

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

PROCESSING SERVICES

Number 9, Summer 1980

Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
GENERAL	
Correspondence Addressed to the Library of Congress	2
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING	
AACR 2	
Revised Headings for 1981	3
Revised Headings for 1981 Corrections	19
AACR 1 Rule Interpretations	
Dates on Government Publications	19
Additions to Author Statements	19
Romanization Tables	20
Romanized Modified Records	20
International Standard Book Number	22
Terms of Availability (Price)	29
ALA/LC ROMANIZATION TABLE	
Church Slavic	37

Subscriptions to and additional copies of *Cataloging Service Bulletin* are available upon request and at no charge from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 78-51400
ISSN 0160-8029 Key title: Cataloging service bulletin

GENERAL

Correspondence Addressed to the Library of Congress

Below is a revision of the list of LC officers to whom to direct inquiries that appeared in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 4.

Policy matters relating to cataloging

Lucia J. Rather
Director for Cataloging
Processing Services
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Subject headings and LC classification

Mary K. D. Pietris
Chief, Subject Cataloging Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Decimal Classification

John P. Comoromi
Chief, Decimal Classification
Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

National Serials Data Program

Questions on descriptive or subject cataloging should be addressed to the officers mentioned above. Other questions relating to the program may be addressed to:

Linda K. Bartley
Head, National Serials Data Program Section
Serial Record Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

MARC tagging and inputting (Serials)

Dorothy J. Glasby
CONSER Operations Coordinator
Serial Record Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Descriptive cataloging (serials and monographs)

Ben R. Tucker
Chief, Office for Descriptive
Cataloging Policy
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Music materials and music sound recordings (descriptive and subject cataloging)

Fred M. Bindman
Head, Music Section
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Cataloging in Publication Program

Questions on descriptive or subject cataloging should be addressed to the officers mentioned above. Other questions relating to the program may be addressed to:

Susan H. Vita
Chief, Cataloging in Publication
Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

MARC tagging and inputting

Michael H. Shelley
Chief, MARC Editorial Division
Library of Congress
Building 159
Navy Yard Annex
Washington, D.C. 20541

Distribution of LC cataloging records (printed cards and MARC tapes) and LC technical publications

David G. Remington
Chief, Cataloging Distribution
Service
Library of Congress
Building 159
Navy Yard Annex
Washington, D.C. 20541

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

AACR 2

Revised Headings for 1981

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Aarhus, Denmark. Universitet	Aarhus universitet
Abailard, Pierre, 1079-1142	Abelard, Peter, 1079-1142
Adams, John Quincy, Pres. U.S., 1767-1848	Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria	Ahmadu Bello University
Akademie der Pädagogischen Wis- senschaften der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik	Akademie der Pädagogischen Wissen- schaften der DDR
Akademifā nauk SSSR. Dal'ne- vostochnyĭ nauchnyĭ tśentr	Dal'nevostochnyĭ nauchnyĭ tśentr (Soviet Union)
Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn	Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station
Alabama. University	University of Alabama
American Civil Liberties Union. Washington (State)	American Civil Liberties Union of Washington
American Library Association. Resources and Technical Services Division. Joint Committee to Compile a List of International Subscription Agents	American Library Association. Joint Committee to Compile a List of International Subscrip- tion Agents
Argentine Republic	Argentina
Arkansas. University	University of Arkansas
Association for Educational Com- munications and Technology. Task Force on Definition and Terminology	AECT Task Force on Definition and Terminology
Asunción	Asunción (Paraguay)
Australian National University, Canberra	Australian National University
B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra	BBC Symphony Orchestra
Baden-Württemberg. Statis- tisches Landesamt	Statistisches Landesamt Baden- Württemberg
Bagdad	Baghdad (Iraq)
Bailey, Bernadine Freeman, 1901-	Bailey, Bernadine, 1901-
Bancroft, A.L., & Co., pub.	A.L. Bancroft & Company

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Bankoff, George Alexis, 1903-	Sava, George, 1903-
Barclay, William, lecturer in the University of Glasgow	Barclay, William, 1907-
Barnes & Noble, inc., New York	Barnes & Noble
Barr (Arthur) Productions, Pasa- dena, Calif.	Arthur Barr Productions
Beardsley, Aubrey Vincent, 1872- 1898	Beardsley, Aubrey, 1872-1898
Bechuanaland (Protectorate)	Bechuanaland
Belfast. Queen's University	Queen's University (Belfast, Northern Ireland)
Belgium. Institut national de statistique	Institut national de statistique (Belgium)
Belgrad	Belgrade (Serbia)
Berdiaev, Nikolaï Aleksandrovich, 1874-1948	Berdyayev, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, 1874-1948
Berlin	Berlin (Germany)
Bern	Bern (Switzerland)
Bielefeld. Universität	Universität Bielefeld
Brighton, Eng. University of Sussex	University of Sussex
Brussels. Bibliothèque royale de Belgique. MSS. (15624- 15641)	Van Hulthemse Handschriften
Budapest	Budapest (Hungary)
Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Bŭlgarska komunisticheska partija. Okružhen komitet, Blagoevgrad	Bŭlgarska komunisticheska partiã. Okružhen komitet (Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria)
Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D.C. Tax Manage- ment	Tax Management Inc.
Burma (Union)	Burma
Business International Corporation, New York	Business International Corporation
Calcutta. University	University of Calcutta
Caldwell, John Cope, 1913-	Caldwell, John C. (John Cope), 1913-
California. State Library, Sacra- mento	California State Library

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
California. University. Garret W. McEnerney Law Library	Garret W. McEnerney Law Library
California. University. Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics	Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics
California. University. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory	Lawrence Radiation Laboratory
California. University. Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla	Scripps Institution of Oceanography
California. University, Davis	University of California, Davis
Canada. Hydrographic Service	Canadian Hydrographic Service
Canada. Information Canada	Information Canada
Canada. Statistics Canada	Statistics Canada
Cather, Willa Sibert, 1873-1947	Cather, Willa, 1873-1947
Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Dakar	Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Dakar (Senegal)
Catholic Church. Diocese of Treviso, Italy	Catholic Church. Diocese of Treviso (Italy)
Catholic Church. Pope, 1555-1559 (Paulus IV)	Catholic Church. Pope (1555-1559 : Paul IV)
Catholic Church. Pope, 1878-1903 (Leo XIII)	Catholic Church. Pope (1878-1903 : Leo XIII)
Chaïkovskiĭ, Petr Il'ich, 1840-1893	Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilich, 1840-1893
China (People's Republic of China, 1949-)	China
China (Republic of China)	China (Republic : 1949-)
Chrestien de Troyes, 12th cent.	Chrétien, de Troyes, 12th cent.
Christie, Agatha Miller, Dame, 1891-1976	Christie, Agatha, 1891-1976
Cincinnati. University. Kettering Laboratory	Kettering Laboratory
Colombia. Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Colombia)
Colorado. School of Mines, Golden	Colorado School of Mines
Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional	Mexico. Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional
Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin, 1767-1830	Constant, Benjamin, 1767-1830

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Copenhagen. Statistiske kontor	Copenhagen (Denmark). Statistiske kontor
Cornell University. New York State College of Agriculture	New York State College of Agriculture
Day, Arthur Grove, 1904-	Day, A. Grove (Arthur Grove), 1904-
Delhi	Delhi (India)
Democratic Party. Texas	Democratic Party (Tex.)
Denver. University. Denver Research Institute	Denver Research Institute
Denmark. Grønlands geologiske undersøgelse	Grønlands geologiske undersøgelse (Denmark)
Des Moines	Des Moines (Iowa)
Diāgilev, Sergeĭ Pavlovich, 1872-1929	Diaghilev, Serge, 1872-1929
Duke University, Durham, N.C.	Duke University
Edinburgh. University	University of Edinburgh
Educational Research Service, inc., Arlington, Va.	Educational Research Service (Arlington, Va.)
Esti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Tallinna Botaanikaaed	Tallinna Botaanikaaed
Elizabeth, Queen of England and Wales, 1533-1603	Elizabeth I, Queen of England, 1533-1603
Everson Museum of Art of Syracuse and Onondaga County	Everson Museum of Art
Felipe II, King of Spain, 1527-1598	Philip II, King of Spain, 1527-1598
Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.	Folger Shakespeare Library
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia	Franklin Institute (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Freemasons. Knights Templars	Knights Templar (Masonic order)
Freemasons. Scottish Rite	Scottish Rite (Masonic order)
Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.	Gallaudet College
Genoa. Università	Università di Genova
Genoa. Università. Fondazione nobile Agostino Poggi	Fondazione nobile Agostino Poggi
George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Maternal and Infant Health Computer Project	Maternal and Infant Health Computer Project (U.S.)

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-)	Germany (West)
Ghana. University, Legon	University of Ghana
Glasgow. University	University of Glasgow
Gothenburg, Sweden. Chalmers tekniska högskola	Chalmers tekniska högskola
Great Britain. Army. 1st Airborne Division	Great Britain. Army. Airborne Division, 1st
Great Britain. Army. Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)	Great Britain. Army. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment
Guinea, French	French Guinea
Hartford	Hartford (Conn.)
Harvard University. Graduate School of Business Administration. Baker Library	Baker Library
Harvard University. Law School	Harvard Law School
Harvard University. Observatory	Harvard College Observatory
Herder, Johann Gottfried von, 1744-1803	Herder, Johann Gottfried, 1744-1803
Hodges, Cyril Walter, 1909-	Hodges, C. Walter (Cyril Walter), 1909-
Horatius Flaccus, Quintus	Horace
Housman, Alfred Edward, 1859-1936	Housman, A. E. (Alfred Edward), 1859-1936
Hull, Eng. University	University of Hull
Idaho. University. Water Resources Research Institute	Idaho Water Resources Research Institute
Illinois. Environmental Protection Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois. Northern Illinois University, De Kalb	Northern Illinois University
Illinois. State Museum, Springfield	Illinois State Museum
Imperial Film Company, inc., Lakeland, Fla.	Imperial Film Company
India (Republic). Geological Survey	Geological Survey of India
Indiana. Ball State University, Muncie	Ball State University

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Audio Group	IEEE Audio Group
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Circuit Theory Group	IEEE Circuit Theory Group
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Engineering Management Group	IEEE Engineering Management Group
International Federation for Information Processing. Administrative Data Processing Group	IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group
International Federation for Information Processing. Administrative Data Processing Group. Danish Group	Danish IAG Group
International Labor Office	International Labour Office
Iowa. State University of Science and Technology, Ames	Iowa State University
Iowa. State University of Science and Technology, Ames. Engineering Experiment Station	Iowa Engineering Experiment Station
Istituto geografico De Agostini, Novara	Istituto geografico De Agostini
Jackson, Andrew, Pres. U.S., 1767-1845	Jackson, Andrew, 1767-1845
Jeffries, Roderic	Ashford, Jeffrey, 1926-
Jena. Universität	Friedrich-Schiller-Universität
Jerusalem. Hebrew University	Universitah ha-ivrit bi-Yerushalayim
Johnson (Fred F.) Company, Grand Rapids	Fred F. Johnson Co.
Johnson, Lyndon Baines, Pres., U.S., 1908-1973	Johnson, Lyndon Baines, 1908-1973
Kansas. Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan	Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station
Kartográfiai Vállalat, Budapest	Kartográfiai Vállalat
Kōkuritsu Kokkai Toshokan, Toyko	Kōkuritsu Kokkai Toshokan (Japan)
Korea (Republic)	Korea (South)
Krishnamurti, Jiddu, 1895-	Krishnamurti, J. (Jiddu), 1895-

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Labor Party (Australia)	Australian Labor Party
Lagos (City)	Lagos (Nigeria)
Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskās Republikas Zinātņu akadēmija	Latvijas PSR Zinātņu akadēmija
Law Society (United Kingdom)	Law Society (Great Britain)
Lawson, Henry Archibald Hertzberg, 1867-1922	Lawson, Henry, 1867-1922
Leeds, Eng. University	University of Leeds
Leipzig. Universität	Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig
Leningrad. Ērmitazh	Gosudarstvennī Ērmitazh (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
Lessenberry, David Daniel, 1896-	Lessenberry, D. D. (David Daniel), 1896-
Lindgren, Astrid Ericsson, 1907-	Lindgren, Astrid, 1907-
Lippincott (J.B.) Company, Philadelphia	J.B. Lippincott Company
London. University. Communication Research Centre	University College, London. Communication Research Centre
London. University. Imperial College of Science and Technology	Imperial College of Science and Technology
London. University. University College	University College, London
Lorenzini, Carlo, 1826-1890	Collodi, Carlo, 1826-1890
Loyola University, Chicago	Loyola University of Chicago
Lund. Universitet. Historiska institutionen	Historiska institutionen i Lund
Mackay, James Alexander	Mackay, James A. (James Alexander), 1936-
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest	Magyar Tudományos Akadémia
Malmö, Sweden. Lärarhögskolan	Lärarhögskolan i Malmö
Manufacture française des pneumatiques Michelin	Pneu Michelin (Firm)
Marlborough Fine Art, Ltd., London	Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.
Martin, William Ivan, 1916-	Martin, Bill, 1916-
McGovern, George Stanley, 1922-	McGovern, George S. (George Stanley), 1922-

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Melbourne. University	University of Melbourne
Mencken, Henry Louis, 1880-1956	Mencken, H. L. (Henry Louis), 1880-1956
Methodist Church (United States)	Methodist Church (U.S.)
Mexico (City). Colegio de México	Colegio de México
Mexico (City). Universidad Nacional	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Maynell, Laurence Walter, 1899-	Meynell, Laurence, 1899-
Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla. Joe and Emily Lowe Art Gallery	Joe and Emily Lowe Art Gallery
Michigan. University. William W. Cook Foundation	William W. Cook Foundation
Milan. Università	Università di Milano
Minneapolis. Institute of Arts	Minneapolis Institute of Arts
Mississippi. Dept. of Education	Mississippi. State Dept. of Edu- cation
Mississippi. State University	Mississippi State University
Mississippi. University	University of Mississippi
Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de, 1533-1592	Montaigne, Michel de, 1533-1592
Montevideo	Montevideo (Uruguay)
Mozart, Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus, 1756- 1791	Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, 1756- 1791
Muhammad, the prophet	Muhammad
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.	National Academy of Sciences (U.S.)
National Museum of Man. Archaeo- logical Survey of Canada	Archaeological Survey of Canada
Netherlands (Kingdom, 1815-). Ministerie van Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne	Netherlands. Ministerie van Volks- gezondheid en Milieuhygiëne
Nevada. University	University of Nevada
New Jersey. State Museum, Trenton	New Jersey State Museum
New South Wales. University, Kensington	University of New South Wales
New York (City). Botanical Garden	New York Botanical Garden

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
New York University Medical Center	New York University. Medical Center
New Zealand. General Assembly	New Zealand. Parliament
New Zealand Map and Guide Company, Auckland, N.Z.	New Zealand Map and Guide Company
Newberry Library, Chicago	Newberry Library
Nkrumah, Kwame, Pres. Ghana, 1909-1972	Nkrumah, Kwame, 1909-1972
Norske videnskabers selskab, Trondheim	Norske videnskabers selskab
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Science Committee	NATO Science Committee
North Carolina. Museum of Art, Raleigh	North Carolina Museum of Art
North Dakota. Geological Survey	North Dakota Geological Survey
North Dakota. State Water Conservation Commission	North Dakota State Water Commission
Northern Nigeria. Survey	Northern Nigerian Survey
Norway. Geologiske undersøkelse	Norges geologiske undersøkelse
Nottingham, Eng. University	University of Nottingham
Nystrom (A.J.) and Company, Chicago	A.J. Nystrom and Company
O'Donovan, Michael, 1903-1966	O'Connor, Frank, 1903-1966
Ohio. State University, Bowling Green	Bowling Green State University
Ohio. State University, Kent	Kent State University
Orthodox Eastern Church, Russian	Russkaiâ pravoslavnaia tserkov'
Orthodox Eastern Church, Russian. Patriarch	Russkaiâ pravoslavnaia tserkov'. Moskovskaiâ patriarkhiâ
Oslo. Norsk polarinstitutt	Norsk polarinstitutt
Oxford. University	University of Oxford
Oxford. University. Bodleian Library	Bodleian Library
Paris. Musée national du Louvre	Musée du Louvre
Paris. Peace Conference, 1919	Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920)
Paulist Productions, Pacific Palisades, Calif.	Paulist Productions

Current Heading

Peers, Edgar Allison
Pei, Mario Andrew, 1901-
Pennsylvania. State University
Pennsylvania. University. Moore
School of Electrical Engineer-
ing
Pennsylvania. University. Wharton
School of Finance and Com-
merce
Peshawar (City). University
Petrie, William Matthew Flinders,
Sir, 1853-1942
Philip (George) and Son, ltd.
Phoenix, Ariz. Art Museum
Pindarus
Pollard, Alfred William, 1859-
1944
Popular Science Publishing Com-
pany, inc., New York
Post College, Brookville, N.Y.
Princeton University. Louis
Clark Vanuxem Foundation
Prokof'ev, Sergeĭ Sergeevich,
1891-1953
Protestant Episcopal Church in
the U.S.A.
Puerto Rico. University
Queen, Ellery, pseud.
Raine, Kathleen Jessie, 1908-
Red Cross. United States.
American National Red Cross
Reed, Alexander Wyclif
Riel, Louis David, 1844-1885
Riga
Riis, Jacob August, 1849-1914

Post-1980 Heading

Peers, E. Allison (Edgar Allison),
1891-1952
Pei, Mario, 1901-
Pennsylvania State University
Moore School of Electrical Engineer-
ing
Wharton School of Finance and Com-
merce
University of Peshawar
Petrie, W. M. Flinders (William
Matthew Flinders), 1853-
1942
George Philip & Son
Phoenix Art Museum
Pindar
Pollard, Alfred W. (Alfred William),
1859-1944
Popular Science Publishing Com-
pany
C.W. Post College
Louis Clark Vanuxem Foundation
Prokofiev, Sergey, 1891-1953
Episcopal Church
University of Puerto Rico
Queen, Ellery
Raine, Kathleen, 1908-
American National Red Cross
Reed, A. W. (Alexander Wyclif),
1908-
Riel, Louis, 1844-1885
Riga (Latvia)
Riis, Jacob A. (Jacob August),
1849-1914

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Rimbaud, Jean Nicolas Arthur, 1854-1891	Rimbaud, Arthur, 1854-1891
Rimskiĭ-Korsakov, Nikolaĭ Andreevich, 1844-1908	Rimsky-Korsakov, Nikolay, 1844-1908
Rogers, Carl Ransom, 1902-	Rogers, Carl R. (Carl Ransom), 1902-
Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884-1962	Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1884-1962
Rowse, Alfred Leslie, 1903-	Rowse, A. L. (Alfred Leslie), 1903-
Royal Irish Academy, Dublin	Royal Irish Academy
Rubsamen, Walter Howard, 1911-1973	Rubsamen, Walter H. (Walter Howard), 1911-1973
Rueil-Malmaison, France. Institut français du pétrole	Institut français du pétrole
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.	Rutgers University Rutgers—the State University
Saarbrücken. Universität des Saarlandes	Universität des Saarlandes
Sackville-West, Victoria Mary, Hon., 1892-1962	Sackville-West, V. (Victoria), 1892-1962
Sade, Donatien Alphonse François, comte, called Marquis de, 1740-1814	Sade, marquis de, 1740-1814
Saltus, Edgar Evertson, 1855-1921	Saltus, Edgar, 1855-1921
Santiago de Chile. Universidad Católica	Universidad Católica de Chile
São Paulo, Brazil (State). Secretaria de Economia e Planejamento	São Paulo (Brazil : State). Secretaria de Economia e Planejamento
São Paulo, Brazil (City). Universidade	Universidade de São Paulo
Saunders (W.B.) Company, Philadelphia	W.B. Saunders Company
Schaeffer, Francis August	Schaeffer, Francis A. (Francis August)
Schleiermacher, Friedrich Ernst Daniel, 1768-1834	Schleiermacher, Friedrich, 1768-1834
Schubert, Franz Peter, 1797-1828	Schubert, Franz, 1797-1828
Schumann, Robert Alexander, 1810-1856	Schumann, Robert, 1810-1856

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Scotland. Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries	Great Britain. Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
Scotland. Scottish Development Dept.	Great Britain. Scottish Development Dept.
Scotland. Scottish Law Commission	Scottish Law Commission
Seattle. Art Museum	Seattle Art Museum
Senghor, Léopold Sédar, Pres. Senegal, 1906-	Senghor, Léopold Sédar, 1906-
Serbia (Federated Republic, 1945-). Zavod za statistiku	Republički zavod za statistiku SR Srbije
Sesame Street	Sesame Street (Television program)
Shakespeare Association, London	Shakespeare Association (Great Britain)
Shelley Society, London	Shelley Society
Shirley Institute, Manchester, Eng.	Shirley Institute
Shuttlesworth, Dorothy Edwards, 1907-	Shuttlesworth, Dorothy E. (Dorothy Edwards), 1907-
Singhvi, Laxmi Mall	Singhvi, L. M. (Laxmi Mall), 1931-
Skeat, Walter William, 1835-1912	Skeat, Walter W. (Walter William), 1835-1912
Skobel'tsyn, Dmitriĭ Vladimirovich, 1892-	Skobel'tsyn, D. V. (Dmitriĭ Vladimirovich), 1892-
Slovenia (Federated Republic, 1945-). Zavod za statistiko	Zavod SR Slovenije za statistiko
Société mathématique de France, Paris	Société mathématique de France
Society for Visual Education, inc., Chicago	Society for Visual Education
South Carolina. Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson	South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station
South Dakota. Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings	South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station
Sovet ékonomicheskoi vzaimopomoshchi	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
St. Andrews, Scot. University	University of St. Andrews
St. Gall, Switzerland. Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften	Hochschule St. Gallen für Wirtschaft- und Sozialwissenschaften

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker, baronne de, 1766-1817	Staël, Madame de, 1766-1817
Stanford (Edward) Ltd., London	Edward Stanford Ltd.
Stanford University. Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove	Hopkins Marine Station
Stellenbosch, South Africa. Uni- versity	University of Stellenbosch
Stewart, John Innes Mackintosh, 1906-	Innes, Michael, 1906-
Stravinskiĭ, Igor' Fedorovich, 1882-1971	Stravinsky, Igor, 1882-1971
Sudan	Sudan (Democratic Republic)
Sudan. Maṣlahat al-Misāḥah	Sudan (Democratic Republic). Maṣlahat al-Misāḥah
Sullivan, Arthur Seymour, Sir, 1842-1900	Sullivan, Arthur, Sir, 1842-1900
Tallinn	Tallinn (Estonia)
Tangier	Tangier (Morocco)
Tennessee. University	University of Tennessee (Knoxville campus)
Terentius Afer, Publius	Terence
Texas. Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System	Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System
Texas. State Highway Dept.	Texas. Highway Dept.
Thomas à Becket, Saint, Abp. of Canterbury, 1118?-1170	Thomas, à Becket, Saint, 1118?- 1170
Thomas Aquinas, Saint, 1225?-1274	Thomas, Aquinas, Saint, 1225?-1274
Thorne Films, inc., Boulder, Colo.	Thorne Films, Inc.
Tiziano Vecelli, 1477-1576	Titian, ca. 1488-1576
Trevor-Roper, Hugh Redwald	Trevor-Roper, H. R. (Hugh Redwald), 1914-
Trondheim. Norges tekniske høgskole	Norges tekniske høgskole
Tunis	Tunis (Tunisia)
Turkey. Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü	Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü (Turkey)
Učila, Zagreb	Učila (Firm)

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

United Methodist Church (United States)	United Methodist Church (U.S.)
United Nations. Centre for Regional Development	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
United Nations. Environment Programme	United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations. General Assembly. 7th Special Session, 1975. Delegation from the United States	United States. Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 7th special session, 1975
United Nations. General Assembly. 20th sess., 1965. Delegation from the United States	United States. Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 20th session, 1965
United Nations. General Assembly. 28th sess., 1973. Delegation from the United States	United States. Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 28th session, 1973
United Nations. General Assembly. 30th session, 1975. Delegation from the United States	United States. Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 30th session, 1975
United Nations. General Assembly. Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament	United Nations. Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament
United States. Air Force. 429th Tactical Fighter Squadron	United States. Air Force. Tactical Fighter Squadron, 429th
United States. Air Force Academy	United States Air Force Academy
United States. Air University	Air University (U.S.)
United States. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.	Ames Research Center (U.S.)
United States. Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.	Argonne National Laboratory (U.S.)
United States. Army. 1st Cavalry (Volunteer)	United States. Army. Volunteer Cavalry, 1st
United States. Army. 1st Ranger Battalion	United States. Army. Ranger Battalion, 1st
United States. Army. 3d Ranger Battalion	United States. Army. Ranger Battalion, 3rd
United States. Army. 4th Ranger Battalion	United States. Army. Ranger Battalion, 4th
United States. Army. 65th Infantry	United States. Army. Infantry Regiment, 65th
United States. Army. 394th Infantry	United States. Army. Infantry Regiment, 394th

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
United States. Army Air Forces. 20th Air Force	United States. Army Air Forces. Air Force, 20th
United States. Army Air Forces. 458th Bombardment Group (Heavy)	United States. Army Air Forces. Bombardment Group (Heavy), 458th
United States. Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Se- curity Affairs)	United States. Office of the As- sistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
United States. Commission on Civil Rights	United States Commission on Civil Rights
United States. District Court. California (Southern District)	United States. District Court (California : Southern District)
United States. District Court. Illinois (Northern District). Eastern Division	United States. District Court (Illinois : Northern District : Eastern Division)
United States. Electronics Re- search Center, Cambridge, Mass.	Electronics Research Center (U.S.)
United States. Foreign Service Institute	Foreign Service Institute (U.S.)
United States. Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.	Manned Spacecraft Center (U.S.)
United States. Military Academy, West Point	United States Military Academy
United States. National Cancer Institute	National Cancer Institute (U.S.)
United States. National Institute of Child Health and Human De- velopment	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (U.S.)
United States. Office of Educa- tion. Division of Vocational and Technical Education	United States. Division of Voca- tional and Technical Education
United States. Office of Educa- tion. Division of Vocational Education	United States. Division of Voca- tional Education
United States. President, 1963- 1969 (Lyndon B. Johnson)	United States. President (1963- 1969 : Johnson)
Université nationale du Zaïre. Campus de Lubumbashi	Université du Zaïre, Campus de Lubumbashi
Uniwersytet Wrocławski	Uniwersytet Wrocławski im. Bole- sława Bieruta
Valencia (City). Universidad	Universidad de Valencia
Vanderveen, Bart Harmannus	Vanderveen, B. H. (Bart Harmannus)

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Vasu, Srisa Chandra, Rai Babadur, 1861-1918?	Vasu, Srisa Chandra, 1861-1918?
Vatican Council, 1869-1870	Vatican Council (1st : 1869-1870)
Vatican Council, 2d, 1962-1965	Vatican Council (2nd : 1962-1965)
Velázquez, Diego Rodríguez de Silva y, 1599-1660	Velázquez, Diego, 1599-1660
Vienna. Nationalbibliothek	Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek
Vienna. Universität	Universität Wien
Viking Press, inc., New York	Viking Press
Virginia. State Council of Higher Education	State Council of Higher Education for Virginia
Visual Aids Studio, Huntsville, Tex.	Visual Aids Studio
Walker Art Center, Minneapolis	Walker Art Center
Washington, George, Pres. U.S., 1732-1799	Washington, George, 1732-1799
West Virginia. Geological Survey	West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey
Western Map Company, Glendale, Calif.	Western Map Company
Weston Woods Studios, Weston, Conn.	Weston Woods Studios
Wharton, Edith Newbold Jones, 1862-1937	Wharton, Edith, 1862-1937
William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.	College of William and Mary
Windrow, Martin C.	Windrow, Martin
WKYC-TV (Television station) Cleveland	WKYC-TV (Television station : Cleveland, Ohio)
WNET (Television station) New York	WNET (Television station : New York, N.Y.)
Wolfenbüttel. Herzog-August-Bibliothek	Herzog-August-Bibliothek (Lower Saxony, Ger.)
Wright, Louis Booker, 1899-	Wright, Louis B. (Louis Booker), 1899-
Wye College, Wye, Eng.	Wye College
York University, Toronto, Ont.	York University (Toronto, Ont.)

Current Heading

Post-1980 Heading

Young, Miriam Burt

Young, Miriam, 1913-

Yugoslavia. Savezni zavod za statistiku

Savezni zavod za statistiku (Yugoslavia)

Zürich. Universität

Universität Zürich

Revised Headings for 1981 Corrections

Current Heading

Post-1980 Heading

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Museum

Brooklyn Museum
("of Art" deleted)

Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. Haiti (Missionary District)

Episcopal Church. Missionary District of Haiti
(Parent body changed)

United States. Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y.

Brookhaven National Laboratory (U.S.)
(Qualification added)

AACR 1 Rule Interpretations

Dates on Government Documents

When a government document has a date of release or transmittal in a prominent position, include it in the bibliographic description. Typically these special dates consist of month or month and day as well as year and appear on the title page or cover. If the date is in a phrase that is being recorded as an edition statement, so record it. If an edition statement is not appropriate, quote the date in a note, including with it any associated words.

"May 1979."

"May 1, 1979."

"Issued May 1979."

Note that a date of release or transmittal is not a publication date. A date of release or transmittal may be the only date that appears. In the latter case, the publication date may be inferred from the date of release or transmittal. Then give the inference in brackets in the imprint area and follow the instructions above for the date of release or transmittal.

In case of doubt as to the character of the date in question, treat it as a date of release or transmittal.

Additions to Author Statements

If the recording of multiple corporate bodies with their hierarchies in a formal author statement leads to confusing results, ignore AA 134D9a and add "and" (or its equivalent in foreign languages) in brackets to separate the names.

... / prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service [and] Soil Conservation Service [and] U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Region 2

Romanization Tables

1. In the table for Amharic, published in Cataloging Service, bulletin 118, on p. 14, the second page of the table, a superscript dot over the "p" in the seventh line of roman values was erroneously omitted. The roman values should then read as follows:

pa pu pi p̄ā p̄é p̄e or p̄ p̄o

2. There is no separate table for Nepali; instead the values in the Hindi table are applied to Nepali.

3. The notes to accompany the Church Slavic romanization table, published in Cataloging Service, bulletin 118, are appended. The notes were inadvertently omitted from bulletin 118.

Romanized Modified Records

The following statement summarizes conventions recently worked out in consultation with various persons within and outside the Library of Congress. These conventions attempt to provide a coordinated approach in producing both machine-readable records and printed cards (whether derived from machine-readable records or not).

If data found on the item being cataloged cannot be transcribed exactly, one or more of the following three general types of substitutions is necessary:

1) romanization (may range from as little as one letter in a word to as much as several areas of the record);

2) cataloger's description of the data;

3) MARC equivalencies established through formal mechanisms for this purpose (e.g., equivalencies established for certain characters used in some African languages).

In the machine record values will be set in the modified record fixed field as follows:

r - Record is completely romanized; the corresponding manual cataloging copy is in the original script. [This value is used by LC only for serials.]

o - Record is completely romanized; the corresponding manual cataloging copy is also romanized. [This is the value recently defined to identify those records that under the new romanizing practice are no longer being issued in the original script. (By 1981 the Library of Congress will be romanizing all nonroman languages except Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Persian, and languages in the Hebraic script, e.g., Hebrew and Yiddish.) This value will also be used to generate a print constant on the printed card to signal the "fully romanized" situation.]

∅ Record is not modified.

The following summary table gives the requisite information on machine-readable records and printed cards for each type of material cataloged by the Library of Congress:

Romanized/ Modified Data	MACHINE RECORD	PRINTED CARD	
	Value in Modified Record Fixed Field	Print Constant	Bracket Roman./Modi- fied Data
<u>Books</u>			
1 area or less (all languages)	∅	No	Yes
2 areas or more (rom- anizing languages)*	o	Yes	No
2 areas or more (non- romanizing languages)*	No machine record	No	Letterpress: data in script as applicable
<u>Serials</u>			
1 area or less (all languages)	∅	No	Yes
2 areas or more (rom- anizing languages)*	o	Yes	No
2 areas or more (non- romanizing languages)*	r	No	Letterpress: data in script as applicable
<u>Maps</u>			
1 area or less (all languages)	∅	No	Yes
2 areas or more (all languages)	o	Yes	No
<u>Films</u>			
1 area or less (all languages)	∅	No	Yes
2 areas or more (all languages)	o	Yes	No

* Applies only to the concept of romanizing and assumes that most of the data in each of two or more areas are in a nonroman script.

International Standard Book Number

A. General

1. ISBN Area. Each valid ISBN recorded in the bibliographic record together with any qualification and associated terms of availability constitutes a single incidence of the ISBN area. (For invalid ISBNs, see D4 below).

In LC printed products, each ISBN given is preceded by the letters "ISBN," and all iterations of the ISBN area are formatted into a single paragraph. A period and two spaces precede each occurrence of the ISBN area subsequent to the first.

2. Structure of the ISBN. Each ISBN consists of ten digits and may be divided into four parts. When numbers appear in published items, the parts may be separated either by hyphens or spaces, or the number may appear as a block of digits with no separations between the parts. In LC printed products, the parts of valid ISBNs are normally separated by hyphens (cf. section D).

The four parts of the ISBN are

1) Group identifier. This identifies the national, geographic, or other similar grouping of publishers. The group identifier varies in length according to the likely output of items in a group; the larger the output, the smaller the group identifier. Group identifiers are allocated by the International ISBN Agency in Berlin; to date the following have been allocated:

- 0,1 Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Rhodesia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States [Note that "1" is not yet being used.]
- 2 Belgium (French speaking), Canada, France, Switzerland (French speaking)
- 3 Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland (German speaking)
- 82 Norway
- 83 Poland
- 84 Spain and other selected Hispanic countries
- 85 Brazil
- 87 Denmark
- 90 Belgium (Dutch speaking), Netherlands
- 91 Sweden
- 92 International organizations, Unesco
- 951 Finland
- 962 Hong Kong
- 963 Hungary
- 968 Mexico
- 977 Egypt

2) Publisher identifier. This identifies a particular publisher within a group. The length of this part varies; the larger a publisher's output, the shorter the publisher's identifier. Publisher identifiers are allocated by group or national ISBN agencies.

3) Title identifier. This identifies a particular title or edition of a title published by a particular publisher. The length of this part depends upon the length of the publisher identifier. Title identifiers are usually assigned by the publisher.

4) Check digit. This is always the last digit of the number; it consists of a single digit, 0-9, or the capital letter X, which represents the number 10. The check digit is derived from a calculation on the other nine digits and is used in computer systems to validate numbers as a means of checking against errors in transcription.

B. Selection of ISBNs for Inclusion in the Catalog Record. The provisions below deal with the selection of ISBNs for inclusion in the catalog record. To determine the order of ISBNs selected, see section C below; for guidelines for transcription of the ISBNs selected, see section D below; for guidelines for qualification of ISBNs selected, see section E below. In these guidelines the term "edition, etc." is to be understood to refer to an "edition" distinguishable with reference to its text, publisher/distributor, binding/format, volume/set. Omit ISBNs found in an item only as specified in these guidelines, e.g., in certain instances of multiple or invalid numbers.

1. Single ISBN given in item. If an item carries a single ISBN, record that number in the ISBN area. Normally this number will correspond to the publishing entity named in the imprint area of the catalog record. If the ISBN in the item relates to an entity that has not been recorded in the imprint area, include the number and qualify it with the name of the entity to which it does relate.

If the number in the item is that of a country different from that of the publisher (cf. A2.1, "Group Identifier"), for instance a Spanish ISBN in a book published in the U.S., include the number and qualify it with the name of the associated publisher/distributor if this can be determined.

2. More than one ISBN given in item. Record one or more ISBNs in the catalog record according to the guidelines below.

a. More than one publisher or distributor.

1) Imprints other than U.S. Record one ISBN. Select the number of the first named entity in the imprint; if there is no ISBN for that entity, use any single ISBN in the item and qualify it by the entity.

2) U.S. imprints. Use the ISBN for the first named publisher in the imprint area, if available. If there is no ISBN for that entity, use any single ISBN in the item and qualify it by the entity. In addition, record the ISBN for the distributor if it is given in the item.

3) Mixture of U.S. and foreign imprints. If a U.S. and a foreign entity are involved in the publication/distribution of an item, select the ISBN associated with the U.S. publisher or distributor (or both if given). If, in such cases, the U.S. entity is not the first named in the imprint area of the record, qualify the ISBN with the name of the U.S. entity.

4) Foreign publisher with offices in the U.S. If a foreign publisher with offices in the U.S. gives a U.S. ISBN in an item as well as a number for the publisher's home country, record only the U.S. number and qualify it with "U.S."

b. More than one type of binding/format. If a publication includes ISBNs relating to types of binding/format different from that of the item being cataloged, record first the ISBN for the edition being cataloged and then any numbers relating to other bindings, etc.

If, however, it is known that separate records will be made for the different bindings or formats, give only the ISBN appropriate to the edition being cataloged.

Qualify for binding/format as specified in section E.

c. Multipart items. Publications in more than one part may bear an ISBN for the entire multipart item, ISBNs for the individual parts, or both. Because catalog records may be created for the entire collected set and/or for individual parts, depending upon the treatment decision, ISBNs should be recorded as appropriate for the unit being cataloged as follows:

1) In the record for an individual part of a multipart item, give only the number associated with that particular part. If the individual parts bear only a number associated with the entire multipart set, give this number on the record for each volume, qualified by the word "(set)" (cf. E3).

2) In the record for a collected set give the ISBN associated with the entire set. If the multipart item is complete in two parts and there will be no analytical records for those two parts, record also the numbers for the individual parts qualified by part number (cf. E3) in the collected set record.

If there is no number associated with the entire set, record the ISBN associated with the first part of the set or, if that is not available, the ISBN for the earliest part of the set available. Add the number of the part as a qualifier in all such cases.

d. ISBNs for accompanying material. Record the ISBN(s) for any item accompanying the main work if the item will be described in the accompanying material section of the collation or the note area of the record, and no separate record is to be made for the accompanying item(s). Qualify as instructed in E4.

e. More than one ISBN assigned the same edition, etc. If more than one ISBN has been assigned to the same edition, etc., record each number in the item. (This may occur, for example, when there is one ISBN inside a book and a different one on the jacket cover). If all such numbers are internally valid, each is recorded in a separate ISBN area. A number found inside the item is given first (if applicable), then the number(s) from other sources. A number not found printed in the item itself is qualified with the name of the place from which it was taken.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x. ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (jacket)

If one (or more) ISBN is invalid, the invalid number is recorded in the same ISBN area as the corresponding valid ISBN (if one is present), preceded by space "ISBN (invalid)". In such cases, any qualification is applied only to the valid ISBN.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk.) ISBN (invalid) x-xxxx-xxxx-x

C. Order of multiple ISBNs in the record. When more than one ISBN is to be included in the record according to the guidelines in

section B above, always record first the ISBN of the edition, etc., being cataloged. In addition, apply the guidelines below when appropriate.

1. Multiple publishers/distributors. Record first the set of ISBNs relating to the publisher of the item being cataloged. The order of subsequent sets of ISBNs relating to other publishers/distributors should follow the order of the corresponding entities in the imprint area of the record, if they are present there.

2. More than one binding/format. Within each set of ISBNs relating to a single publisher, record first the ISBN reflecting the format/binding of the item being cataloged. (Thus, if the item being cataloged is hardbound, then the number for the hardbound edition will come first in each set of ISBNs in the record.) After the ISBN for the format/binding being cataloged, the preferred order is: hardbound, soft-bound, library binding, any other.

3. Multipart items. Within a set of ISBNs relating to a single publisher and a single format/binding, record first the ISBN for the collected set (if appropriate--cf. B2.c.2)) then the ISBNs for individual parts in the order indicated by the sequencing designation used on the items.

4. Accompanying material. Record any ISBN(s) for accompanying material after all numbers relating to the main work. If it is clear that the accompanying material relates only to one publisher, edition, or volume, it may be given after the number or set of numbers to which it best relates.

5. Order of multiple ISBNs. The following pattern illustrates the preferred order of numbers in a complex situation:

ISBN xxxxxxxxxx (v. 1) : price. ISBN xxxxxxxxxx
(v. 2) : price. ISBN xxxxxxxxxx (pbk. : v. 1) : price.
ISBN xxxxxxxxxx (pbk. : v. 2) : price. ISBN xxxxxxxxxx
(Random House : v. 1) : price. ISBN xxxxxxxxxx (Random
House : v. 2) : price. ISBN xxxxxxxxxx (Random House :
pbk. : v. 2) : price

D. Transcribing ISBNs

1. MARC records. ISBNs in LC MARC records are programmatically analyzed for their internal validity. Invalid ISBNs are labelled as such in the machine record and on printed products derived from that record (cf. D3). ISBNs are carried in MARC records as a block without spaces or hyphens. They are included as provided for in Section B without regard to the number of digits (i.e., ISBNs with more or less than ten digits are recorded). If, however, a number has only nine digits and it relates to one of the countries whose group identifier is 0 (cf. A2.1), a 0 is added as the first digit of the number.

2. Non-MARC records. ISBNs in non-MARC records are transcribed as follows:

a. Valid numbers.

1) 10-digit numbers.

a) First digit is 0-6. If the ISBN given in the item is hyphenated, transcribe it as it appears. If it is not hyphenated, insert hyphens as follows:

If the first digit is 0-6, and the second and third digits are

<u>are:</u>	<u>insert hyphens after:</u>
00-19	1st, 3rd, 9th digits
20-69	1st, 4th, 9th digits
70-84	1st, 5th, 9th digits
85-89	1st, 6th, 9th, digits
90-94	1st, 7th, 9th digits
95-99	1st, 8th, 9th digits

b) First digit is 7-9. If the first digit is 7-9 transcribe the number as it appears in the item either as a block of digits or with parts separated by hyphens. (The hyphenation formula is not available for these numbers.)

2) 9-digit numbers. If the ISBN has only nine digits and the number relates to one of the countries whose group identifier is 0 (cf. A2.1), add a 0 as the first digit of the number and apply the above hyphenation formula. If the number does not relate to the 0 group of countries, omit the ISBN from the record.

b. Invalid numbers. If a number is known to be invalid (e.g., because it has fewer than ten digits or because it has a letter other than X as the tenth character), omit the ISBN from the record.

3. Printing Conventions. On LC printed products derived from MARC records, the parts of a valid ISBN are normally indicated by hyphens inserted on output according to the hyphenation formula given in D2.a.1)a) above. Currently, however, the hyphenation formula for ISBNs with group identifiers beginning 7-9 is not available. Therefore, such numbers are printed as a block without separations. These conventions are also applied to invalid numbers consisting of ten digits; invalid numbers consisting of fewer or more than ten digits are printed as blocks.

Non-MARC records reflect the separations (represented by hyphens) of the number as given in the item cataloged. If separations are not indicated in the item, the number is printed as a block (numbers that do not consist of ten digits are omitted from non-MARC records).

4. Conventions for invalid ISBNs. If the only ISBN in the record is invalid, it is preceded on printed products by the words "ISBN (invalid)". In such a case, the invalid number together with any qualification and terms of availability constitute a single incidence of the ISBN area.

ISBN (invalid) x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk.) : \$nn.nn

If both a valid and one or more invalid ISBNs relating to precisely the same edition, etc. are recorded (cf. B2.e), the valid and associated invalid ISBNs, along with any qualification and terms of availability, together constitute a single incidence of the ISBN area. In such cases the valid form of the number appears first followed by a space and the words "ISBN (invalid)" and the invalid number.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk.) ISBN (invalid) x-xxxx-xxxx-x
x : \$nn.nn

E. Qualification. In general qualify an ISBN when the relationship between the number given and the edition, etc., cataloged would not be clear to a user of the catalog record. A qualification follows the ISBN to which it relates, separated from it by one space and enclosed within one set of parentheses.

When it is necessary to include more than one kind of information within a qualifying statement, separate each element by a space-colon-space.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (N.Y. University : pbk. : v. 1)

In cases of multiple qualifying elements, record them as appropriate in the following order:

Accompanying material
Source in item of ISBN (cf. B2.e)
Country associated with ISBN (cf. B2.a.4))
Publisher/distributor
Binding/format
Set/volume number

1. Qualification by publisher/distributor. Qualify an ISBN by the name of the publisher/distributor as follows:

a. If the first (or only) ISBN recorded corresponds to the first (or only) entity named in the imprint area, no qualification by entity is necessary.

b. Qualify the ISBNs for all publishers/distributors except those for the first entity named in the imprint.

c. If the first ISBN, or the first in a series of ISBNs relating to the same publisher/distributor, has been qualified by entity, qualify all subsequent numbers by entity whether or not they relate to the same entity.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (N.Y. University : v. 1). ISBN x-xxxx-xxx-x (N.Y. University : v. 2)

2. Qualification by binding format. Qualify an ISBN by a statement of binding/format as follows:

a. If the edition being cataloged is hardbound (with the exception of specially constructed library bindings, for which see E2.d), do not qualify the ISBN relating to that edition.

If the edition being cataloged is other than regular hardbound and the ISBN for a hardbound edition is also available, qualify the ISBN for the hardbound edition with the term "(hardbound)."

When more than one set of ISBNs is to be recorded, all numbers referring to hardbound editions must follow a consistent pattern of qualification: if the item being cataloged is regular hardbound, no ISBN for a hardbound item in the same record will need qualification; if the item being cataloged is other than regular hardbound, all ISBNs relating to hardbound items in that record will need qualification.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x. ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk.).
ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (Abrams). ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x
(Abrams : pbk.) [the item being cataloged is hardbound]

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk.). ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (hardbound). ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (Abrams : pbk.). ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (Abrams : hardbound) [the item being cataloged is paperback]

b. Qualify all types of bindings other than regular hardbound. EXCEPTION: If there is no evidence that the item has been issued in another binding, do not use the qualifier "pbk." for an ISBN given in a paperbound item if it was published in a country in which paperbound editions are known to be the normal, and often the sole, publishing format, e.g., Hispanic countries.

c. If more than one ISBN relates to the same binding/format (e.g., ISBNs for a multipart monograph), repeat the binding/format qualification for as many numbers as is appropriate.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk. : v. 1). ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x
(pbk. : v. 2)

d. Terminology used in the qualification. To the extent practicable, attempt to use standard terms. Translate foreign-language terms into English if there is an adequate equivalent.

1) Library bindings. Use the terms "lib. bdg." to identify all numbers relating to library bindings regardless of whether the number is the sole number, the first of a series, or any number after the first of a series.

ISBN 0-394-82386-9. ISBN 0-394-92386-3 (lib. bdg.)

A library binding is one made especially durable, ordinarily by using stronger materials, reinforcing the back with a heavy "super," etc. Apply the term "lib. bdg." either on the basis of the book itself or on a statement from the publisher's data sheet used in CIP or on both as follows:

a) Publisher's data sheet. The following is a list of publishers and the corresponding CIP data sheet terms that have been predetermined to mean "library binding":

Arden Library	library binding
Folcroft	library binding
Harper & Row	Harpercrest
Holt, Rinehart, and Winston	A Holt reinforced binding
Lippincott (children's books)	reinforced binding
McGraw Hill	library edition
Norwood	library edition
R. West	library edition
Random House (children's books)	library edition

b) Book. If an examination of the book suggests it is bound in library binding and the book so states. Some of the terms used to indicate library bindings are:

guaranteed binding
library binding
library edition
prebound
reinforced

2) Standard terms. The following is a list of commonly occurring formats together with the recommended qualifying term:

deluxe	(deluxe)
larger paper	(l. paper)
large print	(l. print)
library binding	(lib. bdg.)
limited edition	(lim. ed.)
microfiche	(microfiche)
paperback	(pbk.)

When it is necessary to qualify a number for a hard cover or hardbound format, use the term "(hardbound)".

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk.) : \$nn.nn. ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x
(hardbound) : \$nn.nn

3) Other terms. Failing a standardized equivalent, use the term given in the item.

ISBN 3-462-00902-8. ISBN 3-00903-6 (Broschur)

3. Qualification for multipart items. Qualify all numbers relating to multipart items. Use the word "(set)" for numbers relating to the set as a whole. Use specific volume numbers for ISBNs relating to individual parts. Use the form "(v. 1)", preceding the number by a space; use the sequencing designation given on the item.

ISBN 3-290-11291-8 (pt. 1, v. 1)
ISBN 0-06-168003-6 (Module A-3)
ISBN 0-393-09180-5 (Book I)
ISBN 0-444-51671-9 (v. A)

If the parts of a set bear only a single "set" number, give this number on the catalog record for each part qualified by "(set)."

4. Qualifications for accompanying material. Always qualify an ISBN for accompanying material given in the record. Use as a qualification the same term used in the accompanying material statement or the note area to describe the accompanying item. If necessary, abridge the description to one or two words.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (supplement)

Terms of Availability (Price)

A. Definitions. The terms listed below are to be understood in these guidelines according to the following definitions:

Edition, etc. This term refers to an "edition" distinguishable with reference to its text, publisher/distributor, binding/format, volume/set.

Associated price. This term refers to a price that corresponds directly to the edition, etc., represented by an ISBN that is to be given in a record. An associated price is recorded after the appropriate ISBN and its qualification, separated from the ISBN by a space-colon-space. One valid ISBN and its associated price, together with any needed qualification, constitute a single incidence of the ISBN area. (For invalid ISBNs see ISBN D.4 above).

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (pbk. : v. 1) : \$nn.nn (est.)

If a price is applicable to more than one ISBN that is to be included in the record, it is repeated in association with as many ISBNs as appropriate even though it only appears once in the source item.

Unassociated price. This term refers to a price that does not correspond to an ISBN, either because no ISBN is present or because the price given does not correspond to the edition, etc., represented by an ISBN given in the record. Each unassociated price, together with any needed qualification, constitutes by itself a single incidence of the ISBN area.

\$14.00 (v. 1). \$17.00 (v. 2)

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (v. 1). \$12.00 (v. 2)

(Note that on LC printed products a period and two spaces precede each occurrence of the ISBN area subsequent to the first (cf. ISBN A1 above).)

B. Selection of Prices for Inclusion in a Record

1. General. The following provisions deal with the selection of prices for inclusion in the catalog record. For guidelines for qualification of prices selected, see section C below. For guidelines for transcription of prices selected, see section D below.

a. Include a price in the catalog record as set out in the guidelines below if the item being cataloged has been published in the current three years and the price is given either in the item (e.g., printed in the item, on a publisher's slip inserted in the item, on the dust jacket, container, etc.) or in the bibliographic source (e.g., CIP data sheet, record supplied by LC overseas center, shared cataloging bibliographic source, AV cataloging data sheet) on which the record is based.

Give the price in the currency appropriate to the ISBN whenever available. If the price in that currency is unavailable, give the price in the currency of the country of the first named place or, if that is unavailable, in any currency that is available. In either case, qualify the price to indicate the country to which the currency relates.

Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, c1979.

ISBN 0-85224-319-7 : \$20.00 (U.S.). ISBN 0-85224-376-6 (pbk.) : \$10.00 (U.S.)
[Great Britain ISBNs; only U.S. prices known]

b. Estimated prices. Include estimated or tentative prices when they are so designated on the bibliographic source (usually CIP data sheet), and use the qualification "(est.)": \$10.95 (est.)

c. Special prices and terms of sale. When one or more prices reflecting special terms of sale are in an item, generally consider only the price that relates directly to the edition, etc., being cataloged for inclusion in the catalog record. If, in a particular instance, the special price is judged to be important, give it together with the terms of sale as a qualification (in one set of parentheses) to the price for the edition, etc., being cataloged: \$15.00 (\$21.00 outside Asia). If, however, the only price available is one with special terms of sale, record that price and give the terms of sale as a qualification: \$5.00 (to members). When more than one price is available, one of which is in effect only for a limited time (e.g., \$24.95 until December 24, \$29.95 thereafter), prefer the price with the longer-range applicability.

d. Special designations in lieu of price. For items acquired through the LC shared cataloging program, the following designations (capitalized and followed by a period) are used when applicable:

Free.
Not in trade.

These designations are also used for items acquired through the LC overseas acquisitions program when an overseas office provides this information.

The designation "Unpriced" is not to be used when price is unknown.

e. Prices in more than one currency. Give prices in more than one type of currency only as provided below.

1) U.S. equivalent of a foreign currency. If a price in U.S. currency is available in addition to the price in the currency of the country of the publisher, add the price in U.S. currency as a qualification to the foreign price.

£100.00 (\$200.00 U.S.)

2) Canadian equivalent of U.S. currency. If a price in Canadian currency is available for a U.S. imprint as well as the U.S. price and it differs from the U.S. price, add the Canadian price as a qualification to the U.S. price.

\$5.50 (\$5.95 Can.)

3) International organizations. For publications of international organizations, give the price only in U.S. currency. If that is unavailable, give the price only in the currency of the country of publication (or the country of acquisition if there is a difference).

f. Accompanying material. Give the price for any item(s) accompanying the main work (whether or not there is an associated ISBN) if the item is described in the accompanying material section of the collation or in the note area of the record and no separate record will be made for the accompanying item.

If the price is not associated with an ISBN, qualify it as indicated in ISBN E4 and follow the guidelines for the order of multiple elements described in ISBN C4.

2. Single part items. Always give the price for the edition, etc., being cataloged, whether or not there is an associated ISBN. When other ISBNs are included in a record (cf. ISBN B2), give also the prices associated with them. If there is doubt as to whether a price corresponds to the edition, etc., represented by a particular ISBN, omit it. (Note that if the only price available is an unassociated one and relates to an edition, etc., different from that of the item being cataloged, no price is recorded.)

3. Multipart items. Always give the price for the edition, etc., being cataloged, whether or not there is an associated ISBN. When other ISBNs are included in a record, give also the prices associated with them. In general, if a price does not correspond precisely to the physical unit(s) represented by a particular ISBN (e.g., the ISBN is for volume one and the only price available is for volumes one through four (of an eight volume set)), omit the price altogether. If, however, there is no ISBN, and the only price available does not correspond precisely to the aspect of the multipart item being cataloged, give the available price, qualified appropriately.

Apply also the following guidelines where applicable:

a. Analytics to be made. If analytical records will be made for the individual parts, give in the collected set record only the price of the entire set.

b. No analytics to be made.

1) If no analytical records will be made for the individual parts, and the multipart item will be complete in two parts, record the price of both parts if known.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (v. 1) : \$nn.nn. \$nn.nn (v. 2)

If the ISBNs for both parts of a two-part set are being given and the price is the same for each volume, give the same price after

each ISBN.

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (v. 1) : \$27.50. ISBN x-xxxx-
xxx-x (v. 2) : \$27.50

2) For a multipart item in which the prices of all parts are the same and only one ISBN or no ISBN is to be recorded, give the price per part, either associated or unassociated as appropriate, qualified with the words "(per vol.)" (or a suitable substitute if the item is divided into units other than volumes).

ISBN x-xxxx-xxxx-x (v. 1) : \$nn.nn (per vol.)

3) For a multipart set in more than three parts in which the prices of all parts vary, give the price of the earliest part of the set for which a price is available (associated with an ISBN or not as appropriate). Qualify it with the words "(varies for each vol.)" (or other unit), whether the record is "closed" or not.

C. Qualification

1. General. Place a qualification in parentheses after the price to which it relates as provided below. If more than one kind of qualification needs to be given for a single price, record them in one set of parentheses, separating each distinct element with a space-colon-space.

\$10.00 (per vol. : est.)

2. Qualifications applicable to both associated and unassociated prices. Both associated and unassociated prices may have the following kinds of qualification:

a. Estimated or tentative prices (cf. B1.b) Use the term "est." (i.e., estimated).

b. Special prices and terms of sale (cf. B1.c). Enclose by parentheses the special price and terms of sale if they are being given in addition to another price.

\$15.00 (\$20.00 outside Asia)

If only the special price is to be recorded, give the special terms of sale as a qualification to that price.

\$5.00 (to members)

c. Multipart items. Use the following terms in addition to those prescribed below when appropriate: For parts priced the same use "per vol." as instructed in B3.b.2) above. For prices varying in multipart items of more than three parts use the phrase "varies for each vol." as instructed in B3.b.3) above. In both of the above cases, substitute a more appropriate term than "vol." (abbreviated if possible) if the item being cataloged is divided into units other than volumes.

3. Qualifications for associated prices. Since associated prices by definition correspond to the ISBN with which they are associated, any qualification applied to the ISBN implicitly applies to the associated price as well and does not need to be explicitly given.

4. Qualifications for unassociated prices. Qualifications for binding/format, publisher, etc. must be given explicitly for unassociated prices.

a. Qualification by binding/format. Since an unassociated price always relates to the edition, etc., being cataloged, give a qualification corresponding to the binding/format of the item being cataloged according to the conventions prescribed for ISBNs in ISBN E2.

b. Qualification by publisher/distributor. Qualify unassociated prices by publisher/distributor as provided in ISBN E1.

c. Multipart items. In addition to the qualifications described above in C2 and C4.a-b, unassociated prices need to be qualified to reflect the aspect of a multipart item to which they relate. Apply qualifications as described in ISBN E3.

d. Accompanying material. Qualify unassociated prices relating to accompanying material as described in ISBN E4.

5. Order of qualifying elements. When more than one qualification needs to be given for a single price, prefer the following order of elements: binding/format, volume number, U.S. equivalent of a foreign currency, price according to special terms of sale, indication of variation in price for different volumes. (Give these elements only when provided in these guidelines.) The following made-up example illustrates the preferred order of elements:

Rs40.00 (pbk. : v. 1 : \$10.00 U.S. : Rs 30.00
(\$8.00 U.S.) to associates and educational :
varies for each vol.)

D. Transcription of prices

1. General. Record the price in the form 0.00, prefixed or suffixed by the symbol for the currency specified in D2 below.

√2.50
\$4.00TL

a. Basic unit of currency the same for more than one country. The same basic unit of currency may be used in more than one country, e.g., dollars, francs, rupees. In some cases the symbol for the currency may include letters indicating the country, e.g., TL distinguishes the Turkish lira from the Italian lira. When the same symbol applies to more than one currency without any distinguishing letters, e.g., F (franc), the imprint will usually make clear the country whose currency is involved.

b. Ambiguity in currency. If after formulating the price for the catalog record, it is not clear from the imprint or other information in the record to which country the currency relates, qualify the price by the name of the country, abbreviated if possible.

c. Fractions. For currencies that do not ordinarily include fractions, e.g., the Italian lira and the Japanese yen, do not add the decimal point and two zeros.

L186
Y900

For currencies that ordinarily do not indicate the two decimal places for prices above two figures (e.g., the franc, the peseta), do not add a decimal point and two zeros.

2. List of Symbols of Currency. Use the symbols below for currency in transcribing prices as directed in section D above. The following reference source is helpful in ascertaining up-to-date forms of currency symbols:

"Coins and notes of the world" [last appendix] in
 The Bankers' Almanac and Year Book ...

Current items may show monetary designations newer than those shown either in the following list or in the reference work cited. In such cases, transcribe the designation as shown in the item being cataloged (provided there is no printing difficulty with it). Report these cases to the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy so that new patterns of monetary designations may be reflected in revisions to the list.

Afghanistan	75.00Af	Fiji	50c
Albania	L1.50	Finland	Fmk7.85
Algeria	6.00AD	France	45.00F
Andorra	500ptas	Gabon	25.00CFAP
Argentina	\$60.00	Gambia	£1/10/-; 18/6
Austria	S20.50	Germany, East	2.00M
Australia	\$3.85	Germany, West	DM29.50
Bahrein	600 filus	Ghana	NC3.50
Bangladesh	Tk16.00	Great Britain	£1/5/3; 47/6; 18/-;
Belgium	295F		-16/ (old shilling
Bhutan	Rs3.50		system) £1.05;
Bolivia	\$b15.00.		£0.60 (new decimal
			system)
Brazil	Cr\$1.60	Greece	Dr150.00
Botswana	R4.50 (old)	Guatemala	Q2.50
	P8.00 (new)		
Bulgaria	1.20 lv	Haiti	Gdes7.50
Burma	K25.00	Honduras	L1.50
Cameroon	25.00CFAP	Hong Kong	\$15.00
Canada	\$3.35	Hungary	75.00Ft
Central African		Iceland	kr2.00
Republic	35.00CFAP	India	Re0.85; Rs3.75
Ceylon	Rs0.60; Rsl.40	Indonesia	Rp1500
Chad	35.00CFAP	Iran	76.00IR
Chile	E*15.00	Iraq	2ID; 1.5ID; 1.775ID
China (Taiwan)	NT\$180.00	Ireland	60p
Colombia	\$40.00	Israel	£6.50
Congo (Brazza-		Italy	L3000
ville)	25.00CFAP	Ivory Coast	35.00CFAP
Congo (Kinshasa)	see Zaire	Japan	Y500
Costa Rica	C20.50	Jordan	2JD; 1.5JD; 1.775JD
Cuba	\$2.50	Kenya	K5.75
Cyprus	£1.-; 750		
	mils	Korea, South	W700
Czechoslovakia	Kcs11.50	Kuwait	2KD; 1.5KD; 1.775KD
Dahomey	15.00CFAP	Lebanon	£L3.00
Denmark	kr16.00		
Dominican Re-		Lesotho	R3.50
public	\$RD2.50	Liberia	\$5.75
East Africa	sh2.50	Libya	Lil.00
Ecuador	S/20.00		
Egypt	E0.75	Liechtenstein	7.50F
El Salvador	c6.00	Luxembourg	295F
Ethiopia	Br2.00 (new)		
	\$2.00 (old)	Malagasy	100FMG
		Malawi	£1/10/-; 18/- (old)
			ML.20 (new)
			K4.00 (newer)
		Malaysia	\$2.50
		Maldive Islands	Rs3.50
		Mauritania	15.00CFAP
		Mauritius	R1.50
		Mexico	\$50.00
		Monaco	45.00F

Mongolian People's 1.55to

Rep.			
Morocco	5.00MD	Yugoslavia	50.00Din
Nepal	Re0.85; Rs2.75	Zaire	30K
Netherlands	f1 5.75	Zambia	K0.50
New Zealand	\$3.35		
Nicaragua	C\$10.50		
Niger	25.00CFAF		
Nigeria	£1/15/-; 60k; 18/- (old) N4.95 (newer)		
Norway	krl4.00		
Oman	.300RO		
Pakistan	Re0.50; Rs4.50		
Panama	B/3.50		
Paraguay	Gs50.00		
Peru	S/15.00		
Philippines	P15.00		
Poland	z140.00		
Portugal	12\$50		
Rhodesia	£1/15; 47/- (old) \$6.00 (new)		
Rumania	lei4.50		
San Marino	L700		
Saudi Arabia	15 riyals 5 qursh		
Sierra Leone	Lel.00		
Sikkim	Re0.50; Rsl.85		
Singapore	\$9.50		
Somali Republic	10.00ShS		
South Africa	R4.85		
Spain	770ptas		
Sudan	£50.50		
Sweden	kr23.50		
Switzerland	36.00F		
Syria	£Syr3.50		
Tanzania	20/-		
Thailand	5.00B		
Togo	20.00CFAF		
Trinidad & Tobago	TT\$4.00		
Tunisia	2TD; 1.5TD; 1.775TD		
Turkey	7.50TL		
Uganda	15/-		
United States	\$8.95		
USSR	1.98rub		
Upper Volta	25.00CFAF		
Uruguay	\$19.00		
Venezuela	Bs5.50		
Vietnam	Od80		
Yemen	2 riyals 30 bagsha		

BLANK PAGE

NOTES

1. Diacritical signs

Accents and aspiration marks are ignored in romanization. These include the acute accent (´), the grave accent (`), the aspiration mark (´), or combinations of the foregoing (Ń) or (Ň).

The letters ĭ and ǔ are sometimes printed with two dots, as shown. In the first case, the two dots are used whenever no other accent appears, and thus they have no particular significance and are ignored in romanization. In the second case, the use of the two dots (or other diacritical marks) indicates that the letter is a vowel, and the letter is romanized "ý," as provided for in the table.

The symbol indicating a short "i" (ı) is taken into account in romanization, as indicated in the table, resulting in the romanization "i."

2. Abbreviations

Abbreviated words are transcribed in full, without the use of brackets. The most common symbol for abbreviation is Ɑ. Sometimes omitted letters are placed above other letters in the word in Church Slavic texts (e. g. ѿ, ѿ̇, ѿ̇), the letter added being sometimes given with a special symbol (e. g., ѿ̇). The symbol Ɑ above a letter indicates the omission of ѿ or ѿ.

3. Numerals

Numerals are represented in Church Slavic by letters (as shown in the romanization table) with the addition of certain signs. The addition of an abbreviation sign (Ɑ) indicates merely the representation of a basic numeral; thus ѿ represents 2. Higher numerals are shown as follows:

Ɑѿ	2,000
Ⓟ	20,000
ⱭⱭ	200,000
ⱭⱭⱭ	2,000,000

Thus the figure 1913 is written Ɑѿѿѿ ѿ г.

4. Dates

While Church Slavic books are usually dated in the Christian Era, they are in some cases dated by the year of the Mundane Era of Constantinople. To convert to the western calendar, subtract 5508. However, prior to 1700 A. D., the mundane year in Russia began on September 1, so that two years must be given, obtained by subtracting 5509 and 5508 respectively; thus 7203 in the Mundane Era is 1694/95 in the Christian Era. In such cases, if the month of publication is known, the year may be determined by subtracting 5509 for September through December and 5508 for January through August.

