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GENERAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Effective in November 1988 the exchange for Library of Congress telephone numbers was changed from 287 to 707. The area code (202) and the last four digits of the telephone numbers remained the same; only the exchange changed. All Library numbers formerly reached on (202) 287-XXXX can now be reached on (202) 707-XXXX.

CIP ERROR REPORTS

The Library of Congress has received a number of error reports based on incomplete CIP records in the MARC database. When the Library receives the published book, the CIP cataloging is verified against the book and any errors are corrected. Therefore, error reports for the incomplete CIP records are unnecessary. (See the next article for a situation for which errors in a CIP-like record may be reported.) Errors that remain after elevating CIP records to full MARC records should, of course, continue to be reported.

DELAYED CATALOGING-IN-PUBLICATION ITEMS

The Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program at the Library of Congress depends on the receipt of a copy of each publication covered by the program as soon as it is available, so that the catalog record may be completed. Many times there are delays and when "delinquent" titles are claimed, they may then be out of print or otherwise unavailable (in some cases, the publisher has actually cancelled the projected publication). After several years of operation of the CIP program, almost 2,000 such cases have accumulated. The Library has now developed procedures for modifying older records when repeated claims for the publication are fruitless.

For the cases in which repeated claims have proved fruitless, the procedure is to search the record in the OCLC database. If the search reveals no holdings for any library, LC deletes its record from the file. If a record is found showing that a library holds the publication, then the record is altered as follows:

- 1) A general note is added: Cataloging based on CIP information.
- 2) The encoding level is changed to "Full level, material not examined" (level 1)
- 3) The projected publication date field is deleted.

No additional changes are made to the catalog record. On finding the record modified in this way, a library holding the publication and wishing it to be upgraded in terms of complete cataloging may send copies of the pertinent pages to the Library of Congress.

HEADINGS FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES

Introduction

1) *Background.* Most headings fall into clearly defined categories and are established either by descriptive catalogers (personal names, corporate bodies, jurisdictions, uniform titles, named meetings) or by subject catalogers (topical subject headings, named objects such as names of automobiles, geographical features, etc.). There are, however, certain named entities that are problematic specifically because of the necessary distinction between corporate

bodies on the one hand and non-corporate entities on the other. Confusion arises when this distinction cannot easily be made and results in questions of

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

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

In an attempt to eliminate this confusion and to standardize the formulation and tagging of headings for the confusing entities, the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy (Desc Pol) and the Office of the Principal Subject Cataloger (OPC), working under the aegis of the Director for Cataloging, have developed guidelines in this area with respect to

the responsibility for establishing the headings;
the conventions to be used in formulating the headings;
the tags to be used for content designation; and
the file in which the authority records for them will reside.

2) *Integrated authority file.* In early 1986, the subject authority file became available for online input, update, and searching. Although currently the subject authority file is separate from the name authority file, it is intended that eventually the two files will be integrated, and there will be a single authority file comprising records for names, series, and subjects. Anticipation of that goal has influenced some of the guidelines reflected herein.

3) *General guidelines*

a) These guidelines relate primarily to the family of problem cases, not to the ones that are clear-cut. For example, the tagging decisions appended include some entities that are within the concept "corporate body" but are also judged to exemplify the concept of "geographic" and therefore are tagged 151. (Note that when entities tagged 151 in the authority file are used as main or added entries in bibliographic records (110, 710, 810), the first indicator is set to "1.") Names of "ranches" are in this category and are so tagged. If, however, an obvious corporate body ("obvious" from its name) happens to have a "ranch" name (e.g. "Xavier Ranch Corporation"), it is tagged 110. This is a general point, not limited to ranches.

b) The provisions herein refer to "need" or "use" by a descriptive (main or added entry headings and cross references traced on name and series authority records) or subject cataloger (subject entries and cross references traced on subject authority records).

c) When using an existing heading in an access point on a new record, adjust the tagging on existing authority and bibliographic records to reflect current policy.

d) When changing the form of an existing heading, adjust the tagging on existing authority and bibliographic records to reflect current policy. (Note that a qualifier may need to be added, or the type of qualifier may need to be changed.)

e) *Canada.* Follow normal routines for verification with the National Library of Canada (NLC) and then apply the directions herein. (Note that this applies to main and added entries used in descriptive cataloging only.)

4) *Specific procedures.* Headings have been divided into three groups, and special instructions for each of these groups follow. Lists of the three groups of headings are given at the end of these

Instructions. The lists are updated as the need arises.

Group 1: Headings Always Established by Descriptive Catalogers;
authority record always resides in the name authority file

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

2) *Airports.* Establish the heading for an airport according to the provisions for establishing a city or town (chapter 23 of AACR 2). Disregard the fact that the airport may be located within a city or town, i.e., do not treat the airport as a place within a city. If the airport and the city with which it is associated are in different larger jurisdictions, add the jurisdiction in which the airport is located.

San Francisco International Airport (Calif.)
Logan International Airport (Mass.)
Jan Smuts Airport (South Africa)
Greater Cincinnati International Airport (Ky.)

3) *Arboretums, botanical gardens, collective settlements, communes, conservation districts, herbariums, sanitation districts, zoological gardens.* Although these group 1 entities are tagged as geographic headings (151), establish the headings for them according to chapter 24 of AACR 2.

State Arboretum of Utah
Missouri Botanical Garden
Amana Society
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

4) *Named buildings/museums.* If a heading is needed for an entity in the category of a named building/museum, judge whether the entity is a museum or not. If it is a museum, treat it as a group 1 heading and establish it accordingly; if not, treat it as a group 2 heading and establish it as directed in the guidelines for group 2 headings.

5) *Plans, programs, and projects.* Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

6) *Railroads.* Railroads are now treated only as group 1 headings. This means that headings for railroads are established in accord with general principles for corporate name headings (AACR 2 chapter 24). During the period 1984-1985, railroad headings were established according to the conventions of the Subject Cataloging Division. Generally, a railroad heading represented by an AACR 2 name authority record should be accepted unless the item being cataloged shows another form and is the railroad's own publication; then the existing heading needs to be re-evaluated. At one time, railroads were represented by two separate headings, one for the company, which was tagged as a corporate heading, and another for the line, which was tagged as a topical subject heading. In order to locate all existing bibliographic records for a railroad when a name authority record for it needs to be created or coded for AACR 2, it is necessary to search for the name both as a corporate body and as a topical subject heading.

Group 2: Headings Always Established by Subject Catalogers;
authority record resides either in the either the subject or the name authority file

1) *Characteristics.* The headings in this group reside in the subject authority file whenever they are established and used only for

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

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

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

c) some of the headings for athletic contests, races, etc. (tagged 150), will contain additions to the heading that are preceded by a comma instead of being enclosed within parentheses;

d) records residing on the name authority file will also contain a 667 field with the notation "Subj Cat Manual/AACR 2"; this notation is intended to characterize the record and to provide a quick and easy means of indicating that maintenance of the record is the responsibility of the Subject Cataloging Division. Descriptive catalogers should then suggest changes to that division, rather than initiating the changes themselves.

2) *Use of these headings by descriptive catalogers*

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

b) if the heading is represented in the name authority file and coded AACR 2, the descriptive cataloger uses that form regardless of whether it conforms to the characteristics described above, but barring any change to the heading that might be stimulated by the item being cataloged; if the item being cataloged stimulates a need to change the heading, the descriptive cataloger refers it to the Subject Cataloging Division for evaluation and related actions (as above under a).

c) If the heading is represented in the name authority file but not coded for AACR 2, the descriptive cataloger refers it to the Subject Cataloging Division for evaluation and possible change and related actions (as above under a).

Group 3: Headings That May Be Established Either by Descriptive or Subject Catalogers, Depending Upon Who First Needs Them; the authority record may reside either in the name or subject authority file.

1) *Characteristics.* The headings in this group are candidates for descriptive or subject cataloging use as the need arises. Normally they reside in the subject authority file, but if one of these is subsequently needed for descriptive cataloging purposes, it is moved to the name authority file. When these headings are established, they are established according to AACR 2 and the provisions below. The descriptive cataloger should not attempt to anticipate the need for headings in this group by the Subject Cataloging Division. Records

prepared by that division but residing in the name authority file reflect not only the subject reference structure but also that of descriptive cataloging. Headings established by descriptive catalogers reflect the guidelines given below.

2) *Implementation by descriptive catalogers*

a) If the heading is not represented in the name authority file, check also the bibliographic files of the machine catalog for a possible use of some form of the heading. Establish the heading, proceeding normally except as follows: if subject entries are found, send the item being cataloged to the Subject Cataloging Division calling attention to this fact. (Any existing subject authority will be deleted from the subject authority file.) On the return of the material, initiate any necessary corrections to records in the bibliographic files (including the subject entries).

b) If the heading is represented in the name authority file is coded for AACR 2 and tagged in accordance with current policy, use the established form. However, if the item being cataloged stimulates a need to change the heading or the tagging, judge the matter in the light of AACR 2 and these guidelines in all aspects and make changes accordingly; in addition, initiate changes to records in the bibliographic files of the machine catalog.

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

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

a) *General.* City sections are established according to LCRI 23.4F2. The other group 3 entities are established according to chapter 24 of AACR 2 although they are tagged as geographic headings (151). Also, the headings for these group 3 entities follow subject cataloging policy on qualifiers even if the heading is first established by a descriptive cataloger.

b) *Qualifiers.* The subject cataloging policy on group 3 entities established according to chapter 24 of AACR 2 requires adding a qualifier to each heading regardless of whether descriptive cataloging policy would require one. The qualifier is place or jurisdiction and is added without regard for any redundancy within the name established.

If the entity is located in a city or town, add the name of the city or town.

New Brunswick Country Club (New Brunswick, N.J.)
Longfellow National Historical Park (Cambridge,
Mass.)

If the entity is not located in a city or town, add the name of the appropriate larger jurisdiction: the name of the state, province, or territory for entities in Australia, Canada, and the United States; "England," "Ireland," "Northern Ireland," "Scotland," or "Wales" for entities in the British Isles; the name of the constituent state for entities in Malaysia, the Soviet Union, or Yugoslavia. Add the name of

the country for entities located elsewhere.

Scotch Road Cemetery (Québec)
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Hawaii)

If the entity is located in two larger jurisdictions, add both. Link the two names with "and." As a general rule, put the jurisdictions in alphabetical order. However, if the entity is located primarily in one of the two, put that jurisdiction first.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park (N.C. and Tenn.)

If the entity is located in three or more larger jurisdictions, do not add a qualifier.

Yellowstone National Park

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

Gurs (France : Concentration camp)

d) *"Mt.," "Mount" and "St.," "Saint."* Routinely use the spelled out form "mount" or "saint" in group 3 headings regardless of the form in the item or other evidence.

Saint Mary's Cemetery (Caledonia, Shiawassee County Mich.)

name: St. Mary's Cemetery

Group 1 Headings

(Named entities always established by descriptive catalogers and residing in the name authority file)

| Category | MARC tag |
|---|------------------|
| Abbeys | 110 |
| Academies | 110 |
| Airports | 151 |
| Almshouses | 110 |
| Arboreums | 151 |
| Artificial satellites | 110 |
| Asylums (Charitable institutions) | 110 |
| Banks | 110 |
| Bars | 110 |
| Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce) | 110 |
| Botanical gardens | 151 |
| Broadcasting stations | 110 |
| Cathedrals | 110 |
| Churches (in use or ruins) | 110 |
| Collective settlements | 151 |
| Colleges | 110 |
| Communes | 151 |
| Computer programs | 130 ¹ |
| Concert Halls | 110 |

¹Although headings in this category are generally established under title and tagged 130, those that are established under personal or corporate names are tagged 100 or 110 respectively.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Conservation districts | 151 |
| Convents | 110 |
| Correctional institutions | 110 |
| Crematories | 110 |
| Dance Halls | 110 |
| Denominations, Religious (individual) | 110 |
| Dispensaries | 110 |
| Ecclesiastical entities that are also names of places, e.g., Basel (Switzerland : Ecclesiastical principality) | 110 |
| Educational institutions | 110 |
| Embassies | 110 |
| Exhibitions | 111 |
| Expeditions, Scientific | 111 |
| Experiment stations | 110 |
| Expositions | 111 |
| Factories | 110 |
| Fairs | 111 |
| Festivals (formally organized) | 111 |
| Funeral homes, mortuaries | 110 |
| Galleries | 110 |
| Halfway houses | 110 |
| Herbariums | 151 |
| Hospitals | 110 |
| Hotels | 110 |
| Jurisdictions, Ancient (other than cities) | 151 |
| Laboratories | 110 |
| Libraries | 110 |
| Markets | 110 |
| Military installations (Active; also all after 1899) | 151 |
| Monasteries | 110 |
| Morgues | 110 |
| Motels | 110 |
| Motion pictures | 130 |
| Museums | 110 |
| Night clubs | 110 |
| Nursing homes | 110 |
| Observatories | 110 |
| Old age homes | 110 |
| Opera houses | 110 |
| Orphanages | 110 |
| Plans (Programs) | 110 |
| Poorhouses | 110 |
| Port authorities | 110 |
| Prisons | 110 |
| Projects | 110 |
| Radio programs | 130 |
| Railroads | 110 |
| Restaurants | 110 |
| Sanitariums | 110 |
| Sanitation districts | 151 |
| School districts | 110 |
| Schools | 110 |
| Service stations | 110 |
| Shipyards | 110 |
| Shows (Exhibitions) | 111 |
| Software, Computer | 130 ¹ |
| Stock exchanges | 110 |
| Stores, Retail | 110 |
| Studies (Research projects) | 110 |
| Television programs | 130 |
| Temples (in use; excludes temples in ruins) | 110 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Theatre companies | 110 |
| Tribes (as legal entities only) | 110 |
| Undertakers | 110 |
| Universities | 110 |
| Zoological gardens | 151 |

Group 2 Headings

(Named entities always established by subject catalogers and residing in either the name or subject authority file)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>MARC tag</i> |
|---|-----------------|
| Airplanes, Named | 110 |
| Apartment houses | 110 |
| Armories | 110 |
| Artists' groups | 150 |
| Athletic contests | 150 |
| Auditoriums | 110 |
| Baths, Ancient | 150 |
| Bridges | 151 |
| Buildings, Private | 110 |
| Buildings occupied by corporate bodies | 110 |
| Bus terminals | 150 |
| Camps | 151 |
| Canals | 151 |
| Capitols | 110 |
| Castles | 110 |
| Cities, Ancient (pre-1500) | 151 |
| City halls | 110 |
| Civic centers | 110 |
| Clans | 100 |
| Club houses | 110 |
| Coliseums | 110 |
| Collections, Public or Private | 110 |
| Community centers | 110 |
| Competitions | 150 |
| Computer languages | 150 |
| Computer systems | 150 |
| Contests | 150 |
| Convention centers | 110 |
| Court houses | 150 |
| Custom houses | 150 |
| Docks | 151 |
| Dwellings | 110 |
| Estates | 151 |
| Events | 150 |
| Exhibition buildings | 110 |
| Expeditions, Military | 150 |
| Families | 100 |
| Farms | 151 |
| Feasts | 150 |
| Ferry buildings | 150 |
| Festivals, Folk | 150 |
| Festivals and celebrations (not formally organized) | 150 |
| Fire stations | 150 |
| Folk festivals and celebrations | 150 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Forests ² | 151 |
| Fortresses (Structures) | 151 |
| Games (Events) ³ | 150 |
| Gardens | 151 |
| Grain elevators | 150 |
| Gymnasiums | 110 |
| Highways | 151 |
| Historic sites ² | 151 |
| Immigration stations | 150 |
| Islands, Nonjurisdictional | 151 |
| Land grants | 151 |
| Manors | 110 |
| Mansions | 110 |
| Market buildings | 110 |
| Military installations (Before 1900 and inactive) | 151 |
| Mine buildings | 110 |
| Mines | 151 |
| Mints | 110 |
| Monuments (Structures, statues, etc.) ² | 150 |
| Music halls | 110 |
| Office buildings | 110 |
| Official residences | 110 |
| Palaces | 110 |
| Parks ² | 151 |
| Playgrounds | 151 |
| Plazas (Open spaces, squares, etc.) | 151 |
| Police stations | 150 |
| Ports (Physical facilities) | 151 |
| Post offices | 150 |
| Power plants | 110 |
| Presidential mansions | 110 |
| Public comfort stations | 150 |
| Races (Contests) | 150 |
| Railway stations | 150 |
| Ranches | 151 |
| Recreation areas ² | 151 |
| Refugee camps | 151 |
| Reservations, Indian | 151 |
| Reserves (Parks, forests, etc.) ² | 151 |
| Resorts | 110 |
| Roads | 151 |
| Rooms | 150 |
| Schools of artists | 150 |
| Shopping centers | 110 |
| Shrines (not churches) | 150 |
| Spas | 110 |
| Sport arenas | 110 |
| Sport events | 150 |
| Stadiums | 110 |
| Streets | 151 |
| Structures (non-geographic, e.g., towers) | 150 |
| Temples (in ruins) | 110 |

²Entities of the U.S. National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fall under group 3.

³Although headings for games are normally established by subject catalogers and tagged 150, headings for individual Olympic games are established in the name authority file and tagged 111. Name headings for individual Olympic games are valid for use as subject headings. Works about the Olympic games in general are entered under the subject heading Olympics.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Terminal buildings | 150 |
| Theater buildings | 110 |
| Tombs | 150 |
| Trails ² | 151 |
| Tribes (Ethnic groups) | 150 |
| Tunnels | 151 |
| Villas | 110 |
| Waterways ² | 151 |

Group 3 Headings
(Named entities established by either
descriptive or subject catalogers
and residing in either the name or subject authority file)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>MARC tag</i> |
|---|-----------------|
| Cemeteries | 151 |
| City sections | 151 |
| Concentration camps | 151 |
| Country clubs | 151 |
| U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service units named after a park, forest, etc. | 151 |

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI that have appeared in issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

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| 1.2E2 | 25 | 22 |
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| 1.4C1 | 25 | 23 |
| 1.4C3 | 23 | 8 |
| 1.4C5 | 25 | 23 |
| 1.4C6 | 15 | 2 |
| 1.4C7 | 15 | 3 |
| 1.4C8 | 33 | 20 |
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| 1.4D1 | 25 | 24 |
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| 1.4D3 | 11 | 8 |
| 1.4D4 | 13 | 10 |

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| 1.4D6 | 13 | 11 |
| 1.4D8 | 33 | 25 |
| 1.4E | 12 | 11 |
| 1.4E1 | 11 | 9 |
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| 1.4F2 | 41 | 12 |
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| 1.5B1 | 25 | 33 |
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| 2.5C2 | 15 | 6 |
| 2.5C6 | 15 | 6 |
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| 2.12-2.18 | 16 | 33 |
| 3.2B4 | 34 | 24 |
| 3.3B2 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.3C2 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.3D | 25 | 44 |
| 3.3D2 | 25 | 44 |
| 3.4D1 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.4F1 | 33 | 29 |
| 3.4F2 | 33 | 29 |
| 3.5B1 | 33 | 29 |
| 3.5B5 | 33 | 30 |
| 3.5D1 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.5D3 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.5D5 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.7B12 | 18 | 24 |
| 4.0B2 | 33 | 30 |
| 4.2 | 33 | 31 |
| Chapter 5 | 25 | 45 |
| 5.0B2 | 25 | 45 |
| 5.1B1 | 26 | 10 |
| 5.1D1 | 25 | 45 |
| 5.1F1 | 36 | 12 |
| 5.2A2 | 33 | 32 |
| 5.2B1 | 33 | 32 |
| 5.2B4 | 34 | 24 |
| 5.3 | 34 | 25 |
| 5.4D1 | 8 | 10 |
| 5.4F1 | 33 | 32 |
| 5.4F2 | 33 | 32 |
| 5.5B1 | 33 | 33 |
| 5.5B3 | 33 | 34 |
| 5.7B19 | 33 | 34 |
| 6.1B1 | 33 | 35 |
| 6.1F1 | 11 | 15 |
| 6.1G1 | 11 | 15 |
| 6.1G2 | 33 | 35 |
| 6.2B4 | 34 | 26 |
| 6.4C1 | 33 | 35 |
| 6.4C2 | 33 | 35 |
| 6.4D1 | 8 | 10 |
| 6.4D4 | 33 | 36 |
| 6.4F1 | 25 | 47 |
| 6.4F2 | 33 | 36 |
| 6.4F3 | 33 | 36 |
| 6.5B2 | 33 | 36 |
| 6.5C7 | 33 | 37 |

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| 6.5C8 | 8 | 11 |
| 6.7B6 | 13 | 14 |
| 6.7B7 | 33 | 37 |
| 6.7B10 | 13 | 14 |
| 6.7B16 | 13 | 15 |
| 6.7B18 | 13 | 14 |
| 6.7B19 | 14 | 17 |
| 6.8 | 13 | 15 |
| 6.11 | 33 | 37 |
| 7.1B1 | 13 | 15 |
| 7.1B2 | 8 | 11 |
| 7.1F1 | 36 | 12 |
| 7.1G1 | 38 | 32 |
| 7.2B4 | 34 | 26 |
| 7.4C | 13 | 16 |
| 7.4F2 | 33 | 37 |
| 7.4F3 | 33 | 38 |
| 7.5B2 | 33 | 38 |
| 7.7B2 | 32 | 14 |
| 7.7B4 | 13 | 16 |
| 7.7B6 | 22 | 21 |
| 7.7B7 | 15 | 6 |
| 7.7B9 | 13 | 16 |
| 7.7B16 | 13 | 15 |
| 7.8 | 13 | 15 |
| 8.0A | 33 | 38 |
| 8.1F1 | 36 | 12 |
| 8.2A2 | 33 | 38 |
| 8.2B4 | 34 | 26 |
| 8.4A2 | 33 | 38 |
| 8.4A3 | 33 | 39 |
| 8.4C | 13 | 16 |
| 8.4C1 | 33 | 39 |
| 8.4C2 | 33 | 39 |
| 8.4D1 | 33 | 39 |
| 8.4D2 | 33 | 39 |
| 8.4F1 | 33 | 39 |
| 8.4F2 | 33 | 37 |
| 8.5B1 | 33 | 40 |
| 8.5B2 | 33 | 40 |
| 8.5C13 | 33 | 41 |
| 8.5E1 | 33 | 41 |
| 8.7B4 | 13 | 16 |
| 8.7B6 | 22 | 21 |
| 8.7B7 | 15 | 6 |
| 8.7B8 | 18 | 27 |
| 8.7B9 | 13 | 16 |
| 8.7B12 | 18 | 27 |
| 8.7B16 | 13 | 15 |
| 8.7B18 | 13 | 17 |
| 8.7B22 | 18 | 27 |
| 8.8 | 13 | 15 |
| 9.2B5 | 34 | 26 |
| 9.4D1 | 25 | 49 |
| 9.4E1 | 25 | 49 |
| 9.4F1 | 25 | 49 |
| 9.5B1 | 25 | 49 |
| 9.6B1 | 25 | 50 |
| 9.7B4 | 25 | 50 |
| 9.7B20 | 25 | 50 |
| 10.0A | 33 | 41 |
| 10.2B4 | 34 | 27 |
| 10.4G2 | 32 | 15 |

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| 10.5B1 | 33 | 42 |
| 11.0A | 14 | 56 |
| 11.0B1 | 18 | 27 |
| 11.2B4 | 34 | 27 |
| 11.4F1 | 33 | 42 |
| 11.4F2 | 33 | 42 |
| 11.5D3 | 33 | 42 |
| 11.5D4 | 33 | 42 |
| 11.7B | 18 | 27 |
| 11.7B10 | 8 | 12 |
| 11.7B12 | 18 | 28 |
| 11.7B22 | 18 | 28 |
| 12.0 | 32 | 15 |
| 12.0A | 32 | 17 |
| 12.0B1 | 42 | 32 |
| 12.1B1 | 15 | 7 |
| 12.1B2 | 31 | 25 |
| 12.1B3 | 20 | 10 |
| 12.1B6 | 28 | 12 |
| 12.1E1 | 32 | 21 |
| 12.1F1 | 11 | 17 |
| 12.1F3 | 23 | 19 |
| 12.2B3 | 8 | 12 |
| 12.3B1 | 23 | 19 |
| 12.3C1 | 23 | 20 |
| 12.3C4 | 23 | 20 |
| 12.3E | 23 | 20 |
| 12.3G | 26 | 12 |
| 12.5B2 | 42 | 33 |
| 12.6B1 | 32 | 22 |
| 12.7B | 27 | 19 |
| 12.7B1 | 21 | 16 |
| 12.7B5 | 26 | 12 |
| 12.7B7a | 28 | 12 |
| 12.7B7c | 42 | 34 |
| 12.7B7e | 8 | 12 |
| 12.7B7f | 8 | 12 |
| 12.7B7h | 28 | 13 |
| 12.7B7k | 33 | 43 |
| 12.7B8 | 32 | 22 |
| 12.7B9 | 42 | 34 |
| 12.7B12 | 18 | 29 |
| 12.7B17 | 21 | 16 |
| 12.7B22 | 42 | 34 |
| 13.2 | 21 | 16 |
| 13.5B | 11 | 17 |
| 13.6 | 11 | 17 |
| 21.0B | 12 | 21 |
| 21.0D | 18 | 29 |
| 21.1A1 | 25 | 51 |
| 21.1A2 | 15 | 8 |
| 21.1B1 | 22 | 21 |
| 21.1B2 | 25 | 51 |
| 21.1B3 | 14 | 22 |
| 21.1B4 | 15 | 9 |
| 21.1C | 18 | 34 |
| 21.2A | 38 | 34 |
| 21.2C | 42 | 34 |
| 21.3B | 42 | 35 |
| 21.4B | 18 | 36 |
| 21.6C1 | 38 | 35 |
| 21.7B | 28 | 13 |
| 21.7C | 28 | 15 |

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| 21.11B | 23 | 21 |
| 21.17B | 28 | 16 |
| 21.18B | 8 | 12 |
| 21.23A | 25 | 57 |
| 21.23B | 25 | 57 |
| 21.23C | 38 | 36 |
| 21.23D | 36 | 18 |
| 21.27 | 8 | 12 |
| 21.28A | 8 | 12 |
| 21.28B | 33 | 44 |
| 21.29 | 12 | 24 |
| 21.29D | 35 | 13 |
| 21.29G | 8 | 12 |
| 21.30E | 13 | 26 |
| 21.30F | 40 | 25 |
| 21.30G | 28 | 16 |
| 21.30H | 40 | 26 |
| 21.30J | 41 | 14 |
| 21.30L | 41 | 23 |
| 21.30M | 20 | 12 |
| 21.31B | 31 | 26 |
| 21.31B1 | 41 | 26 |
| 21.31C | 31 | 26 |
| 21.32A | 34 | 31 |
| 21.33A | 41 | 26 |
| 21.35A1 | 41 | 27 |
| 21.35B | 41 | 27 |
| 21.35C | 41 | 27 |
| 21.36C1-3 | 8 | 13 |
| 21.36C5-9 | 8 | 13 |
| 21.36C8 | 22 | 26 |
| 21.38 | 14 | 26 |
| 21.39 | 23 | 31 |
| 22.1 | 18 | 49 |
| 22.1A | 25 | 62 |
| 22.1B | 41 | 27 |
| 22.2 | 42 | 32 |
| 22.2A | 42 | 32 |
| 22.2C | 41 | 30 |
| 22.3A | 37 | 11 |
| 22.3B1 | 42 | 32 |
| 22.3C | 40 | 29 |
| 22.3D | 26 | 16 |
| 22.4 | 41 | 33 |
| 22.5A | 36 | 20 |
| 22.5C2 | 22 | 29 |
| 22.5C4 | 11 | 24 |
| 22.5D | 23 | 31 |
| 22.5D1 | 31 | 28 |
| 22.5F | 25 | 64 |
| 22.6 | 39 | 12 |
| 22.8 | 13 | 29 |
| 22.8A | 15 | 17 |
| 22.8B | 11 | 25 |
| 22.8D | 25 | 64 |
| 22.10 | 38 | 39 |
| 22.11A | 32 | 25 |
| 22.11B | 32 | 26 |
| 22.11D | 41 | 34 |
| 22.12B | 18 | 55 |
| 22.13B | 11 | 25 |
| 22.14 | 11 | 26 |
| 22.15A | 39 | 13 |
| 22.15B | 18 | 55 |
| 22.16A | 37 | 12 |
| 22.17A1 | 25 | 65 |

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| 22.17A2 | 25 | 66 |
| 22.17A4 | 31 | 28 |
| 22.17A6 | 25 | 66 |
| 22.17C | 25 | 66 |
| 22.17D | 11 | 27 |
| 22.18 | 40 | 31 |
| 22.18-22.20 | 40 | 32 |
| 22.19 | 40 | 34 |
| 22.22 | 15 | 18 |
| 22.25B | 42 | 36 |
| 22.26B | 33 | 46 |
| 22.26C2 | 18 | 59 |
| 22.26C3 | 33 | 46 |
| 22.26G | 33 | 47 |
| 22.27A | 18 | 60 |
| 22.27B | 18 | 60 |
| 22.27C | 18 | 60 |
| 22.27D | 18 | 60 |
| 23.1 | 41 | 36 |
| 23.2 | 41 | 37 |
| 23.3 | 41 | 42 |
| 23.4A | 41 | 42 |
| 23.4B | 41 | 43 |
| 23.4C | 41 | 44 |
| 23.4D | 41 | 45 |
| 23.4E | 41 | 46 |
| 23.4F1 | 41 | 46 |
| 23.4F2 | 41 | 47 |
| 23.5 | 41 | 49 |
| 24.1 | 30 | 14 |
| 24.1A | 11 | 34 |
| 24.2 | 13 | 34 |
| 24.2B | 21 | 28 |
| 24.2C | 13 | 34 |
| 24.2D | 18 | 68 |
| 24.3A | 26 | 17 |
| 24.3E | 17 | 19 |
| 24.3G | 21 | 28 |
| 24.4B | 34 | 39 |
| 24.4C | 36 | 21 |
| 24.4C3 | 36 | 23 |
| 24.4C6 | 15 | 24 |
| 24.4C7 | 36 | 23 |
| 24.4C8 | 36 | 24 |
| 24.4C9 | 11 | 37 |
| 24.5A | 41 | 49 |
| 24.5C1 | 34 | 41 |
| 24.6 | 29 | 18 |
| 24.7B | 21 | 29 |
| 24.7B2 | 8 | 14 |
| 24.8B | 42 | 37 |
| 24.9 | 27 | 30 |
| 24.10B | 41 | 50 |
| 24.13 | 16 | 45 |
| 24.13, Type 2 | 41 | 51 |
| 24.13, Type 3 | 25 | 67 |
| 24.13, Type 4 | 15 | 26 |
| 24.13, Type 5 | 32 | 31 |
| 24.14 | 18 | 76 |
| 24.15A | 38 | 40 |
| 24.15B | 16 | 46 |
| 24.17 | 28 | 18 |
| 24.18 | 17 | 22 |
| 24.18, Type 2 | 41 | 52 |
| 24.18, Type 3 | 25 | 68 |

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| 24.18, Type 4 | 14 | 48 |
| 24.18, Type 5 | 28 | 19 |
| 24.18, Type 10 | 18 | 76 |
| 24.19 | 18 | 76 |
| 24.20B | 13 | 42 |
| 24.20E | 11 | 44 |
| 24.21B | 18 | 78 |
| 24.21C | 16 | 48 |
| 24.21D | 16 | 48 |
| 24.23 | 17 | 25 |
| 24.24A | 24 | 21 |
| 24.26 | 11 | 44 |
| 24.27C | 13 | 43 |
| 24.27C3 | 13 | 43 |
| 25.1 | 22 | 33 |
| 25.2 | 24 | 23 |
| 25.2A | 27 | 31 |
| 25.3A | 41 | 54 |
| 25.3B | 13 (2) | 44 |
| 25.4A | 41 | 54 |
| 25.5B | 39 | 13 |
| 25.5C | 39 | 13 |
| 25.5D | 40 | 35 |
| 25.5E | 11 | 49 |
| 25.6A | 11 | 49 |
| 25.6A2 | 13 | 44 |
| 25.7 | 11 | 50 |
| 25.8 | 22 | 34 |
| 25.8-25.11 | 36 | 33 |
| 25.9 | 22 | 35 |
| 25.10 | 30 | 20 |
| 25.13 | 28 | 19 |
| 25.14 | 14 | 54 |
| 25.15A1 | 36 | 34 |
| 25.15A2 | 11 | 52 |
| 25.18A | 23 | 45 |
| 25.19 | 11 | 52 |
| 25.23A | 11 | 52 |
| 25.27B | 40 | 36 |
| 25.29A2 | 33 | 47 |
| 25.29A3 | 33 | 47 |
| 25.29C | 33 | 47 |
| 25.29D | 20 | 33 |
| 25.29D4 | 25 | 77 |
| 25.29E | 18 | 80 |
| 25.29G | 37 | 17 |
| 25.29H3 | 33 | 48 |
| 25.29J | 33 | 48 |
| 25.30 | 14 | 55 |
| 25.31A1 | 11 | 53 |
| 25.32A1 | 33 | 48 |
| 25.32A2 | 33 | 50 |
| 25.32B1 | 33 | 50 |
| 25.32C | 33 | 51 |
| 25.35 | 13 | 48 |
| 25.35-25.36 | 34 | 41 |
| 25.36 | 20 | 34 |
| 25.36A | 33 | 51 |
| 25.36B | 40 | 37 |
| 25.36C | 20 | 35 |
| 26 | 37 | 18 |
| 26.0 | 41 | 54 |
| 26.2 | 37 | 23 |
| 26.2B2 | 15 | 30 |
| 26.2B4 | 15 | 30 |

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| 26.2C | 28 | 20 |
| 26.2D | 30 | 22 |
| 26.2D2 | 30 | 22 |
| 26.3 | 32 | 53 |
| 26.3A3 | 27 | 38 |
| 26.3A4 | 12 | 38 |
| 26.3A6 | 21 | 45 |
| 26.3A7 | 36 | 38 |
| 26.3B-C | 27 | 41 |
| 26.4A | 12 | 48 |
| 26.4A3 | 33 | 51 |
| 26.4C2 | 12 | 48 |
| 26.5 | 12 | 48 |
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| A.2A | 16 | 50 |
| A.4A | 31 | 35 |
| A.7A | 18 | 85 |
| A.15A | 21 | 58 |
| A.20 | 24 | 23 |
| A.25 | 39 | 21 |
| A.31 | 17 | 28 |
| A.33 | 42 | 32 |
| A.34 | 17 | 28 |
| A.45A | 25 | 78 |
| A.45B | 25 | 78 |
| A.53 | 26 | 18 |
| A.54 | 26 | 19 |
| | | |
| B.4 | 13 | 72 |
| B.9 | 32 | 57 |
| B.14 | 13 | 72 |
| B.15 | 25 | 78 |
| | | |
| C.0 | 18 | 87 |
| C.4C | 20 | 35 |
| C.6 | 13 | 72 |
| C.7B | 33 | 52 |
| | | |
| D, "Braille" | 33 | 52 |
| D, "Close score" | 25 | 79 |
| D, "Collection" | 14 | 56 |
| D, "Colophon" | 13 | 72 |
| D, "Condensed score" | 25 | 79 |
| D, "Edition" | 33 | 52 |
| D, "Musical presentation statement" | 25 | 79 |
| D, "Personal author" | 25 | 80 |
| D, "Piano [violin, etc.] conductor part" | 33 | 52 |
| D, "Plate number" | 33 | 52 |
| D, "Preliminaries" | 16 | 51 |
| D, "Publisher's number" | 33 | 53 |
| D, "Running title" | 18 | 88 |
| D, "Text (large print)" | 33 | 53 |
| D, "Text (tactile)" | 33 | 53 |
| D, "Uniform title" | 18 | 88 |

1.OE. Language and script of the description. [Rev.]

Rule Change

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved the addition of the following as the second paragraph in rule 1.OE in the printed text of AACR 2:

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

Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

In general, transcribe letters as they appear in the source. However, convert earlier forms of letters and earlier forms of diacritical marks into their modern form, as specified herein. Separate ligatures that are occasional stylistic usages (Œdipus, alumnage, etc.) rather than standard usages in the modern orthography of the language, e.g., Œ in French (as in Œuvre) or æ in Danish (as in særtryk). If there is any doubt as to the correct conversion of elements to modern forms, transcribe them from the source as exactly as possible. (See also the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks.*)

The following represent a special case: u/v, uu or vv/w. When these letters are used in Latin and some other languages without regard to their vocalic or consonantal value, so that "u" is used for a "v," etc., the transcription should be regularized. This means that for the bibliographic description of items published after 1800,

- 1) use v for consonants, e.g., vox, Victoria;
- 2) use u for vowels, e.g., uva, Ursa Major;
- 3) use w for consonantal uu or vv, e.g., Windelia.

Follow this guide also for publications of any date when the case is not one of bibliographic description, e.g., headings or citations from reference works.

The letters i/j should be handled differently. For the bibliographic descriptions of items published after 1800, transcribe "i" and "j" as they appear; do not attempt any regularization. Follow this stipulation also for uniform titles for series. For any other case of headings, citations from reference sources, etc.,

- 1) use j for consonants, e.g., jus, Julius;
- 2) use i for vowels, e.g., iter, Ilias.

N.B. For the transcription of any of these letters in bibliographic description for pre-1801 publications, apply *Bibliographic Description of Rare Books (BDRB)*. For the use of uniform titles, so that BDRB titles file properly (i.e., together with the titles of post-1800 publications), see LCRI 25.2A.

Matter That Cannot Be Reproduced by the Typographical Facilities Available

The rule, in effect, requires as much fidelity to the source as the capacity for printing, typewriting, database-inputting, etc., within the cataloging agency will allow. It recommends a "cataloguer's description in square brackets" for any "matter that cannot be reproduced by the typographical facilities available." Generally, this is a practicable solution, but there are special instances in which doing other than describing the matter is

appropriate. The main purposes of these instructions are to categorize all the methods to be employed, including a "cataloguer's descriptions" and to give specific directions for each in terms of the particular character set phenomenon encountered.

In the context of machine-readable catalog records note that as used in 1.OE and in the preceding paragraph, "typographical facilities available" means the totality of characters that can be represented in machine-readable form and displayed/printed (known as the "MARC character set"; referred to hereafter as the "character set"). Conventions appropriate to particular character set situations have been developed as follows:

Super/subscript characters
Greek letters
Special marks of contraction (e.g., older printed Latin)
Special letters, diacritical marks, punctuation marks
Signs and symbols

Apply the appropriate conventions described in the following sections. As judged appropriate, use notes to explain and added entries to provide additional access. In the special provisions that follow, notes are suggested as possible models for form, not to require the use of the note.

Super/Subscript Characters

If the super/subscript placement of a character is not essential to avoid serious distortion or loss of intelligibility (e.g., n° , 2^e , M^a), record the super/subscript character on the line in the regular manner (e.g., no., 2e). If a period is associated with the super/subscript letter (e.g., M^a) and the characters are the abbreviation of a single word, record the period as the last element (e.g., Ma.). In case of serious distortion or loss of intelligibility, record the character in super/subscript position for all such characters available in the character set, namely, Arabic numerals (0-9), the minus sign (-), parentheses (), and the plus sign (+). In all other cases use the double underscore convention described in the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*. Give the letter being represented in upper or lower case according to the source.

chief source: The Severus scroll and 1QIs^a
transcription: The Severus scroll and the 1QIs_a
(Suggested note: On t.p. "a" is superscript)

chief source: Separation of $^{59}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$ and $^{59}\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ in neutron ...
transcription: Separation of $^{59}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$ and $^{59}\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ in neutron ...
(Suggested note: On t.p. "III" and "II" are superscript)

chief source: Estimating $L_x(1)$
transcription: Estimating $L_{\underline{x}}(1)$
(Suggested note: On t.p. "x" is subscript)

chief source: ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k -type centers
transcription: ENDOR hyperfine constants of $V_{\underline{k}}$ -type centers
(Suggested note: On t.p. "k" is subscript)

chief source: The structure of 1f $7/2$ nuclei
transcription: The structure of 1f $\underline{7/2}$ nuclei
(Suggested note: On t.p. "/" is subscript)

Romanize all occurrences of Greek letters regardless of the typographical facilities available (the intent is to assist filing (by persons or machines) and searching (machine) although there are characters for alpha, beta, and gamma in the character set) and although certain Greek capital letters are identical to their roman equivalents. If the context shows that a Greek letter or letters is used to represent a letter in the International Phonetic Alphabet, however, see the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*.

If the letter appears separately, give the name of the letter in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English) enclosed within brackets. For searching purposes, insure that the bracketed interpolation is not connected with other letters. Thus, if no space appears in the source on either side of the Greek letter, put a space on either side of the bracketed interpolation, except when this interpolation is already distinct from adjacent letters by the presence of characters that serve as separators. *N.B.* This provision is necessary, because brackets do not serve as separators for searching purposes.⁴

chief source: α -, β -, and γ -spectroscopy
transcription: [Alpha]-, [beta]-, and [gamma]-
spectroscopy
(A hyphen is a separator)

chief source: Poly- α -amino acids ...
transcription: Poly-[alpha]-amino acids ...

chief source: A history of π (pi) ...
transcription: A history of [pi] (pi) ...
(Parentheses are separators, but a space precedes
"pi" in the source)

chief source: ... at infinity of certain
subclasses of $L^{\infty}A(R)$
transcription: ... at infinity of certain
subclasses of L^{∞} [Omega] A(R)
(The omega in the source is a capital letter)

chief source: A catalogue of the Connecticut Alpha
of the Φ BK, August 1847
transcription: A catalogue of the Connecticut
Alpha of the [Phi Beta Kappa], August 1847

chief source: The $\cos \lambda$ theorem ...
transcription: The cos [pi lambda] theorem ...

chief source: ... materials lists for high-power
10.6 μ windows ...
transcription: ... materials lists for high-power
10.6 [mu] windows ...

chief source: The bias in $dT/d\Delta$ calculated ...
transcription: The bias in dT/d [Delta] calculated
...

⁴ "Separators" are defined as characters that divide groups of letters or numbers into multiple words, in the context of constructing search keys. The most frequent examples are the ISBD marks of punctuation, as well as opening and closing parentheses, the hyphen, and double quotes.

chief source: Z
transcription: [Zeta]
(The title consists solely of the Greek letter zeta)

When a Greek letter is used in a word that is otherwise in the roman alphabet in the source, use the romanized form of the letter (instead of its name) in brackets.

chief source: Zaraeustra and Φilo
transcription: Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

chief source: Oie wowapi waꞯ Lakota-Ieska
transcription: Oie wowapi waꞯ Lakota-Ieska
(The letter in this example is from the International Phonetic Alphabet; therefore, the double underscore convention is used (cf. the section on Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks))

Special Marks of Contraction

When special marks of contraction have been used by the printer in continuance of the manuscript tradition, expand affected words to their full form, enclosing supplied letters within brackets.

on source: Breuiarium monasticū s'm ritum : morem monachoꝝ Ordinis S. Benedicti de obseruātia Casinēsis Cōgregationis ...
transcription: Breuiarium monasticu[m] s[ecundu]m ritum [et] morem monacho[rum] Ordinis S. Benedicti de obserua[n]tia Casine[n]sis Co[n]gregationis ...

Do not expand conventional abbreviations in which a period follows a letter or letters. However, when an abbreviation standing for an entire word appears in the source, record instead the word itself, enclosing it in brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum] [et] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction cannot be determined, substitute a question mark within brackets for each element in question, e.g., "... amico[?] [?] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction is conjectural, use the question mark after the supplied letters or word within the same set of brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum?] ..."

When titles are "expanded," title added entries may be expressed in the tracing by means of the word "Title." The added entry will be exactly the same as the title proper (including the brackets around letters). To express a title added entry in any other form, it is necessary to trace it explicitly.

I. Title: Breviarium monasticum secundum ritum et morem monachorum Ordinis Sancti Benedicti de observantia Casinensis Congregationis.

Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks

Use the double underscore () as the conventional means of signaling special letters (including superscript and subscript letters), diacritical marks, and punctuation marks for which there is no exact representation in the character set. Use the double underscore with the nearest roman equivalent in cases in which the roman equivalent is obvious, e.g., ſ = ſ; ā = ā; ā = ā; ſ = ſ; h = h; ſ = ſ; l = l; l = l. When the nearest roman equivalent is not obvious or there is doubt that it is obvious, it is necessary to establish the equivalent, after which the list of equivalencies will be updated. The equivalencies below have been established to date, mostly from the

International Phonetic Alphabet. Note that the IPA uses some Greek letters; when it is judged by the context (usually some form of linguistic study) that the Greek letter probably derives from its use in the IPA, use the double underscore convention or the equivalency indicated below, not the convention for Greek letters given above.

α = a

β = b

ε = e

θ = θ

φ = f

χ = g

ι = g ρ = g

κ = i β = I

λ = l

ο = o

σ = s

ς = s

τ = t

υ = u

ϕ = u

ν = v

β = v

γ = w

ζ = z

Note that the use of the double underscore convention does not always insure a one-for-one equivalency; the intent, instead, is to signal those cases in which the character used in the catalog record is not an exact replication of the character in the source.

Exception 1: Do not use the double underscore convention in the following cases; use instead the equivalent indicated:

- Old German small "e" (Fürsten) = umlaut (Fürsten)
- "Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ß) written as ligature = ss (Ausslegung)
- "Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (<sz>) written as two letters = sz (Auslegung)
- Degree symbol (600°) = superscript zero (600⁰)
- Inch/inches, second/seconds = tvěrdyĭ znak (")
- Foot/feet, minute/minutes = mĭagkiĭ znak (')
- Superscript or subscript period = dot above (˙) or dot below (̇)
- IPA character for glottal stop (ʔ) = alif (ʔ)
- A , below a letter (ə) = dot below the letter (e)

Exception 2: Do not use the double underscore convention for the inverted question mark and exclamation point in Spanish; instead, do

not transcribe the inverted form of these marks at all.

Signs and Symbols

The objective in treating signs and symbols not represented in the character set is to render or convey the intention without undue time and effort and with a minimum of interpolation, using one of the techniques described in this section. Note that a minimum of interpolation is wanted because those searching the machine catalog cannot very often be expected to "second-guess" the cataloger in this respect, i.e., users will normally formulate search keys that necessarily do not take interpolations into account. As judged appropriate, use notes to explain and added entries to provide additional access; the examples below are illustrative, not prescriptive.

1) If the symbol is judged not to be an integral or essential part of the title, do not intervene in the transcription. Instead, omit the symbol; explain its presence in a note if it is judged worth mentioning.


transcription: "W" today! Tomorrow?

(On the title page the traditional female symbol appears under the letter "W" but the preface makes it clear that the symbol is not intended to form part of the title and gives the full title; suggested note: On t.p. the symbol for female appears under the letter "W"; added entry: Title: Women today! Tomorrow?)

2) Use existing characters when this can be done without serious distortion or loss of intelligibility.

chief source: R for tomorrow

transcription: Rx for tomorrow

chief source: When I was your age 

transcription: When I was your age STOP

(Suggested note: On t.p. "STOP" appears as a stop sign)

3) Use the double underscore convention (cf. the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks.*)

chief source: Yell-θ pages : environmental resources

transcription: Yell-0 pages : environmental resources

chief source: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night

transcription: Where to stay USA from 50c to \$9 a night

4) Substitute in the language of the context the word, phrase, etc., that is the obvious spoken/written equivalent (if unknown in the language of the context, use English); bracket the interpolated equivalent. If the element in the source is not preceded or followed by a space, in general precede or follow the bracketed interpolation by a space unless the preceding or following character in the source is itself also a separator or unless the use of a space would create an unintended result for searching.

chief source: Registering for ©
transcription: Registering for [copyright]
(Suggested note: On t.p. "[copyright]" appears
as the copyright symbol)

chief source: I ♥ a piano
transcription: I [love] a piano
(Suggested note: On t.p. "[love]" appears as a
heart)

chief source: A study of the †
transcription: A study of the [ankh]
(Suggested note: On t.p. "[ankh]" appears as the
ankh symbol)

chief source: Poe ♣ and free verse
transcription: Poe[try] and free verse
(The interpolation is not preceded by a space
because that would create two words for searching
(brackets are not separators); suggested note:
On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration in the
form of a tree)

chief source: Tinglysningslovens §38
transcription: Tinglysningslovens [paragraf] 38

chief source: Dokumentation der politischen
Geschichte zur Reform des §144 STG
transcription: Dokumentation der politischen
Geschichte zur Reform des [Paragraphen] 144 STG

chief source: ... proposed rules governing §2255
proceedings ...
transcription: ... proposed rules governing
[section] 2255 proceedings ...

chief source: Roman Opalka : 16 Details aus dem
Werk 1965/1-∞
transcription: Roman Opalka : 16 Details aus dem
Werk 1965/1-[unendlich]
(Suggested note: On t.p. "[unendlich]" appears
as the infinity symbol)

chief source: Opalka 1965/1-∞: 9 juin-9 juillet
1982
transcription: Opalka 1965/1-[l'infinité] : 9
juin-9 juillet 1982
(Suggested note: On t.p. "[l'infinité]" appears
as the infinity symbol)

chief source: The added mass coefficient of a
cylinder oscillating in shallow water in the
limit $K \rightarrow 0$ and $K \infty$
transcription: The added mass coefficient of a
cylinder oscillating in shallow water in the
limit $K \rightarrow 0$ and K [infinity]
(The arrow is input as two hyphens and an angle
bracket; suggested note: On t.p. "[infinity]"
appears as the infinity symbol)

Exception 1: Do not transcribe characters that indicate birth
(e.g., an asterisk) or death (e.g., a dagger) even if such characters
are in the character set. Do not use a mark of omission; instead,
explain the omission in a note.

chief source: In honor of Saint Basil the Great
†379
transcription: In honor of Saint Basil the Great
379
(Suggested note: On t.p. "379" is preceded by a dagger)

chief source: Walter : *1926 $\frac{1945}{\text{X}}$ an der
Ostfront
transcription: Walter : 1926 1945 and der
Ostfront
(Suggested note: On t.p. "1926" is preceded by
an asterisk; "1945" is preceded by an Iron
Cross)

Exception 2: Ignore symbols indicating trademark (registered or otherwise), patent, copyright, etc. These include a superscript or subscript "R" enclosed in a circle (®) (ignore although included in the character set), the superscript or subscript letters "TM" (™), and a "c" enclosed within a circle (©) (copyright symbol). Do not explain their presence in a note. (Ignore such symbols also when they appear with elements used in headings.)

chief source: The Gumby® books of letters
transcription: The Gumby books of letters

If the spoken/written equivalent is not obvious or if there is doubt that it is obvious or if it is unknown, give an explanation or a description in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English).

chief source: ∇ -structures
transcription: [Inverted triangle]-structures

chief source: Poluprovodnikovye soedienifa $A_2B^{I}VI$
transcription: Poluprovodnikovye soedienifa AI2BVI
(Suggested note: On t.p. "I" appears over "2"
and "VI" is superscript)

chief source: Some elementary properties of the
category $\text{Top}_M \mid B$
transcription: Some elementary properties of the
category Top_M [vertical line] B
(Suggested note: On t.p. "M" is subscript)

If a title consists solely of a sign or symbol, provide an equivalent in all cases, even if the particular symbol is itself in the character set.

chief source: † / Gregory Corso
transcription: [Ankh] / Gregory Corso
(Suggested note: The title consists solely of
the ankh symbol)

chief source: + : [novellaciklus] / Czakó Gábor
transcription: [Plusz : novellaciklus] / Czakó
Gábor
("+" is in the character set; suggested note:
The title consists solely of a plus sign)

chief source: © / Free Spirits, Inc.
transcription: [Copyright] / Free Spirits, Inc.
(Suggested note: The title consists solely of
the copyright symbol)

General Application

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

Special Application

In addition to the conditions cited above, 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) the item is in one or more of the following languages: Amharic, Georgian, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, a Hebrew-alphabet language (other than Hebrew), a non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet;

2) the item is in a language indigenous to one or more of the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia (other than Indonesian), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Tibet;

3) the item is in a language indigenous to Africa and is in a roman script;

4) the item is in a language that 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) 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)

Note that 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

2.7B1. Nature, scope, or artistic form. [Rev.]

General Application

For books, generally restrict the making of the note about the nature, scope, or artistic form of the item to the situations covered below. For books that are belles lettres, record in a note the term

for the literary form only when the title is misleading. Do not consider titles of literary works misleading simply because they are fanciful.

Special Application

Record in a note the literary form of the book being cataloged if it contains one or more literary works by one author and it meets one of the following conditions:

- 1) the item is in one or more of the following languages: Amharic, Armenian, Arabic, Georgian, Persian, Ottoman Turkish, or Turkish;
- 2) the item is in the Hebrew alphabet regardless of language;
- 3) the item is in a non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet;
- 4) the item is in a language indigenous to one or more of the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tibet, or Vietnam;
- 5) the item is in a language indigenous to Africa and in the roman script.

Make the note whether or not the form is identified in the uniform title or in the body of the entry.

Literary Form Note

When giving the literary form note, base it on the following literary forms: drama; fiction; poetry; literature (used for an item containing works in more than one form). The note should be worded according to the cataloger's approximation of the publication; the words chosen do not necessarily have to use one of the terms listed above (e.g., "Plays" instead of "Drama").

2.7B13. Dissertations. [Rev.]

Use the formal thesis note for editions that bear a formal thesis statement naming the institution or faculty to which the thesis was presented and the degree for which the author was a candidate. (It does not matter whether the edition being cataloged actually is the one so presented.) When formulating a formal thesis note, apply the provisions of the rule and include in the note the word "thesis," the degree, the institution, and the date. For details not covered by the rule, use judgment.

Thesis (Ph. D.)—University of Toronto, 1974

If the edition lacks a formal thesis statement, state its origin as a thesis in a general note when this information is readily available. Include in the note only the elements (degree, institution, data) that are present.

Originally presented as the author's thesis
(Stockholm) under title: ...

Revision of the author's thesis

22.2. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT NAMES. [Rev.]

Different Real Names Used Concurrently by Contemporaries

Apply this interpretation only in retrospect, after information received from publications, etc., has begun to provide the necessary evidence and this evidence is clear.

If a contemporary author who uses different real names concurrently (as opposed to abandoning one real name in favor of another) and this usage at the same time of multiple real names can be ascribed to the fact that the works written under one name are different from works written under other name(s), then treat the case in the same way as pseudonyms and follow LCRI 22.2C for the details of using multiple headings.

heading 1: Knight, Kathryn Lasky

(Works for adults are written under the name Kathryn Lasky Knight)

heading 2: Lasky, Kathryn

(Works for children are written at the same time under the name Kathryn Lasky)

22.2A. Predominant name. [Rev.]

Nicknames

If a person's name shows a nickname in quotation marks or within parentheses as part of other forename(s), omit the nickname in formulating the heading.

name: Martin (Bud) Schulman

heading: Schulman, Martin

Married Women

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

name: Mrs. John A. (Edna I.) Spies

heading: Spies, John A., Mrs.

22.3B1. Persons using more than one language. [Rev.]

For an author who writes in two or more languages, the rule includes an "in case of doubt" provision, when there is no predominant language, that sends the cataloger to reference sources of the person's country of residence or activity. If there are no such reference sources, the person is not listed, or for any other reason reference sources do not settle the matter, use in the heading the form of name in the person's native language.

After an author has been established, if subsequently received works show a form in a language not selected for the heading, change the heading when 80% of the author's works are in that language.

A.33. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Below are some languages not specifically dealt with in A.34-A.54 for which a guide for capitalization is needed.

Breton
Gallegan

Follow the rules for French
Follow the rules for Spanish

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Langue d'oc | Follow the rules for French |
| Mongolian | Follow the rules for English |
| Non-Slavic, Cyrillic languages | For all such languages except Azerbaijani and Moldavian, follow the rules for Russian. For Azerbaijani and Moldavian, follow the rules for English |
| Vietnamese | For Vietnamese corporate bodies, capitalize the first word and all proper nouns in the name |

SYMBOLS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Special Symbols (Alphabetic Identifiers) for Printed Cards

Special symbols are assigned to certain categories of materials to control the distribution of cards to various book and card catalogs of the Library of Congress. Some of these symbols are used by the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) in filling standing orders for cards.

Bibliographic Records

On printed products the symbols below are found below the Library of Congress card number. In MARC records they are found in #b of the 010 field. Symbols are also added to any records being changed, if they are lacking and are applicable. The symbols based on language are used for bilingual or multilingual works also, e.g., a work with complete text in Hebrew and English would trigger the use of "HE."

| | |
|-----|--|
| AM | used for works in Amharic |
| ACN | used for works in Chinese |
| AJ | used for works in Japanese |
| AK | used for works in Korean |
| HE | used for works published in the Hebrew alphabet, regardless of language |
| NE | used for works in Armenian, Arabic, Georgian, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Pushto, and Turkish, as well as any non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet |
| MAP | used for atlases |
| F | used for motion pictures, filmstrips, sets of slides and transparencies, videorecordings, and kits |
| M | used for works classed in M |
| MN | used for works classed in ML and MT |
| R | used for all sound recordings |

Discontinued Distribution Symbol

Before September 1988, the "SA" symbol was used on bibliographic records for works in the languages native to South and Southeast Asia (excluding the languages covered by ACN, AJ, AK, and NE). The "SA" symbol appearing on existing bibliographic records should be retained.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 32-45, 1988

Adoption agencies (*May Subd Geog*)
Advertising drinking glasses (*May Subd Geog*)
AIDS (Disease) in pregnancy (*May Subd Geog*)
AIDS phobia (*May Subd Geog*)
Antiulcer drugs (*May Subd Geog*)
Aromatherapy (*May Subd Geog*)
Basis (Futures trading) (*May Subd Geog*)
Biological invasions (*May Subd Geog*)
Blood substitutes (*May Subd Geog*)
Bouncers (*May Subd Geog*)
Bumper stickers (*May Subd Geog*)
Channeling (Spiritualism) (*May Subd Geog*)
Chemical peel (*May Subd Geog*)
Computer viruses (*May Subd Geog*)
Economic conversion (*May Subd Geog*)
Electronic news gathering (*May Subd Geog*)
Employee leasing services (*May Subd Geog*)
Feminist psychology (*May Subd Geog*)
Fourth generation computers (*May Subd Geog*)
Gay accommodations (*May Subd Geog*)
Grandparenting (*May Subd Geog*)
Gross state product (*May Subd Geog*)
High temperature superconductors
Holocaust memorials (*May Subd Geog*)
Homophobia (*May Subd Geog*)
Human immunogenetics (*May Subd Geog*)
Human reproductive technology (*May Subd Geog*)
Hypermarkets (*May Subd Geog*)
Individual differences (*May Subd Geog*)
Intercontinental ballistic missiles--Mobile basing
Machismo (*May Subd Geog*)
Martin Luther King Day (*May Subd Geog*)
Microbial contamination (*May Subd Geog*)
Nonsexist language (*May Subd Geog*)
Nutrition counseling (*May Subd Geog*)
Pet sitting (*May Subd Geog*)
Psychics (*May Subd Geog*)
Relationship addiction (*May Subd Geog*)
Reproductive technology (*May Subd Geog*)
Seasonal affective disorder (*May Subd Geog*)
Sexual attraction
Sexually abused teenagers (*May Subd Geog*)
Smoking cessation programs (*May Subd Geog*)
Smoking in the workplace (*May Subd Geog*)
Social work with the homeless (*May Subd Geog*)
Stock Market Crash, 1987
Stratospheric ozone (*May Subd Geog*)
Stress management (*May Subd Geog*)
Student assistance programs (*May Subd Geog*)
Suicidal behavior (*May Subd Geog*)
Taguchi methods (Quality control) (*May Subd Geog*)
Teleports (*May Subd Geog*)
Time travel
Transcultural medical care (*May Subd Geog*)
Videoconferencing (*May Subd Geog*)
Windows (Computer programs)
Year-round schools (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

Beginning with this issue, subject headings that have been deleted from the subject authority file and replaced by name headings will appear in a separate list following the list of revised subject headings. Those that have been replaced by *identical* name headings will no longer be listed. The list below comprises headings that were cancelled on weekly lists 31-41, 1988.

| <i>Cancelled heading</i> | <i>Replacement heading</i> |
|--|---|
| Acquisition of non-book materials | Acquisition of nonbook materials (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Adnyamatana language | Wailpi language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Alabamine | Astatine |
| Arabic studies | Arab countries—Study and teaching (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Arabic studies | Arabic philology—Study and teaching (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Arabic studies | Civilization, Arab—Study and teaching (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Arachidic acid | Eicosanoic acid (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Arachidic acid—Derivatives | Eicosanoic acid—Derivatives |
| Aromatic amino acid decarboxylase | Aromatic amino acid decarboxylases |
| Art, Zulu | Art, Zulu (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Badui (Indonesian tribe) | Badui (Indonesian people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Bantus as consumers | Blacks as consumers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Barbers' supplies | Barbershops—Equipment and supplies |
| Belice River (Sicily) | Belice River (Italy) |
| Benzopyran | Benzopyrans |
| Brown-tail moth | Browntail moth (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Cacao-butter | Cocoa butter |
| Canterbury Cemetery (Canterbury, Kent) | Canterbury Cemetery (Canterbury, England) |
| Cardiff Explosives Trial, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, 1983 | Cardiff Explosives Trial, Cardiff, Wales, 1983 |
| Catalan literature—19th-20th centuries | Catalan literature—19th century |
| Catalan literature—19th-20th centuries | Catalan literature—20th century |

| | |
|---|---|
| Catalan poetry-19th-20th centuries | Catalan poetry-19th century |
| Catalan poetry-19th-20th centuries | Catalan poetry-20th century |
| Cataloging of non-book materials | Cataloging of nonbook materials (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Chick embryo | Chickens-Embryos |
| Chippewa Indians | Ojibwa Indians |
| Chippewa Indians-Government relations | Ojibwa Indians-Government relations |
| Chippewa Indians-Land tenure | Ojibwa Indians-Land tenure |
| Chippewa Indians-Reservations | Ojibwa Indians-Reservations |
| Chippewa Indians-Treaties | Ojibwa Indians-Treaties |
| Chippewa Indians-Wars, 1898 | Ojibwa Indians-Wars, 1898 |
| Chippewa language | Ojibwa language |
| Chippewa literature | Ojibwa literature |
| Chippewa poetry | Ojibwa poetry |
| Chondrostei, Fossil | Osteichthyes, Fossil (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Christian saints, Women | Christian women saints (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Ch'ü Yuan dynasty, 1260-1368 | Ch'ü-Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368 |
| Clarke and Lake Company Site (Arrowsic Island, Me.) | Clarke and Lake Company Site (Me.) |
| Cocktail waitresses | Cocktail servers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Coffee-house management | Coffeehouses-Management (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Coffee-houses | Coffeehouses (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Coffee-houses-Austria | Coffeehouses-Austria |
| Cognition in the aged | Cognition in old age (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Comox Valley (Vancouver Island, B.C.) | Comox Valley (B.C.) |
| Cookery (Macaroni) | Cookery (Pasta) |
| Corner stones, Laying of | Cornerstone laying (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Corsica | Corsica (France) |
| Corsica-Description and travel | Corsica (France)-Description and travel |

| | |
|---|--|
| Corsica-Description and travel-1981- | Corsica (France)-Description and travel-1981- |
| Corsica-History | Corsica (France)-History |
| Corsica-History-To 1347 | Corsica (France)-History-To 1347 |
| Corsica-History-Genoese domination, 1347-1768 | Corsica (France)-History-Genoese domination, 1347-1768 |
| Corsica-History-16th century | Corsica (France)-History-16th century |
| Corsica-History-17th century | Corsica (France)-History-17th century |
| Corsica-History-18th century | Corsica (France)-History-18th century |
| Corsica-History-French domination, 1768-1794 | Corsica (France)-History-French domination, 1768-1794 |
| Corsica-History-French Revolution, 1789-1793 | Corsica (France)-History-French Revolution, 1789-1793 |
| Corsica-History-British occupation, 1794-1796 | Corsica (France)-History-British occupation, 1794-1796 |
| Corsica-History-1796- | Corsica (France)-History-1796- |
| Cowichan River (Vancouver Island, B.C.) | Cowichan River (B.C.) |
| Creole dialects, Dutch-Netherlands Antilles | Creole dialects-Netherlands Antilles |
| Crete | Crete (Greece) |
| Crete-Antiquities | Crete (Greece)-Antiquities |
| Crete-Civilization | Crete (Greece)-Civilization |
| Crete-Civilization-Dravidian influences | Crete (Greece)-Civilization-Dravidian influences |
| Crete-Description and travel | Crete (Greece)-Description and travel |
| Crete-Description and travel-1981- | Crete (Greece)-Description and travel-1981- |
| Crete-History | Crete (Greece)-History |
| Crete-History-To 67 B.C. | Crete (Greece)-History-To 67 B.C. |
| Crete-History-67 B.C.-826 A.D. | Crete (Greece)-History-67 B.C.-826 A.D. |
| Crete-History-Arab rule, 826-961 | Crete (Greece)-History-Arab rule, 826-961 |
| Crete-History-Byzantine Reconquest, 961 | Crete (Greece)-History-Byzantine Reconquest, 961 |
| Crete-History-19th century | Crete (Greece)-History-19th century |

| | |
|--|--|
| Crete-History-Insurrection of 1866-1868 | Crete (Greece)-History- Insurrection, 1866-1868 |
| Crete-History-Insurrection of 1889 | Crete (Greece)-History- Insurrection, 1889 |
| Crete-History-20th century | Crete (Greece)-History-20th century |
| Crete-History-Insurrection, 1905 | Crete (Greece)-History- Insurrection, 1905 |
| Crete-History-Occupation, 1941-1945 | Crete (Greece)-History- Occupation, 1941-1945 |
| Crete-Languages | Crete (Greece)-Languages |
| Depression in the aged | Depression in old age (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Dextrine | Dextrins (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Diabetes in teenagers | Diabetes in adolescence (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Dyak language | Dayak language |
| Dyak literature | Dayak literature (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Elastic analysis (Theory of structures) | Elastic analysis (Engineering) |
| Electronics in aeronautics | Avionics |
| Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide gel | Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis |
| Employee induction | Employee orientation |
| Epilepsy in teenagers | Epilepsy in adolescence (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Etna, Mount (Sicily) | Etna, Mount (Italy) |
| Explorers, Women | Women explorers |
| Floats (Parades) | Parade floats (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Folk literature, Dyak | Folk literature, Dayak (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Folk-songs, Fulah | Folk-songs, Fula (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Folk-songs, Ruanda | Folk-songs, Kinyarwanda (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Folklorists, Women | Women folklorists |
| Foot rot in sheep | Footrot in sheep (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Fort Massachusetts (Ship Island, Miss.) | Fort Massachusetts (Miss.) |
| Fort Raleigh (Roanoke Island, N.C.) | Fort Raleigh (N.C.) |

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| Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (Roanoke Island, N.C.) | Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (N.C.) |
| Fort Saint Charles Archaeological Site (Magnusons Island, Minn.) | Fort Saint Charles Archaeological Site (Minn.) |
| Fort Saint Joseph Site (Saint Joseph Island, Ont.) | Fort Saint Joseph Site (Ont.) |
| Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park (Cape Breton Island, N.S.) | Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park (N.S.) |
| Fulah Empire | Fula Empire |
| Fulah language | Fula language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Fulah literature | Fula literature (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Fulah poetry | Fula poetry |
| Fulahs | Fula (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Fulahs-History | Fula (African people)-History |
| Fulahs-History-19th century | Fula (African people)-History- 19th century |
| Gamma globulin | Gamma globulins |
| Gems-Reproductions, facsimiles, etc. | Gems-Reproduction |
| Glass painting and staining industry | Stained glass industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Goat breeding | Goats-Breeding |
| Graduate record examination | Graduate Record Examination |
| Gravimeter (Geophysical instrument) | Gravimeters (Geophysical instruments) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Groups, Theory of | Group theory |
| Groups, Theory of-Generators | Group theory-Generators |
| Groups, Theory of-Reflections | Group theory-Reflections |
| Groups, Theory of-Relations | Group theory-Relations |
| Guatemala-History-1945- | Guatemala-History-1945-1985 |
| Guatemala-History-1945- | Guatemala-History-1985- |
| Gypsy poetry | Romany poetry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Hare breeding | Hares-Breeding |
| Heterodera globodera | Golden nematode (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Hotel maids | Hotel cleaning personnel (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |

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| House names, Chinese | House names—China |
| House names, German, [etc.] | House names—[place] |
| Iato Mountain (Sicily) | Iato Mountain (Italy) |
| Inflorescence | Inflorescences (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Insect viruses | Insects—Viruses (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Intelligence tests for children | Children—Intelligence testing |
| Jager family | Jagger family |
| Jesus Christ—Relics of the Nativity | Jesus Christ—Relics |
| Jesus Christ—Relics of the Passion | Jesus Christ—Relics |
| Jute | Jute fiber (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Jute | Jute plant (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Jute—Breeding | Jute plant—Breeding |
| Jute—Chemistry | Jute fiber—Chemistry |
| Kendayan language | Dayak language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Kenilworth Castle (Kenilworth, Warwickshire) | Kenilworth Castle (Kenilworth, England) |
| Kharias | Kharia (Indic people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Kings and rulers—Religious life | Kings and rulers—Religious life (Islam) |
| Kommos Site (Crete) | Kommos Site (Greece) |
| Koprino River (Vancouver Island, B.C.) | Koprino River (B.C.) |
| Kościół O.O. Karmelitów na Piasku w Krakowie—Sanktuarium Maryjne | Sanktuarium Maryjne (Kościół O.O. Karmelitów na Piasku w Krakowie) |
| Kvebæk family sculpture technique | Kvebæk Family Sculpture Technique |
| Lagoon Site (Banks Island, N.W.T.) | Lagoon Site (N.W.T.) |
| Laissez-faire | Free enterprise |
| Laos (Tai people) | Lao (Tai people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Laundries, Hospital | Hospital laundries |
| Laundries, Military | Military laundries |
| Laundries, Public | Public laundries (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Laundries, Self-service | Self-service laundries (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |

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| Lazzu Mountain (Corsica) | Lazzu Mountain (France) |
| Lentinus edodes | Shiitake (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Lepchas | Lepcha (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Libraries-Special collections-Non-book materials | Libraries-Special collections-Nonbook materials |
| Lithotrity | Lithotripsy (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Lodge-pole pine | Lodgepole pine (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Lodge-pole pine-Diseases and pests | Lodgepole pine-Diseases and pests |
| Love, Platonic | Platonic love |
| Macaroni craft | Pasta craft |
| Macaroni factories | Pasta factories (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Macaroni industry | Pasta industry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Macaroni products | Pasta products |
| Maces, Ceremonial | Ceremonial maces (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Machu Picchu (Peru) | Machu Picchu Site (Peru) |
| Mália Site (Crete) | Mália Site (Greece) |
| Mammoth | Mammoths (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Manufacturers' retail outlets | Outlet stores (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Meadowlands (N.J.) | Hackensack Meadowlands (N.J.) |
| Mercapto compounds | Thiols |
| Messina (Sicily) | Messina (Italy) |
| Messina (Sicily)-History | Messina (Italy)-History |
| Messina (Sicily)-History-Rebellion, 1674-1678 | Messina (Italy)-History-Rebellion, 1674-1678 |
| Mexico-Economic conditions-1970- | Mexico-Economic conditions-1970-1982 |
| Mexico-Economic conditions-1970- | Mexico-Economic conditions-1982- |
| Miniature painting-Reproductions, facsimiles, etc. | Miniature painting-Reproduction |
| Muslim saints, Women | Muslim women saints (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Nasu Jinja (Otawara-shi, Japan)-Sakuramon | Sakuramon (Nasu Jinja, Otawara-shi, Japan) |
| Nebbio (Corsica) | Nebbio (France) |

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|---|--|
| Nebrodi Mountains (Sicily) | Nebrodi Mountains (Italy) |
| Nootka Sound (Vancouver Island, B.C.) | Nootka Sound (B.C.) |
| North Dakota-Description and travel-1951- | North Dakota-Description and travel-1951-1980 |
| North Dakota-Description and travel-1951- | North Dakota-Description and travel-1981- |
| Nubian language | Nubian languages |
| Nygmia | Euproctis (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Ornamental carp | Koi (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Orokolo dialect | Orokolo language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Ostiak poetry | Khanty poetry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Palazzo Frangipane (Licata, Sicily) | Palazzo Frangipane (Licata, Italy) |
| Palermo Mountains (Sicily) | Palermo Mountains (Italy) |
| Pantomimes with music, Juvenile | Pantomimes with music-Juvenile |
| Papago Indians | Tohono O'Odham Indians |
| Papago Indians-Medical care | Tohono O'Odham Indians-Medical care |
| Papago Indians-Music | Tohono O'Odham Indians-Music |
| Papago Indians-Reservations | Tohono O'Odham Indians-Reservations |
| Papago language | Tohono O'Odham dialect |
| Papago poetry | Tohono O'Odham poetry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Paper-hanging | Paperhanging (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Paper-hanging-Equipment and supplies | Paperhanging-Equipment and supplies |
| Paper-hanging-Equipment and supplies-Drawings | Paperhanging-Equipment and supplies-Drawings |
| Peru-Politics and government-1968- | Peru-Politics and government-1968-1980 |
| Peru-Politics and government-1968- | Peru-Politics and government-1980- |
| Philosophy, Zulu | Philosophy, Zulu (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Pig embryo | Swine-Embryos |
| Pig embryo-Anatomy | Swine-Embryos-Anatomy |
| Pilbara (W.A. : Region) | Pilbara (W.A.) |

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|---|---|
| Pineal body | Pineal gland |
| Pineal body-Calcification | Pineal gland-Calcification (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Pineal body-Tumors | Pineal gland-Tumors (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Pinus monticola | Western white pine (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Plants, Gases in | Gases in plants (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Plastic analysis (Theory of structures) | Plastic analysis (Engineering) |
| Popes-Voyages and travels | Papal visits (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Populus serotina | Hybrid black poplar (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Precious Blood, Relics of the | Jesus Christ-Relics |
| Primate breeding | Primates-Breeding |
| Princes, Robbery of the, 1455 | Princes, Robbery of the, Germany, 1455 |
| Proverbs, Fulah | Proverbs, Fula (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Proverbs, Ruanda | Proverbs, Kinyarwanda (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Purity, Ritual (Greek religion) | Purity, Ritual-Greece |
| Purity, Ritual (Hinduism) | Purity, Ritual-Hinduism |
| Purity, Ritual (Islam) | Purity, Ritual-Islam |
| Purity, Ritual (Judaism) | Purity, Ritual-Judaism |
| Qasidas, Arabic, [Persian, etc.] | Qasidas, Persian |
| Quartets (Piano, recorders (3)), Juvenile | Quartets (Piano, recorders (3))-Juvenile |
| Quinsam Lake (Vancouver Island, B.C.) | Quinsam Lake (B.C.) |
| ROBOTRON 300 (Computer) | Robotron 300 (Computer) |
| ROBOTRON 300 (Computer)-Programming | Robotron 300 (Computer)-Programming |
| ROBOTRON 4000 (Computer) | Robotron 4000 (Computer) |
| ROBOTRON 4200 (Computer) | Robotron 4200 (Computer) |
| ROBOTRON 4201 (Computer) | Robotron 4201 (Computer) |
| Radical Party (Gt. Brit.) | Radical party (Great Britain) |
| Reindeer breeding | Reindeer-Breeding |
| Relics and reliquaries | Relics (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |

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| Relics and reliquaries | Reliquaries (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Relics and reliquaries (Canon law) | Relics (Canon law) |
| Relics and reliquaries, Byzantine | Reliquaries, Byzantine (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Relics and reliquaries, Gothic | Reliquaries, Gothic (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Relics and reliquaries, Islamic | Reliquaries, Islamic (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Relics and reliquaries, Kota (African people) | Reliquaries, Kota (African people) |
| Relics and reliquaries, Romanesque | Reliquaries, Romanesque (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Relics and reliquaries—Thefts | Theft of relics (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Rhodophyllaceae | Entolomataceae (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Rhodophyllus | Entoloma (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Riddles, Ruanda | Riddles, Kinyarwanda (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Road construction | Roads—Design and construction |
| Roads—Design | Roads—Design and construction |
| Ruanda language | Kinyarwanda language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Ruanda literature | Kinyarwanda literature (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Ruanda poetry | Kinyarwanda poetry (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Ruanda wit and humor | Kinyarwanda wit and humor (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Rudra (Deity) | Rudra (Hindu deity) |
| SADT (Computer system) | SADT (System analysis) |
| Saint Andrews Street (Plymouth, Devon) | Saint Andrews Street (Plymouth, England) |
| Saint Martin's Churchyard (Canterbury, Kent) | Saint Martin's Churchyard (Canterbury, England) |
| Saint Vincent, Gulf (S.A.) | Saint Vincent, Gulf (S. Aust.) |
| Saints, Women | Women saints (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Salt peter, Chile | Chile saltpeter (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Saxony | Saxony (Germany) |
| Saxony—History | Saxony (Germany)—History |
| Saxony—History—To 1423 | Saxony (Germany)—History—To 1423 |

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| Saxony-History-1423-1815 | Saxony (Germany)-History-1423-1815 |
| Saxony-History-1815-1870 | Saxony (Germany)-History-1815-1870 |
| Saxony-History-Revolution, 1848-1849 | Saxony (Germany)-History-Revolution, 1848-1849 |
| Saxony-History-1870- | Saxony (Germany)-History-1870- |
| Saxony-Politics and government | Saxony (Germany)-Politics and government |
| Saxony-Politics and government-To 1423 | Saxony (Germany)-Politics and government-To 1423 |
| Saxony-Politics and government-1423-1815 | Saxony (Germany)-Politics and government-1423-1815 |
| Selection of non-book materials | Selection of nonbook materials (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Serotonin antagonists | Serotonin-Antagonists |
| Sewer-gas | Sewer gas (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Sex in business | Sex in the workplace (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Shelving (for books) | Shelving for books |
| Shelving (for music) | Shelving for music |
| Shelving (for non-book materials) | Shelving for nonbook materials (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Shelving (for periodicals) | Shelving for periodicals |
| Shelving (for sound recordings) | Shelving for sound recordings |
| Ship names, Japanese, [etc.] | Ship names-[place] |
| Sicily | Sicily (Italy) |
| Sicily-Civilization | Sicily (Italy)-Civilization |
| Sicily-Civilization-15th century | Sicily (Italy)-Civilization-15th century |
| Sicily-Civilization-Byzantine influences | Sicily (Italy)-Civilization-Byzantine influences |
| Sicily-Civilization-Greek influences | Sicily (Italy)-Civilization-Greek influences |
| Sicily-Civilization-Spanish influences | Sicily (Italy)-Civilization-Spanish influences |
| Sicily-Description and travel | Sicily (Italy)-Description and travel |
| Sicily-Description and travel-To 1900 | Sicily (Italy)-Description and travel-To 1900 |

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| Sicily-Description and travel-1901-1945 | Sicily (Italy)-Description and travel-1901-1945 |
| Sicily-Description and travel-1946-1980 | Sicily (Italy)-Description and travel-1946-1980 |
| Sicily-Description and travel-1981- | Sicily (Italy)-Description and travel-1981- |
| Sicily-Economic conditions | Sicily (Italy)-Economic conditions |
| Sicily-Economic conditions-1870-1945 | Sicily (Italy)-Economic conditions-1870-1945 |
| Sicily-Economic conditions-1945- | Sicily (Italy)-Economic conditions-1945- |
| Sicily-History | Sicily (Italy)-History |
| Sicily-History-To 800 | Sicily (Italy)-History-To 800 |
| Sicily-History-800-1016 | Sicily (Italy)-History-800-1016 |
| Sicily-History-1016-1194 | Sicily (Italy)-History-1016-1194 |
| Sicily-History-Roger II, 1105-1154 | Sicily (Italy)-History-Roger II, 1105-1154 |
| Sicily-History-1194-1282 | Sicily (Italy)-History-1194-1282 |
| Sicily-History-1282-1409 | Sicily (Italy)-History-1282-1409 |
| Sicily-History-15th-18th centuries | Sicily (Italy)-History-15th-18th centuries |
| Sicily-History-Savoyard and Austrian rule, 1700-1735 | Sicily (Italy)-History-Savoyard and Austrian rule, 1700-1735 |
| Sicily-History-1806-1815 | Sicily (Italy)-History-1806-1815 |
| Sicily-History-1815-1870 | Sicily (Italy)-History-1815-1870 |
| Sicily-History-1870-1945 | Sicily (Italy)-History-1870-1945 |
| Sicily-History-1945- | Sicily (Italy)-History-1945- |
| Sicily-Nobility | Sicily (Italy)-Nobility |
| Sicily-Politics and government | Sicily (Italy)-Politics and government |
| Sicily-Politics and government-To 1282 | Sicily (Italy)-Politics and government-To 1282 |
| Sicily-Politics and government-1282-1870 | Sicily (Italy)-Politics and government-1282-1870 |
| Sicily-Politics and government-1870-1945 | Sicily (Italy)-Politics and government-1870-1945 |
| Sicily-Politics and government-1945- | Sicily (Italy)-Politics and government-1945- |
| Sivaism | Śaivism (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Sivaism and literature | Śaivism and literature |

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| Sivaism-Hymns | Śaivism-Hymns |
| Sivaism-Rituals | Śaivism-Rituals |
| Sivaïtes | Śaivites (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Songs, Ruanda | Songs, Kinyarwanda (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Speeches, addresses, etc., Papago | Speeches, addresses, etc., Tohono O'Odham |
| Sphakia District (Crete) | Sphakia District (Greece) |
| Stream flora | Stream plants (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Strip-tease | Striptease |
| Strip-tease, Male | Male striptease |
| Structures, Theory of | Structural analysis (Engineering) |
| Structures, Theory of- Approximation methods | Structural analysis (Engineering)-Approximation methods |
| Structures, Theory of- Computer programs | Structural analysis (Engineering)-Computer programs |
| Structures, Theory of- Matrix methods | Structural analysis (Engineering)-Matrix methods |
| Swedish literature-Finnish authors | Finnish literature (Swedish) |
| Taxation of public contractors | Government contractors-Taxation (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Tēr Mik'ayēlian family | Tēr Mik'alyēlean family |
| Teso tribe | Teso (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Thymus gland | Thymus |
| Thymus gland-Diseases | Thymus-Diseases (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Thymus gland-Surgery | Thymus-Surgery (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Thymus gland-Tumors | Thymus-Tumors (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Toaripi dialect | Toaripi language (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Trios (Piano, recorders (2)), Juvenile | Trios (Piano, recorders (2))- Juvenile |
| Trios (Piano, violins (2)), Juvenile | Trios (Piano, violins (2))- Juvenile |
| Umbanda (Cultus) | Umbanda (Cult) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Umbanda (Cultus) in art | Umbanda (Cult) in art |
| Valley flora | Valley plants (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Virus diseases in poultry | Poultry-Virus diseases (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |

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|---|---|
| Virus diseases of insects | Insects-Virus diseases (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| War-Women's work | Women in war (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Whiskey Insurrection, 1794 | Whiskey Rebellion, Pa., 1794 |
| Wollaton Hall (Wollaton, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire) | Wollaton Hall (Wollaton, Nottingham, England) |
| Women, Zulu | Women, Zulu (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Zulus | Zulu (African people) (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |
| Zulus-Kings and rulers | Zulu (African people)-Kings and rulers |
| Zulus-Medicine | Zulu (African people)-Medicine |
| Zulus-Missions | Zulu (African people)-Missions (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) |

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

| <i>Cancelled subject heading</i> | <i>Replacement name heading</i> |
|---|---|
| Amiens, Treaty of, 1802 | Treaty of Amiens (1802) |
| Augsburg, Diet of, 1530 | Holy Roman Empire. Reichstag (1530 : Augsburg, Germany) |
| Bay Area Rapid Transit | San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (Calif.) |
| Cincinnati Southern Railway | Cincinnati Southern Railway Company |
| Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 1850 | Great Britain. Treaties, etc. United States. 1850 Apr. 19 |
| "Fram" Expedition, 1st, 1893-1896 | "Fram" Expedition |
| "Fram" Expedition, 2d, 1898-1902 | "Fram" Expedition |
| Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 1901 | Great Britain. Treaties, etc. United States. 1901 Nov. 18 |
| International inventory of musical sources | International Inventory of Musical Sources (Organization) |
| Microsoft Windows (Computer programs) | Microsoft Windows (Computer program) |
| Minidoka Relocation Center (Idaho : Concentration camp) | Minidoka Relocation Center (Idaho) |
| Montreux, Switzerland, Treaty of, 1936 | Montreux Convention (1936) |

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| Panama Canal Treaties, 1977 | Panama. Treaties, etc. United States, 1977 Sept. 7 (Panama Canal Treaty) |
| Panama Canal Treaties, 1977 | Panama. Treaties, etc. United States, 1977 Sept. 7 (Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal) |
| Rhine, Confederation of the, 1806-1813 | Rheinbund |

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 41, contained a questionnaire on the use of the list of revised subject headings that appears in each issue. The questionnaire was intended to elicit information to determine whether it is desirable to continue publishing the list in its current form, to publish it in a shortened form, or to discontinue publishing it.

Below is the tally of responses to questions 1, 3, and 4 received by November 2, 1988.

1) *When an issue of CSB is received: (check only one)*

- 67 We incorporate all changes in our authority file and catalog
- 71 We incorporate important changes in our authority file and catalog
- 176 We review the list to alert us to significant changes
- 5 We do not consult the list.

3) *We have at least one copy of the Approved Weekly Lists for cataloger use.*

- 132 Yes
- 187 No

4) *Shortening the list would seriously affect our work.*

- 114 Yes
- 205 No

As could be expected, those persons who incorporate all changes from the list in their authority file or catalog say that shortening the list would seriously affect their work (50 respondents). Conversely, those who only scan the list for significant changes say that shortening the list would not affect their work (144 respondents).

As a result of the questionnaire and comments, the list will be shortened only by omitting subject headings replaced by identical name headings.

As a result of the responses to the questionnaire, it was also decided to incorporate in the next edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* a list of all headings changed since the 11th edition.

PUBLICATIONS

INDEX TO CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

The *Index to Cataloging Service Bulletin No. 1-40*, by Joan Dible is available from

Stanford University Libraries
Publication Sales Office
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(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 encouraged.







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.




LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS


Library of Congress Subject Headings : Significant Changes 1974-1988 has been compiled by Teresa Hensley Burgett (University of Kentucky) and Catherine W. Roberts (Hutchins Library, Berea College). This seventy-four-page list contains almost 3,500 entries, both significant subject heading changes as well as subdivision changes. Libraries using LCSH should find this work useful in bringing subject headings up-to-date through retrospective conversion and reclassification projects as well as through regular maintenance of card and online catalogs. It is available from Soldier Creek Press, P.O. Drawer U, Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055, for \$15 (ISBN 0-936996-33-1).



Notes













1. In the consonant columns, x shows the position of the superscript consonant relative to the subscript. A subscript is always romanized after the superscript, without an intervening vowel, as in  krakhvák.




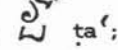
2. When  occurs as a superscript, the lower element is omitted, as in  fíj. When  occurs as its own subscript, it takes the full form , as in  kañfā. Otherwise, the subscript has the form of the lower element alone, as in  khfī.

3. The consonant , followed by the vowel , takes the form .

4. In the vowel columns, x shows the position of the consonant relative to the vowel. This applies both to the Khmer and to the romanization columns. It should be noted that an x in the Khmer column can also represent a final consonant with no vowel following, in which case it is romanized simply as x, as in  dāb.

5. The consonants ^om and ^oh are always preceded by a vowel, but, being finals, never themselves bear a vowel. They may, however, be preceded by vowels other than a, as in  tum;  seh.

6. The diacritics " and ^ are romanized by " and ' immediately following the consonant they modify. They have the alternative form , when they co-occur with one of the superscript vowels ^o, ^u, ^o, and ^u. When , co-occurs with one of the superscript vowels and with one of the consonants , , , , , or , it is romanized as ", as in  p'ī. When , co-occurs with one of the superscript vowels and with one of the consonants , , or , it is romanized as ', as in  s'ī. Otherwise , represents the vowel u, as in  mun.

7. The diacritics ^o, ^u, ^o, and ^u in the romanization column are placed after the last letter of the word in which they occur, as in  ksatriy^o;  cāh^u;  ta^o;  qātman^u.

8. Conventional signs are

្យ , romanized by repeating the preceding word or phrase:

្យ ឃ ្យ, romanized as .l.:

្យ ឃ ្យ, romanized as .p.:











— , romanized by means of the hyphen (-):

៖ , romanized by means of the colon (:); and

្យ, ្យ្យ , romanized by means of the period (.).

The signs ្យ and ្យ្យ are omitted in romanization.

9. The numerals are

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1 |  | 5 |  | 8 |
|  | 2 |  | 6 |  | 9 |
|  | 3 |  | 7 |  | 0 |
|  | 4 | | | | |

10. In Khmer, words are not written separately; spacing occurs only after longer phrases. In romanization, however, the shortest written form which can stand alone as a word is treated as such. This applies also to Pali and Sanskrit loan-words. Other loan-words have the same divisions as in the original language.

Obsolete Consonants

| | |
|---|-----|
| ᳵ | s |
| ᳶ | t |
| ᳷ | t |
| ᳸ | tʂa |
| ᳹ | l |

Vowels
(x = any consonant)

| | | | |
|----------------|----|-------------|-----|
| xᳵ, x̣ | a | ᳶᳵ, x̣ᳵ | no |
| xᳶ | ā | x̣, x̣ᳵ | no |
| o x | i | ᳶᳵ, ᳶᳶ | oᳵ |
| o x | ī | ᳶᳶ | oᳶ |
| o x | u | ᳶᳶᳵ, x̣ᳶ | ia |
| o x | ū | ᳶᳶᳶ, x̣ᳶᳶ | īa |
| x̣, | u | ᳶᳶᳵ, ᳶᳶᳶ | uʂa |
| x̣, x̣ ᳶ, ᳶ | ū | ᳶᳶᳶ | ūʂa |
| ᳶᳵ, ᳶᳶ | e | x̣ᳶᳵ, x̣ᳶᳶ | ua |
| ᳶx | ē | x̣ᳶᳶ, x̣ᳶᳶ | ūa |
| ᳶᳶᳵ, ᳶᳶᳶ | ae | ᳶx, ᳶx, x̣ᳶ | ai |
| ᳶᳶx | ae | x̣ᳶᳶ, x̣ᳶᳶ | āi |
| ᳶᳶᳵ, x̣ | o | ᳶᳶᳶ | ao |
| ᳶx | ō | x̣ᳶᳶ | am |

Special symbols


 ...
 (syllable repeated)

 la

Notes

1. These consonants do not occur as finals, except in loan-words, where they may be romanized as indicated in parentheses.

2. In final position, ຍ follows a vowel, closing the diphthong, and is romanized as i. See the Vowel-Table (ai, āi). In non-initial position, ຍ is often written in a secondary form, ຶ. See the Vowel-Table (ia, ĩa).

3. The combining-form of ຶ is ຶ. It is not romanized except when subscript to ຶ, thus: ຶ ຶ ຶ khitsatīan, ຶ ຶ lāi.

4. In initial position, ຶ is romanized as v, thus: ຶ ຶ vat. When medial ຶ is followed by a vowel, it forms a cluster with the initial consonant, and is romanized as w, thus: ຶ ຶ ຶ khwā, ຶ ຶ ຶ khwāeng. When medial ຶ is followed by a final consonant, it is romanized as ūa, thus: ຶ ຶ ຶ būak, ຶ ຶ ຶ dūai. When ຶ is in final position following a vowel, it is romanized as o thus: ຶ ຶ ຶ nāo, ຶ ຶ ຶ kēo. See also the Vowel-Table (ua, ūa). The forms ຶ ຶ and ຶ ຶ are romanized as iu and iū, and the forms ຶ ຶ and ຶ ຶ are romanized as ieo.

5. ຶ is not romanized before ຶ ny, ຶ n, ຶ m, ຶ r, ຶ l, and ຶ v, thus: ຶ ຶ ຶ nyā. ຶ ຶ and ຶ ຶ are often written as ligatures, thus: ຶ ຶ n and ຶ ຶ m.

6. ຶ is used in initial position for syllables beginning with a vowel, thus: ຶ ຶ 'īk. When not in initial position, ຶ is a vowel. See the Vowel-Table (o, ō, u, a, ūa).

7. In Lao, words are not written separately. In romanization, however, the shortest written form which can stand alone as a word is treated as such. This applies also to Pali and Sanskrit loan-words. Other loan-words have the same division as in the original language. The tonal marks (x, x̄, x̂, x̃) are not romanized.

8. When the pronunciation requires one consonant to serve a double function—at the end of one syllable and at the beginning of the next—it is romanized twice according to the respective values, thus: ຶ ຶ ຶ khitsatīan.

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