

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

# CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

## PROCESSING SERVICES

Number 28, Spring 1985  
Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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*Editorial address:* Office of the Director for Cataloging, Processing Services,  
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540  
*Subscription address:* Subscriber Accounts, Cataloging Distribution Service,  
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541

## GENERAL

### CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Below is a revision of the list of LC officers to whom to direct inquiries that appeared in Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 14. All addresses are Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 unless otherwise noted.

<u>Policy matters relating to cataloging</u>	<u>MARC tagging and inputting</u>
Lucia J. Rather Director for Cataloging	Michael H. Shelley Chief, MARC Editorial Division
<u>Descriptive cataloging (serials and monographs)</u>	<u>MARC tagging and inputting (Serials)</u>
Ben R. Tucker Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy	Dorothy J. Glasby Assistant Chief Serial Record Division
<u>Subject headings and LC classification</u>	<u>MARC Communications Format</u>
Mary K.D. Pietris Chief, Subject Cataloging Division	Sally H. McCallum Chief, Network Development/MARC Standards Office
<u>Decimal Classification</u>	<u>National Serials Data Program</u>
John P. Comaromi Chief, Decimal Classification Division	Questions on descriptive or subject cataloging should be addressed to the officers mentioned above. Other questions relating to the program may be address to:
<u>Music materials and music sound recordings (descriptive and subject cataloging)</u>	Susan H. Reidel Head, National Serials Data Program Serial Record Division
Fred M. Bindman Head, Music Section Special Materials Cataloging Division	<u>Distribution of LC cataloging records (printed cards and MARC tapes) and LC technical publications</u>
<u>Cataloging in Publication Program</u>	Gerald R. Lowell Chief, Cataloging Distribution Service Washington, D.C. 20541
Questions on descriptive or subject cataloging should be addressed to the officers mentioned above. Other questions relating to the program may be addressed to:	
Susan H. Vita Chief, Cataloging in Publication Division	

### BIBLIOGRAPHIC "FLIP" REACHES HALF-WAY MARK

The MARC Editorial Division has announced that it has reached the midpoint of the bibliographic flip program that is being done under contract for the Library. Half the 87,479 name authority records that contain instances of an old catalog heading have been delivered to and searched by the contractor who is required to change former headings in book records to the AACR 2 form. Upon completion of the project in late

1985 approximately 255,000 book records will have been updated to reflect the latest form of entry for personal, corporate, meeting, uniform title and geographic name headings.

Throughout this sustained effort the contractor has also identified serial and map records containing old catalog headings. These will be referred to the appropriate units for updating of those files.

It is anticipated that once all the changes have been made to these records in the online catalogs, all book, map, and serial records will be consistent and in agreement with the heading in the name authority file.

#### SERIAL FLIP

The Library of Congress has let a contract to change pre-AACR 2 series tracings in bibliographic book records to the AACR 2 form. After a week's training in searching and correction procedures work began on September 17, 1984.

Approximately 6,900 series authority records that contain a reference from the old catalog heading form the basis of the contract. The contractor, working in the MARC Editorial Division, has been instructed to search the file of book records for instances of these old catalog headings. With only a few exceptions, each occurrence of a pre-AACR 2 series tracing will be changed to the current AACR 2 form.

To indicate that such changes have been effected, the contractor will be adding revision data to the 001 field, except those that are still encoding level 8.

It is expected that approximately 50,000 bibliographic records will have their series added tracings upgraded to the AACR 2 form in the course of the contract which is expected to be completed by mid-1986.

The contractor is expected to work through the 6,900 series authority records in ascending numerical order of the control number and change 600 book records each week at 98% accuracy rate in terms of effectively searching the old series heading and at 95% accuracy rate in terms of changing individual headings correctly assessed as candidates for change based on guidelines prepared by the Library. All records changed each week will be distributed to subscribers as part of the weekly MARC Distribution Service.

#### SUBSUMED EARLIER NAMES IN AUTHORITY RECORDS

It has come to the Library of Congress' attention that as the result of various automated authority control systems available or being developed, headings on bibliographic records are being incorrectly changed automatically because of the former policy of superimposition whereby earlier names of certain corporate entities were subsumed under the latest name according to the 1949 rules. The Library has decided that as other libraries discover such situations, if they would write to the Library noting the problem headings with supporting documentation (e.g., photocopies of appropriate title pages and other pertinent pages or reference sources that may have been consulted), the Library of Congress would split apart the existing authority record(s) into its various parts.

The Library has considered splitting apart all such authority records on a project basis, but because of the intensive effects required, it seems best to concentrate on those that are actually causing difficulties.

The headings that are causing difficulties should be addressed to Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a continuation of the document's content, possibly including a list of headings or a detailed explanation of the cataloging issues mentioned in the first two paragraphs.]*

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI in issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin

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**1.4F8.** [Rev.]. Apply the optional provisions of the rule.

In describing a single-volume loose-leaf item that is designed to receive additions (e.g., law materials), give the earliest date only, and follow it with a hyphen and four spaces.

**Qualifying Multiple Dates**

If multiple dates need to be qualified (e.g., because they appear in non-Gregorian years or the item shows copyright dates that differ from the publication dates), record the qualifying dates after the inclusive dates for the earliest and latest volumes.

1386-1388 [1979-1981]  
not 1386 [1979]-1388 [1981]

1979-1981 [c1978-c1980]  
not 1979 [c1978]-1981 [c1980]

**12.1B6.** [Rev.]. If a date or numbering occurs at the end of the title proper, do not transcribe it as part of the title proper. However, use the mark of omission to indicate this in the following two cases only:

1) there is a linking word between the designation and the preceding part of the title proper

source: Sport in 1981  
transcription: Sport in ...

2) case endings of one or more words in the chronological designation link these words with antecedents within the preceding part of the title proper.

source: Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat 1980  
transcription: Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat ...

Omit from a title proper, using a mark of omission, any name or number that can be expected to vary. Since these omissions will not be items that are part of the numeric or chronological designation of the serial, they may be explained in notes if it is considered important to do so.

source: Frommer's Washington, D.C., on \$35 a day  
transcription: Frommer's Washington, D.C., on \$ ...  
a day.  
note: Each issue has an amount in the title, e.g.,  
1982 has \$25; 1984 has \$35.

source: The annual report of Governor Rhoades  
transcription: The annual report of Governor ...

**12.7B7a.** [New]

**Translated Editions**

If a serial has been translated, give the title of the translation in a note on the bibliographic record for the original. (This is in addition to the data about the original that appear on the bibliographic

record for the translation.) If the title is not known, give a general note.

Translated as: Revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses.

Issued also in a German translation.

#### 12.7B7h. [New]

##### Editions

If a serial has another edition differing in partial content and/or in language, give the title of the other edition on the bibliographic record for the edition being cataloged. If the title of the other edition is not known, or is the same as the edition being cataloged, give a general note.

English ed. of: New French books.

Issued also in an English ed.

Cumulation of the quarterly publication.  
(On the record for the annual)

Issued also in an annual cumulation.  
(On the record for the quarterly)

Summary of the monthly publication.  
(On the record for the annual)

Issued also in an annual summary.  
(On the record for the quarterly)

#### 21.7B. With collective title. [Rev.]

##### Works That Are Not Collections

If a work covered by 21.7A is not a collection, make an added entry for each contributor if it contains contributions by no more than three contributors. If such a work contains contributions by four or more contributors, make an added entry for the contributor named first in the chief source. Generally do not make analytical added entries for any of the individual contributions in a work that is not a collection.

##### Collections

If a collection covered by 21.7A contains no more than three independent works, make an analytical added entry for each work (cf. LCRI 21.30M).

If a collection contains four or more independent works that are entered under no more than three different headings, apply the following:

- 1) If one heading is represented by one work, make an analytical added entry for the work.
- 2) If one heading is represented by one excerpt from one work, make an analytical added entry for it.

3) If one heading is represented by two or more consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make one analytical added entry (25.6B1).

4) If one heading is represented by two unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make an analytical added entry for each excerpt (25.6B2).

5) If one heading is represented by three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make one analytical added entry (25.6B3).

6) If one name heading is represented by two works, make an added entry for the name heading alone.

7) If one personal name heading is represented by three or more works, make an analytical added entry using an appropriate collective uniform title (e.g., "Selections").

8) If one corporate name heading is represented by three or more works, make an added entry for the name heading alone.

If a collection contains four or more independent works that are entered under four or more different headings, make an added entry for the contributor named first in the chief source.

### Sound Recordings

If a sound recording collection contains twenty-five or fewer musical works entered under two or more different headings, normally make up to fifteen entries according to the following instructions:

1) If one heading is represented by one work, make an analytical added entry for the work.

2) If one heading is represented by one excerpt from one work, make an analytical added entry for it (25.32A).

3) If one heading is represented by two or more consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make one analytical added entry (25.32B).

4) If one heading is represented by two unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make an analytical added entry for each excerpt (25.32B).

5) If one heading is represented by three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make one analytical added entry (25.32B).

6) If one name heading is represented by two works, make an analytical added entry for each work (25.33).

7) If one personal name heading is represented by three or more works, make an analytical added entry using an appropriate collective uniform title (e.g., "Selections," "Piano music. Selections") (25.34-25.36).

Do not make any analytical added entries for sound recording collections

1) containing twenty five or fewer works that would require more than fifteen analytical added entries;

2) containing pop, folk, ethnic, or jazz music;

3) containing recitals with an orientation towards performer(s) or instrument(s) rather than musical repertoire;

4) that are multipart items but incomplete at the time the collection is cataloged.

Works That Are Not Collections

If a work covered by 21.7A is not a collection, enter the work under the heading appropriate to the first contribution. If there are three contributors, make added entries for those not chosen for the main entry heading. If there are four or more contributors, do not make added entries for those not chosen for the main entry heading. Generally do not make analytical added entries for the individual contributions in a 21.7A work that is not a collection.

Collections

If a collection covered by 21.7A contains no more than three independent works, enter under the heading appropriate to the first and make analytical added entries for the second and third works.

If a collection contains four or more independent works that are entered under no more than three headings, apply the following:

- 1) If one heading is represented by one work, enter the collection under the first work or make an analytical added entry for it, as appropriate.
- 2) If one heading is represented by one excerpt from one work, apply 1 above.
- 3) If one heading is represented by two or more consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, enter the collection under the uniform title for the excerpts (25.6B1) or make an analytical added entry for them, as appropriate.
- 4) If one heading is represented by two unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, enter the collection under the first excerpt (25.6B2) and make an analytical added entry for the other excerpt; or, make an analytical added entry for each excerpt, as appropriate.
- 5) If one heading is represented by three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, enter the collection under the uniform title for the excerpts (25.6B3) or make an analytical added entry for them, as appropriate.
- 6) If one heading is represented by two works, enter the collection under the first work and make an analytical added entry for the other work; or, make an analytical added entry for each work, as appropriate.
- 7) If one heading is represented by excerpts from two works, apply 2-5 above to each work.
- 8) If one personal name heading is represented by three or more works, enter the collection under an appropriate collective uniform title (e.g., "Selections") or make an analytical added under this uniform title, as appropriate.
- 9) If one corporate name heading is represented by three or more works, enter the collection under the heading appropriate to the first work, but do not make any analytical added entries for the others; or, make an added entry for the name heading alone, as appropriate.

If a collection contains four or more independent works that are entered under four or more different headings, enter the collection under the heading for the work named first in the chief source. Generally do not make added entries for the other works.

Sound Recordings

If a sound recording collection contains no more than fifteen musical works entered under two or more different headings, enter the collection under the first work and make analytical added entries for

the other works. Do not make analytical added entries for sound recording collections that are covered by the excluded categories in LCRI 21.7B.

### 21.17B. With text. [Rev.]

#### Applicability

The rule is written in terms of a single artist, but some of its provisions are also needed if the reproductions of two or more art works are of multiple artists. If for such compilations entry under the author of the text is not appropriate, enter under the title (cf. 21.7). Note, however, that cases of multiple artists involving 21.1B2 should be evaluated under that rule (cf. LCRI 21.1B2).

If a 21.17B work is entered under the heading for the artist, make an added entry under the heading for the person who wrote the text if his or her name appears anywhere in the item.

#### Art Catalogs

If a catalog of the works of a single artist also contains reproductions of the artist's works, or reproductions and texts about the artist or the artist's works, enter it under the heading for the person who wrote the catalog if he or she is represented as the author of the catalog in the chief source of information. Otherwise, enter the catalog under the heading for the artist. ("Catalog" here includes those that are related to exhibitions of the artist's works and those that represent the works of an artist held by one corporate body.)

If a catalog of a single artist's works does not contain reproductions of his or her own works, apply the following in the order listed:

- 1) if the catalog emanates from the corporate body that holds all the works listed, enter it under the heading for the body;
- 2) if the person or persons who wrote the catalog is known, enter it according to 21.4A or 21.6;
- 3) if neither 1) nor 2) is applicable, enter the catalog under its title.

21.30G. Related works. [Rev.] Formulate the added entry for another work according to the appropriate AACR 2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title). Apply this both to simple and to analytical added entries (cf. LCRI 21.30M).

Use in the added entry the established AACR 2 form for the work when that information is available (e.g., an AACR 2 bibliographic or authority record for the work already exists). If that information is not available, apply the following:

- 1) If a MARC record exists for the work but there is no evidence that the entry for the work is in AACR 2 form, determine the work's AACR 2 form and update the entry for the work on existing records if not in accord with AACR 2 (in both the choice of main entry and in the form for the main entry heading and the title).

2) If there is no MARC record for the work, establish its AACR 2 form and create a name authority record.

Note that an unnumbered supplement or "special number" to a serial is not treated as a series (cf. LCRI 1.6H) even if it appears in a formal series-like statement. Instead, mention it in a note (if not already recorded in the body of the entry) and make an added entry for the serial itself on the bibliographic record for the analyzable title.

If the supplement or special number relates to the serial as a whole, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial followed by two spaces and either "Supplement" or "Special number" in English.

Balliol College record. Supplement.

If a supplement relates to a particular number of a serial, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial, the number (preceded by two spaces), and the qualifier "(Supplement)."

Actualites-Service. No 306 (Supplement)  
Bulletin (Association française pour l'étude du quaternaire). No 50 (Supplement)  
Mondo. N. 33 (Supplement)  
Regione Trentino-Alto Adige. N. 8, 1976 (Supplement)

If the supplement is to a title for which a series authority record exists, give the numbering in the form specified on the series authority record. This will insure that the added entry for the supplement to a particular number will file in proper relation to any series added entry for that number.

Actualites-Service ; no 306.  
Actualites-Service. No 306 (Supplement)

If the supplement relating to a particular number of a serial is itself numbered (in relation to the number of the serial, not the whole serial), formulate the added entry as described above but include the number in the qualification.

Actualites-Service. No 306 (Supplement 1)  
Actualites-Service. No 306 (Supplement 2)

## 21.30H. Other relationships. [Rev.]

### Added Entries for the Name or Repository Designation of a Manuscript

When the name or repository designation of a manuscript is not used as a subject (cf. LCRI 25.13) or is not covered by an added entry specified by another rule (e.g., 21.30J), make an added entry under the name or the repository designation provided one or more of the following conditions applies:

- a) the work is a facsimile edition of the manuscript;
- b) the name or designation appears as part of the title and statement of responsibility area;
- c) the name or designation is given greater emphasis than that given to the author or title of the work on the title page or in another prominent position, as on the cover;

d) bibliographies and other reference sources identify the manuscript by its name or repository designation rather than by the author or title of the work.

Otherwise, do not make an added entry for the name or repository designation.

### 22.26C3. [New]

#### Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved a rule revision that specifies direct entry for Indonesian personal names containing an initial or abbreviation as the final element. (The existing printed text of AACR 2 requires entry under the last element.) The official JSCAACR text and examples will be issued when they become available. In the interim, apply the following instructions, effective immediately:

1) [Add as a new sub-rule under 22.26C. Names entered under the first element:]

22.26C3. Names containing an initial or abbreviation as the last element.

Djakaria N.E.  
x E., Djakaria N.  
x N.E., Djakaria

2) Delete the last example under 22.26B.

### 24.17. General Rule. [Rev.]

#### United Nations

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

#### National Commissions to Unesco

Establish the names of national Unesco commissions that are agencies of the governments they represent according to 24.17 or 24.18, type 2, not 24.18, type 10.

#### Soviet Bloc

When cataloging publications that emanate from a body within one of the countries of the Soviet bloc and one or more government agencies appear at head of title only as a "stamp of approval," do not refer through the names of the government agencies when establishing the emanator body. Do make a reference through the heading for the government itself (the country, republic, district, etc.).

Distinguish such cases, however, from other cases, which do occur even in the Soviet bloc, in which the government agency named has a hierarchical relationship. References through the agency or agencies must be made in these cases.

## British County/Regional and District Councils

Establish the names of county, regional, and district councils in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland according to 24.18, type 5 (cf. LCRI 24.18, type 5).

**24.18, type 5.** [Rev.]. Apply 24.18, type 5, to the names of county, regional, and district councils in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, since the bodies are legislative in character, at least in part, according to the British Library. Apply type 5 also to the predecessor councils existing before the reorganization in 1974/1975.

## **25.13. COMPOSITE MANUSCRIPTS AND MANUSCRIPT GROUPS.** [Rev.]

### Applicability

1) This rule can be used

a) to formulate a heading to represent the manuscript when the item being cataloged warrants such a heading as an added entry (cf. LCRI 21.30H) or as a subject entry (see below); or

b) to formulate a heading for a textual work or a collection of such works when either the work does not have an author or title, or the collection does not have a title, and rules 1.1B7, 25.3-25.4 do not help.

2) Note that all the uses mentioned above are not necessarily confined to "composite manuscript" or to a "manuscript group," as the wording of the rule might suggest; the rule is also applicable to a single manuscript containing a single work.

3) Whenever the rule is being applied, note carefully the hierarchy of choices, especially between the choice of the name of a manuscript and the choice of a repository designation for a manuscript. Generally speaking, the name of a manuscript is a designation containing a generic term such as "codex," "stone," or "tablet." Also generally accept those designations as the name of a manuscript that combine a location name (monastery, town, etc.) with a generic term ordinarily indicative of text (e.g., Lindisfarne Gospels). It is much better to use such a name in preference to the repository designation, which should be the very last choice.

#### **Codex Brucianus**

not Bodleian Library. Manuscript. Bruce 96

Also, the name of a manuscript should not be used as a repository designation.

#### **Codex Peresianus**

not France. Bibliotheque nationale. Manuscript. Codex Peresianus

### Physical Aspects

When a publication is about one or more physical aspects of a manuscript, e.g., its illumination or the style of the hand in which it was written, the Subject Cataloging Division needs a heading separate from the one created for the written work contained in the manuscript. Furnish a heading based on the name of the manuscript (or its designation in a repository).

## Repository Name

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

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

For the form of the repository's designation, use the form found on the first item received. For consistency, use this same form in subsequently established headings. However, if later items show another form as the predominant one, change the existing headings.

British Library. Manuscript. Additional 39996  
British Library. Manuscript. Additional 43487

France. Bibliothèque nationale. Manuscript.  
Français 95  
France. Bibliothèque nationale. Manuscript.  
Français 2137

**25.15A1. Collections.** [Rev.] Use "Laws, etc." also for parts of collections to which "Laws, etc." has been assigned, unless the part constitutes a subject compilation. In the latter case, use the citation title of the part as the uniform title if there is one. If there is no citation title, base the uniform title, if one is needed, on the title proper (cf. 25.3) or on reference sources (cf. 25.4).

If a subject compilation lacks both a citation title and a collective title, use the uniform title of the first law in the collection.

## **26.2C. "See also" references.** [Rev.]

### Names in the Refer From Line of a Cross Reference and in Established Headings the Same

For personal names (including any pseudonym), when the entire form in the first line of a reference and the entire form in an established heading are the same, attempt to resolve the conflict by additions to the name in the reference (cf. LCRI 22.18). If there are no data available to resolve the conflict, make a see also reference. This applies whether the cross reference is already in the file or is the result of the item being cataloged.

100 Goldstein, Chaim Itzl.  
500 Goldstein, Charles  
(Goldstein, Charles already established)

100 Hodges, Charles William.  
500 Anacreon  
(Anacreon already established)

but

100 Erhard, Werner.  
400 Rosenberg, Jack  
(Rosenberg, Jack, 1932- already established)

When the name of a performing group contains the name of one or more members of it, make a see also reference from the heading for each person to the heading for the group (but not from the group to the person).

110 Ashbury Stabbins Duo.

500 Ashbury, Roy

500 Stabbins, Larry

110 Crosby, Stills & Nash.

500 Crosby, David

500 Stills, Stephen

500 Nash, Graham

110 Gary Burton Quartet.

500 Burton, Gary

110 Peter, Paul, and Mary.

500 Yarrow, Peter

500 Stookey, Paul

500 Travers, Mary

110 Jan and Dean.

500 Berry, Jan

500 Torrence, Dean

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS STATEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF RULES 21.1B2 AND 24.13 TO CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

The Library of Congress has received a number of questions about the cataloging of conference proceedings under AACR 2. The questions arise because AACR 2 contains two major changes from previous cataloging codes.

1) Proceedings may be entered under a name heading only if the meeting from which the proceedings emanate is named and the name appears prominently (21.1B2d).

2) The concept of a named meeting includes generic terms coupled with the name of a corporate body ("72nd Annual Meeting of the Labour Party" in 24.13, type 5, and "Fifty-second Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association" in Appendix A.18E).

Under AACR 1, a meeting was named only if it met certain restricted requirements (rule 87, footnote 21), but proceedings could be entered under the heading for a corporate body alone if the meeting could not be treated as named under rule 87 and the meeting was a meeting of the body (rule 1A). The chief problem under AACR 1 was to determine if the unnamed meeting was a meeting of the body or one that was only sponsored by the body, i.e., main entry under body or under title.

One of the problems in AACR 2 is rule 24.13, type 5. This rule applies both to subordinate and related bodies and makes no judgment on the distinctiveness of the name. For meetings, the rule would apply equally to meetings of bodies and to meetings sponsored by bodies (provided the entire name of the body is present).

source: 72nd Annual Conference of the Labour Party  
heading: Labour Party (Great Britain). Conference  
(72nd : 1971 : Blackpool)

source: Unesco International Chemistry Conference  
heading: Unesco. International Chemistry  
Conference (1978 : Perth, W.A.)

For distinctively named meetings, the Library was very reluctant to overturn the long-established tradition of entering these names directly. The distortion of the actual name of the meeting and interfilling of the heading for the meeting among the headings for the body's own subordinate units were the reasons for this reluctance.

One solution was to reject named meetings from 24.13, type 5. This would result in a continuation of direct entry for named meetings. It would also result in such headings as this:

Conference of the Labour Party (72nd : 1972 :  
Blackpool)

But immediately another issue is raised. There was abundant evidence that presentations of the name vary from meeting to meeting, sometimes "... Annual Conference of the Labour Party," sometimes "... Annual Conference" alone without the connecting "of the." Should only "of the" constructions to be considered named, with no such consideration for generic name alone? It seemed entirely too arbitrary to be solely dependent on the appearance of the phrase on the item used for determining the heading. If the item showed the generic term linked to the body, the meeting was named, but if the generic title appeared alone, the meeting was not named. The Library felt the only solution was to treat generic titles alone as named meetings, at least when the meeting was a meeting of the corporate body rather than one merely sponsored by the body. (For the sponsored meetings, the Library follows 21.1B1 and rejects the generic title alone as being a name.)

The next question the Library faced for those accepted as named was that of subordinate/independent entry. With both "... Annual Conference of the Labour Party" and "Annual Conference" considered named and according to the immediately preceding discussion, rejecting 24.13, type 5, for named meetings, as stated above, one ends up with "Conference of the Labour Party (...)" for one form but what about the other? Direct entry for "Annual Conference" alone did not seem a realistic possibility ("Conference (Labour Party) (71st : 1971 : Blackpool)"). Instead, generic name alone best fits type 3 under 24.13: Labour Party (Great Britain). Conference (71st : 1971 : Blackpool). But this would result in two totally different constructions for the same entity, depending upon the accident of the presentation: direct entry if "of the" is present and subordinate entry if not. Finally, the Library decided that the best solution was to apply type 5 of 24.13 when the name consisted only of a generic term coupled with the entire name of the corporate body. Thus, both "... Annual Conference of the Labour Party" and "... Annual Conference" alone would be entered subordinately to the heading for the corporate body.

To summarize the decisions of the Library of Congress related above

1) Treat as a named meeting any combination of corporate name plus an indication of a meeting (including a distinctive abbreviation of the name).

IAU Symposium  
(named)  
the union's Symposium  
(not named)

2) Treat as a named meeting a generic name appearing alone whenever the meeting is a meeting of a corporate body rather than a meeting sponsored by the body. (Reject as a named meeting all other generic designations appearing alone.)

3) Enter the named meeting subordinately to the heading for the corporate body whenever the name consists of a generic designation alone or a generic designation coupled with the entire name of the corporate body. Enter all other named meetings directly under their own names.

#### COMPACT DISC SOUND RECORDINGS

The bibliographic description of the relatively new sound recordings called "compact discs" requires some additions to chapter 6 of AACR 2 and also requires some adjustment of the existing rules for the earlier formats of sound recordings. The Library of Congress has formulated the necessary proposals to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR. Until a final decision on the matter has been announced by the committee, the Library of Congress will be following chapter 6, with the adjustments to this chapter and the reminder of AACR 2 specified below.

6.5C1. Make the following changes in the parenthetical statements following the first, third, and fifth details listed:

type of recording (discs, tapes, and sound track films)  
groove characteristics (analog discs)  
number of tracks (tapes)

6.5C2. Add, as 1st paragraph:

Give, a disc or tape, the type of recording, i.e., the way in which the sound is encoded on the item being cataloged (e.g., analog or digital).

1 sound disc (45 min.) : analog  
1 sound disc (56 min.) : digital  
1 sound cassette (90 min.) : analog

(Retain existing text as 2nd paragraph.)

6.5C3. Change 1st paragraph to read:

Give the playing speed of an analog disc in revolutions per minute (rpm).

1 sound disc (45 min.) : analog, 33 1/3 rpm

Change 2nd example to read:

1 sound tape reel (8 min.) : analog, 15 ips

Add as two additional paragraphs:

Give the playing speed of a digital disc in metres per second (m. per sec.)

Do not give the playing speed if it is standard for the item (e.g., 1.4 metres per second for a digital disc or 1 7/8 inches per second for a tape cassette).

1 sound cassette (120 min.) : analog, 15/16 ips,  
mono.

6.5C4. In the first line change "a disc" to "an analog disc."  
Change the example accordingly:

1 sound disc (7 min.) : analog, 78 rpm, microgroove

6.5C7. Change examples to read:

1 sound disc (56 min.) : digital, stereo.

1 sound tape reel (ca. 60 min.) : analog, 1 7/8 ips,  
2 track, mono.

6.5C8. Change example to read:

1 sound cassette (60 min.) : analog, stereo., Dolby  
processed

6.5D2. change existing example to read:

1 sound disc (20 min.) : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, stereo. ;  
12 in.

Add, as 2nd example:

1 sound disc (56 min.) : digital, stereo. ; 4 3/4  
in.

6.5D5. Change example to read:

1 sound cassette (85 min.) : analog, 3 3/4 ips, mono. ;  
7 1/4 x 3 1/2 in., 1/4 in. tape

6.5D6. Change example to read:

1 sound tape reel (60 min.) : analog, 7 1/2 ips,  
mono. ; 7 in., 1/2 in. tape

6.5E1. Change example to read:

1 sound disc (50 min.) : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, stereo.  
; 12 in. + 1 pamphlet (11 p. : col. ill. ; 32 cm.)

6.7B10. Add "analog" before "discs." Add the following two  
examples under Discs:

Compact disc

Analog recording

(For a digital disc made from an analog original)

Digital recording

(For an analog disc made from a digital original)

Add the following under Tape:

Digital recording

(For analog tape made from a digital original)

In addition to the above changes in Chapter 6, the following examples in  
other chapters need to be changed to conform to the proposed revision  
for Chapter 6 (in one case a digital example has been substituted).

1.5C1. Change 4th example to read:

1 sound disc (20 min.) : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, mono.

1.5D1. Change 4th example to read:

1 sound disc (56 min.) : digital, stereo. ; 4 3/4 in.

1.10B. Change 2nd example to read:

3 v. : ill. ; 30 cm.

Note: Sound disc (12 min. : analog, 45 rpm, mono. ; 7 in.) in pocket at end of v. 3

1.10C2. In option b, change 2nd physical description in example to read:

1 sound cassette (15 min.) : analog, 3 3/4 ips, mono.

2.5E1. Change 3rd paragraph to read:

27 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. + 1 sound disc (25 min. : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, mono. ; 12 in.)

5.5E1. Change 2nd example to read:

1 score (vii. 32 p.) ; 28 cm. + 1 sound tape reel (60 min. : analog, 7 1/2 ips, mono. ; 7 in., 1/2 in. tape)

8.5E1. Change 2nd example to read:

40 slides : col. + sound disc (30 min. : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, mono. ; 12 in.)

10.5E1. Change 2nd example to read:

1 hand puppet : red and blue ; 20 cm. long + 1 sound disc (20 min. : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, mono. ; 12 in.)

13.5A. Change 1st paragraph of 6th example to read:

Bob Willis and his Texas Playboys [GMD]. -- side 4 of 2 sound discs (ca. 17 min.) : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, stereo ; 12 in.

Change 1st paragraph of 7th example to read:

Nonbook materials (NBM) [GMD] / Ronald Hagler. -- on side B of tape 2 of 3 sound cassettes : analog, mono.

Finally, the following definitions have been proposed for addition to the AACR 2 glossary:

**ANALOG SOUND RECORDING.** A recording on which sound vibrations have been registered in a form analogous to the manner in which sound is perceived by the human ear; i.e., a mechanical, electrical, or magnetic fluctuation that follows the air pressure variations by which the human ear experiences sound.

DIGITAL SOUND RECORDING. A recording in which sound vibrations have been registered by mechanically or magnetically encoding a series of numbers (digits) that completely describe the sound.

## SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL : SUBJECT HEADINGS

H 1159

rev. 10/31/84

### SUBDIVISIONS CONTROLLED BY THE PATTERN HEADINGS FOR MILITARY SERVICES

**PATTERNS:** United States—Armed Forces; United States. Air Force; United States. Army; United States. Marine Corps; United States. Navy.

**TYPES OF HEADINGS DESIGNATED BY THE CATEGORY:** Headings for names of individual military services established by descriptive catalogers as corporate bodies and subject headings formed using the free-floating subdivision —Armed Forces under names of regions and countries. Also included are headings established using —Armed Forces under names of international agencies having armed forces. Examples: Great Britain. Army; Italy. Marina; Germany. Kriegsmarine; Japan. Rikugun; Soviet Union—Armed Forces; United Nations—Armed Forces; Warsaw Treaty Organization—Armed Forces. The category does not include names of subordinate organizational units lower than a branch of the armed forces such as divisions, regiments, battalions, fleets, squadrons, etc. For instructions on assigning headings to histories of individual organizational units lower than a branch of the armed forces, see H 1995. Also excluded are names of government agencies responsible for the operation of individual military services, e.g. United States. Navy Dept.

**CONFLICTS:** Any subdivision listed here can be used as a free-floating subdivision, if appropriate, under any heading belonging to this category. Although many of the subdivisions listed here are logically applicable to only one branch of military service, they have been treated in this list as free-floating under all branches provided there is no conflicting subdivision used under another branch. Such conflicts are identified by a footnote. Do not continue to use a variant phrase or subdivision printed in LCSH that is equivalent to a subdivision on this list. Submit a proposal to cancel the variant form along with all MARC records requiring correction.

**NEW SUBDIVISIONS:** Establish new subdivisions under United States—Armed Forces in all cases where it is possible to do so. If a subdivision is not logically appropriate under that heading, establish it under the pattern heading for the particular branch of military service being used for the work being cataloged. For example, if a new subdivision is required for a work on a particular air force and the subdivision cannot logically be established under United States—Armed Forces, establish it under United States. Air Force. If the topic of the proposed new subdivision is unique to the military services of countries other than the United States, and therefore cannot logically be established under any of the pattern headings, establish it under the specific heading required for the work being cataloged.

**PERIOD SUBDIVISIONS:** The subdivisions —History and —Recruiting, enlistment, etc. may be further subdivided on a free-floating basis by subdivisions for wars or armed conflicts in which the military service took part. The subdivisions may be formed based on headings for wars established either directly under their names or as subdivisions under place names, e.g. Great Britain. Royal Navy—History—Falkland Islands War, 1982; United States. Navy—History—War of 1898; Canada. Royal Canadian Navy—History—World War, 1939-1945; France. Armée—History—Revolution, 1789-1799. Assign an additional heading designating the war with appropriate topical or local subdivision. For subdivisions used under individual wars, see H 1200.

**SPECIAL PROVISION:** Several of the subdivisions listed below may be used only under military services for which an equivalent corporate body sub-heading does not exist or cannot be established. If the concept exists as a corporate body, assign the specific name heading instead of the topical subdivision. For example, the subdivision —Artillery has been established under United States. Army because the artillery no longer constitutes a separate corporate entity in the organization of the United States Army. The subdivision may also be used under names of the armies of other countries with a similar structure, e.g. Germany (West). Heer—Artillery. For countries in which the artillery is an organized unit, assign the name heading instead, e.g. Belgium. Armée. Artillerie. Similarly, the subdivision —Cavalry was not established under United States. Army. Use instead the name heading United States. Army. Cavalry. The subdivision —Cavalry may be used under names of armies in which the cavalry does not constitute a separate organizational entity, e.g. Great Britain. Army—Cavalry.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| —Abbreviations                         | —Aviation maintenance administration              |
| —Abstracts                             | —Aviation mechanics                               |
| —Accounting                            | —Aviation ordnancemen                             |
| —Aerographers                          | —Aviation storekeepers                            |
| —Afro-American troops                  | —Aviation structural mechanics                    |
| —Afro-Americans                        | —Aviation structural mechanics (Safety equipment) |
| —Aides                                 | —Aviation supplies and stores                     |
| —Air controlmen                        | —Aviation support equipment technicians           |
| —Air police <sup>1</sup>               | —Bandmasters                                      |
| —Airborne troops                       | —Barracks and quarters                            |
| —Airborne troops—Communication systems | —Barracks and quarters—Heating and ventilation    |
| —Aircrew survival equipmentmen         | —Barracks and quarters—Lighting                   |
| —Airfield management specialists       | —Biography  |
| —Airmen                                | —Biography—Dictionaries                           |
| —Airmen—Recreation                     | —Biography—Portraits                              |
| —Ambulances                            | —Boat officers                                    |
| —Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.     | —Boats  |
| —Appointments and retirements          | —Boatswains                                       |
| —Apprentices                           | —Boatswain's mates                                |
| —Appropriations and expenditures       | —Boiler technicians                               |
| —Archives                              | —Caricatures and cartoons                         |
| —Armored troops                        | —Cavalry <sup>3</sup>                             |
| —Artificers' handbooks                 | —Cavalry—Drill and tactics <sup>3</sup>           |
| —Artillery                             | —Chaplains <sup>4</sup>                           |
| —Artillery—Drill and tactics           | —Civic action                                     |
| —Aviation                              | —Clerical work                                    |
| —Aviation—Ground support <sup>2</sup>  | —Collier service                                  |
| —Aviation—Job descriptions             | —Colonial forces (Indirect) <sup>5</sup>          |
| —Aviation—Safety measures              | —Combat sustainability                            |
| —Aviation boatswain's mates            | —Commando troops                                  |
| —Aviation electricians                 | —Commissariat <sup>6</sup>                        |
| —Aviation electronics technicians      | —Communication systems                            |
| —Aviation fire control technicians     |   |
| —Aviation guided missilemen            |   |
| —Aviation machinists                   |   |

- Construction mechanics
- Cost control
- Cruise, [date]
- Cryptologic technicians
- Cryptologic technicians, Administrative
- Data processing technicians
- Data systems technicians
- Demobilization
- Dental care (Indirect)
- Dental technicians
- Documents
- Draftsmen
- Drill manuals
- Electric installations
- Electric installations—Safety measures
- Electrician's mates
- Electronic installations
- Electronic installations—Maintenance and repair
- Electronic technicians
- Energy consumption
- Engineering aids
- Enginemen
- Equipment
- Equipment—Maintenance and repair
- Equipment—Quality control
- Equipment—Testing
- Equipment operators
- Examinations
- Facilities
- Facilities—Law and legislation
- Facilities—Maintenance and repair
- Fiction
- Field service
- Finance
- Finance offices
- Fire control technicians (Missile)
- Firearms
- Firearms—Markings
- Firemen
- Firing regulations
- Flags
- Flight officers
- Flight surgeons
- Foreign countries
- Foreign service (Indirect)
- Forms
- Fuel
- General staff officers
- Ground support<sup>7</sup>
- Guard duty
- Guided missile personnel
- Guided missile personnel—Training of (Indirect)
- Guided missile personnel—Training of—Aids and devices
- Gunners
- Gunner's mate technicians
- Gunner's mates
- Gunner's mates (Missiles)
- Handbooks, manuals, etc.
- Handbooks, manuals, etc.—Indexes
- Headquarters
- Hispanic Americans
- Historiography
- History
- History—Revolution, 1775-1783, [War of 1812, etc.]<sup>8</sup>
- History—Chronology
- Honorific unit titles
- Hospital ships
- Ice breaking operations
- Indian troops
- Indians
- Information services (Indirect)
- Insignia
- Inspection
- Instrumentmen
- Intelligence specialists
- Interior communications electricians
- Inventory control
- Job descriptions
- Juvenile films
- Juvenile literature
- Lawyers
- Leaves and furloughs
- Legalmen
- Lists of vessels
- Lithographers
- Machinist's mates
- Machine-gun drill and tactics
- Management
- Maneuvers
- Mascots
- Masters-at-arms
- Medals, badges, decorations, etc.
- Medical care (Indirect)
- Medical care—Law and legislation
- Medical examinations (Indirect)
- Medical personnel
- Medical supplies
- Medical technologists
- Memorial certificates
- Messes
- Metalsmiths
- Military capital<sup>9</sup>
- Military construction operations
- Military construction operations—Cold weather conditions
- Military construction operations—Law and legislation
- Military life
- Military life—Caricatures and cartoons
- Military police<sup>10</sup>
- Military police—Foreign auxiliaries
- Mine companies
- Minorities
- Mobilization
- Non-commissioned officers
- Non-commissioned officers' handbooks
- Nuclear propulsion plant operators
- Nurses

- Occupational specialties
- Officer efficiency reports
- Officers
- Officers—Autographs
- Officers—Biography
- Officers—Classification
- Officers—Correspondence
- Officers' clubs
- Officers' handbooks
- Officers on detached service
- Officials and employees<sup>11</sup>
- Operational readiness
- Operations officers
- Operations specialists
- Order-books
- Ordnance and ordnance stores
- Ordnance and ordnance stores—  
  Influence of environment
- Ordnance and ordnance stores—  
  Inspection
- Ordnance and ordnance stores—  
  Materials
- Ordnance and ordnance stores—  
  Quality control
- Ordnance and ordnance stores—  
  Security measures
- Ordnance facilities
- Organization
- Organization—Charts,  
  diagrams, etc.
- Painting of vessels
- Parachute troops
- Patternmakers
- Pay, allowances, etc.
- Pay, allowances, etc.—Law and  
  legislation
- Personnel management
- Personnel management—Law and  
  legislation
- Personnel records
- Petty officers
- Petty officers' handbooks
- Photographers
- Physical training
- Pictorial works
- Poetry
- Political activity
- Postal clerks
- Postal service
- Prisons<sup>12</sup>
- Prisons and prison ships<sup>13</sup>
- Procurement
- Procurement—Automation
- Promotions
- Provisioning<sup>14</sup>
- Public relations
- Radarmen
- Radio installations
- Radiomen
- Records and correspondence
- Recruiting, enlistment, etc.
- Recruiting, enlistment, etc.—  
  Revolution, 1775-1783, [War of  
  1898, etc.]<sup>15</sup>
- Recruiting, enlistment, etc.—  
  Law and legislation
- Registers
- Registers of dead
- Regulations
- Religious life
- Remount service
- Reserve fleets
- Reserves
- Reserves—Pay, allowances,  
  etc.
- Reserves—Personnel records
- Reserves—Promotions
- Rum ration
- Safety measures
- Sanitary affairs
- Sea life
- Seamen's handbooks
- Search and rescue operations
- Security measures
- Service clubs
- Service craft
- Shore patrol<sup>16</sup>
- Signaling
- Signalmen
- Ski troops
- Small-boat service
- Social services<sup>17</sup>
- Societies, etc.
- Songs and music
- Sports
- Staff corps
- Staffs
- Statistics
- Stewards
- Storekeepers
- Submarine forces
- Supplies and stores
- Supplies and stores—  
  Classification
- Supplies and stores—  
  Quality control
- Supplies and stores—  
  Standards (Indirect)
- Surgeons
- Tactical aviation (Indirect)
- Target practice
- Test shooting
- Torpedo companies
- Trademen
- Transport of sick and wounded
- Transport service
- Transportation
- Transportation supplies and stores
- Trials of vessels
- Uniforms
- Utilitiesmen
- Vocational guidance (Indirect)
- Wage fixing
- Warrant officers
- Watch duty
- Weapons systems

- Weapons systems—Costs
- Weapons systems—Maintenance and repair
- Weapons systems—Maintenance and repair—Data processing
- Weapons systems—Reliability
- Weapons systems—Testing
- Women
- Women's reserves
- Yeomen

- <sup>1</sup>Use only under air forces; use —Shore patrol under navies; use —Military police under other military services.
- <sup>2</sup>Do not use under air forces; use —Ground support under air forces.
- <sup>3</sup>Not established under United States. Army; use United States. Army. Cavalry and United States. Army. Cavalry—Drill and tactics instead. Use —Cavalry and —Cavalry—Drill and tactics only under armies for which the equivalent corporate body subheading does not exist or cannot be established. See explanation on p. 27.
- <sup>4</sup>Do not use under [place]—Armed Forces; use Chaplains, Military—[place].
- <sup>5</sup>Not established under any branch of the United States armed forces. Use only under the military services of countries having colonial forces, e.g. Great Britain. Army—Colonial forces; Spain. Ejército—Colonial forces.
- <sup>6</sup>Do not use under navies; use —Provisioning under navies.
- <sup>7</sup>Use only under air forces; use —Aviation—Ground support under other military services.
- <sup>8</sup>The subdivision —History—Revolution, 1775-1783 is not valid under United States. Army. Use United States. Continental Army—History instead.
- <sup>9</sup>Do not use under [place]—Armed Forces; use Military capital—[place].
- <sup>10</sup>Do not use under air forces or navies; use —Air police under air forces; use —Shore patrol under navies.
- <sup>11</sup>Do not use under armies, navies, and other branches of the armed forces. Use only under [place]—Armed Forces and under names of government agencies responsible for the operation of individual military services, e.g. United States. Dept. of the Army—Officials and employees.
- <sup>12</sup>Do not use under navies; use —Prisons and prison ships under navies.
- <sup>13</sup>Use only under navies; use —Prisons under other military services.
- <sup>14</sup>Use only under navies; use —Commissariat under other military services.
- <sup>15</sup>The subdivision —Recruiting, enlistment, etc.—Revolution, 1775-1783 is not valid under United States. Army. Use United States. Continental Army—Recruiting, enlistment, etc. instead.
- <sup>16</sup>Use only under navies; use —Air police under air forces; use —Military police under other military services.
- <sup>17</sup>Do not use under [place]—Armed Forces; use Military social work—[place].

rev. 12/26/84

PARKS, RESERVES, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, ETC.

**BACKGROUND:** Most of the provisions for formulating and qualifying geographic names, presented in H 690 and H 810, apply also to names of parks. There are certain aspects of parks, however, that require special provisions not applicable to other types of geographic features. This instruction sheet presents these special provisions for formulating, qualifying, and providing references for names of parks. It also discusses various special provisions for assigning names of parks and entities within parks as subject headings.

**Note:** The term **park** is used in this instruction sheet in the generic sense to include the following types of entities:

Public and private parks of any type  
Nature conservation areas, natural areas, natural history reservations, nature reserves  
Wild areas, wilderness areas, roadless areas  
Forests, forest reserves and preserves  
Seashores, marine parks and reserves, wild and scenic rivers  
Wildlife refuges, bird reservations and sanctuaries, game ranges and preserves, wildlife management areas  
Historic sites, national monuments, etc.  
Trails; etc.

As specified in H 405, entities of the above types are categorized as "Group 2," and it is the responsibility of the Subject Cataloging Division to establish all headings for these entities, regardless of whether the heading is to be used as a descriptive access point or as a subject heading.

PROCEDURES:1. Establishing headings for parks.a. General provisions.

**Parks outside of cities.** Use a yellow authority card (LC form 68-8). Request the BGN decision within the same general limitations on requesting such decisions for any geographic feature (see H 690).

**Parks in cities.** Use a white authority card (LC form 68-6). Do not request the BGN decision.

**b. Formulating the heading.** Establish a heading for a park directly under its own name in the vernacular of the country in which it is located, unless a conventional English name is provided by BGN or unless the park is so well-known that it appears in an English form in most English-language reference sources. Use the form of name found to be in predominant usage after doing authority research. Qualify the heading in accordance with the general rules for qualifying geographic features (see H 810).

**Wilderness areas.** Establish headings for wilderness areas in the form [...] Wilderness ([geographic qualifier]).

c. **See references.** Make see references from any variant forms found. If an English form is found in any source, but the heading is still being established in the vernacular, make a see reference from the English form. If the park name has a generic term in the initial position, also make a see reference from the inverted form with the proper name in the initial position. Examples:

Parco nazionale del Circeo (Italy)  
x Circeo, Parco nazionale del (Italy)

Parque nacional El Avila (Venezuela)  
x Avila, Parque nacional El (Venezuela)  
El Avila, Parque nacional (Venezuela)

d. **See also references.** Make a see also reference from the most specific generic heading for the type of park being established, subdivided by the name of the country in which the park is located. In the case of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States, subdivide this heading by the name of the first order political division in which the park is located. Examples:

Timbavati Game Reserve (South Africa)  
xx Game-preserves—South Africa

Duck Mountain Provincial Park (Man.)  
xx Parks—Manitoba

Muddy Run Recreation Park (Pa.)  
xx Recreation areas—Pennsylvania

Central Park (New York, N.Y.)  
xx Parks—New York (State)

**National parks.** If the park is nationally owned and administered, also make a reference from the heading **National parks and reserves** subdivided by the name of the country in which the park is located, or, in the case of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States, by the first order political division. Examples:

Tiger Haven Reserve (India)  
xx National parks and reserves—India  
Wildlife refuges—India

Apalachicola National Forest (Fla.)  
xx Forest reserves—Florida  
National parks and reserves—Florida

Exception: If the most specific generic heading for the type of national park being established is **Parks—[place]**, omit that reference, and make only the reference **National parks and reserves—[place]**. Examples:

Mount Cook National Park (N.Z.)  
xx National parks and reserves—New Zealand

[not Mount Cook National Park (N.Z.)  
xx National parks and reserves—New Zealand  
Parks—New Zealand]

[not Badlands National Park (S.D.)  
xx National parks and reserves—South Dakota  
Parks—South Dakota]

**Trails.** For trails located in more than three first order political divisions of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union or the United States, make the xx Trails—[country] rather than subdividing the reference by a region within the country, e.g.

Appalachian Trail  
xx Trails—United States  
[not xx Trails—Atlantic States]

**e. Parks that are coextensive with geographic features.** Some parks are exactly coterminous with other geographic entities, most commonly with islands. In such cases, establish a separate heading for the park and for the feature. When establishing either heading, link it as a related term to the other heading if it has already been established. Example:

Isle Royale (Mich.)  
xx(BT) Islands—Michigan  
xx(RT) Isle Royale National Park (Mich.)

Isle Royale National Park (Mich.)  
xx(BT) Game-preserves—Michigan  
National parks and reserves—Michigan  
xx(RT) Isle Royale (Mich.)

**Assignment of headings.** For parks that are coextensive with geographic features, assign the park heading only to works that discuss the entity as a park, i.e. works about such aspects as the history of the establishment of the park, the facilities available for public use, its organization, administration, financial affairs, etc. For all other works, and for purposes of geographic subdivision of topics, use the heading for the feature. In the case of the example above, the heading Isle Royale National Park (Mich.) would be used for a work such as the annual report of the park administrator while the heading Isle Royale (Mich.) would be used for a work such as a discussion of the wildflowers in the park.

**2. Parks as geographic subdivisions.** Subdivide topical headings by names of parks that are outside of cities in accordance with the normal rules for indirect subdivision (see H 830). When using the name of a park as a geographic subdivision, assign the heading for the park, with topical subdivision if appropriate, as an additional heading to the work being cataloged. Examples:

Title: Winter wind studies in Rocky Mountain National Park.

1. Winds—Colorado—Rocky Mountain National Park.
2. Winter—Colorado—Rocky Mountain National Park.
3. Rocky Mountain National Park (Colo.)

Title: 2000 miles on the Appalachian trail.

1. Hiking—Appalachian Trail.
2. Appalachian Trail—Description and travel.

**Note:** For geographic subdivision practice for parks that are located in cities, see para. 3.a., below.

### 3. Special provisions for assignment of headings.

a. Parks in cities. When assigning as a heading the name of a park located in a city, also assign the heading [city]—Parks to the work being cataloged, e.g.

Title: Creating Central Park, 1857-1861.

1. Central Park (New York, N.Y.)—History.
2. New York (N.Y.)—Parks—History.

Note: Do not use names of parks in cities as geographic subdivisions. Instead, assign separate headings as required to bring out the topic, the park, and the city. Example:

Title: The falconer of Central Park.

1. Bird watching—New York (N.Y.)
2. Birds—New York (N.Y.)
3. Central Park (New York, N.Y.)
4. New York (N.Y.)—Parks.

b. Topical themes. To works about parks that have a special topical theme or focus, assign additional headings as required to bring out this theme, e.g.

Title: 'Round and about the dunes.

1. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (Ind.)—Guide-books.
2. Indiana Dunes State Park (Ind.)—Guide-books.
3. Sand-dunes—Indiana—Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore—Guide-books.
4. Sand-dunes—Indiana—Indiana Dunes State Park—Guide-books.

c. Guidebooks to individual parks. Use the subdivision —Guide-books directly after names of parks. Do not interpose the subdivision —Description or —Description and travel.

d. Pictorial works. For works that consist entirely or predominantly of pictures, or of pictures accompanied by captions, use the subdivision —Pictorial works under the name of the park. Do not use —Description—Views or —Description and travel—Views.

4. Structures, monuments and geographic features within parks. Treat structures, monuments, or geographic features in parks, including both those that are the principal focus of the park and those that are only incidentally present in the park, as named entities in their own right, i.e., establish separate headings for them in accordance with H 1334 or H 690. If a heading has already been established for the park or is being established at the same time, treat the two headings as related terms, linking each as an xx to the other. Examples:

Statue of Liberty (New York, N.Y.)  
x Bartholdi, Frederic Auguste, 1834-1904. Liberty  
enlightening the world  
Liberty enlightening the world (Statue)  
xx(BT) Statues—New York (State)  
xx(RT) Statue of Liberty National Monument (New York, N.Y.)

Statue of Liberty National Monument (New York, N.Y.)  
xx(BT) Historic sites—New York (State)  
National parks and reserves—New York (State)  
xx(RT) Statue of Liberty (New York, N.Y.)

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Grand Canyon (Ariz.)  
xx(BT) Canyons—Arizona  
xx(RT) Grand Canyon National Park (Ariz.)

Grand Canyon National Park (Ariz.)  
xx(BT) National parks and reserves—Arizona  
xx(RT) Grand Canyon (Ariz.)

**Assignment of headings.** Assign the heading for the park to works that discuss the park as a whole including such aspects as the history of its establishment, the facilities available for public use, its organization, administration, financial affairs, etc. Assign the heading for the feature, structure, or monument to works that discuss only the entity itself without regard to its presence in the park, including such aspects as its physical description, history of construction, restoration, etc. To works that discuss both the park and the specific entity, assign both headings.

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SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL : SUBJECT HEADINGS

H2098

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rev. 09/10/84

### STREETS AND ROADS

**BACKGROUND:** Because streets and roads have some characteristics of geographic features and some characteristics of structures, special provisions apply in constructing and qualifying headings for these entities. This instruction sheet describes these special provisions.

#### PROCEDURES:

##### 1. General rules.

a. Request the BGN decision only for streets wholly outside of cities, in accordance with the general limitations on requesting BGN decisions described in H 690. Use yellow authority cards (form 68-8) to establish these headings.

b. Do not request the BGN decision for streets wholly or primarily inside cities. Use white authority cards (form 68-6) to establish these headings.

2. Formulating the heading. Establish a heading for a street or road directly under its own name in the vernacular of the country in which it is located. Use the form of name found to be in predominant usage after doing authority research.

##### 3. Qualifying the heading.

a. Streets or roads wholly outside of cities. Qualify according to the principles described in H 810. Examples:

Rodovia Transamazônica (Brazil)  
New York State Thruway (N.Y.)  
Blue Ridge Parkway (Va. and N.C.)  
Interstate 77

Follow these principles also for roads that pass through or link cities but are predominantly located outside the city or cities.

b. Streets or roads in cities. Qualify by the name of the city in which the street is located, e.g.

Jarvis Street (Toronto, Ont.)  
Bond Street (London, England)

If it is necessary to resolve a conflict between two or more streets with the same name in the same city, use the name of a borough, city section, etc. to create a unique heading, e.g.

Seventh Avenue (Manhattan, New York, N.Y.)  
Seventh Avenue (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.)  
High Road (Haringey, London, England)

Streets in Washington, D.C. Do not include in the heading or qualifier the name of the quadrant or city section in which the street is located, even to resolve conflicts. Instead, use the same heading to designate the street in any of the four quadrants, e.g.

M Street (Washington, D.C.)  
[not M Street N.W. (Washington, D.C.)]  
[not M Street (Georgetown, Washington, D.C.)]

Treat a street that originates in a city and is generally associated with the city as being in the city, even though it may extend somewhat beyond the city limits. Qualify by the name of the city with which the street is associated, e.g.

Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.)  
Main Street (Buffalo, N.Y.)

4. References. Make see references from any variant forms found. If the street or road name has a generic term in the initial position, also make a see reference from a form constructed with the proper name in the initial position and with the generic term translated into English. Example:

Calle de los Herreros (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)  
x Carrer dels Terrers (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)  
Herreros Street (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)  
Terrers Street (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)

Make see also references from either the heading Streets—[place], Roads—[place], or from a more specific heading such as Express highways—[place], Parkways—[place], etc., if applicable. Divide these references only to the level of the country (or first order political division in the case of Canada, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States). In the case of a road that is a segment of a larger road, make an additional see also reference from the name of the larger road if it has been established. Do not make a see also reference from the heading [city]—Streets. Instead, assign this heading, when appropriate, to the work being cataloged.

EXAMPLES:

Cumberland Road  
x Great National Pike  
National Road (Cumberland Road)  
Old National Road  
Old Pike  
xx(BT) Roads—United States  
United States Highway 40

United States Highway 40  
x Highway 40 (U.S.)  
Route 40 (U.S.)  
U.S. 40  
U.S. Highway 40  
United States Route 40  
xx(BT) Roads—United States

Yonge Street (Toronto, Ont.)  
xx(BT) Express highways—Ontario  
Streets—Ontario

Crêt-Vaillant (Locle, Switzerland)  
x Rue du Crêt-Vaillant (Locle, Switzerland)  
xx(BT) Streets—Switzerland

Interstate 77  
xx(BT) Express highways—United States

## PUBLICATIONS

### SUBCLASSES BL, BM, BP, BQ, RELIGION: RELIGIONS, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, ISLAM, BUDDHISM

The third edition of the classification schedule for BL-BX, Religion, is being published in three parts.

The three volumes comprising BL-BX will be

BL-BQ, Religion: Religions, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism  
BR-BV, Religion: Christianity, Bible  
BX, Religion: Christian denominations

It is expected that BX will be published within the next year, followed later by BR-BV. The second edition of BL-BX will continue to be sold until all three parts of the third edition have been published.

The third edition of BL-BQ represents a cumulated edition, incorporating the additions and changes made since 1960. The BQ subclass for Buddhism was developed by Kenneth Tanaka and printed in Additions and Changes List 168, 1972, where names of sacred texts were accompanied by the handwritten Chinese characters. Since the third edition omits Chinese characters, some may find it desirable to keep their copies of List 168. The expanded and redesigned development for Hinduism (BL1100-1295) was prepared by Kio Kanda, subject cataloger. Other changes from the previous edition were editorial in nature and include the deletion of many parenthesized numbers, the updating of terminology, and the arranging of notes and references to conform to current practice.

BL-BQ is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service for \$15.00.

## INDEX TO CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

The Index to the Cataloging Service No. 1-24 by Joan Dible is available from:

Stanford University Libraries  
Publication Sales Office  
Green Library  
Stanford, CA 94305

The Index is 3-hole punched, loose-leaf for ease in inserting or removing from a binder. It may be ordered with a cover. The price is \$15.00 and includes postage and handling.

#### MARC CONVERSION MANUAL—MAPS

The Cataloging Distribution announces the availability of the MARC Conversion Manual—Maps. This manual is a loose-leaf document that is specifically intended for the use of the Data Preparation and Files Maintenance Unit of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. Its purpose is to provide guidance in the creation of machine-readable cataloging records for cartographic non-book materials cataloged according to the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, Library of Congress Rule Interpretations and the Geography and Map Division's MARC content designation conventions and procedures.

The MARC format conventions reflected in the manual are those of LC's internal computerized system. While LC's internal MARC format differs in some respects from the USMARC communication format and other implementations of MARC, this manual nonetheless provides a dependable guide to LC practice in the content designation of machine-readable maps records.

The conversion of AACR2 map records involves the process of creating records online within LC's automated system by: 1) keying MARC content designators; 2) keying the corresponding bibliographic data, 3) keying the required program characters; and 4) using the MARC conventions for spacing, punctuation, etc., to insure editorial consistency. The manual provides guidance in all four areas.

The MARC Conversion Manual—Maps may be obtained from the Subscriber Accounts Unit, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541 at \$45.00 a copy.

Questions concerning the content of this manual should be directed to the Head, Data Preparation and Files Maintenance Unit, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

#### MARC DISTRIBUTION SERVICE—VISUAL MATERIALS

In April 1985 the Library will begin implementing the MARC Visual Materials format as described in the MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data, Update No. 10. As a result of this implementation, the Cataloging Distribution Service expects that there will be an interruption of service for a period of two or three months while new systems and procedures are being established. However, once these modifications are made, regular service will be resumed and all records created during this period will be distributed.

The implementation of this format will allow the distribution of records for several kinds of materials not previously distributed. The scope will now include projected media (motion pictures, video-recordings, filmstrips, transparencies, slides); pictures, designs, and other two-dimensional, non-projectable graphic representations; archival films; and kits. As a result of this expansion of scope, the name of the service will be changed to MARC Distribution Service—Visual Materials. Any records originally distributed prior to the implementation of the Visual Materials format which are redistributed with corrections or revisions will be in the new format.

Please also note that during the 1985 MARC distribution year, which extends from April 1985 through December 1985, approximately 1000 previously undistributed records for materials in the Roosevelt and Kleine collections of archival films will be distributed. This collection includes both early films distributed by George Kleine and new footage of Theodore Roosevelt.

Questions and comments regarding the distribution of MARC Distribution Service—Visual Materials should be directed to Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 287-6171.

### CONSER MICROFICHE SUPPLEMENT FOR 1983

The Cataloging Distribution Service announces the availability of the CONSER Microfiche publication. It includes serial records added to the CONSER (CONversion of SERials) data base and authenticated either by the Library of Congress, the National Library of Canada, or the National Serials Data Program. These records adhere to both the first and second editions of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, with a special "AA2" flag marking those records which fully conform to AACR2 in both bibliographic description and headings.

Five indexes are included (author/title/series, ISSN, LC card number, Canadiana serial number, and OCLC control number). These indexes refer the user to a base register of bibliographic records arranged sequentially. Locations and holdings notations are not included.

The 1975-78 base register with 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983 supplements and the 1975-1983 cumulative indexes are available at the total cost of \$122.00. The 1983 supplement and 1975-1983 cumulative indexes are available for \$46.50. CONSER Microfiche is distributed in the United States by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. Orders and inquiries originating from outside the United States should be sent to Canadiana Editorial Division, Cataloguing Branch, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4, CANADA.

Questions and comments regarding the sale and distribution of CONSER Microfiche should be directed to Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 287-6171.

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