Library of Congress / Washington
Library Services

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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2.7B17. SUMMARY.

LC practice: Bibliographic records issued by the Library of Congress may include summaries, reviews, and abstracts from various sources, both internal and external. They are included either in MARC 21 field 520 (Summary, Etc.) or 856 (Electronic Location and Access). Those written by LC staff are not attributed. Those from other sources are enclosed within quotation marks (except those retained in records used for copy cataloging) and are attributed.

Field 520

Input **summaries written by LC staff** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **blank** (display constant "Summary"). Do not include statements of attribution.

Background: Records for which LC staff may write summaries include those:

1)   originating in LC overseas offices (042 = lcode) to indicate the subject content of materials in languages that may be less readily known;
2)   for material intended for young readers most likely to be included in organized collections such as those found in school or public libraries (042 = lcac);
3)   for electronic resources.

Input **summaries obtained from external sources** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **blank** (display constant "Summary"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Examples of these include:

1)   those provided by publishers in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program; attribution:

           --Provided by publisher.

2)   those occurring in records supplied by vendors and used as the basis for LC original cataloging; attribution:

           --Provided by vendor.

3)   those taken directly from resources themselves; attribution:

           --Unedited summary from book.

LC staff do not write reviews for bibliographic records. However, when officially sanctioned by LC management, they can be obtained from external sources. Input such **reviews** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **1** (display constant "Review:"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Some examples of attribution are:

1)   --Reviewed Mar. 2004, "Best Free Reference Web Sites 2004." RUSA Quarterly, Fall 2004. Comp. by the MARS Best Free Websites Committee, RUSA, ALA.;

2)   --Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58. $u http://www.loc.gov/hlas/

Input **abstracts** obtained from external sources (LC staff do not write abstracts for bibliographic records) in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **2** (display constant "Abstract:"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Some examples of attribution are:

1)   --World Bank web site.

Retain **summaries, reviews, and abstracts already present** in field 520 in records used for copy cataloging (042 = lccopycat, pcc, etc.). Retain any attribution already present. If none is present, add the attribution:

> --Source other than Library of Congress.

However, do not enclose the summary, review, or abstract within quotation marks.

Field 856

Note: Providing 856 links to publisher descriptions, reviews, summaries, etc. is generally done as part of projects sanctioned by LC management.

Provide links to publisher descriptions in field 856 and include subfield $3 (Materials specified) containing "Publisher description".

Provide links to externally obtained reviews in field 856 and include a subfield $3 (Materials specified) that characterizes the review and its source, for example:

> *In link to externally obtained review:*

> 856 42 $3 Book review (H-Net) ...

Provide links to summaries in field 856 and include a subfield $3 (Materials specified) that characterizes the summary and its source, for example:

> *In link to summary scanned from book:*

> 856 41 $3 Unedited summary from book ...

22.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

"AACR 2 Compatible" Headings

After August 1982, LC began to use and establish all headings in compliance with the *Anglo- American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition; however, certain categories of existing headings were designated "AACR2 compatible" and continued to be used on current cataloging. Newly created name authority records continued to be coded "AACR2 compatible" when the heading being established was based on a heading already coded "AACR2 compatible."

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances.

"AACR2 compatible" headings may be reformulated to conform to AACR2; or, they may continue to be used as is as long as they do not fall into one of the categories below.

Existing heading must be revised

If changing the heading or a reference on a record coded "AACR2 compatible" [008/10=d], reformulate the heading to conform to AACR2 by

1) upgrading all elements of the name authority record to AACR2;

2) changing the value in 008/10 to "c";

3) upgrading other name authority records on which the "AACR2 compatible" heading has been used either as part of the 1XX field or in the reference structure.

New heading or reference

When a new heading is being created or a new reference being added to an existing name authority record that would use an existing "AACR2 compatible" heading, reformulate the base heading to its AACR2 form; upgrade the heading on the base name authority record coded "AACR2 compatible," and upgrade any additional name authority records that have used the "AACR2 compatible" heading.

Historical background for trainers and catalogers, including examples, is available at: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/AACR2-d.pdf>.

22.1C. GENERAL RULE. [Rev/]

Amendments 2001 to AACR2 revised rule 22.1C to provide for omitting British terms of honor (*Sir*, *Dame*, *Lord*, *Lady*) from headings for persons entered under surname. Rule 22.12B was also deleted from AACR2 and several examples were revised.

British terms of honor are still retained in statements of responsibility (rule 1.1F7) and can be added to headings to resolve conflicts (rule 22.19B1).

Previously, a British term of honor was included in the heading when the term commonly appeared with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. The term was added after the forename(s) when the person was the wife of a baronet or knight. The term was added before the forename(s) when the person was a baronet or knight; a dame of the Order of the British Empire or the Royal Victorian Order; a younger son of a duke, duchess, marquess, or marchioness; or a daughter of a duke, duchess, marquess, marchioness, earl, or countess.

LC practice: Effective December 2001, do not add a British term of honor to a newly-established heading for a person entered under surname (unless rule 22.15A is applicable). (*Note:* For the period January 1, 1981-November 2001, LC added the British term of honor after the forename(s) for all persons when the term appeared in works by the person or in reference sources. For the period January 1, 1981-August 31, 1982, LC coded as "AACR2 compatible" headings that called for the British term of honor to be added before the forename(s). Beginning September 1, 1982, the headings were coded "AACR2." Existing headings should not be changed to reflect current policy unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.)

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

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*)

Printers' Widows

1) If the personal name of the widow of a printer is used in the item being cataloged or in reference sources (cf. LCRI 22.1B) but is also referred to as the widow of a printer, establish the printer under her personal name. Make a *see* reference from the personal name of the printer qualified by "widow of."

> *source*: Apud viduam Thielmanni Kerver
> *colophon*: Yolanda Bonhomme
> *t.p.*: device of Thielman Kerver
> *heading*: 100 1# $a Bonhomme, Yolanda
>   400 0# $a Widow of T. Kerver
>   400 0# $a Vidua Thielmanni Kerver
>   400 1# $a Kerver, Thielman, $c widow of

2) If the widow of a printer is identified only as the widow of a printer, establish the heading as a phrase. Make a *see* reference from the personal name of the printer qualified by "widow of."

> *source*: Sumptibus Viduae Gothofredi Liebernickelii
> *heading*: 100 0# $a Vidua Gothofredi Liebernickelii
>   400 0# $a Witwe Gottfried Liebernickels
>   400 0# $a Gottfried Liebernickels Witwe
>   400 1# $a Liebernickel, Gottfried, $c widow of

> *source*: Printed and sold by R. Fleming, and the widow of James Voy
> *heading*: 100 0# $a Widow of James Voy
>   400 1# $a Voy, James, $c widow of

3) If the personal name of the widow of a printer is used in the item being cataloged but she is not also identified as the widow of a printer, establish her under her personal name. Do not make a *see* reference from the name of the printer.

> *source*: London, Printed : and Sold by M. Cooper
> *heading*: 100 1# $a Cooper, Mary, $d d. 1761
>   400 1# $a Cooper, M. $q (Mary), $d d. 1761

4) If the word "widow" is used as a term of address, treat it as such.

22.2B. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT NAMES. PSEUDONYMS.

Background: AACR2 22.2B3 provides that if a person is a contemporary and uses more than one name, including at least one pseudonym, establish as many headings as names. For non-contemporaries, it specifies the same, provided the cataloger can identify "separate bibliographic identities" (see below); otherwise, non-contemporaries have one heading. The guidelines below provide for defining "contemporary" and "separate bibliographic identities," and for formulating the necessary cross reference structure.

Multiple Headings—Contemporaries

1) Consider all living authors and any author who has died since December 31, 1900, to be contemporary. In case of doubt, do not consider the person a contemporary.

2) Note that the following instructions for multiple headings override AACR2 22.2C whenever there is both a name change involving the real name and also the use of one or more pseudonyms.

3) If the works appear under more than one name (as shown from publications or reference sources) and these names include at least one pseudonym, create multiple headings, one for each name, including the possibly unused real name. *Note*: Establish separate headings only for pseudonyms used (or likely to be used) on separately published works. Pseudonyms used in other contexts (e.g., newspaper or periodical articles) are not separately established.[1]

4) Before August 2007, names of composers and performers may have been excluded from establishing multiple headings when pseudonyms were used; however, beginning August 2007, the guidelines here are to be applied to all contemporary authors without exception. When in current cataloging a heading for a contemporary author that does not follow these guidelines is found, create separate headings for all pseudonyms used on separately published works following the guidelines "Multiple Headings –'Basic' Headings" below.

5) If different names appear in different editions of the same work, choose for all editions of the same work the name that predominates in the editions of the same work. If, however, a change in the person's bibliographic identification from an older name to a newer name that seems to be stable has taken place, choose that name for all editions. In case of doubt on any point, choose the latest name used for all editions.

Multiple Headings—Non-contemporaries

If the works appear under more than one name, including at least one pseudonym, consider whether the different works show separate bibliographic identities for the author because the works can be divided into clearly differentiated types (e.g., one name for boys' sport stories and another name for works on nuclear physics). If a clear differentiation based on this criterion is possible, create separate headings for each name. In case of doubt, do not consider that there are such separate bibliographic identities for the author and instead create a single heading (see the guideline at the end).

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[1]*For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only*: On the name authority record for the person, list in the 670 field all the known pseudonyms, but establish separate headings only for the pseudonyms used (or likely to be used) on separately published works. List the unestablished pseudonyms in a 667 field following the phrase "Pseudonyms not found on published works:" Do not make references from the unestablished pseudonyms.

Multiple Headings—"Basic" Headings

If according to these guidelines, only two headings are created for the author, do not attempt to choose a "basic" heading (see the next section on references for the directive to connect the two headings with simple "see also" references). When more than two headings are created, however, identify one of the headings as the "basic" heading for purposes of simplifying the cross reference structure and for use as the subject of biographical or critical works. Choose the "basic" heading according to the following instructions:

1) If multiple headings for the author have already been created, look for evidence of a single heading used in pre-AACR2 cataloging if that heading is readily available on existing name authority record(s). Use the AACR2 form for the pre-AACR2 heading as the "basic" heading.

2) If multiple headings for the author are now being created for the first time, use the existing single heading as the "basic" heading.

3) If multiple headings for the author already exist because there was no earlier indication that the multiple headings represented one person, use the predominant form as the "basic" heading.

Multiple Headings—References

1) If only two headings are created for an author, connect the names with simple *see also* references (cf. 26.2C1).

2) If more than two headings are created for an author, choose a "basic" heading according to the above guidelines. On the authority record for this heading, trace cataloger-generated *see also* references from all other headings used, justifying the references in 670 citations, according to normal practice. Provide a 663 cataloger-generated reference field listing all the other names established with the following text:

> For works of this author entered under other names, search
>   also under: [list names].

On each of the other authority records created for the author, trace a cataloger-generated *see also* reference from the "basic" heading, justifying that reference in a 670 citation, according to normal practice. (Other names may be mentioned in the 670 if it is convenient to do so.) Provide a 663 cataloger-generated reference field with the following text:

> Works by this author are entered under the name used in the
>   item. For a listing of other names used by this author,
>   search also under: [basic heading].

When the author uses another new name, create a new name authority record for that name and also add it to the reference structure and 663 listing on the authority record for the "basic" heading. (Do not add information about it to the authority records for other names used by the author.)

Example

Basic heading

```
100 1# $a Harris, John, $d 1916-1991
670 ## $a His Corporal Cotton's little war, 1979: $b t.p.
         (John Harris)
670 ## $a LC data base, 1-18-84 $b (hdg.: Harris, John,
         1916-  ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John
         Harris)
670 ## $a Contemp. au., v. 93-96 $b (Harris, John, 1916-
         ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
670 ## $a Biog. Resource center (Contemp.authors),
         Apr.13 $b (John Harris; b. Oct. 18, 1916,
         Kimberworth, England; d. Mar. 7, 1991, Redhill,
         England; full-time writer, 1955-91; pseudonyms:
         Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
500 1# $w nnnc $a Hennessy, Max, $d 1916-1991
500 1# $w nnnc $a Hebden, Mark, $d 1916-1991
663 ## $a For works of this author entered under other
         names, search also under: $b Hebden, Mark,
         1916-1991. $b Hennessy, Max, 1916-1991.
```

Other headings

```
100 13 $a Hebden, Mark, $d 1916-1991
670 ## $a His Pel under pressure, 1983, c1980: $b t.p.
         (Mark Hebden)
670 ## $a LC data base, 1-18-84 $b (hdg.: Harris, John,
         1916-  ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John
         Harris)
670 ## $a Contemp. au., v. 93-96 $b (Harris, John, 1916-
         ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
670 ## $a Biog. Resource center (Contemp.authors),
         Apr.13 $b (John Harris; b. Oct. 18, 1916,
         Kimberworth, England; d. Mar. 7, 1991, Redhill,
         England; full-time writer, 1955-91; pseudonyms:
         Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
500 1# $w nnnc $a Harris, John, $d 1916-1991
663 ## $a Works by this author are entered under the name
         used in the item.  For a listing of other names
         used by this author, search also under: $b
         Harris, John, 1916-1991.
```

```
100 1# $a Hennessy, Max, $d 1916-1991
670 ## $a His Back to battle, 1980: $b t.p. (Max
           Hennessy)
670 ## $a LC data base, 1-18-84 $b (hdg.: Harris, John,
           1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John
           Harris)
670 ## $a Contemp. au., v. 93-96 $b (Harris, John, 1916-
           ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
670 ## $a Biog. Resource center (Contemp.authors),
           Apr.13 $b (John Harris; b. Oct. 18, 1916,
           Kimberworth, England; d. Mar. 7, 1991, Redhill,
           England; full-time writer, 1955-91; pseudonyms:
           Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
500 1# $w nnnc $a Harris, John, $d 1916-1991
663 ## $a Works by this author are entered under the name
           used in the item.  For a listing of other names
           used by this author, search also under: $b
           Harris, John, 1916-1991.
```

Single Heading

If the preceding guidelines do not result in the need for multiple headings for an author, because

1) the author uses only a single name, which is a pseudonym;

or 2) the author is not a contemporary *and* does not have separate bibliographic identities;

choose one name as the basis for a single heading. If a choice is necessary, choose the name under which the person has come to be identified in later editions of his or her works, in critical works, or in other references sources (in that order of preference). Make simple *see* references from other names.

Pre-1988 Policy

For contemporary authors whose works appear under several pseudonyms (or under the real name and one or more pseudonyms), rule 22.2C2 in the 1978 edition of AACR2 required choosing for the heading the name used predominantly. References were made from the other names. Whenever a pseudonym (or real name) covered by a "see"-reference on a name authority record created according to the 1978 AACR2 is needed in post-1987 cataloging, change existing records according to the instructions above for "Multiple Headings—Contemporaries."

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"

If an established heading is already coded "AACR2" (including those labeled preliminary[2]–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.

Note: Occasionally the need arises to change a heading that has already been coded to reflect another form that varies solely in fullness. One such exception to the basic policy of retaining the established heading is that the author has notified the Library of Congress that another form is preferred. Other exceptions should be carefully considered before making the change.

Headings Already Coded "AACR2 Compatible"

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

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.

---

[2]*For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only*: cf. DCM Z1 008/33.

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.

22.15B. TERMS OF ADDRESS OF MARRIED WOMEN. [Rev.]

Amendments 2001 to AACR2 revised rule 22.15B1 to add the term of address of a married woman after the last element of the husband's name. Previously, the term was added before the husband's forename(s).

LC practice: Beginning January 1, 1981, LC has added the term of address after the last element of the husband's name. (*Note:* For the period, January 1, 1981-August 31, 1982, LC coded such headings "AACR2 compatible." Beginning September 1, 1982, the headings have been coded "AACR2." Existing headings coded "AACR2 compatible" should be not recoded unless the heading needs to be revised for another reason.)

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

22.17. DATES. [Rev.]

Option decision

Establishing New Headings That Do Not Conflict

Apply the optional provision. This means adding a date whenever it is known.

Post Nineteenth Century Persons

For persons living in the twentieth or twenty first century or any person who has died since Dec. 31, 1900, the date upon which the heading is based should be a precise one. Specifically, add the date to headings for these persons only if it falls into any of the following categories:

1) The person is still living and the year of birth is known ("1942- ").

2) The person is no longer living and the years of birth and death are known ("1900-1981").

3) The person is no longer living and only the year of birth is known ("b. 1900").

4) The person is no longer living and only the date of death is known ("d. 1918").

Note: If a date is a specific non-Gregorian year, add the Gregorian equivalent to the heading even if this means using a date in the form "1921 or 2."

Pre-Twentieth Century Persons

For pre-twentieth century persons, less precise dates may be used. Consult the examples under 22.17A for guidance. Note one detail about the use of "flourished" dates: "Flourished" dates acceptable for addition to headings for pre-twentieth century persons normally express a span of years of activity. A single year "fl." may be used only in exceptional cases, as when a reference source itself designates the date in this way or there is one publication or other event in the person's life known to be the single or at least primary basis for a single year.

Changes to Existing Headings Already Coded for AACR2

Optionally, add death dates to headings that have open birth dates.

Do not add the date (birth or death) to an existing heading without dates represented by a name authority record that has already been coded "AACR2" or "AACR2 compatible" (including in either case those labeled "preliminary"–008 byte 33 = d). However, if such a heading must be revised later, add the date(s).

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

Changes to Existing Headings Being Coded for AACR2

Apply the guidelines as stated above when updating headings in this category.

Abbreviations B.C. and A.D.

Use the abbreviation B.C. for dates in the pre-Christian era. Place the abbreviation at the end of a date or span of dates in that era.

```
100 0# $a Nefertiti, $c Queen of Egypt, $d 14th cent.
    B.C.
100 0# $a Spartacus, $d d. 71 B.C.
100 0# $a Pericles, $d 499-429 B.C.
100 0# $a Ajātaśatru, $c King of Magadha, $d ca. 494-ca.
    467 B.C.
```

Use the abbreviation A.D. only when the dates span both eras.

```
100 0# $a Augustus, $c Emperor of Rome, $d 63 B.C.-14
       A.D.
100 0# $a Ovid, $d 43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.
100 1# $a Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, $d ca. 4 B.C.-65 A.D.
```

If a date is questionable, place the question mark immediately following the date.

```
100 0# $a Antonius Marcus, $d 83?-30 B.C.
100 0# $a Vercingetorix, $c Chief of the Arverni, $d d.
       45? B.C.
```

22.18A. FULLER FORMS. [Rev.]

For names that conflict, see 22.17-22.20.

For references, apply the provisions of LCRI 26.

Apply the optional provision. This means adding within parentheses the full form of an initial or abbreviation used in the heading when the full form is known with certainty. (In some cases of doubt, do not add the full form.) Do not search solely to discover this information if there is no conflict.

When adding the full form, observe the following guidelines:

1) If the initial occurs in the forename portion of the surname-forename heading, give in the parenthetical addition not only the full form but also the other forenames that appear in the forename portion of the heading. However, do not include a particle or prefix that appears in the forename portion. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the forename portion and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).

```
100 1# $a Flam, F. A. $q (Floyd A.)

100 1# $a Smith, T. B. $q (T. Basil)

100 1# $a Wright, G. H. von $q (George Henrik), $d 1916-

100 1# $a Beruete y Moret, A. de $q (Aureliano), $d 1876-
       1922

100 1# $a Jaina, Pra. $q (Prākaśa)
```
   ("*Pra.*" *is the systematically romanized form of a single nonroman initial*)

```
100 1# $a Smith, Arthur D. $q (Arthur Dwight), $d 1907-

100 1# $a Bvindi, Francis A. A. L. $q (Francis A. A.
       Lovemore), $d 1955-
```

2) If the initial occurs in the name entered as a given name, etc., give in the parenthetical addition all the names that appear in the heading. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the given name and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).

```
              100 1# $a A. Samad Said $q (Abdul Samad Said), $d 1935-

              100 1# $a M. Alicia $q (Mary Alicia), $c Sister, S.C.N.
```

3)   For names that are represented in the heading by an abbreviation rather than an initial (cf. LCRI 22.1B), give in the parenthetical addition the full name for the particular person.

```
              100 1# $a Brownridge, Wm. $q (William)
              100 1# $a Fdez.-Rivera García, Manuel $q (Fernández-
                 Rivera García)
```

Exceptions

1) Do not apply 22.18A to a name in which the letters of the forename initials used in the heading differ from the letters used in the full forename.

```
              100 1# $a Reḍḍi, Vai. Si. Vi., $d 1926-
        not   100 1# $a Reḍḍi, Vai. Si. Vi. $q (Emmanuru Cinna
                 Venkata), $d 1926-

              100 1# $a Jaina, Pi.
        not   100 1# $a Jaina, Pi. $q (Prākaśa)

              100 1# $a Ajgaonkar, G. F.
        not   100 1# $a Ajgaonkar, G. F. $q (Gundu Phatu)
```

2) Do not apply 22.18A to a heading for a married woman that consists of her husband's surname and initial(s).

```
              100 1# $a Renfro, Roy E., $c Mrs.
              400 1# $a Renfro, Helen Kay
        not   100 1# $a Renfro, Roy E. $q (Roy Edward), $c Mrs.
```

3) Do not add the fuller form to an existing heading falling into either of the following categories:

        a) The name authority record for it has already been coded "AACR 2" or "AACR 2 compatible" (including in either case those labeled "preliminary"–008 byte 33 = d).

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

        b) The heading is represented by an access point on an existing bibliographic record in the catalog (i.e., the file against which the cataloging and searching is done) and is otherwise in accord with current policy.

```
              heading: 100 1# $a Eddison, C. D.
              new information:  "C. D." stands for "Carlton Daniel"
                 (Do not change the heading to: 100 1# $a Eddison, C. D. $q
                 (Carlton Daniel))
```

> *heading*: 100 1# $a Jáuregui C., Juan Heriberto
> *new information*: "C." stands for "Cordero"
>> (*Do not change the heading to*: 100 1# $a Jáuregui C., Juan Heriberto $q (Jáuregui Cordero))

However, if such a heading must be revised later, add the fuller form.

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), U.S. Geological Survey (United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) domestic names system). GNIS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (http://geonames.usgs.gov/). A recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide* may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

2) For names in Australia, base the heading on the form found in the Geoscience Australia Gazetteer of Australia database (http://www.ga.gov.au/map/names/).

3) For names in Canada, use the heading provided by the Library andArchives Canada (LAC). Accept the LAC form, even if it differs from LC policy in such matters as abbreviations, diacritics, fullness, qualifiers, etc. Additional information on Canadian place names may also be found in Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/search/search_e.php).

4) For names in Great Britain, base the name on a recent edition of The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain.Online access may be found at <http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk/>. The site for searching a place name is <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/site/help/index.html>

5) For names in New Zealand, base the heading on the form found in Land Information New Zealand's New Zealand Geographic Placenames Database (http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Placenames/SearchPlaceNames/searchplacenames/index.jsp).

6) For other names, base the heading on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found on GNS (or an appropriate gazetteer if access to the World Wide Web is not available). In all cases, a gazetteer published within the last two years may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

English or Vernacular Forms

If BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form listed rather than the BGN-approved form:

> Alma-Ata
> Ashkhabad
> Bavaria

Bosnia and Hercegovina
Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Carinthia
Crete
Crimea
Cuzco
East Flanders
Ghent
Hesse
Hokkaido
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kyoto
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Malacca
Mantua
Mexico City
Navarre
North Brabant
North Holland
North Rhine-Westphalia
Nuremberg
Osaka
Padua
Picardy
Piraeus
Rabat
Rhineland-Palatinate
Saint Gall
Saxony
Saxony-Anhalt
Seville
Sicily
South Holland
Styria
Syracuse
Tehran [instead of Teheran]
Thuringia
Turin
Upper Austria
West Flanders
Zurich

Note: If a foreign name is established in an English form, use the same form if the name is used by more than one jurisdictional level or is used as part of another name, whenever the same name occurs at the beginning of the name.

```
          151 ## $a Kyoto (Japan)
          151 ## $a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
not       151 ## $a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

          151 ## $a Cologne (Germany)
          151 ## $a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
not       151 ## $a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)

but       151 ## $a Garching bei München (Germany)
not       151 ## $a Garching bei Munich (Germany)
```

Note: Before 1999, headings for the provinces and major cities of China were established in a conventionalized English-language form based on the Wade-Giles romanization system. After 1998, these geographic administrative areas of China are to be established in the BGN-approved pinyin form. Existing headings will be revised by LC on a project basis.

Modifications of the Name

1) *Initial articles*. Drop initial articles from the beginning of the entry element of geographic names in Arabic, Urdu, Hebrew, and Yiddish. Retain initial articles in other non-English geographic names when retention is supported by current gazetteers in the country's language. ("Non-English" is meant to include names in French, Spanish, etc., when these are used in the United States (e.g., Los Angeles) or other English-speaking countries.) Drop all other initial articles (e.g., drop "The" from "The Dalles").

2) *Gazetteers*. If the name is based on the form found in a recently published gazetteer, generally use in the heading the form found on the item being cataloged rather than a shortened form or unabbreviated form found in a gazetteer, unless 23.5A is applicable.

> *in source*: Montgomery County
> *gazetteer*: Montgomery
>   (GNIS: Montgomery County)
> *heading*: 151 ## $a Montgomery County (Md.)

However, for the English-language terms "Saint" or "St." and "Mount" or "Mt.," always use the spelled out form regardless of the item being cataloged or other evidence *unless* the name is for a place or jurisdiction within the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, in which case the abbreviation "St." should be preferred to the spelled out form "Saint," *or* the name is for a place or jurisdiction in Canada, in which case the heading supplied by the National Library of Canada should be used. Make a reference from the form not used in the heading.

> *in source*: St. Joseph
> *gazetteer*: Saint Joseph
>   (GNIS: Saint Joseph)
> *heading*: 151 ## $a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
> 451 ## $a St. Joseph (Mo.)

> *but*   *in source*: St. Andrews
>   *gazetteer:* St. Andrews
>   *heading*: 151 ## $a St. Andrews (Scotland)
>   451 ## $a Saint Andrews (Scotland)

<div style="text-align:center">

in source: St. John's
NLC heading: St. John's (N.L..)
heading: 151 ## $a St. John's (N.L.)
 451 ## $a Saint John's (N.L.)

</div>

       3) *U.S. Board on Geographic Names*. If BGN approves a romanized form that conflicts with LC's policy for the romanization of that language, use the LC form of romanization in the heading. If the BGN response indicates both a brief and a long form of the place name, generally select the long form as the heading, unless 23.5A is applicable.

<div style="text-align:center">

GNS: **Borno** State
heading: 151 ## $a Borno State (Nigeria)

GNS: **Coast** Province
heading: 151 ## $a Coast Province (Kenya)

GNS: **Sulz** am Neckar
heading: 151 ## $a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

GNS: **Villefranche**-sur-Mer
heading: 151 ## $a Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

GNS: **Wimmera** Shire
heading: 151 ## $a Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

GNS: **Kōra**-chō
heading: 151 ## $a Kōra-chō (Japan)

</div>

       Note that in the case of conflicts, 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate smaller place" within parentheses after the conflicting name.

<div style="text-align:center">

GNS: Münster
sources: Münster in Westfalen
heading: 151 ## $a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not   151 ## $a Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia,
                   Germany)

but   *GNS*: Sundern
sources: Sundern (Sauerland)
heading: 151 ## $a Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis, Germany)

</div>

       4) *Districts of India*. In order to have consistent headings for the districts of India, establish all of them with the word "District" (or its equivalent in non-English) omitted. If the resulting heading conflicts, as in the case of the city's bearing the same name, add "District" as an element of the parenthetical qualifier (24.6).

       5) *U.S. Townships*. For U.S. townships (called "towns" in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the name of the state.

<div style="text-align:center">

151 ## $a Kintire (Minn. : Township)
   (GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

</div>

```
151 ## $a Milo (Me. : Town)
```
(GNIS: Milo, Town of)

These non-local jurisdictions are called "townships" in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If there is more than one township with the same name in the same state, apply LCRI)

Note 1: For the period 1980-1990, the term "Township" or "Town" was added only if the name conflicted. Change existing headings for U.S. townships lacking the term "Township" or "Town" when the headings are needed for post-1990 cataloging.

Note 2: Before May 2007 as the result of differing instructions, some towns or townships that were coextensive with the populated place were not separately established but subsumed under the heading for the populated place. As these civil jurisdictions are encountered, they will be separately established as called for in this LCRI.

Special Decisions

1) *China*. For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China, use "China" for all periods except 1931-1945. For the government headquartered in Nanking, 1931-1937, and in Chungking, 1937-1945, use "China." For the government headquartered in Jui-chin, 1931-1937, use "China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937)." For the government headquartered in Peking, 1937-1940, use "China (Provisional government, 1937-1940)." For the governments headquartered in Nanking, 1938-1945, use "China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)" for 1938-1940, and use "China (National government, 1940-1945)" for 1940-1945. For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use "China (Republic : 1949-   )." For the province of Taiwan, use "Taiwan."

2) *Germany*. For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)" for 1949-1990 and "Germany" after 1990. For the German Democratic Republic, use "Germany (East)."

3) *Great Britain*. For the United Kingdom, use "Great Britain."

4) *Korea*. For Korea until September 1945, including the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), use "Korea." For Nam Chosŏn Kwado Chŏngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948), the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the Republic of Korea, use "Korea (South)." For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, use "Korea (North)."

5) *London*. In dealing with London, use the following headings:

a) Use "City of London (England)" for items from the 677-acre entity.

b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Use "London (England)" also as the qualifier added to a corporate heading for a body located in an outer borough when the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the particular outer borough. Otherwise, use the heading for the particular outer borough. (The inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster.)

6) *Soviet Union.* For the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union."

For the republics that constituted the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

Before 1992	*After 1991*
Armenian S.S.R.	Armenia (Republic)
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Azerbaijan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Belarus
Estonia	Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.	Georgia (Republic)
Kazakh S.S.R.	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova	
(*Before 1990*: Moldavian S.S.R.)	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Ukraine	Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.	Uzbekistan

7) *Washington, D.C.* For Washington, D.C., use "District of Columbia" as the heading for the government of this name. Use "Washington (D.C.)" only as a location qualifier or as the entry element for cross references from place.

23.4F1. Further additions. [Rev.]

Conflicts

Apply either 23.4F1 or 24.6 (depending on the situation) to resolve conflicts in headings for places (geographic names and names of governments) not already resolved by the additions called for by 23.4C-23.4E. Conflict in place names is not restricted to those already established or being established in the catalog (the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done). Instead, if there is no existing conflict in the catalog, search gazetteers, etc., to determine if two or more places within the same jurisdiction have the same name or if two or more places with the same name would bear the same qualifier for the larger place.

U.S. Townships

If a name of a U.S. township (called "towns" in some states) conflicts with the name of another township within the same state, add the heading for the county to each name before the term "Township" or "Town." (Consult Andriot's *Township Atlas of the United States* to determine if there is more than one township with the same name in the same state.)

> Spring (Berks County, Pa. : Township)
> Spring (Centre County, Pa. : Township)

Note: Before May 2007 as the result of differing instructions, some towns or townships that were coextensive with the populated place were not separately established but subsumed under the heading for the populated place. As

these civil jurisdictions are encountered, they will be separately established as called for in this LCRI.

Hawaii

If local places in Hawaii conflict, add to each name the heading for the island on which the place is located rather than the heading for the county.

24.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

24.1A.

When the name of an individual performer appears in conjunction with the name of a performing group, ordinarily do not consider the person's name to be part of the name of the group, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

> *On item*: J.D. Crowe and the New South
> *Corporate heading:* 110 2# $a New South (Musical group)
>
> *On item:* Artie Shaw and his orchestra
> No corporate heading (body is unnamed; cf. 21.1B1)

See also LCRI 21.23C, LCRI 21.29D

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities (entities that could be treated as either name headings or subject headings) listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagging them as X10.

> Airplanes, Named
> Airports
> Almshouses
> Aquariums, Public
> Arboretums
> Artificial satellites
> Bars
> Biological stations
> Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)
> Botanical gardens
> Cemeteries
> Chambers of commerce
> Concentration camps
> Concert halls
> Country clubs
> Crematories
> Dance halls
> Ecological stations
> Factories

Forests, parks, preserves, etc.[3]
Funeral homes, mortuaries
Halfway houses
Herbariums
Hotels
Markets
Morgues
Motels
Night clubs
Nursing homes
Old age homes
Opera houses
Orphanages
Planetariums
Plans (Programs)
Poorhouses
Port authorities
Projects
Railroads
Research stations
Restaurants
Sanitariums
School districts
Service stations
Ships
Shipyards
Space vehicles
Stores, Retail
Studies (Research projects)
Tribes (as legal entities only)
Undertakers
Zoological gardens

Special Letter/Symbol

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., follow the guidelines in LCRI 1.0E.

Punctuation/Spacing

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

1) Quotation marks. If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (*cf.* example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

2) Initials. If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and

---

[3]Refers only to these entities when needed as main or added entries.

put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

> *source*: F&H Denby
> *heading*: 110 2# $a F & H Denby
>
> *source*: U. S. D. A. Symposium ...
> *heading*: 111 2# $a U.S.D.A. Symposium ...
>
> *source*: B B C Symphony ...
> *heading*: 110 2# $a BBC Symphony ...

3) Abbreviations. Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates." If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

> *source*: Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística//Secc.Información
> *heading*: 110 1# $a Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province).
> $b Dirección de la Energía. $b Div.
>   Estadística. $b Secc. Información

4) Place name at end. If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

> 110 2# $a California State University, Northridge

5) Numerical or alphabetical designation. When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash (two hyphens).

> *source*: Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen
> *heading*: 110 2# $a [Parent body]. $b Abteilung V--
>   Vermessungswesen
>
> *source*: Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)
> *heading*: 110 2# $a [Parent body]. $b Social and Economic
>   Sciences--Section K
>
> *source*: Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water
> *heading*: 110 2# $a [Parent body]. $b Sub-task Force I--Gas
>   Dissolved in Water

6) Dash or hyphen. If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

> *source*: University of Nebraska--Lincoln
> *heading*: 110 2# $a University of Nebraska--Lincoln

7) Year in conference name. If the form of name of a conference selected as the heading contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

source:	CDS2000
heading:	111 2# $aCDS 2000 ...
source:	CP 2000
heading:	111 2# $aCP 2000 ...
source:	CP98
heading:	111 2# CP 98 ...
source:	ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium
heading:	111 2# $aECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium ...

8) Series of words. Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand. *Exceptions*:

     a) For British headings, follow the punctuation in the publication, which normally will not include a comma before the conjunction in the series of words, e.g.,

```
        110 1# $a Great Britain. $b Ministry of Agriculture,
                 Fisheries and Food
   not  110 1# $a Great Britain. $b Ministry of Agriculture,
                 Fisheries, and Food
```

     b) For Canadian headings, follow the punctuation provided by the National Library of Canada.

Note: Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings other than those from the Library and Archives Canada or British or Irish headings coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

Canadian Headings

     If the Library and Archives Canada (LAC) form differs from LC/AACR2 form for capitalization, diacritics, or punctuation, follow LAC.

     If a corporate name in French includes the diphthong œ, which appears in the LAC form as separate letters, use the LAC form in the heading.

     Although LAC practice is to establish *all* corporate names in both English and French, LC practice is to use English whenever possible. *Exception*: Generally establish Québec corporate names in French.

If the LAC French-language heading is used and that heading has a qualifying term in French, change the term to the English term used in the LAC English-language equivalent heading.

> *NLC*: CHAU-TV (Station de télévision : Carleton, Québec)
> *NLC equivalent*: CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton, Quebec)
> *heading*: 110 2# $a CHAU-TV (Television station :
>   Carleton, Québec)

If an LAC corporate heading contains a geographic qualifier, use the LC-established form of the geographic name as the qualifier.

> *NLC*: Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Quebec)
> *heading*: 110 2# $a Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Québec)

"AACR2 Compatible" Headings

After August 1982, LC began to use and establish all headings in compliance with the *Anglo- American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition; however, certain categories of existing headings were designated "AACR2 compatible" and continued to be used on current cataloging. Newly created name authority records continued to be coded "AACR2 compatible" when the heading being established was based on a heading already coded "AACR2 compatible."

In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances.

"AACR2 compatible" headings may be reformulated to conform to AACR2; or, they may continue to be used as is as long as they do not fall into one of the categories below.

Existing heading must be revised

If changing the heading or a reference on a record coded "AACR2 compatible" [008/10=d], reformulate the heading to conform to AACR2 by

1) upgrading all elements of the name authority record to AACR2;

2) changing the value in 008/10 to "c";

3) upgrading other name authority records on which the "AACR2 compatible" heading has been used either as part of the 1XX field or in the reference structure.

New heading or reference

When a new heading is being created or a new reference being added to an existing name authority record that would use an existing "AACR2 compatible" heading, reformulate the base heading to its AACR2 form; upgrade the heading on the base name authority record coded "AACR2 compatible," and upgrade any additional name authority records that have used the "AACR2 compatible" heading.

Historical background for trainers and catalogers, including examples, is available at: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/AACR2-d.pdf>.

Airports

  Before August 1996, airports were established as geographic names under the provisions of chapter 23 AACR2, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish airports under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagged X10. If the name of the airport does not include the name of the place it serves, add the appropriate local place name qualifier. Do not make a reference through the local place in which the airport is located.

  LC practice: Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

```
110 2# $a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport
110 2# $a Heathrow Airport (London, England)
110 2# $a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō
110 2# $a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)
110 2# $a Davis Airport (Montgomery County, Md.)
```

Cemeteries

  Before August 1996 cemeteries were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996 establish all cemeteries as name headings, tagged X10.

  LC practice: Headings for cemeteries existing in the subject authority file will be converted to name headings as a project by CPSO. CPSO will also revise existing name authority and bibliographic records as a project, but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

  Establish cemeteries according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Qualify the name of the cemetery with the name of the local geographic place in which it is located, i.e., city, county, etc., even if the cemetery is national, state, provincial, etc., in character. (Revise existing headings that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging.) Do not make a reference through the place in which the cemetery is located.

```
110 2# $a National Memorial Cemetery of the
            Pacific (Honolulu, Hawaii)
110 2# $a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency, France)
110 2# $a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)

110 2# $a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie
            (Warsaw, Poland)
110 2# $a Necrópolis Cristóbal Colón (Havana, Cuba)
```

Concentration Camps

  Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged X10.

  Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with "(Concentration camp)." (Revise existing

headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

   LC practice: Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010‡z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields[4]; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries*: Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

```
110 2# $a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)
410 2# $a Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
410 2# $a KL Auschwitz

110 2# $a Konsentrasiekamp te Bethulie
410 2# $a Bethulie (Concentration camp)


110 2# $a Nēsos Gyaros
410 2# $a Gioura (Concentration camp)
```

Plans, Programs, and Projects

   Treat plans, programs, and projects as corporate bodies whether or not they have a staff. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

Printers

   The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in the formulation of headings for printers for use in the cataloging of rare materials. In the context of rare materials, the word "printer" also means "publisher," "bookseller," "associated name," etc.

   Establish names of printers in the form found in modern reference sources in the language of the country in which the printer is located when that varies from the chief source of information in the item item being cataloged, according to the principle for form of pre-1801 names (LCRI 22.1B) and persons not known primarily as an author (AACR2 22.1B). If a corporate name is not clearly indicative of a corporate body, add the qualifier "Printer," "Bookseller," "Firm," etc., as appropriate (cf. LCRI 24.4B). Make *see* references from unused variant forms and *see also* references from the established forms of related persons or corporate bodies.

   Establish a firm as a corporate body, in direct order.

---

   [4]Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

source: Ex Officina Elzeviriana
heading: 110 2# $a Officina Elzeviriana

source: Viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii
heading: 110 2# $a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii

Heirs, Assigns, Estate

Establish phrases denoting the heirs or estate of a printer in direct order in the nominative case with a *see also* reference from the established form of the printer's name.

source: Gli heredi di Philippo de Giunta
heading: 110 2# $a Heredi di Philippo de Giunta
410 2# $a Haeredes Philippi Iuntae Florentini
410 2# $a Junta (Firm : Florence, Italy)
410 2# $a Giunti (Firm : Florence, Italy)
500 1# $a Giunta, Filippo, $d 1450-1517

source: Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi
heading: 110 2# $a Chr. Egenolffs Erben
410 2# $a Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi
410 2# $a Christian Egenolffs Erben
410 2# $a Egenolffs Erben
500 1# $a Egenolff, Christian, $d 1502-1555
670 ## $a Benzing $b (Chr. Egenolffs Erben)

source: Reprinted at Edinburgh : By the Heirs and Successors of
Andrew Anderson
heading: 110 2# $a Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson
500 1# $a Anderson, Andrew, $d d. 1676
500 1# $a Anderson, James, $d fl. 1676-1694
500 1# $a Anderson, Agnes, $d d. 1716
670 ## $a A dict. of the printers and booksellers
        in England, Scotland and Ireland from
        1641 to 1667, 1908:$bp. 5 (Andrew
        Anderson, d. 1676, was succeeded by his
        widow Agnes and his son James)
670 ## $a A dict. of the printers and booksellers
        In England, Scotland and Ireland from
        1668 to 1725, 1922:$bp. 5-6 (Andrew
        Anderson's widow Agnes, conducted the
        business under the style Heirs and
        Successors of Andrew Anderson until her
        death in 1716)

source: London : Printed by John Basket ... and by the Assigns of
   Henry Hills
heading: 110 2# $a Assigns of Henry Hills
500 1# $a Hills, Henry, $d d. 1713

source: De erven F. Bohn
heading: 110 2# $a Erven F. Bohn
500 1# $a Bohn, F.

source: The Paul M. Fekula collection : a catalogue / published by the
    estate of Paul M. Fekula
heading: 110 2# $a Estate of Paul M. Fekula
500 1# $a Fekula, Paul M.

Officina, etc.

source: Ex officina Oporiniana
heading: 110 2# $a Officina Oporiniana
500 1# $a Oporinus, Joannes, $d 1507-1568

source: Typographia Komarek in Via Cursus [Latin name]
source: Nella Stamperia del Komarek [Vernacular name]
source: Stamperia Komarek, a spese di G. Ughetti [Vernacular variant]
heading: 110 2# $a Stamperia del Komarek
410 2# $a Typographia Komarek
410 2# $a Stamperia Komarek
410 2# $a Komarek (Firm : Rome, Italy)
500 1# $a Komarek, Francesco Bezzarrini
500 1# $a Komarek, Giovanni Jacopo

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana [Latin name]
source: Plantijnsche Drukkerij [Vernacular name]
heading: 110 2# $a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
410 2# $a Officina Plantiniana
500 1# $a Plantin, Christophe, $d ca. 1520-1589

Partnerships, etc.

1) If there is clear evidence that the partnership is a formally established, stable entity, establish the phrase as a corporate body with a qualifier as appropriate. Make *see also* references from the headings for the partners.

source: Books Printed for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in
    Pater Noster Row [Vernacular name]
source: Impensis Awnsham & Johan. Churchill [Latin name]
heading: 110 2# $a A. and J. Churchill (Booksellers :
            London, England)
410 2# $a A. & J. Churchill (Booksellers :
            London, England)
410 2# $a Awnsham and John Churchill (Booksellers
            : London, England)
410 2# $a Awnsham & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers
            : London, England)
500 1# $a Churchill, Awnsham, $d d. 1728
500 1# $a Churchill, John

source: In aedibus viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii
heading: 110 2# $a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii
410 2# $a Vidua et Haeredes Joannis Stelsii
410 2# $a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Steelsii
410 2# $a Veuve et Héritiers de Jean Steelsius
500 0# $a Veuve de Jean Steelsius
500 1# $a Steelsius, Jean, $d 1533-1575

source: Printed for Don Allen by Grabhorn-Hoyem
source: R. Grabhorn & A. Hoyem
source: San Francisco tel. dir. (Grabhorn-Hoyem, prntrs & graphic
   desgnrs)
heading: 110 2# $a Grabhorn-Hoyem (Firm)
500 1# $a Grabhorn, Robert
500 1# $a Hoyem, Andrew

2) In the absence of clear evidence that the relationship is a formal or legal partnership, do not establish as a corporate body. Rather, establish the names of the various persons, and any related corporate body, separately. On a specific bibliographic record, make added entries as indicated in the imprint and colophon of the item being cataloged.

source: Printed by Robert and Edwin Grabhorn, 1928
heading: 100 1# $a Grabhon, Robert
510 2# $a Grabhorn Press
heading: 100 1# $a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
510 2# $a Grabhorn Press

source: Printed at the Grabhorn Press for the Book Club of California,
   1940
heading: 110 2# $a Grabhorn Press
 500 1# $a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
 500 1# $a Grabhorn, Robert

source: Per Andream de Torresanis de Asula 1496
heading: 100 1# $a Torresanus, Andreas, $c de Asula, $d
            1451-1529
400 1# $a Asulanus, Andreas, $d 1451-1529
400 1# $a Torresani, Andrea, $c de Asula, $d
            1451-1529
400 0# $a Andrea, $c socerus, $d 1451-1529
400 0# $a Andrea, $c d'Asola, $d 1451-1529
400 1# $a Torrigiani, Andrea dei, $c de Asula,
            $d 1451-1529
510 2# $q Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri

source: In aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri 1515
heading: 110 2# $a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri
500 1# $a Manuzio, Aldo, $d 1449 or 50-1515
500 1# $a Torresanus, Andreas, $c de Asula, $d
            1451-1529

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphelengium
heading: `110 2# $a Plantijnsche Drukkerij`
heading: `100 1# $a Raphelengius, Franciscus, $d 1539-1597`

Forests, Parks, Preserves, etc.

When a forest, park, preserve, etc. (commonly a unit of the United States National Park Service or the United States Forest Service), is needed as a main or added entry on a bibliographic record because the forest, park, preserve, etc., has some responsibility for the intellectual content of the item, create a name authority record for the forest, park, preserve, etc., under its name as a corporate body and qualify the name with "(Agency)."

```
110 2# $a Chugach National Forest (Agency : U.S.)
410 1# $a United States. $b Forest Service. $bChugach
    National Forest

110 2# $a Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
    (Agency : U.S.)
410 1# $a United States. $b National Park Service. $b
    Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
```

26.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Scope

In general, apply the guidelines in LCRI 26 when formulating the reference structure for new authority records and in evaluating references on existing authority records.

Normalization

Do not trace a see reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or to the same form as a heading on another record.

Forms of References

In general, construct a reference in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading. However, because the LC LC/NACO Authority File includes headings constructed according to earlier practices, in some cases references must be formulated to "match" the existing heading. Specific instructions are below.

1) *Personal names*

a) *Dates*. Include dates in references if they have been included in the heading. If the form of reference conflicts with an established heading, resolve the conflict by using dates in the reference, even if they are not used in the heading.

b) *Initials*. In references containing initials, generally include in parentheses the full form of the name represented by the initial(s) when known. However, if the initial is represented in the heading without the full form being given there, make the reference "match" the heading.

```
                 100 1# $a Boudin, Eugène, $d 1824-1898
                 400 1# $a Boudin, E. $q (Eugène), $d 1824-1898
                 400 1# $a Boudin, L. E. $q (Louis Eugène), $d 1824-1898
                 400 1# $a Boudin, Louis Eugène, $d 1824-1898

                 100 1# $a Hays, James D., $d 1926-
                 400 1# $a Hays, J. D. $q (James D.), $d 1926-
     not         400 1# $a Hays, J. D. $q (James Donald), $d 1926-

                 100 1# $a Henao Vélez, César G.
                 400 1# $a Vélez, César G. Henao
     not         400 1# $a Vélez, César G. Henao $q (César Gabriel Henao)
```

Do not combine different language forms or romanizations.

```
                 100 1# $a Arnol'dov, Arnol'd Isaevich
                 400 1# $a Arnoldow, A. I.
     not         400 1# $a Arnoldow, A. I. (Arnol'd Isaevich)
```

c) *Titles/epithets.* Include titles and epithets used in the heading in the reference unless, for titles, they are not appropriate to the form in the reference, or, for epithets, the purpose is to refer from a form containing a different epithet. For variant language forms for a person entered under surname, include titles of nobility and terms of honor and address in the form found in the source for the reference. If the source for the reference does not include the title, etc., use in the reference the term used in the heading, although it is in a different language.

```
                 100 0# $a William, $c of Auvergne, Bishop of Paris, $d
                    d. 1249
                 400 0# $a Guillaume, $c d'Auvergne, Bishop of Paris, $d
                    d. 1249

                 100 0# $a Maria, Mother, $d 1912-1977
                 400 0# $a Gysi, Lydia, $d 1912-1977

                 100 0# $a Gruoch, $c Queen, consort of Macbeth, King of
                    Scotland
                 400 0# $a Gruach, $c Queen, consort of Macbeth, King of
                    Scotland
                 400 0# $a Macbeth, $c Lady

                 100 1# $a Custine, Astolphe, $c marquis de, $c 1790-1857
                 400 1# $a Kiustin, Adolf, $c markiz de, $d 1790-1857

                 100 1# $a Aufsess, Hans Max, $c Freiherr von und zu
                 400 1# $a Aufsess, H. M. $q (Hans Max), $c Freiherr von
                    und zu
```

d) *Compatible headings.* In August 2007, the policies on "AACR2 compatible" headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of "AACR2 compatible" headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

Additional examples illustrating *formats* of references (full reference structure not necessarily shown):

```
100 1# $a Scottow, Joshua, $d 1618-1698
400 0# $a J. S. $q (Joshua Scottow), $d 1618-1698

100 1# $a Sassoon, Siegfried, $d 1886-1967
400 0# $a Author of Memoirs of a fox-hunting man, $d1886-
       1967
400 0# $a Memoirs of a fox-hunting man, Author of, $d
       1886-1967

100 1# $a Evans-Pritchard, E. E. $q (Edward Evan)
400 1# $a Pritchard, E. E. Evans- $q (Edward Evan Evans-)

100 1# $a Roos, Sjoerd H. de, $d 1877-
400 1# $a Roos, S. H. de $q (Sjoerd H.), $d 1877-

100 1# $a Sigaud de La Fond, $c M. $q (Joseph Aignan),
       $d 1730-1810
400 1# $a De La Fond, Sigaud, $c M. $q (Joseph Aignan),
       $d 1730-1810
400 1# $a La Fond, Sigaud de, $c M. $q (Joseph Aignan),
       $d 1730-1810
400 1# $a Fond, Sigaud de La, $c M. $q (Joseph Aignan),
       $d 1730-1810
```

2) *Corporate names*

   a) *Qualifiers*. Include qualifiers in the reference if appropriate to the form in the reference even if the qualifier has not been used in the heading because of earlier policies or because it is not appropriate there. *Exception*: Do not add a qualifier to a reference consisting solely of an initialism unless a qualifier is required to break a conflict with the 1XX heading on another record. If such a conflict exists, a qualifier is required-- use judgement to select an appropriate term to use in the qualifier, e.g., a general term per 24.4B or the spelled-out form of the initialism found in the reference. An initialism reference on one record may be the same as an initialism reference on another record.

```
151 ## $a Ghent (Belgium)
451 ## $a Gent (Belgium)

110 2# $a Galleria nazionale d'arte moderna (Italy)

410 2# $a National Gallery of Modern Art (Italy)


111 2# $a Conférence Europe-Afrique $d (1979 : $c
       Lausanne, Switzerland)
411 2# $a Euro-Afrikanische Konferenz (1979 : Lausanne,
       Switzerland)

110 2# $a Evangelisk lutherske frikirke (Norway)
410 2# $a Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Norway
```

```
110 2# $a National Cultural History and Open-air Museum
410 2# $a Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum
         (South Africa)

110 2# $a BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)
410 2# $a B.A.N.A.S.

110 2# $a North Carolina Wood Energy Coordinating Group
410 2# $a Wood Energy Coordinating Group (N.C.)

110 2# $a Société des arts de Genève
410 2# $a Société pour l'avancement des arts (Geneva,
         Switzerland)

110 2# $a BFA Educational Media
410 2# $a B.F.A. Educational Media (Firm)

110 2# $a Servicio Universitario Mundial
410 2# $a SUM (Servicio Universitario Mundial)
         (Qualifier added to reference in order to break conflict with personal name
         heading "Sūm")
```

b) *Terms of incorporation.* Construct the reference to "match" the heading with regard to the presence, absence, or form of a term of incorporation.

```
110 2# $a William Claiborne, Inc.
410 2# $a Claiborne, Inc.
```

Combined References

When reference is made to two or more different headings from the same form, trace individual references rather than listing on one combined reference all headings referred to through the cataloger-generated reference technique. Use a cataloger-generated reference only when a special explanatory referral legend is needed, e.g., for pseudonymous authors (cf. LCRI 22.2B).

Typographic Style

Generally, LC typographic style will not change.

Initial Articles

Treat references just as headings with respect to deletion/ retention of initial articles.

26.2D. EXPLANATORY REFERENCES. [Rev.]

Generally, LC practice will be to prefer simple, individual *see* or *see also* references to explanatory references, but the cataloger-generated technique is available when explanatory references are required.

Cross References for Joint Pseudonyms

Make an explanatory reference from real names to a joint pseudonym. Also, make the reference from joint pseudonym to real names, if there are entries under the real names.

```
100 1# $a Graves, Robert, $d 1895-1985
663 ## $a For works of this author written in
        collaboration with Laura (Riding) Jackson,
        search also under: $b Rich, Barbara

100 1# $a Rich, Barbara
663 ## $a Joint pseudonym of Robert Graves and Laura
        (Riding) Jackson.  For works of these authors
        written under their own names, search also
        under: $b Graves, Robert, 1895-1985. $b
        Jackson, Laura (Riding), 1901-1991.
```

SUBJECT CATALOGING

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 07-04 to 07-15, 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. Three subdivisions, including two free-floating subdivisions listed below, were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter of 2007, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.*
Two subdivisions were cancelled during this quarter. The subdivision —**Biodeterioration**, which had been established under the headings **Materials** and **Building stones**, was replaced with the subdivision —**Biodegradation** under those headings. The subdivision —**Biodegradation** is authorized for free-floating use under individual materials and types of materials. The subdivision —**Paraphrases, tales, etc.** was cancelled under the headings **English poetry**; **Epic poetry**; **Parables**; and **Sanskrit drama** and replaced with the subdivision —**Adaptations**, which is authorized for freee-floating use under headings for literatures and literary genres.

2) *Subdivisions revised to phrase headings.* The heading **Music—Memorizing** was revised to **Music memorizing**.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the first quarter of 2007.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS 2007/4-15

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Hydatids	H 1164	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Temperature	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 6-17, 2007

Art fairs *(May Subd Geog)*
Art copyists *(May Subd Geog)*
Award winners *(May Subd Geog)*
Bahai temples *(May Subd Geog)*
Beslan Massacre, Beslan, Russia, 2004
Border security *(May Subd Geog)*
Border crossing *(May Subd Geog)*
Child traffic fatalities *(May Subd Geog)*
Child sex offenders *(May Subd Geog)*
Computer use wage premiums *(May Subd Geog)*
Cupcakes *(May Subd Geog)*
Electronic games—Age suitability ratings *(May Subd Geog)*
Emetophobia *(May Subd Geog)*
Environmental reporting *(May Subd Geog)*
Ex-drug addicts *(May Subd Geog)*
Extraterrestrial beings *(May Subd Geog)*
Federated searching *(May Subd Geog)*
Female infanticide *(May Subd Geog)*
Fugitive slave communities *(May Subd Geog)*
Gender-based analysis *(May Subd Geog)*
Glass tiles *(May Subd Geog)*
Headache clinics *(May Subd Geog)*
Heart failure clinics *(May Subd Geog)*
Hijacking of buses *(May Subd Geog)*
Hindu renewal *(May Subd Geog)*
Homecoming *(May Subd Geog)*
Hoop dancers *(May Subd Geog)*
Indoor air quality *(May Subd Geog)*
Internet videos *(May Subd Geog)*
Linear parks *(May Subd Geog)*
Littoral combat ships *(May Subd Geog)*
Local foods *(May Subd Geog)*
Long-term employees *(May Subd Geog)*
Metadata harvesting *(May Subd Geog)*
Mexican American dance *(May Subd Geog)*
Minority families *(May Subd Geog)*
Moonquakes (Not Subd Geog)
Negative growth (Economics) *(May Subd Geog)*

Parks for dogs *(May Subd Geog)*
Podcasts *(May Subd Geog)*
Portable toilets *(May Subd Geog)*
Postmodern dance *(May Subd Geog)*
Practice firms *(May Subd Geog)*
Press criticism *(May Subd Geog)*
Psychotic depression *(May Subd Geog)*
Quantitative analysts *(May Subd Geog)*
Ready meals *(May Subd Geog)*
Remilitarization *(May Subd Geog)*
Reporter genes *(May Subd Geog)*
Sales force management *(May Subd Geog)*
Small gardens *(May Subd Geog)*
Space greenhouses
Speech-to-text systems *(May Subd Geog)*
Sports emergencies *(May Subd Geog)*
Supervolcanoes *(May Subd Geog)*
Sustainable design *(May Subd Geog)*
Sustainable living *(May Subd Geog)*
Touch screens *(May Subd Geog)*
Transborder ethnic groups *(May Subd Geog)*
Urban gardens *(May Subd Geog)*
Urban livestock production systems *(May Subd Geog)*
Value investiing *(May Subd Geog)*
Vaudeville songs *(May Subd Geog)*
Video journalism *(May Subd Geog)*
Web archiving *(May Subd Geog)*
Wireless metropolitan area networks *(May Subd Geog)*

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 4-15, 2007

Cancelled Heading	*Replacement Heading*	*May Subd Geog*
Arnica (Drug)	Arnica montana—Therapeutic use	YES
Art, Parsic	Parsee art	YES
Banda language	Banda language (Central Africa)	YES
Basins (Geology)—Yukon Territory	Basins (Geology)—Yukon	
Belle-Ile-en-Mer (France)	Belle-Île-en-Mer (France)	NO
Building stones—Biodeterioration	Building stones—Biodegradation	YES
Canyons—Yukon Territory	Canyons—Yukon	
Composite reinforced concrete	Composite-reinforced concrete	YES
Constitution Day (Puerto Rico)	Constitution Day (P.R.)	YES
Courante	Courantes—History and criticism	NO
Crimes against humanity, German	Crimes against humanity—Germany	
Croatia—History—Zrinski-Frankopan Conspiracy, 1664-1671	Zrinski-Frankopan Conspiracy, Croatia, 1664-1671	NO

Cross Florida Barge Canal (Fla.)	Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway (Fla.)	NO
Daba language	Daba language (Cameroon and Nigeria)	YES
Definition (Logic)	Definition (Philosophy)	NO
Deltas—Yukon Territory	Deltas—Yukon	
Dolgan dialect	Dolgan language	YES
Don River (England)	Don, River (South Yorkshire, England)	NO
Don River Valley (England)	Don Valley (South Yorkshire, England)	NO
English poetry—Paraphrases, tales, etc.	English poetry—Adaptations	NO
Epic poetry—Paraphrases, tales, etc.	Epic poetry—Adaptations	NO
Eskimos—Yukon Territory	Eskimos—Yukon	
Eskimos—Yukon Territory—Antiquities	Eskimos—Yukon—Antiquities	NO
Excavations (Archaeology)—Yukon Territory	Excavations (Archaeology)—Yukon	
Fertu-Hansag Nemzeti Park (Hungary)	Fertő-Hanság Nemzeti Park (Hungary)	NO
Fiber reinforced plastics	Fiber-reinforced plastics	YES
Fiber reinforced plastics—Joints	Fiber-reinforced plastics—Joints	NO
Fiber reinforced plastics industry	Fiber-reinforced plastics industry	YES
Five little monkeys (Fictitious characters)	Five Little Monkeys (Fictitious characters)	NO
Formations (Geology)—Yukon Territory	Formations (Geology)—Yukon	
Four little Blossoms (Fictitious characters)	Four Little Blossoms (Fictitious characters)	NO
Frake family	Frakes family	NO
Gabbard family	Gebhardt family	NO
Glass reinforced plastics	Glass-reinforced plastics	YES
Glass reinforced plastics—Thermal properties	Glass-reinforced plastics—Thermal properties	YES
Glass reinforced plastics industry	Glass-reinforced plastics industry	YES
Gondwana (Geology)	Gondwana (Continent)	NO
Groups (Stratigraphy)—Yukon Territory	Groups (Stratigraphy)—Yukon	
Hare Island (Ireland)	Hare Island (Cork, Ireland)	NO
Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, 1901- —Assassination attempt, 1923	Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, 1901-1989—Assassination attempt, 1923	NO
Historic sites—Yukon Territory	Historic sites—Yukon	
Hog cholera	Classical swine fever	YES
Hog cholera—Diagnosis	Classical swine fever—Diagnosis	YES
Hog cholera—Vaccination	Classical swine fever—Vaccination	YES
Indians of North America—Yukon Territory	Indians of North America—Yukon	
Indians of North America—Yukon Territory—Antiquities	Indians of North America—Yukon—Antiquities	NO
Indonesia—History—1966-	Indonesia—History—1966-1998	NO
Indonesia—History—1966-	Indonesia—History—1998-	NO
Islands—Yukon Territory	Islands—Yukon	
Karen language	Karen languages	YES
Kayan language	Kayan language (Borneo)	YES
Kayu Agung dialect	Kayu Agung language	YES
Kennebec Patent	Kennebec Patent (Me.)	NO
Kornelsen family	Cornelsen family	NO
Lakes—Yukon Territory	Lakes—Yukon	
Laurentia (Geology)	Laurentia (Continent)	NO
Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks (Wash. and Or.)	Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks (Or. and Wash.)	NO
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park (Wash. and Or.)	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park (Or. and Wash.)	NO

Liang Mountains (China)	Liang Mountains (Shandong Sheng, China)	NO
Lop Nor (China)	Lop Nur (China)	NO
Lycopersicon	Tomatoes	YES
Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium	Currant tomato	YES
Mabuiag language	Kala Lagaw Ya language	YES
Marine sediments—Pacific Coast	*headings of the type* Marine sediments—Pacific Coast (Asia); Marine sediments—Pacific Coast (North America); etc.	
Materials—Biodeterioration	Materials—Biodegradation	YES
Mexico—Politics and government—1988-	Mexico—Politics and government—1988-2000	NO
Mexico—Politics and government—1988-	Mexico—Politics and government—2000-	NO
Middle Ages—History	Middle Ages	NO
Middle Ages—History—Juvenile literature	Middle Ages—Juvenile literature	NO
Mountain passes—Yukon Territory	Mountain passes—Yukon	
Mountains—Yukon Territory	Mountains—Yukon	
Music—Memorizing	Music memorizing	YES
Music in theaters	Music in the theater	YES
National parks and reserves—Yukon Territory	National parks and reserves—Yukon	
Ngati Apa (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Apa (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Hauiti (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Hauiti (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Hei (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Hei (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Manu (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Manu (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Tuwharetoa (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Tūwharetoa (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Whakaue (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Whakaue (New Zealand people)	YES
Pacific Rim National Park (B.C.)	Pacific Rim National Park Reserve (B.C.)	NO
Pallavas	Pallava dynasty, 4th-9th centuries	NO
Pangaea (Geology)	Pangaea (Supercontinent)	NO
Pangaimotu Island (Vava'u Group, Tonga)	Pangaimotu Island (Vavaʻu, Tonga)	NO
Parables—Paraphrases, tales, etc.	Parables—Paraphrases	NO
Parks—Yukon Territory	Parks—Yukon	
Pisa (Italy)—History—Siege, 1494-1509	Pisa (Italy)—History—Rebellion, 1494-1509	NO
Pluto (Planet)—Ephemerides	Pluto (Dwarf planet)—Ephemerides	NO
Pluto (Planet)—Satellites	Pluto (Dwarf planet)—Satellites	NO
Popular music—Texts	Songs—Texts	NO
Poria weirii	Phellinus weirii	YES
Portunus pelagicus	Blue swimming crab	YES
Puerto Rico—Politics and government—1952-	Puerto Rico—Politics and government—1952-1998	NO
Puerto Rico—Politics and government—1952-	Puerto Rico—Politics and government—1998-	NO
Pwo Karen dialect	Pwo Karen language	YES
Rajbangsi dialect	Rajbangsi language	YES
Ratul Kidul (Legendary character)	Ratu Kidul (Legendary character)	NO
Reciprocity	Reciprocity (Commerce)	YES
Reinforced concrete, Fiber	Fiber-reinforced concrete	YES
Rivers—Yukon Territory	Rivers—Yukon	
Roads—Yukon Territory	Roads—Yukon	
Samo language	Samo language (Western Province, Papua New Guinea)	YES
Sanskrit drama—Paraphrases, tales, etc.	Sanskrit drama—Adaptations	NO
Satluj River (India)	Sutlej River	NO
Sgaw Karen dialect	Sgaw Karen language	YES
Siddhi (Indic people)	Siddi (Indic people)	YES

Sled dog racing—Yukon Territory	Sled dog racing—Yukon	
Somaliland	Horn of Africa	NO
Songs, Gavião	Songs, Gavião (Pará, Brazil)	YES
Swine plague	Classical swine fever	YES
Tabla and sitar music	Sitar and tabla music	YES
Taungthu dialect	Taungthu language	YES
Trail of Tears, 1838	Trail of Tears, 1838-1839	NO
Trails—Yukon Territory	Trails—Yukon	
Tulip mania, 17th century	Tulip Mania, 1634-1637	NO
Valleys—Yukon Territory	Valleys—Yukon	
Venetian Room (972 Fifth Avenue (New York, N.Y.))	Venetian Room (972 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)	NO
Versatile Manufacturing Ltd. Strike, Winnipeg, Man., 2000-2001	Buhler Versatile Inc. Strike, Winnipeg, Man., 2000-2001	NO
Victor (Jet planes)	Victor (Jet bomber)	NO
Watersheds—Yukon Territory	Watersheds—Yukon	
Yodel and yodeling	Yodeling	YES
Yukon Territory—Antiquities	Yukon—Antiquities	NO
Yukon Territory—Description and travel	Yukon—Description and travel	NO
Yukon Territory—Languages	Yukon—Languages	NO
Zoombo dialect	Zombo dialect	YES

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading   *Replacement Name Heading*

Byzantine Empire—Army   Byzantine Empire. Stratos
Foraker act, 1900 (Puerto Rico)   Puerto Rico. Foraker Act

MARC

The following additions and changes should be noted for inclusion in the 2003 edition of the *MARC Code List for Languages*.

Additions:
  Baitadi [nep]
  Kamilaroi [aus]
  Kayan (Borneo) [map]
  Ngbaka [nic]
  Northern Khmer [mkh]
  Singpho [sit]
  Tzoneca [sai]
  Zway [sem]

Changes:

from:	*to*:
Abujhmaria [gon]	Abujhmaria [dra]
Ambonese Malay [may]	Ambonese Malay [crp]
Betawi [may]	Betawi [crp]
Dolgan [sah]	Dolgan [tut]
Kayu Agung [may]	Kayu Agung [map]
Ladin [roh]	Ladin [roa]
Mbya [sai]	Mbya [grn]
Ngaju [day]	Ngaju [map]
Rajbangsi [ben]	Rajbangsi [inc]
Timucua [sai]	Timucua [nai]