading and recapping	YES
Tires, Rubber—Traction	Tires—Traction	YES
Tires, Steel	Steel tires	YES
Toulouse, Battle of, 1814	Toulouse (France), Battle of, 1814	NO
Trent Canal (Ont.)	Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)	NO
Tung-t'ing Lake (China)	Dongting Lake (China)	NO
Tung-yin Island (China)	Dongyin Island (China)	NO
Tusu (Hindu deity)	Tushu (Hindu deity)	NO
Ungulata	Ungulates	YES
Ungulata—Anatomy	Ungulates—Anatomy	NO
Ungulata, Fossil	Ungulates, Fossil	YES
Vazimbaz	Vazimba (Malagasy people)	YES
Wang-wu Mountains (China)	Wangwu Mountains (China)	NO
Wei-shan Lake (China)	Weishan Lake (China)	NO
Wei-yang kung (Sian, China)	Weiyang gong (Xi'an, Shaanxi Sheng, China)	NO
Whyte Avenue (Edmonton, Alberta)	Whyte Avenue (Edmonton, Alta.)	NO
Witch-hazel	Common witch hazel	YES
Witch-hazel	Witch hazel (Extract)	YES
Wu-chih Mountains (China)	Wuzhi Mountains (China)	NO
Wu-kung Mountains (China)	Wugong Mountains (China)	NO
Wu San-lien wen i Chiang	Wu Sanlian wen yi jiang	NO
Wu-tang Mountains (China)	Wudang Mountains (China)	NO
Yeh (The Chinese word)	Ye (The Chinese word)	NO
Yüan (The Chinese word)	Yuan (The Chinese word)	NO
Yüeh ware	Yue ware	YES
Yung River (Zhejiang Sheng, China)	Yong River (Zhejiang Sheng, China)	NO
Zimbabwe—History—Ndebele Insurrection, 1896	Zimbabwe—History—Ndebele Revolt, 1896	NO
Zimbabwe—History—Shona Insurrection, 1896-1897	Zimbabwe—History—Shona Revolt, 1896-1897	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Amoy Special Economic Zone (Amoy, China)	Xiamen Jingji Tequ (Xiamen, Fujian Sheng, China)
Beisfjord (Norway : Concentration camp)	Beisfjord (Concentration camp)
Chu-hai Special Economic Zone (Chu-hai shih, China)	Zhuhai Jingji Tequ (Zhuhai Shi, China)
Ferramonti (Italy : Concentration camp)	Ferramonti (Concentration camp)
Hunts of the Emperor Maximilian (Tapestries)	Hunts of Maximilian
Japanese Red Army	Nihon Sekigun
Kuan-tung Peninsula (China)	Kwantung Leased Territory
Mecklenburg declaration of independence	Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence

MARC

The following additions and changes should be noted for inclusion in 2000 edition of the *MARC Code List for Languages*.

Additions:

Ndumu [bnt]

Changes:

from:

Low German [gem]

Nika [bnt]

Pai (China) [sit]

T'ung [tai]

to:

Low German [nds]

Mijikenda languages [bnt]

Bai (China) [sit]

Dong (China) [tai]

ROMANIZATION

PROPOSED CHANGES IN ROMANIZATION OF FORENAMES OF HEBREW OR ARAMAIC DERIVATION IN YIDDISH CONTEXTS

In *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 77 (Summer 1997, p. 66-68), the Library of Congress published a survey on matters relating to the romanization of Yiddish, including the romanization of personal names of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation in Yiddish contexts. In current LC practice, such names are romanized according to the Hebrew romanization table. The suggested options were to (1) retain current policy; (2) continue establishing names according to current policy, adding a see reference in every case from a Yiddish romanization supplied from an authorized list and add such references to older headings on an as-encountered basis; or (3) begin establishing names in forms provided by an authorized list as of a stated date, add see-references from the Hebrew forms, and consider changes to older headings as and when requested by outside libraries.

In a footnote on p. 67 it was stated that

[a]pproved romanizations will be congruent with LC romanization practice for Yiddish words (as distinguished from names) of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation. Thus, changes in romanization practice will affect only vowels, while consonants and word-separators in the text will be romanized as found.

The results of the survey were published in *CSB* no. 80 (Spring 1998, p. 11), along with the statement that

LC will begin work with other libraries to generate an authorized list of Yiddish romanizations for forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic origin. When the list is ready, LC will begin to add references to all newly created authority records for the authors concerned in accordance with option (2). When ... LC has better facilities for maintenance and update of records, it will consider moving toward option (3) and standardizing Yiddish romanization of forenames in headings rather than in references.

The Yivo Institute for Jewish Research (YIVO) has provided a list of 79 common forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation with their romanizations according to the YIVO romanization scheme. These names in Hebrew script are listed in the first column of the table below. The second column gives the ALA/LC romanization of the names and the third column gives the YIVO equivalents. The fourth column presents an accommodation of the YIVO versions to ALA/LC Yiddish romanization and LC practice as described in the footnote quoted above. We propose that this list serve as a draft for the "authorized" list required by the statement in *CSB*, no. 80. We invite comment on the table. Responses are requested before April 1, 2001, and should be addressed to Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4305; e-mail: cpso@loc.gov.

Hebrew script	ALA/LC romanization	YIVO romanization	Proposed ALA/LC accommodation
אבא	Aba	Abe	Abe
אברהם	Avraham	Avrom	Avrohm
אהרן	Aharon	Arn	Ahrn
אלחנן	Elḥanan	Elkhonen	Elḥonen
אליהו	Eliyahu	Elyohu	Elyohu
אליעזר	Eli'ezer	Eliezer	Eliezer
אפרים	Efrayim	Efroim	Efroym
אריה	Aryeh	Arye	Aryeh
אשר	Asher	Osher	Osher
בנימין	Binyamin	Binyomin	Binyomin
בן ציון	Ben Tsiyon	Bentsien	Ben Tsien
בצלאל	Betsal'el	Betsalel	Betsalel
ברוך	Barukh	Borekh	Borekh
ברוכה	Berukhah	Brokhe	Brokheh
בתיה	Batyah	Basye	Baṣyeh
גבריאל	Gavri'el	Gavriel	Gavriel
גרשון	Gershon	Gershon	Gershon
דבורה	Devorah	Dvoyre	Dvoyreh
דוד	David	Dovid	Doṽid
דינה	Dinah	Dine	Dineh
דניאל	Daniyel	Daniel	Daniel
זכריה	Zekharyah	Zkharye	Zkharyeh
זלמן	Zalman	Zalmen	Zalmen
חווה	Ḥayah	Khava	Ḥayeh
חיה	Ḥayah	Khaye	Ḥayeh
חיים	Ḥayim	Chaim	Ḥaym
חנא	Ḥana	Khone	Ḥone
חנה	Ḥanah	Khane	Ḥaneh
יהודה	Yehudah	Yehude	Yehudeh
יהושע	Yehoshu'a	Yehoyshue	Yehoyshue
יואל	Yo'el	Yoel	Yoel
יוחנן	Yoḥanan	Yoykhenen	Yoyḥenen
יונה	Yonah	Yoyne	Yoyneh
יוסף	Yosef	Yoysef	Yoysef
יחזקאל	Yeḥezkēl	Yekhezkl	Yeḥezkḷ
יחיאל	Yeḥi'el	Yekhiel	Yeḥiel
יעקב	Ya'aqov	Yankev	Yaḳev

יצחק	Yitshaq	Yitskhok	Yitshoq
ירחמיאל	Yerahmi'el	Yerakhmiel	Yerahmiel
ישעיה	Yesha'yah	Yeshaye	Yeshayeh
ישראל	Yisra'el	Yisroel	Yisroel
לאה	Le'ah	Leye	Leyeh
מאיר	Me'ir	Meyer	Meyer
מיכאל	Mikha'el	Mikhoel	Mikhoel
מלך	Melekh	Meylekh	Meylekh
מלכה	Malkah	Malke	Malkeh
מנחם	Menaḥem	Menakhem	Menaḥem
מנשה	Menasheh	Menashe	Menasheh
מרדכי	Mordekhai	Mordkhe	Mordkhe
מרים	Miryam	Miryem	Miryem
משה	Mosheh	Moyshe	Moysheh
נוח	Noah	Noyekh	Noyeh
נחום	Naḥum	Nokhem	Noḥem
נחמה	Neḥamah	Nekhome	Neḥomeh
נחמן	Naḥman	Nakhmen	Naḥmen
נפתלי	Naftali	Naftole	Naftole
נתן	Natan	Nosn	Nošn
עוזר	'Ozer	Oyzer	Oyzer
עקיבא	'Aqiva	Akive	Akive
פנחס	Pinḥas	Pinkhes	Pinḥes
פרץ	Perets	Perets	Perets
צבי	Tsevi	Tsvi	Tsvi
צביה	Tsivyah	Tsivye	Tsivye
צפורה	Tsiporah	Tsipoyre	Tsipoyreh
קלמן	Qalman	Kalmen	Qalmen
ראובן	Re'uven	Ruvn	Ruvn
רבקה	Rivkah	Rivke	Rivkeh
רחל	Rahel	Rokhl	Roḥl
רפאל	Refa'el	Refoel	Refoel
שאול	Sha'ul	Shoel	Shoel
שבתי	Shabtai	Shabse	Shabse
שכנא	Shakhna	Shakhne	Shakhne
שלום	Shalom	Sholem	Sholem
שלמה	Shelomoh	Shloyme	Shloymeh
שמואל	Shemu'el	Shmuel	Shmuel
שמחה	Simḥah	Simkhe	Simḥeh

שמשון	Shimshon	Shimshn	Shimshn
שמעון	Shim'on	Shimen	Shimen
שרה	śarah	Sore	śoreh