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NOTICE

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

AACR 2

Part I: Introduction and Rule Interpretations

The ISBD(G) on which all of Part I is based insures uniformity within AACR 2 for all types of library materials. There is provision for new types of materials, however, in the assignment of chapter numbers, those for 14-19 being omitted. Moreover, the general rules in chapter 1 express principles that may be used as the basis for cataloging all kinds of library materials. The ISBD(G) as a framework is reflected in the organization of the rules.

Chapter 1 contains all the rules generally applicable to all the types of materials covered in chapters 2-12. Normally these rules are not restated in the individual chapter for the particular types of library materials. The individual chapters contain further specific rulings and details applicable only to the type of material covered in the particular chapter. All catalogers will therefore use chapter 1, the general chapter, in conjunction with the specific chapter for a particular type of material.

The choice of the particular chapter applicable to the item is determined by a "cardinal principle" in 0.24: "the description of a physical item should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which that item belongs," that is, the description is based on the physical form of the piece in hand, not an earlier manifestation in a different medium. As an example, for a reproduction of the text and illustrations of a printed publication in a filmstrip, use chapter 8, "Graphic Materials," not chapter 2, "Books, Pamphlets, and Printed Sheets." Exceptional treatment for serials (chapter 12) includes "serial publications of all kinds and in all media" (cf. 12.0A). The rules in chapter 12, therefore, refer to the appropriate chapters for specific rules that vary according to the type of material. For example, in the rules for the physical description area, rule 12.5C refers to "rule 5C in the chapter dealing with the type of material to which the serial belongs." Therefore, 11.5C is the rule for a serial in microform; 7.5C for a serial motion picture or video-recording, etc. Similarly, the rule for the chief source of information for nonprinted serials refers to the appropriate chapter (cf. 12.0B2).

Items made up of several types of material, with no one predominant type, may require the use of more than one individual chapter (cf. 1.10C). Kits, for example, require a combination of chapters.

CHAPTERS 1-2

1.0D

The schematic illustrations show specific data elements for the first and second levels, while for the third level there is only a statement that all applicable elements would be included in the description. It is neither possible nor desirable for items to be cataloged strictly according to the schemas. The only absolute requirement about them is the fact that one may not fall below the first level and still claim to be applying AACR 2. The greatest difficulty, if one reads the schemas instead as absolute requirements, would lie in distinguishing second from third level cataloging -- since the extensive list of elements in the second level schema frequently would constitute all the elements applicable to the item. Library of Congress records will usually be at the second level although the implementation of certain options automatically means that the third level has been achieved. The Library of Congress will produce no records exactly at the first level.

For serials, however, it has been suggested that the records will generally be at the first level augmented principally as follows.

GMD (when required by the options decision)
Parallel title(s)
First statement of responsibility (always, no matter what the choice of main entry heading)
First place of publication, with first publisher, distributor, etc.
Other physical details; dimensions
Series
Subseries

1.OH

Only the subrule "Single part items" applies to serials. Note that it is the first issue published (not "first issues published") that is the basis for the description (cf. 12.OB1), and this first issue is then a "single part item." (The subrule "Multipart items" is not applicable to serials also because the glossary definition of "multipart item" excludes serials.)

1.1A2

Note that the second paragraph of this rule includes a provision for transposing data to their proper positions. For example, if a title proper appears following a subtitle in the source, transpose the title proper to the first position in the title and statement of responsibility area (cf. also the schemas in 1.OD). Thus, 1.1E2 is simply a further ruling to record other title information as it appears, but only after one has transposed the title proper according to 1.1A2. Rule 1.1F3 is the specific rule for transposing a statement of responsibility to its proper position if possible.

1.1B1

In AACR 1, the comparable rule in punctuation (rule 131) included the statement that three of the prescribed punctuation marks (the colon, equal sign, and slash) were to be retained in the transcription when written without a space on either side. This means that these marks may be transcribed only when normal usage would permit the space to be closed up on either side (e.g., "1967/1968"). If this is typographically impossible, then substitute another mark for the mark in question. The statement is not included in AACR 2 but the Library of Congress will continue the same policy.

1.1B6

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with spaces from preceding or succeeding words or initials.

Ph. D.
Ad bibliothecam PP. Franciscan. in Anger
Dr. Seuss

If two or more distinct initialisms (or sets of initials), acronyms, or abbreviations appear in juxtaposition, separate each from the other with a space.

M. J.P. Rabaut
... par R.F. s. d. C. Paris ...

1.1B8

Because of the difficulty in determining the "main" content of an item, without having to resort at times to arbitrary and artificial standards, the Library of Congress will restrict the application of the first sentence in 1.1B8 to an item in which the written, spoken, or sung content is in only one language or script -- when the determination of "main" content is not perfectly obvious.

1.1D1

Transcribe parallel titles according to the instructions in 1.1B.

1.1D2

For items issued in the United States, record all parallel titles appearing on the chief source.

1.1F

The rule assumes that the cataloger will recognize a statement of responsibility as such and then directs the cataloger to record the statement so recognized in the title and statement of responsibility area -- provided it appears prominently in the item. ("Prominent" sources are defined in 0.8 as those prescribed in the title and statement of responsibility area and the edition area.) Statements so recognized that do not appear prominently should be ignored unless they seem important in relation to the remainder of the description. If a nonprominent statement is judged to be this important, record it in the note area. If no statement of responsibility is recognized in the item, do not formulate one. It is permissible, and frequently happens, that there is no statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area.

1.1G1

Most such titles should be recorded as they appear (cf. "Le prince" example in 1.1G2). Generally restrict the application of this rule to cases in which the secondary titles do not appear in the same source as the predominant title.

1.4B8

Always add the place and name of a distributor, releasing agent, etc., if the first name refers to a publisher. When two entities performing the same function are named, record both; if three or more are involved, record only the first.

1.4C

Note that 1.4C6 is out of step with 1.4C2 (cf. 1.0E) and 1.4C3. In order to reconcile the inconsistency, use a well-established English form (if there is one):

- a) when supplying another form of a local place (1.4C2);
- b) when adding the name of a larger jurisdiction that does not appear together with the name of the local place (1.4C3);
- c) when supplying a place of publication, distribution, etc. (1.4C6)

1.4D4

1. The phrase "recognizable form" should usually be taken

to mean "full form." For example, if only "ALA" appears in the first area, and the publisher statement in the item shows "American Library Association," then this full form should be recorded as it appears and 1.4D4 ignored.

2. Occasionally a body named in the title and statement of responsibility area is the publisher but there is no explicit publisher statement in the item. Apply 1.4D4 equally to cases in which there is such an explicit statement or not.

1.5E1

1. Usually make a separate entry for material that either is not issued at the same time as the main item or shows an important difference in titles or statements of responsibility from those appearing in the main item.

2. Do not apply multilevel description to any item.

3. Generally record in a note material of the following types:

a) The item is clearly of little bibliographic importance.

b) Although the item might be eligible for method d), it is best described by a less general terminology than that used under method d).

c) The item is best described by a note because the title on the item is more a description than a true title.

4. Generally record material at the end of the physical description when the item in hand satisfies all the following conditions:

a) It is issued at the same time and by the same publisher as the main work, and essentially is of use only in connection with the main item.

b) It is by the same author as the main item, or makes no mention of an author, or, if it is by a different author, the nature of the item makes unnecessary any note or added entry for this different author.

c) The title is a general term (e.g., "teacher's manual") or is otherwise dependent on the title of the main item or lacks a title altogether (e.g., "plates"). (When re-recording material at the end of the physical description always use a generic term in English.)

As a special matter, note that all supplements, etc., to serials are cataloged separately, except for indexes that may be noted (according to 12.7B17) or supplements, etc., that may be noted informally according to method c).

1.7

There is no mention of an "at head of title" note apart from an example under 2.7B6. According to 1.1A2, 1.1F3, etc., other title information and statements of responsibility appearing at head of title are transposed to their proper position. Occasionally, however, a phrase or name that is not clearly other title information or a statement of responsibility appears at head of title. Use an "at head of title" note

for these and any other indeterminate cases.

1.7A4

Give the citation to other items and other manifestations of the same item in the standard form "title / statement of responsibility." For the title, use the title proper (or uniform title if one has been assigned).

1.7B21

For each item listed, give the title proper (or uniform title if one has been assigned), the statement of responsibility, and the entire publication, distribution, etc., area. If there are more than two items, cite all the other items in the record for the first item; in the records for succeeding items, cite only the first item.

If the items are too numerous to be listed in the "with" note, make an informal note such as the following:

No. 3 in vol. with binder's title:
Brownist tracts, 1599-1644.

1.10

The chief source of information for kits is the item itself (including all components) together with the container and any accompanying material.

If the chief source (cf. above) includes more than one title, select as the title proper the one that collectively describes the contents as a whole. If there is more than one such unifying title, choose the one from a unifying piece (e.g., container or manual) that identifies the contents as a whole most adequately and succinctly.

The special provision for the physical description area allows a choice of three methods. Do not select the second method for any case.

[No particular rule interpretation statements have been developed yet for chapter 2. Note that all the chapter 1 statements above apply to books.]

CHAPTERS 3-13

Organization and orientation of the rules

The chapter covering microforms is placed after the chapters covering all other categories of material because a microform may be a mere reproduction of several other categories of material. The chapter for serials is the penultimate one because serials represent a bibliographic condition, rather than a category of material. The chapter at the end of Part I is for the mode of description called analysis; analysis has a potential for all the categories of material covered by the preceding chapters, and for the condition of seriality it is a frequent certainty. The cataloger may have an item in hand that is a category of material covered by one of the first eleven chapters of Part I and this item may be issued serially; the item may be a microform reproduction of an anterior category of material; it may also be subject to analysis. In short, chapters 11-13 may overlap any of the preceding chapters and they may overlap one another.

General Material Designations

General material designations (GMDs) are possible with each

category of material. The Library of Congress, however, will display only some of the GMDs. Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 6, provided the following information:

Category A. The Library of Congress catalogs the material: it will display the GMD.

- filmstrip
- kit
- microform
- motion picture
- slide
- sound recording
- transparency
- videorecording

Category B. The Library of Congress does not catalog the material: it would display the GMD if it did catalog the material.

- chart
- diorama
- flash card
- game
- microscope slide
- model
- realia

Category C. The Library of Congress does not catalog the material: it will decide whether to display the GMD if and when it adds the material to its cataloging program.

- art original
- picture
- machine-readable data file
- technical drawing

Category D. The Library of Congress catalogs the material: it will not display the GMD.

- globe
- map
- manuscript
- music
- text

Note that because there is no universally accepted policy about the display of GMDs, the Library of Congress will not apply any of the options that permit specific material designations to be shortened when they are repetitious of GMDs (e.g., 6.5B1).

Choice of a Chief Source

The provisions for chief source in chapters 3-12 are not as clear as the comparable provision in chapter 2 for books. There are basic questions about choosing a chief source or a title proper that need to be answered comprehensively as follows:

1. When a single title proper appears in a single source within an item, use this as the chief source for the item.
2. When a single title proper appears in more than one source within an item, consult the special rule for chief source in the appropriate chapter. If more than one of the sources listed in the rule contains the title proper, choose the chief source according to the preferred order of sources listed in the rule.

3. When more than one title proper appears in the item, choose as the title proper the title that appears in the chief source specified in the particular rule for chief source in the appropriate chapter. The source containing the title proper chosen becomes the chief source for the item. If more than one of the sources listed in the rule contains a title proper, choose the chief source according to the preferred order of sources listed in the rule.

Chapter 5 (Music)

5.1B2

Rule 5.1B2 says that a statement of key, etc., is part of the title proper whenever the title otherwise consists only a generic term. Rule 5.1D1 shows as an example such a title proper repeated complete in parallel titles. Too often, however, the repetition is incomplete, as in the following example:

Sonate

für Violine und Klavier in h
for Violin and Piano in B

Adopt the following solution: when the title proper begins with a generic term that appears once, while the succeeding elements of key, etc., appear in multiple languages, end the title proper after the first statement of key, etc., and punctuate each of the other statements of key, etc., as elements of other title information (cf. 1.1E5):

Sonate für Violine und Klavier in h : for violin and
piano in B

Then consider a somewhat more complicated example of the same problem such as the following:

Concerto

D-Dur/D Major/Ré Majeur

für Horn und Orchester
for Horn and Orchestra
pour Cor et Orchestre

Adopt the following solution: When the source shows that succeeding statements of key, etc., are broken up rather than showing all the statements in any one language together, transcribe the statements so that all elements in one language are together. Treat the first group of elements in one language as part of the title proper and punctuate each one after the first as an element of other title information. (Note that this means ignoring the implications of 1.1B5 for such a case.) The above case would then be transcribed as

Concerto, D-Dur, für Horn und Orchester:
D major, for horn and orchestra : ré majeur,
pour cor et orchestre

Further problems arise when data that are other title information or statements of responsibility are only partially repeated from language to language. For such a problem with a statement of responsibility, e.g.,

... [Czech title proper]
Revidoval--Revidiert von Antonfn Myslík

rule 1.1F11 provides a solution in the second paragraph ("If it is not practicable ...") by saying to give the statement that matches the language of the title proper and to omit the other statement(s):

Chapter 6 (Sound recordings)

6.1F1

The rule allows performers who do more than perform to be named in the statement of responsibility. Accept only the most obvious cases as qualifying for the statement of responsibility.

6.1G1

Describe the item as a unit.

6.7B19

Display this note as the first one.

Chapter 7 (Motion pictures and videorecordings)

7.1F1

Give in the statement of responsibility major credits found in the chief source of information. Primarily this means giving the names of corporate bodies credited with the production of the item. Personal names should also be transcribed here when the person's responsibility is important in relation to the content of the item. For example, names of persons who are producers, directors, and writers are given in most instances; the name of an animator is given if the item is a travelog.

Chapter 8 (Graphic materials)

8.1F1

This rule is merely a reference to chapter 1. If there is a corporate body responsible overall for the item, usually record in the note area the names of persons responsible for only a segment of the item. Contributors who are considered to be of major importance to the item may always be recorded in the statement of responsibility.

8.5B1

Rule 8.5B1 gives a list of specific material designations to be used in the physical description for materials covered in this chapter, but allows, optionally, other terms to be used. The various specific material designations would be apportioned among the GMDs as follows:

Chart	Picture	Slide
Chart	Art print	Slide
Flip chart	Art reproduction	Stereograph
Wall chart	Photograph	Technical drawing
Filmstrip	Picture	Technical drawing
Filmstrip	Postcard	Transparency
Filmstrip	Poster	Transparency
Flash card	Radiograph	
Flash card	Study print	

Chapter 12 (Serials)

12.0B1

Note that when later issues are received showing differences in the data recorded, one or more details in the record may seem "Obsolete" vis-à-vis a current issue, but still the record would stand as originally formulated. (Major changes causing a succeeding entry, e.g., change in title or heading, are not meant.)

When a title in full as well as an initialism representing the words of the title appears in the chief source, select the initialism only when it is the only form consistently presented in various locations other than the chief source.

12.1B3-12.1B5

These rules deal with main titles and section titles providing for the main title to be recorded first, followed by the section title--unless the chief source shows the section title without the main title.

In 12.1B5, "... is presented in the chief source of information without the title that is common to all sections ..." means is presented in the chief source of information but the title that is common to all sections is presented only in another source ... It does not mean "... is presented in the chief source of information but not adjacent to or in conjunction with the title that is common to all sections, which is also presented in the chief source."

12.1E1

For any serial that carries both an initialism and a full form of the name as title, routinely give as other title information whichever of these forms is not chosen as the title proper. (Cf. the last paragraph above under 12.0E1 for determining which of these should be selected as the title proper.)

12.1F1

Statements naming the responsible person or body and appearing in the chief source may or may not be "statements of responsibility." Not only the statement's significance, but also its position will help to settle the issue. If the statement is at head of title or appears in conjunction with the title, it should be transcribed in accordance with 12.1F1 and 12.1F2. If the responsible person or body is named at the foot of the title, however, this is usually a sign that the responsible person or body is shown by this position to be the publisher. In the latter case, the body's name would be transcribed only the publication, distribution, etc., area.

12.3G

Continue in general to make separate records when the numbering system is changed (e.g., "1" is used all over again), but the publisher does not link the old and the new systems with a designation such as "new series." There are exceptional cases, of course, when the serial remains essentially the same even though the numbering starts all over and there is no linking designation, but normally a new numbering system suggests that other changes have taken place meaning that one has a new serial. Rule 12.3G then should be applied only after the cataloger has decided that "a serial," not "serials," is involved.

Chapter 13 (Analysis)

13.5B

Do not employ the technique of "In" analytics except in very special cases.

13.6

Do not employ the technique of multilevel description in any case.

General Material Designations (GMDs) and Uniform Titles

According to rule 1.1C the use of GMDs in the title and statement of responsibility area is optional; if used, they are displayed in lower case and enclosed within brackets. When the Library of Congress formulated its GMD policy, it also decided to carry the GMD explicitly in the \$h subfield and the 245 field of the MARC record in those cases in which it chose to exercise the option. The Library cannot guarantee, however, particularly at the international level, that all agencies will choose this very same treatment of GMDs. Therefore, given this unpredictability, the Library has decided to ignore the GMD when filing on the title portion of the title and statement of responsibility area, thus confining the data filed on in field 245 to that of the title proper. As a concomitant decision, and for the same reasons, the Library judges now that a similar treatment should be provided for the uniform title, regardless of where it is used in the catalog record. Here, however, rule 25.5E specifies that when the GMD is used in uniform titles, it is shown as an integral part of the heading, the first letter is given in upper case, and the GMD is not enclosed in brackets. Therefore, it seems preferable to exclude the GMD from the heading as the best means of insuring that it is ignored in filing. This treatment of GMDs also insures that the data elements comprising titles will be of a consistent and predictable nature for use in the bibliographic organization of catalog records. This is judged especially important in contributed cataloging environments.

An illustration follows:

Wagner, Richard
[Rienzi. Overture]
Overture to Wagner's Rienzi [sound recording] ...

not

Wagner, Richard
[Rienzi. Overture. Sound recording]
Overture to Wagner's Rienzi [sound recording] ...

Conventions for Representing Temporary Data in LC Catalog Records for Monographs (Books, Audiovisual Materials, Maps)

Most bibliographic control systems incorporate conventions for representing temporary data. The Library of Congress has had such conventions for its card catalogs and is now faced with the need to incorporate such conventions into its machine-readable bibliographic files for monographic materials. The convention to be adopted in tandem with the implementation of AACR 2 in 1981 is that of enclosing temporary data within angle brackets: <>. This convention has been used in the serials data base for several years and will now be extended to the data bases for books, audiovisual materials, and maps. There will be one major difference, however, in the treatment of these data in printed products (e.g., cards and book catalogs): temporary data, including the angle brackets themselves, will be printed on all products derived from machine records except in the case of products derived from the serials data base.

Temporary data occur in records for monographs primarily when the record is for an "open-entry" multipart monograph. When such a record is closed, it normally shows the date of the last item at the end of the publication, distribution, etc., area and the total number of items (given as arabic numerals preceding the specific material designation, e.g., "4 v.") at the beginning of the physical description area. In the interim period before the record is "closed," the date of the latest

volume received in LC and the number of volumes held in LC at the time the record is printed will be treated as temporary information printed within angle brackets, e.g.

... New York : Macmillan, 1981- <1982>
v. <1-3> : ill. ; 23 cm.

As volumes are added, the machine record will be updated to reflect the additional holdings; thus printed cards will reflect the holdings contained in the machine record at the time the card was printed. When the last item is received, the machine record will be revised to be "closed," and any products printed thereafter will reflect this condition.

Although only dates in the publication, distribution, etc., area and item numbers in the physical description area have been used to illustrate the new policy, the policy applies to temporary data wherever they may appear, e.g., in series statements or in notes.

Copyright Dates

Preliminary note: The following statements represent a tentative decision. For clarity, however, the terms used are those of a final decision. The statement is being published primarily to give an explanation of the factors behind the tentative decision and to provide others with an opportunity to react before the decision becomes a final one.

The Library of Congress has reconsidered its earlier decision to apply the optional rule AA2 1.4F5 for adding a copyright date to the date of publication, distribution, etc. It also will not give a copyright date under rule 1.4F6, which provides for a copyright date or a date of manufacture when there is no date of publication, distribution, etc. (The rule numbers in the general chapter are cited because this is the only chapter where copyright dates are mentioned, aside from the special statement in 5.4F1. The statements made here are as pervasively applicable as are the rules in chapter 1, so that copyright dates appearing on all materials, including the "p" dates on sound recordings, are covered.)

Under the new law that went into effect January 1978, as a result both of understanding and misunderstanding the new law, publishers are issuing works with copyright notices that cannot be interpreted accurately. The notice may indicate merely a new impression (or other remanufacture) or it may represent a work new only in some detail or wholly new. Thus the Library cannot tell exactly what the claim is for unless the copyright notice includes an explicit statement of the extent of the claim, which it rarely does.

To take a more specific example, note that a revised edition requires a new copyright notice, but protection from the date of the new notice is only for the new material. Because of the term of original copyright protection, this becomes something of an academic matter. Publishers, however, in order to protect all legal flanks, will insert a new notice, but they will not necessarily also include the original copyright notice. Thus the cataloger would not have a clue as to a proper interpretation unless there is an edition statement. If there is no edition statement and the pagination (to use books as an example) is identical with or very similar to that of the original, the cataloger also has no way of figuring out the situation in this case. Copyright dates then must be ignored in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

If an explicit statement of the extent of the claim does appear in the work, the Library of Congress will consider whether or not an item represents a new edition on the basis of any indicia available

other than copyright date. To be consistent, it will not transcribe any copyright dates either in the absence of the date of publication, distribution, etc., or as dates additional to the date of publication, distribution, etc. In cases in which the copyright date is the only date known, it may be used only as the basis for an inference about the date of publication (when an exact publication is unknown), but there will be no copyright symbol qualifying such an inference.

Qualifying Nonconflicting Corporate Names

The following rule interpretation is stated in terms of AACR 2 rules. It is equally applicable to current practice under AACR 1 and thus is a revision of the statement published in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 8, p. 27.

AA2 24.4 provides for various additions to corporate names as qualifiers. This rule emphasizes place names as the appropriate qualifier. Certainly other categories of qualifiers are possible (cf. 24.4C8, ff.). Considering solely the issue of qualifying by place name, one notes that even after having made the decision to apply 24.4C2-24.4C7, a decision remains as to which place name should serve as the qualifier. In sum, the directions contained in the subrules are to use a local place name unless the body has a nonlocal character, in which case the direction is to use the name of the country for bodies national in character, the name of the province for bodies provincial in character, etc. This leaves it very much up to the cataloger to decide which place name to use, depending on an assessment of the body's character (or activities), based on the cataloger's experience and whatever knowledge or hints are available for the particular case. There are no rules or rule interpretations for this assessment.

Once the cataloger has assessed the body's character, etc., then there are at least three situations in which to advise the cataloger:

- 1) The cataloger knows precisely the range of activities of the body, but the extent of these activities corresponds to no single jurisdiction. For example, the body covers four counties of one of the U.S. states. Then qualify by the name of the jurisdiction just above those involved, e.g., the state if counties are involved, the nation if states are involved, etc.
- 2) The cataloger has only certain clues as to the body's character, etc. One obvious clue is the presence of words such as "national," "state," "provincial," etc. Generally choose the qualifier that matches these words, if there really is doubt about the body's character. (If one knows that a body called "national" is actually local, this paragraph does not apply.) In other cases, if the clues indicate that the body is either one or the other of two possibilities, e.g., it must be either municipal or county-wide, generally use the broader of the two possible qualifiers, e.g., the county instead of the city.
- 3) The cataloger has no knowledge or clues as to the body's character, etc., and therefore the assessment mentioned at the outset results in "I do not know and cannot guess." In this situation, qualify by the name of the country. Use this solution as a genuine last resort, however, not as a substitute for the assessment required.

The remainder of this statement is mainly for the question of when, in cases other than conflict, a qualifier should be added.

Nongovernment Bodies

If a nongovernment body is entered under its own name, add a geographic qualifier unless one or more of the following apply:

1) In effect, the qualifier is already present.

2) The body is a business firm. If there is any doubt whatsoever as to whether a body is a business firm, consider that it is not so.

3) The body is an international one. If, however, the name comes to conflict, use judgment in the particular case: founding dates, some geographic qualifier, or something else that may be appropriate.

4) The name of the body is a very distinctive one. (Usually, but not always, this means that the name includes a proper noun or adjective that gives the whole name a very individual character. Note that proper nouns or adjectives merely indicating a field of study, interest, activity, etc., cannot usually be considered as individualizing the whole name, e.g., "Latin American" in "Center for Latin American Studies.")

Government Bodies

If a government body other than an institution (see below) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. Note that the qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

If, however, the body is an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) do not qualify it when the name is a very distinctive one (cf. point 4 above under "Non-government bodies"). (See Revised Headings for 1981 Correction below.)

Revised Headings for 1981

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo, Tokyo	Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo (Tokyo, Japan)
Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Kol'skiĭ filial, Kirovsk	Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Kol'skiĭ filial im. S.M. Kirova
Allyn and Bacon, inc., Boston	Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
Amenhetep IV, King of Egypt, 1388-1358 B.C.	Ikhnaton, King of Egypt
Andhra Pradesh, India	Andhra Pradesh (India)
Artcraft Company, Quincy, Ill.	Artcraft Company
Ashley, Maruice Percy	Ashley, Maurice, 1907-
Avery, Gillian Elise, 1926-	Avery, Gillian, 1926-
Baden-Württemberg. Landesvermessungsamt	Landesvermessungsamt Baden-Württemberg
Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, Fortaleza	Banco do Nordeste do Brasil
Banque de France, Paris	Banque de France
Barrie, James Matthew, Sir, bart, 1860-1937	Barrie, J. M. (James Matthew), 1860-1937

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Bartholomew (John) and Son, ltd.	John Bartholomew and Son
Beda Venerabilis, 673-735	Bede, the Venerable, Saint, 673-735
Belfast. Queen's University	Queen's University (Belfast, Northern Ireland)
Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703- 1772	Bellin, le sieur, 1703-1772
Bermant, Chaim I.	Bermant, Chaim, 1929-
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu	Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum
Bjerstedt, Åke	Bjerstedt, Å. (Åke), 1930-
Boas, Frederick Samuel, 1862- 1957	Boas, Frederick S. (Frederick Samuel), 1862-1957
Bova, Benjamin	Bova, Ben, 1932-
Bremen. Kunsthalle	Kunsthalle Bremen
Bruce, Frederick Fyvie, 1910-	Bruce, F. F. (Frederick Fyvie), 1910-
Brussels. Université libre	Université libre de Bruxelles
Budapest. Szépművészeti Múzeum	Szépművészeti Múzeum (Hungary)
Budek (Herbert E.) Films and Slides, Santa Barbara, Calif.	Herbert E. Budek Films and Slides (Firm)
Burland, Cottie Arthur, 1905-	Burland, C. A. (Cottie Arthur), 1905-
Burrow (Ed. J.) and Company, ltd.	Ed. J. Burrow & Co.
Cahill (Charles) and Associates	Charles Cahill and Associates
California. University, Irvine	University of California, Irvine
California. University, Santa Barbara	University of California, Santa Barbara
Carpenter, John Allan, 1917-	Carpenter, Allan, 1917-
Carroll, Ruth Robinson, 1899-	Carroll, Ruth, 1899-
Catholic Church. Pope, 1846- 1878 (Pius IX)	Catholic Church. Pope (1846- 1878 : Pius IX)
Centre for Environmental Studies	Centre for Environmental Studies (Great Britain)
Charlton, Henry Buckley, 1890-	Charlton, H. B. (Henry Buckley), 1890-
Chateaubriand, François Auguste René, vicomte de, 1768-1848	Chateaubriand, vicomte de, 1768- 1848

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Civic Education Service, Washington, D.C.	Civic Education Service
Clark, Kenneth McKenzie, Baron Clark, 1903-	Clark, Kenneth, 1903-
Colby, Carroll B.	Colby, C. B. (Carroll B.)
Cole, George Douglas Howard, 1889-1959	Cole, G. D. H. (George Douglas Howard), 1889-1959
Creative Educational Society, Mankato, Minn.	Creative Educational Society (Mankato, Minn.)
Damascus	Damascus (Syria)
Dar es Salaam. University	University of Dar es Salaam
Dar es Salaam. University College	University College, Dar es Salaam
Davis (Sid) Productions	Sid Davis Productions
Diversified Map Corporation, St. Louis	Diversified Map Corporation
Dobie, James Frank, 1888-1964	Dobie, J. Frank (James Frank), 1888-1964
Dolch, Edward William, 1889-1961	Dolch, Edward W. (Edward William), 1889-1961
Dolch, Marguerite Pierce, 1891-	Dolch, Marguerite P. (Marguerite Pierce), 1891-
Downs, Robert Bingham, 1903-	Downs, Robert B. (Robert Bingham), 1903-
Duke University, Durham, N.C. Duke Hospital	Duke Hospital
Durham, Eng. University	University of Durham
Ealing Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.	Ealing Corporation
Edlin, Herbert Leeson	Edlin, Herbert L. (Herbert Leeson), 1913-1976
Educational Audio Visual, inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.	Educational Audio Visual, Inc.
Educational Filmstrips, Huntsville, Tex.	Educational Filmstrips (Firm)
Eisenstein, Sergei Mikhaĭlovich, 1898-1948	Eisenstein, Sergei, 1898-1948
Enright, Dennis Joseph	Enright, D. J. (Dennis Joseph), 1920-

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Fenner, Phyllis Reid, 1899-	Fenner, Phyllis R. (Phyllis Reid), 1899-
Filmfax Productions, New York	Filmfax Productions
Filmstrip House, New York	Filmstrip House
Finch College, New York	Finch College
Fitzgerald, Charles Patrick, 1902-	Fitzgerald, C. P. (Charles Patrick), 1902-
Fleming, Joan Margaret	Fleming, Joan, 1908-
France. Parlement (1946-)	France. Parlement
Friedrich, Carl Joachim, 1901-	Friedrich, Carl J. (Carl Joachim), 1901-
Furman, Abraham Loew, 1902-	Furman, A. L. (Abraham Loew), 1902-
Garner, John Francis	Garner, J. F. (John Francis), 1914-
Geographia, ltd., London	Geographia Ltd.
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Auswärtiges Amt	Germany (West). Auswärtiges Amt
Gilbert, William Schwenck, Sir, 1836-1911	Gilbert, W. S. (William Schwenck), 1836-1911
Gilson, Étienne Henry, 1884-	Gilson, Étienne, 1884-1978
Gombrich, Ernst Hans Josef, Sir, 1909-	Gombrich, E. H. (Ernst Hans), 1909-
Gosse, Edmund William, Sir, 1849-1928	Gosse, Edmund, 1849-1928
Gounod, Charles François, 1818-1893	Gounod, Charles, 1818-1893
Goushá (H.M.) Company	H.M. Goushá Company
Graff, Henry Franklin, 1921-	Graff, Henry F. (Henry Franklin), 1921-
Granada (City). Universidad	Universidad de Granada
Gray, Genevieve S.	Gray, Genevieve
Great Britain. Army. 1st King's Dragoon Guards	Great Britain. Army. King's Dragoon Guards, 1st
Great Britain. Queen's Bays (2d Dragoon Guards)	Great Britain. Army. Queen's Bays
Grieben, firm, publishers	Grieben-Verlag
Grieve, Christopher Murray, 1892-	MacDiarmid, Hugh, 1892-

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Gujarat, India (State)	Gujarat (India)
Hallwag AG, Bern	Hallwag AG
Handel Film Corporation, Hollywood, Calif.	Handel Film Corporation
Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, Ahmedabad	Harold Laski Institute of Political Science
Hawaii. University, Honolulu. Hawaii Marine Laboratory	Hawaii Marine Laboratory
Hearst Metrotone News, inc., New York	Hearst Metrotone News, Inc.
Historical Association, London	Historical Association (Great Britain)
Hoff, Sydney, 1912-	Hoff, Syd, 1912-
Hokkaidō Daigaku, Sapporo, Japan	Hokkaidō Daigaku
Homann Erben, Nuremberg	Homann Erben (Firm)
Howard University, Washington, D.C.	Howard University
Hubbard (T.N.) Scientific Company, Northbrook, Ill.	Hubbard Scientific Company
IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Munich	IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
India (Republic). University Grants Commission	India. University Grants Commission
International Association of Microbiological Studies. International Committee on Microbiological Specifications	International Committee on Microbiological Specifications
International Association of Scientific Hydrology. Commission of Glaciers	International Commission of Glaciers
International Association of Scientific Hydrology. Commission of Snow	International Commission of Snow
International Association of Scientific Hydrology. Commission of Snow and Ice	International Commission of Snow and Ice
International Federation for Information Processing. Technical Committee for Education	IFIP Technical Committee for Education
International Film Bureau, inc., Chicago	International Film Bureau

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

International Film Foundation, inc., New York	International Film Foundation
Ireland (Eire). Ordnance Survey	Ireland. Ordnance Survey
Ivamy, Edward Richard Hardy	Ivamy, E. R. Hardy (Edward Richard Hardy)
Ives, Charles Edward, 1874-1954	Ives, Charles, 1874-1954
Iwanami Eiga Seisakujo, Tokyo	Iwanami Eiga Seisakujo
J & R Map Co.	J & R Map Company
Jackson, Caary Paul, 1902-	Jackson, C. Paul (Caary Paul), 1902-
Jacobs, Leland Blair, 1907-	Jacobs, Leland B. (Leland Blair), 1907-
Jaipur, India (Rājasthān). Uni- versity of Rajasthan	University of Rajasthan
Jakes, John W., 1932-	Jakes, John, 1932-
Jawecka, Krystyna	Jawecka, K. (Krystyna)
Jaynes, Ruth M.	Jaynes, Ruth
Jerusalem. Israel Museum	Muze ⁹ on Yiśrael
Jesup North Pacific Expedition	Jesup North Pacific Expedition (1897-1903)
Jōchi Daigaku, Tokyo	Jōchi Daigaku
Johnson, Reginald Brimley, 1867- 1932	Johnson, R. Brimley (Reginald Brimley), 1867-1932
Joseph, the patriarch	Joseph (Biblical patriarch)
Kampala, Uganda. Makerere Uni- versity College	Makerere University College
Kansas. State University, Wichita	Wichita State University
Kayfetz (Victor) Productions, New York	Victor Kayfetz Productions
Kenya. Geological Survey	Geological Survey of Kenya
Kerala, India (State)	Kerala (India)
Kerala, India (State). State Planning Board	Kerala (India). State Planning Board
Kerouac, John, 1922-1969	Kerouac, Jack, 1922-1969
Kharkivs'kyĭ politekhnichnyĭ instytut	Kharkivs'kyĭ politekhnichnyĭ instytut imeni V.I. Lenina
Kiel. Universität	Universität Kiel

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Kierkegaard, Søren Aabye, 1813-1955	Kierkegaard, Søren, 1813-1855
Kraków. Uniwersytet Jagielloński	Uniwersytet Jagielloński
Laing, Ronald David	Laing, R. D. (Ronald David), 1927-
Le Rouge, Georges Louis	Le Rouge
Leavis, Frank Raymond, 1895-	Leavis, F. R. (Frank Raymond), 1895-
Lee, Robert Edward, 1807-1870	Lee, Robert E. (Robert Edward), 1807-1870
Leopardi, Giacomo, conte, 1798-1837	Leopardi, Giacomo, 1798-1837
Liberal Party (Australia)	Liberal Party of Australia
Library Filmstrip Center, Wichita, Kan.	Library Filmstrip Center
Liège. Université	Université de Liège
Liverpool. Public Libraries, Museums, and Art Gallery. Walker Art Gallery	Walker Art Gallery
Łódź, Poland, Uniwersytet	Uniwersytet Łódzki
Lofts, Norah Robinson, 1904-	Lofts, Norah, 1904-
London. Chamber of Commerce	London Chamber of Commerce
London. Imperial War Museum	Imperial War Museum (Great Britain)
London. Institute for Strategic Studies	Institute for Strategic Studies (London, England)
Los Angeles. Fire Dept.	Los Angeles (Calif.). Fire Dept.
Los Angeles. Television station KNXT	KNXT (Television station : Los Angeles, Calif.)
Louisiana. Geological Survey	Louisiana Geological Survey
Louisiana. State University in New Orleans	Louisiana State University in New Orleans
Lovecraft, Howard Phillips, 1890-1937	Lovecraft, H. P. (Howard Phillips), 1890-1937
Lucas, Edward Verrall, 1868-1938	Lucas, E. V. (Edward Verrall), 1868-1938
Lund. Universitet. Institutionen för folklivsforskning	Folklivsarkivet i Lund
Luxemburg, Rosa, 1870-1919	Luxemburg, Rosa, 1871-1919

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Mahan, Alfred Thayer, 1840-1914	Mahan, A. T. (Alfred Thayer), 1840-1914
Maharashtra, India (State)	Maharashtra (India)
Marie Antoinette, consort of Louis XVI, King of France, 1755-1793	Marie Antoinette, Queen, consort of Louis XVI, King of France, 1755-1793
Marine Research Laboratory, St. Petersburg, Fla.	Florida. Marine Research Labora- tory
Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots, 1542-1587	Mary, Queen of Scots, 1542-1587
Maryland. Dept. of Education	Maryland. State Dept. of Education
Metternich-Winneburg, Clemens Lothar Wenzel, Fürst von, 1773-1859	Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Fürst von, 1773-1859
Mexico (Federal District)	Distrito Federal (Mexico)
Michener, James Albert, 1907-	Michener, James A. (James Albert), 1907-
Moscow. Universitet	Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi uni- versitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
Müller, Friedrich Max, 1823- 1900	Müller, F. Max (Friedrich Max), 1823-1900
Mysore. University	University of Mysore
New York (State). Geological Survey	New York State Museum and Science Service. Geological Survey
New York (State). State Museum and Science Service	New York State Museum and Science Service
North Dakota. Agricultural Experi- ment Station, Fargo	North Dakota Agricultural Experi- ment Station (Fargo)
Ohio Legal Center Institute, Colum- bus, Ohio	Ohio Legal Center Institute
Ohio Legal Center Institute, Colum- bus, Ohio	Ohio Legal Center Institute
Oklahoma Oil Maps, Oklahoma City	Oklahoma Oil Maps
Oxford. University. St. Cathe- rine's Society	St. Catherine's Society
Paris. Bibliothèque Forney	Bibliothèque Forney
Paris. Bibliothèque nationale	France. Bibliothèque nationale
Paris. Musée d'art moderne de la ville de Paris	Musée d'art moderne de la ville de Paris
Paris. Musée des arts décoratifs	Musée des arts décoratifs (Paris, France)

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Parkinson, Cyril Northcote, 1909-	Parkinson, C. Northcote (Cyril Northcote), 1909-
Pembina	Pembina (Firm)
Pergamon Press, Elmsford, N.Y.	Pergamon Press
Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V., Eindhoven	Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken
Place, Marian Templeton	Place, Marian T. (Marian Templeton), 1910-
Polk (R.L.) and Company, inc.	R.L. Polk and Company
Powell, John Enoch, 1912-	Powell, J. Enoch (John Enoch), 1912-
Prague. Universita Karlova	Universita Karlova
Prague. Ústřední ústav geologický	Ústřední ústav geologický (Prague, Czechoslovakia)
Prentiss, Stanton Rust	Prentiss, Stan
Pritchett, Victor Sawdon, Sir, 1900-	Pritchett, V. S. (Victor Sawdon), 1900-
Punjab, India (State)	Punjab (India)
Purdy, Alfred Wellington, 1918-	Purdy, Al, 1918-
Queensland. Geological Survey	Geological Survey of Queensland
Quito. Universidad Central	Universidad Central del Ecuador
Rājasthān, India	Rājasthān (India)
Ravenstein Geographische Verlagsanstalt und Druckerei, Frankfurt am Main	Ravenstein Geographische Verlagsanstalt und Druckerei
Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa	Rhodes University
Ritsos, Giannēs, 1909-	Ritsos, Yannis, 1909-
Robertson, John Mackinnon, 1856-1933	Robertson, J. M. (John Mackinnon), 1856-1933
Robinson (H.E.C.) Pty Ltd., Sydney	H.E.C. Robinson Pty. Ltd.
Rockford Map Publishers, Rockford, Ill.	Rockford Map Publishers
Rocom	ROCOM
Rogers, David Morrison	Rogers, D. M. (David Morrison)
Rolfe, Frederick William, 1860-1913	Rolfe, Frederick, Baron Corvo, 1860-1913

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Royal Automobile Club, London	Royal Automobile Club (Great Britain)
Russell Sage Foundation, New York	Russell Sage Foundation
Sante Fe, N.M. Museum of New Mexico	Museum of New Mexico
São Paulo, Brazil (State)	São Paulo (Brazil : State)
Schleswig-Holstein (State)	Schleswig-Holstein (Germany)
Schleswig-Holstein (State). Landesvermessungsamt	Landesvermessungsamt Schleswig-Holstein
Scotland. National Library, Edinburgh	National Library of Scotland
Shah, Idries, Sayed, 1924-	Idries Shah, 1924-
Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, 1797-1851	Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, 1797-1851
Shewell-Cooper, Wilfred Edward, 1900-	Shewell-Cooper, W. E. (Wilfred Edward), 1900-
Smulders' Drukkerijen, N.V., Hague	Smulders' Drukkerijen
South Australia. Geological Survey	Geological Survey of South Australia
South Australia. Libraries Board	Libraries Board of South Australia
South-Eastern State, Nigeria	South-Eastern State (Nigeria)
Spasskiĭ, Boris Vasil'evich, 1937-	Spassky, Boris Vasilyevich, 1937-
Spenser Society, Manchester	Spenser Society
Speyer. Hochschule	Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften Speyer
Stalin, Iosif, 1879-1953	Stalin, Joseph, 1879-1953
Stamp, Laurence Dudley, Sir, 1898-1966	Stamp, L. Dudley (Laurence Dudley), 1898-1966
Stanley, Henry Morton, Sir, 1841-1904	Stanley, Henry M. (Henry Morton), 1841-1904
Stockholm. Nationalmuseum	Nationalmuseum (Sweden)
Stockholm. Statens institut för byggnadsforskning	Statens institut för byggnadsforskning (Sweden)
Stolz, Mary Slattery, 1920-	Stolz, Mary, 1920-
Stone (H.M.) Productions	H.M. Stone Productions

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Svenska institutet för kulturellt utbyte med utlandet, Stockholm	Svenska institutet för kulturellt utbyte med utlandet
Svenska vetenskapsakademien, Stockholm	Kungliga Svenska vetenskapsakademien
Sweden. Försvarets forskningsanstalt	Försvarets forskningsanstalt (Sweden)
Sweden. Geologiska undersökningen	Sveriges geologiska undersökningen
Swinnerton, Frank Arthur, 1884-	Swinnerton, Frank, 1884-
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Tate Gallery, London	Tate Gallery
Tel-Aviv. University	Universit�at Tel-Aviv
Tennessee. State Planning Commission	Tennessee State Planning Commission
Tennessee. State Planning Office	Tennessee State Planning Office
Th�er�ese, Saint, 1873-1897	Th�er�ese, de Lisieux, Saint, 1873-1897
Trenton	Trenton (N.J.)
United Nations. Development Programme. Desert Locust Project	Desert Locust Project
United Nations. Special Fund. Desert Locust Project	Desert Locust Project
United States. American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
United States. Constitutional Convention, 1787	United States. Constitutional Convention (1787)
United States. Museum of History and Technology	Museum of History and Technology (U.S.)
United States. National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information	National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information (U.S.)
United States. National Museum	United States National Museum
United States. National Oceanographic Data Center	National Oceanographic Data Center (U.S.)
United States. Office of Education. Office of Career Education	United States. Office of Career Education
United States. Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, Atlanta	United States. Public Health Service. Audiovisual Facility

Current HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Facultad de Medicina	Facultad de Medicina de Madrid
Vidya Chitr Prakashan, Delhi	Vidya Chitr Prakashan
Võ Nguyễn Giáp	Võ, Nguyễn Giáp, 1912-
Warsaw. Instytut Geologiczny	Instytut Geologiczny (Warsaw, Poland)
Warsaw. Szkoła Główna Planowania i Statystyki	Szkoła Główna Planowania i Sta- tystyki (Warsaw, Poland)
Whitechapel Art Gallery, London	Whitechapel Art Gallery
Wibberley, Leonard Patrick O'Connor, 1915-	Wibberley, Leonard, 1915-
Wolstenholme, Gordon E. W.	Wolstenholme, G. E. W. (Gordon Ethelbert Ward)
Woods Hole, Mass. Oceanogra- phic Institution	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institu- tion
Wright, Louis Booker, 1899-	Wright, Louis B. (Louis Booker), 1899-

Revised Headings for 1981 CorrectionsCurrent HeadingPost-1980 Heading

Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Pacific North- west Laboratory, Richland, Wash.	Battelle Memorial Institute. Pa- cific Northwest Laboratory (<u>Changed to subordinate entry</u>)
Colombia. Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (<u>Qualification deleted</u>)
Denmark. Grønlands geologiske undersøgelese	Grønlands geologiske undersøgelse (<u>Qualification deleted</u>)
Elizabeth, Queen of England, 1533- 1603	Elizabeth I, Queen of England and Wales, 1533-1603
New York (State). State Univer- sity at Binghamton	State University of New York at Binghamton (<u>Deletion of "p" from Bingham- ton - typographic error</u>)
United States. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.	Ames Research Center (<u>Qualification deleted</u>)
United States. Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.	Argonne National Laboratory (<u>Qualification deleted</u>)
United States. Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y.	Brookhaven National Laboratory (<u>Qualification deleted</u>)
Wolfenbüttel. Herzog-August- Bibliothek	Herzog-August-Bibliothek (<u>Qualification deleted</u>)

"Bulletin"

NOTICE

The rule interpretations published in Cataloging Service Bulletin that are linked to the first edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules will no longer be applied beginning January 2, 1981. Many rules are the same in the first and second editions of AACR, and thus the substance of an AACR 1 rule interpretation may also be valid for the comparable rule in AACR 2. In such a case, however, if the interpretation is still needed, it will be restated and linked to the appropriate AACR 2 rule. These restatements of past interpretations, together with all new interpretations will be published in future issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

"Multiples"

A "multiple" subject heading is an artificial structure appearing in Library of Congress Subject Headings that suggests the creation of similar headings through the use of bracketed terms and the word "etc." Multiples may occur in subdivisions, as in "Islam--Relations--Bahaism, [Buddhism, etc.]" and "Subject headings--Aeronautics, [Education, Law, etc.]". Another common multiple consists of headings (not subdivisions) with inverted adjectives reflecting language, nationality, ethnic group, or religion, such as:

Coins, Arab, [Austrian, French, etc.] (Indirect)
Cookery, Argentine [Chinese, etc.]
Epic poetry, Finnish [French, Germanic, etc.] (Indirect)
Folk-lore, Celtic [Gaelic, etc.] (Indirect)
Tales, American [French, Mexican, etc.]

In early editions of LCSH each heading that had an inverted adjective was printed. The fifth edition introduced the device of the multiple to save space in the growing publication. Adjectives were selected from those previously printed to indicate the type of adjective that could be used. It was intended that other libraries would create headings based on the pattern shown, and that the only other headings following the suggested pattern that would need to be printed in LCSH would be those required as part of a cross reference structure.

Two characteristics of multiples should be noted: First, many multiples do not appear as the first heading following the uninverted form. For instance, the "Cookery" multiple above follows the headings for African, Afro-American, Algerian, American and Arab cookery. Second, if a multiple contains the designation (Indirect) but individual headings of the same type as the multiple omit that designation, it is safe to assume that those headings can also be divided indirectly. The omission of (Indirect) would have been accidental.

As announced in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 4, spring 1979, no more inverted nationality multiples will be created, and all individual headings created after 1978 will be printed, even if a multiple is already printed. This change in policy was made because of problems presented by the structure of a multiple. First, there is no subject heading that reads "Coins, Arab, [Austrian, French, etc.]" Second, the need to make a see reference from the uninverted form could be handled by the computer only by the construction "x Arab, [Austrian, French, etc.] coins", which cannot be filed sensibly. No project is foreseen to eliminate multiples already printed in the list. Subdivisions containing multiples will still be created, as they usually do not require references.

Now that few new multiples are being created, it may be more difficult for users of the list to determine when they can safely make up new headings "by analogy." The presence of one heading with an inverted language, nationality, or ethnic adjective can usually be considered authority for creating similar headings. The nature of the subject heading and the adjective suggests the type of adjective to be used. For instance, the heading "College students, Black" should be interpreted as authority to use other ethnic groups as adjectives. More than one type of adjective may be used. For example, nationality or ethnic group adjectives may be used with "Cookery," but language adjectives would be nonsensical. In problematic cases, scope notes are printed in LCSH, as exemplified by the note under "Folk-songs." When the online subject authority system is designed, the Library of Congress will try to state the type of adjective explicitly instead of relying on ambiguous multiples.

LCSH 1979 Annual Supplement

When the ninth edition of Library of Congress Subject Headings was created, it was not possible to include the lists of subdivisions that had appeared in the eighth edition because of time constraints. The 1979 annual print supplement to LCSH will remedy those omissions except for the explanations contained in the eighth under the "Most Commonly Used Subdivisions" and for the listing of the reference patterns for nonprint headings.

The 1979 annual supplement will contain:

- 1) the list of most commonly used subdivisions (without text);
- 2) the list of pattern headings that control subdivisions used under particular categories of subject headings;
- 3) the list of subdivisions used under names of regions, countries, states, and metropolitan areas;
- 4) the list of subdivisions used under cities;
- 5) a new list of subdivisions used under bodies of water, streams, etc.

In addition, the 1979 annual print supplement will contain the usual listing of significant changes made during the year.

It must be noted that this "front matter" does not appear in the microform editions of LCSH because the front matter is typeset and is not in machine-readable form.

Subject Heading "Law--Periodicals (Indirect)"

The heading "Law--Periodicals (Direct)" which had been printed in the eighth edition of LCSH did not appear in the ninth edition because it had been removed by the freefloat removal program. The following will appear in the second quarter 1980 supplement to LCSH:

Law--Periodicals (Indirect)

This heading is locally subdivided by country of publication (or first order political subdivision in the case of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States). Periodicals limited in subject coverage to the law of a particular jurisdiction are assigned the additional heading Law--[Place]--Periodicals.

LCSH 9: Correction of Errors in the Freefloat Removal Program

In Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 8, Spring 1980, the errors created by the freefloat removal program were described on pages 31-32, and it was reported that steps would be taken to replace those subdivisions that should be printed. A project has been completed to review all geographic names involved to reinstate needed subdivisions and to cancel headings that no longer need to be printed. The results will appear in the second and third quarter 1980 LCSH supplements. A total of 605 subdivisions under geographic names were removed by the program. Of these, 173 subdivisions were reinstated, 88 subdivisions will be reinstated after the headings are reformulated after 1980 according to AACR 2, 113 subdivisions were removed satisfactorily because they were freefloaters, and 231 headings were cancelled because the names did not conform to AACR 2 forms and there remained no reason to print the names.

Library of Congress Subject Headings in Microform

Library of Congress Subject Headings on microfiche and on microfilm is issued quarterly and includes in one alphabet the subject authority information from the ninth edition of LCSH, plus data from subsequent annual supplements and new headings and changes for the most recent quarter of the current year. The new headings and other revisions added during a quarter are specially designated with an asterisk, in the same manner that new headings and references are designated in the paper supplements. Deletions are carried until the end of the most recent year included. The indication of new headings with asterisks and the inclusion of the words "CHANGE" and "CANCEL" are called "transactions." As a result, the microform LCSH has been a hybrid--a combination of the transaction data from the quarterlies with a full cumulation of new headings and references. For example, the September 1979 microfiche integrates new headings and references into the ninth edition data, but also shows cancellations from 1979 with the words "CANCEL" and "CHANGE" and the newest headings and references from the third quarter with an asterisk.

However, the microform editions of LCSH do not entirely substitute for the paper supplements because some information carried in the paper supplements is missing from the microform editions: 1) Explanations of cancellations ("This heading has been replaced by . . . , a heading not printed because it uses a freefloating subdivision"), and similar explanations are not included because the explanations are not printed in new editions, and 2) The preface and the six page introduction of the ninth edition and the introductory explanations and lists (such as the lists of headings that have changed and lists of freefloating subdivisions) from the printed supplements are omitted because they are typeset and therefore are not in machine-readable form.

Another difference between the microform and paper LCSH is the speed with which they are produced. Barring technical difficulties, the 16mm. microfilm should be available first, followed by the microfiche, with the publication of the paper supplement one to three months later.

The Subject Cataloging Division is considering making two changes in the LCSH microform edition. First, with the publication of microform Name Authorities in 48x microfiche, we wish to consider changing from the current 24x reduction for LCSH to 48x for both microform editions so that libraries will have to use only one lens instead of two. Second, we wish to consider changing the content of LCSH in microform so that it contains no transactions (no "CHANGE," no "CANCEL" and no asterisks) and so that instead it is a true "new edition" each time it appears. This change would clarify the content of the microforms and make them more usable by users and reference librarians by omitting the confusing transactions. However, we also think that such a change would require those libraries that are trying to update subject headings to acquire both the microform edition and the paper supplements, since the microform will not carry labelled transactions.

We would appreciate your opinions on these matters. Please send comments to:

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Subject Cataloging Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 20540

PUBLICATIONS

Early Printed Books

The Library of Congress has been engaged in the compilation of a set of rules that addresses the question of bibliographic description for early printed books as well as more recent books when they are to be treated as rare. This work combines and, on occasion, elaborates the pertinent rules in chapters 1 and 2 of AACR 2, adding, as well, certain provisions taken from the ISBD(A). The rules treat bibliographic description only, directing the cataloger to follow AACR 2 for the questions of choice and form of access points. The text is scheduled to be published by the Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress early in 1981. On January 2, 1981, however, Library of Congress catalogers will begin to apply these rules using the final pre-publication text. At that time, the rules will become one of the Library of Congress' official directives to its cataloging staff, to be used alongside AACR 2 itself. The Library of Congress Information Bulletin will announce availability and ordering information.

LCSH, Microfiche Edition

The June 1979 issue of the microfiche edition of the subject headings list will not be available because of coordinating problems within the Government Printing Office. Please do not submit a claim for this quarterly cumulation. The September 1979 quarterly issue, which cumulates all data from January through September, was shipped to subscribers on August 21, 1980.

Library of Congress Filing Rules

In March 1971, the Library of Congress issued a provisional version of filing rules entitled Filing Arrangement in the Library of Congress Catalogs in order to encourage full discussion of their implications for the Library of Congress and to allow for possible changes before their adoption in the Library's catalogs. The provisional version was written by John C. Rather, then specialist in technical processes research at the Library of Congress, and was widely distributed both within the Library of Congress and to other libraries in the United States and abroad. Subsequently several computer programs have been written at the Library of Congress to arrange MARC catalog records according to the rules' provisions. The rules are currently used in the Library's computer-produced bibliographic products. This provisional version was revised by Susan C. Biebel, automation planning specialist, to reflect the experience gained from applying these rules since 1971 and to incorporate the new types of catalog entries in the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR 2). The publication and adoption of the new Library of Congress Filing Rules in the Library's catalogs in 1981 also means that the previous filing rules, Filing Rules for the Dictionary Catalogs in the Library of Congress (1956), have been superseded by the new filing rules.

These filing rules have been designed to enable the Library of Congress, with the least possible effort, to arrange large bibliographic files to satisfy a variety of needs. In 1981, simultaneously with the adoption of AACR 2, the Library of Congress will begin applying these filing rules in its new Add-on Catalog. The adoption of AACR 2 in 1981 implies that only headings formulated according to AACR 2 will be filed in the new card catalog. However, for the immediate future, headings formulated according to earlier cataloging rules will continue to exist in the Library of Congress machine-readable catalog and possibly, for a longer period of time, in catalogs of other libraries. Therefore, these filing rules were written to arrange headings formulated

under various cataloging rules and practices. In those situations in which AACR 2 and pre-AACR 2 headings have contradictory characteristics, the filing rules were written to accommodate the new card catalog, which will include only AACR 2 and AACR 2 compatible headings. In those situations in which it may be necessary to write a special rule to arrange forms of headings that cannot occur under AACR 2, the rule has been included in the Appendix because the rule will not be applied by the Library of Congress.

The new Library of Congress Filing Rules is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D. C. 20541, for \$5.00 a copy.

MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data

The Library of Congress will soon make available a new integrated edition of MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data. This new loose-leaf edition will take the place of the MARC formats for books, films, manuscripts, maps, music, serials and their addenda, all of which were formerly published separately. Updates to this publication will be available on a quarterly subscription basis.

In addition to specifying the name of the tag, subfield codes, and indicator values, the basic text will include full descriptions; tag and subfield code repeatability information; general editing information of a "national" nature culled from various data preparation manuals used by the Library of Congress; notes on editing practices unique to LC; a listing of print constants normally generated on products for specific fields, subfield codes, etc.; notes on the relationship of one field to another; listing of codes that may be used in an appendix, etc.; and symbols indicating non-use of a content designator (tag, subfield code, or indicator) by LC or that the content designator or its use is in a state of change (in the latter instance, additional information explaining the symbol is provided). The basic text is supplemented by four appendices: indexes, code lists, record structure, and history.

The complete set of the loose-leaf edition is priced at \$20.00 (including the appendices); 50 or more to the same address, \$10.00 each. The separate parts of the loose-leaf edition are available as follows: Basic Texts, \$12.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$6.00 each; Appendix I - Indexes, \$6.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$2.00 each; Appendix II - Code Lists, \$3.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$1.60 each; Appendix III - Record Structure, \$3.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$0.50 each; and Appendix IV - History, \$4.50, 50 or more to the same address, \$1.20 each.

The quarterly update service, September 1980 - December 1981, is priced at \$30.00 for the complete set, 50 or more to the same address, \$10.00 each; Basic Text, \$17.50, 50 or more to the same address, \$5.00 each; Appendix I - Indexes, \$15.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$2.00 each; Appendix II - Code Lists, \$15.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$2.00 each; Appendix III - Record Structure, \$10.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$1.00 each; and Appendix IV - History, \$15.00, 50 or more to the same address, \$2.00 each.

Questions of a technical nature regarding content of MARC Formats, should be addressed to Lenore Maruyama, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540 ((202) 287-5137).

Orders or requests for subscription information should be addressed to the Cataloging Distribution Service, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D. C. 20541 ((202) 287-6100).