

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

# CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

PROCESSING SERVICES

Number 36, Spring 1987  
Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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5.1F1. [New]

*Popular Music Folios*

When the performer's name featured on the chief source of information on a popular music folio does not appear within the title proper, transcribe it as a statement of responsibility.

40 hour week / Alabama  
Once upon a time / Donna Summer

7.1F1, 8.1F1. [Rev.]

When deciding whether to give names in the statement of responsibility (7.1F1, 8.1F1) or in a note, generally give the names in the statement of responsibility when the person or body has some degree of overall responsibility; use the note area for others who are responsible for only one segment or one aspect of the work. Be liberal about making exceptions to the general policy when the person's or body's responsibility is important in relation to the content of the work, i.e., give such important people and bodies in the statement of responsibility even though they may have only partial responsibility. For example, the name of a rock music performer who is the star of a performance on a videorecording may be given in the statement of responsibility even if his/her responsibility is limited to the performance.

Ain't that America / John Cougar Mellencamp

Normally the Library of Congress considers producers, directors, and writers (or, in the case of slides and transparencies, authors, editors, and compilers) as having some degree of overall responsibility and gives them in the statement of responsibility.

21.2A. Definition. [Rev.]

*Changes Not to be Considered Title Changes of Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series)*

*Preliminary note*

1) Although this version of the Library of Congress rule interpretation has rearranged and reworded the previous text extensively, much of the content remains the same. The change is an increase in the number of categories not to be considered title changes; these categories have been derived from the 1983 *ISDS Manual* and the latest revision of the *ISBD(S)*. The new categories are "small words" and "name of same issuing body." New sub-categories in "multiple forms ..." are spelling changes and singular/plural forms.

Two sections of the previous version of LCRI 21.2A have been removed to the new LCRI 21.2C: fluctuating titles of serials; changes in order of serial titles.

2) In any case of doubt as to whether the difference in a title falls into one of the categories listed below, consider the title to have changed.

3) N.B. This rule interpretation does not apply to unnumbered series; any change in the title of an unnumbered series is considered a title change requiring a new entry.

### *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 or words as in the cases below.

Abbreviated words vs. full form of words

Hyphenated words vs. unhyphenated words

Initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation

Numbers or dates vs. spelled-out forms

One spelling vs. another spelling (including any official orthographic changes)

One-word compounds vs. two-word compounds, whether hyphenated or not

Signs and symbols (e.g., "&") vs. spelled-out forms

Singular forms vs. plural forms

### *Small words<sup>1</sup>*

Do not consider the title proper to have changed if the word added, changed, or deleted is an article, preposition, or conjunction.

### *Changes far from the beginning of the title<sup>1</sup>*

Do not consider the title proper to have changed if one or more words is added, changed, or deleted or if only the order of words is changed, provided the particular change comes after the first five words (after the first six words if the title begins with an initial article) and the change does not change the meaning of the title or indicate different subject content.

### *Name of same issuing body*

Do not consider the title proper to have changed if the name of the same issuing body or an element of its hierarchy (together with any linguistic connection) is added to the end of the title or deleted from the end of the title.

### *Providing access to changes not to be considered title changes*

Make a specific or general note on the serial bibliographic record and/or the series authority record (e.g., Some issues have title: \_\_\_\_\_; or Title varies slightly) as appropriate. Generally give the variant title in a title added entry on the serial bibliographic record and a reference on the series authority record.

### *Implementation at the Library of Congress*

A special project is underway to identify those series authority records created for changes in title proper that are no longer considered title changes according to the guidelines in this rule interpretation. The series authority records either are being cancelled in favor of earlier records or are being modified to represent earlier titles not yet established. Records in the various

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<sup>1</sup>However, if the change is in the name of a body that is part of the title proper and the change requires the creation of a new heading for the body (cf. 24.1B), consider that the title proper has changed.

bibliographic files are being corrected to reflect the appropriate headings. These authority and bibliographic records will be redistributed in the regular MARC distribution services.

## 21.2C. Serials. [New]

### *Fluctuating Titles of Serials*

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:* SPUR report  
*note:* Issues devoted to a single topic have  
*title:* SPUR report; issues devoted to current  
events have *title:* SPUR news

*title proper:* [Title in English]  
*note:* Issues in German have *title:* [Title in  
German]; issues in French have *title:* [Title in  
French]

Use the same technique in other cases in which a serial title fluctuates. However, in other cases usually confine it to situations in which 1) it seems clear that the publisher did not intend to change the title or 2) 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 an added entry for the variant title.

### *Changes in Order of Serial Title*

Whenever the title proper of a serial (as selected from the earliest issues) 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 issues or because later issues have a parallel title that did not appear on the earliest issue.

## 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 23.23C 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:

1) 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.

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

3) 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:*

JESS WALTERS SINGS  
CLASSIC FOLK SONGS  
Jess Walters, baritone  
Hector García, guitar

*main entry under the heading for Walters as  
principal performer*

*chief source:*

Joan Sutherland  
SONGS MY MOTHER TAUGHT ME  
Songs by Dvorák, Mendelssohn, Massenet, Gounod  
Delibes, Grieg, Liszt, and others  
Richard Bonyngé  
The New Philharmonic Orchestra

*main entry under the heading for Sutherland  
as principal performer*



chief source:

SONATAS OF J.S. BACH & SONS  
JEAN-PIERRE RAMPAL, Flute  
ISAAC STERN, Violin  
JOHN STEELE RITTER,  
Harpsichord and Fortepiano  
LESLIE PARNAS, Cello

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

chief source:

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:

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:

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:

SONGS OF THE WOBBLIES  
with  
Joe Glazer

(*Sung by Glazer, with instrumental ensemble*)  
main entry under the heading for Glazer as  
principal performer

chief source:

Serge Cassel  
POESIES ET PROSES FRANÇAISES

(Various poems and prose selections read by  
Serge Cassel)  
main entry under the heading for Cassel as  
principal performer

chief source:

SOUTHERN CLAWHAMMER BANJO

(No performers named)  
main entry under title  
(No principal performers)

#### Music Videos & Popular Music Folios

Apply rules 21.23C and 21.23D to the following:

1) Videorecordings that contain collections of music performed by a principal performer.

2) Popular music folios derived from sound recordings that contain collections of music performed by a principal performer.

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

#### 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 Ko / 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 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 ouselcock / 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.

*Music Videos & Popular Music Folios*

See LCRI 21.23C.

**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 these under the second surname, i.e., the paternal surname.

Pil, Teresita Veloso  
x Veloso Pil, Teresita

The names of many Filipino women give the paternal surname, also as a kind of middle name, followed by the husband's surname the two being

linked by a hyphen. Although the hyphen causes the combination of surnames to look like a compound surname, Philippine sources consistently list these women under the husband's surname. Enter these also under the second surname, i.e., the husband's surname.

**Leuterio, Mercedes Mabbun-**  
x Mabbun-Leuterio, Mercedes

There are some cases of Filipinos bearing compound surnames that should be entered under the first surname element. The most easily recognized category of these is represented by names including two surnames linked by the conjunctions "y" or "e."

**Paredes y Babila, Quentin**  
x Babila, Quentin Paredes y

In all cases refer from the surname that is not the entry element.

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 diacritical marks unless they are used by the person.

**24.4C. Two or more bodies with the same or similar names. [Rev.]**

*Conflicts*

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Determine that a conflict exists when the AACR 2 name or heading for one body is the same as the AACR 2 name or heading for another body. "Conflict" is restricted to headings already established or being established in the catalog. It includes headings for earlier names that are covered by *see* references to later names but excludes names treated as variants; if a variant name used in a reference conflicts with a form used in the heading for another body, apply the provisions for resolving conflicts only to the variant name. Ignore the conflict that is only between names used as variants.

**Arlington Development Center (Arlington, Tex.)**  
*(Independent nongovernment body)*  
**Arlington Development Center (Arlington, S.D.)**  
*(Government body belonging to the city of Arlington)*  
**Arlington Development Center (Infodata, Inc.)**  
*(Subordinate nongovernment body)*  
**Arlington Development Center (S.D.)**  
*(Government body belonging to the state of South Dakota)*

Note that the existing heading that previously was unique but that now conflicts must be reviewed in the light of 24.4C and changed if necessary.

*Non-conflicts*

1) *Government bodies that are not institutions*

a) *Definition.* According to 24.17, a body whose immediate parent body is the heading for a government, or whose immediate parent body is entered subordinately to the heading for a government, is

treated as a government body. A body is treated as a nongovernment body, however, if its immediate parent body is entered under a heading that is not the name of a government.

*government body*

**National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.)**

x United States. National Endowment for the Arts

*nongovernment body*

**Cultural Resources Development Project (National Endowment for the Arts)**

x National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.).

Cultural Resources Development Project

b) *When to qualify.* If a government body other than an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

**Council on International Economic Policy (U.S.)**

x United States. Council on International Economic Policy

**Dundee Harbor Trust (Great Britain)**

x Great Britain. Dundee Harbor Trust

but

**Baltimore Redevelopment Corporation**

x Baltimore (Md.). Redevelopment Corporation

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of the government as a qualifier, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

**Yu cheng po wu kuan (China)**

x China (Republic, 1949- ). Yu cheng po wu kuan

not Yu cheng po wu kuan (China : Republic, 1949- )

**Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany)**

x Germany (East). Ministerium für Hoch- und Fachschulwesen. Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte

not Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany : East)

2) *All other bodies*

a) *When to qualify.* If a nongovernment body or a government institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered directly under its own name, add a qualifier if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body.<sup>2</sup> Use judgment in making this decision, noting

<sup>2</sup>AACR 2 rule 24.4C1 is currently being revised to delete the option and generalize its stipulation for qualifiers. It will say simply to add a qualifier as specified in 24.4C "if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body." See also 24.4B for a special situation in which a body bears a non-corporate-sounding name and its corporate nature needs to be indicated.

that the use of the undefinable phrase "nature or purpose" is deliberate, with the intention of letting the cataloger judge the situation—does the addition of a qualifier really improve the heading? In case of doubt, do not add the qualifier.

b) *Choice of qualifier.* Choose the most appropriate qualifier from among the following:

(1) the name of the place or jurisdiction that reflects the scope of the body's activities;

(2) the name of the local place in which the body is located (or the name of the local place that is commonly associated with the body);

(3) the name of the higher or related body (for subordinate or related bodies).

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of a place or jurisdiction, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

Rome Historical Society (Rome, N.Y.)  
not Rome Historical Society (Rome (N.Y.))

Northside High School (Saint Joseph, Mich.)  
not Northside High School (Saint Joseph, Mich. :  
Township)

Central Area Farmers Support Group (Wash.)  
not Central Area Farmers Support Group  
(Washington (State))

When adding the name of the higher or related body, apply LCRI 24.4C8.

3) *Headings already coded "AACR 2."* Corporate name headings may be found already coded for AACR 2 that lack a qualifier called for by this LCRI. Continue to use these headings without adding the qualifier unless a conflict or some other extreme need arises.

heading: Bicentennial Committee on Historic  
Houses  
(Do not change to: Bicentennial Committee on  
Historic Houses (Morris, Conn.))

#### 24.4C3. Local place names. [Rev.]

When adding the name of a local place to the name of a body, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.<sup>3</sup> Apply this to both directly and indirectly entered bodies.

Massachusetts Correctional Institution (Walpole,  
Mass.)  
not Massachusetts Correctional Institution  
(Walpole)  
Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd : 1958 : New  
Orleans, La.)  
not Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd : 1958 :  
New Orleans)

<sup>3</sup>AACR 2 rule 24.4C3 is currently being revised to delete the second paragraph.

France. Direction départementale de l'agriculture  
(Vaucluse, France)  
not France. Direction départementale de  
l'agriculture (Vaucluse)  
National Buildings Organisation (India). Rural  
Housing Wing (Srinagar, India)  
not National Buildings Organisation  
(India). Rural Housing Wing (Srinagar)

**24.4C7. Corporate names including a local place name. [New]**

When adding a city or a town as a qualifier to a corporate name that contains the name of the same city or town, give it in its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.<sup>4</sup>

Rome Historical Society (Rome, N.Y.)  
not Rome Historical Society (N.Y.)

Parish Church of Limpsfield (Limpsfield, Surrey)  
not Parish Church of Limpsfield (Surrey)

**24.4C8. Institutions. [Rev.]**

When adding the name of a higher or related corporate body to a corporate name, give the name of the body in the form and language on which the heading for the body is based (not necessarily the catalog-entry form for the institution). Use in the qualifier the body's current name. However, if a qualifier is added to the name of a body that no longer exists, use in the qualifier the name of the body that was appropriate at the time the body ceased.

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

Center for Materials Science (National Measurement  
Laboratory)  
not Center for Materials Science (National  
Measurement Laboratory (U.S.))  
x National Measurement Laboratory (U.S.). Center  
for Materials Science

If the combination of corporate name plus qualifier actually conflicts in the file being searched against, then give the qualifier in catalog-entry form.

Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Brooklyn,  
New York, N.Y.))  
Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Philadel-  
phia, Pa.))

If the higher or related body is entered subordinately, use either its parent body or its catalog-entry form.

Institut avtomatiki i èlektrometrii (Akademifâ nauk  
SSSR)  
x Akademifâ nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie.  
Institut avtomatiki i èlektrometrii

Change an established heading whenever the existing qualifier becomes inappropriate (as when the name used in the qualifier changes

<sup>4</sup>AACR 2 rule 24.4C7 will eventually be adjusted to agree with the decision to delete the second paragraph of rule 24.4C3.



or when the name used in the qualifier is no longer associated with the body being qualified).

Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika (Institut für Afrika-Kunde)  
x Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika (Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung)  
(The name of the qualifying body changed from Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung to Institut für Afrika-Kunde)

**24.10B.** [Rev.]

Use any of the rules in 24.4 in choosing the qualifier that is to be added to the name of a local church, etc., not only 24.4C4-24.4C6.

Add to the name of a local church, cathedral, monastery, convent, abbey, temple, mosque, synagogue, etc., the name of the place in which it is located unless the location is clear from the name itself. (If the name of the body contains the place in which it is located, use judgment in determining whether the addition of the name of the place makes the location clear. For example, make the addition if the place is not well known or there is more than one place of the same name and the one related to the item being cataloged is not the best known. In case of doubt, do not make the addition.)

Always make a reference from the place if the body is located in a city or town.

If the name needs the addition of both a general designation and the name of a place, add the general designation first.

Eglise Saint-Jean-Baptiste (Bourbourg, France)  
x Bourbourg (France). Eglise Saint-Jean-Baptiste

Abtei Reichenau

Bethel Baptist Church (Washington County, Ky.)

Tenafly Presbyterian Church (Tenafly, N.J.)  
x Tenafly (N.J.). Presbyterian Church

Jüdische Reformgemeinde in Berlin  
x Berlin (Germany). Jüdische Reformgemeinde

Parish Church of Limpsfield (Limpsfield, Surrey)  
x Limpsfield (Surrey). Parish Church

Kölner Dom  
x Cologne (Germany). Kölner Dom

S. Stefano di Bologna (Monastery)  
x Bologna (Italy). S. Stefano (Monastery)

*Note:* Headings already coded for AACR 2 that lack a qualifier called for by this directive should not be changed unless a conflict or some other extreme need arises.

**25.5B.** [Rev.]

*Serials/Including Series*

1) *General.* Create a uniform title made up of the 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. Also, create such a uniform title if the title proper is identical to the title proper of another serial found in a related work added entry or in a linking entry note (fields 760-787) on a bibliographic record in the catalog. (Disregard the choice of entry of the other serial (under title or under name heading) when considering whether the titles are identical.) 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 serial of the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog (e.g., it might be found in a reference work being searched by a 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:

- a) Do not predict a conflict.
- b) Resolve the conflict by adding a uniform title to the bibliographic record for the serial being cataloged; 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 or subject entries) and in linking notes.

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* The terms most commonly used to qualify the title proper are the following:

- a) Place of publication
- b) Corporate body
- c) Place and date or Corporate body and date
- d) Date
- e) 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.

3) *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.)

4) *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:

a) 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.

b) 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)

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

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

5) *Other qualifiers.* Make the choice from the following possibilities, according to what is most appropriate for the particular situation:

a) 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)

b) 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 ...)

c) 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)

6) *Form of qualifying term.* The form of the qualifier is shown by the examples above. Note that normal practice 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))

7) *Special situations*

a) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series or serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Conversely, do not add a qualifier to the title of the numbered series or serial to resolve the conflict with the unnumbered series issued by the same body.

b) *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. Apply this even when the section title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation.

American men and women of science. Medical sciences

American men and women of science. The medical sciences /

Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, Economics of nuclear power

Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power /

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.)

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

c) *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 1972-1975 under title: Report)

d) *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)

e) *Reprints, microform copies, etc.* When a serial

reappears as a reprint, as a microform copy or reissue, 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, LC recommends 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

f) *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 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 current 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*

Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and the title is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading 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 for the radio or television program must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the radio or television program has been used as a main or added entry must be adjusted.)

#### *U.S. Census Publications*

For U.S. Bureau of the 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 motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

#### *New work*

Copeland, 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] ...

#### 25.8-25.11. COLLECTIVE TITLES. [Rev.]

Except as noted in LCRI 25.9 and LCRI 25.10, assign a collective uniform title to an item at the first instance of appropriateness, i.e., do not defer the adding of a collective uniform title until the file under the heading is voluminous.

Extend the use of collective uniform titles to collections entered under a corporate name whenever the particular circumstances warrant it (e.g., collections of official communications by a head of state, collections of encyclicals). Note that the application of 25.8-25.11 is not restricted to collections for which a single person or a single corporate body is responsible.

In any case of a collection covered by 25.8-25.11 containing three or more works, generally, do not make analytical added entries for any of the works in the collection. This applies both to collections with a uniform title and those without. (For the exception for music sound recordings, see LCRI 25.35-25.36.)

Under any of the collective uniform titles ("Short stories,"



"Essays") other than "Works," "Selections," or "Laws, etc." (see LCRI 25.8-25.9, LCRI 25.15A1) a difference in titles proper would separate originals from translations and likewise would separate unrevised editions as well as the various publications of a single edition. Such collective uniform titles are also not adequate for the proper identification of a work being used in a secondary entry. Because of these inadequacies, apply collective uniform titles with the principle found in 25.5C always in mind. The "appropriate designation to distinguish" between one work and another (or to bring them together) will usually be the title proper of each work. Note, however, that the designation should be tailored to fit each case, so that there are possibilities other than the title proper (editor, translator, publisher, compiler, etc.) and that the title proper, if used, may be shortened. Do whatever makes the most sense in the particular case. The following example is merely illustrative of this point; it is not meant to be prescriptive for the particular work shown:

Maugham, W. Somerset  
[Short stories (Heinemann)]  
Complete short stories ...

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

#### 25.15A1. Collections. [Rev.]

##### *Applicability*

Restrict the use of the uniform title "Laws, etc." to collections of *general laws* of a given jurisdiction (e.g., material commonly referred to in U.S. law as "general codes" and "session laws"). Do not use this uniform title for collections limited to a subject or to a type<sup>5</sup> of law.

When using "Laws, etc.," make further additions to the uniform title according to the guidelines listed below. Make these additions in all cases. (Revise existing records that are not in accord with these guidelines.)

##### *Collections Other Than Those of U.S. States*

For a collection of general laws from a jurisdiction other than a state of the United States, add to "Laws, etc." an appropriate designation to identify the particular collection, enclosed in parentheses. This will usually be the title proper of the collection or a brief title. If, however, the collection has become well known by a designation other than its title or brief title (e.g., name of editor, publisher), use that designation instead.

If a further qualification is desirable or is needed to distinguish the collection from other editions bearing the same uniform title, add the edition statement or a meaningful date or dates, such as the date of enactment, reenactment, or updating or dates of coverage (but not the date(s) of publication or copyright). Enclose the title and addition within one set of parentheses and separate the addition from the title with a space-colon-space. If the collection is a translation or is an edition in another official language of the jurisdiction, add the language as the final element outside the parentheses, preceded by a period-space.

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<sup>5</sup>e.g., civil or criminal codes.

**United States**  
[Laws, etc. (U.S. code : 1982 ed.)]  
United States code : containing ... — 1982 ed.

**United States**  
[Laws, etc. (U.S. code annotated)]  
United States code annotated. — St. Paul : West  
Pub. Co., 1927-

**Great Britain**  
[Laws, etc. (Halsbury's statutes : 4th ed.)]  
Halsbury's statutes of England and Wales. — 4th  
ed.

**Bavaria (Germany)**  
[Laws, etc. (Bayerische Rechtssammlung : 1983)]  
Bayerische Rechtssammlung

"Stand 1.1.1983."

**Manila (Philippines)**  
[Laws, etc. (Cedulario de Manila : 1547-1832)]  
Cedulario de Manila : a collection of laws  
emanating from Spain which governed the city of  
Manila 1547-1832

**Germany (West)**  
[Laws, etc. (Unser Recht)]  
Unser Recht : grosse Sammlung deutscher Gesetze :  
Textausgabe mit Sachverzeichnis ... — Sonderausg.  
— Muenchen : Deutscher Taschenbuch-Verlag, c1982

**Netherlands**  
[Laws, etc. (Nederlandsche staatswetten)]  
Nederlandsche staatswetten

#### *Session Laws<sup>6</sup> of the U.S. States*

Do not make successive entries for changes in titles of session laws.<sup>7</sup> Generally, make title added entries from the varying forms of the title.

For a collection of session laws from a state of the United States, add to "Laws, etc." the phrase "Session laws" followed by the date(s) covered. Enclose temporary date(s) in angle brackets. If the public laws and private laws or general laws and special laws are regularly published as separate editions, add "Public laws" and "Private laws" or "General laws" and "Special laws," as appropriate, after the date(s). Enclose the qualifiers within a single set of

<sup>6</sup>The name commonly given to the body of laws enacted by a state legislature at one of its annual or biennial sessions. Arrangement of laws enacted within a session may be by chapters of the compiled statutes or by number or date of enactments.

<sup>7</sup>This exception to the principle of successive entries is based on the following phenomena:

frequent fluctuations and changes of title;  
inconsistent publishing patterns by state legislatures that publish the public and private (or general and special) acts for some years as combined editions, for other years as separate editions, resulting in entries cyclically merging and dividing;  
the material is requested in the majority of cases, and sometimes cited as, by the term "session laws" rather than by its exact title page title.

parentheses and separate each qualifier with a space-colon-space. If the collection is a translation, add the language as the final element outside the parentheses, preceded by a period-space.

#### Idaho

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : <1891>- )]

General laws of the state of Idaho passed at the ... session of the Legislature

Vols. for 1971-1982 have title: General and special laws of the state of Idaho; 1983- : General laws of the state of Idaho

I. Title. II. Title: General and special laws of the state of Idaho

#### North Carolina

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : <1856>-1872 : Private laws)]

Private laws of the state of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at its session of ...

#### North Carolina

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1854-1872 : Public laws)]

Public laws of the state of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at its session of ...

#### Colorado

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1876- ). German]  
Die allgemeinen Gesetze des Staates Colorado

Vols. for 1879-1881 have title: Die Gesetze angenommen in der Sitzung der Gesetzgebenden Versammlung des Staates Colorado

*Exception:* When considered desirable, create separate records for individual issues of session laws either instead of or in addition to the collective record for the session laws. If a separate record is created in addition to the collective record, link the individual records to the collective record through notes. This will allow careful bibliographic description of single issues of rare items, particularly those for which extant issues are sparse (cf. *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 26 (Fall 1984), p. 21-25).

#### Delaware

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1788 June)]

Laws of the Delaware State, passed at a session of the General Assembly commenced at Dover, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1788

Caption and running title: In the twelfth year of the independence of the Delaware State. Caption continues: At a session ... commenced ... on the twenty-seventh day of May and continued ... to the eleventh day of June ...

All laws included passed June 11, 1788

#### Delaware

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1788 Feb.)]

Laws of the General Assembly of the Delaware State, at a session commenced at Dover on the twentieth day of October 1787, and continued by adjournments

All laws passed Feb. 2, 1788

For the collection of codified legislation from a state of the United States, add to "Laws, etc." the phrase "Compiled statutes" followed by the date of codification, reenactment, revision, etc. If a collection that is not identified by a date of codification, reenactment, revision, etc., is updated by pocket supplements and replacement volumes, use the date (year) of currency of content of the earliest volume in the form of an open date (or inclusive dates if publication has ceased). If a further qualification is needed, add it after the date. Enclose the qualifiers within a single set of parentheses and separate each qualifier with a space-colon-space. If the collection is a translation, add the language as the final element outside the parentheses, preceded by a period-space.

**Connecticut**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1949)]  
The general statutes of Connecticut.— Revision  
of 1949

**Connecticut**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]  
Connecticut general statutes annotated.—  
Revision of 1958.— Bristol : Hildreth Press,  
[1959]-

**Connecticut**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]  
Connecticut general statutes annotated.—  
Revision of 1958.— St. Paul : West Pub. Co.,  
[1960]-

**Connecticut**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]  
The general statutes of Connecticut.— Revision  
of 1958, rev. to Jan. 1, 1983.— [Hartford, Conn.]  
: Distributed by the Secretary of the State,  
[c1983]

**Connecticut**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]  
The general statutes of Connecticut.— Revision  
of 1958, rev. to Jan. 1, 1985.— [Hartford, Conn.]  
: Distributed by the Secretary of the State,  
[1985]

**Minnesota**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1927)]  
Mason's Minnesota statutes, 1927 ...

**Minnesota**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1941)]  
Minnesota statutes, 1941 ... — [Minneapolis,  
Minn.] : The State, [1942]

**Minnesota**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1946- )]  
Minnesota statutes annotated.— St. Paul : West  
Pub. Co., [1946]-

**Minnesota**

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1949)]  
Minnesota statutes, 1949 ... — [St. Paul : State  
of Minnesota, [1950]

*Exception:* For California, Louisiana, and Texas, i.e., states that do not have a single collective code but instead publish a series of

separate special codes that in toto comprise the comprehensive collection of the law of the state, qualify the uniform title by the title page title or the brief title only.

#### California

[Laws, etc. (Deering's California codes)]

#### *Component Parts and Related Work Added Entries*

1) *Component part added entries.* If a comprehensive entry for which the uniform title "Laws, etc." is appropriate includes a part or parts<sup>8</sup> either in the title and statement of responsibility area or in the note area (for which no separate record is made), an added entry for the part(s) may be made. Generally, such an added entry is made only if the component part is of the type that is not normally associated with the comprehensive entry or if the component part has a numbering system separate from that of the comprehensive entry. If four or more different component parts are mentioned, usually no added entry is made for any of them.

The added entry of the component part reflects the manner in which the component part would be entered, i.e., a name/title combination if entered under a main entry heading, a title heading if entered under title. If the former, the added entry consists of the main entry heading for the part followed by the uniform title for the part; if the latter, the added entry consists of the uniform title heading for the title. If desired, make an additional title added entry from the title proper of the component part.

#### Nevada

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1957)]

Nevada revised statutes annotated / prepared by  
... — Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co., 1986-

Includes an unnumbered volume entitled: Court rules annotated

*(No added entry; generally, an added entry is not made for a volume of court rules since such a part is a regular feature of compiled statutes of U.S. states)*

#### District of Columbia

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1981)]

District of Columbia code annotated : containing the laws, general and permanent ... in force on March 10, 1981 and notes to decisions through December 31, 1980. — 1981 ed. — Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co., 1981-

Kept up to date by pocket supplements, replacement volumes, and Advance annotation service

*added entry:* District of Columbia code annotated. Advance annotation service

2) *Related work added entries.* If a separate entry is prepared for a component part of a comprehensive entry for which the uniform title "Laws, etc." is appropriate, make a note on the comprehensive entry concerning the component part. On the entry for the component part, make a note showing the relationship to the comprehensive entry; in addition, make an added entry for the comprehensive work.

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<sup>8</sup>pocket supplements, separately issued supplements, replacement volumes, indexes, etc., are excluded from consideration.

### Georgia

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1981)]  
Official code of Georgia annotated / prepared by the Code Revision Commission, the Office of Legislative Counsel, and the editorial staff of the Michie Company. — Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co., 1982-

Kept up to date by pocket supplements, replacement volumes, and Advance annotation service (No added entry is made for the separately numbered component part if it is cataloged separately)

Official code of Georgia annotated. Advance annotation service / prepared by the editorial staff of the publisher. —  
— Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co.,

Updates the annotations of the Official code of Georgia annotated

added entry: Georgia. Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1981)

Follow the above practice also when a single publication is related to several successive editions of a comprehensive collection (e.g., an annotation service updating several successive biennial codes). Note that in this case an edition of the comprehensive work is not specifically identified.

### Montana

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1979)]  
Montana code annotated : ... — Helena, Mont. :  
Montana Legislative Council, 1979-1980

Annotations updated between editions by Montana code annotated. Annotations

Montana code annotated. Annotations. —  
— Helena, Mont. : Montana Legislative Council,  
c1980-

Annates the most recent edition of Montana code annotated

added entry: Montana. Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes)

### Subject Collections Without a Collective Title

If a subject compilation lacks both a citation title and a collective title, use the uniform title of the first law in the collection (even if the title page title is identical with this uniform title).

### 26.3A7. Different forms of heading. [Rev.]

#### References from Geographic Names

1) *References from location.* Make a reference from the place in which the following bodies are located:

a) a local religious institution (i.e., church, cathedral, etc.; cf. 24.3G, 24.10);

b) a U.S. chamber of commerce.

Make the reference from the name in the heading and from the English name if a non-English name has been chosen for the heading. If the body's name includes the name or the abbreviation of the name of the place in noun form, make the reference from the place followed by the name of the body, omitting the place name unless such an omission would result in objectionable distortion.

110 Warrenton United Methodist Church (Warrenton, Va.)

410 Warrenton (Va.). United Methodist Church

110 Winchester Cathedral

410 Winchester (Hampshire). Cathedral

110 All Saints' Church (Banstead, Surrey)

410 Banstead (Surrey). All Saints' Church

110 Duomo di Verona

410 Verona (Italy). Duomo

110 Eglise de la Madeleine (Paris, France)

410 Church of the Madeleine (Paris, France)

410 Paris (France). Eglise de la Madeleine

410 Paris (France). Church of the Madeleine

110 Chamber of Commerce of Northwest Connecticut

410 Torrington (Conn.). Chamber of Commerce of Northwest Connecticut

110 Eagle Lake Chamber of Commerce (Eagle Lake, Fla.)

410 Eagle Lake (Fla.). Chamber of Commerce

110 Greater Golden Area Chamber of Commerce

410 Golden (Colo.). Chamber of Commerce

2) *References from jurisdiction.* If a government body is entered independently, make a reference from its name as a subheading of the government that created or controls it (cf. 24.17). Make the reference from the name used in the heading and from the English name if a non-English name has been chosen for the heading. If the body's name includes the name or the abbreviation of the name of the government in noun form, make the reference from jurisdiction followed by the name of the body, omitting the name of the jurisdiction unless such an omission would result in objectionable distortion.

110 National Institutes of Health (U.S.)

410 United States. National Institutes of Health

110 Victoria and Albert Museum

410 Great Britain. Victoria and Albert Museum

110 Universität Heidelberg

410 Baden-Württemberg (Germany). Universität Heidelberg

110 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

410 Los Angeles County (Calif.). Natural History Museum

110 Musée des beaux-arts de Troyes

410 Troyes (France). Musée des beaux-arts

110 Roosevelt Junior High School (Eugene, Or.)

410 Eugene (Or.). Roosevelt Junior High School

- 110 Centre d'étude de la population et de la famille (Belgium)
- 410 Population and Family Study Centre (Belgium)
- 410 Centrum voor Bevolkungs- en Gezinsstudien (Belgium)
- 410 Belgium. Centre d'étude de la population et de la famille
- 410 Belgium. Population and Family Study Centre
  
- 110 Muleshoe Junior High School (Muleshoe, Tex.)
- 410 Muleshoe (Tex.). Junior High School
  
- 110 Baltimore Redevelopment Corporation
- 410 Baltimore (Md.). Redevelopment Corporation
  
- 110 Wyandotte County Museum
- 410 Wyandotte County (Kan.). Museum
  
- 110 United States Employment Service
- 410 United States. Employment Service
  
- 110 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 410 United States. Fish and Wildlife Service
  
- 110 Indiana University, Bloomington
- 410 Indiana. University, Bloomington
  
- 110 University of California, San Diego
- 410 California. University of California, San Diego

#### LOOSELEAF PUBLICATIONS

When preparing bibliographic descriptions for monographic publications that are in looseleaf format for updating, Library of Congress catalogers apply *Cataloging Rules for the Descriptive Cataloging of Looseleaf Publications*, by Adele Hallam, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy (available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, D.C. 20541, \$15.00), in conjunction with chapters 1 and 2 of AACR 2.

#### ROMANIZATION—NANAI

"Non-Slavic Languages in the Cyrillic Alphabet. Part 5" as published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 1 (Summer 1978), stated "No additional characters" for the language Nanai. Substitute for that statement the following:

#### MINIMAL LEVEL CATALOGING—MONOGRAPHS

##### *Introduction*

This article describes the minimal level cataloging program (hereafter referred to as MLC), states its position within the context of the bibliographic control system, and notes LC catalogers' responsibilities as they relate to MLC records.

MLC was designed as a cost effective means of providing access 1) to items worth retaining in the the Library's collections but not worth the expense of full cataloging and 2) to a very large number of items in the arrears that were unavailable to users and for which the completion of full cataloging was highly unlikely. Although



represented by a less than full catalog record, it was judged that the power of the online retrieval system would, to some extent, compensate.

1) *Initial phase.* In 1980 staff at the Library of Congress began inputting MLC records for books to the automated in process file (APIF).

2) *Middle phase.* Limitations in the APIF input/update system regarding the capacity to effect full content designation of the machine record and the inability to supply added entries led to the decision in 1984 to provide enhanced MLC records by means of direct input into the books master file. This made it possible to provide full and correct content designation. Concurrently, it was decided to include additional data elements, as applicable, in each record, namely,

- a) intellectual level code for juvenile material;
- b) type of date code;
- c) fixed field date 2 (as it relates to publication), if applicable;
- d) country of publication code;
- e) one added entry when main entry is under title;
- f) series added entries that differ in form from the series statement.

3) *Current phase.* In conjunction with incorporating MLC cataloging formally into the responsibilities of the LC descriptive cataloging staff, it was decided in September 1986 to expand the complement of data elements again to include uniform titles (240; X30) and certain kinds of notes. The specifications for 7XX added entries were changed to provide for including one added entry when main entry is under a 1XX heading and two added entries when main entry is under title (245). The scope of MLC was expanded to include multipart items classified separately. Finally, the authority work done for MLC was expanded from that needed to break conflicts to include

a) that needed to trace a cross reference when the heading used differs significantly from the form in the item

b) that needed for uniform titles.

Since the conventions applicable to MLC have been developed over several years, there are MLC records in the machine catalog that do not exemplify the full set of conventions as noted here; instead, they reflect the conventions being followed at the time a particular record was input.

#### *Attributes of MLC Records*

1) *Bases for determining components.* With the inception of enhanced MLC records the bases for decisions regarding the components of MLC are

a) *National Level Bibliographic Record—Books* which states the minimum components below which one does not go. This document was developed by technical services representatives of the Association of Research Libraries at a meeting held January 5-6, 1979, at which specifications for a minimal level record were developed for those agencies intending to contribute such records to a nationwide data base for use by others.

b) Individual decisions with respect to including additional components are made on a project by project basis. The bases for such decisions are

- (1) if an input system requires a particular value, input a correct one;

(2) if the source being used for input includes information that is readily available and easily input, this can be done;

(3) any additional information that is a candidate for inclusion must be supplied by the inputter, i.e., there should be no systematic referral to another unit.

## 2) *Cataloging conventions*

a) *General.* The cataloging conventions applied to MLC records have varied over time as noted above. Although some records for books were input prior to the implementation of AACR 2, records input after December 31, 1980, generally reflect AACR 2. Uniform titles are used (as of September 1986); added entries are supplied as described in the following article. Prior to September 1986 macroform items that were in series classified as a collection or that were multipart items were out of scope; after that date, multipart items classified separately became in scope. Microform items in series classified as a collection or that are multipart items are in scope for MLC. Series authority records are prepared in some cases (e.g., the title of a collected set varies; the form of numbering of a collected set is not constant).

b) *Name headings.* As the MLC program developed, procedures were adopted to insure that headings in MLC records are consistent with headings used in the machine catalog to the extent that the former are represented by an existing authority record or are used in another catalog record in the machine catalog. The goal is to integrate MLC records into the catalog without creating conflicts or discrepancies. Authority work is done when needed to break conflicts, to trace a needed cross reference in a particular circumstance, or to establish a uniform title. When authority work is done, it is done in the same manner as for full cataloging, i.e., there are no "limitations" on authority work applicable solely to MLC cataloging.

c) *Series/multipart items.* As the MLC program developed, procedures were adopted to insure that series represented in MLC records reflected any decisions already made on the treatment of those series in much the same way as name headings.

Note: MLC records input through the APIF system are subject to the constraints of that system, one of which is that all series statements are tagged as 440 fields; another is that since there is no filing indicator for that field in the APIF system, initial articles in the field are not suppressed.

d) *Data elements. Fixed fields.* When MLC records are input at LC to the books master file, default values are assigned by the input/update system to the fixed fields. These values remain and may or may not be correct for a particular record.

For map MLC records, values in the full complement of fixed fields are assigned. For records input by the LC New Delhi field office prior to 1987, values in the full complement of fixed fields were assigned except that value "o" was not assigned to fixed field 008 byte 38 (modified record fixed field) in records for items in nonroman scripts input after July 1985.

### *Categories of MLC Records*

1) *General.* This category comprises MLC records for books in macroform in various languages and nonroman scripts exclusive of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, including the following:

a) *LC New Delhi and Jakarta Offices.* Records are prepared by staff in the New Delhi and Jakarta field offices and are input by

staff in the New Delhi office. The records are then loaded into the books master file. They exemplify the following characteristics: the data elements are fully content designated; the records contain an internal control number in an overseas acquisitions number field (025); a summary note, and a language note as appropriate. (Records input prior to 1987 generally contain a full complement of notes and values assigned in the full complement of fixed fields (except that records for items in nonroman scripts input after July 1985 do not contain the value "o" in the modified record fixed field.)

b) *Pre-1801 books in French.* MLC records have been prepared for a group of items in French published prior to 1801 that are housed in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. These records are input directly into the books master file, and therefore, the data elements are fully content designated.

All records in this general category contain an MLC shelf number.

2) *CJK.* This category comprises MLC records for books in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean; they are cataloged and input at LC via the RLIN system and contain both vernacular and roman data. They are presently observable only by means of an RLIN CJK terminal. The records in this category contain an MLC shelf number.

3) *Maps.* The basis for the components of MLC map records is the *National Level Bibliographic Record—Maps*. The records are prepared and input by staff in the Geography and Map Division into the maps file and exemplify the following characteristics: the data elements are fully content designated; the records contain a regular LC call number followed by a space and the letters "MLC"; limited subject analysis is applied (each record contains at least one subject heading); added entries (except for series) are rarely made (even for items entered under title); values in the full complement of fixed fields are assigned. In contrast with other MLC records, the 039 field contains the values 2 2 2 3 3 to reflect the different treatment regarding the call number, subject headings, and fixed fields.

#### 4) *Microforms*

a) *Microform Reading Room.* Records for microforms are prepared and input into the books master file by staff in the Microform Processing Unit of the Microform Reading Room. Records input prior to March 1985 were input using the in-process input/update system (and therefore subject to the limitations of that system). The records in this category contain a microform shelf number, a physical description fixed field (007), and a reproduction note (533).

b) *Preservation Microfilming Office.* Records for microform replacement copies of brittle books are prepared and input by staff in the Preservation Microfilming Office using the in-process input/update system (and therefore subject to the limitations of that system). These records contain a microform shelf number; a physical description fixed field (007), and a reproduction note (533). In addition, they contain a note indicating the call number of the macroform item that has now been replaced, a note indicating that the master microform is held by LC, and, as appropriate, a note indicating that a particular type of material (e.g., maps, illustrations) is preserved in a specific LC custodial division.

c) *LC New Delhi and Jakarta field offices.* Records are prepared by staff in the New Delhi and Jakarta field offices and are input by staff in the New Delhi office. The records are then loaded into the books master file. They exemplify the following characteristics: the data elements are fully content designated; the records contain an internal control number in an overseas acquisitions number field (025), a summary note, and a language note as appropriate. In addition, the records contain a physical description fixed field

(007) and a reproduction note (533). (Records input prior to 1987 generally contain a full complement of notes and values assigned in the full complement of fixed fields (except that records for items in nonroman scripts input after July 1985 do not contain the value "o" in the modified record fixed field.) These records contain a microform shelf number. Prior to 1982 the prefixes "SEI" (Indonesia), "SEM" (Malaysia), and "SES" (Singapore) were used in the microform shelf numbers in addition to the other components of those numbers.

d) *Series/multipart items.* Note that in contrast to macroforms, microform items in series/multipart items that are in collected sets are not excluded from MLC. In general, if there is no variation in the title of the collected set (i.e., no cross reference(s) is needed) or in the form of numbering as it would affect the series added entry in the analytic (i.e., the form of numbering is constant), no series authority record is made. Series are traced according to AACR 2 guidelines and in the form given as the uniform title in the collected set record.

5) *Pamphlets.* A project is currently underway in an effort to represent by machine-readable catalog records approximately 30,000 pamphlets relating to American history that form various pamphlet collections housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. It is estimated that approximately 20,000 of these records will be MLC records. They will, however, contain a regular LC call number (the LC call numbers assigned to the pamphlets in these collections and the 039 field will contain the values 1 2 0 3 1 (the "3" reflects the fact a regular call number appears in the record).

#### *How to Recognize an MLC Record*

1) *Encoding level.* The characteristic common to all MLC records is an encoding level of 7 in leader byte 17.

2) *Shelf number/Call number.* Generally, the easiest and quickest method of recognizing an MLC record is by means of the shelf number displayed in the 050 field. Items that are in microform, however, contain a microform shelf number regardless of whether the item receives minimal or full cataloging. Although most records for microforms in the machine catalog are MLC records, one can determine exactly the kind of record by checking the level of bibliographic control and coding detail field (039) or the encoding level. This applies also when an MLC record contains a regular LC call number.

a) *MLC shelf number.* The MLC shelf number comprises three components, each separated by a space. The first component consists of the letters MLC (minimal level cataloging), a letter representing size (S = small; M = medium; L = large; F = folio), and, as applicable, a letter representing a custodial assignment as follows:

A - South Asia Collection, Asian Division  
C - Chinese Collection, Asian Division  
E - Southeast Asia Collection, Asian Division  
H - Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division  
J - Japanese Section, Asian Division  
K - Korean Collection, Asian Division  
N - Near East Section, African and Middle Eastern  
Division  
R - Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Note that items housed in the Rare Books and Special Collections Division do not receive an indication of size; instead a blank is used: MLC R.

The second component consists of the year of cataloging followed by a slash and a sequential number within each size: 82/146.

The third component consists of a one letter LC classification assignment (enclosed within parentheses) indicating the broad classification of the item: (P). Assignment of a classification letter began after the initial implementation of MLC; therefore, not all MLC numbers contain such a letter.

MLCS 81/114 (P)  
MLCF 81/27 (N)  
MLCMJ 84/16 (P)  
MLC R 85/7 (D)

b) *Microform shelf number.* The post-1982 microform shelf number contains the following components: the first component is always the type of microform, i.e., Microfiche, Microfilm, Microopaque. As applicable, the next component may be "(o)" indicating "open entry" or "(w)" indicating "special." The next component is always the year of cataloging followed by a slash and a sequential number within each category. The last element may be a one letter LC classification assignment (enclosed within parentheses) indicating the broad classification of the item. Assignment of a classification letter began after the initial implementation of the new microform shelf number; therefore, not all new microform shelf numbers contain such a letter.

Microfiche 82/12345  
Microfiche (o) 82/12345  
Microfiche 84/61398 (B)  
Microfilm 85/4003 (P)

c) *Full call number.* MLC records for maps contain a full call number followed by a space and the letters "MLC." MLC records in the bound pamphlet project also contain a full call number.

3) *Level of bibliographic control and coding detail field (039).* Each MLC record has a level of bibliographic control and coding detail field. The values in most MLC records are 1 2 0 0 1; the values in records for maps are 2 2 2 3 3; the values in MLC bound pamphlet project records are 1 2 0 3 1. The values used for full records are 2 3 3 3 3. Consult *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data* for an explanation of these values.

#### *MLC Records in the Context of the Machine Catalog*

1) *General.* MLC records are official catalog records; they are included in responses to searches, and they are candidates for maintenance to the same degree and under the same procedures as that for full records.

2) *Authority work.* Headings used in MLC records are a mixture—forms represented by authority records in the automated name authority file, forms used in full bibliographic records but for which an authority record has not yet been provided in the name authority file, and forms used only in MLC records. When establishing a heading, the degree to which a cataloger takes MLC records into account varies according to the circumstances of the particular situation.

a) *Heading used solely in MLC record(s).* Reconsider the AACR 2 form of the name; take into account the MLC statement(s) of responsibility. In constructing the heading, use any important information from the MLC heading, e.g., a birth date. Cite the MLC record as the source of any information not appearing elsewhere.

b) *Heading used also in full catalog record(s).* Reconsider the AACR 2 form of the name; in this reconsideration, take into account the MLC statement(s) of responsibility. If the reconsidered form agrees with the form already used in the full catalog record, retain that form, disregarding any other information that may appear in the

MLC heading, e.g., a birth date. If the reconsidered form does not agree with the form used in the full catalog record, incorporate in the reconsidered form any important information appearing in the MLC heading, e.g., a birth date. The point here is to keep to a minimum changes to headings that have already been used in full catalog records.

c) *Conflicts*. In establishing a name that conflicts with an MLC heading, resolve the conflict as follows:

(1) attempt to distinguish the new heading by following the usual practices in this regard;

(2) if the new heading cannot be distinguished but in the course of the attempt information is found that makes the MLC heading unique, e.g., a birth date, prepare an authority record for that heading and change any catalog records accordingly;

(3) if the conflict for a personal name cannot be broken according to 1) or 2) above, prepare a non-unique name authority record.

### 3) *Record/catalog maintenance*

a) *General*. Apply to MLC records normal maintenance policy; MLC records are official catalog records and are fully maintained if the record contains the data element that is a candidate for change. When a heading (name or series) is being established for AACR 2, MLC records already in the machine catalog must be changed as necessary to bring them into agreement with the heading on the name/series authority record.

b) *Series*. MLC records that contain series input through the APIF system had the series tagged as series traced the same (440) in all cases. When it comes to the attention of a cataloger that the treatment of a series in an MLC record is inaccurate, it is the cataloger's responsibility to initiate changes to correct it. It may be necessary to change the series from traced to untraced or to change the existing series statement from traced the same to traced differently and to add the correct traced form. In some cases of series/subseries it may also be necessary to make changes incorporating AACR 2 series/subseries conventions if the series/subseries in the MLC record was formulated on the basis of a pre-AACR 2 catalog record. Note also that initial articles in series in records input through the APIF system are an integral part of the title, i.e., they are not set off by means of a filing indicator and must, therefore, be incorporated in search keys. When performing series maintenance to MLC records, initiate changes as needed to insure that articles in series traced the same (440) are set off by filing indicators.

c) *Series/multipart items (macroform)*. Macroform items that are in series/multipart items classified as a collection are out of scope for MLC. When such an item in the books master file is discovered to have been cataloged as MLC, it is removed from MLC and recataloged as a full record.

Note that individual issues of serials cataloged as rare material are cataloged as monographs according to guidelines stated in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 26.

### *Distribution*

MLC records are distributed in machine-readable form by the Cataloging Distribution Service through the MARC Distribution Service.

Records for books containing solely roman characters are distributed as a separate MLC distribution service (including less than

full JACKPHY records).

A separate CJK distribution service is currently being contemplated; this service will contain all records (full; MLC) that contain data in both roman and vernacular characters.

MLC records for maps are distributed as part of the regular distribution service for map records.

#### *Publication in NUC*

MLC records for books are published in the microfiche *National Union Catalog* (major changes to non-CJK records are republished as corrections; the roman versions of CJK MLC records will be published, and all corrections will be republished).

MLC records for maps are published in the microfiche *National Union Catalog*. Cartographic Materials (major changes to map records are republished.)

### MINIMAL LEVEL CATALOGING—MONOGRAPHS—BASIC PROCEDURES

#### *Introduction*

The preceding article describes the overall minimal level cataloging (MLC) program for monographs. This article states, in general terms, the basic procedures for MLC for monographs in book form. No attempt is made to cover systematically the special procedures applicable to microforms, maps, music, pamphlets, or serials. The article assumes the ability to apply properly the appropriate content designation conventions.

#### *Preparing an MLC Record*

1) *General*. MLC records generally reflect AACR 2. MLC catalogers provide added entries and include the data elements specified below.

2) *Headings*. The headings used in an MLC record must be consistent with the heading structure of the machine catalog. This is accomplished as follows:

a) *Choice of entry*. Catalogers determine the choice of entry according to chapter 21 of AACR 2.

b) *Form of heading*. MLC records are integrated into the machine catalog without creating conflicts or discrepancies. This is accomplished by insuring that headings in MLC records are consistent with headings used in the machine catalog to the extent that the former are represented by an existing authority record or are used in another catalog record. In general, authority work is not done except as noted below. When it is done, however, it is done as for full cataloging.

(1) *Name headings—exclusive of uniform title headings (130) and uniform titles (240)*. Catalogers search the automated name authority file. If an authority record is found, that form is used whether AACR 2 or not. If an authority record is not found, a form found in a bibliographic record in the machine catalog is used. If more than one form is found, the heading from a record is selected in this order of preference: a full AACR 2 record; a completed in-process record; a full pre-AACR 2 record; another MLC record. If no form is found, a heading is formulated according to AACR 2 and based on information from the item being cataloged or discovered in the course of normal bibliographic searching. If the form on the item being cataloged conflicts with a form already established or used as an access point in the machine catalog, an attempt is made to resolve the conflict by making additions to the MLC heading in accordance with the

appropriate cataloging rules and LCRIs (e.g., 22.18, 22.19, 24.4C, etc.), using information available in the item itself or discovered in the course of normal bibliographic searching. If the conflict cannot be resolved in this manner, procedures applicable to full cataloging are applied and exceptionally whatever authority work is required is done to resolve the conflict.

When the heading used differs so significantly from the form on the item being cataloged as to be unfindable without a cross reference, also exceptionally whatever authority work is required is done to trace the reference.

(2) *Name headings—uniform title headings (130) and uniform titles (240)*. Uniform title headings or uniform titles are used in the same manner as for full cataloging. Any authority work needed is done in the same manner as for full cataloging. For uniform titles (240), this includes any authority work needed for the name used as main entry heading (1XX).

(3) *Series/multipart items*. Catalogers search the automated name authority file.

If there is a series/multipart item authority record, the classification practice (if classified as a collection, the item is out of scope for MLC), the tracing practice, and, if traced, the form of numbering are followed. For series/multipart items classified separately, if the series is untraced, the series statement is tagged 4900; if the series is traced the same as the form in the series statement, the series statement is tagged 440; if the series is traced differently, the series statement is tagged 4901, and a series added entry in the established form is given in an 8XX field.

If there is no series/multipart item authority record, catalogers search to see if the series/multipart item is represented in the machine catalog in bibliographic records. If so, the practice exemplified in those records is followed: classification is inferred from the call number; tracing practice from tracings (8XX tags) or from series statements (4900 = untraced; 400, 410, 411, 440 = traced the same; 4901 = traced differently); form of numbering from that used in tracings (if inconsistent practice is exemplified, the form from the earliest created record in the catalog is used). If a series/subseries is involved but there is no SAR, all the conventions observed (pattern, punctuation, etc.) are followed even if the formulation is pre-AACR 2.

If the series is not represented in bibliographic records in the machine catalog, the series is treated as an untraced one and the series statement is tagged 4900.

3) *Data elements*. Each record should contain the data elements listed below as applicable. MLC records prepared before these specifications were put into final form may exhibit variations from the list.

a) *Fixed fields*

Encoding level (value "7" in leader byte 17)  
Language code (008 byte 35-37)  
Intellectual level (value "j" in 008 byte 22 if intended for children through age 16)  
Type of date code (008 byte 06)  
Date of publication—Date 1 (008 byte 07-10)  
Date of publication—Date 2 (008 byte 11-14) as applicable  
Form of reproduction code—Microforms (008 byte 23)  
Country of publication code (008 byte 15-17)  
[Do not use values "o" or "r" (008 byte 38) for nonroman items]



b) *Variable fields*

- Library of Congress control number (001)
- MLC shelf number/LC call number (050)
- Copy statement as appropriate (051)
- Main entry heading (if other than title) (1XX)
- Uniform title (240)
- Title and statement of responsibility area (245)
- Edition area (250)
- Mathematical data area when the item is an atlas (255)
- Coded mathematical data when the item is an atlas (034)
- Publication, distribution, etc. area (260)
- Physical description area (300)
- Series area (including ISSN) (4XX)
- Notes (normally, notes are made only to record bibliographic history (e.g., the title of earlier editions or the original title of translations) as it is available from the item being cataloged; to justify added entries; to provide a summary (LC New Delhi and Jakarta Offices only); or to provide a language note (LCRI 1.7B2; New Delhi and Jakarta Offices only). Exceptionally if judged necessary for the particular item being cataloged, other types of general notes may be made (5XX). Records for items that are microforms contain a reproduction note (533). Records that represent pre-1801 books in French may contain notes referring to published descriptions.
- ISBN and price (for the current three years) (020)
- Added entry/entries as appropriate (7XX)
- Series added entry/entries as appropriate (8XX)
- Level of bibliographic control and coding detail field (039) = 1 2 0 0 1
- Physical description fixed field—microforms (007)

*Guidelines for Assigning Added Entries*

The term "7XX" used in this section is understood to mean added entries that are explicitly tagged with one of the tags in the 7XX group of tags.

1) *Works entered under main entry heading (1XX)*. One 7XX added entry may be assigned provided that failure to do so would seriously impair access to the item.

100 10 Farré, Marie-Raymond.  
245 14 Les mille et une barbes ...  
740 01 1001 barbes.

2) *Works entered under title (245)*. An added entry is assigned as follows:

a) *Rule 21.1B2, etc.* If the work emanates from a corporate body but title entry is chosen because the work is not one of the categories covered by 21.1B2, an added entry is made for one of the following in the order of preference listed:

(1) corporate body named explicitly in the title and statement of responsibility area as having responsibility for the content of the work, whether or not this is the body that issued the work;

(2) corporate body from which the work emanated.

Survey of conditions / prepared by the Institute of  
A. [Published by the Department of B]  
Added entry under the heading for the Institute of  
A

General study of the situation  
(Emanates from C Society)  
Added entry under the heading for the C Society

If the proceedings of a named conference are not entered under the conference because the name does not appear prominently (21.1B2d), an added entry is made under the heading for the conference if named anywhere in the item.

b) *Rule 21.5.* If title entry is chosen because personal author is unknown or corporate body is unnamed, etc., an added entry is made for one of the following in the order of preference listed:

(1) the first person named in the statement of responsibility;

(2) the first corporate body named in the title and statement of responsibility area;

(3) the body from which the work emanated (as defined by 21.1B2).

Proceedings of an unnamed conference / edited by Adams ; organized by the Association of D  
*Added entry under the heading for Adams*

Symposium held in Washington in 1984 / sponsored by the E Commission  
*Added entry under the heading for the E Commission*

c) *Rule 21.6C2.* The provisions of the rule are followed.

d) *Rule 21.7.* If title entry is chosen because the work is one of the categories listed in 21.7A, an added entry is made under the first-named editor, compiler, contributor, etc., in the statement of responsibility.

Essays / by Burton, Carter, and Davis ; edited by Evans  
*Added entry under the heading for Burton*

Collection of poems / compiled by Fletcher and Gregory  
*Added entry under the heading for Fletcher*

e) *Special rules.* If entry under title is chosen because one of the special rules for legal or religious publications applies (e.g., 21.31C, 21.34C, 21.37A), an added entry is made for the person or body specified by the rule being applied. If the rule calls for more than one added entry, the added entry called for first in the rule is made.

f) *Additional added entries.* After having first applied the above guidelines, additional 7XX added entries may be assigned provided that 1) failure to assign such added entries would seriously impair access to the item and 2) the total number of 7XX added entries is no more than two.

#### *Guidelines for Assigning MLC Shelf Numbers*

The MLC shelf number comprises three components, each separated by a space. The first component consists of the letters MLC (minimal level cataloging), a letter representing size, assigned as follows:

S = small (22 cm. or less)  
M = medium (23-30 cm.)  
L = large (31-37 cm.)  
F = folio (over 37 cm.)

and, as applicable, a letter representing a custodial assignment, assigned as follows:

A - South Asia Collection, Asian Division  
C - Chinese Collection, Asian Division  
E - Southeast Asia Collection, Asian Division  
H - Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division  
J - Japanese Section, Asian Division  
K - Korean Collection, Asian Division  
N - Near East Section, African and Middle Eastern  
Division  
R - Rare Books and Special Collections Division

Note that items housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division do not receive an indication of size; instead a blank is used: MLC R.

The second component consists of the year of cataloging followed by a slash and a sequential number within each size: 82/146.

The third component consists of a one-letter LC classification assignment (enclosed within parentheses) indicating the broad classification of the item: (P) Use the guidelines in Appendix 2 to assign this classification letter.

MLCS 81/114 (P)  
MLCF 81/27 (N)  
MLCMJ 84/16 (P)  
MLC R 85/7 (D)

#### *Guidelines Related to Scope*

1) *Multipart items.* Multipart items classified as a collection are out of scope. (This exclusion applies to unanalyzable multipart items whether complete or incomplete.) If a multipart item is first selected for MLC, that is prima facie evidence that the item is classified separately (no SAR is made). All subsequent volumes of that multipart item selected for MLC are ipso facto classified separately. If, however, a volume is subsequently selected for full cataloging, the decision still remains classified separately but at this point an SAR is made (the fact that some volumes are processed as MLC is not explicitly stated on the SAR). Under these circumstances, some of the volumes of the multipart item are processed as MLC with MLC shelf numbers and some are processed as full cataloging with regular call numbers.

2) *Pre-1801 items.* Except for materials especially designated by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, items published prior to 1801 are out of scope.

3) *Serials.* Items that are serials (including monographic series classified as a collection and the individual titles in such series) are out of scope for processing as MLC under the guidelines of this article. Note, however, that there is an MLC program for serials (excluding monographic series) that will be the topic of a later article.

4) *Supplements, etc.* Items that are supplements or other kinds of materials best classified with a main work are out of scope.

#### *Guidelines Related to the Bound Pamphlet Project*

The regular LC call number assigned to the collection in which the pamphlet is located is used in the MLC record.

The following values are used in the 039 field: 1 2 0 3 1.

#### *Guidelines Related to CJK MLC*

1) *General.* Although the RLIN system is used to input MLC records for items in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, the same guidelines for full records are used in providing data in the vernacular.

2) *Fixed fields.* When MLC records are input into the books master file at LC, default values are assigned by the input/update system to the fixed fields. These values remain except for the values explicitly defined to be assigned for MLC records. When MLC records are input through the RLIN system, fill characters are assigned to certain fixed field positions. LC cannot yet handle fill characters in bibliographic records; therefore, correct values are assigned to the fixed fields explicitly to be assigned for MLC records and default values are assigned to the other fixed fields.

The value "r" is not used in the modified record fixed field (008 byte 38).

3) *Deriving for MLC.* When an LC staff member doing minimal level cataloging discovers a non-LC record in RLIN, the derive procedure is used to create a CJK MLC record.

If a source record for a one-volume item contains a contents note, it is retained whether in the roman, vernacular, or both. In addition to making any changes to the bibliographic data, the subject headings are deleted, if any, after the record has been derived. Any added entries are used that are appropriate under the MLC guidelines; any series added entries are used that are appropriate; other added entries are deleted.

4) *039 field.* An 039 field (level of bibliographic control and coding detail) is not supplied.

#### *Guidelines Related to MLC Originating in the LC New Delhi and Jakarta Field Offices*

In general, the guidelines stated in this article are followed. In addition, a language note (LCRI 1.7B2), a summary note (520), and an internal control number in the 025 field are supplied. Value "o" is not used in the modified record fixed field (008 byte 38) for items in a nonroman script.

For series/multipart items, the microfiche edition of the name authority file is searched in the field office and the treatment noted is followed. Series are subsequently searched at LC to insure that the treatment of the series is in synchronization with the up-to-date online authority record if one has been made.

#### *Appendix: Guidelines for Assigning Single Class Letters from the Library of Congress Classification System*

The following list shows the kinds of materials included in each class letter. For books that do not seem to fit clearly, judgment is used and the decision is based on the emphasis of the book. For example, a book on the economics of automobiles is classed in H, but one on automobile repair in T. Children's books are classed as follows: if nonfiction, they are classed with the subject; if fiction, they are classed in P.

*A: General Works.* The material classed in A is of the most general nature and includes encyclopedias (general), dictionaries and general reference works, indexes (general), museums (general), newspapers, yearbooks, almanacs.

*B: Philosophy; Psychology; Religion.* Also includes logic; parapsychology; occult sciences; aesthetics; ethics; individual

religions, denominations, and sects.

*C: Auxiliary Sciences of History.* Includes archaeology, numismatics, heraldry, genealogy. Class archeology of specific areas in D, E, or F.

*D: History: General and Old World (Europe, Africa, Asia).* Also includes histories of World Wars I and II and of individual countries; gypsies.

*E: History: America.* Includes Indians; elements in the population of the United States; the U.S. Revolution, Civil War, etc.

*F: History: America.* Includes works on the individual states of the United States and the histories of Canada, Mexico, and Latin America.

*G: Geography, Anthropology, Recreation.* Includes cartography, oceanography, human ecology, anthropology, folklore, manners and customs, sports, dancing. Class geography of individual countries in D, E, or F.

*H: Social Sciences.* Includes statistics; economics; transportation and communication; commerce; finance; sociology; family, sex; criminology; charities, socialism; communism; anarchism.

*J: Political Science.* Also includes political conditions in individual countries, presidents' messages, constitutional history, colonies, emigration and immigration, diplomacy.

*K: Law*

*L: Education.* Includes theory and practice of education, individual institutions, college and school magazines and papers, textbooks covering several subjects.

*M: Music*

*N: Fine Arts.* Includes architecture; sculpture; print media; antiques; interior decoration; works dealing with two or more of the fine arts media, i.e., literature, performing arts, and the visual arts. Class photography in T.

*P: Language and Literature.* Includes literature, language and linguistics, communication/mass media.

*Q: Science.* Includes mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, biology, botany, zoology, human anatomy, physiology, microbiology.

*R: Medicine.* Also includes public health, dentistry, pharmacy and materia medica.

*S: Agriculture.* Also includes forestry, animal culture, fisheries, fishing and hunting sports.

*T: Technology.* Includes engineering; sanitary engineering; highway and railroad engineering; building construction; aeronautics; chemical technology; photography; manufactures; arts and crafts; home economics; cookery; hotels, restaurants, taverns.

*U: Military Science.* Class wars with the country in D, E, or F.

*V: Naval Science.* Class wars with the country in D, E, or F.

*Z: Bibliography, Library Science.* Includes history of books, writing, all bibliographies.

## SUBJECT CATALOGING

### SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 35-51, 1986, and 1-6, 1987

Business parks [May Subd Geog]  
Camcorders [May Subd Geog]  
Chemical-weapon-free zones [May Subd Geog]  
Co-dependence (Psychology) [May Subd Geog]  
Compensatory financing [May Subd Geog]  
Crack (Drug) [May Subd Geog]  
Deregulation [May Subd Geog]  
Disinvestment [May Subd Geog]  
Ethnic schools [May Subd Geog]  
High occupancy vehicle lanes [May Subd Geog]  
Low impact aerobic exercises [May Subd Geog]  
Men's studies [May Subd Geog]  
Mild hypertension [May Subd Geog]  
Peer review committees [May Subd Geog]  
Potpourris (Scented floral mixtures) [May Subd Geog]  
Radiation injuries [May Subd Geog]  
Relational data bases [May Subd Geog]  
Sleep-wake cycle [May Subd Geog]  
Social intelligence [May Subd Geog]  
Spy television programs [May Subd Geog]  
Stock price indexes [May Subd Geog]  
Student service [May Subd Geog]  
Training needs [May Subd Geog]  
Transborder data flow [May Subd Geog]  
United States Constitution Bicentennial, 1987-1991  
Visual learning [May Subd Geog]  
Voice mail systems [May Subd Geog]

### REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 43-51 of 1986.

<i>Cancelled heading</i>	<i>Replacement heading</i>
Actors, Professional ethics for	Actors—Professional ethics [May Subd Geog]
Aged—Care and hygiene	Aged—Care [May Subd Geog] Aged—Health and hygiene [May Subd Geog]
Agricultural laborers—Diseases and hygiene	Agricultural laborers—Diseases [May Subd Geog] Agricultural laborers—Health and hygiene [May Subd Geog]
Air pilots—Diseases and hygiene	Air pilots—Diseases [May Subd Geog] Air pilots—Health and hygiene [May Subd Geog]
Alanine metabolism	Alanine—Metabolism
Alaska Highway gas pipeline	Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline
Alaska pipeline	Trans-Alaska Pipeline (Alaska)
Aldosterone synthesis	Aldosterone—Synthesis

Antietam National Battlefield Site (Md.)	Antietam National Battlefield (Md.)
Antigone in literature	Antigone (Legendary character) in literature
Architecture—Near East	Architecture—Middle East
Architecture, Islamic—Near East	Architecture, Islamic—Middle East
Art—Near East	Art—Middle East
Art, Islamic—Near East	Art, Islamic—Middle East
Art, Medieval—Near Eastern influences	Art, Medieval—Middle Eastern influences
Aspartic acid metabolism	Aspartic acid—Metabolism
Atari ST (Computer)	Atari ST computers
Atmospheric electricity—Tables, etc.	Atmospheric electricity—Tables
Authors—Relationship with women	Authors—Relations with women
Ballistics—Tables, calculations, etc.	Ballistics—Tables
Barrel organists	Organ grinders [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Bays—Near East	Bays—Middle East
Bibliography—Collections	Bibliography—Collected works
Blanc, Antoine—Monuments, etc.	Blanc, Antoine—Monuments [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Brazil—Public buildings	Public buildings—Brazil
Bronzes—Near East	Bronzes—Middle East
Bronzes, Islamic—Near East	Bronzes, Islamic—Middle East
California—Public buildings	Public buildings—California
Canada—Public buildings	Public buildings—Canada
Carotid gland	Carotid body
Carotid gland—Tumors	Carotid body—Tumors [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Cartography—Tables, etc.	Cartography—Tables
Catholic Church and occult sciences	Occult sciences—Religious aspects—Catholic Church
Catholics as scientists	Catholic scientists [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Children—Care and hygiene	Children—Diseases [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
	Children—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]

- Children's literature—Film adaptations
- China—Public buildings
- Chinese-Japanese War, 1894-1895, in art
- Chorales—Analytical guides
- Chou, Fang, fl. 766-796. Palace ladies wearing flowered headdresses standing in a garden
- Christian sects—Near East
- Christianity and occult sciences
- Chronically ill—Care and treatment
- Civil service recruiting
- Civil service retirement
- Colonies in Africa, [America, Asia, etc.]
- Connecticut—Public buildings
- Construction industry—Employees—Diseases and hygiene
- Construction machinery operators—Diseases and hygiene
- Cookery, Near Eastern
- Cookie molds
- Costume—Korea—History—To 922
- Counseling for clergy
- Dentistry as a profession
- Desmidiaceae
- Don Juan
- Double-bass makers
- Electric engineering—Tables, calculations, etc.
- Children's literature—Film and video adaptations
- Public buildings—China
- Chinese-Japanese War, 1894-1895—Art and the war
- Chorales—Analysis, appreciation
- Tsan hua nü t'ü (Scroll)
- Christian sects—Middle East
- Occult sciences—Religious aspects—Christianity
- Chronically ill—Care [*May Subd Geog*]
- Civil service—Recruiting
- Civil service—Retirement
- Colonies—Africa
- Colonies—America
- Colonies—Asia
- Colonies—Oceania
- Public buildings—Connecticut
- Construction industry—Employees—Diseases [*May Subd Geog*]
- Construction industry—Employees—Health and hygiene [*May Subd Geog*]
- Construction machinery operators—Diseases [*May Subd Geog*]
- Construction machinery operators—Health and hygiene [*May Subd Geog*]
- Cookery, Middle Eastern
- Cookie molds [*May Subd Geog*]
- Costume—Korea—History—To 935
- Clergy—Counseling of [*May Subd Geog*]
- Dentistry—Vocational guidance [*May Subd Geog*]
- Zygnematales [*May Subd Geog*]
- Don Juan (Legendary character)
- Double bass makers [*May Subd Geog*]
- Electric engineering—Tables



Electronics—Tables, calculations, etc.	Electronics—Tables
England—Public buildings	Public buildings—England
English fiction—Film adaptations	English fiction—Film and video adaptations
Enzyme synthesis	Enzymes—Synthesis
Ethnology—Near East	Ethnology—Middle East
Ethnology—Siberia	Ethnology—Russian S.F.S.R.—Siberia (Subject authority record not made)
Europe—Foreign relations—Near East	Europe—Foreign relations—Middle East
Fatty acid synthesis	Acids, Fatty—Synthesis
Field of Cloth of Gold, 1520	Field of Cloth of Gold, France, 1520
Finland—Public buildings	Public buildings—Finland
Florida—Public buildings	Public buildings—Florida
Folklore—Near East	Folklore—Middle East
France—Public buildings	Public buildings—France
Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, 1194-1250—Homes	Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, 1194-1250—Homes and haunts [May Subd Geog]
Freight and freightage—Tables and ready-reckoners	Freight and freightage—Tables
French in foreign countries	French—Foreign countries
German literature—Film adaptations	German literature—Film and video adaptations
Germany—Public buildings	Public buildings—Germany
Glucosidase synthesis	Glucosidases—Synthesis
Glucuronic acid synthesis	Glucuronic acid—Synthesis
Glycine metabolism	Glycine—Metabolism
Glycogen synthesis	Glycogen—Synthesis
Grain trade—Tables and ready-reckoners	Grain trade—Tables
Great Britain—History—Alfred, 871-901	Great Britain—History—Alfred, 871-899
Grebo (African tribe)	Grebo (African people)
Greece—Public buildings	Public buildings—Greece
Gutsul Alps (Ukraine)	Hutsul Alps (Ukraine)

Handicapped—Care and treatment	Handicapped—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Handicapped children—Care and treatment	Handicapped children—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Hausas	Hausa (African people)
Henniger family	Henninger family
Hopewell Village National Historic Site (Pa.)	Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (Pa.)
House-tree-person technique	House-Tree-Person Technique
Housefly control	Housefly—Control [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Illinois—Public buildings	Public buildings—Illinois
Illumination of books and manuscripts, Georgian	Illumination of books and manuscripts, Georgian (Georgian S.S.R.)
Infants—Care and hygiene	Infants—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ] Infants—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Infants (Newborn)—Care and hygiene	Infants (Newborn)—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ] Infants (Newborn)—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Inference (Logic)	Inference ( <i>An existing heading</i> )
Iran—Public buildings	Public buildings—Iran
Iron and steel workers—Disease and hygiene	Iron and steel workers—Diseases [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ] Iron and steel workers—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Jamaica—Public buildings	Public buildings—Jamaica
Japan—Public buildings	Public buildings—Japan
Kawanakajima War, 1553-1564, in art	Kawanakajima War, 1553-1564—Art and the war
Kentucky—Public buildings	Public buildings—Kentucky
Kilims—Near East	Kilims—Middle East
King, Martin Luther—Monuments, etc.	King, Martin Luther—Monuments [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Lemki	Lemky
Lettuce—Fertilizers and manures	Lettuce—Fertilizers
Lipid synthesis	Lipids—Synthesis
Love (Hinduism)	Love—Religious aspects—Hinduism

Mackenzie Valley pipeline	Mackenzie Valley Pipeline (N.W.T.)
Mao, Tse-tung, 1893-1976—Homes	Mao, Tse-tung, 1893-1976—Homes and haunts [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Medical delusions	Medical misconceptions [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Mentally handicapped—Care and treatment	Mentally handicapped—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Mentally ill—Care and treatment	Mentally ill—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Mentally ill children—Care and treatment	Mentally ill children—Care [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Midland Railway	Midland Railway Company ( <i>A name heading</i> )
Min-chia	Pai (Chinese people)
Min-chia language	Pai language [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Mississippi—Public buildings	Public buildings—Mississippi
Missouri—Public buildings	Public buildings—Missouri
Miwok language	Miwok languages
Muhammad, d. 632	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632
Muhammad, d. 632—Companions	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632—Companions
Muhammad, d. 632—Friends and associates	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632—Friends and companions
Muhammad, d. 632—Hijrah	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632—Hijrah
Muhammad, d. 632—Isrā' and Mi'rāj	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632—Isrā' and Mi'rāj
Muhammad, d. 632—Prophetic office	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632—Prophetic office
Musical instruments—Makers	Musical instrument makers [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Musicians—Salaries, pensions, etc.	Musicians—Pensions [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ] Musicians—Salaries, etc. [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Ndembu (African tribe)	Ndembu (African people)
Ndembu (African tribe)—Rites and ceremonies	Ndembu (African people)—Rites and ceremonies
Near East	Middle East
Near East—Civilization	Middle East—Civilization
Near East—Civilization—To 622	Middle East—Civilization—To 622

Near East—Foreign relations	Middle East—Foreign relations
Near East—Foreign relations—Europe	Middle East—Foreign relations—Europe
Near East—History	Middle East—History
Near East—History—To 622	Middle East—History—To 622
Near East—History—1517-	Middle East—History—1517-
Near East—History—20th century	Middle East—History—20th century
Near East—Languages	Middle East—Languages
Near East—Politics and government	Middle East—Politics and government
Near East—Politics and government—1914-1945	Middle East—Politics and government—1914-1945
Near East—Politics and government—1945-	Middle East—Politics and government—1945-
Near East—Study and teaching	Middle East—Study and teaching [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Near East students in the United States, [etc.]	Middle Eastern students [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Near Eastern literature	Middle Eastern literature
Near Eastern philology	Middle Eastern philology
Netherlands—Public buildings	Public buildings—Netherlands
Nevada—Public buildings	Public buildings—Nevada
New York (State)—Public buildings	Public buildings—New York (State)
New Zealand—Public buildings	Public buildings—New Zealand
Northern Tier pipeline, Wash.-Minn.	Northern Tier Pipeline
Northern Tier pipeline, Wash.-Minn.—Earthquake effects	Northern Tier Pipeline—Earthquake effects
Parks policy	Parks—Government policy [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Peasants' War, 1524-1525, in art	Peasants' War, 1524-1525—Art and the war
Peninsulas—Near East	Peninsulas—Middle East
Pennsylvania. University	University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania. University—Entrance examinations	University of Pennsylvania—Entrance examinations
Perceval	Perceval (Legendary character)
Phenylalanine metabolism	Phenylalanine—Metabolism

Physicians—Diseases and hygiene	Physicians—Diseases [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
	Physicians—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Pilgrim Fathers—Libraries	Pilgrims (New Plymouth Colony)—Books and reading
Plant-lice	Aphididae [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Plant-lice—Anatomy	Aphididae—Anatomy
Plant-lice—Biological control	Aphididae—Biological control [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Plant-lice—Control	Aphididae—Control [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Plant-lice—Host plants	Aphididae—Host plants
Plant-lice—Insecticide resistance	Aphididae—Insecticide resistance
Plant-lice, Fossil	Aphididae, Fossil
Plant-lice as carriers of disease	Aphididae as carriers of disease [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Poland—Public buildings	Public buildings—Poland
Post-roads	Post roads [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Postage-stamps—Topics—Birds, [Sports, Trees, etc.]	Postage-stamps—Topics—Birds, [Canada, Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain, 1926- , Sports, etc.]
Postage-stamps—Topics—Washington, George, Pres. U.S., 1732-1799	Postage-stamps—Topics—Washington, George, 1732-1799
Postal cards	Postcards [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Postal cards for children	Postcards for children [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Potters—Diseases and hygiene	Potters—Diseases [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
	Potters—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Pottery—Tables and ready-reckoners	Pottery—Tables
Prince Edward Island—Public buildings	Public buildings—Prince Edward Island
Printers—Diseases and hygiene	Printers—Diseases [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
	Printers—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Proverbs, Near Eastern	Proverbs, Middle Eastern
Purine synthesis	Purines—Synthesis

Putnam, John B., 1921-1944— Monuments, etc.	Putnam, John B., 1921-1944— Monuments [May Subd Geog]
Québec (Province)—Public buildings	Public buildings—Québec (Province)
Railroads—Siberia	Railroads—Russian S.F.S.R.— Siberia (Subject authority record not made)
Red clover breeding	Red clover—Breeding
Reformed Episcopal Church	Reformed Episcopal Church (An identical name heading)
Ribonucleic acid synthesis	Ribonucleic acid—Synthesis
Richards, John, 1806-1874—Homes	Richards, John, 1806-1874—Homes and haunts [May Subd Geog]
Rifts (Geology)—Near East	Rifts (Geology)—Middle East
Riga, Treaty of, 1921	Poland. Treaties, etc. Soviet Union, 1921 Mar. 18 (A name heading)
Rivers—Near East	Rivers—Middle East
Rugs—Near East	Rugs—Middle East
Rugs, Islamic—Near East	Rugs, Islamic—Middle East
Russian literature—Film adaptations	Russian literature—Film and video adaptations
Russian studies	Soviet Union—Study and teaching [May Subd Geog]
Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905, in art	Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905— Art and the war
Samaro-Leytean dialect	Waray language [May Subd Geog]
Scientists, Catholic	Catholic scientists [May Subd Geog]
Screwworm control	Screwworm—Control [May Subd Geog]
Seventh-Day Adventists— Pictures, illustrations, etc.	Seventh-Day Adventists— Pictorial works
Sisters of Bon Secours of Paris	Sisters of Bon Secours of Paris (An identical name heading)
Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (A name heading)
Sisters of Charity, Irish	Irish Sisters of Charity (A name heading)
Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet	Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (A name heading)

Solanine synthesis	Solanine—Synthesis
Spain—Public buildings	Public buildings—Spain
Starch synthesis	Starch—Synthesis
Sweden—Public buildings	Public buildings—Sweden
Switzerland—Public buildings	Public buildings—Switzerland
Teachers, Residential requirements for	Teachers—Residence requirements
Teachers in foreign countries	Teachers, Foreign [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ] ( <i>An existing heading</i> )
Teachers in foreign countries—Employment	Teachers, Foreign—Employment [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Temple, William, Sir, 1628-1699—Homes	Temple, William, Sir, 1628-1699—Homes and haunts [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Texas—Public buildings	Public buildings—Texas
Textile workers—Diseases and hygiene	Textile workers—Diseases [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ] Textile workers—Health and hygiene [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Tōhoku Shinkansen	Tōhoku Shinkansen ( <i>An identical name heading</i> )
United States—Public buildings	Public buildings—United States
United States—Public buildings—Access for the physically handicapped	Public buildings—United States—Access for the physically handicapped
United States—Public building—Safety measures	Public buildings—United States—Safety measures
United States—Public buildings—France	Public buildings, American—France ( <i>Subject authority record not made</i> )
United States—Public buildings—France—Paris	Public buildings, American—France—Paris ( <i>Subject authority record not made</i> )
United States. Consulate. Paris	<i>No replacement—AACR 2 heading not yet established</i>
United States. Embassy. Japan	United States. Embassy (Japan) ( <i>A name heading</i> )
Valleys—Near East	Valleys—Middle East
Vermont—Public buildings	Public buildings—Vermont
Wages—Tables and ready-reckoners	Wages—Tables

Washington (D.C.)—Public buildings	Public buildings—Washington (D.C.)
Water-hyacinth	Water hyacinth. [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Water-hyacinth as feed	Water hyacinth as feed [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
West Virginia—Public buildings	Public buildings—West Virginia
Wind instruments—Makers	Wind instrument makers. [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Witchcraft—Near East	Witchcraft—Middle East
Women as book collectors	Women book collectors [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Women as inventors	Women inventors [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Women as jurors	Women jurors [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
Women as orators	Women orators. [ <i>May Subd Geog</i> ]
World War, 1939-1945, in art	World War, 1939-1945—Art and the war
Zurich (Switzerland)—Public buildings	Public buildings—Switzerland—Zurich ( <i>Subject authority record not made</i> )
<i>Headings of the type</i> [topic]—Addresses, essays, lectures	[topic] (without further form subdivision)

## SPECIAL MATERIALS CATALOGING

### CATALOG RECORDS FOR ARCHIVAL MOVING IMAGE MATERIALS

The Library of Congress Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) has custody of approximately 120,000 moving image titles—both film and video—in a wide variety of gauges and formats. They include theatrical features and shorts, television programming—both news and entertainment—educational and instructional films and videorecordings, home movies and amateur footage, newsreels and other news material, and television commercials. They encompass materials from 1894 and treat all periods and subjects. The division's staff prepares the moving image material for access and use through its preservation and cataloging activities. Until February 1986, cataloging was almost entirely in a manual mode, and access was primarily through title information.

Catalog records for these moving image materials are now being created online in the MARC visual materials format and will be distributed through the MARC distribution service beginning in early 1987. The records will also be published in the *National Union Catalog. Audiovisual Materials*. Distribution of the records is intended both as an aid to the cataloging activities of other archival moving image institutions (through the sharing of name authority and bibliographic records) and as a means of disseminating information about the Library's holdings. It is anticipated that the moving image records created by the Library will be among the first to be incorporated into the National Moving Image Database (NAMID) Project sponsored by the National Center for Film and Video Preservation of the



American Film Institute.

The catalog records created by M/B/RS will resemble film and video records created by the Audiovisual Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, but will also differ from those records in some significant ways.

Resemblances include

1) Both sets of records will be cataloged primarily at the item level, i.e., title by title.

2) Proper names used as access points will be drawn from the Library of Congress authority files. Authority records for proper names not found in either the name or subjects authority files will be established and added to the appropriate file.

3) Topical access points will be taken from *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH). Authority records for topics not found in LCSH will be established and added to the subject authority file.

Differences include

1) The descriptive portion of the catalog record will be formulated according to the guidelines provided in *Archival Moving Image Materials : a Cataloging Manual* (Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, 1984). This is an AACR 2-based manual approved by the Library for use with collections of archival moving image materials. As prescribed in the manual, main entry will always be by title—defined as original release title in the country of origin. No general material designation will be used, since more than one line of physical description (MARC filed 300 with accompanying 007 field) will often be found in the records. These multiple physical descriptions will be used to describe various print, preprint, and viewing copy generations—both in film and video—held by the Library. Location numbers for each copy will be provided in 050 fields; M/B/RS will not attempt to provide LC classification numbers for the films it catalogs. Also, as prescribed in the manual, copyright data for each title will be included in the record whenever available.

2) Added entry access points will generally be more numerous than those provided on records cataloged by the Audiovisual Section and will include producing, releasing, and copyright claimant entities, as well as selected cast and credit names. All name access points will be made according to AACR 2.

3) Topical subject headings will be provided for fiction as well as factual films. Subject headings for fictional works will include the subdivision —Drama for each term chosen.

The first catalog records created online in M/B/RS will be concentrated primarily within five major collections: the George Kleine Collection, the Theodore Roosevelt Association Collection, the Wesleyan University Collection of *Omnibus* television programs, the Public Archives of Canada/Dawson City Collection, and the Margaret Mead Collection. Of these, the first two collections<sup>9</sup> were previously

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<sup>9</sup>Records for both collections have been published by the Library

*The George Kleine Collection of Early Motion Pictures in the Library of Congress : a Catalog* / prepared by Rita Horwitz and Harriet Harrison with the assistance of Wendy White. — Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, 1980.

*The Theodore Roosevelt Association Film Collection : a Catalog* / prepared by Wendy White-Hensen and Veronica Gillespie

cataloged in the MARC format according to AACR 1, together with internal guidelines established by M/B/RS. These records were held in an internal database and were incorporated into the Library's visual materials online file when it was implemented. M/B/RS will update these records prior to their distribution.

Of the remaining three collections, *Omnibus*, the famed early television series that ran from 1952 to 1961, includes approximately 190 programs, most lasting ninety minutes, that incorporate segments on several topics from discussions of x-ray technology and training for submariners to complete dramas and musical presentations. The Library of Congress holds a complete run of the series. The films from the Public Archives of Canada/Dawson City Collection are silent, black and white films that date from ca. 1912 to 1921. They were found frozen in the permafrost of a Dawson City landfill during an excavation for a new building. They have been jointly preserved by the Public Archives of Canada and the Library of Congress. Most of the films are U.S. productions that found their way to Dawson City during the gold rush days when the city was the end of a northwest U.S.-Canadian distribution route. They were kept there because it was cheaper to retain (or destroy) the prints rather than to pay the costs of returning them to the distributors. The Margaret Mead materials to be entered into the file constitute originals and viewing copies of her Bali expedition field footage. They form approximately one-fourth of the film materials given to the Library from the Institute for Intercultural Studies. Additional materials from the Margaret Mead Collection, including photographs, field notes, and manuscripts, are located in the Manuscript Division of the Library.

## PUBLICATIONS

### CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN INDEX

A cumulated index (85 p., 4,278 entries) to *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 1-32 (Summer 1978-Spring 1986) is now available from Nancy B. Olson, 842 South Hunt, Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055 for \$15.00. Subscriptions or standing orders are accepted.

### CONSER MICROFICHE SUPPLEMENT

The 1985 *CONSER Microfiche* supplement is available in 48x from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. It includes serial records added to the CONSER database and authenticated by the Library of Congress, the National Library of Canada, the National Serials Data Program, or self-authenticating CONSER participants.

Five indexes to the register entries are included providing access by author, title, and series; International Standard Serial Number (ISSN); *Canadiana* control number; Library of Congress control number; and OCLC control number.

The 1975/78 register with 1979-1985 supplements and 1975/85 cumulative indexes is available for \$163.50. The 1985 supplement and the 1975/85 cumulative indexes are available for \$91.

Orders and inquiries originating within the United States should be sent to Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, telephone (202) 287-6100.

Orders and inquiries originating outside the U.S. should be sent to

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with the assistance of Harriet Harrison. — Washington, D.C. :  
Library of Congress, 1986.

## CONSER TABLES

*CONSER Tables 1986* is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service. This publication reflects the format and scope of the newly published *CONSER Editing Guide* on which it is based. The tables consist of the USMARC serials format portion of each field as given in the editing guide with the repeatability and requirement codes as well as captions reflecting current CONSER usage. The publication also includes an introduction explaining the various codes and symbols used and several appendices. *CONSER Tables 1986* may be used to interpret USMARC serials tapes or to content designate information for online serials cataloging.

There is no 1985 edition of the tables. The previous issue, published in 1985, is the 1984 edition. The tables may be ordered from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 287-6100, for \$15.

## SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL: SUBJECT HEADINGS, REV. ED., UPDATE NO. 1

The first update to the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, revised edition, 1985, has just been published. The update consists of both replacement pages reflecting changes that have been made in instruction sheets that were published in the 1985 edition and newly written instruction sheets that are published for the first time. The update contains approximately 300 pages and makes the manual current through the end of January 1987.

A large segment of the update comprises changes in the procedures for creating and revising subject authority records resulting from the implementation of an online subject authority system in 1986. Significant changes in terminology, attributable to the online system, are also reflected in the pages in the update. These changes reflect the terminology that is used in the products of the online system, i.e., weekly lists and future editions of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* in both paper copy and microfiche. The term (Indirect) is being phased out in favor of the notation [May Subd Geog], and the terms *x*, *xx*, and *sa* are being replaced by *UF* (used for), *BT* (broader term), *NT* (narrower term), and *RT* (related term). In addition, in the newly written text of the *Subject Cataloging Manual*, the term *SUBJECTS file* is used instead of *LCSH*.

Another major segment of the update consists of revisions to the lists of free-floating subdivisions used under pattern headings, and a new instruction sheet listing free-floating subdivisions that may be used under classes of persons.

Significant changes in subject cataloging practice that have been made since the publication of the 1985 edition and that are reflected in the update include discontinuing the subdivisions *--Addresses*, *essays*, *lectures*, *--Iconography*, and *--Yearbooks*, geographically subdividing biological names at any taxonomic level, establishing headings for individually named hurricanes, changing usage of the subdivision *--Pictorial works*, and changing practice with respect to assigning corporate body name headings to works about railroads.

New instruction sheets are included on the following topics: name changes in nonjurisdictional corporate bodies, battles, bibliography, early works, maps and atlases, public opinion, research, and transportation.

*Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, Rev. ed., Update No.

1 is available from the Customers Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 287-6100, for \$15.

#### CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CATALOG

For the first time a microfiche catalog of children's books has been published by the Library of Congress. The *Children's Literature Catalog* contains 72,000 records of fiction and nonfiction books (both domestic and foreign) indexed by personal name, title, and subject. The 48X microfiche catalog is a reference and cataloging tool for children's librarians, researchers, elementary school teachers, and others with a continuing interest in literature for children.

The entries for the catalog were taken from the MARC database and include all children's books cataloged by the Library of Congress since 1966. In addition to adult subject headings, it features the headings and non-evaluative summaries created specifically for the annotated card program by the Children's Literature Section, Subject Cataloging Division.

Older books that may be unavailable in bookstores but can still be found on library shelves are often referenced in the catalog. Although most of the entries in the catalog are for books published since 1965, some date from the 1940s.

The *Children's Literature Catalog* is available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 287-6100. It is packaged in a three-ring binder with ample pockets for the microfiche and is available for \$45 (\$48 for foreign orders).

#### DESCRIPTIVE TERMS FOR GRAPHIC MATERIALS

A new reference tool to improve access to original and historical graphic materials in library collections has been prepared by the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. *Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials : Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings* contains an indexing vocabulary for new access points to collections of graphic materials. Among the genre terms it provides are "advertisements," "censored works," and "competition drawings." Physical characteristic terms include "etchings," "albumen photoprints," and "computer-aided designs."

The 513 authorized terms and 290 cross references in the publication follow American National Standards Institute guidelines and are accompanied by numerous scope notes. Cataloging applications are explained in the introduction, and the list can be used in a wide variety of cataloging systems. The terms are intended for use in MARC fields 655 for object category (genre) and 755 for object type (physical characteristic).

A complementary publication, which is scheduled to be available in Summer 1987, will provide terms for indexing the subject content of graphic materials in field 650. *LC Thesaurus for Graphic Materials : Topical Terms for Subject Access* will have more than 6,000 headings with cross references and extensive scope notes for definition and application.

Both publications can be used in conjunction with *Graphic Materials : Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections*. This manual contains rules for the descriptive cataloging of two-dimensional graphic materials (prints, drawings, photographs, posters, etc.) both as individual items and in groupings. A companion volume to AACR 2, it incorporates many archival and museum

documentational practices into a national library cataloging standard. Using the rules can provide not only a foundation for consistent cataloging in national automated systems but also can benefit local automated or manual systems.

Both *Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials* and *Graphic Materials* are available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 287-6100. The costs are \$20 and \$12, respectively.

#### SNI PROTOCOLS

Library systems that wish to exchange computer-to-computer bibliographic information may use the *Standard Network Interconnection Protocols*. These specifications will help systems implement computer-to-computer communication with different computer systems that also use the protocols. Standard network interconnection (SNI) is the intersystem communication component of the Linked Systems Project (LSP), which is a nationwide library networking project to link bibliographic databases. The SNI protocols are based on the open systems interconnection (OSI) reference model of the International Organization for Standardization. The OSI model specifies seven "layers" of protocol, but in most cases new applications can be added or existing applications modified by changing the "top" layer only. In this way SNI can support not only current LSP applications but also future library networking applications.

The protocols are available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, at \$25.

#### "IN" ANALYTICS

*A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for "In" Analytics*, by Edward Swanson, is available from Soldier Creek Press, 642 South Hunt St., Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055, ISBN 0-936996-17-X, for \$15.00.

This eighty-three page manual shows examples coded and tagged for OCLC input and the resulting catalog card copy. The forty examples include cataloging of articles from periodicals, selections from selected and collected works, items from annual reports, a hymn from a hymnal, and a map from a regional history. Each example includes a reproduction of the chief source of information for the item cataloged.

#### MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE

*A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Microcomputer Software*, by Nancy B. Olson, is available from Soldier Creek Press, 642 South Hunt St., Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055, ISBN 0-936996-20-X, for \$17.50.

This is an expanded and revised version of the earlier edition entitled *A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Microcomputer Software and Video Games*. The new edition contains 110 pages and includes complete cataloging of forty-seven examples. Appendices list Library of Congress subject headings and classification numbers for microcomputer software.

#### MUSIC

*Cataloging Music : a Manual for Use with AACR 2*, 2nd ed., by Richard P. Smiraglia, is available from Soldier Creek Press, Drawer U, Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055, ISBN 0-936996-19-6, for \$35.00.

This 190 page edition includes extensive text on cataloging music

and thirty-three complete cataloging examples. The manual is designed to provide guidance to those who must often catalog music materials without benefit of musical expertise. It is intended as a handbook for the beginning music cataloger as well as the experienced professional music cataloger.

#### SERIALS

*A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Serials*, by Julia Blixrud, is available from Soldier Creek Press, 642 South Hunt St., Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055, ISBN 0-936996-21-8, for \$15.00.

All thirty-six examples in this new seventy-six page edition have been updated with the latest rule changes/Library of Congress rule interpretations.

#### TECHNICAL REPORTS

*A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Technical Reports*, by Edward Swanson, is available from Soldier Creek Press, 642 South Hunt St., Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055, ISBN 0-936996-15-3, for \$12.50.

This fifty-five page manual includes a discussion of the cataloging of technical reports, as well as of the coding and tagging for OCLC input of this cataloging. The twenty-six examples each include a reproduction of the chief source of information, OCLC workform with all coding and tagging and cataloging information, and the resulting catalog card.