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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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Source of Information

- 1) Basis for accepting or rejecting as a series (for reprints, see LCRI 2.7B7 and LCRI 21.30L)
 - a) Information embedded in text
 - (1) Preliminaries. Generally, accept information embedded within text in the preliminaries as a source for the series. In such cases, however, select the series title proper carefully, insuring that extraneous words that the publisher did not intend to be part of the title proper are excluded.

t.p.: This Real property practice manual is the fourth of the Wake Forest School of Law North // Carolina Practice Manual Series, which will be forthcoming in the major practice areas. This is, // and subsequent practice manual series publications will be, designed to provide quality legal // ...

series statement: (Wake Forest School of Law North Carolina practice manual series ; 4th)

p. preceding t.p.: Concrete city // is the fourteenth volume // in the *Essential poets* series // published by Guernica Editions

series statement: (*Essential poets* ; 14th v.)

t.p. verso: This book is #9 in the DAMASCUS ROAD continuing series // of modern writing and is published at 6271 Hill Drive, // Wescosville, Route #2, Pennsylvania. Copyright ©1982 // Charles Shahoud Hanna: Editor/Publisher

series statement: (*Damascus road* ; #9)

t.p.: Volume XIII in the Series ADVANCES IN DISCOURSE PROCESSES

series statement: (*Advances in discourse processes* ; v. 13)

ser. t.p.: This book is No. 6 in Series II: Modern Scholarly Studies about the Jesuits in English Translations

series statement: (Series II-Modern scholarly studies about Jesuits in English translations ; no. 6)

However, if the extraneous information cannot be readily omitted or its omission would be confusing, transcribe the whole as a quoted note instead. If the series is traced, trace it explicitly.

note: "For subscribers to the *Spirit* that moves us magazine this book is offered as volume 2, number 2 & 3"

tracing: Series: *Spirit that moves us* ; v. 2, no. 2-3

note: "A special issue of December magazine, comprising vol. 25, nos. 1-4, 1983"-T.p. verso

tracing: Series: *Spirit that moves us* ; vol. 25

(2) *Prefatory matter or text proper.* Generally, do not accept information imbedded within *prefatory matter* or the *text proper* as a source for the series. Instead, transcribe the information as a quoted note. Follow the quotation by an indication of its source. *Exception: titles already considered to constitute a series and classified as a collection in LC.* If such information was previously considered to constitute a series and that series was classified as a collection in LC, continue to transcribe the information as a series statement, without brackets. In addition, record in a general note the source of the series statement.

Series statement from p. xxvii

(a) *No full bibliographic records in LC.* Prepare a series authority record identifying the title as a "series-like phrase." (If in later items the information appears in one of the sources appropriate to a bona fide series statement, change the authority record accordingly, and add an appropriate note regarding the earlier source of information. Do not add series statements and

tracings to the existing bibliographic records.)

(b) *Full bibliographic records in LC.* If no series authority record exists, prepare one for a "series-like phrase." If the information was considered a series previous to AACR 2, add an appropriate note to the authority record. Do not delete existing series statements and tracings.

If a series authority record already exists, make the appropriate change indicating that the information is to be transcribed as a quoted note *as of the date the change is being made*. Do not delete the series statements and tracings on existing bibliographic records. *Exception:* For titles already considered to constitute a series and classified as a collection in LC, continue to transcribe the information as a series, without brackets. In addition, record in a general note the source of the series statement.

b) *Series statement appears only on the jacket.* If the series has been established or reestablished, i.e., a series authority record exists in the name authority file, proceed under the general guidelines for already established series. Transcribe the series statement in brackets (cf. 1.6A2). In addition, record in a note the source of the series statement. Apply the tracing practice stated in the authority record.

If the series has not yet been established (it is new to the Library) or has not yet been reestablished (it appears as a series on bibliographic records for analytics but there is no series authority record for it in the name authority file), reject the jacket as a source for the series. Do not transcribe the statement in a series statement; do not prepare a series authority record for it. Instead, give the statement as a note.

"Models in aggressive journalism, 5"-Jacket

Judge whether an access point is appropriate based on the same criteria used for series (cf. LCRI 21.30L); if judged appropriate, use a title added entry instead of a series added entry.

Title: Models in aggressive journalism

Take no action with respect to existing bibliographic records until such time as the series appears on the item itself.

c) *Series statement appears only in a bibliography.* Proceed in the same manner as stated above (series appearing only on the jacket). Do not undertake a special search of bibliographies for the sole purpose of discovering such series statements.

d) *Series statement appears on a label or is stamped on the item.* Treat a series appearing on a label or stamped on the item as if it were printed. In addition, on the bibliographic record state in a note the fact that the series appears only on a label or is stamped on the item.

Series statement from label on t.p.
Series statement stamped on cover

e) *Publisher's listing.* Accept a publisher's listing as the source of series information only if the listing is the sole source of series information in the item. In all other cases apply LCRI 1.6A2, considering the publisher's listing as the last of the choices.

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

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

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

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

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

title ... area: From morality to religion : being
the Gifford lecture delivered at the University
of St. Andrews, 1938 / ...
added entry: Title: Gifford lecture
authority record: Gifford lecture
("c" in 008/12)

note area: "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures
on comparative religion, 1972-73"-3rd prelim.
p.
added entry: Title: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose
lectures on comparative religion
authority record: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose
lectures on comparative religion
("c" in 008/12)

If a named lecture has already been treated as a series under AACR 2, reevaluate the original decision. Continue to treat the statement as a series if the statement actually appears on an item as a series title.

If, however, there is no evidence that the statement ever appeared on an item as a series title, convert the series to a series-like phrase.

If the named lecture shows a variant form of an established series, treat it as a variant only when the variant statement appears on the item as a series title.

If the variant statement does not appear as a series, treat the statement as a series-like phrase; ignore the established series.

If the named lecture is a variant of an established series-like phrase, treat the form on the item being cataloged as a separate series-like phrase.

g) *Series statement appears only in cataloging data printed in the book.* Generally ignore a series statement that is found only in the cataloging data, foreign or domestic, printed in a book. *Exception:* if the series is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the series, without brackets. In addition, record in a note the source of the series statement.

Series statement from cataloging data on p. 2 of
cover

h) *Series statement appears only on CIP data sheet at galley stage.*

(1) *Series is new to the library.* Clarify the data with the publisher. If revised copy is received (i.e., a revision of the mock-up title page, preliminaries, etc., is supplied by the publisher), establish the series under regular procedures. If no revised copy is received, establish the series provisionally using either the form given by a telephone call from the publisher (first preference) or the form shown on the data sheet (when the publisher could not be contacted). Transcribe the series statement without brackets.

(2) *Series is already in the Library* (i.e., a series authority record exists or there are analytics in the data base). Transcribe the series statement (without brackets) as given on the CIP data sheet. If the title as given on the CIP data sheet is considered to be a variant form rather than a title change, add reference(s) according to general principles. If a title change is involved, add references or notes accordingly. If no series authority record exists, establish the series on the basis of a record already in the data base rather than on the basis of information on the CIP data sheet.

i) *Selected issues of periodicals published also in hardcover editions.* Several publishers (e.g., Haworth Press, Pergamon Press) publish hardcover editions of *selected* issues of their (softcover) periodicals.

Do not consider such a hardcover edition to constitute an integral part of the periodical, i.e., do not consider it an analyzable issue of the periodical. Instead, when preparing the bibliographic record for the hardcover edition, add the pertinent information as a note, not as a series statement. Do not make an added entry for the periodical; do not prepare a series authority record.

j) *Series title combined with the monograph title.* If the series title occurs in combination with the monograph title, separate the former, if possible, from the latter, and transcribe the series in the normal position. If necessary, omit the connecting preposition, explaining the omission in a note.

title page: Committee on Public Undertakings
(1981-82) Seventh Lok Sabha Fiftieth report on
Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. ...
title proper: Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
...
series statement: (Report / Committee on Public
Undertakings ; 7th Lok Sabha, 50th)
series tracing: India. Parliament. Committee on
Public Undertakings. Report ; 7th Lok Sabha, 50th

2) *Phrases that are not considered series titles*

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

(1) If the phrase is essentially a statement (or a restatement) of the name of the body from which the item emanated, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a note if the name of the emanating body is not given in the bibliographic record (e.g., in the publication, distribution, etc., area; in a note on the issuing body).

in source: An American Astronautical Society
Publication
publication, etc., area: San Diego, Calif. :
Published for the Astronautical Society by
Univelt, c1980
(*Reject the phrase as a series; do not give
as a quoted note*)

in source: An Evangelical Theological Society
Publication
publication, etc., area: Grand Rapids :
Zondervan, c1980
(*Reject the phrase as a series; give as a
quoted note*)
note: "An Evangelical Theological Society
publication"

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

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

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

"A Helen and Curt Wolff book"

In cases (1)-(3) above, make a series-like phrase authority record.

If a series-like phrase authority record has been made, generally accept the decision already made unless either additional evidence comes to light that changes the picture or the first decision was clearly in error.

b) *Letters or numbers not associated with a series title.*

Do not treat as a series statement a number that cannot be associated with a series title. Give the information as a quoted note instead. (Ignore the number altogether on a bibliographic record for a serial.)

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

"UC-13"
"CRN 780206-00050"
"SP-MN"

If the combination is rejected as a series, prepare a series authority record only if it may be reasonably construed to be a series title.

in source: DOE/EIA-0031/2
authority record: DOE/EIA
note on bibliographic record: "DOE/EIA-0031/2"
note on series-like phrase authority record: Give
as a quoted note, including the number, if
present, e.g., "DOE/EIA-0031/2"

3) *One series or several series*

a) *Editions*. Distinguish between series that are issued in two or more parallel editions, i.e., complete editions in each language (for which separate records and the use of uniform titles (cf. 25.3C) are appropriate¹) and those that are issued variously in two or more languages but for which no separate editions of the series exist in any language.

If no separate editions exist, establish a single heading if the series is *numbered*, basing it on the first item in the series, or if the first item is not in LC's collections, base it, provisionally, on the earliest item available. If the first item in the series (or the earliest available in lieu of the first) itself is issued in several languages, choose the language of the title proper of the series according to the provisions of 1.0H. In case of doubt, proceed as if a single manifestation exists. If the series is *unnumbered* and the language of the title of the series varies, establish separate headings for each language form and connect the headings by simple see also references.

b) *Subsequent addition or omission of numbering*

(1) *Single series*. Consider that a single series exists if

(a) the series is issued *simultaneously* in both numbered and unnumbered issues;

(b) a series first issued as unnumbered is later assigned numbering retrospectively and the numbering system takes into account previous unnumbered issues (e.g., the first ten issues were published unnumbered; numbering starts with "volume 11").

(2) *Multiple series*. Consider that multiple series exist if

(a) an unnumbered series becomes numbered and the numbering system excludes previous issues;

(b) a numbered series becomes unnumbered.

In case of doubt, consider the series "numbered/unnumbered," i.e., consider that the series is issued simultaneously in numbered and unnumbered issues, and if necessary, make appropriate adjustments when information negating it is received.

c) *Series entered indirectly*

(1) *Discontinuance/absence of main series*. Generally,

¹When an occasional item in a series that is issued in two or more editions is issued in a single "combined" edition only (often *dos-à-dos*) comprising two or more languages, consider it to constitute a part of the edition considered the "original" for purpose of assigning a uniform title to the series. *Exception*: If the "original" edition is classified separately, the "secondary" as a collected set, consider the item part of the series classified as a collection, and trace the series accordingly.

if the subseries is entered indirectly, i.e., under a main series, and that main series disappears, consider the discontinuance of the main series to constitute a title change. (This practice allows for all series to be handled in the same manner, whether they are numbered or unnumbered, or, more importantly, classified separately or as a collection either in their own right or with the main or second series.) *Exception:* If, however, the presence or absence of the main series fluctuates, enter the subseries directly, and consider the presence of the main series to constitute a variation in title. (*Note:* Follow these instructions also when a series is first an independent one and at a later date becomes an indirectly entered subseries.)

(2) *Title change.* If there is no change in the heading for the main series but a change occurs in the title of the subseries that is entered indirectly, apply the criteria of 21.2 to the whole title proper (main series and subseries).

4) *Multipart items*

AACR 2 defines a multipart item as "a monograph complete, or intended to be complete, in a finite number of separate parts." This definition is not to mean that the number of volumes to be issued has necessarily been predetermined and that this information must be available from the item being cataloged. It means, instead, that the subject matter of the item is by its very nature either limited in scope or there are restrictions as to the time, activity, etc., that make a limitless continuation of the issuance of the series unlikely. (Do not apply the theory that one could write on any subject ad *infinitum*.) A multipart item may be numbered or unnumbered.

In some respects monographic series (serials) and multipart items (monographs) are treated the same; in others, differently. With respect to transcribing series statements and providing tracings, they are treated the same; the terms "series statement" and "series tracing" are equally applicable to both. With respect to changes in title or changes in responsibility (whether person or body) that affect the main entry heading, however, they are treated differently. If a numbered multipart item undergoes a change in title or change in responsibility, rules 21.2A, 21.2B2, and 21.3A2 apply respectively; if a monographic series undergoes such a change, rule 21.2C or 21.3B applies. For this reason it is necessary to differentiate between a monographic series and a multipart item.

Similarly, because other institutions also contribute cataloging records to the LC catalog, closer scrutiny is needed in deciding whether the item being cataloged constitutes a part of a multipart item or that of a serial in order to avoid creating multiple records, i.e., a record for the same item as a whole both in a monograph file and also in the serials file. When making this decision, consider the following:

Take into consideration the subject matter covered by both the collective title and the title of the part being cataloged. For example, if the title of the part within the collective title *Republics of the Soviet Union* is *Lithuania*, one can predict with a considerable degree of certainty that the part being cataloged is that of a multipart item. On the other hand, if the title of the part is *Medieval Tallinn*, the part being cataloged is much more likely to be that of a serial (series). If the collective title is *All about your house*, the individual items entitled *Your kitchen* and *Stretching living space* are no doubt parts of a multipart item and not that of a serial (series). The following types of publications are generally considered multipart items:

publications (issued on the occasion) of a specific event (although they often do not contain material concerning the event itself);

publications of specific censuses, expeditions, excavations, projects, surveys, etc.

When still in doubt ("I don't know and I can't guess"), consider the item to constitute a serial (series).

The following are examples of title of multipart items:

CSIS publication series on the Soviet Union
in the 1980s
Diamond jubilee publication
Encyclopaedia of cooking fresh vegetables
Ethnic American voluntary organizations
(*Title of analytic*: Irish American
voluntary organizations)
Foreign policy program of the 26th session of
the KPSS in action
Statewide food consumption survey, 1977-1979.
Report

Series Statements and Series Tracings

1) *General*

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

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

series authority record: English linguistics, 1500-1800

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

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

series authority record: Sport (Budapest, Hungary)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

series statement: (Occasional symposium /
British Grassland Society ; no. 8)
series authority record: Occasional symposium
(No conflict)
series tracing: Series: Occasional symposium ;
no. 8

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

2) *Series titles consisting solely of a corporate body name*

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

in source: Centre de recherches d'histoire
ancienne // volume 36
series statement: (Centre de recherches
d'histoire ancienne ; v. 36)
series authority record: Centre de recherches
d'histoire ancienne (Series)
series tracing: Series: Centre de recherches
d'histoire ancienne (Series) ; v. 36

in source: Istituto internazionale Luigi
Cherubini. Seconda serie
series statement: (Istituto internazionale
Luigi Cherubini. Seconda serie)
series authority record: Istituto internazionale
Luigi Cherubini (Series). Seconda serie
series tracing: Series: Istituto internazionale
Luigi Cherubini (Series). Seconda serie

in source: HAZ 6
series statement: (HAZ ; 6)
series authority record: HAZ (Series)
series tracing: HAZ (Series) ; 6

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

3) *Single series statement encompassing several series*

Depending on the complexity of presentation in the item and grammatical integration of the wording of the series information encompassing several series, transcribe the information in one of the ways stated below.

a) *As a single series statement.* If information is presented with no or minimal extraneous wording, transcribe it as a single series statement. If the series are traced, trace each explicitly.

in source: Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios Bilbilitanos y núm. 750 de la Institución "Fernando el Católico"
series statement: (Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios Bilbilitanos y núm. 750 de la Institución "Fernando el Católico")
series tracings: Series: Publicación ... del Centro de Estudios Bilbilitanos ; núm. 3. Series: Publicación ... de la Institución "Fernando el Católico" ; núm. 750

in source: Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego // DLII // Prace geograficzne, zeszyt 48 // Prac Instytutu Geograficznego UJ, zeszyt 70
series statement: (Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego ; 552. Prace geograficzne, zesz. 48 Prac Instytutu Geograficznego UJ, zesz. 70)
series tracings: Series: Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego ; 552. Series: Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Instytutu Geograficznego UJ ; zesz. 70. Series: Zeszyt naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Instytutu Geograficznego UJ. Prace geograficzne ; zesz. 48

b) *As a quoted note.* If the information includes extraneous wording grammatically linked or not readily omitted, transcribe it as a quoted note instead. If the series are traced, trace each explicitly.

note: "Ce volume fait également partie de la collection des Publications de la Société savante d'Alsace et des régions de l'Est, Grandes publications tome XXIII, et de la collection des Cahiers de l'Association interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il constitue le no 21"
series tracings: Series: Collection "Grandes publications" ; t. 23. Series: Cahiers de l'Association interuniversitaire de l'Est ; 21

4) *Single letter or group of letters forming part of a series title proper*

When a letter or group of letters is presented in the item in combination with its numbering, it is necessary to determine whether the letter or letters constitutes a part of the title proper or part of the numbering system.

Consider the letter or letters to constitute part of the title proper if, were the letter or letters omitted from the title proper and considered as part of numbering, the resulting title would be identical to other series titles emanating from the same corporate body.

source 1: Report-HTKK-TKO-A41
source 2: Report-HTKK-TKO-B41
series statement 1: (Report-HTKK-TKO-A ; 41)
series statement 2: (Report-HTKK-TKO-B ; 41)

source 1: Monistettuja tutkimuksia A 2
source 2: Monistettuja tutkimuksia B 2
series statement 1: (Monistettuja tutkimuksia. A ; 2)
series statement 2: (Monistettuja tutkimuksia. B ; 2)

If unknown or in doubt, treat the letter or letters as part of the numbering system and apply the provisions of LCRI 1.6G.

1.7A4. Notes citing other editions and works. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the following addition as the final paragraph under rule 1.7A4 in the printed text of AACR 2:

Notes relating to items reproduced. In describing an item which is a reproduction of another (e.g., a text reproduced in microform; a manuscript reproduced in book form; a set of maps reproduced as slides), give the notes relating to the reproduction and then the notes relating to the original. Combine the notes relating to the original in one note, giving the details in the order of the areas to which they relate.

Form of Citation

In citing a serial in a note on a bibliographic record for a serial, apply LCRI 12.7B. In other situations, when citing another work or another manifestation of a work, in general give the uniform title for the work if one has been assigned to it. Otherwise, give its title proper.

Translation of: *Odyssey*
not Translation of: *Odysseia*

If the work being cited is entered under a name heading that differs from the main entry heading on the work being cataloged and the difference is not apparent from information given in the body of the entry, add the name after the title (uniform title or title proper). Use the name in the form that appears in whatever source is at hand. (For personal names, approximate the form required by 22.1-22.3 if there is no source at hand or if the form in the source at hand is unsatisfactory for any reason.) Separate the name from the title by a space-slash-space.

Adaptation of: Kipps / H.G. Wells
Rev. ed. of: *Guide to reference books* / Constance
M. Winchell. 8th ed. 1967
Continues: *General catalogue of printed
books. Five year supplement, 1966-1970* /
British Museum

Note Citing Other Editions and Works

When a revised edition (other than a revised translation, cf. 25.2B) of a work is being cataloged and

- 1) it has a different title from that of the previous edition, or
- 2) it has a different choice of entry from that of the previous edition (for reasons other than the change to AACR 2), e.g., 21.12B, link the new edition with the immediately preceding edition² by using

²If the immediately preceding edition is not in the catalog (the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done), make the connection to the most recent edition in the catalog. If no previous edition is in the catalog, use any information available in the item being cataloged to construct a note or added entry, but do not ordinarily do further research to establish details about the earlier edition.

AACR 2 style for connecting notes on both AACR 2 and non-AACR 2 records.

1) *Title change only.* If the title has changed since the previous edition but the choice of main entry remains the same, make a note on the record for the later edition to link it to the earlier edition. Also make a related work added entry on the record for the later edition to link it to the earlier edition. Add neither the note nor the added entry to the record for the earlier edition. Always make the added entry on the record for the later edition according to the AACR 2 choice of entry and form of heading, as well as the AACR 2 form of the title proper or uniform title (cf. LCRI 21.30G). (Note that the phrase "choice of main entry remains the same" means that both editions, if cataloged according to AACR 2, would have the same choice of main entry.)

The following pattern is suggested for the note:

Rev. [enl., updated, etc.] ed. of: [Title proper.
Edition statement. Date]

Do not include the place or name of the publisher in such notes unless needed for identification (e.g., to distinguish between two versions published in the same year).

Rev. ed. of: 33 ¹/₃ & 45 extended play record
album price guide. 1st ed. c1977
Rev. ed. of: Spanish for hospital personnel.
1974

Note that the wording of the introductory phrase may vary depending on the situation and the presentation in the text.

2) *Choice of entry change.* If the choice of entry has changed since the previous edition, make a note on the record for the later edition to link it to the previous edition. Also, make a related work added entry on the record for the later edition to link it to the earlier edition. Do not make either a note or an added entry on the record for the earlier edition. Always make the added entry on the record for the later edition according to the correct AACR 2 choice of entry and form of heading, as well as form of title proper or uniform title (cf. LCRI 21.30G).

Use the form of note suggested under 1) above, when the title changes or remains the same, and add the first statement of responsibility.

Rev. ed. of: Guide to reference books / Constance
M. Winchell. 8th ed. 1967

Note that if the new edition has a different choice of entry solely because of the change in cataloging rules (i.e., the earlier edition, if recataloged, would also have the same choice of entry), do not make a note or an added entry in the record for the new edition.

pre-1981: Smith, John Henderson, comp.
Readings in American history,
compiled by J. H. Smith ... 1972

rev. ed., 1981: Readings in American history
/ compiled by J.H. Smith.
- Rev. ed. - ... 1981

In the above examples, the correct AACR 2 choice of entry for the 1972 edition would be the same as that for the 1981 edition, and therefore, the connecting note and added entry are not needed.

1.7B2. Language of the item and/or translation or adaptation. [Rev.]

Generally restrict the making of language and script notes to the situations covered in this directive. (Note: In this statement "language" and "language of the item" mean the language or languages of the content of the item (e.g., for books the language of the text); "title data" means title proper and other title information.)

If the language of the item is not clear from the transcription of the title data, make a note naming the language whether or not the language is named after a uniform title. Use "and" in all cases to link two languages (or the final two when more than two are named). If more than one language is named, give the predominant language first if readily apparent; name the other languages in alphabetical order. If a predominant language is not apparent, name the languages in alphabetical order.

Articles chiefly in French; one article each
in English and Italian
Arabic and English
Text in Coptic and French; notes in French

In addition, record in a note the language of the item being cataloged (whether or not the language is identified in the uniform title or in the body of the entry) in the following cases:

1) When the bibliographic record for the item bears one of the following symbols in conjunction with the LC control number: AM, HE, NE, SA. *Exception:* Do not make the note for an item in Arabic, Armenian, Hebrew, Indonesian, modern Turkish, or Vietnamese unless the language is being recorded for another reason.

2) When the language of the item is indigenous to Africa and is in a roman script.

3) When the language of the item is indigenous to the Philippines.

4) When the language of the item is not primarily written in one script. Name both the language and the script in language notes. (Note: Do not add "script" to the name of a script unless the name is also the name of a language.)

In Konkani (Kannada script)
In Konkani (Devanagari)

In Serbo-Croatian (roman)
In Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic)

In Syriac (Nestorian)
In Syriac (Estrangelo)
In Syriac (Jacobite)

5) When the language of the item is written in a script other than the primary one for the language. Name both the language and the script in the language notes.

In Panjabi
(For a publication using the Gurmukhi script)
but In Panjabi (Devanagari)

In Sanskrit
(For a publication using the Devanagari script)
but In Sanskrit (Grantha)

In Sindhi
(For a publication using the Persian script)
but In Sindhi (Gurmukhi)

In Azerbaijani
(For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
but In Azerbaijani (Arabic script)
In Azerbaijani (roman)

In Church Slavic
(For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
but In Church Slavic (Glagolitic)
(For a publication using the Glagolitic script)

6) More information may be added to language and script notes whenever the case warrants it.

English and Sanskrit (Sanskrit in roman and
Devanagari)

Form of Language

For the form of the name of the language, use the latest edition of the *USMARC Code List for Languages*. Note: For an early form of a modern language that appears in inverted form (e.g., French, Old; English, Middle), use the direct form in the note (e.g., Old French, Middle English). Exception: For some dialects that cannot be established separately, the Subject Cataloging Division supplies a specific language name for use in the note area only.

Greek represents a special case. Use "Greek" to cover all forms of this language. If, however, the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, name the specific form of the translation in the note. If the item contains text in two or more specific forms, name the specific forms in the note. In specifying the form of the Greek, use only one or more of the following terms: Ancient Greek (for all pre-Hellenistic Greek), Hellenistic Greek (for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600), Biblical Greek (for the Septuagint and the New Testament), Medieval Greek (for 600-1452), Modern Greek (after 1452).

Ancient Greek text and Modern Greek translation

Languages That Omit Vowels

In such languages as Arabic and Hebrew, vowels are commonly omitted from the orthography of text. A few publications in these languages occasionally do include the vowels, so that vowels are copied, rather than being made up by the cataloger. To distinguish these cases from the more normal ones in which vowels are not present in the source, make one of the following notes, as appropriate:

Title page vocalized
Title page partially vocalized

21.30F. Other related persons or bodies. [Rev.]

When considering added entries for institution(s) in which an exhibition is held, make an added entry under the heading for each institution if there are three or fewer or under the first if there are four or more. (Make the added entry even if the institution is not a corporate body.)

21.30H. Other relationships. [Rev.]

Added Entries for the Name or Repository Designation of a Manuscript

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

- 1) The work is a facsimile edition of the manuscript.
- 2) The name or designation appears as part of the title and statement of responsibility area.
- 3) The name or designation is given greater emphasis than that given to the author or title of the work on the title page or in another prominent position, as on the cover.
- 4) Bibliographies and other reference sources identify the manuscript by its name or repository designation rather than by the author or title of the work.

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

Added Entries for the Name of a Collection

For items relating to the holdings of a collection, the Library of Congress provides subject access to the collection. Therefore, make an added entry for the name of a collection only when the collection is a corporate body (cf. 21.1B2) that is prominently named (cf. 21.30E). (Note: On bibliographic records created for items within a particular archival collection, an added entry for that archival collection may be made.)

21.30L. Series. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the deletion of the sixth line from the top of page 325 in the printed text of AACR 2.

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision for adding the numeric, etc., designation of the series, if present in the item, in the series added entry. Give it in the form established on the series authority record.

Series Tracing Guidelines

Rule 21.30L calls for making an added entry under the heading for a series if it provides a useful collocation. Although "useful collocation" is not itself defined, the rule describes two categories of series for which added entries are not considered useful. The intention of this rule, however, is not to require added entries for all types of series except those explicitly excluded but rather to allow individual institutions to define "useful collocation" in ways appropriate to their collections and users.

Following closely the most recent policy under AACR 1, LC will continue to restrict to some degree the categories of monographic series for which added entries are given. This decision is based on 1) the assumption that certain series are of relatively little importance in providing routine access to library materials and 2) the objection

of a number of users of LC cataloging products to producing a great quantity of expensive and little-used series added entries for their already overburdened card catalogs. Accordingly the Library will adopt the guidelines set out below.

Guidelines

1) Trace all series in the following categories:

a) those published before the 20th century, including contemporary reprints of the same, without regard to the type of publisher;

b) those entered under a personal author whether these are serials or multipart items, without regard to the type of publisher;

c) those published by any corporate body that is not a commercial publisher. (For this purpose, treat a university press as a noncommercial publisher);

d) those published by small or "alternative" presses, i.e., small printing/publishing firms that, although commercial, are devoted to special causes or to branches of literature, usually without a mass audience.

2) Do not trace series in the following categories:

a) those in which the items are related to each other only by common physical characteristics;

b) those in which the numbering suggests that the parts have been numbered primarily for stock control or to benefit from lower postage rates;

c) those published by a commercial publisher in which the title indicates *primarily* a literary genre, with or without the name of the publisher. (If, however, the title includes words that significantly narrow the focus of the literary genre or that indicate that the series is intended for a specialized audience (e.g., children), it is not primarily indicative of literary genre and should be traced);

d) those published by a commercial publisher in which the title conveys little or no information about the content, genre, audience, or purpose of the works in the series;

e) those unnumbered subseries of a numbered main series that add nothing of subject matter to the main series title (e.g., *Bibliotheca del viaggio* ; 6. Studi).

3) Trace also series

a) that fall into both categories 1) and 2) above;

b) in special cases in which the cataloger feels that a useful collocation would be served by creating added entries for the series despite the lack of informative words in the series title;

c) that fall into any case of doubt.

4) If a photographic reprint edition contains the original series statement (cf. LCRI 2.7B7), trace the series if the original would be traced according to the guidelines above. Do not trace the series if the original would not be traced according to the same guidelines. (If the photographic reprint edition does not contain the original series statement, do not establish the series.)

5) If a series established after January 1, 1981, clearly violates the intentions of the present guidelines, change the series authority record to reflect these provisions and correct any bibliographic records in the MARC database in which the series has been handled under the earlier decision.

Form of Series Added Entry Tracing

If a series is to be given an added entry, the series added entry may be derived from the series statement (called "traced the same" or traced implicitly; 440 field) or not (called "traced differently" or traced explicitly; 490 field with first indicator of 1).

When a series added entry is traced the same or implicitly, it is derived from the counterpart series statement and is represented in the tracing by the word "Series" followed by a period. Trace a series implicitly if the series statement and the numbering, if any, are in exactly the same form as the established series heading and form of numbering, if any. Also trace a series implicitly if the only difference between the series statement, etc., and the established heading is one or more of the following conditions:

- 1) the presence of an initial article; do not apply this condition, however, if the subseries title (including those preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation) begins with an article;
- 2) the presence or absence of quotation marks around one or more words in the title;
- 3) the presence of an ISSN;
- 4) the presence of brackets around the entire series statement, etc., or any part of it, including numbering.

When a series added entry is traced differently or explicitly, it is represented in the tracing by the word "Series" followed by a colon and the established heading and form of numbering, if any. Trace a series explicitly if there is any difference between the series statement, etc., and the established form other than the conditions mentioned above. *Exception:* For nonroman scripts represented by both a nonromanized card and a romanized machine-readable record, trace the series explicitly in all cases of traced series.

If a series statement for a traced series contains two or more numbers (or the potential for two or more numbers in cases of open entries), proceed as follows with respect to the numbering in the series added entry:

- 1) *Record for the item is closed or being opened*
 - a) *Two or more numbers and they are consecutive.* If the series statement contains two or more numbers representing consecutive items in the series, record the numbering in the tracing in the same form as in the series statement.
 - b) *Two or more numbers and they are not consecutive.* If the series statement contains two or more numbers representing items in the series that are not consecutive, record in the tracing only the first number, followed by "etc." (without quotation marks and without brackets).
- 2) *Record for the item in open*
 - a) *First number is permanent.* If the first number is a permanent one, record in the tracing that number followed by "etc." (without quotation marks and without brackets) whether subsequent numbers will be consecutive or not. When the record is closed, apply

the provisions given in 1) above.

b) *First number is not permanent.* If the first number is not a permanent one, record the numbering in the tracing in the same form as in the series statement. When the first number becomes available, apply the provisions given in 2)a) above. When the record is closed, apply the provisions given in 1) above.

Examples

<i>Series statement</i>	<i>Series added entry</i>
(Series ; 13-)	Series ; 13, etc. (Until record closed)
(Series ; 13, <18>)	Series ; 13, etc. (Until record closed)
(Series ; -5)	Series ; -5 (Until first number becomes available or record is closed)
(Series ; 13-<15>)	Series ; 13, etc. (Until record closed)
(Series ; <18>)	Series ; <18> (Until first number becomes available or record is closed)
(Series ; <3>-5)	Series ; <3>-5 (Until first number becomes available or record is closed)

22.3C. Names written in a nonroman script. [Rev.]

Applicability

Persons who bear names derived from a nonroman script but who write in a roman-alphabet language should not be treated under this rule. The decision that the person is writing in a roman-alphabet language is based on the first item cataloged, i.e., the fact that the text of this item was originally written in a roman-alphabet language. (If it becomes evident later that most of the person's works were written in a nonroman script, apply the provisions of this rule interpretation.)

Alternative Rule

Apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2.

If a person entered under a given name or a surname is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, search *Academic American Encyclopedia*,³ *The Encyclopedia Americana*, and *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (15th ed.). If the name is found in all three of these sources in a single form, use the form found there. If the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (15th ed.). If the name is not found in all three of these

³In December 1987 *Academic American Encyclopedia* was substituted for *Collier's Encyclopedia* as an English-language reference source. Headings coded for AACR 2 before December 1987 should not be searched routinely in *Academic American Encyclopedia*.

sources, use the systematically romanized form of the name in the heading. *Exception:* For famous persons entered under given name but not found in all three of the general English-language encyclopedias because of specialized fame, consult *major* specialized encyclopedias (e.g., *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*) to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name. ("Found in" the reference source means that there is an article under the person's name.)

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

Names of Persons With Surnames Written in the Cyrillic Alphabet

Note: Headings originally established before January 1981 containing a surname that is spelled the same as that found in the three English-language reference sources (*Collier's Encyclopedia*, *The Encyclopedia Americana*, and *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, or the form found in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* when the forms varied) were coded "AACR 2" before September 1982 even though the pre-1981 heading varied from the reference sources in one or more of the following elements: the presence or absence of diacritical marks; the presence, absence, or spelling of forenames and patronymics. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings coded after August 1982 will be in accord with current policy.)

existing AACR 2-coded heading: Gogol', Nikolaĭ
Vasil'evich, 1809-1852
(Do not change to: Gogol, Nikolay Vasilyevich,
1809-1852)

Names of Persons With Surnames Written in the Hebraic Alphabet

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved a rule revision for the second sentence of footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2 in the printed text of AACR 2 that specifies the following for Hebrew and Yiddish authors: 1) use the well-established form found in English-language reference sources as the first choice for use in the heading; 2) use the romanized form found on the Hebrew and Yiddish works without regard to where or when the author lived or where the works are published. The official JSCAACR text and examples will be issued when they become available. In the interim, apply the following, effective immediately:

1) [Substitute the following for the second sentence of footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2:]

For a person who uses Hebrew or Yiddish and whose name is not found to be well-established in English-language reference sources, choose the romanized form appearing in his or her works.

2) [Substitute the following for the last example under footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2:]

Cohen, Shlomit
not Kohen, Shelomit

Interpretation

Follow this order of preference when establishing headings for Hebrew and Yiddish persons with surnames:

1) If the name is found in *Academic American Encyclopedia*,³ and in *The Encyclopedia Americana*, and in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (15th ed.), use the form found in these three sources; if the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (15th ed.).

2) If the name is found prominently in a romanized form on the person's works in Hebrew or Yiddish, use this form.

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

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

(Note: 1) If the heading for an author reflects the systematically romanized form and a subsequently received work of the author in Hebrew or Yiddish shows a non-systematically romanized name, generally do not change the heading. This means that only in exceptional cases will systematically romanized names be candidates for change. 2) If the heading for a Hebrew or Yiddish author reflects a non-systematically romanized form and a subsequently received work of the author in Hebrew or Yiddish shows a different non-systematically romanized form, do not change the heading until the different form clearly predominates.)

22.18. DATES. [Rev.]

Headings That Do Not Conflict

Apply the optional provision. This means adding a date whenever it is known.

Twentieth Century Persons

For persons living in the twentieth century, the date should be a precise one. Specifically, add the date to headings for these persons only if it falls into any of the following categories:

1) The person is still living and the year of birth is known ("1900-").

2) The person is no longer living and the years of birth and death are known ("1900-1981").

3) The person is no longer living and only the year of birth is known ("b. 1900").

4) The person is no longer living and only the date of death is known ("d. 1981").

Note: If a date in one of these categories is available only in a non-Gregorian year, add the Gregorian year to the heading only if the Gregorian year is certain.

Pre-Twentieth Century Persons

For pre-twentieth century persons, less precise dates may be used. Consult the examples under 22.18 for guidance. Note one detail about the use of "flourished" dates: "Flourished" dates acceptable for addition to headings for pre-twentieth century persons normally express a span of years of activity. A single year "fl." may be used only in

exceptional cases, as when a reference source itself designates the date in this way or there is one publication or other event in the person's life known to be the single or at least primary basis for a single year.

Existing Headings Already Coded for AACR 2

Do not add the date to an existing heading represented by a name authority record that has already been coded "AACR 2" or "AACR 2 compatible" (including in either case those labeled "preliminary"—008 byte 33 = d). However, if such a heading must be revised later, add the date.

Existing Headings Being Coded for AACR 2

Do not add the date to a heading being coded for AACR 2 when the heading is represented by an access point on an existing bibliographic record in the catalog (i.e., the file against which the cataloging and searching is done) and is otherwise in accord with current policy. However, if the person is no longer living and the existing heading contains a date, change the date if it is obsolete in either form or fact. For example, if the existing heading has an open birth date such as "1861- ", either add the death date (if available) or change the open birth date to "b. 1861," or, if the existing heading has an approximate date and the exact date is now available, use the exact date in the AACR 2 heading.

Abbreviations B.C. and A.D.

Use the abbreviation B.C. for dates in the pre-Christian era. Place the abbreviation at the end of a date or span of dates in that era.

Nefertiti, Queen of Egypt, 14th cent. B.C.
Spartacus, d. 71 B.C.
Pericles, 499-429 B.C.
Ajātaśatru, King of Magadha, ca. 494-ca. 467 B.C.

Use the abbreviation A.D. only when the dates span both eras.

Augustus, Emperor of Rome, 63 B.C.-14 A.D.
Ovid, 43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.
Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, ca. 4 B.C.-65 A.D.

If a date is questionable, place the question mark immediately following the date.

Antonius Marcus, 83?-30 B.C.
Vercingetorix, Chief of the Arverni, d. 45? B.C.

22.18-22.20. ADDITIONS TO DISTINGUISH IDENTICAL NAMES. [Rev.]

If a personal name heading conflicts with another heading, resolve the conflict as follows, in this order of preference:

1) Add to the heading being established

a) the full form of a name represented by an initial in the form chosen for the heading if the full form is available in the item being cataloged (22.16);

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

b) the date (22.18) other than a "flourished" or "century" date; do not go beyond making a routine telephone call to a place within the continental U.S. or searching the catalogers' reference collection to determine the date;

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

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

c) a term of address, etc., that appears with the name in a prominent source (cf. 0.8) in items by the person or with the name in headings in reference sources (22.19B). (For pre-20th century authors, see LCRI 22.19);

established heading: Brown, George
new author: George Brown
(New author's statement of responsibility: by the Rev. George Brown)
heading for new author: Brown, George, Rev.

established heading: Webb, William
new author: William Webb
(New author's statement of responsibility: by William Webb of Virginia)
heading for new author: Webb, William, of Virginia

Note: If either the full form of the name represented in the heading by an initial or a date becomes available later (or both become available), do not change the existing heading just to replace the term of address, etc.

d) a forename or surname or the initials of a forename or surname not represented by an initial in the form of name chosen for the heading;

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

established heading: Gelfund, David
new author: David Gelfund
(New author's full name, David A. Gelfund, is available)
heading for new author: Gelfund, David (David A.)

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

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

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

Note: If the full form of a name represented in the heading by an initial or a date or a term of address, etc., becomes available later, do not change the existing heading just to replace the unused forename or unused surname.

e) a full forename when the forename chosen for the heading is a nickname;

established heading: Jorgen, Dick
new author: Dick Jorgen
(New author's full name, Richard Clark Jorgen, is available)
heading for new author: Jorgen, Dick (Richard Clark)

Note: If the full form of name represented in the heading by an initial or a date or a term of address, etc., becomes available, do not change the existing heading just to replace the unused full forename.

f) a "flourished" date (22.18);

Note: 1) Do not add "flourished" dates to headings for persons living in the twentieth century even if the heading conflicts. 2) "Flourished" dates acceptable for addition to headings normally express a span of years of activity. A single year after "fl." may be used only in exceptional cases, as when a reference source itself designates the date in this way or there is one publication or other event in the person's life known to be the single or at least primary basis for a single year.

g) a century date (22.18).

Note: Do not add a "century" date to persons living in the twentieth century even if the heading conflicts.

2) Change the established heading according to the order of preference given in 1) above.

3) Apply 22.20.

Note: If the full form of a name represented by an initial in the heading or a date or a term of address, etc., becomes available later for one of these names, establish this name separately. (Do not establish one of these names separately if only an unused forename or unused forename initial or unused surname or unused full forename becomes available later.)

22.19. DISTINGUISHING TERMS. [New]

Term of Address, etc., for Pre-20th Century Persons

For persons who lived before, or primarily before, the 20th century and whose headings conflict, interpret "with the name" loosely, and combine the term, title, etc., with the name as long as both are found, whether together or not, in works by the person or in reference sources. Apply this to names entered under given name, etc. (22.19A), and under surname (22.19B).

t.p.: a merchant of York
signed on p. 7: T.H.
heading: T. H. (Merchant of York)

t.p.: Will Dyer
on p. 12: wool merchant
heading: Dyer, Will, wool merchant

t.p.: William Jones
British Library General Catalogue of Printed Books
to 1975: Jones (William) of Gloucester
heading: Jones, William, of Gloucester

25.5D. [Rev.]

Form of Languages

When naming a language in a uniform title, use the name found in the latest edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages*. Note: If the language is an early form of a modern language that appears in inverted form (e.g., French, Old; English, Middle), use the early form in direct order within parentheses following the modern language. (Disregard the example :French (Anglo-Norman)" in the printed text of AACR 2; instead, use "Anglo-Norman.")

Chanson de Roland. French & French (Old French)

Palladius, Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus
[De re rustica. English (Middle English)]

Greek represents a special case. Use "Greek" to cover all forms of this language. If, however, the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, use in the uniform title the specific form of the translation within parentheses following "Greek." If the item contains text in two specific forms, use the specific forms within parentheses following "Greek." In specifying the form of the Greek, use only one or more of the following terms: Ancient Greek (for all pre-Hellenistic Greek), Hellenistic Greek (for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600), Biblical Greek (for the Septuagint and the New Testament), Medieval Greek (for 600-1452), Modern Greek (after 1452).

Plato
[Republic. Greek (Modern Greek) & Greek (Ancient Greek)]

Multilingual Works

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

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

Unpublished Works

Occasionally an author's work is translated into another language but has not been published in the author's original language. If the translation indicates the original has never been published but gives the author's title in the original language, use this title in the uniform on the translation. In case of doubt as to whether the original title given in the translation is indeed the original title, do not use the that title as the uniform title.

25.27B. Works with titles consisting solely of the name of one type of composition. [Rev.]

Applicability

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

One Work of One Type

When cataloging the first occurrence of a work of a particular type by a composer, apply the following:

1) If the composer is deceased, search reference sources to determine whether the composer wrote more than one work of the type, and use the singular or plural form in the uniform title according to the information found.

2) If the composer is living, use the singular form in the uniform title unless the work being cataloged bears a serial number (including 1); in that case use the plural form on the assumption that the composer has written or intends to write more works of the type.

When cataloging the second occurrence of a work of a particular type by a composer, if the singular form has been used in the uniform title for the first work of the type, revise the uniform title to use the plural form.

Note that the medium of performance is not a criterion in the application of this provision of the rule; if the composer wrote one piano sonata and one violin sonata, he or she wrote two sonatas and the plural form must be used.

Mélodie/Melody

When a French work for solo voice and keyboard stringed instrument has the title *Mélodie* or *Méodies*, do not translate the title into English, since the cognate words in English and other languages do not have the specific meaning of the French word. Consider the medium of performance to be implied by the title and do not include it in the uniform title (25.29A2a).

When a French work for solo voice without accompaniment or with accompaniment other than a keyboard stringed instrument alone has the title *Mélodie* or *Méodies*, do not translate the title into English.

Include the medium of accompaniment or a statement of the absence of accompaniment (25.29H3).

When the word *Melody* or *Melodies*, or its cognate in another language (including French), is the title of any other work, consider it the name of a type of composition. Use the English form in the uniform title and include the medium of performance (25.29A1).

Liturgical Titles

Give Latin liturgical titles (e.g., "Gloria," "Salve Regina," "Te Deum") in the singular. *Exception:* Use "Magnificats" and "Requiems" when appropriate. Apply 25.29A2a, and do not normally include a statement of medium of performance.

25.36B. [Rev.]

For collections of music by a single composer for various motion pictures, use the uniform title "Motion picture music" or "Motion picture music. Selections" (without a statement of medium) instead of such uniform titles as "Orchestra music. Selections."

A.33. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Below are some roman-alphabet languages not covered by A.34 through A.52 for which a guide for capitalization other than the rules for English should be followed.

Breton	Follow the rules for French
Gallegan	Follow the rules for Spanish
Langue d'oc	Follow the rules for French
Vietnamese	For Vietnamese corporate bodies, capitalize the first word and all proper nouns in the name

UIGHUR (PERSO-ARABIC SCRIPT) ROMANIZATION

The romanization table for Uighur published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 38 (Fall 1987) omitted two of the vowels of the Uighur alphabet: those romanized as ö and ü. Following consultation with experts at Columbia University, and with the approval of the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials, the table is being reprinted in this issue. The two missing letters have been added to the table of equivalencies, and a few typographical and stylistic errors have been corrected.

THAI WORD DIVISION

Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 37 (Summer 1987), included draft rules for the word division of romanized Thai. Only one comment has been received, with which the Library of Congress agrees. For those still considering the draft rules, this comment results in the following addition as the last paragraph of rule 2 c), p. 62:

Note also that some words, reflecting a transposition in normal Thai word order and consisting of a principal word and one or more words used with it as a prefix, may be considered as belonging to this category.

Rāṭchabandittayasathān
Bōrānnakhadīwitthayā

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 46-51, 1987 and 1-4, 1988

Advice columnists (*May Subd Geog*)
Aged politicians (*May Subd Geog*)
Antismoking movement (*May Subd Geog*)
Books—Deacidification
CD-ROM publishing (*May Subd Geog*)
Early childhood education (*May Subd Geog*)
Environmental music
Margin accounts (*May Subd Geog*)
Nuclear threshold (Strategy)
Optical publishing (*May Subd Geog*)
Pain clinics (*May Subd Geog*)
Patient advocacy (*May Subd Geog*)
Preschool children (*May Subd Geog*)
Program trading (Securities) (*May Subd Geog*)
Psychological child abuse (*May Subd Geog*)
Refugee camps (*May Subd Geog*)
Roadside sobriety tests (*May Subd Geog*)
Summit meetings (*May Subd Geog*)
Women in combat (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 42-51, 1987 and 1-3, 1988.

<i>Cancelled heading</i>	<i>Replacement heading</i>
Academy awards (Moving-pictures)	Academy Awards (Motion pictures)
Adolescent boys (and subdivisions)	Teenage boys (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (and subdivisions)
Adolescent child molesters	Teenage child molesters (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Adolescent fathers	Teenage fathers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Adolescent girls (and subdivisions)	Teenage girls (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (and subdivisions)
Adolescent mothers (and subdivision)	Teenage mothers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (and subdivision)
Adolescent parents (and subdivision)	Teenage parents (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (and subdivision)
Africa in moving-pictures	Africa in motion pictures
Afro-American adolescent mothers	Afro-American teenage mothers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Afro-American families	Afro-Americans—Families
Afro-Americans in the television industry	Afro-Americans in television broadcasting (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Agriculture—Germanic tribes	Germanic tribes—Agriculture

Air—Pollution, Indoor (and subdivisions)	Indoor air pollution (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
AK 8 moving-picture camera	AK 8 motion picture camera
Åland Islands (Finland)	Åland (Finland) (A name heading)
Alienation (Social psychology) in moving-pictures	Alienation (Social psychology) in motion pictures
Aliens—Great Britain—Housing	Aliens—Housing—Great Britain
Aliens—United States—Travel restrictions	Travel restrictions—United States
Amateur moving-pictures (and subdivision)	Amateur films (May Subd Geog) (and subdivision)
Amitārthasūtra	Tripitaka. Sūtrapitaka. Amitārthasūtra (A name heading)
Angola—Massacre, 1961	Massacres—Angola
Animals in moving-pictures	Animals in motion pictures
Argentina—Foreign relations— 1955-	Argentina—Foreign relations— 1955-1983 Argentina—Foreign relations— 1983-
Archer-fishes	Archer fishes (May Subd Geog)
Arriflex 16SR moving-picture camera	Arriflex 16SR motion picture camera
Art, Bangladesh	Art, Bangladeshi (May Subd Geog)
Art and moving-pictures	Art and motion pictures
Asian American families	Asian Americans—Families
Augsburger Rathaus (Augsburg, Germany)	Augsburger Rathaus (Augsburg, Germany) (An identical name heading)
Automobiles in moving-pictures	Automobiles in motion pictures
Avesta language	Avestan language (May Subd Geog)
Bank-notes (and subdivisions)	Bank notes (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
Bar-bells	Barbells (May Subd Geog)
Bell and Howell moving-picture camera	Bell and Howell motion picture camera
Bengal School	Bengal school of art (May Subd Geog)
Biological chemistry (and subdivision)	Biochemistry (May Subd Geog) (and subdivision)
Bird-banding	Bird banding (May Subd Geog)

Black families	Blacks—Families
Blacks in the television industry	Blacks in television broadcasting (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Bolaang Mongondo language	Bolaang Mongondow language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Bolex moving-picture camera	Bolex motion picture camera
Bor dialect	Bor dialect (Dinka) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Boro Indians	Bora Indians
Cardiovascular system—Mammals, [Reptiles, Vertebrates, etc.]	[individual animal]— Cardiovascular system
Carmelite Nuns	Carmelite Nuns (<i>An identical name heading</i>)
Cataloging of moving-pictures	Cataloging of motion pictures
Ceramicus	Ceramicus (Athens, Greece)
Characters and characteristics in moving-pictures	Characters and characteristics in motion pictures
Chicago (Ill.)—Massacre, 1812	Massacres—Illinois—Chicago
Child abuse—Services	Abused children—Services for (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Chinese—Craniology	Craniology—China
Christian education of adolescents	Christian education of teenagers
Christianity and progress	Progress—Religious aspects— Christianity
Chronology, Ecclesiastical (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Church history—Chronology (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Chrysler's Farm, Battle of, Ont., 1813	Cryslers's Farm, Battle of, Ont., 1813
Church and disaster relief	Church work with disaster victims (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Church work with adolescents	Church work with teenagers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Classification—Moving-pictures	Classification—Motion pictures
Clergy in moving-pictures	Clergy in motion pictures
Clove	Clove (Spice) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Collective bargaining—Moving- picture industry	Collective bargaining—Motion picture industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Collective labor agreements— Moving-picture industry	Collective labor agreements— Motion picture industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

College administrators, Training of	College administrators—Training of (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Color moving-pictures	Color motion pictures
Communism and moving-pictures	Communism and motion pictures
Concertos (Lute and viola d'amore with string orchestra)	Concertos (Viola d'amore and lute with string orchestra)
Convulsions, Febrile	Febrile convulsions (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Copyright—Moving-picture music	Copyright—Motion picture music (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Copyright—Moving-pictures	Copyright—Motion pictures (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Copyright—Moving-pictures, Talking	Copyright—Sound motion pictures (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Corn-starch	Cornstarch (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Costa Rica—Politics and government—1948-	Costa Rica—Politics and government—1948-1986 Costa Rica—Politics and government—1986-
Crete—History—Massacre of 1896	Massacres—Greece—Crete
Cuban American families	Cuban Americans—Families
Dancing in moving-pictures, television, etc.	Dancing in motion pictures, television, etc. (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
De Jur moving-picture camera	De Jur motion picture camera
Deoxyribonucleic acid (<i>and subdivision</i>)	DNA (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Deoxyribonucleic acid repair	DNA repair
Diplomatic and consular service—Registers, lists, etc.	Diplomatic and consular service—Registers
Diplomatic and consular service in Great Britain, [Italy, etc.] (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Diplomatic and consular service—[place] (<i>Individual subject authority records not made</i>) (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Divorce—Catholic Church, [Church of England, etc.]	Divorce—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.] (<i>An existing heading</i>)
Doleantie	Doleantie, 1886
Drug resistance in microorganisms (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Drug resistance in microorganisms (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Dubbing of moving-pictures	Dubbing of motion pictures (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

Egypt—Description and travel— 1945-	Egypt—Description and travel— 1945-1980
English language—Conversation and phrase books (for physical therapists)	English language—Conversation and phrase books (for medical personnel) (An existing heading)
English language—Etymology— Popular works	English language—Etymology (An existing heading)
Etiquette for children and youth	Etiquette for children and teenagers
Export sales—United States	Export sales contracts—United States
Farm life in moving-pictures	Farm life in motion pictures
Forest harvesting machinery	Forage plants—Harvesting— Machinery
Frit-flies	Frit fly (May Subd Geog)
Funeral rites and ceremonies, Roman	Funeral rites and ceremonies— Rome
Funeral rites and ceremonies, Slavic	Funeral rites and ceremonies— Slavic countries
Galelarese language	Galela language (May Subd Geog)
Gorgons	Gorgons (Greek mythology)
Gorgons in art	Gorgons (Greek mythology) in art
Grasses—Seed	Grasses—Seeds
Gujaratis—Rites and ceremonies	Gujaratis (Indic people)—Rites and ceremonies
Halla Mountain (Korea)	Halla Mountain (Cheju-do, Korea)
Heath Formation (Mont.)	Heath Formation (Mont. and N.D.)
Higher education of women	Women—Education, Higher (May Subd Geog)
Hindu sermons, Gujarati, [Marathi, etc.]	Hindu sermons, Gujarati Hindu sermons, Marathi Hindu sermons, Tamil
Hispanic American families	Hispanic Americans—Families
Hofburg (Vienna, Austria)	Hofburg (Vienna, Austria) (An identical name heading)
Horses in moving-pictures	Horses in motion pictures
Immigrants—Great Britain— Housing	Immigrants—Housing—Great Britain
India—History—Amritsar Massacre. 1919	Massacres—India—Amritsar

Insurance, Moving-picture	Insurance, Motion picture (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Intermedin	MSH (Hormone)
Isis	Isis (Egyptian deity)
Israel-Arab War, 1973, in motion pictures	Israel-Arab War, 1973—Motion pictures and the war
Italian American families	Italian Americans—Families
Japanese American families	Japanese Americans—Families
Jesus Christ in moving-pictures	Jesus Christ in motion pictures
Jewelry, Byzantine, [Gallo-Roman, etc.]	Jewelry—[place] (<i>Individual subject authority records not made</i>)
Jewish families (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Jews—Families (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Jewish religious education— Textbooks for adolescents, [adults, etc.]	Jewish religious education— Textbooks for teenagers, [adults, etc.]
Jewish religious education of adolescents	Jewish religious education of teenagers
Jewish sermons—United States	Jewish sermons, American
Jiul River, Battle of, 1916	Jiu River (Romania), Battle of, 1916
Journalism and moving-pictures	Journalism and motion pictures
Journalists in motion-pictures	Journalists in motion pictures
Juvenile automobile drivers	Teenage automobile drivers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Kārāra (Bangladesh people)	Kārāra (Bangladeshi people)
Karate in motion-pictures	Karate in motion pictures
Kentucky Derby	Kentucky Derby, Louisville, Ky.
Kenyas	Kenya (Malaysian people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Keystone moving-picture camera	Keystone motion picture camera
Kodak moving-picture camera	Kodak motion picture camera
Korea—Politics and government— 1905-	Korea—Politics and government— 1864-1910 (<i>An existing heading</i>) Korea—Politics and government— 1910-
Law—Babylonia	Law—Iraq—Babylonia
Lepers—Psychiatric care	Lepers—Mental health services (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

Libraries and moving-pictures	Libraries and motion pictures
Life-rocket	Line-throwing rockets (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Llanos Orientales (Colombia and Venezuela)	Llanos (Colombia and Venezuela)
Llanos Region (Venezuela)	Llanos (Colombia and Venezuela)
Lute and viola d'amore with string orchestra	Viola d'amore and lute with string orchestra
Lydia (Biblical character)	Lydia (Biblical character) (<i>An identical name heading</i>)
Mailu	Mailu (Papua New Guinea people)
Maldivian language	Divehi language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Manchester (Greater Manchester)—Peterloo Massacre, 1819	Peterloo Massacre, Manchester, Greater Manchester, 1819
Manuscripts, Avesta	Manuscripts, Avestan
Marriage customs and rites, Slavic	Marriage customs and rites—Slavic countries
Marriage in moving-pictures	Marriage in motion pictures
Masai	Masai (African people)
Medicine, Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxons—Medicine
Medicine, Gypsy (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Gypsies—Medicine (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Medicine, Hittite	Hittites—Medicine
Medicine, Jewish	Jews—Medicine
Medicine, Scythian	Scythians—Medicine
Messenger ribonucleic acid	Messenger RNA
Mexican American families	Mexican Americans—Families
Micro-organisms (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	Microorganisms (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
Micro-organisms, Alkalophilic	Alkalophilic microorganisms
Micro-organisms, Effect of temperature on	Microorganisms—Effect of temperature on
Micro-organisms, Halophilic	Halophilic microorganisms
Micro-organisms, Immobilized	Immobilized microorganisms
Micro-organisms, Nitrogen-fixing	Nitrogen-fixing microorganisms (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Micro-organisms, Pathogenic (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	Pathogenic microorganisms (<i>and subdivisions</i>)

Micro-organisms, Phytopathogenic (and subdivision)	Phytopathogenic microorganisms (May Subd Geog) (and subdivision)
Micro-organisms, Thermophilic	Thermophilic microorganisms
microTSP (Computer program)	MicroTSP (Computer program) (A name heading)
Minianka dialect	Minianka language (May Subd Geog)
Minorities in the television industry	Minorities in television broadcasting (May Subd Geog)
Mohave Desert (Calif.)	Mojave Desert (Calif.)
Moving-picture acting	Motion picture acting
Moving-picture actors and actresses (and subdivision)	Motion picture actors and actresses (May Subd Geog) (and subdivision)
Moving-picture art directors	Motion picture art directors (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture audiences	Motion picture audiences (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture authorship	Motion picture authorship
Moving-picture cameras	Motion picture cameras
Moving-picture cartoons	Animated films (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture cartoons, American, [German, etc.]	Animated films—[place]
Moving-picture criticism	Film criticism (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture critics	Film critics (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture editors	Motion picture editors (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture festivals	Film festivals (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture film (and subdivisions)	Motion picture film (and subdivisions)
Moving-picture film collections	Motion picture film collections (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture industry (and subdivisions)	Motion picture industry (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
Moving-picture industry in motion-pictures	Motion picture industry in motion pictures
Moving-picture journalism	Motion picture journalism (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture literature	Motion picture literature (May Subd Geog)

Moving-picture locations	Motion picture locations (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture music (and subdivisions)	Motion picture music (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
Moving-picture music, Arranged	Motion picture music, Arranged
Moving-picture plays (and subdivisions)	Motion picture plays (and subdivisions)
Moving-picture producers and directors (and subdivision)	Motion picture producers and directors (May Subd Geog) (and subdivision)
Moving-picture programs	Motion picture programs (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture projection (and subdivision)	Motion picture projection (and subdivision)
Moving-picture projectors (and subdivisions)	Motion picture projectors (and subdivisions)
Moving-picture remakes	Motion picture remakes
Moving-picture sequels	Motion picture sequels
Moving-picture serials	Motion picture serials
Moving-picture studios	Motion picture studios (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture theater managers	Motion picture theater managers (May Subd Geog)
Moving-picture theaters (and subdivisions)	Motion picture theaters (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
Moving-pictures (and subdivisions)	Motion pictures (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
Moving-pictures, American, [French, etc.]	Motion pictures, American, [French, etc.] (May Subd Geog)
Moving-pictures, Documentary (and subdivisions)	Documentary films (May Subd Geog) (and subdivisions)
Moving-pictures, Loop	Loop films
Moving-pictures, Musical (and subdivision)	Musical films (May Subd Geog) (and subdivision)
Moving-pictures, Talking	Sound motion pictures
Moving-pictures, Three-dimensional	3-D films
Moving-pictures and children	Motion pictures and children (May Subd Geog)
Moving-pictures and history	Motion pictures and history

Moving-pictures and literature	Motion pictures and literature <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures and music	Motion pictures and music
Moving-pictures and television	Motion pictures and television
Moving-pictures and the arts	Motion pictures and the arts <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures and theater	Motion pictures and theater <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures and youth	Motion pictures and youth <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures for children	Motion pictures for children <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures for women	Motion pictures for women <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in ability testing	Motion pictures in ability testing
Moving-pictures in aeronautics	Motion pictures in aeronautics
Moving-pictures in advertising	Motion pictures in advertising
Moving-pictures in agriculture	Motion pictures in agriculture <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in chemical engineering	Motion pictures in chemical engineering
Moving-pictures in child study	Motion pictures in child psychology
Moving-pictures in church work	Motion pictures in church work <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in dentistry	Motion pictures in dentistry
Moving-pictures in education	Motion pictures in education <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in ethnology	Motion pictures in ethnology
Moving-pictures in evangelistic work	Motion pictures in evangelistic work <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in forestry	Motion pictures in forestry
Moving-pictures in higher education	Motion pictures in higher education <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in historiography	Motion pictures in historiography
Moving-pictures in industry	Motion pictures in industry <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>
Moving-pictures in literature	Motion pictures in literature
Moving-pictures in medicine	Motion pictures in medicine <i>(May Subd Geog)</i>

Moving-pictures in military education	Motion pictures in military education (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Moving-pictures in mining	Motion pictures in mining
Moving-pictures in missionary work	Motion pictures in missionary work (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Moving-pictures in nursing education	Motion pictures in nursing education
Moving-pictures in physics	Motion pictures in physics
Moving-pictures in propaganda	Motion pictures in propaganda (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Moving-pictures in psychology	Motion pictures in psychology (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Moving-pictures in psychotherapy	Motion pictures in psychotherapy
Moving-pictures in religious education	Motion pictures in religious education
Moving-pictures in science	Motion pictures in science
Moving-pictures in sports	Motion pictures in sports
Moving-pictures in teacher training	Motion pictures in teacher training
Moving-pictures in technical education	Motion pictures in technical education (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Moving-pictures in the social sciences	Motion pictures in the social sciences
Museums and moving-pictures	Museums and motion pictures
Music—Bibliography—Catalogs, Publishers'	Music—Bibliography—Catalogs
Naissaar Island (Estonia)	Naissaar (Estonia)
Nautilus training	Nautilus weight training equipment (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Neopallium	Neocortex
Neuro-ophthalmology (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Neuroophthalmology (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (<i>and subdivision</i>)
New Zealand—History—To 1843	New Zealand—History—To 1840
New Zealand—History—1843-1870 (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	New Zealand—History—1840-1876 (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
New Zealand—History—1870-	New Zealand—History—1876-1918 New Zealand—History—1918-1945 New Zealand—History—1945-
Nufor language	Nufor language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Nutmeg	Nutmeg (Spice) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) Nutmeg tree (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

Osteospathyrosis	Osteogenesis imperfecta (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Painting, Bangladesh	Painting, Bangladeshi (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Panama—Description and travel—1951-	Panama—Description and travel—1951-1980 Panama—Description and travel—1981-
Panama—History—Massacre, 1856	Massacres—Panama
PASCAL (Computer program language)	Pascal (Computer program language)
PASCAL-E (Computer program language)	Pascal-E (Computer program language)
PASCAL-SC (Computer program language)	Pascal-SC (Computer program language)
Path PASCAL (Computer program language)	Path Pascal (Computer program language)
Pediatric neuro-ophthalmology	Pediatric neuroophthalmology (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Planets, Minor	Asteroids
Planets, Minor—Ephemerides	Asteroids—Ephemerides
Planets, Minor—Orbits	Asteroids—Orbits
Planets, Minor—(2)	Pallas (Asteroid)
Planets, Minor—(2060)	Chiron (Asteroid)
Poets, Arabic	Poets, Arab (<i>An existing heading</i>)
Poets, Arabic—750-1258	Poets, Arab—750-1258
Polish American families	Polish Americans—Families
Pregnancy, Adolescent	Teenage pregnancy (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Prickly-pear (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	Prickly pear (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
Priests, Assyro-Babylonian, [Chinese, Egyptian, etc.]	Priests—[place] (<i>Individual subject authority records not made</i>)
Prisoners—Psychiatric care	Prisoners—Mental health services (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Privies	Outhouses (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Prostate gland (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	Prostate (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
Psychology, Physiological	Psychophysiology (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Public relations—Moving-picture industry	Public relations—Motion picture industry

Puerto Rican families	Puerto Ricans—Families
Quotations, Jewish	Jews—Quotations
Radioactivation analysis	Nuclear activation analysis (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Railroads in moving-pictures	Railroads in motion pictures
Reaction-time	Reaction time
Realism in moving-pictures	Realism in motion pictures
Redemption (Islam)	Redemption—Islam
Redemption (Jewish theology)	Redemption—Judaism
Religious education of adolescent boys	Religious education of teenage boys
Religious education of adolescents	Religious education of teenagers
Renal insufficiency	Chronic renal failure (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Renal insufficiency, Acute	Acute renal failure (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Renal insufficiency, Acute, in children	Acute renal failure in children (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Renal insufficiency in children	Chronic renal failure in children (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Respiratory organs—Arachnida, [Fishes, etc.]	[individual animal]—Respiratory organs
Revere moving-picture camera	Revere motion picture camera
Ribonucleic acid (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	RNA (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
Ribonucleic acid, Transfer	Transfer RNA
Roundworm	Nematoda (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Runaway youth	Runaway teenagers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Saddharmapundarika in art	Tripitaka. Sūtrapitaka. Saddharmapundarikasūtra— Illustrations
Sadism in moving-pictures	Sadism in motion pictures
Sadowski family	Sadowsky family
Saffron	Saffron (Spice) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) Saffron crocus (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Sailfish (Submarine)	Sailfish (Submarine) (<i>An identical name heading</i>)
Salvation—Popular works	Salvation (<i>An existing heading</i>)

Sanseviera	Sansevieria (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Sculpture, Bangladesh	Sculpture, Bangladeshi (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Secret societies and Catholic Church	Secret societies—Religious aspects—Catholic Church
Sense-organs	Sense organs
Sense-organs—Amphibians, [Fishes, Insects, Mollusks, etc.]	[individual animal]—Sense organs
Sense-organs—Diseases	Sense organs—Diseases
Senufo language	Senari language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Sermons, American, [German, Jewish, etc.] (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Sermons, American, [English, German, etc.] (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Sermons, American—Jewish authors	Jewish sermons, American
Sermons, Spanish—Jewish authors	Jewish sermons, Spanish
Sermons, Yiddish	Jewish sermons, Yiddish
Sex in moving-pictures	Sex in motion pictures
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616— Moving-picture plays	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616— Motion picture plays
Silver jewelry, Turkmen	Silver jewelry (<i>An existing heading</i>) Turkmen—Jewelry (<i>Individual subject authority record not made</i>)
Sino-Japanese Conflict, 1937-1945— Education and the war	Sino-Japanese Conflict, 1937-1945— Education and the conflict
Skulpturenmuseum Glaskasten (Marl, Germany)	Skulpturenmuseum der Stadt Marl (<i>A name heading</i>)
Soviet Union—Economic policy—1981-	Soviet Union—Economic policy—1981-1985 Soviet Union—Economic policy—1986-
Stanford-Binet test	Stanford-Binet Test
Street-lighting	Street lighting (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Strikes and lockouts—Moving-picture industry	Strikes and lockouts—Motion picture industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Sudden death in infants	Sudden infant death syndrome (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Supernatural in moving-pictures	Supernatural in motion pictures
Swan-knight	Swan-knight (Legendary character)

Tar and tunbük music	Tar and zarb music
Teachers in moving-pictures	Teachers in motion pictures
Teen-age marriage	Teenage marriage (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Television broadcasting of motion picture cartoons	Television broadcasting of animated films (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Television industry	Television broadcasting (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	Television supplies industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	(<i>Existing headings</i>)
Television industry workers	Television broadcasting—Employees
	Television supplies industry—Employees
Therapeutic systems (<i>and subdivision</i>)	Alternative medicine (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Time (Buddhism)	Time—Religious aspects—Buddhism
Time (Theology)	Time—Religious aspects—Christianity
Tourist trade—Posters	Travel posters
Trade-unions—Moving-picture industry	Trade-unions—Motion picture industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Traumatology—Diagnosis	Wounds and injuries—Diagnosis
Trial in motion pictures	Trials in motion pictures
Trypanosomidae	Trypanosomatidae (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Tunbük	Zarb
Tunbük music	Zarb music
Turkey—History—Selim III, 1789-1808	Turkey—History—Selim III, 1789-1807
Turkey—History—Revolution, 1918-1923—Literature and the war	Turkey—History—Revolution, 1918-1923—Literature and the revolution
Vaucelles, Truce of, 1556	Truce of Vaucelles (1556) (<i>A name heading</i>)
Vietnamese American families	Vietnamese Americans—Families
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Motion pictures and the war	Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Motion pictures and the conflict
Viruses, DNA	DNA viruses
Viruses, RNA (<i>and subdivision</i>)	RNA viruses (<i>and subdivision</i>)
Visually handicapped, Nature trails for the	Nature trails for the visually handicapped (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

Vitamin F	Essential fatty acids
Vitamin F deficiency	Essential fatty acid deficiency (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Vitamin F in human nutrition	Essential fatty acids in human nutrition
Vocalises (2 voices) with piano	Vocalises (Voices (2)) with piano
Volcanic ash soils	Andosols (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Wages—Moving-picture industry	Wages—Motion picture industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Wages—Moving-picture theaters	Wages—Motion picture theaters (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Water-rights (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	Water rights (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
Water-rights (Roman-Dutch law)	Water rights (Roman-Dutch law)
Water-rights (International law)	Water rights (International law)
Winter crane-flies	Winter crane flies (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Women, Masai	Women, Masai (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Women in the television industry	Women in television broadcasting (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Women motion picture critics	Women film critics (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
Woodwind trios (Bass clarinet, clarinets (2))	Woodwind trios (Clarinets (3)) (<i>An existing heading</i>)
Yamagata, Japan (Prefecture), in art	Yamagata-ken (Japan) in art
Youth, Jewish (<i>and subdivisions</i>)	Jewish youth (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) (<i>and subdivisions</i>)
Youth in moving-pictures	Youth in motion pictures
Zydadenus	Zigadenus (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

Headings of the type Funeral rites and ceremonies, [ethnic group] have been changed to [ethnic group]—Funeral customs and rites. This change has been made to the following headings: Funeral rites and ceremonies, Acoli; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Akan; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Australian aboriginal; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Bakongo (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Balinese (Indonesian people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Bamileke (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Basque; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Bayaka (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Berawan (Malaysian people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Black; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Bobo (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Dan (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Etruscan; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Fataleka (Solomon Islands people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Giryama (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Hawaiian; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Hittite; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Idoma (African people); Funeral

rites and ceremonies, Illyrian; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Indo-European; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Kumu (Zairian people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Lappish; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Luryia (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Mahafaly (Malagasy people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Maori; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Minoan; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Murngin (Australian people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Ngaju (Indonesian people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Senufo (African people); Funeral rites and ceremonies, Yakut; Funeral rites and ceremonies, Yoruba.

Headings of the type Games, [nationality] have been changed to Games—[place]. This change has been made to the following headings: Games, Greek and Roman; Games, Japanese; Games, Russian; Games, Tibetan.

Headings of the type Jewelry, [ethnic group] have been replaced by [ethnic group]—Jewelry. This change has been made to the following headings: Jewelry, Bedouin; Jewelry, Black; Jewelry, Finno-Ugrian; Jewelry, Germanic; Jewelry, Phoenician; Jewelry, Tuareg.

The subdivision —Judging has been replaced by the subdivision —Officiating under the following headings: Bicycle racing; Dressage; Gymnastics; Horsemanship; Orientation; Skating; Track-athletics.

Headings of the type Marriage customs and rites, [ethnic group] have been change to [ethnic group]—Marriage customs and rites. This change has been made to the following headings: Marriage customs and rites, Anglo-Saxon; Marriage customs and rites, Aromanian; Marriage customs and rites, Atoni (Indonesian people); Marriage customs and rites, Australian aboriginal; Marriage customs and rites, Bagirmi (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Balinese (Indonesian people); Marriage customs and rites, Bambara; Marriage customs and rites, Bantu; Marriage customs and rites, Batak; Marriage customs and rites, Berber; Marriage customs and rites, Bugis (Malay people); Marriage customs and rites, Dinka (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Efik (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Ewe (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Gayo (Indonesian people); Marriage customs and rites, Gujarati; Marriage customs and rites, Himba; Marriage customs and rites, Iban (Bornean people); Marriage customs and rites, Ibibios; Marriage customs and rites, Javanese; Marriage customs and rites, Khasi; Marriage customs and rites, Kikuyu; Marriage customs and rites, Kpelle; Marriage customs and rites, Kwaya (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Lamaholot (Indonesian people); Marriage customs and rites, Malay (Asian people); Marriage customs and rites, Maori; Marriage customs and rites, Minangkabau; Marriage customs and rites, Mossi (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Nattukottai Chettiar; Marriage customs and rites, Ndonga (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Rifs (Berber people); Marriage customs and rites, Rotuman; Marriage customs and rites, Sumbanese (Indonesian people); Marriage customs and rites, Sundanese (Indonesian people); Marriage customs and rites, Swazi (African people); Marriage customs and rites, Tamil; Marriage customs and rites, Yoruba; Marriage customs and rites, Zande (African people).

PUBLICATIONS

CONSER MICROFICHE

The 1986 CONSER microfiche supplement is available in 48X reduction from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. This supplement includes serial records added to the CONSER database and authenticated by the Library of Congress, the National Library of Canada, and self-authenticating CONSER participants.

Five indexes are include that provide access to register entries by author, title, and series; international standard serial number

(ISSN); Library of Congress control number; *Canadiana* control number; and OCLC control number.

The 1975-78 register with the 1979-86 supplements and the 1975-86 cumulative indexes are available for \$195.25. The 1986 supplement and the 1975-86 cumulative indexes are available for \$91.

Orders and inquiries should be directed to

United States: Customer Services Section
Cataloging Distribution Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20541
(202) 287-6100

Outside the U.S.: *Canadiana* Editorial Division
Cataloguing Branch
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4
Canada

NETWORK PLANNING PAPER

Libraries in the United States have taken another step toward sharing information through a national network under the guidance of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC). That step is described in a new report published as number 15 of the series *Network Planning Paper*. This report was prepared by the advisory committee and published by the Cataloging Distribution Service. It is available for \$7.50.

The report is entitled *Nationwide Networking: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meetings, July and December 1986* and combines the final two programs in a series of four program sessions, held July and December 1986 on nationwide networking.

At the July session the advisory committee focused on the linking, standards, education, public policy, and economics of networking that resulted from previous deliberations. Background papers prepared for the meeting are included in appendixes B and F.

The December program session resulted in the issuance of a common vision statement and an action agenda comprising a number of tasks toward the realization of that common vision.

Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for Processing Services and chairman of the advisory committee, outlined events that led to a series of four program sessions by the committee in the quest for a common vision of networking. Her paper, "Two Years in the Making: a Common Vision of Networking," is included. Another paper prepared for the December by Vivian J. Arterberry, executive director of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, is entitled "NCLIS: a Look Ahead" and is also included. "Library Networking: A NAC Action Agenda" explains a number of tasks that all committee members will undertake in working toward the agreed-upon vision.

The results of the May and December 1985 sessions are also available as number 12 (*Key Issues in the Networking Field Today*) and number 13 (*Toward a Common Vision in Library Networking*) in the *Network Planning Paper* series; they are available at \$7.50 each.

The publications may be purchased from

Customer Services Section
Cataloging Distribution Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20541
(202) 287-6100

Questions concerning the work of the advisory committee and its publications should be directed to

Sigrid C. Harriman
Secretariat, Network Advisory Committee
Network Development and MARC Standards Office
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

INDEX TO CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

The *Index to the Cataloging Service Bulletin No. 1-36*, by Joan Dible is available from

Stanford University Libraries
Publication Sales Office
Green Library
Stanford, Calif. 94305
(415) 723-0461

It is three-hole punched and in a loose-leaf format for inserting or removing from a binder. It may be ordered with a cover. It is available for \$20 which includes postage and handling. Standing orders are accepted.

This index is issued in annual cumulations and is a continuation of *Index to the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletins 108-125 with Selected Items from Earlier Bulletins*, which is also available from Stanford University Libraries.

LITURGICAL WORKS AND SACRED SCRIPTURES

A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Liturgical Works and Sacred Scriptures, by James D. Kellen (ISBN 0-936996-25-0), is available in a second edition (\$12.50). This cataloging manual, published for the Minnesota AACR 2 Trainers, updates the first edition prepared by the late Irene Schilling

For each of the forty-two examples (many new to this edition) the chief source of information is reproduced and AACR 2 rule numbers are cited and explained.

The manual is available from

Soldier Creek Press
642 South Hunt Street
Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055

MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE

A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Microcomputer Software, by Nancy B. Olson (110 p., ISBN 0-936996-30-7) is available in a revised second edition (\$17.50). This cataloging manual, published for the Minnesota AACR 2 Trainers, is one of sixteen manuals published by the trainers and edited by Edward Swanson.

The forty-seven examples have been updated according to revised chapter 9 of AACR 2, and the introductory material has been rewritten

to reflect those new rules. For each of the examples, the chief source of information is reproduced.

The manual is available from

Soldier Creek Press
642 South Hunt Street
Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL

Cataloging of Audiovisual Materials, second edition (ISBN 0-933474-38-5), and its supplement, *Coding and Tagging for OCLC* (ISBN 0-933474-39-3), by Nancy B. Olson and edited by Sheila Intner and Edward Swanson, are available from

Minnesota Scholarly Press
Distribution
PO Box 611
DeKalb, Ill. 60115

Originally published in 1985, both publications were reprinted with corrections and revisions in 1986. To reflect rule revisions in 1987 for cataloging computer files, update pages have been added. The second edition with update pages is available for \$45; update pages only for \$3. The supplement with a wall chart for 007 coding and update pages is available for \$20; update pages only for \$3.

To receive these two books, you must be the holder of the card number
of information is requested.

The name is available from

Dr. Tom Green, Editor
411 North Main Street
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

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ROMANIZATION

UIGHUR (PERSO-ARABIC SCRIPT)

INITIAL	MEDIAL	FINAL	ALONE	VALUE
ئا	ا	ا	ئا، ا	a
ب	ب	ب	ب	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p
ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ج	ج	ج	ج	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	ch
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
د	د	د	د	d
ر	ر	ر	ر	r
ز	ز	ز	ز	z
ش	ش	ش	ش	zh
س	س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
ف	ف	ف	ف	f
ق	ق	ق	ق	q
ك	ك	ك	ك	k
گ	گ	گ	گ	g
ن	ن	ن	ن	ng
ل	ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n
و	و	و	و	v
ه	ه	ه	ه	h
ي	ي	ي	ي	y

VOWELS

INITIAL	MEDIAL	FINAL	ALONE	VALUE
ئا	ا	ا	ئا	a
ئە	ە، ە	ە، ە	ئە	a
ئى، ر	ى	ى	ئى، ئى	i
ئې، پ، پ	ې	ې	ئې، ئې	e
ئو	و	و	ئو، و	o
ئۆ	ۆ	ۆ	ئۆ، ۆ	ö
ئۇ	ۇ	ۇ	ئۇ، ۇ	u
ئۈ	ۈ	ۈ	ئۈ، ۈ	ü

RULES

- 1) Romanize initial ي followed by a vowel as y.

ياخشى	Yakhshi
يولداش	yoldash
يېقىن	yeqin
يىگانە	yigană

- 2) Romanize medial ي followed by a vowel as i

ئايرىپوت	airoport
ئويمان	oiman

- 3) Romanize medial ي preceded and followed by a vowel as y.

ئايات	ayăt
ئەييام	ăyyam
ئويۇش	oyush

- 4) Romanize medial ي preceded and followed by ي as y.

قىيىن	qiyin
جىيىم	jiyim
يىيىم	yyim

- 5) Romanize medial ي preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel as y.

ئەغيار	ăghyar
ئەشيا	ăshya

6) Romanize final ى and ي as i.

موقامى	muqami
تلى	tili
ئاي	ai
قارغاي	qarghai
تارىخى	tarikhi

7) Romanize ث when followed by گ as n.

بىلىشك	bilishing
بىلىشكە	bilishingā
جەك	jāng
جەككە	jāngā
شوجاڭ	shojang
شوجاڭكە	shojangā

8) Do not romanize the jazm.

تۈرك	turk
قىرغ	qirg
مىنىستىر	ministr

9a) Romanize the diphthong ئاي as ai.

ئايرىپورت	airoport
بايلىق	bailiq

9b) Romanize the diphthong ئاي as ai.

بەيتۇللا	nāitulla
پەيشەنبە	pāishānbā
دەيفۇ	dāifu

10) Use the single prime (') to separate two letters representing two distinct consonantal sounds when the combination might be read as a digraph.

ئۈزھال	uz'hal
--------	--------

11) Romanize foreign words that occur in an Uighur context and are written in Uighur letters according to these rules for romanizing Uighur.

ۋېنا	Vena (not Vienna)
جۇغراپى	jughrapi (not geography)
ستەين	sitāin (not stein)

12) Follow the rules for the capitalization of English.

