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NOTICES

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations. As a convenience to the library community the Library of Congress rule interpretations to be applied beginning January 2, 1981, are being republished in their entirety. Although many of the statements have appeared in the last few issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin, additional interpretations have been developed or brought over from pre-AACR 2 interpretations. It seems preferable to have a single series of documents to which to refer.

Revised Headings for 1981. The list of revised headings in this issue is the final list that will appear of such headings used twenty-five or more times in the Library of Congress MARC bibliographic files.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

AACR 2

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations

Chapter 1

1.0. When a new manifestation of an item reaches the cataloger, the question arises as to whether this is a copy of an earlier manifestation or an edition separate from the earlier manifestation, needing its own bibliographic record.

Consider that the item is a copy if the only variation is one or more of the following:

- a) the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN;
- b) a difference in the publication, printing, or copyright date;
- c) a minor variation in an entity's name. There are relatively few examples of this phenomenon, which arises when a publisher uses multiple forms concurrently. For example, "Duckworth" and "G. Duckworth" and "St. Martin's" and "St. Martin's Press" have been used at the same time by these publishers. A genuine name change, even if minor, should not be considered as a variation.

Consider that the item is a new edition if there is any variation not covered by the preceding statements. Noteworthy examples for the publication, distribution, etc., area are variations involving different places or entities transcribed or any difference in an entity's name that is suggestive of either a name change or a different entity. Examples of the latter case are the many instances of a sequence of names used, with one used for some time and another at some point replacing the first. For example "Harper" becomes "Harper & Row"; "Doubleday, Doran" becomes "Doubleday."

N.B. Rare books present special problems. This statement does not necessarily apply to them.

1.0A. Apply the provisions for chief source in chapters 3-12 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.

1.0C. Spacing conventions following periods are given below. These conventions have been established to achieve the following:

1) Standardize the spacing conventions following periods in all parts of the catalog record.

2) Make the application of the conventions consistent, whether the catalog record being prepared is MARC or non-MARC, for those preparing catalog copy and for others who must process it, e.g., in printing final copy or in converting copy to machine-readable form. Note, however, that in some instances spacing on printed products derived from MARC records is modified by output programs, so that the spacing in the machine record may not reflect what is actually output.

3) Provide a comprehensive statement, applicable to access points as well as to bibliographic description.

Apply the following conventions in lieu of any other explicit or implicit instructions in the rules (e.g., 1.1G2) regarding spacing after periods:

1) Access points (including series statements traced the same but excluding those traced differently and those not traced). Leave two spaces after a period serving to separate distinct units of access points, including those for uniform titles. Apply, as appropriate, the conventions for initials, etc., applicable to the particular type of heading.

United States. Congress. House.
Bible. English. Douai.
(Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic studies. Pamphlet series ; 4) [traced the same]
(Journal of biological science. Supplement ; no. 4) [traced the same]
but
(Department of State publication ; 8499. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173) [traced differently]
(Biblioteca de arte hispanico ; 8. Artes aplicadas ; 1) [traced differently]

2) Other parts of the catalog record

- a) Elements that are not initials, etc. Leave one space only after a period. For initials, see b) below.
- b) Initials, etc. Record initials, initialisms, and acronyms without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information. Apply this provision also whether or not these elements are presented with periods.

Pel batesimo di S.A.R. Ludovico ...
KL Ianuarius habet dies xxxi
Monasterij B.M.V. campillioru[m]
J.J. Rousseau
New York : W.W. Morrow, 1980

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

Ph. D.
Ad bibliothecam PP. Franciscan. in Anger
Mr. J.P. Morgan
Charleston, W. Va. : [s.n.], 1980

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
(i.e., Monsieur J.P. Rabaut)

par R.F. s. d. C. Paris ...
(i.e., par Roland Freart, sieur de Chambray ...)

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, 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, etc., with first publisher, distributor, etc.
Other physical details; dimensions
Series area

1.0H. 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. 12.0B1), and this first issue is then a "single part item." (The subrule "Multipart items" is not applicable to serials 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 1.0D). 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.

a) In general, do not transcribe letters or symbols used in titles to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc.

On chief source: Encyclopedia of amazing but true facts.
Transcribe as: Encyclopedia of amazing but true facts.

On chief source: © copyright : how to register your copyright ...
Transcribe as: Copyright : how to register your copyright ...

On chief source: A survey of SIMULATM applications ...
Transcribe as: A survey of SIMULA applications ...

On chief source: The unveiling of DynacameraTM 2 ...
Transcribe as: The unveiling of Dynacamera 2 ...

Record such symbols only if they constitute the sole title or they are integrated into the title in such a manner that their exclusion would result in ambiguity or distortion. For symbols not represented in the MARC character set, follow rule 1.OE, second paragraph.

2) AACR 2 does not mention the problem that arises when data being transcribed for the bibliographic description include a colon, a slash, or the equals sign. Do not transcribe either of these three marks unless, according to normal practice, the space may be closed up on either side. Usually, a comma or a dash (with space closed up on both sides) can be substituted for a colon:

or Proceedings / Symposium--Fine Arts in the 80's

Proceedings / Symposium, Fine Arts in the 80's

(Appears as ... Symposium: Fine Arts ...)

but Dinner at 8:00 / ...

It is difficult to imagine a case in which it would be impossible to close up the space on either side of the slash or the equals sign:

Study/workbook for knitting ...

2x2=5 : a farce in one act ...

None of these statements applies when one is considering the form of an access point, which should generally follow the punctuation found in the source:

Symposium: Fine Arts in the 80's ...

World Council of Might = Wrong.

(Both of these are corporate headings)

3) When replacing "... " in the title proper with "--," leave a space after the --, unless the dash is at the beginning, e.g.,

Getting around-- in Germany

not

Getting around--in Germany

but --and then there were none

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, 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.

1.1C. For the material currently cataloged by the Library of Congress, apply only the following general material designations (GMDs):

filmstrip
kit

microform
motion picture
slide
sound recording
transparency
videorecording

Do not apply any of the options that permit specific material designations to be shortened when they are repetitious of GMDs (e.g., 6.5B1).

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.

1.1D4. Record in a note parallel titles appearing outside the chief source of information only if they are considered to be important.

1.1E5. If there are two parallel titles but other title information for only one of them, transcribe the other title information directly after the corresponding title, no matter the actual order in the 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 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 for the title and statement of responsibility area and the edition area.) Statements that do not appear prominently should be ignored unless they seem important in relation to the remainder of the description. If a non-prominent 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 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.

1.1G2. The final sentence of this rule specifies that two spaces are to follow a period. Instead, see the rule interpretation for 1.0C and apply that, which means following the period with one space.

1.2B1. The rule says to use "standard abbreviations." Follow this directive for any element of the edition area except the statement of responsibility (cf. Appendix B.4). Consider as "standard" all abbreviations listed in any section of Appendix B except B.13. This means, for example, that the statement "First United States edition" should be transformed by the cataloger to "1st U.S. ed."

1.2B3. Whenever an item contains a phrase that calls attention to changes from a previous issue of the item, treat that phrase as an edition statement, or subsequent edition statement, even if it does not otherwise look like one.

2e tirage revu et corrigé.
Reprinted March 1933 with corrections.
Reprinted from corrected sheets of the 1st ed.

In such cases give the date of the reissue as the date of publi-

cation (cf. 1.4F3).

In the past such statements as "large print ed." have not been transcribed as edition statements, but as a note. Transcribe them as edition statements henceforth.

1.4B6. Apply this rule whether or not a "reproduction" is involved.

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.

1.4C3. When applying this rule, give the appropriate qualifier according to the provisions of chapter 23.

1.4C6.

a) When applying the second paragraph of this rule, give the name of the country except in the case of Great Britain. For places in Great Britain, give "England," "Scotland," "Wales," or "Northern Ireland," if this much is known; otherwise, give "Great Britain."

b) Rule 1.0E states that other forms of place names (1.4C2) are given in the language and script of the cataloging agency, e.g., in English, for items cataloged by the Library of Congress.

Monachii [Munich]
not: Monachii [München]

Rule 1.4C3 states explicitly that the addition of a larger jurisdiction to a place name is to be given in an English form if there is one.

Feldkirchen [Austria]
not: Feldkirchen [Österreich]

But rule 1.4C6 specifies that a probable place of publication is to be given in the language of the chief source of information.

[München?]
not: [Munich?]

[Österreich]
not: [Austria]

Reconcile these inconsistencies by applying the provisions mentioned as follows:

Use a well-established English form (if there is one):

- (a) when supplying another form of a local place name (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).

1.4C7. When recording street addresses in the publication, distribution, etc., area, abbreviate such words as "street," "avenue," "place," etc., and their foreign equivalents according to normal usage in the language. When giving the name of the city or town as part of this address, give it in the English form, rather than a vernacular form whenever there are two such possibilities.

1.4D3. Consider the following as another example in 1.4D3a):

but

: Published for the Social Science Research
Council by Heinmann

not : For the Social Science Research Council by Heinmann

1.4D4. 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.

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 whether there is an explicit statement or not.

1.4E1. If the phrase indicating the function of distribution is simple, e.g., "for sale by," record it as it appears. For complex statements from which a succinct phrase cannot conveniently be excised, substitute the word "distributor" as a qualification of the body's name.

1.4F5 - 1.4F6. If a copyright date is being transcribed, precede it with a lowercase "c" regardless of the particular symbol, abbreviation, or other designation present to indicate copyright (c, cop., copyright, p, etc.). (Note that what is being expressed is the fact of copyright in a certain year, not a literal transcription from the item—according to a decision of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR.)

1.4F6 - 1.4F7. Note that if 1.4F6 is applicable, then 1.4F7 is not; both cannot be applied at the same time. In other words, a conjecture cannot precede a "c" date.

c1980

not [1981?], c1980

1.4G4. Optional rule 1.4G4 may be applied if only one of the two elements of place of manufacture and name of manufacturer differs from the preceding data in this area, i.e., both do not have to differ: the rule is still applicable even if only one differs. When applying this rule, give the place of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer even if this means repetition of preceding data.

London : The Society, 1971 (London :
Ploughshare Press)

1.5E1.

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

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 4), it is best described by a less general terminology than that used under method 4).

(c) The item is best mentioned in 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 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 conjunction with the main work.
- b) It is by the same author as the main work or makes no mention of an author or, if it is by a different author, the nature of the work 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 work or lacks a title (e.g., "plates"). (When rerecording material at the end of the physical description, always use a generic term in English.)

Catalog separately all supplements, etc., to serials except for indexes that may be noted (according to 12.7B17) or supplements, etc., that may be noted informally according to method 3).

1.6H. These guidelines deal with the series area and related series tracings. Therefore they apply whenever an item meets these conditions: 1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. 13.2); 2) the item also bears at least two titles that it shares with other items; the cataloger judges that the titles are related, one being a larger (usually more comprehensive in scope) title than the others; the other title(s) is (are) then a component of the larger one, i.e., subseries. (See below for separate, unrelated series that appear on an item.)

Note the following aspects: 1) if there is doubt whether one of the group titles is a subseries or a second series, treat it as a second series; this means that each series is recorded in its own series statement (cf. 1.6J1) and each series is established as a separate entity; 2) treat such phrases as "new series," "second series," "series 77" as part of the series numbering and not as a subseries if the phrase indicates a new designation system (cf. 12.3G); 3) treat a numbered supplement to a serial as a separate series (do not follow the pattern shown in rule 1.1B9); for unnumbered supplements, make an added entry for the serial itself on the bibliographic record for the analyzable title instead of establishing the supplement as a series (cf. 21.28B).

The following instructions are based on rules 12.1B3-12.1B5. Do not apply rule 25.6.

1) If the main series is unnumbered: a) record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H); b) establish only one entry for the series; include in the series entry both the main series and the subseries.

series statement: (Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis.

Stockholm economic studies ; new ser., 7)

series authority record: Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis.

Stockholm economic studies.

(Do not establish Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis separately)

series tracing: Series.

series statement: (Études et documents tchadiens. Série B ; 2)
series authority record: Études et documents tchadiens. Série B.
(Do not establish Études et documents tchadiens separately)
series tracing: Series.

series statement: (Progress in nuclear energy. Series V, Metallurgy and fuels ; v. 4)
series authority record: Progress in nuclear energy. Series V, Metallurgy and fuels.
(Do not establish Progress in nuclear energy separately)
series tracing: Series.

If the main series appears on a later publication without any sub-series, at that point establish the main series separately and trace it separately for this and any other publication showing only the main series, but continue to trace only the entry for the subseries for subsequent publications that show both the main series and a subseries.

2) If the main series has its own numbering system, record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H); b) establish the main series on one authority record and establish the subseries on another.

series statement: (Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8. Artes aplicadas ; 1)
series authority records: 1) Biblioteca de arte hispánico.
2) Biblioteca de arte hispánico. Artes aplicadas.
series tracings: II. Series: Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8.
III. Series: Biblioteca de arte hispánico. Artes aplicadas ; 1.

series statement: (Department of State publication ; 8499. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173)
series authority records: 1) Department of State publication.
[Cf. 21.1B3; "for background only; not intended to be a formal statement of United States policy."] 2) Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series.
series tracings: II. Series: Department of State publication ; 8499.
III. Series: Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173.

3) If a hierarchy of main and multiple subseries is involved, and only some are numbered, treat the numbered ones under 2) above and the unnumbered ones under 1).

4) If the main series and the subseries appear in different sources on the item: a) record each series in its own series statement (cf. 12.1B5); b) establish the main series on one authority record and establish the subseries on another.

series statements: (Bulletin / Engineering Experiment Station, West Virginia University; 111) (West Virginia University bulletin ; ser. 74, no. 11-13)
series authority records: 1) Bulletin (West Virginia University. Engineering Experiment Station) 2) West Virginia University bulletin.
series tracings: II. Series: Bulletin (West Virginia University. Engineering Experiment Station) ; 111. III. Series: West Virginia University bulletin ; ser. 74, no. 11-13.

1.6H4. If the ISSN of the subseries is unknown but that of the main series is, add the ISSN of the main series as follows:

main series, ISSN ; no. Subseries ; no.

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 clearly not 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.

1.7A3. For languages that are fully romanized in catalog records, apply the following: when a nonroman element is being recorded in the note area, give it in a romanized form. For languages that are not romanized, apply the following: when a nonroman element is being recorded in the note area, give it in its nonroman form only if it is in the same nonroman script that appears in the body of the entry; otherwise, give it in a romanized form. These provisions apply to quoted material as well as to notes composed by the cataloger.

When a note begins with a formal introductory term such as "contents," "credits," or "summary," do not use all caps; instead use upper and lower case as illustrated in AACR 2.

1.7A4. In general, give the citation to other works and other manifestations of the same work in the standard form "title / statement of responsibility." For the title, use the uniform title if one has been assigned, otherwise the title proper.

Adaption of: Kipps / H.G. Wells.

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 works, cite all the other works in the record for the first work; in the records for succeeding works, cite only the first work.

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

No. 3 in a 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.

Chapter 2

2.0B1. The last sentence of rule 2.0B1 allows the cataloger to treat as a single chief source successive leaves or pages. The intent of this provision is not to combine separate title pages, however. Separate title pages usually repeat everything. The intent is for a spread of single title page data. It is true that in such a spread some elements may be repeated (as the provision recognizes). A tip-off that this provision is applicable is either no repetition or a partial repetition. Conversely, complete repetition is a tip-off on non-applicability.

2.5C1, 2.5C2, 2.5C6. If a quick examination reveals that the illustra-

tions appear to be all of one or two types, specify the type or types. If a quick examination reveals that the illustrations appear to be chiefly of one or two types, specify the type or types. In the latter case, include also the designation "ill." In all other cases, use "ill." alone. Also, if there is doubt about specifying a type, use "ill." alone.

2.7B5. Apply 2.7B5 only to parallel titles and other title information not already covered by specific rules. For example, lengthy other title information appearing in the chief source must be either abridged or given in a note regardless of its importance (cf. 1.1E3).

Chapter 5

5.1B2. Rule 5.1B2 says that a statement of key, etc., is part of the title proper whenever the title otherwise consists only of a generic term. Rule 5.1D1 shows as an example such a title proper repeated completely 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, 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):

... [Czech title proper]
Revidoval—Revidiert von Antonín Myslík

... / revidoval Antonín Myslík

There is no comparable "If it is not practicable ..." provision in the rule for other title information, yet the same difficulty of transcription arises with partial repetition of other title information. Nonetheless apply the same idea to other title information.

Sonata a velocità pazzesca
per cembalo for

The transcription would be

Sonata a velocità pazzesca : per cembalo

If no real match in languages is possible, then give the first of the language forms matching at least the other title information with the statement of responsibility, if possible.

Chief source

Gregor Joseph Werner

Concerto per la camera à 4

für Violoncello & Piano for

Herausgegeben und bearbeitet von Edited and arranged by

Richard Moder

Transcription

Concerto per la camera à 4 : für Violoncello & Piano / Gregor Joseph Werner ; herausgegeben und bearbeitet von Richard Moder

5.2B1. AACR 2 is a bit wide of the mark in focusing on the concept of "edition" for music publications. The ISBD (PM), which was finished only after AACR 2 had been produced, correctly distinguishes between edition statements of the book type, which are found in music publications, and the very common musical presentation statements that should not be taken as edition statements. A musical presentation statement is one that indicates the version, the arrangement, etc., of a work or the form in which a work is presented in the item (i.e., the music format). Unfortunately, these statements frequently include the word "edition." Even so, they should not be regarded as edition statements. The last two examples under 5.2B1, which read "Ed. for 2 pianos" and "Ausc. für 2 Klaviere," show musical presentation statements of responsibility because they conform to rule 1.1F14, which allows one to "transcribe a statement of responsibility even if no person or body is named in that statement."

Thus musical presentation statements go in the statement of responsibility when the music itself is meant: a version of the music, an arrangement of the music, even a transposition of the music. In all these cases, an "author" is responsible for a changing of the original work. In other cases, when the music format is meant (e.g., edition in score format, edition as a set of parts, etc.), then the musical presentation statement should be transcribed as other title information. Examples of these are "miniature score," "study score," "Partitur und Stimmen," "Partition," "Orchester-Partitur," etc.

Chapter 6

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.

6.4F1. All copyright dates must be preceded by the "c" symbol. This means that if the cataloger wishes to use a copyright date in the publication, distribution, etc., area (in accordance with 1.4F6), record "p1980" as "c1980."

6.7B19. Record this note as the first one.

Chapter 7

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 work. Personal names should also be transcribed when the person's responsibility is important in relation to the content of the work. For example, names of persons who are producers, directors, and writers are given in most instances; the name of an animator is given if animation is a significant feature of the work; the name of a photographer is given if the work is a travelog.

Chapter 8

8.1F1. This rule is merely a reference to chapter 1. If there is a corporate body responsible overall for the work, usually record in the note area the names of persons responsible for only a segment of the work. 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:

<u>Chart</u>	<u>Picture</u>	<u>Slide</u>
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 11

Because of the imminence of the adoption of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, second edition, the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine have had to make an interim decision about the cataloging of microforms that reproduce previously published books and serials. Such microform materials are currently being discussed in a debate between those who believe that the original publication should be emphasized with data relating to the microform placed in a secondary position (essentially the AACR principle) and those who believe that the microform should be emphasized instead (essentially the AACR 2 principle). At the request of the Association of Research Libraries and other library groups and pending a resolution of the problem, the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine will continue to follow the AACR 1 principle for biblio-

graphic description when cataloging microforms for previously published books and serials. For choice and form of access points, however, the libraries named will apply AACR 2. Details regarding this implementation will be disseminated through the normal cataloging channels.

Chapter 12

12.OB1. The basis for the description is the first issue, not the latest one as in pre-AACR 2 rules.

Note that when later issues are received showing differences in the data recorded, one or more details in the record may seem "obsolete" vis-a-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 as the title proper only when it is the only form consistently presented in various locations other than the chief source.

12.OD. The Library of Congress will catalog serials under chapter 12 of AACR 2 by using an augmented first level of description (1.0D1) by adding to the first level schema the following elements:

- 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, etc., with first publisher, distributor, etc.
- Other physical details; dimensions
- Series area

This means chiefly that other title information and secondary statements of responsibility would be omitted from the second level of description. The Library feels constrained to do this for two principal reasons: 1) other title information and secondary statements of responsibility on many serials are lengthy, tending to obscure other data, e.g., the numeric, and/or alphabetic, chronological, or other designation area; and 2) the possibility of change in these same lengthy statements as issues continue to appear but adopt new ways of stating the other title information or the various secondary statements of responsibility. (See 12.1E1 below for two exceptions.)

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.OB1 for the question of which of these should be selected as the title proper.)

Whenever the statement of responsibility for the serial is im-

bedded inseparably in the other title information, transcribe the statement as it appears.

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 in 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), and 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

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.

Chapter 22

22.1B. With regard to the spacing and punctuation of AACR 2 personal name headings, apply the following:

In headings for personal names in which two or more forenames are represented by initials, leave a single space between the initials.

Eliot, T. S.
not Eliot, T.S.

In bibliographic description do not leave a space between the initials when transcribing a personal name.

/ by T.S. Eliot
not / by T. S. Eliot

If the personal name is abbreviated (two or more letters present as opposed to a single letter used as an initial) or if a forename is missing from a name entered under surname, do not leave open space after the abbreviation or missing forename. Instead, insert, as appropriate,

a comma and one space;

Matos Sá, 1943-	Sá, 1943-
<u>not</u> Matos,	
Costa, Torres.	Torres
<u>not</u> Costa,	
Valmer, capitaine.	capitaine.
<u>not</u> Valmer,	
Morrison, 1776-1815.	1776-1815.
<u>not</u> Morrison,	

Mason, Mrs.
not Mason, Mrs.

a period;

Tissot.
not Tissot,
Corpeleijn, W. F. Th.
not Corpeleijn, W. F. Th
Junager, Sv.-Aa.
not Junager, Sv -Aa

a period and one space;

Enschedé, Ch. J.
not Enschedé, Ch J
Walle-Lissnijder, Edm. van de.
not Walle-Lissnijder, Edm van de.

a period, a comma, and one space.

Jones, Th., 1910-
not Jones, Th 1910-
Calles Ll., Alfonso.
not Calles Ll , Alfonso.
Dahlan Aman, Mohd., Haji.
not Dahlan Aman, Mohd , Haji.

If a surname containing a separately written prefix is entered under the part following the prefix, separate the prefix from the entry element or elements with a comma-space.

name used: van de Walle-Lissnijder
heading: Walle-Lissnijder, van de

If a word or phrase is associated with such a name, place the word or phrase after the prefix.

form used: Doctor de Winter
heading: Winter, de, Doctor

When a name is entered under the last element of a multiple element surname and a reference is traced from the surname in direct order, do not add a comma after the tracing:

Rosa, Ferreira da.
x Ferreira da Rosa

Reference generated from tracing:

Ferreira da Rosa
search under
Rosa, Ferreira da.

If a directly entered name is followed by a title or other element that is not part of the name, insert a delimiter () before the title, etc., (or before the first title, etc., if there is more than one used in the heading) when the name is used 1) in the heading and in references on a name authority record; 2) in a main or added entry on a MARC bibliographic record.

Hla, †U, Ludu
Quatre de Quincy, †M., 1775-1849
("M." is known to stand for "Monsieur")
Seni Pramoj, †M.R.
("M.R." is known to stand for the title "M๑m R๑tchawong")

If such a name is used in a main entry heading on a non-MARC bibliographic record, underscore the name portion of the heading with a wavy line.

Punyavijaya, Muni
Sangharakshita, Bhikshu

In determining the name by which a person is commonly known "from the chief sources of information of works by that person issued in his or her language," include works issued both during and after the person's lifetime.

For a heading for a well-known author established before January 1981, it may be necessary to consult the person's works whenever the form of name varies and the predominant form cannot be determined from Official Catalog cards because author statements are lacking.

When the only works in the person's language are very early works, e.g., 15th-16th century, and the form of name appearing in them differs from the form used in modern reference sources in the person's language, prefer the latter.

Treat a music composer as an author and determine the name from the form found in the chief source for the published music. If no form in the published music is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed in these reference sources, use the name found in the published music.

When a person known primarily as an author is being established as a main or added entry and the chief source shows the name without forenames or forename initials, search briefly to see if there are other publications that could be called his or her works. If the search is successful, apply 22.1B accordingly. Otherwise, create the AACR 2 form for the person under surname without other names as it appears in the item being cataloged. Consider this form to be provisional. Change the AACR 2 heading if subsequently received items show other names with the surname. (If the person being established is not an author or not known primarily as an author, go beyond the chief source, or even beyond the item being cataloged, in a reasonable attempt to add forenames or initials.)

For nonwriters (sculptors, painters, illustrators, and people who appear only as subjects), consider works "by" or about the person within the scope of "reference sources," as mentioned in footnote 1. Note that these sources must be issued in the person's language or in the language of his/her country of residence or activity.

"Conventional reference sources" is used here to refer to encyclopedias and such tools, while "other reference sources" is used to refer to any type of source other than conventional reference sources (these other sources are typically works by and about the person). The reason for making this distinction is that the next problem dealt with arises from having encountered a number of cases in which one form of name is consistently shown in the conventional reference sources, while another form as consistently appears in other reference sources. At such time prefer the more truly "sought" form according to the cataloger's knowledge of the person and the cataloger's judgment of the sources in the particular case.

When a forename is represented by an abbreviation, rather than by an initial, use in the heading the name for which the abbreviation stands provided there is no question as to what the name is or how it is spelled. If this condition is not met, search the Catalogers' Reference Collection (but not beyond) to determine the full form of such an abbreviation.

Brownridge, William
not Brownridge, Wm. (William)

22.1D2. Note: If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2, except that a hyphen is needed between forenames or compound surnames, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Dautheville, Anne France
AACR 2 form: Dautheville, Anne-France
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

22.2. Apply this rule to authors who have used both a nickname and the real name (e.g., Jim/James, Penny/Penelope). This will mean testing the case first for a predominant name (22.2A) and then if there is none, selecting the latest form as the AACR 2 heading (22.2B). Note that in some cases the nickname form may be functioning as a pseudonym. If there is definite evidence of this fact, consider also 22.2C3 when no one name is predominant.

22.2A. If a married woman's name shows her own forename(s) in parentheses as part of her married name, omit the parenthesized elements in formulating the heading:

name used: Mrs. John A. (Edna I.) Spies
AACR 2 form: Spies, John A., Mrs.

If an author simultaneously uses different forms of his/her real name for different types of works, apply 22.2A or 22.3A, not 22.2C. Note that under both 22.2A and 22.3A, the first choice is the name appearing most often in the author's works.

22.2C. Note: If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2 except that the term "pseud." needs to be deleted from the heading, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible, unless the person is considered famous. In such a case consider the established heading non-AACR 2.

established heading: Cecil, Henry, pseud.
AACR 2 form: Cecil, Henry
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

22.3A. The rule provides the following priorities to be applied when choosing from among several forms:

- a) the form most commonly found;
- b) the latest form;
- c) the fullest form.

When applying 22.3A, consider the form found in 80% of the author's works (counting forms appearing in records for both main and added entries) to be the most commonly found form. (The form found in the chief source of a person's thesis is taken into account when choosing the form to be used in the heading.) Note that the second choice given in 22.3A, the latest form, must be ignored when the heading is for contemporaries, i.e., living people. When there is no commonly found form (as defined above), apply the third choice, the fullest form. (Note: Equating the predominant form or the commonly found form with the form found in 80% of the person's works applies only to 22.3A; no such formula has been assigned to "predominant form" or "commonly found form" in the other rules.)

Exceptions: 1) If an established heading is already indicated as being AACR 2 and subsequently received items show forms in the chief source that vary in fullness, change the established heading to the form found

in 80% of the author's works in the MARC files if it differs from the form used in the heading. 2) If an established heading is already indicated as being AACR 2 compatible because it varies in fullness from the AACR 2 form, generally do not reconsider the heading.

Special Provisions for Headings Established before January 1981 for Persons Entered under Surname but Which Have No AACR 2 Coding

1) Famous people. This provision deals with headings for persons who, according to the cataloger's judgment, are famous. In case of doubt, consider a person famous. Consider the heading established before January 1981 a non-AACR 2 one if it includes a forename or forename initial that should not be present under AACR 2. ("Forename" includes any name element that is transcribed in the forename position, e.g., a maiden name, a patronymic.)

established heading: Smith, Harry Allen, 1907-1976
AACR 2 form: Smith, H. Allen (Harry Allen), 1907-1976

established heading: Mozart, Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus, 1756-1791
AACR 2 form: Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, 1756-1791

established heading: Anthony, Susan Brownell, 1820-1906
AACR 2 form: Anthony, Susan B. (Susan Brownell), 1820-1906

established heading: Durocher, Leo Ernest, 1906-
AACR 2 form: Durocher, Leo, 1906-

2) Any person whose heading is being or has been used in cataloging a U.S. imprint. If the only form found or the form found in 80% of the author's works includes a first forename initial and the heading established before January 1981 includes the first forename, consider such a heading a non-AACR 2 one. (U.S. imprint is defined as being an American place transcribed anywhere in the imprint area on a bibliographic record.)

established heading: Varda, Mireille Régine
AACR 2 form: Varda, M. Régine (Mireille Régine)

If the only form found or the form found in 80% of the author's works includes a full first forename, and the heading established before January 1981 includes only the first forename initial, consider such a heading a non-AACR 2 one.

established heading: Walga, G. Raymond
AACR 2 form: Walga, George Raymond

If the variation from AACR 2 is a matter of fullness affecting fornames other than the first forename, consider it AACR 2 compatible.

3) All others. For questions of fullness of forenames involving people other than those covered by paragraphs 1 and 2, treat the heading an AACR 2 one: a) if the heading reflects the only form found or the form found in 80% of the author's works; b) if the heading reflects the fullest form of name found in the author's works when no single form is found in 80% of the works. If the heading is either more or less full than the forms covered by a) or b), treat it as AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Dromgoole, P. H.
AACR 2 form: Dromgoole, Philip H. (Philip Henry)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Abrahamson, Max William
AACR 2 form: Abrahamson, Max W. (Max William)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Capet, Marcel
AACR 2 form: Capet, Marcel F.
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Hyatt, J. B.
(no other information known)
AACR 2 form: Hyatt, J. B.
(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

Note that in this category there is no possibility of a "non-AACR 2" decision; every case will be either AACR 2 or AACR 2 compatible.

If, however, the question of fullness of name involves surnames used as the entry element, do not consider any heading established before January 1981 as AACR 2 compatible if it does not show the proper degree of fullness.

established heading: Alvar Lopez, Manuel
AACR 2 form: Alvar, Manuel
(Consider the established heading non-AACR 2)

22.3B1. The rule includes an "in case of doubt" provision that sends the cataloger to reference sources of the person's country of residence or activity. If there are no such reference sources, or the person is not listed, or if for any other reason reference sources do not settle the matter, use in the heading the form of name in the person's native language.

22.3C. Persons who bear names derived from a nonroman script, but who write in a roman-alphabet language, should not be treated under this rule. The decision that the person is writing in a roman alphabet language is based on the first item cataloged, i.e., the fact that the text of this item was originally written in a roman-alphabet language.

Apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2 if the person is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources. If likely, search Collier's Encyclopedia, The Encyclopedia Americana, and Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is found in all three of these sources, use the form found there. If the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is not found in all three of these sources, use the systematically romanized form of the name in the heading.

If an application of AACR 2 to a heading established before January 1981 would mean a change from a nonsystematic to the ALA/LC systematic romanization, however, do not make the change whenever the heading is in accord with LC policy on establishing new nonroman names under AACR 1. Consider such headings as AACR 2 compatible. This means that headings encountered in a form contrary to AACR 1 policy are considered non-AACR 2.

Cyrillic Names

Apply the alternative rule to Cyrillic names according to the following guidelines:

1) If the person is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, search in the following reference sources: Collier's Encyclopedia, The Encyclopedia Americana, and Encyclopaedia Britannica

(15th ed.). In case of doubt, search the reference sources. If the name is found in all three of these sources, use the form found there. If the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is not found in all three of these sources, use the systematically romanized form of the name in the heading.

2) For persons of too recent fame to be included in the encyclopedias named above (e.g., new authors, dancers, persons recently become famous as political figures, Soviet dissidents, chess players, etc.), consult the yearbooks of the encyclopedias and the indexes of such major newspapers as The New York Times, The Washington Post, etc., to determine if there is a well-established English language form of the name.

For headings established before January 1981, apply the following:

1) If the existing authority record for the person's name shows the surname spelled the same as that found in the three English-language encyclopedias listed above (e.g., Glinka), retain the existing heading and consider it AACR 2. (Note that automatically considering the heading AACR 2 in this way means disregarding both the spelling and the presence or absence of forenames and patronymics.) If the only difference between the two forms is the presence of diacritical marks in the established heading, consider them spelled the same.

2) If the person's name is established with the surname spelled differently from that found in the three English-language encyclopedias listed above, use the form (surname, forename(s), and patronymic) found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.) as the heading.

Hebrew and Yiddish Surname Authors

Headings Established after December 1980

Follow this order of preference when establishing new headings:

1) If the name is found in a romanized form on a Hebrew or Yiddish item issued in Palestine or Israel and the author lives in 20th century Palestine or Israel, use this form.

2) If the name is found in Collier's Encyclopedia, in The Encyclopedia Americana, and in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.), use the form found there; if the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.).

3) If the name is found in Encyclopaedia Judaica, use this form.

4) Otherwise, use the systematically romanized form of the name.

Headings Established before January 1981

1) Heading established in a systematically romanized form. If the form agrees exactly with all the provisions of AACR 2, accept the heading as AACR 2. Otherwise, consider the existing heading non-AACR 2.

2) Headings established in a nonsystematically romanized form.

Follow this order of preference when determining the AACR 2 form:

1) If the form agrees with the predominant romanized form found on a Hebrew or Yiddish item issued in Palestine or Israel and the author lives in 20th century Palestine or Israel, accept the heading as AACR 2.

2) If the form agrees with the form found in Collier's Encyclopedia, in The Encyclopedia Americana, and in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.) (or agrees with the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.) if the form in these three sources varies), accept the heading as AACR 2.

3) If the form agrees with the form found in Encyclopaedia Judaica, accept the heading as AACR 2.

4) If the form agrees with rule 44B1 of AACR (1967) as applied at the Library of Congress, accept the heading as AACR 2 compatible.

5) Otherwise, consider the existing heading non-AACR 2.

22.5C2. If a Spanish-language author abbreviates the first of the two surnames (the normal entry element), consider that this is an indication of the person's preference.

name used: Luis G. de Valdeavellano
full name: Luis García de Valdeavellano
AACR 2 form: Valdeavellano, Luis G. de (Luis García de)

22.5C4. If a name consists solely of two surname elements, or of two surname elements and a word or phrase associated with the name, and the name is entered under the last element (e.g., Portuguese names), treat the other element as a forename. In this case, do not include in the heading a word or phrase associated with the name (unless 22.19B applies).

form used: Doctor Flores da Cunha
AACR 2 form: Cunha, Flores da
not Cunha, Flores da, Doctor

22.5C8. For Portuguese names, if the source for the name gives the term for the relationship in an abbreviated form, nevertheless use the full form in the heading.

name used: Geraldo A. Camargo Jr.
AACR 2 form: Camargo Junior, Geraldo A.

22.6. Note that the application of the basic provisions of this rule often results in a form of name for a person of nobility that is not the form most commonly found in the chief sources of information of that person's works. The first and second sentences of the rule apply the basic provisions of 22.1A-B to nobility. Therefore, the Duke of Wellington whose personal name was Arthur Wellesley, is entered under the proper name of the title, i.e., "Wellington." The third sentence gives instruction for formulating the name: follow the proper name in the title by the person's personal name in direct order and follow the personal name by the term of rank. Application of this rule to the Duke of Wellington results in the heading "Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of" despite the fact that "Duke of Wellington" is the form of name by which he is commonly known under the provisions of 22.1A-B.

Apply the directive "excluding unused forenames" as follows: If the person of nobility is an author, use in the heading the forenames

most commonly found in the chief sources of information of the person's works. If no forenames are found in the chief sources or if the person is not primarily known as an author, consult reference sources. If reference sources vary, use the least number of forenames commonly found.

22.8B. If a person is most commonly known only by given names and the name is entered under an element other than the first, treat the name as a surname when determining which additions are appropriate for inclusion in the heading.

22.10. If a person only uses a full forename or forenames and an initial, enter under the initial. However, if the initial is the letter X, enter the name directly.

name used: Mike Q.
AACR 2 form: Q., Mike

but

name used: Dr. X
AACR 2 form: Dr. X

For names consisting of initials or separate letters, separate the initials or letters with one space.

H. D.
D. S., Master
i. e., Master

22.11D. Headings referred to in the rule apply only to persons whose names are unknown (cf. 21.5C), not to persons whose names are known (cf. 21.4A).

22.12. AACR 2 does not authorize any use of the titles "Hon." or "bart." If a heading established before January 1981 includes either of these titles, consider it a non-AACR 2 one.

established heading: Russell, Harriet, Hon.
AACR 2 form: Russell, Harriet
established heading: Stokes, George Gabriel, Sir, bart.
AACR 2 compatible form: Stokes, George Gabriel, Sir

Rules 22.12A-B, however, do authorize other titles of nobility or honor, under certain conditions. Note: If a heading established before January 1981 includes one of these titles, but it is unwarranted in the particular case, consider the heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Bryant, Arthur, Sir
AACR 2 form: Bryant, Arthur
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

22.12ff. In these rules are several examples of titles that must precede the forename. To achieve proper filing in the automated system, however, place all titles after the forename. Consider such a heading AACR 2 compatible. If a heading established before January 1981 is a non-AACR 2 one, the AACR 2 form includes the title after the forenames and is considered AACR 2 compatible. (If the title in the heading refers to the wife of a baronet or knight who is not also the daughter of a duke, etc., the heading is AACR 2.)

Ward, Humphrey, Mrs.
Beecham, Thomas, Sir

22.13B. Determine the uniqueness of the name of a saint from a reference source (e.g., Holweck's A Biographical Dictionary of the Saints). If the name is not unique, add a "suitable word or phrase" to the heading even if the dates are available.

22.14. If the spirit is supposed to be that of a real person, establish the heading for the person (unless he or she is already established) and add the word "(Spirit)" to the complete heading for the person.

Parker, Theodore, 1810-1860 (Spirit)
Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827 (Spirit)

22.15A. If the person uses only his or her surname, or only a term of address, etc., and a surname, establish the surname without forename(s) as the heading. (However, see 22.6 for persons of nobility who do not use a forename and are entered under the title of nobility.)

heading: D'Ambrosio
forename information: Joseph J.

heading: Lavigerie, cardinal
forename information: Charles Martial Allemand

22.16A. For names that conflict, see 22.18 - 22.20.

Apply the optional provision. This means adding the fuller forms in parentheses whenever they are available from the item being cataloged.

new author: F. A. Flam
(His first name, Floyd, is known)
AACR 2 form: Flam, F. A. (Floyd A.)

new author: Sister M. Alicia, S.C.N.
(“M.” is known to stand for “Mary”)
AACR 2 form: M. Alicia (Mary Alicia), Sister, S.C.N.

A special case arises when a heading established before January 1981 includes initials and is judged to be correct under AACR 2. When information cited after sources in the record includes the full forms of the names for which the initials stand, consider the heading to be an AACR 2 one, even though it does not include the full forms within parentheses at the end of the heading.

established heading: Eddison, C. D.
(Information within the authority record: “C. D.” stands for “Carlton Daniel”)

Even though for headings established after December 1980, the Library of Congress practice is to add full forms within parentheses whenever the information is known (as opposed to adding it only in cases of conflict), this will not be applied to headings established before January 1981. Thus the heading “Eddison, C. D.” should be accepted as an AACR 2 one, even though the heading would be “Eddison, C. D. (Carlton Daniel)” if he were a new author.

established heading: Panthera, B.
(Information within the authority record: Beauregard Panthera)
AACR 2 form (if he were a new author): Panthera, B.
(Beauregard)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

22.17A. Follow 22.17A2 as the justification for including in the heading roman numerals that are used by a pope.

22.17C. For bishops, etc., who are also saints (22.13), include both “Saint” and “Bishop,” etc., in the heading when the name is not unique (cf. 22.13B).

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2 except that the abbreviations "Bp." and "Abp." need to be expanded, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Ruricius I, Bp. of Limoges
AACR 2 form: Ruricius I, Bishop of Limoges
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

22.17D. Add a title, term of address, etc., to persons of religious vocation entered under a given name, etc., only if the title, term of address, etc., appears with the name in the chief source of information in items by the person or in reference sources if the person is not an author.

Ignore Japanese titles of priests unless they are fixed as an integrated part of the name.

22.18 - 22.20. If a personal name heading conflicts with another heading, resolve the conflict as follows:

- 1) Add to the heading being established
 - a) the full form of a name represented by an initial in the form chosen for the heading if the full form is available in the item being cataloged (22.16)

established heading: Jackson, A.
new author: A. Jackson
(New author's full name, Arnold Elrod Jackson is available)
AACR 2 heading for the new author: Jackson, A. (Arnold)

- b) the date (22.18) [do not search beyond the Catalogers' Reference Collection or the making of a routine telephone call to determine the date]

established heading: Brue, James E.
new author: James E. Brue
(New author's birth date, 1942, is available)
AACR 2 heading for the new author: Brue, James E., 1942-

Note: If both the full form represented by an initial and a date are available, add both.

- c) a term of address, etc., that appears with the name in formal presentations on items by the person or with the name in headings in reference sources (22.19B)
 - d) a forename or surname not represented by an initial in the form chosen for the heading.

established heading: Clapper, John
new author: John Clapper
(New author's full name, John Samuel Clapper, is available)
AACR 2 heading for the new author: Clapper, John (John Samuel)

established heading: Smith, Elizabeth
new author: Elizabeth Smith
(New author's full name, Ann Elizabeth Smith, is available)
AACR 2 heading for the new author: Smith, Elizabeth (Ann Elizabeth)

established heading: Oliver, Joan
new author: Joan Oliver
(New author's full name, Joan Oliver i Puigdomènech, is available)
AACR 2 heading for the new author: Oliver, Joan (Oliver i Puigdomènech)

established heading: Jones, Mrs.
new author: Mrs. Jones
(New author's forenames, Ella Gertrude, are available)
AACR 2 heading for the new author: Jones, Mrs. (Ella Gertrude)

2) Change the established heading

3) Apply 22.20.

22.18. Apply the optional provision. This means adding a date whenever it is available from the item being cataloged. Note, however, that if the heading is AACR 2 except for the absence of birth or death dates which appear as information in sources cited on the authority record, do not consider the absence of such dates as a reason for considering the heading as AACR 2 compatible; instead, if no other factor is involved, consider it an AACR 2 heading. If the heading established before January 1981 is non-AACR 2, the AACR 2 form includes the dates even if an existing reference is identical to the AACR 2 form in every other aspect. (Except in cases of otherwise unresolved conflict, do not change an established heading to add a birth date discovered later.)

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2 except that the qualification "ca." needs repositioning in a statement of dates, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Pann, Anton, 1797 (ca.)-1854
AACR 2 form: Pann, Anton, ca. 1797-1854
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2 except that twentieth century dates in the form "fl. [date]" need to be deleted, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Nelson, David, fl. 1967-
AACR 2 form: Nelson, David
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

If the birth date becomes available, however, revise the heading to substitute this for the "fl." date.

22.19B. Note: If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2 except that a title of address, etc., in the heading needs to be changed from the English to the vernacular form, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Louis Antoine, Father
AACR 2 form: Louis Antoine, père
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

If a heading established before January 1981 is AACR 2 except that an indication of place of residence or field of interest, which was supplied by the cataloger under earlier policies for breaking conflicts, needs to be eliminated from the heading, consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Albrecht, Friedrich, of Leipzig
AACR 2 form: Albrecht, Friedrich
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Miller, Jonathan, writer
on rapid transit
AACR 2 form: Miller, Jonathan
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

Follow this order of preference when determining the AACR 2 form:

1) If the form agrees with the predominant romanized form found on a Hebrew or Yiddish item issued in Palestine or Israel and the author lives in 20th century Palestine or Israel, accept the heading as AACR 2.

2) If the form agrees with the form found in Collier's Encyclopedia, in The Encyclopedia Americana, and in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.) (or agrees with the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.) if the form in these three sources varies), accept the heading as AACR 2.

3) If the form agrees with the form found in Encyclopaedia Judaica, accept the heading as AACR 2.

4) If the form agrees with rule 44B1 of AACR (1967) as applied at the Library of Congress, accept the heading as AACR 2 compatible.

5) Otherwise, consider the existing heading non-AACR 2.

22.5C2. If a Spanish-language author abbreviates the first of the two surnames (the normal entry element), consider that this is an indication of the person's preference.

name used: Luis G. de Valdeavellano
full name: Luis García de Valdeavellano
AACR 2 form: Valdeavellano, Luis G. de (Luis García de)

22.5C4. If a name consists solely of two surname elements, or of two surname elements and a word or phrase associated with the name, and the name is entered under the last element (e.g., Portuguese names), treat the other element as a forename. In this case, do not include in the heading a word or phrase associated with the name (unless 22.19B applies).

form used: Doctor Flores da Cunha
AACR 2 form: Cunha, Flores da
not Cunha, Flores da, Doctor

22.5C8. For Portuguese names, if the source for the name gives the term for the relationship in an abbreviated form, nevertheless use the full form in the heading.

name used: Geraldo A. Camargo Jr.
AACR 2 form: Camargo Junior, Geraldo A.

22.6. Note that the application of the basic provisions of this rule often results in a form of name for a person of nobility that is not the form most commonly found in the chief sources of information of that person's works. The first and second sentences of the rule apply the basic provisions of 22.1A-B to nobility. Therefore, the Duke of Wellington whose personal name was Arthur Wellesley, is entered under the proper name of the title, i.e., "Wellington." The third sentence gives instruction for formulating the name: follow the proper name in the title by the person's personal name in direct order and follow the personal name by the term of rank. Application of this rule to the Duke of Wellington results in the heading "Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of" despite the fact that "Duke of Wellington" is the form of name by which he is commonly known under the provisions of 22.1A-B.

Apply the directive "excluding unused forenames" as follows: If the person of nobility is an author, use in the heading the forenames

If the birth date becomes available, however, revise the heading to substitute this for the phrase in question.

22.20. Note: If a heading established before January 1981 covers more than one non-unique name and if the heading is not an AACR 2 one for all the names represented, do not assign any rules designation to the heading.

22.22. For Arabic personal names covered by 22.22A, determine the elements that belong to the name from the universe of reference sources (22.22, footnote 18). Apply 22.22B-D to determine which of these elements of the name belong in the heading and the order of the elements. Transcribe the elements in their systematically romanized form if the Arabic script form of the name is known. Exception: if the person is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2.

Chapter 23

23.2A. Apply the current policy for verification of place names:

1. For names in the United States, consult a recent edition of the Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. For counties, include the term "county" in the heading even though Rand McNally omits it. For names that contain the abbreviation St. for "Saint," retain the abbreviation in the heading even though Rand McNally arbitrarily spells it "saint."

2. For names in Canada, verify the name with the National Library of Canada.

3. For names in Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, consult a recently published gazetteer.

4. For other names, consult the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN). If BGN approves a romanized form that conflicts with LC's policy for the romanization of that language, use the LC form of romanization in the heading. If the BGN response indicates a brief form of the place name, generally select the long form as the heading except when BGN has provided an inverted form (cf. 23.5A). When BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form even though BGN approves only a vernacular form:

Bavaria	Mexico City
Bosnia and Hercegovina	Montenegro
Bruges	North Brabant
Carinthia	North Holland
Crete	North Rhine-Westphalia
Croatia	Nuremberg
East Flanders	Osaka
Ghent	Padua
Hesse	Piraeus
Hokkaido	Rhineland-Palatinate
Istanbul	Saint Gall
Jaffa	Serbia
Kyoto	Seville
Louvain	Sicily
Lower Austria	Slovenia
Lower Saxony	South Holland
Macedonia (Republic)	Styria
Malacca	Syracuse

Turin
Upper Austria
West Flanders
Zurich

When a local place and its larger jurisdiction(s) bear the same name (except for the term for the jurisdiction), use the English form in the headings for all levels.

Do not follow the example "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." BGN approves both "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and "Soviet Union." Use the short form "Soviet Union."

For the constituent republics of the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

Armenian S.S.R.	Lithuania
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Moldavian S.S.R.
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Russian S.F.S.R.
Estonia	Tajik S.S.R.
Georgian S.S.R.	Turkmen S.S.R.
Kazakh S.S.R.	Ukraine
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Uzbek S.S.R.
Latvia	

For the United Kingdom, continue to use "Great Britain."

For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)," and for the German Democratic Republic use "Germany (East)."

For the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, use "Korea (North)," and for the Republic of Korea use "Korea (South)."

For Washington, D.C., the Library of Congress will use "District of Columbia" as the heading for the government of this name, with "Washington (D.C.);" used only as a location qualifier or as the entry element for cross references from place.

In dealing with London, use the heading

1) "Corporation of London" for items from the entity bearing this name that has administrative control over the 677-acre City of London.

2) "Greater London Council" for items from the entity bearing this name that has administrative control over the 32 London boroughs which make up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London).

3) "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings (even though the body concerned is located in a borough or in the city of London) or as the entry element for cross references from place.

For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China in all periods, use "China." For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use "China (Republic : 1949-)." For the province of Taiwan, use "Taiwan."

For Jerusalem, use "Jerusalem."

Generally treat military bases as places rather than as corporate bodies.

23.4B. Apply the first option in rule 23.4B to the names of cities, towns, etc. Apply it also to the names of all larger places below the

below the national level except to

(1) the names of the states, provinces, and territories of Australia, Canada, and the United States;

(2) the names of counties, regions, and islands areas in the British Isles (other than the counties of Northern Ireland);

(3) the names of the constituent states of Malaysia, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia; and

(4) the names of islands that are jurisdictions.

Bangkok (Thailand)
Masindi (Uganda)
Port Said (Egypt)
Quito (Ecuador)
Tokyo (Japan)
Trondheim (Norway)
Seine-et-Oise (France)
Uttar Pradesh (India)
Tyrone (Northern Ireland)

but

Humberside
Kelantan
Kirghiz S.S.R.
New South Wales
Pennsylvania
Réunion
Saskatchewan
Slovenia
Strathclyde

Apply the second option in rule 23.4B if the name of a larger place being added to a particular place name is in one of the categories specified in that option.

Bucks County (Pa.)
Hull (Humberside)
Entre-Deux (Réunion)
Frunze (Kirghiz S.S.R.)
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Ljubljana (Slovenia)
Lanark (Strathclyde)
Philadelphia (Pa.)
Regina (Sask.)
Sydney (N.S.W.)

23.4D2. If the name of a county in England or a region or islands area in Scotland is composed entirely of a phrase indicating orientation, add also "England" or "Scotland" as appropriate; e.g., "West Midlands (England)" not "West Midlands."

23.4D3. The most useful tool for determining if a place bears the name of a jurisdiction that ceased to exist is the latest edition of the Municipal Yearbook and Public Services Directory. If the place name is not listed as a county, district, London borough, parish, or community (Wales), it no longer exists as a jurisdiction.

23.4F. Note that many local places on islands established with the name the name of the country or other jurisdiction as qualifier should be qualified instead with the name of the island or island group. Do not automatically retain the name of the country as the qualifier when formulating the AACR 2 heading.

23.4G. Establish named parts of cities according to rule 23.4G even though the part may not have a government of its own. Continue to rely on BGN for the form of the name if BGN approval is applicable to the particular country. Add to the name the qualifier that is appropriate to its current status. Use this one heading for the entire period of the place's existence (including any earlier independent existence it may have had), provided the name remains constant.

Borgfelde (Hamburg, Germany)

If the place once had an independent existence but changed its name when it was absorbed into the larger place, establish a heading for each name.

Endersbach (Germany)

(For publications issued before 1975)

Weinstadt-Endersbach (Weinstadt, Germany)

(For publications issued after 1974)

Chapter 24

24.1. Continue the present policy of adding a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand.

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 does not show punctuation in a series according to present policy, still consider the heading AACR 2.

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

If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

form in source: F&H Denby form in source: U. S. D. A. Symposium ...
form in heading: F & H Denby form in heading: U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

form in source: B B C Symphony ...
form in heading: BBC Symphony

Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space as appropriate, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates."

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

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., bracket in an equivalency, explanation, etc., as appropriate.

Note: If the heading was established before January 1981 and the body's name appears in the heading without quotation marks although

the body's predominant usage shows quotation marks around one or more elements, consider the heading AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Istituto tecnico C. Gemmellaro di Catani
AACR 2 form: Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro" di Catani
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

24.1A. Do not apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 24.1A. This means always using systematic romanization as the heading for a body with a name written in a nonroman script.

24.2D. When the choice is between initials (including an acronym) and the full form, check the Official Catalog to see if there is a reference or a heading for another body already under the same initials. If there is, this means the initials do not "differentiate" and thus the full form must be adopted as the AACR 2 form.

If in a body's publications its full form of name and its initials appear together formally, choose the full form for use in the heading. (Change the heading if later evidence shows a clear pattern of predominant usage that differs from the heading chosen.)

When a corporate name must be established for an item not issued by the corporate body, treat the item being cataloged as a reference source. If the item provides both the body's full form of name and its initials, choose the full form for use in the heading (even if the initials appear prominently and the full form does not).

24.3A. Do not apply the alternative rule found in footnote 8 to rule 24.3A.

24.4B. Generally do not add a general designation qualifier to a corporate name containing two or more surnames (without forenames or without forename initials). For performing duets do not add a general designation qualifier if the name contains two surnames (with or without forenames or forename initials) or if the name contains two forenames.

When establishing a heading for a ship, add a general designation in English if the name alone does not convey the idea of a corporate body. If there is any question as to whether there is an appropriate general term, take the term from the item being cataloged. If there is more than one ship with the same name, add a term as specific as necessary to resolve the conflict.

Ulua (Ship)

(Unique name; qualifier added to clarify the meaning of the heading)

Franklin (Aircraft carrier)

Franklin (Steamship)

(Two ships of the same name but each of a different type)

Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CV6)

Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CVA(N) 65)

(Two aircraft carriers with the same name)

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 includes a parenthesized term added to show that the heading represents a corporate body, consider the heading AACR 2 even if the presence of such a term is contrary to current thinking.

established heading: Chefs' Rights Alliance (Society)

AACR 2 form: Chefs' Rights Alliance

(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

Also consider the heading established before January 1981 AACR 2 if such a term is absent but is considered necessary according to current thinking (as above).

established heading: BFA Educational Media
AACR 2 form: BFA Educational Media (Firm)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

24.4C. When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Do not, however, apply 24.4C to a heading for a conflicting nongovernment body covered by 24.13, type 3 nor to a conflicting government body covered by 24.18, type 2 or type 3 when the body lacks the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate) in its own name.

Arlington Development Center (Tex.)
(Independent nongovernment body)
Arlington Development Center (Calif.)
(Government body belonging to Arlington)
Infodata, Inc. Arlington Development Center
(Subordinate nongovernment body)
South Dakota. Arlington Development Center
(Government body belonging to South Dakota)

Note that 24.4C specifies that a qualifier is added to each name when two or more bodies have the same or similar names.

For nonconflicting names, 24.4C 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. 24.4B, 24.4C8). Considering solely the issue of qualifying by place name, one notes that even after having made the decision to apply 24.4C2-24.4C5, a decision remains as to which place name should serve as the qualifier. In sum, the direction contained in the rule is to use a local place name unless the body has a non-local 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 case in hand. 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 catalogers need advice.

1) The cataloger knows precisely the range of activities of the body, but the extent of these activities corresponds to no jurisdiction, district, etc. For example, the body covers 4 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 you really are in doubt about the body's character. (If you know 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 your own judgment of the case in hand: founding dates, some geographical qualifier, or something else that may occur to you as 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 its name when it is a very distinctive one (cf. point 4 above under "Nongovernment bodies"). If one of these names comes to conflict, however, apply 24.18, type 3. (If the nonconflicting name is not distinctive, add the name of the government.)

Whenever the heading for a place name is qualified by the name of a larger place, retain the qualification when the heading for the smaller place is itself used as a qualifier. For the form of this qualifier and its punctuation see the following example:

name of body needing qualifier: Conference on
Astrophysics

heading for qualifier: Chicago (Ill.)

heading: Conference on Astrophysics (1978 :
Chicago, Ill.)

For the insertion of the comma between "Chicago" and "Ill.," see rule 23.4A. Note that other qualifications, e.g., "(Province)," "(East)," "(West)," "(North)," "(South)," "(Republic)," are not retained (cf. the second paragraph of rule 24.4C1).

If two bodies have the same name, and one is located in East Germany and the other is in West Germany, or one is located in North Korea and the other is in South Korea, and the country qualifier is appropriate to each body, use as qualifiers:

[name] (Germany : East) [name] (Korea : North)

[name] (Germany : West) [name] (Korea : South)

If two bodies have the same name, and one is located in East Berlin and the other is in West Berlin, and the local place qualifier is appropriate to both bodies, use as qualifiers:

[name] (Berlin, Germany : East)

[name] (Berlin, Germany : West)

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 conflicts with another heading but lacks a qualifier, consider it non-AACR 2.

When a non-conflicting established heading before January 1981 does not include a geographic qualifier but should according to current thinking, still consider the heading AACR 2.

established heading: Bicentennial Committee
on Historic Houses

AACR 2 form: Bicentennial Committee on Historic
Houses (Morris, Conn.)

(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

24.4C8. When adding the name of an institution to a corporate name, give the name of the institution in the form and language on which the heading for the institution is based (not necessarily the catalog-entry form for the institution). Nevertheless, if the combination of corporate name plus qualifier actually conflicts in the file being searched against, then give the qualifier in catalog-entry form.

Newman Club (Southern State College)

not Newman Club (Southern State College (Springfield, S.D.))

Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Brooklyn, N.Y.))

Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia, Pa.))

24.4C9. Always use dates as qualifiers to headings for expeditions, even if there is no current conflict. For the form of the qualifier, see rule 24.4C9. Follow 24.7 when the date appears in the name of the expedition.

24.5A. Ignore the provision for retention of the initial article for grammatical reasons and continue to delete it unless the intent is to file on the initial article. Consider the heading AACR 2.

24.5C1. If the adjectival term or terms indicating incorporation or state ownership of a commercial enterprise appears initially or medially in the name, it is ipso facto an integral part of the name. If the term appears at the end of the name, treat it as a part of the name only if the term is necessary to show that the name refers to a corporate body.

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 contains a separable term of incorporation ("inc.," "ltd.," etc.), consider it AACR 2 compatible in all cases, whether or nor the term would be retained under AACR 2. This is due to the fact that such terms should

be capitalized according to AACR 2.

established heading: Press Association, ltd.

AACR 2 form: Press Association

(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Art Nouveau, inc.

AACR 2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.

(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

If a heading does not include such a term, consider it AACR 2 compatible even if according to AACR 2 the term is necessary.

established heading: Daumier Prints

AACR 2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.

(Consider the established AACR 2 heading compatible)

24.6. When a succession of jurisdictions would be entered under the same name, use one heading for all, no matter what differences there are between the jurisdictions, unless the later entity requires a qualifier and this qualifier is inappropriate to the older entity.

North Carolina

not North Carolinal(Colony)

North Carolina (State)

Hawaii

not Hawaii (Kingdom)

Hawaii (Republic)

Hawaii (State)

Texas

not Texas (Republic)

Texas (State)

India

not India (Dominion)

India (Republic)

but Brabant (Belgium)

Brabant (Duchy)

not Brabant (Belgium)

Naples (Italy)

Naples (Kingdom)

not Naples (Italy)

Do not qualify the name of a sovereign nation when it conflicts with the name of another place that is not a sovereign nation.

Italy (Tex.)

Italy

When the name of a state, province, or territory in Australia, Canada, or the United States; of a British county, region, or islands area; of a constituent state of Malaysia, the U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia; or of an island that is a jurisdiction conflicts with the name of a place within the same larger jurisdiction, add the type of government as a qualifier to the larger geographical entity.

Malacca (Malacca)

Malacca (State)

not Malacca

Durham (Durham)

Durham (County)

not Durham

New York (N.Y.)

New York (State)

not New York

When the name of a state, province, or territory in Australia, Canada, or the United States; of a British county, region, or islands area; of a constituent state of Malaysia, the U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia; or of an island that is a jurisdiction conflicts with the name of a place in another jurisdiction, qualify the latter only.

Alberta (Va.)

Alberta

not Alberta (Province)

Victoria (Tex.)

Victoria

not Victoria (State)

24.13 and 24.18. When the body being entered subordinately contains the name or part of name of a higher body as an element of its own name, routinely omit this element whenever the particular higher body's name is retained in the hierarchy shown in the heading.

name: Senate Committee on Natural Resources and
Wildlife [of the California Legislature]

heading: California. Legislature. Senate. Commit-
tee on Natural Resources and Wildlife.

24.13, type 1. The words "administrative office" and "secretariat" should be considered as implying that the body is part of another.

24.13, type 2. Note that "e.g." means only "for example." Bodies called by terms other than "committee" and "commission" come under this type (cf. the fourth example). Some other words are "administration," "board," "advisory ..." (e.g., "advisory panel"), "agency," "authority," "board," "bureau," "office," "service," "task force." Conversely, some commonly used words which have been rejected as falling into type 2 are "council," "project," "program." For the type's second criterion "providing the name of the higher body is required for the identification of the subordinate body," use judgment. A rule interpretation will not be developed in advance, but can be developed later if problems arise.

24.13, type 3. If searching in the Official Catalog shows another body of the same name (regardless of whether it is entered independently or subordinately), then according to this rule, subordinate entry is required for the newly established body. (The existing heading for the other body must be reviewed in the light of 24.4C, 24.13, type 3, or 24.18, type 3 and revised accordingly.) The type also is intended to cover some other cases in which one does not find any evidence in the Official Catalog of another body with the same name. These are primarily the cases in which the names are similar to those illustrated under type 3: Names that one knows are repeated from organization to organization even without any concrete evidence. Naturally, there will be a gray area. If it is felt that too much is falling within this gray area, a rule interpretation will be developed.

24.13, type 5. Base the determination of "entire name" on the form used in the heading for the higher or related body.

Type 5 is not applicable to cases in which the subordinate body and the parent body have the same name except for the element of location in the subordinate name. The subordinate body must have some sort of element in its name other than location for it to be "a name that includes ..."

name: State University of New York at Buffalo
heading: State University of New York at Buffalo
not State University of New York. State University of
New York at Buffalo

name: Camden Friends of the Earth
heading: Camden Friends of the Earth
not Friends of the Earth. Camden Friends of the Earth

24.14. See 24.19.

24.17. Treat the United Nations as a government body when determining the heading for its subordinate and related bodies.

24.18, type 1. The words "administrative office" and "secretariat" should be considered as implying that the body is part of another.

24.18, type 2. Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination." Whether or not a word has such an implication depends on whether it is used commonly in a particular jurisdiction as part of the names of government subdivisions. Use judgment; if in doubt, consider that the word in question does not have such an implication. For names of government bodies within the U.S., we shall attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within the U.S. that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), here are some other words with which to begin the list:

- administration
- advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
- agency
- authority
- board
- bureau
- office
- service
- task force

Conversely, here are some commonly used words which have been rejected as falling into type 2:

- council
- project
- program

If the name passes the test described above, then evaluate it in terms of the second criterion in type 2: "providing the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Apply this criterion in the following way: If either the name of the government is stated explicitly or implied in the wording of the name, or the name contains some other element guaranteeing uniqueness absolutely (usually a proper noun or adjective), enter it independently; in all other cases, enter the name subordinately. Apply this interpretation to the names of agencies at any level of government. (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether or not the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 2 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. 24.4C).

This interpretation cannot apply to headings for bodies that have the same name. For these, type 3 of 24.18 requires entry under the heading for the government provided the body lacks the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate) in its own name. If the name of the conflicting body contains the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate), enter the body independently and add as a qualifier the appropriate geographical entity of which the body is a part (cf. 24.4C).

24.18, type 3. This interpretation cannot apply to headings for bodies that have the same name. For these, type 3 of 24.18 requires entry under the heading for the government provided the body lacks the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate) in its own name.

If the name of the conflicting body contains the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate), enter the body independently and add as a qualifier the appropriate geographical entity of which the body is a part (cf. 24.4C).

For an understanding of the "or is likely to be" aspect of type 3, apply the following interpretation:

If the body is at the national level of government, enter the name under the heading for the government in the following case only: the name indicates no more than a type of body. For example, enter subordinately

Research Center
Library
Technical Laboratory

BUT enter independently

Population Research Center (U.S.)
Nuclear Energy Library (U.S.)
Technical Laboratory of Oceanographic
Research (U.S.)
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (U.S.)
Corporation for Public Broadcasting (U.S.)

If the body is below the national level, enter it subordinately unless either the name of the government is stated explicitly or implied in the wording of the name, or the name contains some other element guaranteeing uniqueness absolutely (usually a proper noun or adjective). (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether or not the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 3 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. 24.4C).

24.19. The rules emphasize omission of hierarchy but qualify this emphasis as follows:

[Omit hierarchy] unless the name of the subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body entered under the same higher or related body
(Rule 24.14 for bodies entered under a higher body other than a jurisdiction)

[Omit hierarchy] unless the name of the agency has been, or is likely to be, used by another agency entered under the same government
(Rule 24.19 for bodies entered under a jurisdiction)

The words "or is likely to be" will carry a varying import to different catalogers. The statement below indicates the particular import of the words that Library of Congress catalogers should heed.

Two types of names do not need explanation, i.e., in these cases all catalogers reading only the rule and no gloss would reach the same conclusions.

These types of names are the following:

1) Names of subordinate bodies performing functions common to many higher bodies,* when the name of the subordinate body (exclusive of any names of higher bodies included in its name) is as common sounding as its function:

Personnel Office
Archives of the Ministry for Rural Development
Research and Development Section
Planning Dept.
Procurement and Supply Division

Headings for such subordinate bodies as these obviously could not omit hierarchy.

2) Names of subordinate bodies performing one or more of the major functions that are unique to the particular higher body (within the same corporate structure):

Bureau of Libraries, Museums, and
Archaeological Services
(Under the Dept. of Conservation and Cultural
Affairs which should be omitted from the heading)
Division of Industry and Engineering
Division of Transport
(Both under the Ministry of Transport,
Industry, and Engineering,
which should
be omitted from the heading)

but not Library

(Also under the same ministry,
but belongs in Category A; and the department
must be included in the heading)

Division of Fisheries
Division of Forestry
Geological Survey

(All three under the Dept. of
Conservation, which should be
omitted from the heading)

but not Division of Education and Publicity

(Also under the same department but
belongs in Category A; and the department
must be included in the heading)

Names of such subordinate bodies as these obviously could omit hierarchy.

If the name of the body being established does not fit either of the above obvious categories, consider whether or not the name would be appropriate for another subordinate body within the same corporate structure. Common sense will be the best guide, but in some doubtful cases it may be relatively easy to make the decision if an important idea expressed in a word or phrase present in the higher body's name is missing from the name of the body in question.

United States. Dept. of Housing
and Urban Development. Office

*This evaluation of the body's functions indicated in two "obvious" categories is based on the names of the bodies involved, not on any special searching.

of Environmental Factors and
Public Utilities.

International Union for the Con-
servation of Nature and Natural
Resources. Commission on Edu-
cation. North-West Europe
Committee.

United States. Office of Education.
Office of Librarians and Learning
Resources.

Avoid a very literal approach to this question, however. The name of the body being established may adequately imply the ideas expressed in the higher body's name without actually repeating the words of that name.

Pennsylvania. Bureau of Financial Management.
(Omitted: Office of Administration)

United States. Division of Nuclear
Power Development.
(Omitted: Dept. of Energy)

If still in doubt, retain the higher body in the heading.

United States. Dept. of Health, Education,
and Welfare. Advisory Council on Voca-
tional Education.

Note: If a Far Eastern heading established before January 1981 shows hierarchy in excess of what the AACR 2 would permit, consider the heading AACR 2 compatible nonetheless. (For established headings in other languages that contain more hierarchy (or less hierarchy) than AACR 2 allows, consider the heading non-AACR 2.)

24.20E. If the chief source gives only the name of the official, nevertheless use the name of the ministry or agency that the official represents in the heading. If necessary, determine the latter from reference sources.

24.21B. Ignore the heading for the U.S. House of Representatives shown in one of the examples in rule 24.21B. Continue to establish new subdivisions under the existing heading:

United States. Congress. House.

Consider the heading AACR 2.

24.21C. Continue present policy and apply the treatment of legislative subcommittees of the U.S. Congress also to legislative subcommittees of certain U.S. states.

24.26. When entering the body subordinate to the government according to this rule, omit the name of the government or abbreviation of the name of the government in noun form unless such an omission would result in an objectionable distortion. (Cf. 24.18)

When the delegation is to a meeting, add number, date, and place of the meeting in a conventionalized manner to the end of the heading according to 24.7. Use a sequence of commas to connect the data elements, i.e., do not treat these elements as AACR 2 qualifiers but as part of the cataloger's construction of the name (even if otherwise the name is not being constructed).

in source: Gobierno de Ecuador ... Segunda Delegación a la Quinta Conferencia Panamericana de Bellas Artes tenida a Lima 5-10 mayo 1949.

heading: Ecuador. Segunda Delegación a la Conferencia Panamericana de Bellas Artes, 5th, 1949, Lima, Peru.

in source: Indonesia ... Delegation to the Sixth Conference of the Council of South Asian Ministers of Education ... Manila, 1965.

heading: Indonesia. Delegation to the Conference of the Council of South Asian Ministers of Education, 6th, 1965, Manila, Philippines.

When a serial entry is being prepared, follow the usual practice of omitting number, date, and place when appropriate. In monograph cataloging, normally formulate the heading to include number, date, and place even though theoretically it would be proper to omit these elements so that the one name authority record would stand for all such delegations: generally make a separate name authority record in each case.

24.27C3. If the name of the see itself, as given, would be a heading and this heading would include a larger geographic qualifier, according to the option applied under 23.4B, then add the qualifier within parentheses.

- ... Archdiocese of Santiago de Cuba
- ... Diocese of Uppsala (Sweden)
- ... Diocese of Ely (Cambridgeshire)
- ... Ukranian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia (Pa.)
- ... Vicariate Apostolic of Zamora (Ecuador)

Conversely, if the name of the see is given in a form that could not be a heading, then do not add the qualifier.

- ... Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle
- ... Patriarchate of Alexandria of the Copts

Appendix A.1. Note: If an acronym appears in a heading established before January 1981 (either as the entire heading or as part of it) in lower-case after an initial capital, but the predominant usage of the body is all caps, consider the heading AACR 2 compatible nonetheless.

established heading: Amacom
AACR 2 form: AMACOM
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

Exception: If in such a case the acronym is a well-known one, however, consider it non-AACR 2.

established heading: Marc 2 Research (Firm)
AACR 2 form: MARC 2 Research (Firm)

Chapter 25

25.2A. Apply the optional provision in rule 25.2A. This means omitting brackets around uniform titles whenever they are headings (i.e., no main entry precedes them).

25.3A/25.4A. If a uniform title begins with an article (definite or

indefinite) and is in the nominative case (for inflected languages), delete the article in all cases, even when the uniform title is entered under a name. If the heading (both name and title when the uniform title is entered under a name) is AACR 2 except for the absence of a required initial article, nevertheless treat it as an AACR 2 one.

Verdi, Giuseppe

[Trovatore. Balen del suo sorriso]

not Verdi, Giuseppe

[Il Trovatore. Il balen del suo sorriso]

If a constitution is treated under 25.3B, note that this will frequently mean shortening the title to the word "constitution" (or its equivalent in foreign languages). Omitting the statement of responsibility according to this rule will usually leave only the word for "constitution," as when "Constitution of the United States" becomes "Constitution." For another illustration, see the first example at the top of p. 445, where the possessive "Kongeriget Norges" is omitted, leaving "Grundlov."

Of course, it is possible for 25.3A to apply to constitutions, as when one long title becomes well-enough known, by repeated appearances in manifestations of the constitution or by similarly consistent appearances in reference sources. We do not think it likely that very many such cases would materialize even if we made an effort to ferret them out. If such an unusual case does come to light, calling attention to itself unmistakably, then consult 25.3A. Otherwise, more or less routinely accept the word "constitution" (or its equivalent) as the complete uniform title by virtue of 25.3B.

25.5B. Create a uniform title for a serial entered under title if the title proper of the serial is identical to the title proper of another serial in the catalog, regardless of whether the other serial is entered under title or under a name heading. (The "catalog" referred to here is the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done.) Construct the uniform title using the title proper of the serial, followed by a parenthetical qualifier.

1) Choice of qualifying term

Select the term used to qualify the title proper according to the following order of preference:

- a) Corporate body
- b) Place
- c) Date
- d) Place and date; or corporate body and date
- e) Edition statement, other title information, etc.

Apply the following criteria in determining which category of qualifying term is to be used:

(1) Corporate body

Choose as the qualifying term the name of the corporate body with which the work originated or by which it was issued or published if the following condition applies: the title proper consists solely of one or more of the following elements (exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions):

- an indication of type of publication
- an indication of periodicity
- an indication of subject content

Bulletin
Quarterly report
Annual geology
Nuclear physics

If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose as the qualifying term the name of the principal body according to the following order of preference:

- (a) the first named in the statement of responsibility
- (b) the first named in the publication, distribution, etc., area
- (c) the first named in the issuing body note

(2) Place of publication

If the condition under (1) above does not apply, prefer place of publication as the qualifying term.

Arrow (Montréal, Québec)
Arrow (Castlegar, B.C.)
Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society
(London, England)
Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society (New York, N.Y.)

If the work is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

However, if the addition of place as a qualifying term is inadequate to resolve the conflict, either because another work with the same title was published in the same place or the addition of place simply does not distinguish clearly enough the two works (e.g., the works of research institutions, universities, government agencies), then use the body for the qualify as under (1) above.

Contact (Toronto Nutrition Committee)
Contact (Real Estate Institute of Canada)
(Both works published in Toronto)

(3) Date

If neither corporate body nor place of publication serves as an adequate qualifying term, prefer as the qualifying term the beginning date of publication of the work.

Actrascope (1968)
Actrascope (1977)
(Published between 1975 and 1977 under title: Actrascope news)

Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1945)
Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1967)
(Published between 1965 and 1966 under title: Transactions of...)

(4) Place and date; or corporate body and date

If the addition of corporate body, place, or date alone is inadequate as a qualifying term, prefer as the qualifying term a combination of either corporate body and date or place and

date, following the general criteria for choosing between corporate body and place under 3) Choice of qualifying term above.

Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians : 1944)
Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians : 1971)
(Published between 1968 and 1971 under title: CAMRL newsletter)

(5) Edition statement, other title information, etc.

If none of the terms listed above (either individually or in combination) is adequate, choose as the qualifying term any element or combination of elements extracted from the description of the work that will serve to distinguish it from other works entered under the same title.

Canada (English edition)
Canada (Édition française)

2) Form of qualifying term

All qualifying terms, including combinations of terms, are to be enclosed in parentheses, using a space-colon-space to separate terms of a different type.

Sludge (New York, N.Y. : 1965)

Names of corporate bodies used as qualifying terms are to be recorded in catalog entry form, retaining all marks of punctuation internal to the heading, including parentheses.

Studies in theology (Duckworth (Firm))

Place names used as qualifying terms are to be recorded in the form prescribed for use as additions to headings (see Library of Congress rule interpretation for 24.4C3).

Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society
(London, England)

3) Additions to uniform title headings

If it is necessary to distinguish between two or more versions of a work in different languages and the language is not named explicitly in an "edition" statement that can be used as a qualifying term, add the name of the language, in English, following the title or title and qualifier. Separate the language addition from the preceding element by a period.

Dialogue (Montréal, Québec : 1962). English
Dialogue (Montréal, Québec : 1962). French.

4) Changes in uniform titles

When the name of a corporate body is used as a qualifying term in the uniform title and the name of that body changes or the body's responsibilities for the publication are assumed by another body, a new record (successive entry) must be created, using the new form of name (or the name of the body newly responsible) as the qualifying term in the uniform title. Relate the two

records by means of a linking entry note, citing each in uniform title form.

If a place of publication has been used as a qualifying term, and there is a change in the form of name for the place or in the place itself, do not change the uniform title and do not create a new entry. A note may be added to the record indicating that a change in place of publication has occurred.

If a work (other than a serial) is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper main entry of another work, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

France / préface de Pierre Mendès-France. —
Genève ; New York : Nagel, 1955.

La France. — Paris : Librairie Larousse, 1967.

France. — Paris : Documentation française, 1972.

However, if another manifestation of one of these works requires a uniform title (e.g., a translation, excerpts), or if one of these works is used in a subject or added entry, assign a uniform title to the particular work according to 25.5B. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the work. Existing records in which the work appears as a main or secondary entry must be changed.

France (Nagel). English.

France / preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
translated by William H. Parker. — Geneva; New
York : Nagel, 1956.

(A translation of the 1955 work)

France (Nagel)

France / préface de Pierre Mendès-France. —
Genève ; New York : Nagel, 1955.

(Revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work)

In the heading for a radio or television program, add to the name the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" in all cases.

For U.S. Bureau of Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

- 1) title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: Census of construction industries
(1972)
- 2) title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products :
1972 census of manufactures
uniform title: Census of manufactures (1972).
Numerical list of manufactured products
- 3) title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: Census of housing (1960)

25.5E. Do not apply 25.5E to any uniform title.

Teorama. English.

Theorem [motion picture] ...

25.6A. Note that the rule for independent entry of part titles is

for the case when "a separately catalogued part of a work has a title of its own." A part cannot be said to have "a title of its own" when it bears only a dependent designation, e.g.,

1) alphabetical or numerical subdivision ("part 1," "part 2"; "A," "B"; etc.)

2) chronological subdivisions ("from 1918 to 1935," "from 1936 to the present"; "14th century," "15th century"; "early times," "present day"; etc.)

3) geographic subdivisions ("Calhoun County," "Chilton County"; "the prairies," "the mountains"; etc.)

4) phrases that omit an essential piece of information found in the collective title ("teeth," "fossilized footprints," etc., when collective title is "Dinosaur relics"; "changes of state," "surfaces," etc., when collective title is "Treatise on solid state chemistry")

5) general terms such as "atlas," "glossary," "index," "pre-face," "plates," etc.

25.7. Assign a uniform title to the first work in a collection of two works by one author even if the opening words of the title proper of the item being cataloged are the same as the uniform title for the first work.

Southern, Terry

[Flash and filigree]

Flash and filigree ; and, The Magic Christian /...

25.8-25.11. Assign a collective uniform title to an item at the first instance of appropriateness, i.e., do not defer the adding of a collective uniform title until the file under the heading is voluminous.

By exception, extend the use of collective uniform titles to collections entered under a corporate name whenever the particular circumstances warrant it (e.g., collections of official communications by a head of state, collections of encyclicals). Note that the application of 25.8-25.11 is restricted to collections for which a single person or a single corporate body is responsible.

Under any of the collective uniform titles ("Short stories," "Laws, etc.") other than "works" (see 25.8), a difference in titles proper would separate originals from translations and likewise would separate unrevised editions as well as the various publications of a single edition. Such collective uniform titles are also not adequate for the proper identification of a work being used in a secondary entry. Because of these inadequacies, apply collective uniform titles with the principle found in 25.5C always in mind. The "appropriate designation to distinguish" between one work and another (or to bring them together) will usually be the title proper of each work. Note, however, that the designation should be tailored to fit each case, so that there are possibilities other than the title proper (editor, translator, publisher, compiler, etc.) and that the title proper, if used, may be shortened. Do whatever makes the most sense in the particular case. The following examples are merely illustrative of this point; they are not meant to be prescriptive for the particular works shown:

Great Britain

[Laws, etc. (Halsbury)]

Halsbury's statutes of England...

United States

[Laws, etc. (U.S. code)]

United States code...

Ontario.

[Laws, etc. (Statutes, 1974-1975)]

Statutes of the province of Ontario passed
in the session held at Toronto in the
twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of
the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II...

Maugham, W. Somerset

[Short stories (Heinemann)]

Complete short stories...

Apply this technique of qualifications only retrospectively, i.e., after the need to bring together differently titled items becomes an actuality or to refer to a particular work in a secondary entry when this work is not the only one bearing the same collective uniform title in the Official Catalog. Then it will be necessary to revise the earlier entry or entries.

25.8. The collective uniform title "Works" is used frequently enough to make it advisable to use additions for the purposes of making this collective title distinct, of insuring that translations file after editions in the original language, and of distinguishing between two or more editions published in the same year. To achieve these objectives, apply the following when using "Works":

- 1) When an item is first cataloged, add the date of publication of the edition at the end of the uniform title. Add the date in all cases, including translations.
- 2) If two editions bear the same publication date and it becomes necessary to refer to a particular edition in a secondary entry, add the publisher's name after the publication date in the most succinct but intelligible form. Make this addition to the uniform title of the edition(s) needing to be distinguished for secondary entry. Make changes to existing records as appropriate to insure that all iterations of a particular title, including those on series treatment cards, are the same. If different editions are published in the same year by the same publisher, add an appropriate qualification to the publisher's name.

The following titles illustrate the application of these guidelines:

[Works. 1902]	
[Works. 1904]	
[Works. 1904. Lovell]	(bibliographic record)
[Works. 1904. Lovell]	(series authority record)
Works. 1904. Lovell ; v. 1.	(series added entry)
Works. 1904. Lovell ; v. 2.	(series added entry)
[Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado Ed.)]	(bibliographic record)
[Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado Ed.)]	(series authority record)
Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado Ed.) ; v. 1	(series added entry)
[Works. 1920]	
[Works. 1930]	(bibliographic record)
[Works. 1930]	(series authority record)
Works. 1930 ; v. 2.	(series added entry)
[Works. 1969]	
[Works. German. 1911]	
[Works. German. 1922]	(bibliographic record)
[Works. German. 1922]	(series authority record)
Works. German. 1922 ; Bd. 1.	(series added entry)
[Works. German. 1924. Propyläen]	(bibliographic record)
[Works. German. 1924. Propyläen]	(series authority record)
Works. German. 1924. Propyläen ; Bd. 1.	(series added entry)

[Works. German. 1924. Rösl] (bibliographic record)
 [Works. German. 1924. Rösl] (series authority record)
 Works. German. 1924. Rösl ; Bd. 2. (series added entry)
 [Works. German. 1966]
 [Works. Portuguese. 1944]
 [Works. Spanish. 1972]

25.13. When a heading for a composite manuscript or manuscript group contains the name of the repository, use the name of the repository that currently has possession of the manuscript (or the repository that last held the manuscript if it no longer exists). Use the current name of the repository in all cases. Make a reference from the repository given on the item being cataloged if it is not the repository used in the heading.

British Library. Manuscript. Arundel 384
 x British Museum. Manuscript. Arundel 384

25.15A1. Use "Laws, etc." also for parts of collections to which "Laws, etc." has been assigned, unless the part constitutes a subject compilation and has a citation title of its own. In the latter case, use the citation title of the part as the uniform title.

25.15A2. When using the official short title or citation title in the uniform title for a single legislative enactment, give the complete short title or complete citation title even though the title includes the name of the jurisdiction. Routinely make a reference from the title without name of the jurisdiction.

Bavaria.
 [Bayerische Gemeindeordnung]
 x Bavaria.
 Gemeindeordnung

Virginia.
 [Virginia Banking Act]
 x Virginia.
 Banking Act

Canada.
 [Canada Corporations Act]
 x Canada.
 Corporations Act

25.19 and 25.23A. In general, use as a uniform title for both a liturgical work and its parts a title that is in the language of the liturgy. For the main title of a liturgical work entered under a body established in an English form and for all parts of a liturgical work, restrict the use of an English title to the most famous liturgical works already represented by a fixed English title appearing in bibliographic descriptions on existing bibliographic records.

25.23A. See 25.19.

25.27B. Footnote 9 lists three categories of titles that are to be treated as "titles consisting solely of the name of one type of composition": 1) titles that consist of a name of a form; 2) titles that consist of a name of a genre; 3) titles that consist of a generic term frequently used by different composers. The third category (and the third category only) should be evaluated with the final sentence of the footnote in mind also. This will be particularly true when the common term is accompanied by some modifier other than a medium or a numeral. One should consider that all modifiers other than a medium or a numeral make the phrase a distinctive title--no matter how common sounding it is. For example "Piece" is a generic term

frequently used by different composers, but "Concert piece," "Little piece," etc., are considered distinctive titles.

25.29E. Use the phrase "instrumental ensemble" as a statement of medium that is added to a title in a uniform title only if the medium is a group of diverse instruments not already provided for by other terms in the list.

25.29G. For an accompanying ensemble that has only one performer to a part, use an appropriate phrase for the group of instruments (e.g., "string ensemble," "wind ensemble," "instrumental ensemble") as a statement of medium that follows the statement for solo instruments in a uniform title.

25.29D. Use the following instrument names: violoncello, English horn, contrabassoon, and timpani.

25.31A1. When adding a serial number, opus or thematic index number, or key to a title that consists solely of the name(s) of type(s) of composition or to a title that conflicts, generally use English terms and arabic numbers. Abbreviate both English and non-English terms in accord with Appendix B and transcribe numbers in accord with Appendix C.

25.32A1. When all the parts of a musical work are identified by both a number and a title, use only the title in the uniform title.

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus
[Così fan tutte. Come scoglio]

When all the parts of a musical work are identified by both a number and a title, and the title is the same for all the parts, use only the number in the uniform title.

Vivaldi, Antonio
[Estro armonico. N. 8]

When all the parts of a musical work are identified by a number and some of the parts are identified also by a title, use the number in the uniform title. Include also the title when there is one.

Schumann, Robert
[Album für die Jugend. Nr. 30]

Schumann, Robert
[Album für die Jugend. Nr. 2. Soldatenmarsch]

When a part of a musical work is subordinate to another part, include all the parts in the uniform title.

Praetorius, Hieronymus
[Opus musicum. Cantiones sacrae. O vos omnes]

Revised Headings for 1981

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Aachen. Technische Hochschule	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen
Aaron, Henry, 1934-	Aaron, Hank, 1934-
Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Université	Université d'Abidjan
Abraham, Gerald Ernest Heal, 1904-	Abraham, Gerald, 1904-
Acorde (Organization)	Project ACORDE
Adams, John, Pres. U.S., 1735-1826	Adams, John, 1735-1826
Adelaide. University	University of Adelaide
Agate, James Evershed, 1877-1947	Agate, James, 1877-1947
Agence Blay, Paris	Agence Blay
Ahmed Publishing House, Dacca, Bangladesh	Ahmed Publishing House
Aiken, Conrad Potter, 1889-1973	Aiken, Conrad, 1889-1973
Aims of Industry, ltd., London	Aims of Industry, Ltd.
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Göttingen	Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich	Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna	Osterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften
Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz	Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur (Germany)
Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Hanover	Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung (Germany)
Akademifā nauk SSSR. Bashkirskii filial, Ufa	Akademifā nauk SSSR. Bashkirskii filial
Akademifā nauk SSSR. Uzbekistanskiy filial, Tashkend	Akademifā nauk SSSR. Uzbekistanskiy filial
Akademifā nauk URSS, Kiev	Akademifā nauk Ukraïn'skoï RSR
Akademifā nauk URSS, Kiev. Instytut biolohii pivdennykh moriv	Instytut biolohii pivdennykh moriv im. O.O. Kovalevs'koho
Alabama. Development Office	Alabama Development Office
Alexandria Drafting Company, Alexandria, Va.	Alexandria Drafting Company

Alfred the Great, King of England, 849-901	Alfred, King of England, 849-901
Almedingen, Martha Edith, 1898- 1971	Almedingen, E. M. (Edith Martha), 1898-1971
Altschul (Gilbert) Productions, inc.	Gilbert Altschul Productions
American Bar Association. Consor- tium for Professional Education	ABA Consortium for Professional Education
American Bar Association. Na- tional Conference of Special Court Judges	National Conference of Special Court Judges (U.S.)
American Bar Association. Sec- tion of Corporation, Banking and Business Law. Committee on Corporate Laws	American Bar Association. Com- mittee on Corporate Laws
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Human- istic Studies	American Council of Learned So- cieties
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organi- zations	AFL-CIO
American Library Association. Library Administration Divi- sion. Friends of Libraries Committee	American Library Association. Friends of Libraries Committee
American Map Company, inc., New York	American Map Company (New York, N.Y.)
American Negro Academy, Washing- ton, D.C.	American Negro Academy
American Nuclear Society. Oregon Local Section	American Nuclear Society. Oregon Section
American Publishing Co., Milwaukee	American Publishing Co. (Milwaukee, Wis.)
American Society for Testing and Materials. Committee E-6 on Methods of Testing Building Constructions	ASTM Committee E-6 on Methods of Testing Building Constructions
American Society of Civil En- gineers. Research Council on Performance Structures	ASCE Research Council on Perfor- mance of Structures
American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Research Com- mittee on Properties of Steam	ASME Research Committee on Pro- perties of Steam
Amsterdam. Mathematisch Cen- trum	Mathematisch Centrum (Amsterdam, Netherlands)
Amsterdam. Rijks-Museum	Rijksmuseum (Netherlands)

Andhra Pradesh, India. Legisla- ture	Andhra Pradesh (India). Legisla- ture
Andhra Pradesh, India. State Evaluation Committee	Andhra Pradesh (India). State Evaluation Committee
Ankara. Universite	Ankara Universitesi
Annapolis	Annapolis (Md.)
Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguig- non d', 1697-1782	Anville, Monsieur d', 1697-1782
Apostles' creed	Apostles' Creed
Appleton, Wis. Institute of Paper Chemistry	Institute of Paper Chemistry (Appleton, Wis.)
Aragon, Louis, 1897-	Aragon, 1897-
Arblay, Frances Burney d', 1752- 1840	Burney, Fanny, 1752-1840
Architectural Association, London	Architectural Association (Great Britain)
Argentine Republic. Departa- mento Organización Censal	Argentina. Departamento Organiza- ción Censal
Arkansas. University. Water Resources Research Center	Arkansas Water Resources Research Center
Armidale, Australia. University of New England	University of New England
Arp, Hans	Arp, Jean, 1887-1966
Arrow Publishing Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.	Arrow Publishing Company (Newton Upper Falls, Mass.)
Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Asiatic Society (Calcutta, India)
Assam. Directorate of Evalua- tion	Assam (India). Directorate of Evaluation
Atatürk, Kamâl, Pres. Turkey, d. 1938	Atatürk, Kemal, 1881-1938
Auckland, N.Z. University	University of Auckland
Augustinus, Aurelius, Saint, Bp. of Hippo	Augustine, Saint, Bishop of Hippo
Australia. Army	Australia. Australian Military Forces
Australia. Atomic Energy Com- mission	Australian Atomic Energy Commis- sion
Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics	Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Australia. Commonwealth Scienti- fic and Industrial Research Organization	Commonwealth Scientific and In- dustrial Research Organization (Australia)

Australia. Information Service	Australian Information Service
Australia. News and Information Bureau	Australian News and Information Bureau
Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra	Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies
Australian Museum, Sydney	Australian Museum
Austria. Statistisches Zentralamt	Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt
Baden-Württemberg	Baden-Württemberg (Germany)
Bahrein	Bahrain
Bailey (O. H.) & Co.	O.H. Bailey & Co.
Banco de la República, Bogotá	Banco de la República (Colombia)
Baptists. Kentucky. Long Run Association	Long Run Baptist Association
Baroja y Nessi, Pío, 1872-1956	Baroja, Pío, 1872-1956
Bates, Herbert Ernest, 1905-	Bates, H. E. (Herbert Ernest), 1905-1974
Baum, Lyman Frank, 1856-1919	Baum, L. Frank (Lyman Frank), 1856-1919
Bavaria	Bavaria (Germany)
Bavaria. Landesvermessungsamt	Bayerisches Landesvermessungsamt
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.	Baylor University
Beck & Pauli Lith.	Beck & Pauli
Belgrad. Institut za uporedno pravo	Institut za uporedno pravo (Belgrade, Serbia)
Belgrad. Univerzitet	Univerzitet u Beogradu
Belgrad. Univerzitet. Biblioteka	Univerzitetska biblioteka "Svetozar Marković"
Berlin. Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung	Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
Berlin. Universität	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Berlin (West Berlin). Senator für Bau- und Wohnungswesen	Berlin (Germany : West). Senator für Bau- und Wohnungswesen
Bern. Universität	Universität Bern
Bernard de Clairvaux, Saint, 1091?-1153	Bernard, of Clairvaux, Saint, 1090 or 1-1153
Besançon, France. Université	Université de Besançon
Bibliographical Society, London	Bibliographical Society (Great Britain)

Birmingham, Eng. University	University of Birmingham
Blunden, Edmund Chares, 1896-1974	Blunden, Edmund, 1896-1974
Bogotá. Universidad de los Andes	Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá, Colombia)
Bombay. University	University of Bombay
Bonn	Bonn (Germany)
Bonn. Rheinisches Landesmuseum	Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn
Book Club of California, San Francisco	Book Club of California
Boorstin, Daniel Joseph, 1914-	Boorstin, Daniel J. (Daniel Joseph), 1914-
Booth (R.C.) Enterprises, Harlan, Iowa	R.C. Booth Enterprises
Boston. Television station WGBH-TV	WGBH (Television station : Boston, Mass.)
Bosustow (Stephen) Productions	Stephen Bosustow Productions
Bourne, Geoffrey Howard, 1909-	Bourne, Geoffrey H. (Geoffrey Howard), 1909-
Bowra, Cecil Maurice, Sir, 1898-1971	Bowra, C. M. (Cecil Maurice), 1898-1971
Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. Rose Art Museum	Rose Art Museum
Bratislava. Univerzita	Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave
Bremen. Universität	Universität Bremen
Bristol, Eng. University	University of Bristol
British Academy, London (Founded 1901)	British Academy
British Columbia. Law Reform Commission	Law Reform Commission of British Columbia
British Film Institute, London	British Film Institute
British Hydromechanics Research Association. Fluid Engineering	BHRA Fluid Engineering
Brosius, Herm	Brosius, H.
Brussels. Bibliothèque royale de Belgique	Bibliothèque royale de Belgique
Brussels. Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire	Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire (Belgium)
Bucharest. Universitatea	Universitatea din București

Budapest. Műszaki Egyetem	Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem
Budge, Ernest Alfred Thompson Wallis, Sir, 1857-1934	Budge, E. A. Wallis (Ernest Alfred Wallis), Sir, 1857-1934
Buenos Aires. Universidad	Universidad de Buenos Aires
Buonarroti, Michel Angelo, 1475- 1564	Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475- 1564
Business International S. A., Geneva	Business International S.A.
Caldwell, Taylor, pseud.	Caldwell, Taylor, 1900-
California. Agricultural Ex- periment Station, Berkeley	California Agricultural Experiment Station
California. Legislature. Fairs Allocation and Classification Committee	California. Legislature. Joint Committee on Fairs Allocation and Classification
California. Legislature. Joint Audit Committee	California. Legislature. Joint Legislative Audit Committee
California. Legislature. Joint Budget Committee	California. Legislature. Joint Legislative Budget Committee
California. University. Califor- nia Museum of Vertebrate Zoology	University of California, Berkeley. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology
California. University. Division of Agricultural Sciences	University of California (System). Division of Agricultural Sciences
Canada. Census Division	Statistics Canada. Census Divi- sion
Canada. Census Field	Statistics Canada. Census Field
Canada. Fisheries Research Board	Fisheries Research Board of Canada
Canada. International Development Agency	Canadian International Develop- ment Agency
Canada. Law Reform Commission	Law Reform Commission of Canada
Canada. National Museum, Ottawa	National Museum of Canada
Canada. Parliament. Special Joint Committee on the Consti- tution of Canada	Canada. Parliament. Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons on the Constitution of Canada
Canada. Public Service Commis- sion	Public Service Commission of Canada
Canada. Radio-Television Com- mission	Canadian Radio-Television Com- mission
Canada. Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Canada. Transport Commission	Canadian Transport Commission

Canada. Water Survey	Water Survey of Canada
Canberra, Australia. National Library	National Library of Australia
Caracas	Caracas (Venezuela)
Cardiff, Wales. National Museum of Wales	National Museum of Wales
Carousel Films, inc., New York	Carousel Films
Cartografisch Instituut Bootsma, N.V., Hague	Cartografisch Instituut Bootsma
Casanova de Seingalt, Giacomo Girolamo, 1725-1798	Casanova, Giacomo, 1725-1798
Cathedral Films, inc., Burbank, Calif.	Cathedral Films
Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Naples	Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Naples (Italy)
Catholic Church. Diocese of Verona	Catholic Church. Diocese of Verona (Italy)
Centron Corporation, inc., Lawrence, Kan.	Centron Corporation
Chambers, Edmund Kerchever, Sir, 1866-1954	Chambers, E. K. (Edmund Kerchever), 1866-1954
Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, 1720-1788	Charles Edward, Prince, grandson of James II, King of England, 1720-1788
Chile. Universidad, Santiago	Universidad de Chile
Chopin, Fryderyk Franciszek, 1810-1849	Chopin, Frédéric, 1810-1849
Christlich-Demokratische Union (Germany (Federal Republic))	Christlich-Demokratische Union (Germany : West)
Churchill Films, Los Angeles	Churchill Films
Colette, Sidonie Gabrielle, 1873-1954	Colette, 1873-1954
Collins (M.O.) (pvt.) ltd.	M.O. Collins (Pvt.) Ltd.
Collins (William) Sons and Company, ltd.	William Collins Sons and Company
Cologne. Universität	Universität Köln
Colorado. Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins	Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station
Columbia University. Libraries. Avery Architectural Library	Avery Library
Columbia University. Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law	Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law

Commerical Survey Company, Cleveland	Commercial Survey Company
Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Eng.	Commonwealth Mycological Institute (Great Britain)
Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis	Concordia Publishing House
Congo, Belgian	Belgian Congo
Connecticut. State Geological and Natural History Survey	State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut
Connecticut. State Library, Hartford	Connecticut State Library
Conservative Political Centre, London	Conservative Political Centre (Great Britain)
Cook, Albert Stanburrough, 1853-1927	Cook, Albert S. (Albert Stanburrough), 1853-1927
Cooke, David Coxe, 1917-	Cooke, David C. (David Coxe), 1917-
Copenhagen. Nationalmuseet	Nationalmuseet (Denmark)
Copenhagen. Polyteknisk Læreanstalt	Denmarks tekniske højskole
Cornell University. New York State Veterinary College	New York State Veterinary College
Council of Europe. European Committee on Crime Problems	European Committee on Crime Problems
Crocker, Betty, pseud.	Crocker, Betty
Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Calif.	E.B. Crocker Art Gallery
Cuthrell, Faith Baldwin, 1893-	Baldwin, Faith, 1893-
Dakar	Dakar (Senegal)
Dallas. Museum of Fine Arts	Dallas Museum of Fine Arts
Danske videnskabernes selskab, Copenhagen	Kongelige Danske videnskabernes selskab
Daumiér, Honoré Victorin, 1808-1879	Daumier, Honoré, 1808-1879
Day-Lewis, Cecil, 1904-1972	Day Lewis, C. (Cecil), 1904-1972
De Camp, Lyon Sprague, 1907-	De Camp, L. Sprague (Lyon Sprague), 1907-
De La Mare, Walter John, 1873-1956	De la Mare, Walter, 1873-1956
De Leeuw, Adele Louise, 1899-	DeLeeuw, Adele, 1899-

Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, India	Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute
Defense Mapping Agency	United States. Defense Mapping Agency
Delaware. Geological Survey	Delaware Geological Survey
Delaware. University, Newark	University of Delaware
Delhi. University	University of Delhi
Delhi. University. School of Social Work	Delhi School of Social Work
Denmark. Atomenergikommisionens forsøgsanlæg, Risø	Atomenergikommisionens forsøgs- anlæg Risø
Denmark. Geodætisk institut	Geodætisk institut (Denmark)
Denmark. Geologiske under- søgelse	Danmarks geologiske undersøgelse
Denmark. Kommissionen for videns- kabelige undersøgelser i Grønland	Kommissionen for videnskabelige undersøgelser i Grønland (Denmark)
Denmark. Meteorologisk institut	Danske meteorologiske institut
Des Barres, Joseph Frederick Wallet, 1722-1824	Des Barres, Joseph F. W. (Joseph Frederick Wallet), 1722-1824
Ditchley Foundation, Ditchley Park, Eng.	Ditchley Foundation
Doboku Kenkyūjo, Tokyo	Doboku Kenkyūjo (Japan)
Dolph Map Company, inc., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Dolph Map Company
Donnelley (R.R.) and Sons Com- pany	R.R. Donnelley and Sons Company
Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt, 1868-1963	Du Bois, W. E. B. (William Edward Burghardt), 1868-1963
Duke University, Durham, N.C. Dept. of Mathematics	Duke University. Mathematics Dept.
Dunedin, N.Z. University of Otago	University of Otago
East-Central State, Nigeria	East-Central State (Nigeria)
East India Company (English)	East India Company
Economist Intelligence Unit, ltd., London	Economist Intelligence Unit (Great Britain)
Edinburgh. Royal Scottish Museum	Royal Scottish Museum
Edison Institute (Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village), Dearborn, Mich.	Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village

Engineering Foundation, New York	Engineering Foundation (New York, N.Y.)
Erlangen. Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg	Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
European Atomic Energy Community	Euratom
Evans, Benjamin Ifor, Baron Evans of Hungershall, 1899-	Evans, B. Ifor (Benjamin Ifor), 1899-
Exeter, Eng. University	University of Exeter
Expo 67	Expo 67 (Montréal, Québec)
Eysenck, Hans Jurgen, 1916-	Eysenck, H. J. (Hans Jurgen), 1916-
Fabian Society, London	Fabian Society
Fairfax Co., Va. Division of Mapping	Fairfax County (Va.). Division of Mapping
Fairfax Co., Va. Planning Division	Fairfax County (Va.). Planning Division
Farnborough, Eng. (Hampshire). Royal Aircraft Establishment	Royal Aircraft Establishment (Great Britain)
Featherstone, Donald F.	Featherstone, Donald, 1918-
Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas, 1804-1872	Feuerbach, Ludwig, 1804-1872
Fishermen's Bend, Australia. Aeronautical Research Laboratories	Aeronautical Research Laboratories (Australia)
Florida. Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville	University of Florida. Agricultural Experiment Station
Florida. State University, Tallahassee	Florida State University
Forster, Edward Morgan, 1879-1970	Forster, E. M. (Edward Morgan), 1879-1970
Fowler, Thaddeus Mortimer, 1842-1922	Fowler, T. M. (Thaddeus Mortimer), 1842-1922
France. Archives nationales	Archives nationales (France)
France. Conseil économique et social	Conseil économique et social (France)
France. Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques	Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (France)
France. Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer	O.R.S.T.O.M.
Franck, César Auguste, 1822-1890	Franck, César, 1822-1890

Freemasons. New York (State). Grand Lodge (Negro)	Freemasons. Prince Hall Grand Lodge (N.Y.)
Freemasons. Royal Arch Masons	Royal Arch Masons
Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.	Freer Gallery of Art
Freiberg, Ger. Bergakademie	Bergakademie Freiberg
Freytag, Berndt und Artaria, Vienna	Freytag, Berndt und Artaria
Garston, Eng. Building Research Station	Building Research Station (Great Britain)
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson, 1810-1865	Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, 1810- 1865
Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Genealogical Society
Generalstabens litografiska an- stalt, Stockholm	Generalstabens litografiska an- stalt
Geneva. International Institute for Labour Studies	International Institute for Labour Studies
Geneva. Musée d'art et d'histoire	Geneva (Switzerland). Musée d'art et d'histoire
Geokarta, Belgrad	Geokarta (Firm)
Georgia. Agricultural Experiment Stations	University of Georgia. College of Agriculture. Experiment Stations
Georgia. University. Alumni Society	Georgia Alumni Society
Germany (Democratic Republic, 1949-)	Germany (East)
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundesbahn	Deutsche Bundesbahn
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundesinstitut für Ostwissenschaftliche und Inter- nationale Studien	Bundesinstitut für Ostwissen- schaftliche und Internationale Studien (Germany)
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	Germany (West). Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundesministerium für Jugend, Familie und Gesundheit	Germany (West). Bundesministerium für Jugend, Familie und Gesund- heit
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundesministerium für Verkehr	Germany (West). Bundesministerium für Verkehr

Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation	Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation (Germany)
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundestag	Germany (West). Bundestag
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung	Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung (Germany)
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Presse- und Informationsamt	Germany (West). Presse- und Informationsamt
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-). Statistisches Bundesamt	Germany (West). Statistisches Bundesamt
Ghent. Rijksuniversiteit	Rijksuniversiteit te Gent
Giessen. Universität	Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen
Gloucestershire, Eng.	Gloucestershire
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, India	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
Golding, William Gerald, 1911-	Golding, William, 1911-
Gor'kiĭ, Maksim, 1868-1936	Gorky, Maksim, 1868-1936
Gothenburg, Sweden. Handelshögskolan	Handelshögskolan i Göteborg
Göttingen. Universität	Universität Göttingen
Grant, Ulysses Simpson, Pres. U.S., 1822-1885	Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885
Graz. Stadtplanungsamt	Graz (Austria). Stadtplanungsamt
Great Britain. Aeronautical Research Council	Aeronautical Research Council (Great Britain)
Great Britain. Army. Queen's Bays (2d Dragoon Guards)	Great Britain. Army. Queen's Bays
Great Britain. British Council	British Council
Great Britain. Geological Survey	Geological Survey of Great Britain
Greenwich, Eng. National Maritime Museum	Great Britain. National Maritime Museum
Gregory, Isabella Augusta Persse, Lady, 1852-1932	Gregory, Lady, 1852-1932
Gribble, Leonard Reginald, 1908-	Gribble, Leonard R. (Leonard Reginald), 1908-
Grolier Club, New York	Grolier Club

Haack (Hermann) Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha, VEB	Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha
Haggard, Henry Rider, Sir, 1856-1925	Haggard, H. Rider (Henry Rider), 1856-1925
Hagstrom Company, inc., New York	Hagstrom Company Incorporated
Hague. Institute of Social Studies	Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands)
Halacy, Daniel Stephen, 1919-	Halacy, D. S. (Daniel Stephen), 1919-
Halle. Universität	Universität Halle-Wittenberg
Halliwell-Phillipps, James Orchard, 1820-1889	Halliwell-Phillipps, J. O. (James Orchard), 1820-1889
Hamburg. Universität	Universität Hamburg
Hamburg. Vermessungsamt	Hamburg (Germany). Vermessungsamt
Hanover. Technische Universität	Technische Universität Hannover
Hardwick, John Michael Drinkrow, 1924-	Hardwick, Michael, 1924-
Harrison, George Bagshawe, 1894-	Harrison, G. B. (George Batshawe), 1894-
Haskell, Arnold Lionel, 1903-	Haskell, Arnold L. (Arnold Lionel), 1903-
Hauptmann, Gerhart Johann Robert, 1862-1946	Hauptmann, Gerhart, 1862-1946
Hayek, Friedrich August von, 1899-	Hayek, Friedrich A. von (Friedrich August von), 1899-
Hearne Brothers, Detroit	Hearne Brothers
Helsinki. Yliopisto. Hämäläis-osakunta	Hämäläis-Osakunta
Hesse. Landesvermessungsamt	Hessisches Landesvermessungsamt
Higgins (Alfred) Productions	Alfred Higgins Productions
Hildick, Edmund Wallace	Hildick, E. W. (Edmund Wallace), 1925-
Hồ Chí Minh, 1890-1969	Hồ, Chí Minh, 1890-1969
Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus, 1776-1822	Hoffmann, E. T. A. (Ernst Theodor Amadeus), 1776-1822
Hofstra University, Hempstead, N.Y.	Hofstra University
Hongkong. University	University of Hong Kong
Houston, Tex. Museum of Fine Arts	Museum of Fine Arts of Houston

Hudson, William Henry, 1841-1922	Hudson, W. H. (William Henry), 1841-1922
Hudson Map Company, Minneapolis	Hudson Map Company
Hugo, Victor Marie, comte, 1802-1885	Hugo, Victor, 1802-1885
Huxley, Aldous Leonard, 1894-1963	Huxley, Aldous, 1894-1963
Huxley, Julian Sorell, Sir, 1887-1975	Huxley, Julian, 1887-1975
Ife. University	University of Ife
Illinois. Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana	University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign campus). Agricultural Experiment Station University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Agricultural Experiment Station
Illinois. Dept. of Public Instruction	Illinois. Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Illinois. Natural History Survey	Illinois. Natural History Survey Division
Illinois. Secretary of State	Illinois. Office of Secretary of State
Illinois. Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Illinois. Water Survey	Illinois State Water Survey
India. Archaeological Survey	Archaeological Survey of India
India (Republic). Administrative Reforms Commission	India. Administrative Reforms Commission
India (Republic). Anthropological Survey	Anthropological Survey of India
India (Republic). Atomic Energy Commission	India. Atomic Energy Commission
India (Republic). Central Board of Irrigation and Power	India. Central Board of Irrigation and Power
India (Republic). Comptroller and Auditor-General	India. Comptroller and Auditor-General
India (Republic). Directorate of National Sample Survey	India. Directorate of National Sample Survey
India (Republic). Labour Bureau	India. Labour Bureau
India (Republic). Law Commission	Law Commission of India
India (Republic). Ministry of Education	India. Ministry of Education
India (Republic). Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	India. Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

India (Republic). National Buildings Organisation	National Buildings Organisation (India)
India (Republic). Office of the Registrar General	India. Office of the Registrar
India (Republic). Planning Commission	India. Planning Commission
India (Republic). Supreme Court	India. Supreme Court
India (Republic). Survey of India	Survey of India
India (Republic). Tariff Commission	India. Tariff Commission
India (Republic). Textiles Committee	India. Textiles Committee
Indiana. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette	Purdue University. Agricultural Experiment Station
Industrial and Commercial Techniques, Ltd., London	Industrial and Commercial Techniques, Ltd.
Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz	Institut für Europäische Geschichte (Mainz, Germany)
Institute for Continuing Legal Education, Newark, N.J.	Institute for Continuing Legal Education (N.J.)
Institute of Applied Manpower, New Delhi, India	Institute of Applied Manpower (New Delhi, India)
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, India	Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (New Delhi, India)
Institute of Economic Affairs, London	Institute of Economic Affairs (Great Britain)
Institute of Petroleum, London	Institute of Petroleum (Great Britain)
Institute of Physics (1971-)	Institute of Physics (Great Britain)
Institution of Chemical Engineers, London	Institution of Chemical Engineers (Great Britain)
Institution of Civil Engineers, London	Institution of Civil Engineers (Great Britain)
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London	Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Great Britain)
Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Bolivia)	Bolivia. Instituto Nacional de Estadística
International Federation for Information Processing. Technical Committee on Optimization (TC 7)	IFIP TC 7

Iowa. Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames	Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station
Iowa. University. Institute of Hydraulic Research	Iowa Institute of Hydraulic Research
Istanbul. Université	Istanbul Üniversitesi
Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica	Istituto central di statistica (Italy)
Jefferson, Thomas, Pres. U.S., 1743-1826	Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826
Jerusalem. Hebrew University	Universiṭah ha-‘ivrit bi-Yerushalayim
Jerusalem. Hebrew University. Dept. of Information and Public Affairs	Universiṭah ha-‘ivrit bi-Yerushalayim. Maḥlaḳah le-hasbarah ye-yaḥase tsibur
Jerusalem. Hebrew University. Dept. of Yiddish	Universiṭah ha-‘ivrit bi-Yerushalayim. Ḥug le-sifrut Yidish
Jerusalem. Hebrew University. Institute of Contemporary Jewry	Universiṭah ha-‘ivrit bi-Yerushalayim. Makhon le-Yahadut zemanenu
Jerusalem. Hebrew University. Institute of Languages and Literatures	Universiṭah ha-‘ivrit bi-Yerushalayim. Makhon le-śafot ye-sifruyot
Johannesburg	Johannesburg (South Africa)
John Murray Expedition, 1933-1934	John Murray Expedition (1933-1934)
Johns Hopkins University. Chesapeake Bay Institute	Chesapeake Bay Institute
Johnson, Harry Gordon, 1923-1977	Johnson, Harry G. (Harry Gordon), 1923-1977
Johnston (W. and A.K.) and G.W. Bacon, ltd.	W. & A.K. Johnston & G.W. Bacon Ltd.
Kaunda, Kenneth David, Pres. Zambia, 1924-	Kaunda, Kenneth D. (Kenneth David), 1924-
Kenya. Survey of Kenya	Survey of Kenya
Kerala, India (State). Bureau of Economics and Statistics	Kerala (India). Bureau of Economics and Statistics
Kermode, John Frank	Kermode, Frank, 1919-
Keynes, Geoffrey Langdon, Sir, 1887-	Keynes, Geoffrey, Sir, 1887-
Khartum. University	University of Khartoum
Kiel. Universität. Institut für Weltwirtschaft	Institut für Weltwirtschaft (Kiel, Germany)

Klausmeier, Herbert John, 1915-	Klausmeier, Herbert J. (Herbert John), 1915-
Knoedler (M.) and Company, inc.	M. Knoedler & Co.
Kraków. Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza	Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza w Krakowie
Kraus Thomson Organization	Kraus-Thomson Organization
Kuwait (State)	Kuwait
Leicester, Eng. University	University of Leicester
Liberal Party (Gt. Brit.)	Liberal Party (Great Britain)
Lietuvos TSR Mokslų akademija, Vilna	Lietuvos TSR Mokslų akademija
Lima. Universidad de San Marcos	Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
Lima. Universidad de San Marcos. Museo Historia Natural "Javier Prado"	Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado"
Liverpool. University	University of Liverpool
Ljubljana. Univerza	Univerza v Ljubljani
Lloyd George, David Lloyd George, 1st Earl, 1863-1945	Lloyd George, David, 1863-1945
Lockeed Aircraft Corporation. Lockheed-Georgia Company	Lockeed-Georgia Company
London. Commonwealth Institute	Commonwealth Institute (Great Britain)
London. Inner London Education Authority	Inner London Education Authority
London. National Gallery	National Gallery (Great Britain)
London. National Portrait Gallery	Great Britain. National Portrait Gallery
London. Royal Academy of Arts	Royal Academy of Arts (Great Britain)
London. University. Postgraduate Medical School of London	Postgraduate Medical School of London
Los Angeles Co., Calif. Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History
Louisiana. State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College
Luanda	Luanda (Angola)
Lucknow. University	Lucknow University

Madras. University	University of Madras
Maharashtra, India (State). Dept. of Agriculture	Maharashtra (India). Dept. of Agriculture
Maharashtra, India (State). Finance Dept.	Maharashtra (India). Finance Dept.
Maharashtra, India (State). Legislature	Maharashtra (India). Legislature
Manama, Bahrein	Manama (Bahrain)
Mandel'shtam, Osop Émil'evich, 1891-1938	Mandelstam, Osip Yemilyevich, 1891-1938
Manila. National Library	Philippines. National Library
Mannin, Ethel Edith, 1900-	Mannin, Ethel, 1900-
Manning (H.A.) Company	H.A. Manning Company
Map Corporation of America, Boston	Map Corporation of America
Marcos, Ferdinand Edralin, Pres. Philippines	Marcos, Ferdinand E. (Ferdinand Edralin), 1917-
Markham, Clements Robert, Sir, 1830-1916	Markham, Clements R. (Clements Robert), Sir, 1830-1916
Maryland. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Maryland. University. Chesa- peake Biological Laboratory, Solomons	Chesapeake Biological Laboratory
Massachusetts. Advisory Council on Education	Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston	Massachusetts Historical Society
Mackail, John William, 1859-1945	Mackail, J. W. (John William), 1859-1945
Macksey, Kenneth John	Macksey, Kenneth
Madhya Pradesh, India	Madhya Pradesh (India)
Madison, James, Pres. U.S., 1751- 1836	Madison, James, 1751-1836
Massachusetts Institute of Tech- nology. Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington	Lincoln Laboratory
May (G.W.) ltd	G.W. May Ltd.
McLuhan, Herbert Marshall	McLuhan, Marshall, 1911-
McWhirter, Norris Dewar	McWhirter, Norris, 1925-

Methodist Church (England)	Methodist Church (Great Britain)
Mexico (City)	Mexico City (Mexico)
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Librarians' Technical Committee	Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Librarians' Committee
Michigan. Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing	Michigan State University. Agri- cultural Experiment Station
Midland Atlas Company, Milbank, S.D.	Midland Atlas Company
Milligan, Terence Alan	Milligan, Spike, 1918-
Milne, Alan Alexander, 1882-1956	Milne, A. A. (Alan Alexander), 1882-1956
Minnesota. Agricultural Experi- ment Station, St. Anthony Park	University of Minnesota (Minnea- polis-St. Paul campus). Agri- cultural Experiment Station
Minnesota. University. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research	Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research
Mississippi. Research and De- velopment Center	Mississippi Research and Develop- ment Center
Missouri. Agricultural Experi- ment Station, Columbia	University of Missouri. Agricul- tural Experiment Station University of Missouri--Columbia. Agricultural Experiment Station
Missouri. University	University of Missouri
Missouri. University. Business and Public Administration Research Center	University of Missouri. School of Business and Public Administra- tion. Research Center
Mitchell, William Reginald	Mitchell, W. R. (William Reginald)
Mitchison, Naomi Haldane, 1897-	Mitchison, Naomi, 1897-
Modern Language Association of America. English X: Vic- torian Literature	Modern Language Association of America. Victorian Literature Group
Mona, Jamaica. University of the West Indies	University of the West Indies (Mona, Jamaica)
Mondriaan, Pieter Cornelis, 1872-1944	Mondrian, Piet, 1872-1944
Mongolia (Mongolian People's Republic)	Mongolia
Monrovia, Liberia. University of Liberia	University of Liberia
Montana. University, Missoula	University of Montana (Missoula)
Moscow	Moscow (R.S.F.S.R.)

Moscow. Vseofūznyiĭ institut nauchnoĭ i tekhnicheskoiĭ informat͡sii	Vseofūznyiĭ institut nauchnoiĭ i tekhnicheskoiĭ informat͡sii (Soviet Union)
Mosse, George Lachmann	Mosse, George L. (George Lachmann), 1918-
Munson, Kenneth G.	Munson, Kenneth
Münster. Universität	Universität Münster
Musorgskiiĭ, Modest Petrovich, 1839-1881	Mussorgsky, Modest Petrovich, 1839-1881
Mysore	Mysore (India : State)
Mysore. Dept. of Mines and Geology	Mysore (India : State). Dept. of Mines and Geology
Nānak, 1st guru of the Sikhs, 1469-1538	Nānak, guru, 1469-1538
Napoléon III, Emperor of the French, 1808-1873	Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, 1808-1873
Natal. Town and Regional Planning Commission	Natal (South Africa). Town and Regional Planning Commission
National Advertising Co., Bedford Park, Ill.	National Advertising Co. (Bedford Park, Ill.)
National Association for Girls and Women in Sport	National Association for Girls & Women in Sport
National Book League, London	National Book League (Great Britain)
National Council for Civil Liberties, London	National Council for Civil Liberties (Great Britain)
National Research Council of Canada	National Research Council Canada
National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty	National Trust (Great Britain)
Nationalsozialistische Deutsche-Arbeiter-Partei. Waffenschutzstaffel. 3. SS-Panzer-Division Totenkopf	Waffen-SS. Panzer-Division Totenkopf, 3.
Nebraska (Ter.)	Nebraska
Nestroy, Johann Nepomuk, 1801-1862	Nestroy, Johann, 1801-1862
Netherlands (Kingdom, 1815-). Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening	Netherlands. Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening
Nevada. Bureau of Mines and Geology	Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology
New Guinea, Dutch	Netherlands New Guinea

New York (City). Metropolitan Museum of Art	Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.)
New York (City). Metropolitan Museum of Art. Cloisters	Cloisters (Museum)
New York (City). Stock Exchange	New York Stock Exchange
New York University. Stokes Foundation	Stokes Foundation
New Zealand. Dept. of Labour (1954-)	New Zealand. Dept. of Labour
New Zealand. Geological Survey	New Zealand Geological Survey
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. University	University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Nock, Oswald Stevens	Nock, O. S. (Oswald Stevens), 1905-
North Rhine-Westphalia	North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany)
Office of Health Economics, London	Office of Health Economics (Lon- don, England)
Oklahoma. Geological Survey	Oklahoma Geological Survey
O'Neill, Eugene Gladstone, 1888- 1953	O'Neill, Eugene, 1888-1953
Ontario. Law Reform Commission	Ontario Law Reform Commission
Oregon. Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis	Oregon State University. Agri- cultural Experiment Station
Oregon. University	University of Oregon
Organization for Economic Coopera- tion and Development. European Nuclear Energy Agency	European Nuclear Energy Agency
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Library	OPEC Library
Overseas Development Institute, London	Overseas Development Institute (London, England)
Pacific Islands (Ter.) Congress of Micronesia	Pacific Islands. Congress of Micronesia
Paine, Lauran	Allen, Clay, 1916- Almonte, Rosa, 1916- Amour, John, 1916- Andrews, A. A., 1916- Archer, Dennis, 1916- Bartlett, Kathleen, 1916- Batchelor, Reg, 1916- Beck, Harry, 1916- Bedford, Kenneth, 1916- Benton, Will, 1916- Bosworth, Frank, 1916- Bovee, Ruth, 1916- Bradford, Will, 1916- Bradley, Concho, 1916-

Paine, Lauran (cont'd)

Brennan, Will, 1916-
Carrel, Mark, 1916-
Carter, Nevada, 1916-
Cassady, Claude, 1916-
Cassidy, Claude, 1916-
Clark, Badger, 1916-
Clarke, Richard, 1916-
Clarke, Robert, 1916-
Custer, Clint, 1916-
Dana, Amber, 1916-
Dana, Richard, 1916-
Davis, Audrey, 1916-
Drexler, J. P., 1916-
Duchesne, Antoinette, 1916-
Durham, John, 1916-
Fisher, Margot, 1916-
Fleck, Betty, 1916-
Frost, Joni, 1916-
Glendenning, Donn, 1916-
Glenn, James, 1916-
Gordon, Angela, 1916-
Gorman, Beth, 1916-
Hart, Francis, 1916-
Hayden, Jay, 1916-
Holt, Helen, 1916-
Houston, Will, 1916-
Howard, Elizabeth, 1916-
Howard, Troy, 1916-
Hunt, John, 1916-
Ingersol, Jared, 1916-
Kelley, Ray, 1916-
Kelly, Ray, 1916-
Ketchum, Jack, 1916-
Kilgore, John, 1916-
Liggett, Hunter, 1916-
Lucas, J. K., 1916-
Lyon, Buck, 1916-
Martin, Bruce, 1916-
Martin, Tom, 1916-
Morgan, Arlene, 1916-
Morgan, John, 1916-
Morgan, Valerie, 1916-
O'Connor, Clint, 1916-
Paine, Lauran
Sharp, Helen, 1916-
Slaughter, Jim, 1916-
St. George, Arthur, 1916-
Standish, Buck, 1916-
Stuart, Margaret, 1916-
Thompson, Russ, 1916-
Thorn, Barbara, 1916-

Pakistan. Geological Survey

Geological Survey of Pakistan

Palaeontographical Society,
London

Palaeontographical Society
(Great Britain)

Pamplona, Spain. Universidad de
Navarra

Universidad de Navarra

Pan American Development Founda-
tion, Washington, D.C.

Pan American Development Founda-
tion

Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo
Wydawnictw Kartograficznych,
Warsaw

Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo
Wydawnictw Kartograficznych

Paris. École pratique des haute études	École pratique des hautes études (Paris, France)
Paris. Museum national d'histoire naturelle	Museum national d'histoire naturelle (France)
Paris. Université	Université de Paris
Paris. Université. Institut du radium	Institut Curie
Pasadena, Calif. Art Museum	Pasadena Art Museum
Pater, Walter Horatio, 1839-1894	Pater, Walter, 1839-1894
Paulus VI, Pope, 1897-	Paul VI, Pope, 1897-1978
Payne, Pierre Stephen Robert, 1911-	Payne, Robert, 1911-
Pennsylvania. Historical and Museum Commission	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Pennsylvania. State Library, Harrisburg	Pennsylvania State Library
Pennsylvania. Topographic and Geologic Survey	Pennsylvania. Bureau of Typographic and Geologic Survey
Peter I, the Great, Emperor of Russia, 1672-1725	Peter I, Emperor of Russia, 1672-1725
Philadelphia. Temple University	Temple University
Philippines (Republic). National Census and Statistics Office	Philippines. National Census and Statistics Office
Pietermaritzburg. University of Natal	University of Natal
Pisa. Università. Istituto di diritto commerciale e comparato Lorenzo Mossa	Istituto di diritto commerciale e comparato Lorenzo Mossa
Pittsburgh. Carnegie Institute	Carnegie Institute
Pittsburgh. Carnegie Institute. Museum	Carnegie Museum
Pretoria. State Library	South Africa. State Library
Priestley, John Boynton, 1894-	Priestley, J. B. (John Boynton), 1894-
Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. Southwestern Virginia (Diocese)	Episcopal Church. Diocese of Southwestern Virginia
Punjab, India (State). University	Punjab University

Punjab, Pakistan (Province). University, Lahore	University of the Punjab
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Engineering Experiment Station. Joint Highway Research Project	Joint Highway Research Project (Ind.)
Québec (Province). Bureau de la statistique	Bureau de la statistique du Québec (Post-1974 heading)
Québec (Province). Bureau of Statistics	Quebec Bureau of Statistics (Pre-1975 heading)
Québec (Province). Commission d'enquête sur la situation de la langue française et sur les droits linguistiques au Québec	Commission d'enquête sur la situation de la langue française et sur les droits linguistiques au Québec
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	Queen's University (Kingston, Ont.)
Quito	Quito (Ecuador)
Rājasthān, India. Directorate of Economics and Statistics	Rājasthān (India). Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Random House, New York	Random House (Firm)
Rangoon	Rangoon (Burma)
Reading, Eng. University	University of Reading
Red Cross. Korea (Republic). Taehan Chōksipcha Sa	Taehan Chōksipcha Sa
Red Cross. South Africa. South African Red Cross Society	South African Red Cross Society
Republican Party	Republican Party (U.S.)
Reykjavík	Reykjavík (Iceland)
Rhineland-Palatinate. Landesvermessungsamt	Landesvermessungsamt Rheinland-Pfalz
Rhineland-Palatinate. Statistisches Landesamt	Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz
Rhode Island. Statewide Planning Program	Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
Rhode Island School of Design, Providence	Rhode Island School of Design
Rhodesia, Northern	Northern Rhodesia
Rhodesia, Southern	Southern Rhodesia
Rhodesia, Southern. Parliament	Southern Rhodesia. Parliament
Riga. Universitāte	Pēteris Stučka Latvijas valsts universitāte

Rio de Janeiro (State)	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil : State)
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (State). Universidade Federal	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
Rizal y Alonso, José, 1861-1896	Rizal, José, 1861-1896
Royal Institute of British Architects, London	Royal Institute of British Archi- tects
Royal Society of Medicine, Lon- don	Royal Society of Medicine (Great Britain)
Ruiz, Juan, Arcipreste de Hita, fl. 1343	Ruiz, Juan, fl. 1343
Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)	Soviet Union
Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Armia	Soviet Union. Armia
Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii	Soviet Union. Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii
Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Voenno-Morskoï Flot	Soviet Union. Voenno-Morskoï Flot
Sächsische Akademie der Wissen- schaften, Leipzig	Sächsische Akademie der Wissen- schaften zu Leipzig
San Francisco. Museum of Art	San Francisco Museum of Art
Santiago de Chile	Santiago (Chile)
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
Santo Domingo. Universidad Autónoma	Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo
Sartine, Antoine Raymond Jean Gualbert Gabriel de, comte d'Alby, 1729-1801	Sartine, Antoine de, comte d'Alby, 1729-1801
Saxony, Lower. Landesverwalt- ungsamt	Niedersächsisches Landesverwalt- ungsamt
Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von, 1759-1805	Schiller, Friedrich, 1759-1805
Scotland. General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	Great Britain. General Registry Office
Sinclair, Upton Beall, 1878- 1968	Sinclair, Upton, 1878-1968
Singapore (City). University	University of Singapore
Sitwell, Osbert, Sir, bart., 1892-1969	Sitwell, Osbert, 1892-1969
Sitwell, Sacheverell, Sir, Bart., 1897-	Sitwell, Sacheverell, 1897-

Smithsonian Institution. National Collection of Fine Arts	National Collection of Fine Arts (U.S.)
Snow, Charles Percy, Baron Snow, 1905-	Snow, C. P. (Charles Percy), 1905-
Social Science Research Council	Social Science Research Council (U.S.)
Social Science Research Council (Gt. Brit.)	Social Science Research Council (Great Britain)
Socialforskningsinstituttet, Copenhagen	Socialforskningsinstituttet (Denmark)
Société d'éditions cartographiques bleu et or	S.E.C.B.O., éditions cartographiques "bleu et or"
Société d'éditions et de publicité L.F.B.	Sté éditions & publicité L.F.B.
Society of Chemical Industry, London	Society of Chemical Industry (Great Britain)
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York	Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (U.S.)
South Australia. State Library	State Library of South Australia
Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spain)
Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Optica Daza de Valdés	Instituto de Optica Daza de Valdés
Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto Eduardo Torroja de la Construcción y del Cemento	Instituto Eduardo Torroja de la Construcción y del Cemento
Spain. Instituto Geográfico y Catastral (1938-)	Instituto Geográfico y Catastral (Spain)
Spain. Instituto Geológico y Minero	Instituto Geológico y Minero de España
Stanford University. Law Library	Stanford Law Library
Stanford University. Museum	Stanford University. Museum of Art
Stein, Aaron Marc, 1906-	Bagby, George, 1906-
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, 1811-1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher, 1811-1896
Strachey, Giles Lytton, 1880-1932	Strachey, Lytton, 1880-1932
Strathclyde Region, Scot.	Strathclyde
Studio F.M.B., Bologna	Studio F.M.B.

Stuttgart. Universität	Universität Stuttgart
Swanborough, Frederick Gordon	Swanborough, Gordon
Sweden. Statens naturvetenskapliga forskningsråd	Statens naturvetenskapliga forskningsråd (Sweden)
Switzerland. Statistisches Amt	Switzerland. Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt
Sydney. University. Fisher Library	Fisher Library
Syracuse University. Joe and Emily Lowe Art Center	Joe and Emily Lowe Art Center
Syracuse University. Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs	Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu (India)
Tamil Nadu. Legislature	Tamil Nadu (India). Legislature
Tartu. Ülikool	Tartu Riiklik Ülikool
Tax Foundation, New York	Tax Foundation
Taylor, Alan John Percivale, 1906-	Taylor, A. J. P. (Alan John Percivale), 1906-
Teddington, Eng. National Physical Laboratory	National Physical Laboratory (Great Britain)
Tennessee. State University, Memphis	Memphis State University
Tennessee Valley Authority. Office of Power. Division of Power Utilization	Tennessee Valley Authority. Division of Power Utilization
Tervuren, Belgium. Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale	Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale
Texas. Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
Texas. Legislative Council	Texas. Legislature. Legislative Council
Texas. Water Development Board	Texas Water Development Board
Thorndike, Edward Lee, 1874-1949	Thorndike, Edward L. (Edward Lee), 1874-1949
Tito, Josip Broz, Pres. Yugoslavia, 1892-	Tito, Josip Broz, 1892-1980
United Nations. Library, Geneva	United Nations Library (Geneva, Switzerland)
United Nations. Special Fund	United Nations Special Fund
United States. Air Force. 10th Air Force	United States. Air Force. Air Force, 10th

United States. Air Force. 3636th Combat Crew Training Wing	United States. Air Force. Combat Crew Training Wing, 3636th
United States. Air Force. 4520th Aerial Demonstration	United States. Air Force. Thunder- birds
United States. Army. 2d Cavalry	United States. Army. Cavalry, 2nd
United States. Army. 103d Aero Squadron	United States. Army. Aero Squadron, 103d
United States. Army. First Army	United States. Army. Army, First
United States. Army. Ninth Army	United States. Army. Army, Ninth
United States. Army Air Forces. 4th Fighter Group	United States. Army Air Forces. Fighter Group, 4th
United States. Army Air Forces. 388th Bombardment Group	United States. Army Air Forces. Bombardment Group, 388th
United States. Army Air Forces. 442d Troop Carrier Group	United States. Army Air Forces. Troop Carrier Group, 442nd
United States. Bureau of Land Management. Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office	Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office
United States. Bureau of Mines. Alaska Field Operation Center	Alaska Field Operation Center
United States. Dept. of Agri- culture. Economic Research Service. Resource Development Economics Division	United States. Dept. of Agricul- ture. Resource Development Economics Division
United States. Dept. of State. Office of Consular Affairs	United States. Office of Consular Affairs
United States. Dept. of the Interior. Office of Water Research and Technology	United States. Office of Water Research and Technology
United States. District Court. Colorado	United States. District Court (Colorado)
United States. District Court. Louisiana (Eastern District)	United States. District Court (Louisiana : Eastern District)
United States. Federal Aviation Agency. Flight Standards Service	United States. Flight Standards Service
United States. Federal Council for Science and Technology	Federal Council for Science and Technology (U.S.)
United States. Foreign Agri- cultural Service (1953-)	United States. Foreign Agricul- tural Service
United States. Foreign Agri- cultural Service (1953-). International Development Program	International Development Program (U.S.)

United States. Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.	Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (Berkeley, Calif.)
United States. George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.	George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
United States. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.	Goddard Space Flight Center
United States. Institute for Basic Standards	Institute for Basic Standards (U.S.)
United States. Job Corps	Job Corps (U.S.)
United States. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.	Langley Research Center
United States. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland	Lewis Research Center
United States. Library of Congress. Archive of Folk Song	Archive of Folk Song (U.S.)
United States. Marine Corps. 1st Division	United States. Marine Corps. Divison, First
United States. Marine Corps. 3d Division	United States. Marine Corps. Division, Third
United States. National Agricultural Library	National Agricultural Library (U.S.)
United States. National Agricultural Library. Food and Nutrition Information and Educational Materials Center	Food and Nutrition Information and Educational Materials Center (U.S.)
United States. National Archives	United States National Archives
United States. National Archives and Records Service	United States National Archives and Records Service
United States. National Bureau of Standards. Institute for Materials Research	Institute for Materials Research (U.S.)
United States. National Bureau of Standards. Institute for Materials Research. Inorganic Materials Division	Institute for Materials Research (U.S.). Inorganic Materials Division
United States. National Center for Health Statistics	National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.)
United States. National Institute of General Medical Sciences	National Institute of General Medical Sciences (U.S.)
United States. National Institute of Mental Health	National Institute of Mental Health (U.S.)
United States. National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.	Oak Ridge National Laboratory

United States. National Library of Medicine	National Library of Medicine (U.S.)
United States. Naval Academy, Annapolis	United States Naval Academy
United States. Navy. Electronic Systems Command	United States. Naval Electronic Systems Command
United States. Neighborhood Youth Corps	Neighborhood Youth Corps (U.S.)
United States. North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul	North Central Forest Experiment Station (St. Paul, Minn.)
United States. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Or.	Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (Portland, Or.)
United States. Public Health Service. Division of International Health	United States. Division of International Health
United States. Public Health Service. Office of International Health Relations	United States. Office of International Health Relations
United States. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.	Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (Fort Collins, Colo.)
United States. Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C.	Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (Asheville, N.C.)
United States. Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans	Southern Forest Experiment Station (New Orleans, La.)
United States. Water Resources Council	Water Resources Council (U.S.)
United States. Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.	U.S. Waterways Experiment Station
Universal Map and Drafting Co., Fort Worth, Tex.	Universal Map and Drafting Company
Universität Fridericiana Karlsruhe	Universität Karlsruhe
University of Malaya (Founded 1962)	University of Malaya (1962-)
University of Washington Archives of Ethnic Music and Dance	University of Washington. Archives of Ethnic Music and Dance
Utah. Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan	Utah Agricultural Experiment Station
Uttar Pradesh, India	Uttar Pradesh (India)
Vaizey, John Ernest	Vaizey, John, 1929-

Vanderveen, Bart Harmannus	Vanderveen, Bart H. (Bart Harman- nus)
Vatican. Biblioteca vaticana	Biblioteca apostolica vaticana
Venezuela. Universidad Central, Caracas	Universidad Central de Venezuela
Victoria, Australia. National Gallery, Melbourne	National Gallery of Victoria
Vogt (C.H.) (Firm)	C.H. Vogt (Firm)
Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de, 1694-1778	Voltaire, 1694-1778
Wagenknecht, Edward Charles, 1900-	Wegenknecht, Edward, 1900-
Wales. University	University of Wales
Wales. University. University College, Swansea	University College of Swansea
Wales. University College, Aberystwyth	University College of Wales
Walpole, Horace, 4th Earl of Orford, 1717-1797	Walpole, Horace, 1717-1797
Ward, Kendall, 1905-	Ward, Lynd, 1905-
Warsaw. Uniwersytet	Uniwersytet Warszawski
Washington (State). State Library, Olympia	Washington State Library
Watts, Alan Wilson, 1915-1973	Watts, Alan, 1915-1973
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of, 1769-1852	Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, 1769-1852
Wellington, N.Z. Oceanographic Institute	New Zealand Oceanographic Insti- tute
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.)
Western Australia. Law Reform Commission	Law Reform Commission of Western Australia
Western Australia. University	University of Western Australia
Wilkinson, Frederick John, 1922-	Wilkinson, Frederick, 1922-
William Marsh Rice University, Houston	Rice University
Wisconsin. Geological and Natural History Survey	Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
Wisconsin. Public Service Com- mission	Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
Wolfram von Eschenbach, 12th cent.	Wolfram, von Eschenbach, 12th cent.

Worcester, Mass. Art Museum	Worcester Art Museum
Wyoming. University	University of Wyoming
Yale University. Library. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library	Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
Yale University. Peabody Museum of Natural History	Peabody Museum of Natural History
Yerian, Cameron John	Yerian, Cameron
York, Eng. University	University of York
Young, Percy Marshall, 1912-	Young, Percy M. (Percy Marshall), 1912-
Young Men's Christian Associations. Korea. Taehan YMCA Yŏnmaeng	Taehan YMCA Yŏnmaeng

Revised Headings for 1981 Corrections

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
American University, Washington, D.C.	American University (Washington, D.C.) (<u>Qualification added</u>)
Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D.C.	Bureau of National Affairs (Washington, D.C.)
Elizabeth, Queen of England, 1533-1603	Elizabeth I, Queen of England, 1533-1603 ("of Wales" <u>dropped upon the advice of the British Library</u>)
Leningrad. Ėrmitazh	Gosudarstvennyĭ Ėrmitazh (Soviet Union) (<u>Qualification changed</u>)
Pennsylvania. University. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce	Wharton School ("of Finance and Commerce" <u>deleted</u>)
Polk (R.L.) and Company, inc.	R.L. Polk & Co.
Prague. Universita Karlova	Univerzita Karlova (<u>Spelling changed</u>)
Puerto Rico. University	University of Puerto Rico (Río Piedras Campus) University of Puerto Rico (Mayagüez Campus) University of Puerto Rico (Medical Sciences Campus) (<u>Qualifications added to distinguish campuses</u>)
United States. Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Upper Darby, Pa.	Northeastern Forest Experiment Station (Broomall, Pa.) (<u>Qualification changed</u>)

Countries/Cities that have been divided, etc.

To make clear the use of headings on items emanating from jurisdictions that have been divided, etc., the full array of the appropriate headings is given below. This array applies primarily in dealing with establishing the executive, legislative, or judicial units of these jurisdictions.

1) China

<u>Current Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
China	} China
China (National Government of the Republic of China, 1940-1945)	
China (People's Republic of China, 1949-)	
China (Reformed Government of the Republic of China, 1938-1940)	
China (Provisional Government of China, 1937-1940)	China (Territory under Japanese occupation, 1937-1940)
China (Republic of China)	China (Republic: 1949-

2) Germany

Germany	Germany (<u>Pre-1945 heading</u>)
Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-1955)	Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-1955)
Germany (Democratic Republic, 1949-	Germany (East)
Germany (Federal Republic, 1949-)	Germany (West)

3) Korea

Korea	Korea
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	Korea (North)
Korea (Republic)	Korea (South)

4) Berlin

Berlin	Berlin (Germany) (<u>Pre-1945 heading</u>)
Berlin (East Berlin)	Berlin (Germany : East)
Berlin (West Berlin)	Berlin (Germany : West)

Policy for CONSER Modification Requests

Based on the number of modification requests that come to the Library of Congress from CONSER participants together with the application of AACR 2 to serials, the Library of Congress has formulated the following statements for consideration by the CONSER participants:

When the agreement was made originally for the CONSER project, the Library of Congress agreed to authenticate records from other institutions and also to make changes in authenticated records since the authentication process locked the entire record. The Library agreed,

however, with the understanding that OCLC would soon provide a partial locking enhancement, which would enable CONSER participants to make many of the changes that come to their attention. This enhancement has never been made available and the Library has concluded that it can no longer undertake to make all the modifications necessary.

The Library has had to consider its workload in this respect for two reasons. One relates to the fiscal limitations that afflict all libraries. The other relates to the AACR 2 provisions for serials. A serial typically exhibits many changes in its data from those shown in the first issue. If the change is a major one of title or heading change, the policy of successive entries dictates that a new record be created. There are many other kinds of changes that do not require a successive entry; they affect an existing entry and thus raise the possibility of its modification. The basis for the bibliographic description of a serial required by AACR 2 is the first issue published. If the serial is cataloged from the first issue, later issues will cause the possibility of modification to arise. If the serial is cataloged from an issue later than the first, both earlier and later issues in relation to the one on which the cataloging is based will also cause the possibility of modifications to arise.

Since the Library of Congress feels that it is more important to authenticate serials than to make minor modifications to serials already in authenticated form, it proposes to limit modifications to the following cases:

- (1) the immediate target of the modification is the data for the first issue (or the title page of the first volume);
- (2) an access point is being added, changed (including changes from AACR 1 to 2), or deleted;
- (3) the modification is to result in closing an entry and/or linking the entry to another.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

Qualification of Geographic Subject Headings

The information below supersedes that issued in Cataloging Service, bulletin 122, p. 14-16.

It is the responsibility of the Subject Cataloging Division to establish geographic headings that do not represent potential "author" headings, including headings for geographic features, regions, parks, etc. During the past decade the rules used by subject catalogers in formulating these names have been essentially the same rules used by descriptive catalogers in establishing jurisdictional headings, i.e., the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR). With the adoption of AACR 2, subject cataloging practice is being modified accordingly. The following instructions embody the changes promulgated by AACR 2 and become effective January 1981. It should be noted that the procedures described below do not pertain to the selection of the name itself (i.e., matters pertaining to English name versus vernacular name, earlier name versus later name, direct order versus inverted order, etc.) but only to the means by which the form of name selected may be qualified, if necessary. The following categories of names are covered by these instructions:

- Archaeological sites; ancient cities
- Geographic features (mountains, caves, rivers, lakes, deserts, etc.)
- Geographic regions

Parks and reserves; trails
Large engineering constructions outside cities (including canals, roads, dams, tunnels, pipelines, etc., but excluding buildings).

General Instructions

- 1) Qualify a geographic name by placing the additions in a single set of parentheses after the name.
- 2) Use only the latest name of a jurisdiction in the qualifier (e.g., Zimbabwe, not Southern Rhodesia).
- 3) If a narrower qualification of a jurisdiction is required, add it before the name of the higher jurisdiction: [name]([narrower qualification, higher jurisdiction]), e.g., Pelican Lake (Otter Tail County, Minn.).
- 4) When qualifying use only the abbreviations listed in AACR 2, Appendix B.14.
- 5) Always qualify at the level of country (the term country is used in the broad sense to include equivalent jurisdictions such as colonies, territorial possessions, etc.), except for the following countries for which qualification is made at the level of the first order political division: Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Malaysia, Soviet Union, United States, and Yugoslavia. This policy is designated throughout this article as country, etc. or countries, etc. The continent of Antarctica, for which the heading Antarctic regions is used, is to be given country treatment.

Procedures

- 1) Entity Wholly Within a Single Country, etc. Add the name of the country, etc., in parentheses (for special instruction regarding islands and city sections, see 3-4 below).

Vogelsberg (Germany)
Obregon Lake (Mexico)
Scoresby Sound (Greenland)
American Canal (Tex.)
Gëygël' Lake (Azerbaijan S.S.R.)
Brisbane Water (N.S.W.)
Ishim Steppe (R.S.F.S.R.)
Lookout, Cape (N.C.)
Pahang River (Pahang)

For Great Britain or Ireland, qualify by England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. Do not qualify by county, region, or island area names.

Forth, Firth of (Scotland)
Hadrian's Wall (England)
Dartmoor (England)

In cases of conflict, add also one or more narrower jurisdictions to the name of the country, etc., in the qualifier.

Pelican Lake (Otter Tail County, Minn.)
Pelican Lake (St. Louis County, Minn.)
Blackwater River (Essex, England)
Blackwater River (Hampshire and Berkshire, England)

If several jurisdictions are designated, follow the order given in 2a below.

When designating the counties, regions, etc., of England, Scotland, or Wales as narrower jurisdictions, use the names and corresponding boundaries in existence after the reorganization of local governments and authorities in 1974 and 1975.

If in cases of conflict it is necessary to designate the kind of feature, etc., because it is not explicit in the name itself (e.g., to distinguish between a lake and city with the same name), add to the name of the country, etc., in the qualifier the appropriate generic term in English.

Clear Lake (Iowa : Lake)
Backa (Serbia : Region)

2) Entity Larger Than a Single Country, etc.

a) Entity in only two countries, etc. Normally, if an entity is located in only two countries, etc., add the names of both countries, etc. Add the names of the countries, etc., alphabetically unless the entity is located principally in one of the jurisdictions, in which case add the name of that jurisdiction first. Rivers, however, are treated differently. Always add the name of the country, etc., in which the stream originates as the first qualification.

Risoux Forest (France and Switzerland)
Iguazu River (Brazil and Argentina)
White Mountain National Forest (N.H. and Me.)
Sierra Madre (Wyo. and Colo.)
Little Colorado River (N.M. and Ariz.)
Poplar River (Sask. and Mont.)
San Pedro River (Mexico and Ariz.)

Do not add a qualifier to entities located in more than two countries, etc.

Euphrates River
Near East
Mediterranean Sea
Atlas Mountains
Southern States
Hudson Bay
Colorado River
Great Dividing Range

However, in cases of conflict involving a river in more than two countries, etc., qualify by adding the name of the jurisdiction in which the stream originates as the first name and the name of the jurisdiction in which the mouth is located as the second. Place a hyphen between the names.

Red River (Tex.-La.)

3) Islands that are not jurisdictions

a. Names of individual islands or island groups that are not jurisdictions. Add the name of the associated country, etc. Normally, an island or island group either lies close to a large land mass (usually within the territorial limits of a country, etc.) in which case the name of the country, etc., is added or the island or island group belongs to a country, etc., (consisting of an island cluster) in which case the name of the island jurisdiction is added.

Elizabeth Islands (Mass.)
Vancouver Island (B.C.)
Long Island (N.Y.)
Florida Keys (Fla.)

Admiralty Islands (Papua New Guinea)
 Tortuga Island (Haiti)
 Mindanao (Philippines)
 Kyushu (Japan)
 Atafu Atoll (Tokelau Islands)
 Japen Island (Indonesia)
 Nuku Hiva (Marquesas Islands)

Island groups. If an individual island that is not a jurisdiction is in an island group that also is not a jurisdiction and that in turn lies close to a large land mass, qualify by the name of the country, etc., e.g., Key Largo (Fla.) (Key Largo is an island of the Florida Keys).

Do not qualify isolated islands neither associated with a mainland country, etc., nor an integral part of an island country, etc.

Borneo	Bouvet Island
Hispaniola	Antilles, Lesser

b. Entities on an Individual Island. Add the name of the island as established whether as an "author" or subject.

<u>Island as established</u>	<u>Entity on the Island</u>
Taiwan	Tan-shui River (Taiwan)
Sicily	Etna, Mount (Sicily)
Chappaquiddick Island (Mass.)	Poge, Cape (Chappaquiddick Island, Mass.)

Exception: To all entities on the islands of Hawaii, Japan, and New Zealand, add the name of the country, etc., rather than the island name, e.g. Kaneohe Bay (Hawaii). In cases of conflict, add to the name of the country, etc., in the qualifier the appropriate more specific jurisdictional or island name.

Kailua Bay (Oahu, Hawaii)
 Kailua Bay (Hawaii County, Hawaii)

4) City Sections. Qualify city sections, which are always established under their names, by adding the name of the city as established.

Beacon Hill (Boston, Mass.)

5) Creating new headings based on existing headings. It is possible by adding certain generic terms to existing basic headings to formulate new geographic headings. Such headings except in rare instances are free-floating. The following generic terms are now in use for this purpose:

estuary	valley
metropolitan area	watershed
region	

For example, the basic heading in connection with estuaries, valleys, or watersheds is the name of the corresponding river; the basic heading in connection with metropolitan areas is the name of the corresponding city. An additional operation is required in connection with valleys: delete the word River and insert the word Valley in its place.

Procedure. To qualify headings formulated in this manner, normally add the same qualifier applied to the basic heading.

Basic HeadingNew HeadingHeadings Involving Cities or Features

Tunis (Tunisia)	Tunis region (Tunisia)
Chicago (Ill.)	Chicago metropolitan area (Ill.)
Birmingham (West Midlands, England)	Birmingham region (West Midlands, England)
Tahoe, Lake (Calif. and Nev.)	Tahoe, Lake, region (Calif. and Nev.)
Patuxent River (Md.)	Patuxent River estuary (Md.)
Potomac River	Potomac River estuary
Red River (Tex.-La.)	Red River watershed (Tex.-La.)
Caspian Sea	Caspian Sea region

Headings Involving Valleys

Po River (Italy)	Po Valley (Italy)
Potomac River	Potomac Valley

Headings Involving Corporate Bodies

If a region based on a corporate name is to be formulated, replace or add any geographic qualifier with a geographic qualifier appropriate for the region according to 1)-2) above. This kind of heading is not free-floating but is seldom established.

Tyndall Air Force Base (Fla.)	Tyndall Air Force Base region (Fla.)
Manned Spacecraft Center (U.S.)	Manned Spacecraft Center region (Tex.)

Regions of Geographic FeaturesConstruction of headings

1) Construct as free-floating headings names of regions based on geographic features by adding the word region to the established heading for the feature. If the basic heading for the feature is qualified, add the same qualifier to the name of the region.

<u>Heading</u>	<u>Region</u>
Caspian Sea	Caspian Sea region
Tahoe, Lake (Calif. and Nev.)	Tahoe, Lake, region (Calif. and Nev.)
Pelican Lake (Otter Tail County, Minn.)	Pelican Lake region (Otter Tail County, Minn.)

Do not construct region headings based on headings for islands, valleys, or watersheds.

2) To achieve a logical filing arrangement, do not alter the form of the basic heading for a geographic feature when formulating its corresponding region heading.

<u>Heading</u>	<u>Region</u>
Abbot, Mount (Calif.)	Abbot, Mount, region (Calif.) not Mount Abbot region (Calif.)

3) Situations in which the free-floating provision does not apply. The following types of headings are not considered free-floating and therefore will appear in Library of Congress Subject Headings:

- a) Regions that are well known by alternative name forms, e.g., Alpine region; Appalachian region.
- b) Regions having unique names that, in themselves, refer only to those regions and for which it would be inappropriate or redundant to add the word region, e.g., Banija (Croatia).
- c) Regions based on rivers, because it is rarely necessary to establish such headings, since the corresponding heading for the river valley can generally be used.

Assignment of headings

- 1) As a general rule, assign geographic region headings or subdivisions to works that discuss such topics as the political, historical, economic, social, or cultural conditions of the region, description and travel within the region, etc.
- 2) Assign the heading for the physical feature itself to scientific or technical works that discuss the feature from the standpoint of its geography, geology, etc., as well as works on description and travel limited to the feature itself and not including the surrounding area.

Indirect Subdivision Practice

The guidelines for subdividing a topic indirectly were provided in Cataloging Service, bulletin 120, p. 9-11. The Subject Cataloging Division has recently received many inquiries as to what effect AACR 2 changes involving geographic names will have on these guidelines

The guidelines for indirect subdivision practice and the qualification of geographic names are distinct practices serving different purposes. In spite of certain similarities in procedure they have no direct bearing on one another. Therefore, AACR 2 changes in form will have no effect on local subdivision practice, the guidelines for which remain unchanged. To subdivide a topic indirectly it will still be necessary to go through the country (or the first order division of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, or the United States) in order to designate a specific locality within that country or first order division. The geographic names used in such cases must be the latest name forms established either as corporate bodies or subject headings (e.g., Zimbabwe, not Southern Rhodesia). The resulting heading may be diagrammed as follows:

[topic]--[country, or first order division of the four countries named]--[locality]

In indirect subdivision practice, if the heading for the locality has as its qualifier the same country or first order division used in the first subdivision, delete that name from the qualifier of the locality, even if abbreviated, to avoid redundancy. If in so doing no further data exist within the parentheses, delete the entire qualifier.

Heading: Paris (France)

Indirect Subdivision: Art--France--Paris.

Heading: Seattle (Wash.)
Indirect Subdivision: Education--Washington (State)--
Seattle.

Heading: Vogelsberg region (Germany)
Indirect Subdivision: Tourist trade--Germany (West)--
Vogelsberg region.

Heading: Blackwater River (Hampshire and Berkshire,
England)
Indirect Subdivision: Stream measurements--England--
Blackwater River (Hampshire and Berkshire)

Heading: Clear Lake (Iowa : Lake)
Indirect Subdivision: Eutrophication--Iowa--Clear Lake
(Lake)

Heading: Sydney (N.S.W.)
Indirect Subdivision: Architecture--Australia--Sydney
(N.S.W.)

Areas Associated with Cities

The following statement supersedes the two previously published articles on the subject in Cataloging Service, bulletin 122, p. 16, and Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 1, p. 20-21.

There are three headings by which the various territories associated with a city may be designated:

[city name]: the territory over which the city exercises its control. For subdivisions used under names of cities, see the introductory material to the 1979 annual supplement to LCSH

[city] metropolitan area: a quasi-official name for a well-defined area consisting of the city itself and those densely populated territories immediately surrounding the city that are socially and economically integrated with it.

[city] region: the city itself and its surrounding territory, the exact size of which is indefinite and may vary according to each individual work.

Metropolitan areas

1) Unless the metropolitan area has been established and listed in LCSH, construct as free-floating headings names of metropolitan areas by adding the phrase metropolitan area to an established city name. Qualify the name of the area by the same qualifier applied to the city in accordance with AACR 2.

Pensacola (Fla.)
Pensacola metropolitan area (Fla.)

The few separately established metropolitan areas include New York metropolitan area and Washington metropolitan area.

If a metropolitan area spreads across portions of two or more jurisdictions, qualify only by the name of the jurisdiction in which the city proper is located.

GACs were developed to allow broad retrieval of cataloging records in machine-readable form by geographic areas. The GAC list itself provides separate codes for geographic entities at the country or larger level together with codes for the first order political divisions of a few countries. The code provides for seven characters and, insofar as possible, provides a hierarchical breakdown of geographic and political entities.

n-us-ak	Alaska
a-sy---	Syria
n-usp--	Pacific and Mountain States

Copies of the list of codes are available upon request from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

General rule. Assign codes to all works in MARC that deal with a particular jurisdiction or geographic area. Up to three codes may be assigned to any one work.

Basis of assignments. The content of the work, rather than the subject headings assigned to it, is the basis for supplying GACs. Normally, the places named in the subject headings should also be the places for which codes are given. However, if for any reason there is a difference between the geographic focus of the work and the places actually used in subject headings, GACs should be assigned on the basis of the focus of the work. This most often occurs in cases involving headings that imply a geographic orientation without explicitly naming particular places.

Procedures

1) Assign the appropriate code to a work on a geographic feature, region, or jurisdiction for which a specific code exists.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Asia	a----- (Asia)
Pacific Ocean	p----- (Pacific Ocean)
United States	n-us--- (United States)

2) For a region, valley, watershed, etc., associated with a particular feature for which a code exists, assign the code for the corresponding feature.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Great Lakes region	nl----- (Great Lakes)
Mississippi Valley	n-usm-- (Mississippi River)

3) Coding for local entities. Assign the corresponding code for the country (or the first order division) for a work on a local geographic feature, region, or jurisdiction that is located wholly within a single country (or first order division of countries for which codes for these entities have been provided).

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Rabat (Morocco)	f-mr--- (Morocco)
Blake Plateau (Slovenia)	e-yu--- (Yugoslavia)
Bonn (Germany)	g-gw--- (Germany (West))
Children--New York (N.Y.)	n-us-ny (New York (State))

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
London (England)	e-uk-en (England)
Education--Washington (State)--Seattle	n-us-wa (Washington (State))
Mohave River (Calif.)	n-us-ca (California)

Codes for the first order divisions of the following countries have been provided: Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, Soviet Union, and the United States. Thus, for Australia and China, countries whose subdivisions are not used directly in subject heading practice, the GAC appropriate for a work may not correspond exactly to the larger jurisdiction named in the heading assigned.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Architecture--Australia-- Sydney (N.S.W.)	u-at-ne (New South Wales)

A unique situation occurs with the Russian S.F.S.R. Codes have been provided for ten individual regions within this republic. No other first order division has been so treated. For any work dealing precisely with these regions, assign the appropriate code. However, for an entity located in the Russian S.F.S.R. that also happens to be located wholly within one of these regions (such as a city), assign the code for the republic, not the region.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Vladivostok (R.S.F.S.R.)	e-ur-ru (Russian S.F.S.R.) <u>not</u> e-ure-- (East Siberian region)

4) Entities located in several countries. Code for each of the individual countries if there are no more than three. If there are more than three, use the code(s) for the next larger region(s) that encompasses the countries involved.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Euphrates River	a-tu--- (Turkey); a-iq--- (Iraq); a-sy--- (Syria)
European Economic Com- munity countries	ew----- (Western Europe)

In coding for a river, assign up to three codes based on the country or countries through which the river flows as well as all countries on which it borders.

For entities located in several first order divisions (for countries having separate codes for political divisions), apply the above rule at the division level. If the entity is located in several divisions, code for each of the individual divisions if there are no more than three. If there are more than three, use the code for the next larger region within the country; or, if there is no code for such a region, use the code for the country itself.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Yellowstone River	n-us-wy (Wyoming); n-us-nd (North Dakota); n-us-mt (Montana)
Colorado River	n-us-p-- (Pacific and Mountain States)

5) Jurisdictions, empires, kingdoms, etc., that no longer exist. Assign codes that correspond to jurisdictions or areas that exist today.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Byzantine Empire	nm----- (Mediterranean region)
Islamic Empire	ff----- (Africa, North); aw----- (Near East)
Rome	e----- (Europe); ff----- (Africa, North); aw----- (Near East)
Confederate States of America	n-usu-- (Southern States)

The above codes correspond to the greatest territorial extent of these entities and should be assigned only to comprehensive works. For a work that discusses a historic period during which the territory was less extensive, assign a code appropriate to the more limited territory. For example, assign the code for the Mediterranean region to a complete history of the Byzantine Empire, but for a work discussing the years during which the limits of the empire had shrunk to the area around Constantinople, assign only the code for Turkey. Also assign a code appropriate to a specific location within one of these entities, e.g., for a general work on the Roman Empire assign all the codes given above, but for a work discussing Gaul during the same period assign only the code for France.

6) Parts of regions. If the work discusses only part of a large geographic feature for which a code exists, code only for the locality to which the work is limited, if it is possible to do so, even if the geographic feature is designated in a subject heading.

Title: Water resource problems and priorities
in the Appalachian region counties of North
Carolina

- | | <u>Code</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Water-supply--
Appalachian re-
region | n-us-nc (North Carolina) |
| 2. Water supply--
North Carolina | |

7) Multiple area orientation. If a work deals with several different geographic locations, assign a code for each. Be as specific as possible within the three code limit.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
1. Roads--United States	n-us--- (United States);
2. Roads--Canada	n-cn--- (Canada)
1. Corporations, Ameri- can--France	n-us--- (United States); e-fr--- (France); e-uk---
2. Corporations, Ameri- can--Great Britain	(Great Britain)

If two or three named areas in combination are represented by a single code, assign only that one code, e.g., if a work discusses Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, assign the code for the Iberian Peninsula, not the individual codes for Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.

Since there is a limit of three codes, it may not always be

possible to assign codes for each area. Instead, assign codes for larger geographic regions to provide for all areas discussed in the work.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Suggested Codes</u>
1. Copyright--France	e-fr--- (France); e-uk---
2. Copyright--Great Britain	(Great Britain); n----- (North America)
3. Copyright--Canada	
4. Copyright--United States	
1. Euphrates River Valley	a-tu--- (Turkey); a-iq--- (Iraq); a-sy--- (Syria)
<u>but</u> 1. Euphrates River Valley	aw----- (Near East); fl----- (Nile Valley)
2. Nile River Valley	

8) Ethnic Groups, nationalities, civilizations, etc. Assign codes for the jurisdictions or areas where they are located. For an individual element in a population, assign a code only for the current locality, not the place of origin, as long as the people involved are naturalized and permanent residents.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Ashantis	f-gh--- (Ghana); f-tg--- (Togo); f-iv--- (Ivory Coast)
Hopi Indians	n-us-az (Arizona)
British	e-uk--- (Great Britain)
Japanese Americans	n-us--- (United States)
Civilization, Germanic	e----- (Europe)

a) The above codes correspond only to the full extent of territory associated with particular peoples. The corresponding codes should be assigned only to comprehensive works. For works that discuss a people in an area smaller than that with which the group as a whole is normally associated, code for the more limited territory.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Italian Americans--Connecticut	n-us-ct (Connecticut)
Indians of North America--Alaska	n-us-ak (Alaska)

b) Foreigners in a population. For peoples who are in an area not considered to be their permanent homeland, assign codes for both the place of origin and current locations. This would include travelers, temporary residents, aliens, foreign students, expatriates (if unnaturalized), mercenaries, etc.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
British in the United States	e-uk--- (Great Britain); n-us--- (United States)
Afro-American students--France	n-us--- (United States); e-fr--- (France)
Americans in France [as unnaturalized expatriates]	n-us--- (United States); e-fr--- (France)

c) Influence of one nation on another. For the impact of one nation on another, code for each of the nations involved. The kind of influence meant here could range from actual occupation (includ-

ing colonization) to mere intellectual influence.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
British in India	e-uk--- (Great Britain); a-ii--- (India)
Great Britain--Colonies-- America	e-uk--- (Great Britain); n----- (North America); s----- (South America)
Japan--Intellectual life-- American influences	a-ja--- (Japan); n-us--- (United States)

d) Special topics modified by names of ethnic groups or nationalities. Code for the ethnic group or nationality. If the work limits the area to a specific locality, code for the specific locality only. If it deals with an area outside the area normally associated with the people, code for the original territory as well as for the new location.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Technical assistance, American	n-us--- (United States)
Afro-American authors	n-us--- (United States)
Art, English	e-uk-en (England)
Poets, American--Ohio	n-us-oh (Ohio)
Pottery, Chinese--Canada	a-cc--- (China); n-cn--- (Canada)

9) Societies, associations, institutions, movements, etc. Code for the location of the entity or activity.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
University of Illinois	n-us-il (Illinois)
Folger Shakespeare Library	n-us-dc (District of Columbia)
Royal Hospital (Chelsea, London, England	e-uk-en (England)
American Water Works Association	n-us--- (United States)
Southern Pacific Railroad	n-us--- (United States)
Ghost Dance	n-us-p-- (The West)
Occitan movement	e-fr--- (France)
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	n-us--- (United States)

Assign codes only for the corresponding country when dealing with firms, athletic teams, railroads, and strikes, even if it is possible to be more specific.

10) Government agencies, bureaus, institutions, etc. Code for the jurisdiction which the organization serves.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
United States. Dept. of Agriculture	n-us--- (United States)
United States Inter- national Commission	n-us--- (United States)
New York (N.Y.). Divi- sion of Educational Planning and Support	n-us-ny (New York (State))

For government installations with physical facilities and plants, code for the physical location.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
National Fertilizer Development Center (U.S.) Library of Congress	n-us-al (Alabama) n-us-dc (District of Columbia)

11) Language. Code for the location of a language only if the work places stress on geographic aspects. For example, code for the location of the language if the work gives a history of the development of the language in an area or describes its geographic distribution.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
French language--Dialects [for a work on the distribution of the dialects of France]	e-fr--- (France)
French language--Dialects--Belgium	e-be--- (Belgium)
Hopi language [a distribution study]	n-us-az (Arizona)

Do not code for language for grammars, textbooks for learning the language, histories of linguistic changes such as changes in phonology, etc.

Do not code for the language when any heading is assigned to bring out the language of a publication. For example, do not code the following:

Sermons, German
English poetry
Buddhism--Prayer-books and devotions--English

12) Literature. Assign no codes to belles lettres, even though they may have a particular place or ethnic group as a theme, be representative of a particular literature, or originate in a particular place (e.g., American poetry--California). However, code for any discussion about particular literatures, including history, interpretation, bibliography, etc.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
American poetry--History and criticism	n-us--- (United States)

Folk literature. Assign GACs to folk literature including its special genres, e.g., Tales, to bring out geographic themes and places where they occur.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
Legends--Switzerland--Thurgau	e-sz--- (Switzerland)
Folk poetry, Tamil--Burma	a-br--- (Burma)

However, assign codes only to collections and other works to which a subject heading has been assigned indicating a place aspect (e.g., place name, ethnic group, special literature).

13) Biography. Assign codes for collective biography if the biographies are associated with specific places. Do not assign codes to works of individual biography, unless the work places great stress on a special locality, so much so that a heading of the type [place]--Biography must be assigned in accordance with the local history provision (see

Title: New Salem; early chapter in Lincoln's life.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865 | <u>Code</u> |
| 2. New Salem (Ill.)--Biography. | n-us-il (Illinois) |
| 3. Presidents--United States | |
| --Biography. | |

14) Events. Assign a code for the locality of the event.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Code</u>
St. Bartholomew's Day, Massacre of, 1572	e-fr--- (France)
World War, 1914-1918	e----- (Europe)

If the event involves the participation of several countries, such as a war or battle, and the work discusses the activities of these countries, code also for the individual countries. However, if the work covers only the activities of one of the countries involved, code only for the one country, in addition to the locale (if different).

<u>Title</u>	<u>Code</u>
Complete story of the War of 1812	n-us--- (United States); e-uk--- (Great Britain)
Camp life of the Massa- chusetts Militia during the War of 1812	n-us-ma (Massachusetts)
Peninsular War, 1807- 1814, the complete story.	ei----- (Iberian Peninsula); e-uk--- (Great Britain); e-fr--- (France)
French operations in Portugal during the Peninsular War.	e-fr--- (France); e-po--- (Portugal)

LC CLASSIFICATION

Classification Policies Relating to Name Changes Under AACR 2

A. Literary Authors

The Subject Cataloging Division has decided to continue to keep all works by a single author together regardless of the number of pseudonyms under which that author may be entered and regardless of whether the form of an author's heading changes under AACR 2. For example, John Creasey will class in PR6005.R517 regardless of the pseudonym under which any particular work may be entered. Likewise, Mark Twain will continue to class in PS1300-1348. See references will be made in the P schedules as required.

B. Works by or about other individual persons or corporate bodies whose forms of heading change under AACR 2

The Subject Cataloging Division will endeavor to keep all works about the same person together. If an individual's heading changes under AACR 2 and works on that person have already been shelved under the earlier name, that earlier name will continue to be used for classification purposes (although, of course, the AACR 2 form will be used as the subject heading). For personal names, this is not expected to pose major problems in view of the relatively small number of personal names outside the category of literary authors whose entry ele-

ment is changing and about whom works are already shelved under the earlier form (i.e., changes of the type Buonarroti to Michelangelo, Beaconsfield to Disraeli, etc.)

The division's intention is to follow this principle as much as possible also for works about corporate bodies whose forms of heading change under AACR 2, although this is expected to be more difficult to implement, in view of the larger number of headings involved.

It should be noted, however, that the policy for shelving works by rather than about persons or corporate bodies whose forms of name change will be somewhat different. As stated above, all works by literary authors will continue to class in their existing numbers in class P. For other names, however, practice will vary depending on the nature of the change in form of heading. If the change is such that the new form is immediately recognizable and identifiable as representing the same name as the earlier form, numbers will continue to be based on existing numbers for that name when new editions of the works or new works classed in the same number as earlier works are cataloged. (This applies to such changes in form as "Wells, Herbert George, 1866-1946" to "Wells, H. G. (Herbert George), 1866-1946," "Trotškij, Lev, 1879-1940" to "Trotsky, Leon, 1879-1940," "Homerus" to "Homer," "Boston. Public Library" to Boston Public Library," "New York (City)" to "New York (N.Y.)") If, however, the change in form is such that the new entry element is an entirely different word and the heading is not immediately recognizable as representing the same author as the earlier form, numbers for works cataloged after 1980 will be derived from the new form of the heading. Thus, a new edition of Disraeli's Whigs and Whiggism, which is now classed in JN223.B3 (number derived from Beaconsfield), will, if cataloged under AACR 2, be classed in JN223.D** (number derived from Disraeli). No attempt will be made to reclassify earlier editions to bring them together on the shelves with editions cataloged after 1980.

LC Classification and Shelving Systems

In Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 8, in the article "Freezing the Library of Congress Catalog," there was mention on pages 6-7 of various decisions relating to LC classification and shelving and freezing the catalogs. With the introduction of the various changes in subject cataloging practice at the beginning of 1981 attributable to AACR 2 (see "Subject Cataloging" section above), one notable change will occur in the LC classification schedules and correspondingly in shelving practice, namely, the filing arrangement of entries.

In 1981 LC will begin applying the new Library of Congress Filing Rules (Washington: Library of Congress, 1980) for the arrangement of entries in its catalogs and publications, including the classification schedules and the shelflist; all alphabetization, including cutting, will henceforth be done according to these rules.

The rules make use of the principle of filing entries as they are written, a principle also embodied in the new ALA rules and other major filing systems. As a consequence of this principle the application of the rules will generate certain differences in arrangements from previously shelved materials, such as

- 1) abbreviations are arranged as written (e.g., "st." is filed as "st.," not "saint");
- 2) initial articles and prefixes in personal and place names are treated as separate words (e.g., El Paso is two words, not treated as one);
- 3) numbers expressed in digits preceding letters (e.g., 1984 is filed before A, and not in the Ns);

- 4) diacritical marks are ignored (e.g., Hände is filed as Hande, not Haende).

In merging the two filing systems into a single shelflist, the Library of Congress will apply the following

1) Classification Schedule

a) Any information relating to alphabetic positioning or cuttering already printed in the classification schedules will continue to be applied.

b) New information added to the schedules after 1980 will follow the new filing rules.

2) Individual Works

a) Works cuttered according to the earlier filing rules will not be recuttered.

b) New works shelflisted after 1980 will be cuttered according to the new filing rules.

c) As an exception to b), existing literary author numbers will continue to be assigned to works shelflisted after 1980 whether printed or not in Class P.

d) New class and cutter numbers for literary authors whether printed or not will be alphabetized according to the new filing rules.

Subclasses KK, KKA, KKB, KKC

The development of the classification for German law has been completed. Notations have been assigned as follows:

KK	Germany and West Germany
KKA	East Germany
KKB, KKC1-4000	German provinces and states (Länder)
KKC5000-9999	German cities, towns, etc.

At the end of October 1980 the Subject Cataloging Division began assigning the newly-developed class numbers to materials being cataloged relating to German law. The classification schedule is now being indexed, after which it will be submitted for printing to the Government Printing Office. Publication is not anticipated until late 1981.

Since KK is the first LC classification scheme to cover a major civil law system, it is expected to serve as the model for development of other foreign law schedules or tables of civil law jurisdictions.

For the assistance of catalogers receiving new records with the new class numbers, the following brief outline may be of interest:

KK 1+	General
170+	History of German law
949+	Private law. Private international law
981+	Civil law
2038+	Commercial law. Intellectual property
2849+	Labor law. Social insurance
3655+	Courts. Procedure. Insolvency.
4413+	Public law. Constitutional law and history. Administrative law. Including public safety and health, environment, education, etc.

KK6411+	Economic law. Regulation of industry, trade, and commerce. Including transportation and communication
7054+	Public finance
7520+	Emergency legislation. National defense
7962+	Criminal law and procedure

The subjects in East German law (KKA) fall within the same number spans.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Music

The Proposed Revision of 780 Music, based on Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, prepared under the direction of Russell Sweeney and John Clews with assistance from Winton E. Matthews, Jr., is available from Forest Press, 85 Watervliet Avenue, Albany, New York, 12206, for \$5.00.

Law

On December 15, 1980, the Decimal Classification Division began assigning two numbers to works classed in 340 Law. The first number is the preferred number that is built from the base number 34, followed by the notation for the branch of law, then by the area number for the jurisdiction, and last by the notation for a subdivision of the branch of law, e.g., 345.9405 stands for law (34), criminal (5), Australia (94), general procedure (05).

The second number reflects Option B set forth at 340 in Edition 19. It is built from the following parts: base number 34, followed by the area number for the jurisdiction, by the notation for the branch of law, and by the notation for the subdivision of the branch, e.g., 349.4055 stands for law (34), Australia (94), criminal (05), general procedure.

Option B brings the law of a jurisdiction to one place; the preferred practice brings a branch of the law to one place. The British Library is using Option B for the British National Bibliography.