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GENERAL

HEADINGS FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES

Introduction

1) Background. Most headings fall into clearly defined categories and are established either by descriptive catalogers (personal names, corporate bodies, jurisdictions, uniform titles, named meetings, etc.) or by subject catalogers (topical subject headings, named objects such as names of automobiles and geographical features). There are, however, certain named entities that are problematic specifically because of the necessary distinction between corporate bodies on the one hand and non-corporate entities on the other. Confusion arises when this distinction cannot easily be made and results in questions of

a) whether a descriptive cataloger or a subject cataloger has the responsibility for establishing the entity;

b) how the headings should be tagged when they appear in authority or bibliographic records.

In an attempt to eliminate this confusion and to standardize the formulation and tagging of headings for the such entities, guidelines in this area have been developed with respect to

the responsibility for establishing the headings;
the conventions to be used in formulating the headings;
the tags to be used for content designation; and
the file (names/subjects) in which the authority records

for them will reside.

2) Integrated Authority file. Currently the headings in the subject authority file are not available in an online mode but only through the Library of Congress Subject Headings and its auxiliary publications and lists. Work is proceeding to make the file available in an online mode similar to that of the current name authority file. Eventually the two files will be integrated, and there will be only one authority file comprising records for names, series, and subjects. Anticipation of that goal has influenced some of the guidelines reflected in this document.

3) General guidelines

a) These guidelines relate primarily to the family of problem cases, not to the ones that are clear-cut. For example, the tagging decisions appended include some entities that are within the concept of "corporate body" but are also judged to exemplify the concept of "geographic" and therefore are tagged 151. Note that names of "ranches" are in this category and are so tagged. If, however, an obvious corporate body ("obvious" from its name) happens to have a "ranch" name (e.g. "Xavier Ranch Corporation"), it is tagged 110. This is a general point, not limited to ranches.

b) The provisions herein refer to "need" or "use" by a descriptive or subject cataloger. For the descriptive cataloger, such statements are to be understood as referring to main or added entry headings and cross references traced on name and series authority records; for subject catalogers, to subject entry headings.

c) If any change to the heading unrelated to these guidelines is necessary, apply these guidelines in conjunction with the other actions. Generally, this is the only situation in which the tagging on existing records should be changed.

d) Canada. Follow normal routines for verification of main and added entry headings used in descriptive cataloging with NLC.

4) Specific procedures. Headings have been divided into three groups, with special instructions for each. Lists of the three groups of headings are given at the end. The lists are updated as the need arises.

Group 1: Headings always established by descriptive catalogers. Authority record always resides in the name authority file.

1) Implementation. Establish the headings according to the usual descriptive cataloging rules and procedures. If a subject cataloger needs a heading in this category, the descriptive cataloger establishes it, and the authority record is added to the name authority file.

2) Note on named buildings/museums. If a heading is needed for an entity in the category of a named building/museum, judge whether the entity is a museum or not. If it is a museum, treat it as a group 1 heading and establish it accordingly; if not, treat it as a group 2 heading and request the Subject Cataloging Division to establish it as directed in the guidelines for group 2 headings.

Group 2: Headings always established by subject catalogers. Authority records reside either in the subject or name authority file.

1) Characteristics. The headings in this group reside in the subject authority file whenever they are established and used only for subject purposes. Those that are tagged 110, 111, and some tagged 151 are also candidates for descriptive cataloging use as the need arises. These headings then reside in the name authority file whenever they are established by the subject cataloger for a descriptive cataloger having a need for one as a descriptive cataloging access point or whenever they are used by the descriptive cataloger for such a purpose after being established only for subject purposes. When these headings are established, they are established according to AACR 2, but also reflect subject cataloging policy, the most noteworthy aspects being the following:

a) the reference structure reflects subject cataloging practice; linking references to old catalog headings are not used except for records residing on the name authority file and if supplied to the Subject Cataloging Division at the time the heading is requested to be established for descriptive cataloging use (at the point group 2 headings go into the name authority file, they must also carry the descriptive cataloging reference structure);

b) most of the headings will contain a local place-name qualifier;

c) some of the headings for athletic contests, races, etc. (tagged 111), will contain additions to the heading that are preceded by a comma instead of being enclosed within parentheses;

d) records residing on the name authority file will also contain a 667 field with the notation "Subj Cat Manual/AACR 2"; this notation is intended to characterize the record and to provide an easy means of indicating that maintenance of the record is the responsibility of the Subject Cataloging Division.

2) Use of these headings by descriptive catalogers

a) If the heading is not represented in the name authority file, the descriptive cataloger requests the Subject Cataloging Division to establish it and supplies an old catalog heading if one exists.

b) If the heading is represented in the name authority file and coded AACR 2, the descriptive cataloger uses that form regardless of whether it conforms to the characteristics described above, but barring any change to the heading that might be stimulated by the item being cataloged.

c) If the heading is represented in the name authority file but not coded for AACR 2, the descriptive cataloger refers it to the Subject Cataloging Division for evaluation.

Group 3: Headings that may be established either by descriptive or subject catalogers, depending upon who first needs them. Authority record may reside either in the name or subject authority file.

1) Characteristics. The headings in this group are candidates for descriptive or subject cataloging use as the need arises. All headings tagged 110 reside in the name authority file, regardless of whether a descriptive or a subject cataloger establishes them. Normally, all those tagged 151 reside in the subject authority file, but if one of these is subsequently needed for descriptive cataloging purposes, it is moved to the name authority file. When these headings are established, they are established according to AACR 2 and the guidelines below. Records prepared by the Subject Cataloging Division but that reside in the name authority file reflect not only the subject reference structure but also that of descriptive cataloging. Headings established by descriptive catalogers reflect the guidelines given below.

2) Implementation by descriptive catalogers

a) If the heading is not represented in the name authority-file, check also the bibliographic files of the machine catalog for a possible use of some form of the heading. Establish the heading, proceeding normally except as follows: If subject entries are found, send the item being cataloged to the Subject Cataloging Division. (Any existing subject authority record will be deleted from the subjects authority file.) Initiate any necessary corrections to records in the bibliographic files, unless covered by a linking reference.

b) If the heading is represented in the name authority file and coded for AACR 2, use that form regardless of whether it conforms to these guidelines but barring any change to the heading that might be stimulated by the item being cataloged. If the item being cataloged stimulates a need to change the heading, judge the matter in the light of AACR 2 and these guidelines in all aspects and make changes accordingly; in addition, initiate changes to records in the bibliographic files.

c) If the heading is represented in the name authority file, but not coded for AACR 2, check also the bibliographic files. Evaluate the heading in the light of AACR 2 and these guidelines. If the heading that results is exactly like the heading already used, proceed normally with its coding. If the heading is different and there are subject entries under the other form, send the item being cataloged to the Subject Cataloging Division requesting it to note the difference. On the return of the material, initiate changes to records in the bibliographic files (including the subject entries) unless covered by a linking reference from the old catalog form.

3) Guidelines to be followed by descriptive catalogers in creating the headings

a) General. There are small discrepancies between subject cataloging policy and descriptive cataloging policy for headings representing the entities in group 3, and it has been agreed that the headings should be established in harmony with the subject cataloging policy, even if they are first established by a descriptive cataloger.

b) Qualifiers. The subject cataloging policy requires qualifiers much more often than does the descriptive cataloging one, as can be seen by the designations in group 3. Thus, add a qualifier whenever one is designated in the group 3 listing. Most often the qualifier is a local place, and moreover, a geographic qualifier is added when indicated in group 3, without regard for any redundancy within the name established.

c) Railroads. In certain cases establish railway companies as railways, not as companies. This means that when two forms of name are found anywhere in the source(s), one including the word "Company" or its equivalent in any language, whether abbreviated or not, and the other without, the form lacking this term should be selected as the heading.

d) Concentration camps. The heading for a concentration camp should include as part of the qualifier the phrase "concentration camp," unless the name already conveys this meaning (in any language):

_____ (Geographic name : Concentration camp)

GROUP 1 HEADINGS: Named entities always established by descriptive catalogers and always residing in the name authority file.

<u>Category</u>	<u>MARC tag</u>
Abbeys	110
Academies	110
Almshouses	110
Asylums (Charitable institutions)	110
Banks	110
Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)	110
Broadcasting stations	110
Cathedrals	110
Churches (in use or in ruins)	110
Collective settlements	151
Colleges	110
Communes	151
Convents	110
Correctional institutions	110
Crematories	110
Denominations, Religious (individual)	110
Dispensaries	110
Educational institutions	110
Embassies	110
Exhibitions	111
Expeditions, Scientific	111
Experiment stations	110
Expositions	111
Fairs	111
Forts (Military posts)	151
Galleries	110
Halfway houses	110
Hospitals	110
Jurisdictions, Ancient (other than cities)	151
Laboratories	110
Libraries	110
Markets	110
Monasteries	110
Morgues	110
Mortuaries	110
Motion pictures	130
Museums	110

Nursing homes	110
Ecclesiastial entities that are also names of places, e.g., Basel (Switzerland : Ecclesiastical province)	110
Observatories	110
Old age homes	110
Orphanages	110
Poorhouses	110
Port authorities	110
Prisons	110
Radio programs	130
Sanitariums	110
School districts	110
Schools	110
Service stations	110
Shows (Exhibitions)	111
Stock exchanges	110
Stores, Retail	110
Television programs	130
Temples	110
Tribes (as legal entities only)	110
Universities	110

GROUP 2 HEADINGS: Named entities always established by subject catalogers and residing in either the name or subject authority file.

<u>Category</u>	<u>MARC tag</u>
Apartment houses	110
Armories	110
Athletic contests	111
Auditoriums	110
Baths, Ancient	150
Bridges	151
Buildings, Private	110
Buildings occupied by corporate bodies	110
Bus terminals	150
Camps	151
Canals	151
Capitols	110
Castles	110
Cities, Ancient (pre-1500)	151
City halls	110
Civic centers	110
Clans	100
Club houses	110
Coliseums	110
Community centers	110
Contests	111
Convention centers	110
Court houses	150
Custom houses	150
Docks	151
Dwellings	110
Estates	151
Events	150
Exhibition buildings	110
Expeditions, Military	150
Families	100
Farms	151
Ferry buildings	150
Festivals	111

Fire stations	150
Folk celebrations	111
Forests	151
Fortresses (Structures)	110
Games (Contests)	111
Gardens	151
Grain elevators	150
Gymnasiums	110
Highways	151
Historic sites	151
Immigration stations	150
Islands, Nonjurisdictional	151
Land grants	151
Manors	110
Mansions	110
Market buildings	110
Mine buildings	110
Mines	151
Mints	110
Monuments (Structures, statues, etc.)	150
Office buildings	110
Official residences	110
Palaces	110
Parks	151
Playgrounds	151
Plazas (Open spaces, squares, etc.)	151
Police stations	150
Ports (Physical facilities)	151
Post offices	150
Power plants	110
Presidential mansions	110
Public comfort stations	150
Races (Contests)	111
Railway stations	150
Ranches	151
Recreation areas	151
Reservations, Indian	151
Reserves (Parks, forests, etc.)	151
Resorts	110
Roads	151
Rooms	150
Schools of artists	150
Shopping centers	110
Shrines (not churches)	150
Spas	110
Sports arenas	110
Stadiums	110
Streets	151
Structures (non-geographic, e.g., towers)	150
Terminal buildings	150
Theaters	110
Tombs	150
Trails	151
Tribes (Ethnic groups)	150
Tunnels	151
Villas	110
Waterways	151

GROUP 3 HEADINGS: Named entities established by either descriptive or subject catalogers and residing in either the name or subject authority file.

N.B. All headings should include a geographic qualifier, except for those asterisked.

<u>Category</u>	<u>MARC tag</u>
Airports	151
Arboretums	151
Artificial satellites*	110
Bars	110
Botanical gardens	151
Cemeteries	151
City sections	151
Collections, Public or Private*	110
Concentration camps	151
Concert halls	110
Conservation districts	151
Country clubs	151
Dance halls	110
Factories	110
Hotels	110
Motels	110
Music halls	110
Night clubs	110
Opera houses	110
Plans (Programs)*	110
Projects*	110
Railroads*	110
Restaurants	110
Rooms (Collections, estab- lished in rare cases when no other corporate body category exists)*	110
Studies (Research projects)*	110
Zoological gardens	151

*There is no arbitrary policy for qualifying these headings: they should be qualified (or not), as appropriate, according to general conventions.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)**Cumulative index of LCRI in issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin

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0.25. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of ", for music (see chapter 5)," after "(see chapter 3)" in the second sentence in rule 0.25 in the printed text of AACR 2.

1.0E. Language and script of the description. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following as the second paragraph in rule 1.0E in the printed text of AACR 2:

For details given in area 3 (material, or type of publication, specific details), follow the instructions in the relevant rules of the following chapters.

Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

In general, transcribe letters as they appear in the source. However, convert earlier forms of letters and earlier forms of diacritical marks into their modern forms. Separate ligatures unless modern usage dictates otherwise. If items published after 1820 show peculiar forms of letters (e.g., "v" for "u," "i" for "j"), regularize these letters according to modern usage. If there is any doubt as to the correct version of elements to modern forms, transcribe them from the source as exactly as possible.

1.0H. Items with several chief sources of information. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for subsection 1) under "Single part items" of rule 1.0H in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) In cataloging an item comprising different works and with no chief source of information pertaining to the whole item, treat the chief sources of information as if they were a single source. Common examples of this situation are books containing a number of works with title pages for each (see 1.1G2) and sound discs with a different label on each side (see 6.0B1).

Serials

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. 1.0B1), 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)

More Than One Language

If an item has two or more chief sources in different languages, apply the following:

- 1) If the item contains words (written, spoken, sung) in only one language, or predominantly in one language, use the source in that language.

2) If the item contains both a translation and the original words, use the source in the original language unless translation is known to be the purpose of the publication, in which case use the source in the language of the translation.

3) If the item is a bilingual dictionary, use the source in the language of the readers for whom the dictionary appears to be intended.

4) If the item contains material in two or more languages and is not covered by 1)-3) above or is an item without words (or chiefly without words), use the source in the official language of the corporate body that issued the item if the body has only one official language or the source in the official language of the country in which the corporate body that issued the item is located if the body's official language is unknown and the country has only one official language. (Note "corporate body" includes commercial publishers.)

5) If the item is not covered by 1)-4) above, use the source in the language or script that occurs first in the list given in rule 1.0H4)c).

1.1A1. Punctuation. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 1.1A1 in the printed text of AACR 2.

For the use of the equals sign to precede parallel statements, see the appropriate rules following.

1.1E5. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 1.1E5 in the printed text of AACR 2:

1) [Add as the last sentence of the second paragraph:]

Precede the parallel statement(s) by an equals sign.

2) [change the second example to read:]

Variations on a Czech love song [GMD] : for piano solo
and woodwind choir = pour piano soliste et ensemble de
bois

Option Decision

Generally apply the optional provision of the rule.

Single Other Title Information

If there are two or more titles that are parallel 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.

1.1F11. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the final paragraph in rule 1.1F11 in the printed text of AACR 2:

If there are no parallel titles and if a statement of responsibility appears in more than one language or script, give the statement in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the statement that appears first.

Tin statistics [GMD] / International Tin Council

Optionally, add the statement in the other language(s) or script(s), and precede each parallel statement by an equals sign.

Tin statistics [GMD] / International Tin Council =
Conseil international de l'étain = Consejo Internacional
del Estaño

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

1.1G2. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the replacement of the following for rule 1.1G2 in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.1G2. If, in an item lacking a collective title, no one part predominates, either describe the item as a unit or make a separate description for each separately titled part, linking the separate descriptions with a note (see 1.7B21).

If describing the item as a unit, record the titles of the individually titled parts in the order in which they are named in the chief source of information or in the order in which they appear in the item if there is no single chief source of information. Separate the titles of the parts by semicolons if the parts are all by the same person(s) or emanate from the same body (bodies), even if the titles are linked by a connecting word or phrase. If the individual parts are by different persons or emanate from different bodies, or in case of doubt, follow the title of each part by its parallel titles, other title information, and statements of responsibility, and full stop followed by two spaces.

Clock symphony : no. 101 ; Surprise symphony : no. 94
[GMD] / Haydn

Lord Macaulay's essays ; and, Lays of ancient Rome
[GMD]

Saudades do Brasil : suite de danses pour orchestre /
Darius Milhaud. Symphonie concertante pour trompette
et orchestre / Henry Barraud [GMD]

Le prince / Machiavel. Suivi de L'anti-Machiavel de
Frédéric II [GMD]

(At head of title: Machiavel)

(Title: Le prince, suivi de L'anti-Machiavel de
Frédéric II)

As instructed in 1.0H, treat multiple sources of information as if they were one source.

Punctuation

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.

Multiple Sources

If there is no single chief source of information for a single part item and it is not possible to say which work is first, second, etc., transcribe them in English alphabetical order.

For materials such as books that normally confine the source for the title and statement of responsibility area to one location within the item, make a note to explain the situation when there is no single chief source for the single part item (e.g., "No collective t.p. Titles transcribed from individual title pages.").

Other Title Information

If a single statement of other title information applies to all the titles listed, record it after all the titles if all the titles are by the same person(s) or body (bodies). Precede the statement by a space-colon-space. Otherwise, record it in a note.

source: Party party // Girlfriends // two short
novels by // Ronni Sandroff
title ... area: Party party ; Girlfriends : two
short novels / by Ronni Sandroff

source: Henry Esmond // Thackeray // Bleak House //
Dickens // Two novels
title ... area: Henry Esmond / Thackeray. Bleak
House / Dickens
note area: "Two novels."

Statements of Responsibility

If a single subsequent statement of responsibility applies to all the titles listed, record it after the final first statement of responsibility if possible. Precede the subsequent statement by a space-semi-colon-space.

History of the elementary school contest in England
/ Francis Adams. The struggle for national education / John Morley ; [both] edited, with an introduction, by Asa Briggs

1.2A1. Punctuation. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 1.2A1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

For the use of the equal sign to precede parallel statements, see the appropriate rules following.

1.2B5. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 1.2B5 in the printed text of AACR 2:

1) Delete "(but see also 12.2B3)" from the second sentence of the rule

2) [Add as the final paragraph:]

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Rev. 1980 = Révision 1980
2^e éd. = 2^a ed. = 2. Aufl.
2de herziene en verg. uitg. = 2^e éd., rev. et corr.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

1.2C3. [New.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a new rule in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.2C3. If an item has parallel edition statements that have been recorded (see 1.2B5) and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in only one language or script, give the statement of responsibility after all the parallel edition statements.

3rd ed. = 3. uppl. / B. Larsen

1.2C4. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a new rule in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.2C4. Optional addition. If an item has both an edition statement and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition

in more than one language or script, give each statement of responsibility after the edition statement to which it relates.

2nd ed. / edited by Larry C. Lewis = 2^e éd. /
révisé par Larry C. Lewis

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional addition. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

1.2C5. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a new rule in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.2C5. If an item has an edition statement in only one language or script and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in more than one language or script, give the statement of responsibility in the language and script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the statement that appears first.

2 opl. / reviderade og udvidet af David Hohnen

Optionally, give the parallel statements of responsibility, after the edition statement, each preceded by an equals sign.

2. opl. / reviderade og udvidet af David Hohnen =
revised and enlarged by David Hohnen

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

1.2D2. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a new rule in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.2D2. If an item has subsequent edition statements in more than one language or script, follow the instructions in 1.2B5.

2nd ed., 3rd corr. impression

or

2nd ed., 3rd corr. impression = 2^e éd., 3^e réimpr.
corr.

1.2E2. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a new rule in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.2E2. If an item has parallel subsequent edition statements that have been recorded (see 1.2D2) and a statement of responsibility relating to the subsequent edition in only one language or script, give the statement of responsibility after all the parallel subsequent edition statements.

4th ed., Corr. = 4^a ed., Corr. / G.A. Phelan

1.2E3. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a new rule in the printed text of AACR 2.

1.2E3. Optional addition. If an item has a statement of responsibility relating to a subsequent edition statement in more than one language or script, add each statement of responsibility as instructed in 1.2C4 or 1.2C5.

2nd ed., 3rd revision / by N. Schmidt = 2. uppl., 3. utg. / af N. Schmidt

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional addition. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

1.3. MATERIAL (OR TYPE OF PUBLICATION) SPECIFIC DETAILS. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of ", music (chapter 5)," after "(chapter 3)" in the second sentence in rule 1.3 in the printed text of AACR 2.

1.4A1. Punctuation. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as the last sentence in rule 1.4A1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

For the use of the equals sign to precede parallel statements, see the appropriate rules following.

Comma-Space

Note the direction to precede the date in the publication, distribution, etc., area with a comma-space. This means that no other mark should intervene between the prescribed comma and the date. (Note also

the examples under 1.4F1.) This ISBD provision takes precedence over A Manual of Style, which specifies a comma inside closing quotation marks.

Washington, D.C. : League for "Wacky Dust", 1984.

not

Washington, D.C. : League for "Wacky Dust," 1984.

1.4B3. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of "(see 1.4B8)" from rule 1.4B3 in the printed text of AACR 2.

1.4B5. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of rule 1.4B5 from the printed text of AACR 2. Its provisions have been replaced by revised rules 1.4C1 and 1.4D2.

1.4B8. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of rule 1.4B8 from the printed text of AACR 2. Its provisions have been replaced by revised rule 1.4D5.

Rule Interpretations

Cancel; replaced by LCRI 1.4D1 and 1.4D5.

1.4C1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the final paragraph after the examples in rule 1.4C1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

If the name of the place appears in more than one language or script, record the form in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the form that appears first.

1.4C5. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 1.4C5 in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) [Change the first example to read:]

London ; New York : Longmans, Green
(For a cataloguing agency in the United States)

- 2) [Change the second example to read:]

Montréal ; Toronto : Grolier
(Toronto given prominence by typography)

- 3) [Add the following example:]

New York ; London : McGraw-Hill
(For a cataloguing agency in the United Kingdom)

- 4) [Add the following as the last sentence after the examples:]

For items with two or more places of publication, distribution, etc., relating to two or more publishers, distributors, etc., see 1.4D5.

1.4D1. [New]. Formerly part of LCRI 1.4B8.

Publisher Not Named

For an item that does not name a publisher in imprint position but a corporate body is named at head of title, regard the corporate body named at head of title as the publisher. Transpose its name to publisher position in the publication, etc., area unless the item contains information indicating that the corporate body is not the publisher or casting doubt on this assumption. (If the body has been recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area, apply 1.4D2).

If the item does not name a publisher, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, assume that the copyright holder named in the copyright statement is the publisher if it is a corporate body known as a publishing entity. Consider other corporate bodies as well as persons named only as copyright holders as publishers only if the particular case makes the inference very plausible. When recording, as publisher, an entity that is named only in a copyright statement, do not bracket the name if the copyright statement appears in a prescribed source for the publication, etc., area.

Government Printers

When a government printer or government printing office is named on the item and there is no evidence that its functions are not that of a publisher or distributor, record it as the publisher. If, however, another body also appears on the item and the government printing office is named only in a less prominent position unaccompanied by a statement of printing or distribution, the likelihood is greater that it functions only as printer and that the body is the publisher.

University Presses

Consider university presses as publishers unless there is clear evidence to the contrary.

Privately Printed Works

For cataloguing purposes, treat privately printed works as published works even if they have been distributed only to a very limited group (e.g., a keepsake for dinner guests or a Christmas greeting for friends). Treat the person or body issuing the item, whether a commercial publisher, a private press, or a person or group for whom it may have been printed, as the publisher. If it is stated in the item that it has been privately printed, this fact may be expressed in a note, usually quoted. (Note: Private presses should be considered publishers of the items they print if there is no evidence to the contrary in the item or in reference sources consulted.)

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the final paragraphs in rule 1.4D2 in the printed text of AACR 2:

If the shortest form of the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the shortest form in the language or script that appears first.

Optionally, give the shortest form in each language or script. Precede each parallel statement by an equals sign. If the shortest form is the same in all languages or scripts, give it only once.

: Éditions du peuple = Commoner's Pub.

: Høst

not : Høst & Sons Forlag = Høst & Son Publisher

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a decision.)

Omissions

When the name of a publisher, etc., is part of a hierarchy, for commercial publishers only omit parts of the hierarchy that are not needed to identify the publishing entity.

source: National Archives & Records Service //
General Services Administration

transcription: National Archives & Records Service,
General Services Administration

source: Lexington Books // D.C. Heath

transcription: Lexington Books

Terms of Incorporation, etc.

If "Inc.," "Ltd.," etc., appears after a serial title being recorded as a publisher, etc., retain it. Also retain these elements when they follow foreign words/names that the cataloger is unable to interpret sufficiently.

1.4D5. [New]. Formerly part of LCRI 1.4B8.

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a replacement for rule 1.4D5 in the printed text of AACR 2:

1.4D5. If an item has two or more publishers, distributors, etc., describe it in terms of the first named and the corresponding place. Always add subsequently named publishers,

distributors, etc., and their corresponding places (if they are different from the place already named) in the following cases:

- a) when the first and subsequently named entities are linked in a single statement

London : Macmillan for the University of York

- b) when the first named entity is a distributor, releasing agency, etc., and a publisher is named subsequently

- c) when a subsequently named entity is clearly distinguished as the principal publisher, distributor, etc., by layout or typography

Toronto : McClelland and Stewart : World Crafts Council
(Second publisher given prominence by typography)

- d) when the subsequently named publisher, distributor, etc., is in the country of the cataloguing agency and the first named publisher, distributor, etc., is not.

Paris : Gauthier-Villars ; Chicago : University of Chicago Press
(For a cataloguing agency in the United States)

New York : Dutton ; Toronto : Clark, Irwin
(For a cataloguing agency in Canada)

Optionally, add the name and, where appropriate, the place of the distributor when the first named entity is a publisher.

St. Louis : Veterans Administration Medical Center ;
Washington, D.C. : Distributed by National Audiovisual Center

Follow this rule for items issued in more than one physical part (see also 1.0H) when the publisher, etc., or the name of the publisher, etc., changes in the course of production.

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision of the rule. If information concerning the distributor is printed or appears on a stamp or label anywhere in the item, record the distributor in the publication, etc., area. (Ignore distributors given only on the dust jacket.) Record the name of the distributor if it differs in form from the name of the publisher even though both belong to the same entity. Exceptions: 1) Do not record those distributors that are remaindering an edition, that are secondhand dealers, or that act in some other capacity as outlets for only part of an edition. Distributors of these types are of no bibliographic significance. If in doubt as to the significance of the distributor statement, record it. 2) If distribution is dispersed for the edition (i.e., it is divided between publisher and distributor(s) or between distributor and distributor, with one distributing in one area and the other distributing in another area), give only the distributor that distributes the edition in the U.S. If, in the case of dispersed distribution, there is no distributor for the U.S., give the first-named distributor only when there is no publisher.

For items from the United States Government Printing Office (GPO), retain the statement that an item is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents since only a portion of GPO's items is distributed in that manner.

Choice of Entities

When two entities are named, record both. If three or more are involved, record the first and a subsequently named entity that is the only one located in the U.S. or is the one that is given prominence by typography as the principal publisher, etc. Record also a subsequently named entity whenever an added entry for it needs to be justified. If one or more is a distributor, see option decision above.

The phrase "subsequently named" means named anywhere in the item. Nevertheless, care must be taken not to record a subsequently named entity that relates to another edition, separate from the one being cataloged.

t.p.: Hodder & Stoughton
verso of t.p.: Published in USA by David McKay
Company, Inc.
publication, etc., area: London : Hodder & Stoughton

If the source used for the title proper has on it a "general" imprint name that is shared by associated companies or by parent and branch companies and the specific firm names appear in a secondary position, generally assume that the first of these names represents the publisher of the item and combine that firm's name with the "general" imprint name. If this place is not in the U.S. and a U.S. place is coupled with one of the other firm names, add this place to the "general" imprint name also.

t.p.: Pitman Publishing
verso of t.p.: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.
Pitman House, Parker Street,
Kingsway, London WC2B 5PB
P.O. Box 46038, Banda Street,
Nairobi, Kenya

Pitman Publishing Pty. Ltd.
Pitman House, 158 Bouverie Street,
Carlton, Victoria 3053, Australia

Pitman Publishing Corporation
6 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017, USA

publication, etc., area: London ; New York, NY, USA
: Pitman

t.p.: Penguin Books
verso of t.p.: Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth,
Middlesex, England
Penguin Books Inc., ... Baltimore,
Maryland
Penguin Books Australia Ltd.,
Ringwood, Victoria, Australia
Penguin Books Canada Limited, ...
Markham, Ontario, Canada Penguin
Books (N.Z.) Ltd., ... Auckland 10,
New Zealand

publication, etc., area: Harmondsworth, Middlesex,
England ;
Baltimore, Md. : Penguin
Books

If the source used for the title proper has on it a specific firm name and a statement about associated companies or a parent organization appears in a secondary position, do not include these associated companies or their places in the imprint.

t.p.: Newnes Technical Books
(Information from outside the book establishes
that this firm is located in London)

verso of t.p.: The Butterworth Group

United Kingdom Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd.
London : 88 Kingsway, WC2B 6AB

Australia Butterworths Pty Ltd.
Sydney: 586 Pacific Highway,
Chatswood NSW 2067
Also at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide
and Perth

Canada Butterworth & Co (Canada) Ltd.
Toronto: 2265 Midland Avenue,
Scarborough,
Ontario, MIP 4S1

New Zealand Butterworths of New Zealand, Ltd.
Wellington: T & W Young Building
77-85 Customhouse Quay, 1, CPO Box
472

South Africa Butterworth & Co. (South Africa)
(Pty) Ltd.
Durban: 152-154 Gale Street

USA Butterworth (Publishers) Inc.
Boston: 19 Cummings Park, Woburn, MA
01801

First published 1978 by Newnes
Technical Books A Butterworth Imprint

publication, etc., area: [London] : Newnes Technical
Books

t.p.: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd.

verso of t.p.: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd.
London, Bath, Carlton, Melbourne,
Johannesburg

Associated Companies

Pitman Medical Publishing Company
Ltd. 46
Charlotte Street, London

Pitman Publishing Corporation
20 East 46 Street, New York, NY 11105

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Canada) Ltd.
381-383 Church Street, Toronto

publication, etc., area: London : I. Pitman

Recording Multiple Entities

When recording the names of two or more publishers, distributors, etc., and the names appear together in the item in a single statement that connects them linguistically, generally give them in a single statement rather than separating them with a space-colon-space. However, if the names need to be transcribed after different places, give each entity in a separate publisher statement in the publication, etc., area.

New York : Foremost Americans Pub. Corp. for Bowker

London : National Council for Educational Technology
with the Library Association

London : Bodley Head for Mackays

but

New York : Garland ; Paris : Fondation Le Corbusier
(source: Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and
London, and Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris)

Note that if the entities are located in different places, it does not necessarily mean that the item was published, distributed, etc., in those places. Record as places of publication, etc., only the locations of the entities that are actually publishing, distributing, releasing, etc., the item. However, names of places rejected for recording as places of publication, etc., may be retained in the publisher statement if they appear in conjunction with the names of the entities being recorded there.

Riberalta, Bolivia : Publicado por el Instituto
Lingüístico de Verano en colaboración con el
Ministerio de Educacion y Cultura

Toronto ; Buffalo : Published for the Glenbow-Alberta
Institute, Calgary, Alta., by University of Toronto
Press

Rio de Janeiro : Livraria Editora Cátedra em convênio
com o Instituto Nacional do Livro, Ministerio da
Educação e Cultura, Brasília

London : Published by Mechanical Engineering Publi-
cations Ltd. for the Institute of Tribology, Leeds
University, and the Institut national des sciences
appliquées, Lyon

If the names of two or more entities appear in separate statements on the item, do not routinely give in the publication, etc., area the entities that are not involved with the publication, distribution, etc., of the item. Generally give them in a quoted note instead.

foot of t.p.: George Godwin, London and New York
middle of t.p.: Published in association with the
Plastics and Rubber Institute
publication, etc., area: London ; New York : Godwin
note area: "Published in association with the
Plastics and Rubber Institute."

foot of t.p.: The University of Tennessee Press,
Knoxville
middle of t.p.: Published in cooperation with the
Tennessee Historical Commission.
publication, etc., area: Knoxville : University of
Tennessee Press
note area: "Published in cooperation with the
Tennessee Historical Commission."

foot of t.p.: Publication of the Hawaii Natural
History Association
at head of title: Published in cooperation with the
National Park Service
publication, etc., area: [Honolulu] : Hawaii Natural
History Association

note area: "Published in cooperation with the National Park Service."

but

foot of t.p.: Alfred A. Knopf, New York

verso of t.p.: Distributed by Random House, Inc., New York

publication, etc., area: New York : Knopf : Distributed by Random House

t.p.: Chapman & Hall Limited London

verso of t.p.: Springer Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York

publication, etc., area: London : Chapman & Hall ; Berlin ; New York : Springer

1.4F5. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as a second example in rule 1.4F5 in the printed text of AACR 2:

[1981], p1975

Option Decision

Apply the optional rule whenever the copyright date of the whole item is different from the date of publication, etc. Ignore a copyright date that applies to only part of the item (e.g., only the prefatory material; some but not all the works in a collection). Nevertheless, for works of mixed responsibility (i.e., situations covered by 21.8) with copyright dates only for the separate contributions (or for only some of the contributions), treat these copyright dates as applying to the whole item for the purpose of applying 1.4F5 and 1.4F6. If the dates vary, consider the latest date to apply to the whole item.

If a copyright date is being recorded, transcribe copyright dates other than a phonogram copyright date preceded by a lowercase "c"; transcribe the phonogram copyright date preceded by a lowercase "p."

1.4F6. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following additions as the third and fourth examples in rule 1.4F6 in the printed text of AACR 2:

, p1983
, 1979 pressing

Applicability

If the edition being cataloged (LCRI 1.0) lacks a date of publication, etc., apply the following:

1) If the item contains only a copyright date and the copyright date is within three years of the probable date of publication, etc., give the copyright date.

verso of t.p.: Copyright © 1980
pref. signed: June 1980
publication, etc., area: c1980.

verso of t.p.: Copyright © 1982
pref. signed: June 1981
publication, etc., area: c1982.

2) If the item contains only a copyright date and the copyright date is four or more years before the probable date of publication, etc., give the probable date of publication, etc. (1.4F7). Add the copyright date (1.4F5).

t.p.: Revised edition
verso of t.p.: Copyright © 1961
pref. signed: June 1980
publication, etc., area: [1980?], c1961.

3) If the item contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the year is the same for both, apply the following:

a) If the year is within three years of the probable date of publication, etc., give only the copyright date. Do not add the date of manufacture.

verso of t.p.: Copyright © 1980 // 1980 Printing
publication, etc., area: c1980.

b) If the year is four or more years earlier than the probable date of publication, etc., give the probable date of publication, etc. (1.4F7). Add the copyright date (1.4F5). Do not add the date purporting to be the date of manufacture.

t.p.: Revised Edition
verso of t.p.: © 1957 // Sixth Printing 1957
pref. signed: June 1980
publication, etc., area: [1980?], c1957.

4) If the item contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the years differ, apply the following:

a) Give the date of manufacture in brackets as an inferred date of publication, etc., if it can be assumed that the date of manufacture and the date of the edition being cataloged are identical; for books this means that the item is assumed to be the first printing of the edition. Add the copyright date (1.4F5).

verso of t.p.: Copyright © 1979 // First Printing
1980
publication, etc., area: [1980], c1979.

b) If the date of manufacture and the probable date of the edition being cataloged cannot be assumed to be identical or if there is doubt that they are, give the copyright date if it is within three years of the probable date of publication, etc. Add the date of manufacture (1.4G4).

verso of t.p.: Copyright © 1978 // Sixth Printing
1980
pref. signed: June 1978
publication, etc., area: c1978 (1980 printing)

o) If the date of manufacture and the probable date of the edition being cataloged cannot be assumed to be identical or if there is doubt that they are and the copyright date is four or more years earlier than the probable date of publication, etc., give the date of manufacture. Add the copyright date (1.4F5).

t.p. Revised Edition

verso of t.p.: ©1957 // 15th Impression 1980

pref. signed: June 1978

publication, etc., area: 1980 printing, c1957.

5) If the item contains only a date of manufacture, apply the following in the order listed:

a) Give the date of manufacture in brackets as an inferred date of publication, etc., if it can be assumed that the date of manufacture and the date of the edition being cataloged are identical; for books this means that the item is assumed to be the first printing of the edition.

verso of t.p.: First Printing 1980

publication, etc., area: [1980]

b) Give the date of manufacture.

verso of t.p.: 15th Impression 1980

publication, etc., area: 1980 printing.

Indication of Manufacture

Materials other than printed books rarely show a date that could be called a "date of manufacture." In rare cases in which such items do indeed bear such date, it is unlikely that it will be recognized as such unless it is accompanied by a word or phrase indicative of manufacture. Whenever possible, the cataloger's designation to indicate that the date is one of manufacture should be derived from this accompanying word or phrase. If there is no word or phrase, the cataloger should use his or her imagination and knowledge to fit the particular item. If this fails also, there's the very general word "manufacture" found in rule 1.4F6 itself, e.g., "1967 manufacture."

1.4F7. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the final paragraph after the examples in rule 1.4F7 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give an approximate date of publication if it differs significantly from the date(s) specified in 1.4F6.

, [1982?], c1949

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision of the rule according to LCRI 1.4F6.

1.5B1. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following examples in rule 1.5B1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

25 identical maps

50 identical sets of 10 slides

1.6. Series Area. [Rev.]

Although a series statement may include a parallel title (1.6C), other title information (1.6D), or a statement of responsibility (1.6E), the heading for the series will contain only a title proper, or a uniform title heading, or a name heading/title proper, or a name heading/uniform title.

series statement: (English linguistics, 1500-1800 : a collection of facsimile reprints ; no. 16)

series authority record: English linguistics, 1500-1800.

series tracing: Series: English linguistics, 1500-1800 ; no. 16.

series statement: (Sport : bulletin of the Physical Education and Sports Department of the International Union of Students ; v. 10)

series authority record: Sport (Budapest, Hungary)

series tracing: Series: Sport (Budapest, Hungary) ; v. 10

series statement: (Monograph / University Extension, UCLA, Department of Continuing Education in Health Sciences, UCLA School of Medicine and UCLA School of Public Health)

series authority record: Monograph (University of California, Los Angeles. Dept. of Continuing Education in Health Sciences)

series tracing: Series: Monograph (University of California, Los Angeles. Dept. of Continuing Education in Health Sciences)

series statement: (Papers and documents of the I.C.I. Series C, Bibliographies ; no. 3 = Travaux et documents de l'I.C.I. Série C, Bibliographies ; no 3)

series authority record: Papers and documents of the I.C.I. Series C, Bibliographies.

series tracing: Series: Papers and documents of the I.C.I. Series C, Bibliographies ; no. 3.

series statement: (Occasional symposium / British Grassland Society ; no. 8)

series authority record: Occasional symposium. [no conflict]

series tracing: Series: Occasional symposium ; no. 8.

series statement: (Gesammelte Werke / Edgar Allan Poe ; 1. Bd.),
series authority record: Poe, Edgar Allan, 1809-1849. Works. German. 1922. Rosl.
series tracing: Series: Poe, Edgar Allan, 1809-1849. Works. German. 1922. Rosl ; 1. Bd.

Series Titles Consisting Solely of a Corporate Body Name

Treat a statement consisting solely of the name of a corporate body and a number as a series statement. Give the corporate name as the title proper. If the series is entered under title, assign a uniform title that consists of the title qualified by the term "(Series)" even if there is no conflict. (Apply these provisions even if the corporate body appears with the number solely as initials.)

in source: Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne // volume 36

series statement: (Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne ; v. 36)

series authority record: Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)

series tracing: Series: Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series) ; v. 36.

in source: HAZ 6

series statement: (HAZ (Series)

series authority record: HAZ (Series)

series tracing: HAZ (Series) ; 6.

However, if such a corporate body is a commercial publisher, either give the statement as a quoted note if the corporate body is not recorded in the publication, etc., area, or give the number alone if the corporate body is recorded in the publication, etc., area.

Numbers or Letters Not Associated With A Series Title

Do not treat as a series statement a number that cannot be associated with a series title. Give it as a quoted note instead on a bibliographic record for a monograph, but ignore it on a bibliographic record for a serial.

Do not treat as a series statement a combination of numbers and letters (or letters alone) that cannot be associated with a series title if there is evidence that the combination is assigned either to every item the entity issues for internal control purposes or to certain groups of items for identification. Give such a combination as a quoted note. (Ignore the combination altogether on a bibliographic record for a serial.) In any case of doubt, reject the combination as a series statement.

"DOE/EIA-0031/2."

"UC-13."

"CRN 780206-00050."

"SP-MN."

Phrases That Are Not Considered Series Titles

For books, distinguish between phrases that are true series and those that are not with the latter sometimes ignored altogether and sometimes given as a quoted note. Base the distinction and the consequent action primarily on judgment. If there is no clear judgment that can be made, however, apply the following guidelines:

1) If the phrase is essentially a statement (or a restatement) of the name of the body from which the item emanated, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a note if the name of the emanating body is not given in the publication, etc., area. (Ignore the phrase if the name of the emanating body is given in the publication, etc., area.)

in source: An American Astronautical Society Publication
publication, etc., area: San Diego, Calif. :
Published for the American Astronautical Society
for Univelt, c1980.

action: Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note.

in source: An Evangelical Theological Society
Publication
publication, etc., area: Grand Rapids : Zondervan,
c1980.

action: Reject the phrase as a series; give it as a quoted note.

note: "An Evangelical Theological Society publication."

2) If the phrase includes a sub-imprint name or the name of a subsidiary, a division, etc., of a publishing firm and is presumed to appear on all items from this arm of the firm, reject it as a series, but quote it as a note if the name is not given in the publication, etc., area.

in source: A Spectrum Book
publication, etc., area: Englewood Cliffs, N.J. :
Prentice-Hall, c1980.
note: "A Spectrum book."

3) If the phrase includes the name of an in-house editor or the name or designation of some other official of the firm, reject it as a series, but quote it as a note.

"A Helen and Curt Wolff book."

Series Statement Appears Only on Jacket

If a series authority record exists in the automated file, proceed under the general guidelines for already established series. Transcribe the series statement in brackets (cf. 1.6A2). In addition, record in a note the source of the series statement. Apply the tracing practice stated in the authority record.

If no series authority record exists (it is new to the Library or it appears as a series on bibliographic records for analytics but there is no series authority record for it in the automated file), reject the jacket as the source for a series. Do not transcribe the statement in a series statement; do not prepare a series authority record for it. Instead, give the statement as a note (e.g., "Models in aggressive journalism, 5"---Jacket.). Judge whether an access point is appropriate based on the same criteria used for series (cf. LCRI 21.30L); if judged appropriate, use a title added entry ("Title: ...") instead of a series added entry. Take no action with respect to existing bibliographic records until such time as the series appears on the item itself.

Series Statement Appears Only in a Bibliography

When the sole basis of a series statement is a bibliography (the series is not stated anywhere in the item itself) proceed in the same manner as that stated above for series appearing only on jackets. Do not undertake a special search of bibliographies for the sole purpose of discovering such series statements.

Series Statement Appears on a Label or is Stamped on the Item

Treat a series appearing on a label or stamped on the item in the same manner as if it were printed. In addition, give in a note the fact that the series appears only on a label or is stamped on the item.

Series statement from label on t.p.

Series statement stamped on cover.

Lecture Series

The fact that a named lecture series bears an indication that it has been held more than once is not a sufficient reason to treat the name as a title that can be recorded in a series statement. Instead, treat the name as a series only

1) if it appears on the item as a series title, i.e., it is not extracted from another context (e.g., other title information, prefatory matter) and

2) if it has (or is likely to have) data that remain constant from issue to issue (e.g., same form of name and numbering, same issuing body).

In case of doubt, do not treat the name as a series.

If rejected as a series, give the name and associated data that appear with the name in a note if it has not already been recorded in the body of the entry. In either case, make a "Title:" added entry for the name (without number or date). In addition, create a series-like phrase authority record for the name. Add a 667 field to the record: Give as a quoted note if not already recorded in the body of the entry.

title .. area: From morality to religion : being
the Gifford lecture delivered at the University of
St. Andrews, 1938 / ...

added entry: Title: Gifford lecture.

heading on the series authority record: Gifford
lecture.

note area: "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on
comparative religion, 1972-73"--3rd prelim. p.

added entry: Title: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose
lectures on comparative religion.

heading on the series authority record: Stephanos
Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on comparative
religion.

If a named lecture has already been treated as a series under AACR 2 and the statement on the item being cataloged appears as part of another context, reevaluate the original decision. Otherwise, continue to treat the statement as a series. If the item shows a variant of the established series, treat it as a variant only when it is clear that the statement is a series. If not a series, treat the statement as a series-like phrase in accord with the instructions in the preceding paragraph; ignore the established series.

1.6A1. Punctuation. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 1.6A1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

For the use of the equals sign to precede parallel statements, see the appropriate rules following.

1.6G. Numbering within series. [Rev.]. Record the series numbering, in the terms given in the item, after the series title to which it relates. Use standard abbreviations and arabic numerals. If there is no abbreviation for the term, give only the number if the term is long. If the term appears in the source in an abbreviated form, record the same abbreviated form in the series statement (and in the tracing if traced differently). However, convert "N.o" to "no."

series statement: (FED ; vol. 1)
series authority record: FED (Series)
series tracing: FED (Series) ; vol. 1.

If the numbering is grammatically integrated with the title proper of the series, record it as it appears in the source. Always record series numbering in the access point in its prescribed position. Note that ordinal numbers are recorded in access points as ordinal numbers; they are not converted to cardinal numbers.

series area: (The Twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture)
series authority record: L. Ray Buckendale lecture.
series tracing: Series: L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; 26th.

series area: (31. tom Biblioteki SIB)
series authority record: Biblioteka SIB.
series tracing: Series: Biblioteka SIB ; 31. t.

When formulating a series heading for a series that includes in the title proper a date or numbering that varies from issue to issue, follow 12.1B6.

series area: (Contribution no. 9 of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.)
series authority record: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.
series tracing: Series: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S. ; no. 9.

Series with More Than One System of Designation

Consider a series to have more than one numeric system of designation only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself. Generally, record all separate systems of

numeric designations in the series statement,^{1/} separating each designation with space-equals sign-space. In the series tracing, however, transcribe only one of the systems. (To accomplish this, trace the series explicitly.)

source: Band 6 Nummer 2 3. Jahrgang Nummer
32
series statement: ; Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
(not: ; Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg. = Nr. 32)
tracing: ; Bd. 6, Nr. 2

but

source: neue Folge Band 51 2/ Nummer 237
series statement: ; n.F., Bd. 51, Nr. 237
tracing: ; n.F., Nr. 237

source: neue Folge 52. Heft Der ganzen Reihe
70. Heft
series statement: ; n.F., 52. Heft = der ganzen
Reihe 70. Heft
tracing: n.F., 52. Heft

source: new series 5 (94) 3/
series statement: ; new ser., 5 = 94
tracing: new ser., 5

but

source: vyp. 76 (157) 4/
series statement: ; vyp. 76 (157)
tracing: ; vyp. 76

When an item is further identified by a chronological designation, add this designation in the series statement but omit it in the tracing.

source: volume 3 part 2 September 1981
series statement: ; v. 3, pt. 2 (Sept. 1981)
tracing: ; v. 3, pt. 2

Do not construe the date of publication, distribution, etc., as constituting a part of series numbering.

Series Numbering Consisting of a Full or Partial Indication of a Year and a Sequential Number Within a Year

If the number consists of a full or partial indication of a year and a sequential number within that year and the year does not appear first, to achieve proper filing order rearrange the number in the series tracing so that the indication of the year appears first, followed by the sequential numbering.

source: 1-1979
series statement: ; 1-1979
tracing: ; 1979-1

1/Omit the additional numbering designation(s) if given in overly complicated or lengthy statement(s) and give the information in a note instead.

2/Although a volume is composed of several items, each item within the volume is identified by a consecutive numbering only.

3/ That is, new series 5, whole series 94.

4/ Numbered also in continuation of the superseded publication.

but

source: 79/1
series statement: ; 79/1
tracing: ; 79/1

Note that when the situation exemplified by the first example is applicable, the series will always have to be traced explicitly.

Numbering Combined with One or More Letters

If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe and trace the letter(s) as part of the numbering unless the letter(s) precede the numbering and the letter(s) vary within the same series. In such cases include the letter(s) in the series statement but omit them from the tracing. If the letter or letters are to be omitted from the tracing, trace the series explicitly.

source: E-041
series statement: ; E-041
tracing: ; 041 (the numbering of this series is preceded variously by the letters B, E, G, GA, etc.)

Parallel Titles and Numbers

If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering appears in two or more languages, record each number after the title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

series statement: (Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie ; Bd. 10 = Handbook of technical documentation and bibliography ; v. 10)

series authority record: Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie.

series tracing: Series: Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie ; Bd. 10.

series statement: (Tutkimuksia, ISSN 0355-2071 ; n:o 56 = Undersokningar = Studies)

series authority record: Tutkimuksia (Finland. Tilastokeskus)

series tracing: Tutkimuksia (Finland. Tilastokeskus) ; n:o 56.

series statement: (Studies presented to the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions = Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats ; 39)

series authority record: Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats. [Cf. 12.0B1]

series tracing: Series: Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats ; 39.

Numbering Errors

If the series numbering that appears on the item is known to be incorrect, record in the series statement the numbering that appears, followed by the correct numbering (using the "[i.e. ...]" technique). If the series is traced, make an explicit series tracing giving only the correct numbering.

series statement: (Kieler historische Studien ; Bd. 24 [i.e. 25])

series tracing: Series: Kieler historische Studien ; Bd. 25.

2.2B4. [New.] Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 2.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

2.5B8. [New.] Rule change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of the example "[93] p." from subsection b) of rule 2.5B8 in the printed text of AACR 2.

2.7B18. Contents. [Rev.]. For books, give some type of contents note (unless there is a large number, generally more than 12) of items contained

- 1) when required by specific rules (e.g., 1.1G1, 2.1B2, 21.7B);
- 2) when necessary to justify an added entry for an item not mentioned in the body of the entry;
- 3) when the publication is in two or more volumes and each volume has a title of its own (apply a liberal interpretation to the word "title" in this context such that it includes a broader application rather than one confined solely to those statements on title pages that are one-for-one titles of distinct "works" within the item; ignore titles that consist only of letters or numbers unless the numbers represent time); exception: do not add the titles to bibliographic records for nonroman scripts that are represented by both nonromanized cards and machine-readable romanized records if the titles are analyzable;
- 4) when the cataloger has created a single bibliographic record that covers a number of ephemeral publications (note that the general limitation mentioned above on number of items to be cited does not apply here);

5) when a one volume publication is either a collection or a work produced under editorial direction (unless the title and statement of responsibility area adequately covers the contents of the item; in case of doubt, give a contents note); exception: do not apply the provisions of this paragraph to bibliographic records for nonroman scripts that are represented by both nonromanized cards and machine-readable romanized records;

6) when the publication contains items of particular importance that need stressing; some of the most typical cases encountered in the past that should be routinely considered as being important to this degree are

- a) summaries in languages other than that of the text;
- b) bibliographies and bibliographic references, discographies, filmographies, and indexes (except for those bibliographies, etc., that are obviously of little value);
- c) appendices, provided they contain important matter;
- d) volumes separating text from plates, text from maps, text from commentary, etc;
- e) errata slips that are not printed as part of the publication

(Note: Categories a)-d) above do not constitute a comprehensive list; they are merely illustrative of what is meant by category 6, representing the relatively clear-cut cases that appear with great regularity. More unusual situations, when they arise, should be evaluated without prejudice, particularly when it is a question of providing access to material not implied by the rest of the description.)

A contents note may be formal or informal. Use an informal contents note when specifying selected parts of an item (generally no more than three) and for summaries in languages other than that of the text, for bibliographies, discographies, filmographies, indexes, bibliographic references, appendices, and for errata slips. (If the information is already recorded in the body of the entry, do not make a separate note.) Use judgment in selecting a title, or inventing one, when transcribing an informal contents note (Note: On bibliographic records for nonroman scripts that are represented by both nonromanized cards and machine-readable romanized records, give the information in a statement composed in English by the cataloger whenever quoting romanized data would be meaningless.) When quoting title statements from the publication, generally include the statement of responsibility but not other title information and enclose the transcription within quotation marks. Give pagination or foliation unless the texts are scattered through the publication. (Record an unnumbered page or leaf within brackets.)

"Life cycle of the liver fluke": leaves 75-89.

"Types of prayer wheels found in south central Tibet, by Mei Lin": p. [310]-[375].

Tables showing family relationships (Ogden, Reese, and Jordan): p. 120-[125].

Includes biographical sketches of each satellite governor.

For the types of contents notes shown in the following examples, generally prefer a standardized construct, rather than a quotation from the book:

Discography (or Bibliography, or Filmography):
p. [310]-[375].

Summary in French and German.

Errata slip inserted.

Includes index.

but

"List of films showing her at ages 3-12": leaf 75.

Generally, separate informal notes may be combined unless pagination needs to be expressed for each.

Includes bibliographies and index.

When specifying items not covered by the instructions on the informal contents note, use a formal contents note. Transcribe a formal contents note as follows:

- 1) begin the note with "Contents" or "Partial contents" (without quotation marks), followed by a colon-space;
- 2) generally, record the title proper that appears in the table of contents, unless another source gives a more authoritative account of the data; however, if the title appears on the title page, normally use the title page title; give other title information only when the title proper would be meaningless without it;
- 3) include a first statement of responsibility (cf. 1.1F) if it differs in fact from the statement included in the body of the entry; omit names according to 1.1F5;
- 4) omit introductions already included in the body of the entry; generally omit prefatory and similar matter;
- 5) for publications in one volume
 - a) omit chapter and section numbering;
 - b) if the extent of the part being listed occupies a disproportionately large portion of the publication, include the extent within parentheses after the title (or after the title and statement of responsibility); record an unnumbered page or leaf within brackets;
 - c) separate the items with a space-dash-space;
- 6) for publications in two or more volumes
 - a) give the volume designation that is found on the item, except use Appendix B abbreviations for the terms and substitute arabic numerals for roman; if there is no abbreviation for the term, give only the number if the term is long; if the roman numeral is required for clarity, retain it; separate the volume designation from the title by a period-space;
 - b) if the number of physical volumes differs from the number of bibliographic volumes, include the number of physical volumes within parentheses after the title (or after the title and statement of responsibility);

c) if the volumes are of different editions (cf. LCRI 2.2), include within parentheses edition statements and dates of publication, etc., after the title (or after the title and statement of responsibility);

d) separate each volume with a space-dash-space; if the set is incomplete, put the space-dash-space before each title (other than the first) that is being recorded and leave four spaces for the missing volume; if two or more titles are being transcribed for one volume, apply the punctuation conventions from 1.1G2 such that the titles by the same person, body, etc., are separated by a space-semicolon-space and titles by different persons, bodies, etc., are separated by a period-space.

When some of the volumes in a multipart publication have their own titles and some of the volumes do not, and it has been decided to make a formal contents note, use the statement "[without special title]" to represent the untitled volumes.

Bibliography Note

Apply the following for noting the presence of bibliographies or bibliographical references in the note area:

1) If a publication contains a bibliography, that is, a list of citations or works grouped together in a single list, regardless of either the arrangement or the footnote-type numbering the citations might bear, use the term "Bibliography" (without quotation marks), followed by its pagination or foliation. The same applies to a bibliographical essay. (Record an unnumbered page or leaf within brackets.) However, quote the title as found on the publication if it is necessary to show the scope of the bibliography or if a statement of responsibility is needed. (Exception: On bibliographic records for nonroman scripts that are represented by both nonromanized cards and machine-readable romanized records, give the information in a statement composed in English by the cataloger whenever quoting romanized data would be meaningless). Make no distinction between a list of works consulted by the author in the preparation of the work and a list of works recommended for further reading.

Bibliography: p. [859]-[910].

"List of works by William Hull": p. 242.

2) If the publication contains more than one bibliography, use the following note:

Includes bibliographies.

However, if there are bibliographies at the ends of chapters or sections in addition to a bibliography at the end of the publication (or elsewhere), ignore the scattered bibliographies.

3) If a publication contains bibliographic citations in the form of true footnotes, i.e., citations found at the bottom of pages and keyed by numbering to passages in the text, use the following note:

Includes bibliographical references.

(Bibliographic citations, notes, etc., assembled at the ends of chapters or sections, or at the end of the publication, are covered by paragraph 1 above.) However, if there are bibliographic citations in addition to a bibliography, ignore the bibliographic citations. (Under no circumstances attempt to discover if there are works mentioned in the bibliographic citations that are not mentioned in the bibliography.)

3.2B4. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last paragraph after the example in rule 3.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

3.3D. Optional addition. Statement of coordinates and equinox.

[Rev.]. Apply the option that is the whole of 3.3D when the information is readily available.

3.3D2. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 3.3D2 in the printed text of AACR 2:

3.3D2. For celestial charts, give as coordinates the right ascension of the item, or the right ascensions of the western and eastern limits of its collective coverage, and the declination of the centre of the item, or the northern and southern limits of its collective coverage.

Designate the right ascension by RA, followed by the hours and, when necessary, minutes and seconds of the twenty-four-hour clock.

Designate the declination by Decl., followed by the degrees (°) and, when necessary, minutes (′) and seconds (″) of the sexagesimal system (360° circle), using a plus sign (+) for the northern celestial hemisphere and a minus sign (-) for the southern celestial hemisphere.

Separate right ascensions and declinations from each other by a diagonal slash, not preceded or followed by a space. When two right ascensions are given, record both separated by the word to. When two declinations are given, record both separated by the word to.

When coordinates are given, always give also the statement of equinox. Express equinox as a year preceded by a semicolon and the abbreviation eq. Add a statement for the epoch when it is known to differ from the equinox, separating the two with a comma, and designating the epoch by the word epoch.

(RA 16 hr. 30 min. to 19 hr. 30 min./Decl. -16° to -49° ; eq. 1950, epoch 1948.5)

(RA 16 hr./Decl. -23° ; eq. 1950)

(RA 2 hr./Decl. +30° ; eq. 1950)

(RA 2 hr. 00 min. to 2 hr. 30 min./Decl. -30° to -45° ; eq. 1950)

For charts centred on a pole, indicate the declination limit.

(Centred at South Pole/Decl. limit -60°)

For atlases or collections of charts arranged in declination zones, give the declination limits of each zone, but omit the statement of right ascension because it varies for each zone. If the zones are numerous, record the first few zones in order to show the pattern and then the mark of omission and the last zone.

(Zones $+90^{\circ}$ to $+81^{\circ}$, $+81^{\circ}$ to $+63^{\circ}$, $+63^{\circ}$ to $+45^{\circ}$;
eq. 1950)

(Zones $+90^{\circ}$ to $+81^{\circ}$, $+81^{\circ}$ to $+63^{\circ}$, . . . -81° to
 -90° ; eq. 1950)

3.5B1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following as the last example in rule 3.5B1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

10 identical maps

Chapter 5. MUSIC. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a replacement for 5.3 in the table of contents on page 125 in the printed text of AACR 2:

5.3 MUSICAL PRESENTATION AREA

5.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following area and prescribed source between "Edition" and "Publication, distribution, etc." in rule 5.0B2 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Musical presentation	Chief source of information
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5.1D1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as the final paragraph in rule 5.1D1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

If the title proper includes statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and/or number (see 5.1B1) in two or more languages or scripts, record these elements in the order in which they appear in the chief source of information, preceding each parallel set of statements by an equals sign.

Konzert Nr. 1 für Klarinette und Orchester, Es-Dur
[GMD] = E \flat -major = mi \flat -majeur

Sonata à 3, en mi mineur, pour 2 violons ou hautbois (flûtes) et basse continue [GMD] = e-Moll, für 2 Violinen oder Oboen (Flöten) und Generalbass = in E minor, for 2 violins or oboes (flutes) and thorough-bass

5.2B4. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 5.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

5.3. Optional area. MUSICAL PRESENTATION STATEMENT. [New].

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 5.3 in the printed text of AACR 2:

5.3. Optional area. MUSICAL PRESENTATION STATEMENT

5.3A. Preliminary rule

5.3A1. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

5.3B. Musical presentation statement

5.3B1. Record a statement found in the chief source of information indicating the physical presentation of the music.

Orchestrer-Partitur
Score and set of parts
Miniature score
Playing score

If the statement appears in two or more languages or scripts, record the one that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the one that appears first.

Optionally, record the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Partitura = Partition
Játszópartitúra = Playing score

5.3B2. In case of doubt about whether a statement is a musical presentation statement (as, for example, when a statement of responsibility is associated with the statement), do not treat it as one.

... ; full score reconstructed by Julian Woodruff
from the manuscript parts

5.3B3. If a musical presentation statement is an inseparable part of another area and has been recorded as such, do not repeat it.

Option Decisions

- 1) 5.3: Apply the optional area.
- 2) 5.3B1: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

6.2B4. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 6.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

6.4F1. [New]: Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the third example in rule 6.4F1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

New York : Polydor, p1979

7.2B4. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 7.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

8.2B4. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 8.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

8.5B1. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following example after "3 stereograph reels (View-master)" in rule 8.5B1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

50 identical sets of 10 slides

Specific and General Material Designations

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

Chart

- Chart
- Flip chart
- Wall chart

Filmstrip

- Filmstrip
- Filmstrip

Flash card

- Flash card

Picture

- Art print
- Art reproduction
- Photograph
- Picture
- Postcard
- Poster
- Radiograph
- Study print

Slide

- Slide
- Stereograph
- Technical drawing
- Technical drawing
- Transparency
- Transparency

9.2B5 [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 9.2B5 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

9.4D1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the term "producer" between "publisher," and "distributor" in the first sentence in rule 9.4D1 in the printed text of AACR 2.

9.4E1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of "[publisher]" and the insertion of "[producer] ; Storrs, Conn." in the first example in rule 9.4E1 in the printed text of AACR 2.

9.4F1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of the third example from rule 9.4F1 in the printed text of AACR 2 and its replacement with the following:

New York : L. Harris and Associates, 1968 ; Chapel Hill, N.C. : L. Harris Data Center [distributor], 1970

9.5B1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 9.5B1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

9.5B1. Record the number of files making up a machine-readable data file by giving the number of parts in arabic numerals and an appropriate term, e.g.:

data file
program file

1 data file
1 hierarchical file
2 program files

9.6B1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of the third example from rule 9.6B1 in the printed text of AACR 2.

9.7B4. Variations in title. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 9.7B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) Delete the second sentence of the rule.
- 2) Delete the second example.

9.7B20. Copy being described and library's holdings. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following as the final paragraph in rule 9.7B20 in the printed text of AACR 2:

If required in the context of a particular catalogue or other list, record a data set name.

Data set name: MACPEE

10.2B4. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 10.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

11.2B4. [New]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the last sentence in rule 11.2B4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Optionally, give the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule. (This decision is tentative; the Library of Congress has not yet made a final decision.)

21.1A1. Definition. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 21.1A1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

21.1A1. Definition. A personal author is the person chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. For particular applications of this definition, see subsequent rules in this chapter.

21.1B2. General rule. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 21.1B2 in the printed text of AACR 2:

1) [Substitute the following for category b):]

b) some legal, governmental, or religious works of the following types:³

laws (see 21.31)

decrees of the chief executive that have the force of law (see 21.31)

administrative regulations (see 21.32)

treaties, etc. (see 21.35)

court decisions (see 21.36)

legislative hearings

religious laws (e.g., canon law)

liturgical works (see 21.39)

2) [Add the following after category e):]

f) cartographic materials emanating from a corporate body other than a body that is merely responsible for the publication or distribution of materials

Applicability

In determining whether a work should be entered under the name of a corporate body, the cataloger makes two determinations, keeping in mind that in many instances information appearing only in the content of the work will have to be taken into account in order to ascertain if the second determination particularly applies (cf. 21.0B, last sentence.):

1) Does the work emanate from the corporate body involved? As indicated in footnote 2 to chapter 21, a work emanates from a corporate body if one of the following conditions applies:

a) The corporate body has issued (published) the work. Normally this means that the name of the corporate body appears in a position indicative of publication (e.g., for books, the imprint position) as a formal publication statement.

b) Corporate body A has caused the work to be issued (published). Generally the name of a different body, corporate body B, appears on the chief source of information (cf. above) or elsewhere as a formal publisher statement. Body A has arranged for body B, named as

publisher, to issue the work because body A has no facilities for publishing. The arrangement between the two bodies is in some cases explicitly stated, e.g., Published for the Historical Association by Routledge & Paul. In other cases it must be inferred from evidence in the publication. For example, the name of body A at head of title (the name of a commercial publisher appears in publisher position) commonly indicates that body A has caused the item to be issued (published), or, if the work appears in a series for which body A has editorial responsibility but is published by a commercial publisher, body A has caused the work to be issued (published).

c) The corporate body, although the originator of the work, does not meet the test of issuing (publishing) in either category a) or b) above. In this case, body B, which has no responsibility for the content, issues (publishes) a work whose content originates with body A. For example, a work is prepared by corporate body A which functions as a consulting body, commissioned by body B for that purpose; the completed work is published by body B. In this case the content of the work originates with body A although it has no responsibility for publication of the work. A similar situation occurs when a commercial publisher arranges to publish the card catalog of a library in book form. The library has no real responsibility for publication; it has only given permission to the commercial publisher to undertake publication. However, since the content of the catalog has been prepared by the library's cataloging staff, the content of the publication originates with the library. In all those cases, consider that "originates with" is equivalent to "emanates from."

d) If there is doubt that the work emanates from the corporate body, assume that the corporate body is involved with the work.

2) Does the work fall into one or more of the categories listed in 21.1B2? In answering this question, the following points should be kept in mind:

a) Judge that a work falls into a particular category if that category accounts for the predominant content, or the purpose, of the work. That is, there may be some material that does not fall into one of the categories; that material may be ignored for the purpose of making the determination. For example, a work may contain factual data to support a statement of official position, when the official position is the chief purpose of the work.

b) If there is any doubt as to whether a work falls into one or more of the categories, ignore the involvement of a corporate body in determining the main entry heading and enter it either under personal author or title as appropriate. Make an added entry for the corporate body, however, even if not prominently named.

c) Below are comments on the individual categories of 21.1B2.

3) There is no rule comparable to AACR 1 rule 17A-B for making a determination of whether the main entry heading for a work is to be under the name of a person or of a corporate body. When a work emanating from a corporate body bears the name of one or more persons as authors, it is necessary, first of all, to determine if the main entry heading is the name of the corporate body according to the provision of 21.1B2. If the work does not meet the two conditions imposed by 21.1B2, or if there is doubt that it does, it is necessary next to determine if the work may be entered under the heading for a person named, according to the provisions of the appropriate rule, e.g., 21.4A, 21.6. If entry under the name of a person is not permitted, by default the main entry is under title (21.1C3). Make an added entry under the heading for the corporate body if the main entry is under the name of a person or under title.

Category A

To belong to this category the work must deal with the body itself.

The words "administrative nature" indicate works dealing with the management or conduct of the affairs of the body itself, including works that describe the activities of the body either in general terms or for a particular period of time, e.g., minutes of meetings, reports of activities for a particular period.

Normally, such works are intended in the first instances for internal use, although they may be available to others. Some particularly reports of activities, progress, etc., may be required by superior or related bodies. Other works, particularly general descriptions of objectives or activities, may be generally available for purposes of public relations.

"Internal policy" is limited to policies formulated for the conduct of the affairs of the body itself. For works concerned with policies relating to topics of wider concern to a body, see category c.

In the case of religious denominations and local churches, category a includes works that deal with the organization and government of the denomination or local church, e.g., The Book of Discipline of the United Methodist Church.

Category C

This category is best characterized by saying that it deals with those works that present official statements of position of a body on matters other than the affairs of the body itself. Note the following points particularly:

- 1) The body does not have to be a committee or a commission; it may be a department or section of a body, or even the whole body.
- 2) The subject on which a position is taken normally bears a close relation to the body's objectives and activities, which may be explicitly or implicitly expressed.
- 3) The material dealing with the subject consists primarily of policy statements, recommendations for policy, or opinions; it is never merely a reporting of factors, events, research, investigations, etc.

Below are explanations of the first three examples on page 290, AACR 2.

"Twelfth interim report ..."

The committee, on the basis of studies of the actual conditions, recommends changes. Note that if only a description/analysis of the conditions is published, entry would be under title since the official position of the body is absent.

"Firm action for a fair Britain"

The Conservative Party states its official position on political action that should be taken in Great Britain in 1974.

"Hydrogen sulfide health effects ..."

The official position (recommendations) the Environmental Health Resources Center takes as to what the standards should be is the essence of the publication (for purposes of 21.1B2).

Category D

This category requires little comment, since it may not be applied to any type of body other than those stated. Note that the name of the conference, expedition, etc., must appear prominently (cf. 0.8) in the publication being cataloged in order for the body to be considered as the main entry heading. Note also the emphasis upon the collective aspect of the work. It must deal with the activities of many persons involved in a corporate body covered by the category, not with the activities of a single person.

Category E

This category emphasizes that the responsibility of a performing group must go beyond "mere performance, execution, etc." This means that the group must be responsible to a major degree for the artistic content of the work being performed. A typical example is an acting group that performs by means of improvisation. The group collectively "plans" the drama, that is, determines the broad outline of the plot, the nature of the characters, etc., in the absence of a written dialogue. The development of the drama proceeds entirely on the basis of improvised dialogue. The performance is recorded and it is the recording that is being cataloged.

Art Catalogs (Formerly LCRI 21.1B2A)

Categories a and d of rule 21.1B2 include wording that justifies exhibitions as main entry headings. Note, however, that there are very few exhibitions that are establishable as corporate headings (cf. LCRI 21.1B1).

The remainder of this interpretation is applicable to the remaining cases (the majority) in which the exhibition is not establishable, but consideration of a corporate main entry heading is still necessary in view of the presence of the name of a museum or other body related to the event.

Apply 21.1B2a to the catalog of an exhibition of the works of two or more artists if it meets these conditions:

- 1) it presents itself as a catalog;
- 2) it emanates from a corporate body;
- 3) all the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates;
- 4) the wording of the chief source explicitly links the catalog to the corporate body which owns the works listed.

Henry Moore to Gilbert & George : modern British art
from the Tate Gallery : Palais des beaux-arts,
Brussels, 28 September-17 November 1973. -- London
: Tate Gallery Publications Dept.

Apply 21.1B2a to a catalog of the works of two or more artists that is not related to an exhibition if it meets both these conditions:

- 1) it emanates from a corporate body;
- 2) all the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates

Catalogue of the Italian paintings before 1800 / by
Peter Tomory. -- Sarasota, Fla. : John & Mabel
Ringling Museum of Art

Note that the presence of reproductions of the artists' works or reproductions and text about the artists or the artists' works is not a factor in choosing the main entry for either type of catalog.

If 21.1B2a cannot be applied, enter the catalog under the heading for the person who prepared the catalog or under title, as appropriate.

For the catalog (exhibition or other) of the works of a single artist, apply LCRI 21.17B.

Consultants' Reports (Formerly LCRI 21.1B2e)

Enter a work prepared by a consultant under the heading for the body that hired the consultant if the hiring body takes the consultant's document and adopts it in some clear way that fits a category of 21.1B2, category c being the most likely possibility. One of the clearest ways for the hiring body to do this is for it to make explicit recommendations or policy statements of its own superimposed on the consultant's material (no matter that the original material is copied, even if verbatim). Another clear way is for the hiring body to represent as its very own the recommendations that originated with the consultant-- perhaps even without adding any new material.

If the hiring body does not take the stand described above and simply passes on the material without position statements of its own, then enter the work under the heading for the consultant if this is a person or persons not constituting a corporate body, i.e., apply 21.4A or 21.6. If the consultant is a corporate body, test the case under 21.1B2 in relation to the consultant in the same way as was done in relation to the hiring body. If the work simply reports on a subject without making the consultant's own definite recommendations, it is most likely that the work will not fit any of the categories of 21.1B2 and therefore main entry would be under title. If the work instead contains the policy statements or definite recommendations of the consultant, then main entry will probably be under the heading for the consultant.

Cartographic Works

Use judgment in deciding whether the corporate body is the producer of the cartographic work, i.e., take into account such factors as the nature of the body and its cartographic output as well as any special information about the cartography of the particular work.

21.1B2a. [Rev.]. Cancel; covered by LCRI 21.1B2.

21.1B2c. [Rev.]. Cancel; covered by LCRI 21.1B2.

21.2A. Definition. [Rev.]. Do not consider the title proper of a serial to have changed if

- 1) the change occurs beyond the first five words, and
- 2) the change does not change the meaning of the title or indicate a change in the scope (subject coverage) of the publication, and
- 3) the change might be easily overlooked by someone considering both (or all) manifestations of the title.

Discursos pronunciados por el Comandante en Jefe
Fidel Castro Ruz, Primer Secretario del Partido
Comunista de Cuba y Primer Ministro del Gobierno
Revolucionario, en el trimestre ...

appeared later as

Discursos pronunciados por el Comandante en Jefe Fidel Castro Ruz, Primer Secretario del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Cuba y Primer Ministro del Gobierno Revolucionario, en el trimestre ...

Changes in Order of Serial Titles

Whenever the title proper of a serial (as selected from the earliest issue) continues to appear on the chief source of later issues, retain it as the title proper. Do not consider that the title proper has changed because later issues of the serial give titles in more than one language or script in a different order from the order on the earliest issue or because later issues have a parallel title that did not appear on the earliest issue.

In any case of doubt as to whether the change meets all three of the conditions given above, consider that the title proper has changed.

Multiple Forms of the Same Word

Do not consider the title proper of a serial to have changed if the change is merely in the representation of a word as in the cases below:

- 1) Abbreviated word vs. full form of word
- 2) Initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation
- 3) Numbers or dates vs. spelled out form
- 4) Signs and symbols (e.g., "&") vs. spelled out forms
- 5) Hyphenated words vs. unhyphenated word(s)
- 6) One-word compounds vs. two-word compounds

Make a specific or general note (i.e., Some issues have title: _____: or, Title varies slightly) as appropriate. Also make a title added entry for the variant title when it is considered necessary for access.

In any case of doubt as to whether the difference in a title falls into one of the categories given above, consider the title to have changed.

Fluctuating Titles

If a serial has two or more titles that are used on different issues according to a regular pattern or if the language of the title varies according to the language of the text of an issue of a serial, choose as the title proper the title given on the earliest issue and give the other title(s) in a note worded to explain the title fluctuation.

Title proper: Astrophysics

Note: Alternate issues have title: Hydrophysics.

Title proper: (Title in English)

Note: Issues in German have title: _____;
issues in French have title: _____.

Use the same technique in other cases in which a serial title fluctuates. However, in other cases usually confine it to situations in which (a) it seems clear that the publisher did not intend to change the title or (b) most issues of a serial carry one title, but a few randomly spaced issues have another.

Title proper: Report

Note: Some issues have title: Research report.

Always make a title added entry for the variant title.

21.3B. Serials. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for subsection 1) under rule 21.3B in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) if the name of a corporate body under which a serial is entered changes

21.23A. One work. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following caption before the first sentence of rule 21.23A in the printed text of AACR 2:

21.23A. One work

Added Entries

For a sound recording covered by 21.23A or 21.23B, make whatever added entries are prescribed by the rules under which the choice of main entry for the work or works recorded was made (e.g., for a joint author or composer under 21.6C1; for an arranger under 21.18B; for a librettist under 21.19A) as well as any others provided for under LCRI 21.29.

Chief source of information

L'ELISIR D'AMORE--Highlights

(Donizetti; Romani)

(Music by Donizetti; libretto by Romani, based on

Le philtre by Eugene Scribe)

Main entry under the heading for Donizetti as

composer (21.23A, 21.19A)

Added entries under the headings for Romani and for

Scribe's Le philtre (21.19A)

21.23B. Two or more works by the same person(s) or body (bodies)

[Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following caption before the first sentence of rule 21.23B in the printed text of AACR 2:

21.23B. Two or more works by the same person(s) or body (bodies)

Added Entries

See LCRI 21.23A.

21.23C. Works by different persons or bodies. Collective title.
[Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 21.23C in the printed text of AACR 2:

21.23C. Works by different persons or bodies. Collective title

If a sound recording containing works by different persons or bodies has a collective title, enter it under the heading for the person or body represented as principal performer.

Pieces of the sky

(Songs by various composers performed by Emmylou Harris)

Main entry under the heading for Harris

All that jazz

(Pieces by several composers performed by Fats Waller)

Main entry under the heading for Waller

Bonaparte's retreat

(Folk tunes and songs by various hands performed by the band the Chieftains)

Main entry under the heading for the Chieftains

Elisabeth Schumann

(Arias and Lieder by various composers sung by Elisabeth Schumann with various orchestras, conductors, and pianists accompanying)

Main entry under the heading for Schumann

Adrian Ruiz plays Neils Gade and Christian Sinding

(Two works by Gade and 6 by Sinding performed by Ruiz)

Main entry under the heading for Ruiz

If there are two or three persons or bodies represented as principal performers, enter under the heading for the first named and make added entries for the others.

Great tenor arias

(Arias by various composers sung by Carlo Bergonzi with the Orchestra of the Accademia di Santa Cecilia, Rome)

Main entry under the heading for Bergonzi

Added entry under the heading for the orchestra

Dancer with bruised knees / Kate & Anna McGarrigle

(Songs by the McGarrigle sisters and others performed by the sisters)

Main entry under the heading for K. McGarrigle

Added entry under the heading for A. McGarrigle

Irish rebel songs

(Sung by Mike Barrett and Joe Kiernan)

Main entry under the heading for Barrett

Added entry under the heading for Kiernan

If there are four or more persons or bodies represented as principal performers, or no principal performers, enter under title.

Music of nineteenth century England
(Several pieces performed by various groups and singers)
Main entry under title

Five centuries of music in Reims
(Seven pieces by various composers performed variously by individual singers and performers and by choirs and orchestras)
Main entry under title

Principal Performer

In applying the rules and these interpretations, understand "performer" to mean a person or corporate body whose performance is heard on the sound recording. When a person performs as a member of a corporate body, do not consider him or her as a separate person to be a performer. However, do not consider a conductor or accompanist to be a member of the body he or she conducts or accompanies. Likewise, if a person's name appears in conjunction with the name of a group (e.g., "J.D. Crowe and the New South"), do not consider him or her to be a member of the group.

For recordings containing musical works by different composers or writers, follow the guidelines below in 1) deciding whether or not there are principal performers and 2) identifying the principal performers, if any.

The use of the term "principal performer" in 21.23C-D can lead to confusion since the term implies a performer who is more important (or, in the words of footnote 5 on p. 314, given greater prominence) than other performers. This interpretation, however, would often produce undesirable results: it would make main entry under the heading for a performer impossible under 21.23C when there is only one performer or when there are only two or three performers who are given equal prominence. To avoid this difficulty, apply the following:

When two or more performers are named in the chief source of information, consider to be principal performers those given the greatest prominence there. If all the performers named in the chief source of information are given equal prominence there, consider all of them to be principal performers.

When only one performer is named in the chief source of information, consider that performer to be a principal performer.

When no performers are named in the chief source of information, consider that there are no principal performers.

In judging relative prominence on the basis of wording, layout, and typography, consider names printed in the same size and style of lettering and in association with one another to have equal prominence. When names appear in the same size and style of lettering but in different areas of the same source of information, consider those in a location implying superiority (e.g., a higher position) to have greater prominence. Do not consider names near the beginning of a list or sequence to have greater prominence than those near the end.

Chief source of information

JESS WALTERS SINGS

CLASSIC FOLK SONGS

Jess Walters, baritone

Hector García, guitar

Main entry under the heading for Walters as principal performer

Chief source of information

Joan Sutherland

SONGS MY MOTHER TAUGHT ME

Songs by Dvořák, Mendelssohn, Massenet, Gounod,

Delibes, Grieg, Liszt, and others

Richard Bonyngé

The New Philharmonia Orchestra

Main entry under the heading for Sutherland as principal performer

Chief source of information

SONATAS OF J.S. BACH & SONS

JEAN-PIERRE RAMPAL, Flute

ISAAC STERN, Violin

JOHN STEELE RITTER,

Harpichord and Fortepiano

LESLIE PARNAS, Cello

Main entry under title; Rampal, Stern, Ritter, and Parnas are principal performers

Chief source of information

MUSIC OF CHABRIER AND MASSENET

Detroit Symphony Orchestra

Paul Paray

Main entry under the heading for the orchestra

Added entry under the heading for Paray

(The orchestra and Paray are principal performers)

Chief source of information

LAS VOCES DE LOS CAMPESINOS

Francisco García and Pablo and Juanita Saludado

sing corridos about the farm workers and their union

Main entry under the heading for García

Added entries under the headings for P. Saludado and

J. Saludado

(García and the Saludados are principal performers)

Chief source of information

SARAH BERNHARDT & THE COQUELIN BROTHERS

(Dramatic readings performed by Sarah Bernhardt, Constant

Coquelin, and Ernest Coquelin)

Main entry under the heading for Bernhardt

Added entries under the headings for C. Coquelin and

E. Coquelin

(Bernhardt, C. Coquelin, and E. Coquelin are principal performers)

Chief source of information

SONGS OF THE WOBBLES

with

Joe Glazer

(Sung by Glazer, with instrumental ensemble)

Main entry under the heading for Glazer as principal performer

Chief source of information

Serge Cassel

POESIES ET PROSE FRANÇAISES

(Various poems and prose selections read by Serge Cassel)

Main entry under the heading for Cassel as principal performer

Chief source of information

SOUTHERN CLAWHAMMER BANJO

(No performers named)

Main entry under title

(No principal performers)

21.23D. Works by different persons or bodies. No collective title.
[New.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 21.23D in the printed text of AACR 2:

21.23D. Works by different persons or bodies. No collective title

If a sound recording containing works by different persons or bodies has no collective title and is to be catalogued as a unit (see 6.1G), follow one of the instructions below.

1) If the works are of a type in which the participation of the performer(s) goes beyond that of performance, execution, or interpretation (as is commonly the case in "popular," rock, and jazz music), enter under the heading for the person or body represented as principal performer.

I want to make you smile / Bill Medley ; [sung by]
Kenny Rogers. Coward of the county / R. Bowlings,
B.E. Wheeler ; [sung by] Kenny Rogers

Main entry under the heading for Rogers

If there are two or three persons or bodies represented as principal performers, enter under the heading for the first and make added entries for the others.

All my love / Jolson, Akst, Chaplin ; Freddy Martin
and his orchestra ; vocal refrain by Clyde Rogers
and the Martin Men. When the white roses bloom in
Red River Valley / Paul Herrick, Allie Wrubel ;
Freddy Martin and his orchestra ; vocal refrain by
Stuart Wade and the Martin Men

Main entry under the heading for Martin

If there are four or more persons or bodies represented as principal performers or no principal performers, enter under the heading appropriate to the first work named.

Ko Ko Mo / Forest, Haven ; the Harmonaires with Bob
Murray Orchestra. Tweedle dee / Scott ; Joni
Downs and the Starliners. Ballad of Davy Crockett
/ Blackburn, Burns ; Heck Johns and the Pioneers.
How important can it be? / Benjamin, Weiss ; Joan
Forrest with Jay Weston Orchestra

Main entry under the heading for Forest

2) If the works on the recording are of a type in which the participation of the performer(s) does not go beyond that of performance, execution, and interpretation (as is commonly

the case in classical and other "serious" music), enter under the heading appropriate to the first work and make added entries for the other works as appropriate (cf. 21.7C).

Sinfonia in G Minor, op. 6, no. 6 / Johann Christian Bach. Symphony in G / Michael Haydn. Cassation in D, K. 62a / Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(All works performed by Dennis Russell Davies conducting the Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra)

Main entry under the heading for Bach

Added entries (name-title) under the headings for Haydn and Mozart

Added entries under the headings for Davies and the orchestra

Concerto grosso no. 1 for string orchestra with piano obbligato / Bloch. Spirituals : for string choir and orchestra / Gould

(The first work performed by Rafael Kubelik conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; the second work performed by Antal Dorati conducting the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra)

Main entry under the heading for Bloch

Added entry (name-title) under the heading for Gould

Added entries under the headings for Kubelik, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dorati, and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra

The Pied Piper / Robert Browning. The hunting of the Snark / Lewis Carroll

(Both poems read by Boris Karloff)

Main entry under the heading for Browning

Added entry (name-title) under the heading for Carroll

Added entry under the heading for Karloff

I look back ; Wistful ; Service of all the dead ; A child's grace ; This glittering grief ; The ouselcook / Herbert Elwell. String quartet no. 7 / John Verrall. Spatialis ; Sonata no. 2 ; Spektra / George Walker

(Elwell songs performed by Maxine Makas, soprano, and Anthony Makas, piano; Verrall work performed by the Berkshire Quartet; Walker works performed by the composer on the piano)

Main entry under the heading for Elwell

Added entry (name-title) under the heading for Verrall

Added entries under the headings for M. Makas, A. Makas, the Berkshire Quartet, and Walker

Principal Performer

See LCRI 21.23C

22.1A. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following additions in rule 22.1A in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) [Add as the next to last sentence of the rule:]

Treat a roman numeral associated with a given name (as, for example, in the case of some popes, royalty, and ecclesiastics) as part of the name.

- 2) [Add after "Queen Elizabeth II":]

Pope John Paul II
Patriarch Maximos V
Duke Robert III

22.5A. General rule. [Rev.].

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 22.5A in the printed text of AACR 2:

22.5A. General rule

Enter a name containing a surname under that surname (see also 22.15A) unless subsequent rules (e.g., 22.6, 22.10, 22.28) provide for entry under a different element.

Bernhardt, Sarah
Fitzgerald, Ella
Byatt, A.S.
Ching, Francis K.W.

If the surname is represented by an initial, but at least one element of the name is given in full, enter under the initial that represents the surname.

Q., Mike

Filipino Names

Establish the names of Filipino authors writing chiefly in Spanish according to the rules for Spanish names.

Establish the names of modern Filipino authors writing in English or in one of the indigenous languages (e.g., Tagalog, Ilocano) according to the following guidelines.

Modern Filipino names usually contain one or more forenames and the paternal surname. Sometimes the maternal surname is inserted preceding the paternal surname as a kind of middle name. Enter modern Filipino names under the last surname element. Refer from other surname elements that may precede the one chosen for entry. However, if surname elements are joined by a hyphen (or by the conjunctions "y" or "e"), enter under the first surname element. Refer from the other surname elements.

Pil, Teresita Veloso
X Veloso Pil, Teresita

Demetrio y Radaza, Francisco
X Radaza, Francisco Demetrio y

Mabbun-Leuterio, Mercedes
X Leuterio, Mercedes Mabbun-

If the surname chosen for the entry includes a prefix (e.g., De, De la, Del), enter under the prefix. Refer from the element(s) following the prefix.

De Castro, Arturo
x Castro, Arturo de

Note: Although many modern Filipino names are of Spanish origin, do not add Spanish diacritics unless they are used by the person.

22.5F. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the replacement of rule 22.17A7 in the printed text of AACR 2 with the following:

22.5F. Enter the names of members of royal houses no longer reigning or of members of reigning royal houses who have lost or renounced their thrones, and who are no longer identified as royalty, under the part of their name by which they are identified (e.g., surname, name of the house, dynasty, etc., treated as surname). Add titles that they still possess or use as instructed in 22.12. Refer from the given name followed by the title as instructed in 22.17A1-22.17A5.

Bernadotte, Folke
x Bernadotte af Wisbord, Folke, greve
x Folke, Count Bernadotte of Wisborg
x Wisborg, Folke Bernadotte, greve af

Habsburg, Otto
x Otto, Archduke of Austria

Hohenzollern, Franz Joseph, Fürst von
x Franz Joseph, Prince of Hohenzollern

Paris, Henri, comte de
x Henri, Count of Paris

Wied, Maximilian, Prinz von
x Maximilian, Prince of Wied
x Neuwied, Maximilian, Prinz von Wied-
x Wied-Neuwied, Maximilian, Prinz von

22.8D. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the replacement of rule 22.17A6 in the printed text of AACR 2 with the following:

22.8D. If the name by which a royal person is known includes the name of a house, dynasty, etc., or a surname, do not enter under that element (unless it is the first element), but enter the name in direct order. Add titles as instructed in 22.17A.

John II Comenus, Emperor of the East
Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland
Chandragupta Maurya, Emperor of Northern India
Daulat Rao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior
Ming T'ai-tsu, Emperor of China

Shuja-ud-daulah, Nawab Wazir of Oudh
Yi Sejong, King of Korea

22.10. ENTRY UNDER INITIALS, LETTERS, OR NUMERALS. [Rev.]

If a name consists entirely of initials, make a reference from the inverted form alone (not a name-title reference), beginning with the last initial. If the heading contains the full form of the name for which the initials stand as a parenthetical addition (cf. 22.16A), add the parenthetical addition in the reference as well. (Do not invert the names used in the addition.)

Note that for names consisting entirely of initials or entirely of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, a single space is left between the initials/letters in all cases (cf. LCRI 22.1B).

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
D. S., Master
i. e., Master
X Y Z

For purposes of filing and machine searching in LC, initials/letters separated by a space, a period, or a combination of a period-space are treated as a series of words; letters not separated by a period or a space or a combination of a period-space are treated as a single word. Therefore, for names consisting entirely of initials or entirely of separate letters, make, in addition to other references, one from the "closed up" form, i.e., the form without periods or spaces.

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
x HD (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

i. e., Master
x ie, Master

X Y Z
x XYZ

For references in a form other than the "closed up" form, use periods or not, depending upon whether they are used in the heading.

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
x D., H. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

X Y Z
x Z, X Y

22.17A. Royalty. [Rev.]. Cancel; covered by LCRI 22.1A.

22.17A1. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 22.17A1 in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) Delete the hyphen in the fifth example.
- 2) [Add the following examples:]

Alfonso XIII, King of Spain
Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom

Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy
Gustaf I Vasa, King of Sweden
Gustaf II Adolf, King of Sweden
Gustaf III, King of Sweden
Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia
Robert III, Duke of Burgundy

22.17A2. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of rule 22.17A2 in the printed text of AACR 2. The examples are now included in rule 22.17A1.

22.17A6. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the replacement of rule 22.17A6 in the printed text of AACR 2 with rule 22.8D.

22.17A7. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the replacement of rule 22.17A7 in the printed text of AACR 2 with rule 22.5F.

22.17C. Bishops, etc.. [Rev.] Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 22.17C in the printed text of AACR 2:

1) [Substitute the following for the first sentence of the second paragraph:]

Use Archbishop for all archbishops other than cardinals.

2) Delete the sentence "If a name of such a person has a roman numeral associated with it, add it."

3) [Add the following example after "Ruricius I, Bishop of Limoges":]

Maximos V, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople

Saints

For bishops, etc., who are also saints (22.13), apply the following:

1) add only "Saint" if there is no other saint with this name;

2) add both "Saint" and "Bishop," etc., if there is more than one saint with this name.

23.4D3. Places that bear the names of jurisdictions in the United Kingdom that have ceased to exist. [Rev.]

The most useful tool for determining if a place (other than a county) 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 is not listed as a district, London borough, parish, or community (Wales), it is not a current jurisdiction. Therefore, add the name of the geographic county listed in The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World. (Disregard the fact that the place may never have been a jurisdiction.)

24.13. type 3. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 24.13, type 3, in the printed text of AACR 2:

24.13. SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY

TYPE 3. A name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of a parent body.

American Dental Association. Research Institute
Name: Research Institute

Bell Telephone Laboratories. Technical Information Library
Name: Technical Information Library

Sondley Reference Library. Friends of the Library
Name: Friends of the Library

American Institute of Architects. Utah Society
Name: Utah Society

Canadian Jewish Congress. Central Region
Name: Central Region

California Home Economics Association. Orange District
Name: Orange District

International Labour Organisation. European Regional Conference (2nd : 1968 : Geneva)
Name: Second European Regional Conference

Dartmouth College. Class of 1980
Name: Class of 1980

Knights of Labor. District Assembly 99
Name: District Assembly 99

U.S. Customs Service. Region IX
Name: Region IX

In case of doubt, do not enter the body subordinately.

Human Resources Centre

not Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. Human Resources Centre

Research and Training Institute

not Human Resources Center (Albertson, N.Y.).
Research and Training Institute

Interpretation

The Library of Congress interprets "a name that is general in nature" (see above) as follows: "general in nature" usually means that the name contains neither very distinctive elements (such as proper nouns or adjectives) nor subject words. For example, enter subordinately

Technical Information Library
Friends of the Library
Annual Meeting

Otherwise, consider that the name is not "general in nature" and enter it independently with qualifiers as necessary (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

Academy of Sciences
Carnegie Library
Fine Arts Museum
Music Archive

24.18. type 3. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for rule 24.18, type 3, in the printed text of AACR 2:

24.18. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY

TYPE 3. An agency with a name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of the government or one of its agencies entered subordinately.

United States. National Labor Relations Board. Library
Name: Library

Illinois. Bureau of Employment Security. Research and Analysis
Name: Research and Analysis

Niger. Commissariat général au développement. Centre de documentation
Name: Centre de documentation

Malaysia. Royal Customs and Excise Department. Sabah Region
Name: Sabah Region

United States. General Services Administration. Region 5
Name: Region 5

United States. Public Health Service. Region XI
Name: Region XI

In case of doubt, do not enter the body subordinately.

Governor's Internship Program
not Minnesota. Governor's Internship Program

National Portrait Gallery (U.K.)
not United Kingdom. National Portrait Gallery

Musée des beaux-arts (Béziers)
not Béziers. Musée des beaux-arts

Interpretation

The Library of Congress interprets "a name that is general in nature" (see above) as follows:

National-Level Bodies

If the body is at the national level of government, consider that the name is "general"--and enter it subordinately--in the following cases:

a) the name contains neither very distinctive elements (such as proper nouns or adjectives) nor subject words.

Research Center
Library
Technical Laboratory

b) the name consists of a general phrase (cf. explanation immediately above) plus the term "national" or "state" (meaning "national") or their equivalents in foreign languages.

National Gallery
State Library

Enter the names of all other national level bodies independently.

Population Research Center
Nuclear Energy Library
Technical Laboratory of Oceanographic Research
National Institutes of Health
Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Bodies Below the National Level

If the body is below the national level and its name does not fall into any other type under 24.18, enter it under the heading for the government unless either the name of the government is stated explicitly or is implied in the wording of the name or the name contains some other element tending to guarantee uniqueness (usually a proper noun or adjective). (If variant forms in the body's usage make it unclear as to whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined in the first sentence), do not treat the name of the government as part of the name of the body.) In case of doubt as to whether the name of a body below the national level fits the criterion for subordinate entry, enter it subordinately.

Qualifiers

If according to these instructions, the body is entered under its own name, generally 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. LCRI 24.4C).

25.5B. [Rev.]. Serials/Including Series

General

Create a uniform title made up of title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier for any serial entered under title if the title proper 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. Serial catalogers are permitted to take into account any other serial of the same title they know of, whether or not it is in the catalog (e.g., it might be found in a reference work being searched by the serial cataloger for some other reason). Take into account only the main title of another serial, not variants traced as cross references or as added entries. In general, apply the following:

- 1) Do not predict a conflict.
- 2) Resolve the conflict by adding a uniform title to the bibliographic record for the serial in hand; do not add one also to the record for the serial cataloged earlier.

The uniform title created is used not only as the main entry heading on the bibliographic record for the serial itself but also whenever the serial is referred to in other access points (added entries or subjects) and in linking notes.

Choice of Qualifying Term

The terms most commonly used to qualify the title proper are the following:

- 1) Place
- 2) Corporate body
- 3) Place and date or Corporate body and date
- 4) Date
- 5) Edition statement, other title information, etc.

Depending on the situation, use either one term or a combination of terms. The order of the terms listed above is not intended as prescriptive; identify the particular situation and use the appropriate term or terms. For example, different editions of the same work, which bear differentiating edition statements, will ordinarily be distinguished by the use of the last mentioned category of terms above, as the first choice from the point of view of appropriateness. There is a special problem with the choice place vs. body, however, and when one is facing this choice, follow the hierarchy indicated both by the order and the wording of the first two of the provisions below.

Place of publication

Generally use 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.)
Light (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.)
Light (Toronto, Ont.)

If the work is published in more than one place or if the place of publication has changed, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, or the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand--in that order of preference. (Use caution when taking information from an existing bibliographic record for the serial needing a qualifier if the record was originally created before 1981; it may not necessarily show the earliest place since pre-AACR 2 cataloging codes specified giving the latest place.)

Corporate body

Exceptionally, in the following cases use as the qualifier the heading for the body with which the work originated or by which it was issued or published:

1) The title proper consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity (exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions).

Bulletin (Balai Pengolahan Galian (Indonesia))
Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)
Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)
Occasional paper (University of the West Indies (Cave Hill, Barbados). Institute of Social and Economic Research)

If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose as the qualifying term the name of the body responsible for the serial, rather than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function in relation to the work, choose the one named first.

2) The addition of place as a qualifying term is inadequate to resolve the conflict, because another work with the same title was published in the same place.

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

3) The title includes the initials or other abbreviation of the issuing body's name.

AIJ proceedings (American Institute of Journalists)
AIJ proceedings (Association of Iron Joiners)

Other qualifiers

Make the choice from the following possibilities, according to what is most appropriate for the particular situation.

1) Use a combination of either place and date or corporate body and date, whichever would be appropriate according to the preceding statements for place or body alone.

Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians : 1944)
Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians : 1971)
(Published between 1969 and 1971 under title: CAMRL newsletter)

Science bulletin (Chicago, Ill.)
Science bulletin (Akron, Ohio : 1921)
Science bulletin (Akron, Ohio : 1980)
(Published between 1923 and 1980 under title: Science and technology bulletin)

2) Use the beginning date of publication alone (or if unavailable, the earliest date known)--as when place or body is already present in the title.

San Francisco journal (1944)
San Francisco journal (1980)

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 ...)

3) Use any element or combination of elements extracted from the description of the work (e.g., edition statement or other title information) that will serve to distinguish it from other works.

Blue book contractors register (New York--New Jersey--Connecticut edition)
Blue book contractors register (Southern California edition)

Form of Qualifying Term

The form of the qualifier is shown by the examples above. Note that normal practices for qualifiers added to corporate headings apply here also, with a single exception: when a body (as opposed to a geographic name) is used as a qualifier, copy its heading from the name authority record exactly, with no deletions, rearrangements, changes in punctuation, etc.

Special report (Northern Illinois University. Center for Southeast Asian Studies)
Occasional publication (Popular Archaeology (Firm))

Special Situations

Common/section titles

If the title proper of a serial consists of a common title and the title of a section or part (see 12.1B3), create a uniform title to delete the initial article from the title of the section or part if the article (definite or indefinite) is in the nominative case (for inflected languages).

American men and women of science. Medical sciences.
American men and women of science. The medical sciences /

Otherwise, create a uniform title for the work only if there is another serial with exactly the same common title and title of a section or part, i.e., do not create a uniform title when there is another serial

with a title that is the same as the common title but with a different title of a section or part. (Disregard the fact that one or more of the section titles of a particular common title may bear a uniform title but other section titles of the same title do not, or that a particular common title when appearing alone has a uniform title but the same common title appearing with its section titles does not.)

Generally place the qualifier at the end, i.e., following the title of the section or part.

Bulletin. Series A (Corporate Body Z)
Bulletin. Series A (Corporate Body Y)

but

Bulletin. Series W
(Issued by Corporate Body Y but the entire title is unique)

When the main title has its own numbering, or has been issued alone without a section title however, so that the situation is one of series/subseries, the uniform title for the subseries consists of the uniform title the main series has (or would have) plus the title of the subseries.

Technical report (Minnesota. Division of Waters)
Technical report (Kansas Water Office)
(Has its own numbering)

Technical report (Kansas Water Office). Monograph series.
(made up example)

Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Edições Graal)

Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Zahar Editores)
(Issued both with and without a section title)

Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Zahar Editores).
Economia.

Apply this same practice to cases in which the section title represents a supplement and the main title has (or would have) a uniform title. Copy first the uniform title for the main work and add the title of the supplement to that.

Statistical bulletin (Gaborone, Botswana)
Statistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali)

Statistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali). Supplement.

Main Entry Under a Name Heading

Qualify the title proper by adding in parentheses a term consisting of date, other title information, an "edition" statement, or any other term or combination of terms that will serve to distinguish the work from others with the same title proper entered under the same name heading.

Canada. Dept. of Public Works.
[Annual report (1965)]
Annual report ...

Canada. Dept. of Public Works.
[Annual report (1977)]
Annual report ...
(Published 1972-1976 under title: Report)

Title Consisting of Corporate Name Alone

If the title of a series entered under title consists solely of the name of a corporate body (including corporate name initials), always assign a uniform title that consists of the title qualified by the term "(Series)" even if there is no conflict. (Apply this to all series and to multipart items as well.) Note that it is the name of the body found on the item, not the heading for this corporate name that is transcribed as the title. If the title needs an additional qualifier, add it after "(Series)" and within its own set of parentheses.

Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
Oxford Historical Society (Series)
HAZ (Series)
Editorial Universitaria (Series) (Guatemala,
Guatemala : 1983)

Reprints, microform copies, etc.

When a serial reappears as a reprint, as a microform copy or re-issue, as a braille edition, etc., do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these secondary manifestations from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the other manifestation.

The preceding represents the Library of Congress policy. To others who wish to make the differentiation not provided here, we recommend that they not use the technique of a uniform title including parenthetical qualifier. Instead, they should use for the secondary manifestation a special uniform title that consists of the title (or uniform title) of the original followed by a period and a subdivision designating the secondary manifestation appropriately.

Art (Philadelphia, Pa.) Reprint (1970)
Art (Philadelphia, Pa.) Reprint (1977)

Rose fanciers at large
Rose fanciers at large. Microform.

Changes in Uniform Title Headings

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, create a new record (successive entry), 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. (Also make connecting references between the two titles in the case of monographic series.)

If something other than a corporate body has been used as a qualifying term and there is a change in its form or in fact, 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 has occurred; if the work is a series, make a reference from the title followed by the changed qualifier.)

If a title established before September 1983 is qualified by body but under present policy would be qualified by a different qualifier, change the qualifier whenever the existing corporate body qualifier becomes inappropriate (as when the name of the body changes or when the body is no longer responsible for the publication). This means creating one record for the publication (and changing or deleting existing records as appropriate).

Do not otherwise change uniform title headings to bring them in line with these instructions.

Monographs that Conflict

If a monograph 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 the provisions for adding a qualifier to a serial title. (If a multipart monograph has been issued in multiple editions and is analyzable, treat each edition as a different work for purposes of assigning a uniform title; generally use the edition statement as the qualifying term.) 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. Note: Do not assign a uniform title if the conflicting work is being used only in an analytical added entry.

France (Geneva, Switzerland). English.

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

(A translation of the 1955 work)

France (Geneva, Switzerland)

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

(Revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work)

Main Entry under a Name Heading

If a multipart monograph that is analyzable is entered under a personal or corporate body heading and the title proper or uniform title conflicts with the title proper or uniform title used on an existing bibliographic record entered under the same heading, create or change a uniform title for the multipart monograph by adding to the title proper (or uniform title) a qualifying term according to the provisions for adding a qualifier to a serial title.

Elias, Norbert.

[Über den Prozess der Zivilisation. English
(Oxford, Oxfordshire)]

The civilizing process ... Oxford : B. Blackwell

Elias, Norbert.

[Über den Prozess der Zivilisation. English
(New York, N.Y.)]

The civilizing process ... New York : Pantheon Books

Radio and Television Programs

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

U.S. Census Publications

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.

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: Census of construction industries
(1972)

title proper: Numerical list of manufactured
products: 1972 census of manufactures
uniform title: Census of manufactures (1972).
Numerical list of manufactured products

title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: Census of housing (1960)

Comics

If a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., is entered under its title, establish a uniform title for the work that consists of its title, followed by an appropriate parenthetical qualifier (e.g., "Batman (Comic strip)").

Motion Pictures

If a heading for a motion picture is under title, and this heading is needed in a secondary entry, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title whenever the title is the same as a subject heading appearing in Library of Congress Subject Headings (latest edition) or the title has been used as the title of another work. (It does not matter if the other work is entered under title or under a name heading.) This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be changed.) Note: Do not add a qualifier if the motion picture is used only in an analytical added entry.

new work

Copland, Aaron, 1900-
The red pony ...
(Music for the motion picture of the same title)

existing works

Steinbeck, John, 1902-1968.
The red pony ...
(A book)

The Red pony [motion picture] ...

added entry on the new work

I. Red pony (Motion picture)

revised record for the motion picture

Red pony (Motion picture)

The red pony [motion picture] ...

25.5D. [Rev.]

Form of Languages

When naming a language in a uniform title, base the name on the form used in the latest edition Library of Congress Subject Headings or its published supplements. If the language is not listed, the Subject Cataloging Division will establish it. (Use "Greek" for Classical Greek and for Modern Greek; however, if the item includes text in both, use "Greek (Modern Greek)" and "Greek (Classical Greek)" in the uniform title.)

Multilingual Works

If a work was originally issued in a single edition in two or more languages, and there is no evidence that one text represents the original and the others translations of this original, do not add the languages after the uniform title when the edition being cataloged is in all of these languages. For example, some documents of international bodies are first issued with the text in all the official languages of the body; also, the laws of some countries with two official languages (e.g., Belgium, South Africa) are originally issued in both official languages. However, if another edition of such a work is issued in only one of the languages, or in additional languages, add the name of the language or "Polyglot" after the uniform title for this edition, leaving the uniform title for the original without a language designation.

If a work was originally issued simultaneously in separate editions in different languages, and there is no evidence that the text in one of the languages is the original, select one of the editions as the original according to 25.3C and treat the others as translations.

25.29A3. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in rule 25.29A3 in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) Delete the period after "c) ... catalogued."
- 2) [Add below c):]
d) continuo.
- 3) [Add as the last example:]

[Trio sonatas, flute, bassoon, continuo ...]

25.29D4. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following change in rule 25.29D4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

25.29D4. Use continuo for a thorough bass part, with or without figures, realized or unrealized, whether it is named as basso continuo, figured bass, thorough bass, or continuo.

Appendix A.45A. Derivatives of proper names. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for Appendix A.45A in the printed text of AACR 2:

A.45A. Derivatives of proper names

Lowercase derivatives of proper names: os homens alemães; os franceses.

Appendix A.45B. Titles of persons. [New]. Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following replacement for Appendix A.45B in the printed text of AACR 2:

A.45B. Titles of persons

Capitalize names of positions, posts, or hierarchical dignitaries and words that designate titles: o Arcebispo de Braga; o Duque de Caxias; o Presidente da República; Senhor Professor.

Appendix B.9. GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following additions to Appendix B.9 in the printed text of AACR 2:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
bilangan	bil.
declination	decl. 7
nombor	no.
nomor	no.
phonogram	p
right ascension	ra ¹²

Department

Use also in headings the abbreviation "Dept." for the English word "Department." Consider these headings AACR 2.

Appendix B.15. ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAME OF THE MONTHS. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following changes in Appendix B.15 in the printed text of AACR 2:

- 1) Change the caption on p. 558 from "Indonesian and Malaysian" to "Indonesian."

2) [Add the following:]

Malaysian

Jan.
Feb.
Mac
Apr.
Mei
Jun
Julai
Og.
Sept.
Okt.
Nov.
Dis.

- 3) Under "Hungarian," change "jun." to "jún." and "jul." to "júl."
- 4) Under "Slovak," change "ćerv." to "červ." and "ćerven." to "červen."
- 5) Under "Welsh," change "Chwe." to "Chwef.," "Mawr." to "Maw." and "Gorf." to "Gorff."

Appendix D. [New]

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved this statement as a replacement for the definition in the printed text of AACR 2: **Close score**. A musical score giving all the parts on a minimum number of staves, normally two, as with hymns.

Appendix D. [New]

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following as a replacement for the definition in the printed text of AACR 2: **Condensed score**. A musical score giving only the principal musical parts on a minimum number of staves, generally organised by instrumental sections.

Appendix D. [New]

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the statement as an addition to Appendix D in the printed text of AACR 2: **Musical presentation statement**. A term or phrase found in the chief source of information of a publication of printed music or a music manuscript that indicates the physical presentation of the music (e.g. "score," "miniature score," "score and parts"). This type of statement should be distinguished from those that indicate an arrangement or edition of a musical work (e.g., "vocal score," "2-piano edition," "version with orchestra accompaniment," "chorus score").

Appendix D. [New]

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved following revised definition in the printed text of AACR 2: **Personal author.** The person chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

This list of subject headings of current interest has been a regular feature of the Cataloging Service Bulletin since it first appeared in no. 19 (Winter 1982). Its purpose was to provide catalogers with advance notice of selected new subject headings that might have been useful in current cataloging.

Now that the new publication Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly Lists is available, however, this list is being discontinued. Catalogers wishing to be advised of new headings in advance of the quarterly supplement to LCSH may turn to the new publication. All new headings approved by the Subject Cataloging Division, including full reference structure, scope notes, etc., are included. Priced at \$65 for the 1984 subscription year, the publication is available on a timely basis from:

Customer Services Section
Cataloging Distribution Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20541

First quarter, 1984

- Acupuncture points
- Automobiles--Child restraint systems
- Break dancing (Indirect)
- Budget deficits (Indirect)
- Cable television--Scrambling systems
- Compressed work week (Indirect)
- Contracting out (Indirect)
- Direct broadcast satellite television--Scrambling systems
- Economic sanctions (Indirect)
- Financial futures (Indirect)
- Home banking services (Indirect)
- Hospice care (Indirect)
- Hospices (Terminal care) (Indirect)
- Korean Air Lines Incident, 1983
- Life support systems (Critical care) (Indirect)
- No first use (Nuclear strategy)
- Pollutants (Indirect)
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (Indirect)
- Prayer in the public schools (Indirect)
- Scrambling systems (Telecommunication)
- Terminally ill--Home care (Indirect)
- Visitation rights (Domestic relations) (Indirect)

Second quarter, 1984

- Business entertaining (Indirect)
- Computer-aided design (Indirect)
- Consumer satisfaction (Indirect)
- Cryopreservation of organs, tissues, etc. (Indirect)
- Employee stock options (Indirect)
- Ethylene dibromide

Handicapped--Functional assessment
Non-insulin-dependent diabetes (Indirect)
Nonfuel minerals (Indirect)
Preferred provider organizations (Medical care) (Indirect)
Religious pluralism (Indirect)
Rummage sales (Indirect)
Supercomputers (Indirect)

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE SUBJECT HEADINGS

Below are the headings added to the list of children's literature subject headings from June 1983 to May 1984. As in the past, the reference structures for the headings are not included but any scope notes are. Full information about the subject headings for children's literature and the Annotated Card Program is given in LCSH 9.

Alpine plants
Annelids
Bromeliads
Calculating machines
Carnivores
Cartilaginous fishes
Cetaceans

Chinese language--Readers

Here are entered texts in Chinese containing material for instruction and practice in reading that language. Works written in Chinese intended primarily for general information or recreational reading are entered under Chinese language materials.

Chinese language materials

Here are entered works written in Chinese intended primarily for general information or recreational reading. Such works with text also given in English are further subdivided by the subdivision Bilingual, i.e. Chinese language materials--Bilingual. Reading texts in Chinese containing material for instruction and practice in reading that language are entered under Chinese language--Readers.

Chinese language materials--Bilingual

Cookery--Garnishes

Cookery--Pork

Crustaceans

Danish language--Readers

Here are entered reading texts in Danish intended primarily for general information or recreational reading. Such works with text also given in English are further subdivided by the subdivision Bilingual, i.e. Danish language materials--Bilingual. Reading texts in Danish containing material for instruction and practice in reading that language are entered under Danish language--Readers.

Danish language materials--Bilingual

Disappointment

Insectivores

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

Lepidoptera

Metazoans

Mystery and detective plays

Navajo language--Readers

Here are entered works written in Navajo containing material for instruction and practice in reading that language. Works written in Navajo intended primarily for general information or recreation reading are entered under Navajo language materials.

Navajo language materials

Here are entered works written in Navajo intended primarily for general information or recreational reading. Such works with text also given in English are further subdivided by the subdivision Bilingual, i.e. Navajo language materials--Bilingual. Reading texts in Navajo containing material for instruction and practice in reading that language are entered under Navajo language--Readers.

Navajo language materials--Bilingual

Passerines

Protozoans

Russian language--Readers

Here are entered works written in Russian intended primarily for general information or recreational reading. Such works with text also given in English are further subdivided by the subdivision Bilingual, i.e. Russian language materials--Bilingual. Reading texts in Russian containing material for instruction and practice in reading that language are entered under Russian language--Readers.

Russian language materials--Bilingual

Shape [used for: Size and shape]

Size [used for: Size and shape]

Swamp animals

Universities and colleges--Fiction [used for: College stories]

White Rose (Resistance group)

PUBLICATIONS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS IN MICROFICHE, 1983-

Beginning with the March 1983 issue of the microfiche edition of LCSH, a fiche will be included that contains the complete list of subject headings for children's literature. In the past this list has appeared only in the paper supplements to LCSH.

SUPPLEMENTS TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS

Because each year's supplement can be prepared separately and is not dependent on the publication of the previous year's supplement, the Library of Congress is occasionally able to issue the first quarter supplement for one year before the annual issue for the previous year appears. Such a situation should be interpreted not as inordinate delay in preparation of the annual but as more than usual speed in the preparation of the next year's supplement.

The situation has arisen for the 1982/83 year, in which the first quarter 1983 has appeared before the 1982 annual. It now seems possible that the first quarter 1984 supplement will also appear before the 1983 annual is available.

The recipients of the paper supplements should, however, realize that the microfiche, which is a cumulation of supplements into the main volume, must be produced in strict chronological sequence and that, therefore, the annual supplements must be available before the first or second quarter fiches can be produced.

SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL: SUBJECT HEADINGS

The Cataloging Distribution Service announces the availability of the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. This loose-leaf publication provides a set of guidelines for cataloging library materials in the Subject Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress. As a staff manual, it addresses LC subject catalogers specifically and describes in practical terms the procedures to follow in many different cataloging situations. Because of its emphasis on procedures, the work is not intended to be a general introduction to subject cataloging practice nor a treatise on the theory of subject access, although theoretical aspects of individual topics do occur throughout the manual.

The instructions presented are identical to those used by LC subject catalogers. This feature should make the manual especially useful to libraries engaged in cooperative projects with LC. Reference librarians may also wish to consult the publication to understand why a certain complex of subject headings has been assigned to a particular work. Being aware of LC subject heading practice should make it easier to develop successful search strategies for subjects of interest. Library school students may also find the publication useful when attempting to familiarize themselves with subject cataloging rules. And, finally, it is hoped this work will contribute to a greater conformity of subject cataloging practice among American libraries.

This preliminary edition of the manual consists of individual instruction sheets in loose-leaf form. All sheets prepared by the Subject Cataloging Division through 1983 have been included. An individual instruction sheet typically consists of lists of procedures to be carried out in connection with a particular topic or situation. The procedures may be preceded by introductory statements, including a statement of purpose and background material.

The Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings is priced at \$20.00. Copies can be obtained by writing to the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1984 421 283 402

The University of Michigan Library is pleased to announce the availability of the new Cataloging Service Bulletin, Summer 1984. This bulletin contains information on the new edition of the Library of Congress Classification Schedule, the new edition of the Library of Congress Subject Schedule, and the new edition of the Library of Congress Classification Schedule for the Sciences. The new editions of these schedules are available in both print and microfiche formats. The new editions of the Library of Congress Classification Schedule for the Sciences and the Library of Congress Subject Schedule are available in both print and microfiche formats. The new edition of the Library of Congress Classification Schedule is available in both print and microfiche formats.

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