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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1988 revision, that have appeared in issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.

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[Note: The LCRI that appear in this issue are those that have been revised for the 1988 revision of AACR 2 to reflect changed rule numbers when referring to other LCRI or specific pages in AACR 2 or to make minor rearrangements to or clarifications of the LCRI.]

1.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Edition or Copy

When a new manifestation of an item reaches the cataloger, the question arises as to whether this is a copy of an earlier manifestation or an edition separate from the earlier manifestation needing its own bibliographic record. Consult the definition of "Edition" in Appendix D. If, according to this definition, two items are known to be two different editions, create a separate record for each.

Also, consider that a new edition is involved whenever

- 1) there is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content; or,
- 2) anything in the following areas or elements of areas differs from one bibliographic record to another: title and statement of responsibility area, edition area, the extent statement of the physical description area, and series area. (For an exception relating to CIP items, see below.)

Whenever the question relates to the publication, distribution, etc., area or to ISBNs, consider that the item is a copy if the only variation is one or more of the following:

- 1) a difference in the printing or copyright date;
- 2) a minor variation in an entity's name. There are relatively few examples of this phenomenon, which arises when a publisher uses multiple forms concurrently. For example, "Duckworth" and "G. Duckworth" and "St. Martin's" and "St. Martin's Press" have been used at the same time by these publishers. A genuine name change, even if minor (see below), should not be considered as a variation;
- 3) the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN;
- 4) a difference in binding; or,
- 5) a difference in the edition statement or the series whenever the item is a CIP book issued by the publisher in both a hardbound and a softbound version.

For variations in the publication, distribution, etc., area not covered by the preceding statements, consider that the item is a new edition. Noteworthy examples for the publication, distribution, etc., area are variations involving different places or entities transcribed or any difference in an entity's name that is suggestive of either a name change or a different entity. Examples of the latter case are the many instances of a sequence of names used, with one used for some time and another at some point replacing the first. For example, "Harper & Brothers" becomes "Harper & Row"; "Doubleday, Doran" becomes "Doubleday."

N.B. Rare books in general follow the same policy, with exceptions as necessary.

Initial Articles

Transcribe initial articles as found in the title and statement of responsibility area (see LCRI 21.30J for the guidelines on setting the non-filing indicator in relation to the title proper on MARC records), edition area, series area, and note area. For the publication, distribution, etc., area, generally do not transcribe articles preceding the name of the publisher, distributor, etc. (cf., however, 1.4D4 for definite articles added by the cataloger to generics referring to the publisher).

1.0C. Punctuation. [Rev.]

Spacing conventions following periods are given below. These conventions have been established to achieve the following:

1) Standardize the spacing conventions following periods in all parts of the catalog record.

2) Make the application of the conventions consistent, whether the catalog record being prepared is MARC or non-MARC, for those preparing catalog copy and for those who must process it, e.g., in printing final copy or in converting copy to machine-readable form. Note, however, that in some instances spacing on printed products derived from MARC records is modified by output programs, so that the spacing in the machine record may not reflect what is actually output.

3) Provide a comprehensive statement, applicable to access points as well as to bibliographic description.

Apply the conventions below in lieu of any other explicit or implicit instructions in the rules (e.g., 1.1G3) regarding spacing after periods.

1) *Access points (including series statements traced the same but excluding those traced differently and those not traced).* Leave two spaces after a period serving to separate distinct units of access points, including those for uniform titles. Apply, as appropriate, the conventions for initials, etc., applicable to the particular type of heading.

United States. Congress. House.

Bible. English. Douai.

(Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm
economic studies. Pamphlet series ; 4)

(Traced the same)

(Journal of biological sciences. Supplement ; no.
4)

(Traced the same)

but (Department of State publication ; 8499. East
Asian and Pacific series ; 173)

(Traced differently)

(Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8. Artes applicadas
; 1)

(Traced differently)

2) *Other parts of the catalog record*

a) *Elements that are not initials, etc.* Leave only one space after a period. If a personal name consists of separate letters, record the letters without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information.

chief source: X Y Z
(Letters representing a personal name)
transcription: / XYZ

b) *Initials, etc.* Record initials, initialisms, and acronyms without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information. Apply this provision also whether these elements are presented with or without periods.

Pel batesimo di S.A.R. Ludovico ...
KL Ianuarius habet dies xxxi
Monasterij B.M.V. campillioru[m]
J.J. Rousseau
New York ; W.W. Morrow, 1980

In some cases personal name initials may be presented in a source without periods. When they are known to be initials, insert a period after each letter. In case of doubt, do not insert periods.

chief source: by T S Eliot
transcription: / by T.S. Eliot

but chief source: Dr. X goes to the movies
transcription: Dr. X goes to the movies

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials.

Ph. D.
Ad bibliothecam PP. Franciscan. in Anger
Mr. J.P. Morgan
Paratium camukamum / Ma. Pa. Periyacamit Turan
Charleston, W. Va. : [s.n.], 1980
/ by Wm. A. Brown

If two or more distinct initialisms (or sets of initials), acronyms, or abbreviations appear in juxtaposition, separate each from the other with a space.

M. J.P. Rabaut
(i.e., *Monsieur J.P. Rabaut*)

par R.F. s. d. C. Paris ...
(i.e., *par Roland Fréart, sieur de Chambray ...*)

U.S. G.P.O.
(i.e., *United States Government Printing Office*)

| *Punctuation-ISBD, etc.* |

As 1.0C indicates, the ISBD punctuation between areas (period-space-dash-space) is omitted only when the next area is paragraphed. Agreeing with long-standing practice, the physical description area and each note of the note area begin with a new paragraph. Thus, do not use the period-space-dash-space to separate the physical description area from the publication, distribution, etc., area or to separate the first note of the note area from the physical description or the series areas.

Within the paragraph that precedes the physical description area, separate each area from a succeeding one with a period-space-dash-space, and give this separator in addition to all other ending

punctuation¹ except a period. When a period is already present as the ending of the preceding area, omit it in favor of the period-space-dash-space.

Why me?. - Birmingham, Ala. : Westing Co., 1982.

Westlake's A study of "Singin' in the rain". -
Bridgeport, Utah : [s.n.], 1983.

. - 1st ed. - New York, N.Y. : Manhattan Co., 1984.

. - [1st ed.]. - Chicago, Ill. : Pagner Corp.,
1984.

The same applies to the separation between the physical description area and the series area within the single paragraph containing them.

271 p. ; 21 cm. + 1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves ; 37
cm.) - (Research series)

96 p. : ill. ; 18 cm. - (R & D publications)

For the ending of either the paragraph that precedes the physical description area or the paragraph that precedes the first note of the note area, use a period unless a closing parenthesis or bracket is present. In the latter case, let the parenthesis or bracket be the ending punctuation without a period following. As an exception, also of long-standing practice, if the publication, distribution, etc., area ends in an "open" date, so that the last mark is a hyphen or some blank space (designated, for monographs, by angle brackets) for an entirely missing date, do not add the period.

For punctuation at the endings of notes, see LCRI 1.1A1.

1.4F8. [Rev.]

Option Decision

Apply the optional provisions of the rule.

Loose-leaf Items

In describing a single-volume loose-leaf item that is designed to receive additions (e.g., law materials), see instead rule 4F in Adele Hallam's *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications*.

Qualifying Multiple Dates

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

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

1979-1981 [c1978-c1980]
not 1979 [c1978]-1982 [c1980]

¹"ending punctuation" refers to one of the following when it is the very last mark: period, question mark, exclamation point, closing parenthesis or bracket, and double quotation mark.

1.4G4. [Rev.]

Apply the option on a case-by-case basis. However, for books always include the date of a later impression, qualified by the word "printing" (without brackets), if the date of the first impression of the edition differs in years. If, after cataloging a later impression, the first impression is received for cataloging, revise the record to convert the date from the form "[date] ([date] printing)" (e.g., 1970 (1973 printing)) to "[date]" (e.g., 1970), so that the one bibliographic record can stand for all impressions. If, however, it is an impression other than the first that is received in the second instance, treat this as a copy and do not revise the record.

When applying the rule give both the place of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer even if this means a repetition of data already recorded in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

London : The Society, 1971 (London : Plowshare Press)

1.6H. Subseries. [Rev.]

Applicability

These guidelines deal with the series area and related series tracings. Therefore, they apply whenever an item meets these conditions:

1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. 13.3);

2) the item also bears at least two titles that it shares with other items; the cataloger judges that the titles are related, one being a larger (usually more comprehensive in scope) title than the others; the other title(s) is (are) then a component of the larger one, i.e., subseries. (See below for separate, unrelated series that appear on an item.)

Note the following aspects:

1) If there is doubt whether one of the group titles is a subseries or a second series, treat it as a second series; this means that each series is recorded in its own series statement (cf. 1.6J1) and each series is established as a separate entity.

2) If one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial, treat each as separate series.

3) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated as one entity or established separately.

4) Treat such phrases as "new series," "second series," "series 77" as part of the series numbering and not as a subseries if the phrase indicates a new designation system (cf. 12.3G); however, if the series is unnumbered, generally treat such a phrase as a subseries.

5) Treat an item with numbering following a designation such as "supplement to [title of a serial]" as a separate series.

6) Do not treat an unnumbered supplement as a series, but give the statement as a quoted note if it is not recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area and make an added entry for the serial itself on the bibliographic record for the analyzable title (cf. 21.28B).

Transcription

The following instructions are based on rules 12.1B4-12.1B6. Do not apply rule 25.6. For a title to be treated as a subseries, both the main series and the subseries must appear in the same source in one of the preliminaries; proximity in the same source is not a factor.

1) If the main series is unnumbered, a) record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H); b) establish only one entry for the series; include in the series entry both the main series and the subseries.

series statement: (Acta Universitatis
Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic studies ; new
ser., 7)

series authority record: Acta Universitatis
Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic studies
(Do not establish Acta Universitatis
Stockholmiensis separately)

series tracing: Series

series statement: (Etudes et documents tchadiens.
Série B ; 2)

series authority record: Etudes et documents
tchadiens. Série B
(Do not establish Etudes et documents tchadiens
separately)

series tracing: Series

series statement: (Progress in nuclear energy.
Series V, Metallurgy and fuels ; v. 4)

series authority record: Progress in nuclear
energy. Series V, Metallurgy and fuels
(Do not establish Progress in nuclear energy
separately)

series tracing: Series

Exception: If the main series appears on a later publication without any subseries, at that point establish the main series separately and trace it separately for this and any other item showing only the main series. However, if later items show both the main series and a subseries, use in the tracing only the form in which the subseries is already established.

2) If the main series has its own numbering

a) record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H);

b) establish the main series on one authority record and establish the subseries on another.

series statement: (Biblioteca de arte hispánico ;
8. Artes aplicadas ; 1)

series authority records: Biblioteca de arte
hispánico
Biblioteca de arte hispánico. Artes aplicadas

series tracings: Series: Biblioteca de arte
hispánico ; 8. Series: Biblioteca de arte
hispánico. Artes aplicadas ; 1

series statement: (Department of State publication ; 8499. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173)
series authority records: Department of State publication
(*Cf. 21.1B3; "for background only; not intended to be a formal statement of United States policy"*)
Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series
series tracings: Series: Department of State publication ; 8499. Series: Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173

3) If a hierarchy of main and multiple subseries is involved and only some are numbered, treat the numbered ones under 2) above and the unnumbered ones under 1).

Note that if the main series and the subseries do not appear together in the same source in one of the preliminaries, each series is recorded in its own series statement and each is established separately.

series statements: (Bulletin / Engineering Experiment Station, West Virginia University ; 111) (West Virginia University bulletin ; ser. 74, no. 11-13)
series authority records: Bulletin (West Virginia University, Engineering Experiment Station) West Virginia University bulletin
series tracings: Series: Bulletin (West Virginia University, Engineering Experiment Station) ; 111. Series: West Virginia University bulletin ; ser. 74, no. 11-13

2.0B1. Chief source of information. [Rev.]

The last sentence of the first paragraph of rule 2.0B1 allows the cataloger to treat as a single chief source successive leaves or pages. The intent of this provision is not to combine separate title pages, however. Separate title pages usually repeat everything. The intent is for a spread of single title page data. It is true that in such a spread some elements may be repeated (as the provision recognizes). A tip-off that this provision is applicable is either no repetition or a partial repetition. Conversely, complete repetition is a tip-off of non-applicability.

2.7B7. Edition and history. [Rev.]

Reprint Editions

This interpretation is for new editions that are merely photographic reprints by a different publisher; generally, it does not apply to belles lettres or to reissues of classics. For items within scope, make notes of the types shown below to give information about the original publication. Take the information from the reprint being cataloged. If the reprint being cataloged lacks the information about the original, give simply "Reprint" in a note. *Exception:* If an existing bibliographic record for the original needs to be examined for another reason, then more complete information about the original is given in the note. Do not search solely to discover information about the original publication. When recording information about the original, always give the date of the original edition even if it is the same as the copyright date recorded in the publication, distribution, etc., area. For non-Gregorian dates, give only Gregorian equivalents in the note. However, if the non-Gregorian date cannot be

converted to a single Gregorian date, give both non-Gregorian and Gregorian dates.

Reprint. Originally published: Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910
(This shows the minimum contents of the note; if there is any difference in one of the three imprint elements, give all three of the original as illustrated)

Reprint. Originally published: Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literatures ; no. 3)
(Expand the basic note to include the series of the original in a series statement if the original series statement has been reproduced)

Reprint. Originally published: Boston : Massachusetts Historical Society, 1923.
Originally published in series: Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society
(However, if the original series statement has not been reproduced but information about the series is available elsewhere in the reprint, include that information as illustrated)

Reprint. Originally published: 3rd ed. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literatures ; no. 3)
(Also include the edition statement when it is significant in the particular case)

Reprint, with new introd. Originally published: 3rd ed. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literature ; no. 3)
(If a new introduction has been added but a statement about it does not appear in the body of the entry, include this information as illustrated)

Reprint, with new introd. Originally published: The Hakka language and literature of Southern China. 3rd ed. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literatures ; no. 3)
(If the title has changed, incorporate it in the note also)

Reprint. Originally published: 1910
(If the name of the original publisher is unknown, give only the date)

If there is any question about whether a new edition is a reprint or not (make a quick decision in all cases), treat it as such for the purpose of making these notes. In this case, however, omit the introductory word "Reprint" and begin the note instead with the next phrase "Originally published."

If the reprint edition combines two or three formerly independent publications, make a note for each work contained. If there are more than three, make a single note, generalizing the information; however, specifically mention the span of publication dates.

Reprint (1st work). Originally published ...
Reprint (2nd work). Originally published ...
Reprint (3rd work). Originally published ...
(Two or three works)

The purpose of this note is 1) to date the writing of the text approximately and 2) to give a more bibliographically significant imprint than that shown in the publication, distribution, etc., area. Thus, an earlier imprint that is itself a reprint is of no significance and should be ignored. Situations will arise, however, when the cataloger after excluding any earlier reprints will not feel comfortable in using the phrase "Originally published"; e.g., there may be a still earlier imprint that was not discovered (and no special searching may be done). In these situations use "Previously published" rather than "Originally published."

CIP Cataloging

When the front matter and data sheet supplied do not make it clear whether a photographic reprint is involved but one sees it as a reasonable possibility, make the note anyway. Note that regardless of appearances do not consider "photographic reprints" cases of approximately simultaneous publication as

- 1) the re-publication is one in paper and the original is a hardback;
- 2) the re-publication is an American edition of a British edition or vice-versa.

Limited Editions

Give limited edition statements, preferably in quoted form, for editions of 500 copies or less. If the statement cannot be quoted, phrase it so that the number does not come first (to avoid spelling out the number; cf. appendix C.4).

"250 copies printed"—T.p. verso
Limited edition of 250 copies
not Two hundred fifty copies printed

When the statement of limitation includes the unique number of the copy being cataloged, give only the statement of limitation here. Give the copy number (introduced by the phrase "LC has copy") as a copy-specific note (cf. LCRI 1.7B20).

"Special edition of 200 copies on handmade paper"—
Colophon
(Edition note)
LC has copy no. 20, signed by author
(Copy-specific note)

Limited edition of 300 copies
(Edition note)
LC has copy no. 145
(Copy-specific note)

Photoreproduction

"Photoreproduction" is a generic term that is no longer used, since the inception of AACR 2, to indicate a particular kind of reproduction. If a macroreproduction is one that is "on demand," i.e., the result of the reproduction process comprises only a single copy, the applicable term is "photocopy"; use the guidelines in LCRI 11.0A to catalog such an item. If a macroreproduction process comprises copies that represent an edition, use a general statement in a note to indicate the fact of reproduction, as appropriate, but do not use the term "photoreproduction."

Reproduces the text copied by Nakamura Butsuan in 1825. Cf. Explanatory text, p. 4

Reproduces the original manuscript bearing the title: *Diplomata Pol. & Pruss.*, dated 1758

Chapter 11. MICROFORMS. [Rev.]

Library of Congress Policy for Cataloging Microforms

1) *Materials covered.* This policy applies to reproductions in micro- and macroform of previously existing materials. Specifically, the policy applies to micro- and macroreproductions² of

- books, pamphlets, and printed sheets
- cartographic materials
- manuscripts
- music
- graphic materials in macroform
- serials

It applies to reproductions of dissertations issued by University Microfilms International and "on demand" reproductions of books by the same company.

It is the intent of this policy to emphasize in the bibliographic description data relating to the original item, giving data relating to the reproduction in a secondary position. As a result, rule 1.11 and chapter 11 of AACR 2 are not applied to the materials covered except to provide directions for the formulation of the note describing the micro- or macroform characteristics of the reproduction. (Items that are microreproductions of material prepared or assembled specifically for bringing out an original edition in microform are cataloged as instructed in chapter 11 of AACR 2.)

2) *Bibliographic description*

a) *General.* Transcribe the bibliographic data appropriate to the original work being reproduced in the following areas:

- title and statement of responsibility
- edition
- material (or type of publication) specific details for cartographic materials and serials
- publication, distribution, etc.
- physical description
- series

Record in the note area all details relating to the reproduction and its publication/availability. Introduce the note with the word that is the specific material designation appropriate to the item.

b) *Microreproductions.* Add the general material designation "[microform]" in the title and statement of responsibility area according to 1.1C2. Record in the note area the bibliographic details relating to the reproduction required by 11.4, in the order and form provided by this rule, followed by the details required by 11.5-7. If a note of the 11.7B10 type is necessary, transcribe it before any series statement required by 11.6.

²For the purpose of this statement the term "macroreproduction" refers only to macroreproductions produced "on demand."

Microfilm. Ann Arbor, Mich. : University
Microfilms, 1981. 1 microfilm reel ; 16 mm. High
reduction

Microfilm. Washington : Library of Congress, 1981.
1 microfilm reel ; 16 mm.

c) *Macroreproductions.* Do not use a general material designation in the title and statement of responsibility area. Use the word "Photocopy" to introduce the note giving the details of the macroreproduction.

Photocopy. Ann Arbor, Mich. : University
Microfilms, 1965. 20 cm.

Photocopy. [S.l. : s.n., 1981?]. 23 cm.

Photocopy. Seattle, Wash. : University of
Washington, 1979. 28 cm.

University Microfilms International

This statement applies to that part of the output of University Microfilms International (UMI) consisting of 1) regular university dissertations that are made available through either micro- or macroform (xerography) processes and 2) previously published books that are subsequently made available "on demand" in either micro- or macroform. It does not apply to dissertations issued in print runs or to books issued as regular³ publications or republications.

For UMI output in categories 1) and 2) above, the Library of Congress applies the policy stated above whether the UMI item is in micro- or macroform. This treatment of UMI micro- and macroforms is necessary because the same items may be available in both forms.

12.3E. Alternative numbering, etc., systems. [Rev.]

Record a second or third system of numeric and/or chronological designation with the first system if the second or third system appears in the same source used in recording the first system and if it, too, identifies the issue (cf. 12.3B1). Since it is not always possible to determine the order of the systems as presented on the source, prefer to record as the first a system that uses the form of volume number and internal number. If more than one numeric system is recorded, generally record the chronological system with the first numeric system (cf. 12.3C4).

Give in a note information about a second or third system of numeric/alphabetic designation that either does not identify the item or does not appear in the same source with the first system (cf. 12.7B8) whenever the second or third system appears prominently enough on the publication for one to assume that the serial may be asked for or identified by that system.

21.0B. Sources for determining access points. [Rev.]

Generally determine access points for an item from its chief source (or chief source substitute) and from statements appearing prominently (cf. 0.8). When statements appearing in the chief source, or statements appearing prominently, are ambiguous or insufficient, use information appearing in the contents of the item or appearing outside

³By "regular" is meant full publication, not just availability "on demand."

the item for determining access points. Note that for works entered under certain rules (e.g., 21.4A1), it does not matter where the information appears.

21.1B1. Definition. [Rev.]

Conferences

Include in the definition of a conference in footnote 1 any named meeting that is entered directly under its own name and any named meeting that is entered subordinately to a heading for a corporate body.

When determining whether a conference has a name, cases arise that exhibit conflicting evidence insofar as two of the criteria in the definition of a corporate body are concerned: capitalization and the definite article. When the phrase is in a language that normally capitalizes each word of a name, even in running text, consider a capitalized phrase a name even if it is preceded by an indefinite article. (This statement cannot apply to other languages.)

named: In July of 1977 a Conference on Management Techniques in Libraries was held ...

unnamed: Late last year the Retail Manufacturers Association of the Greater Houston area sponsored the national conference on losses by theft at the ...

Another important point to bear in mind when deciding whether a phrase is a name is that the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting: "symposium," "conference," "workshop," "colloquium," etc. (Note: Some notable sequential conferences that lack such a term are exceptionally considered to be named, e.g., Darmstädter Gespräch.)

unnamed: A symposium titled "Coal Geology and the Future," sponsored by ...

Generic-Term Names of Meetings

When a generic-term name of a meeting designates a meeting of a body (as opposed to one merely sponsored by a body), the meeting may be considered as named, whether or not the generic term is strengthened by the name or abbreviation of the body. For example, "annual meeting" in relation to the Human Factors Society is named whether it appears as

Annual meeting or
HFS Annual Meeting or
Annual Meeting of the Human Factors Society.

N.B. If such a meeting is one of two or more bodies, reject its designation as a name.

Sixteenth annual United Kingdom Civil Aviation
Authority/United States Federal Aviation
Administration meeting

On the other hand, such generic-term designation for sponsored meetings are considered as named only if the name, the abbreviation of the name, or some other distinctive noun or adjective strengthen the generic term.

unnamed: Symposium no. 95
named: IAU Symposium no. 95

Record with lower-casing statements on the chief source that give the type of designation rejected as names according to this paragraph.

N.B. Occasionally in this context the body is one of the types that typically does its work in sessions of its members (i.e., committees, commissions, or similar bodies, such as panels, task forces, or working groups). Do not treat designations of the working sessions of these bodies as named, e.g., "Seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee for the Regional English Language Centre."

If the meeting is named according to these criteria, determine the form of the name according to the appropriate provisions of chapter 24 (e.g., 24.7; 24.13, TYPE 3; 24.13, TYPE 6).

In general, consider named *ad hoc* events of the types listed at the top of page 313 to be corporate bodies. However, for art exhibitions, treat as corporate bodies only those that recur under the same name (e.g., Biennale di Venezia, Documenta).

21.1B2. General rule. [Rev.]

Applicability

In determining whether a work should be entered under the name of a corporate body, the cataloger makes two determinations, keeping in mind that in many instances information appearing only in the content of the work will have to be taken into account in order to ascertain if the second determination particularly applies (cf. 21.0B1, last sentence).

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

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

b) Corporate body A has caused the work to be issued (published). Generally, the name of a different body, corporate body B, appears on the chief source of information (cf. above) or elsewhere as a formal publisher statement. Body A has arranged for body B, named as publisher, to issue the work because body A has no facilities for publishing. The arrangement between the two bodies is in some cases explicitly stated, e.g., "Published for the Historical Association by Routledge & Paul." In other cases it must be inferred from evidence in the publication. For example, the name of body A at head of title (the name of a commercial publisher appears in publisher position) commonly indicates that body A has caused the item to be issued (published), or, if the work appears in a series for which body A has editorial responsibility but is published by a commercial publisher, body A has caused the work to be issued (published).

c) The corporate body, although the originator of the work, does not meet the test of issuing (publishing) in either category a) or b) above. In this case, body B, which has no responsibility for the content, issues (publishes) a work whose content originates with body A. For example, a work is prepared by corporate body A which functions as a consulting body, commissioned by body B for that purpose; the completed work is published by body B. In this case the content of the work originates with body A although it has no responsibility for publication of the work. A similar situation occurs when a commercial publisher arranges to publish the card catalog of a library in book form. The library has no real responsibility for publication; it has

only given permission to the commercial publisher to undertake publication. However, since the content of the catalog has been prepared by the library's cataloging staff, the content of the publication originates with the library. In all those cases, consider that "originates with" is equivalent to "emanates from."

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

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

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

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

3) There is no rule comparable to AACR 1 rule 17A-B for making a determination of whether the main entry heading for a work is to be under the name of a person or of a corporate body. When a work emanating from a corporate body bears the name of one or more persons as authors, it is necessary, first of all, to determine if the main entry heading is the name of the corporate body according to the provisions of 21.1B2. If the work does not meet the two conditions imposed by 21.1B2 or if there is doubt that it does, it is necessary next to determine if the work may be entered under the heading for a person named, according to the provisions of the appropriate rule, e.g., 21.4A, 21.6. If entry under the name of a person is not permitted, by default the main entry is under title (21.1C1c). Make an added entry under the heading for the corporate body if the main entry is under the name of a person or under title.

Category A

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

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

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

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

In the case of religious denominations and local churches, category a includes works that deal with the organization and

government of the denomination or local church, e.g., *The Book of Discipline of the United Methodist Church*.

Category C

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

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

Below are explanations of three examples on page 318, AACR 2.

"Courts organization"

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

"Firm action for a fair Britain"

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

"Hydrogen sulfide health effects ..."

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

Category D

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

Category E

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

Category F

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

Art Catalogs

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

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

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

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

Henry Moore to Gilbert & George : modern British art from the Tate Gallery : Palais des beaux-arts, Brussels, 28 September-17 November 1873. — London : Tate Gallery Publications Dept.

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

- 1) It emanates from a corporate body.
- 2) All the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates.

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

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

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

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

Consultants' Reports

Enter a work prepared by a consultant under the heading for the body that hired the consultant if the hiring body takes the consultant's document and adopts it in some clear way that fits a category of 21.1B2, category c being the most likely possibility. One of the clearest ways for the hiring body to do this is for it to make explicit recommendations or policy statements of its own superimposed on the consultant's material (no matter that the original material is copied, even if verbatim). Another clear way is for the hiring body to

represent as its very own the recommendations that originated with the consultant—perhaps even without adding any new material.

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

21.7B. With collective title. [Rev.]

Works That are Not Collections

If a work covered by 21.7A1 is not a collection, make an added entry for each contributor if the work contains contributions by no more than three contributors. If such a work contains contributions by four or more contributors, make an added entry for the contributor named first in the chief source. Generally do not make analytical added entries for any of the individual contributions in a work that is not a collection.

Collections

If a collection covered by 21.7A1 contains no more than three independent works, make an analytical added entry for each work (cf. LCRI 21.30M).

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

- 1) If one heading is represented by one work, make an analytical added entry for the work.
- 2) If one heading is represented by one excerpt from one work, make an analytical added entry for it.
- 3) If one heading is represented by two or more consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make one analytical added entry (25.6B1).
- 4) If one heading is represented by two unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make an analytical added entry for each excerpt (25.6B2).
- 5) If one heading is represented by three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, make one analytical added entry (25.6B3).
- 6) If one name heading is represented by two works, make an added entry for the name heading alone.
- 7) If one personal name heading is represented by three or more works, make an analytical added entry using an appropriate collective uniform title (e.g., "Selections").
- 8) If one corporate name heading is represented by three or more works, make an added entry for the name heading alone.

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

Sound Recordings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do not make analytical added entries for sound recording collections

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

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

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

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

21.7C. Without collective title. [Rev.]

Works That are Not Collections

If a work covered by 21.7A1 is not a collection, enter the work under the heading appropriate to the first contribution. If there are three contributors, make added entries for those not chosen for the main entry heading. If there are four or more contributors, do not make added entries for those not chosen for the main entry heading. Generally do not make analytical added entries for the individual contributions in a 21.7A1 work that is not a collection.

Collections

If a collection covered by 21.7A1 contains no more than three independent works, enter under the heading appropriate to the first and make analytical added entries for the second and third works.

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

1) If one heading is represented by one work, enter the collection under the first work or make an analytical added entry for it, as appropriate.

2) If one heading is represented by one excerpt from one work, apply 1) above.

3) If one heading is represented by two or more consecutively numbered excerpts from one work, enter the collection under the uniform title for the excerpts (25.6B1) or make an analytical added entry for them, as appropriate.

4) If one heading is represented by two unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, enter the collection under the first excerpt (25.6B2) and make an analytical added entry for the other excerpt; or, make an analytical added entry for each excerpt, as appropriate.

5) If one heading is represented by three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts from one work, enter the collection under the uniform title for the excerpts (25.6B3) or make an analytical added entry for them.

6) If one heading is represented by two works, enter the collection under the first work and make an analytical added entry for the other work; or, make an analytical added entry for each work, as appropriate.

7) If one heading is represented by excerpts from two works, apply 2)-5) above to each work.

8) If one personal name heading is represented by three or more works, enter the collection under an appropriate collective uniform title (e.g., Selections) or make an analytical added entry under this uniform title, as appropriate.

9) If one corporate name heading is represented by three or more works, enter the collection under the heading appropriate to the first work, but do not make any analytical added entries for the others; or, make an added entry for the name heading alone, as appropriate.

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

Sound Recordings

If a sound recording collection contains no more than fifteen musical works entered under two or more different headings, enter the collection under the first work and make analytical added entries for the other works. Do not make analytical added entries for sound recording collections that are covered by the excluded categories in LCRI 21.7B.

21.17B. With text. [Rev.]

Applicability

21.17B1 is written in terms of a single artist, but some of its provisions are also needed if the reproductions of two or more art works are of multiple artists. If for such compilations entry under

the author of the text is not appropriate, enter under the title (cf. 21.7). Note, however, that cases of multiple artists involving 21.1B2 should be evaluated under that rule (cf. LCRI 21.1B2).

If a work is entered under the heading for an artist according to 21.17B1, make an added entry under the heading for the person who wrote the text if his or her name appears anywhere in the item.

Art Catalogs

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

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

1) If the catalog emanates from the corporate body that holds all the works listed, enter it under the heading for the body.

2) If the person or persons who wrote the catalog is known, enter it according to 21.4A or 21.6.

3) If neither 1) nor 2) is applicable, enter the catalog under its title.

21.18B. Arrangements, transcriptions, etc. [Rev.]

Do not apply the optional provision of rule 21.18B1.

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

Principal Performer

In applying the rules and these interpretations, understand "performer" in 21.23C1 to mean a person or corporate body whose performance is heard on the sound recording. When a person performs as a member of a corporate body, do not consider him or her as a separate person to be a performer. Do not consider a conductor or accompanist to be a member of the body he or she conducts or accompanies. If the person's name appears in conjunction with the name of a group, determine whether the corporate name includes this personal name. If the conclusion is that the corporate name does not include the person's name, do not consider the person a member of the group; if the conclusion is that it does include the person's name, consider the person to be a member of the group.

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

The use of the term "principal performer" in 21.23C1 and 21.23D1 can lead to confusion since the term implies a performer who is more important (or, in the words of footnote 5 on p. 344, given greater prominence) than other performers. This interpretation, however, would often produce undesirable results: it would make main entry under the heading for a performer impossible under 23.23C1 when there is only one

performer or when there are only two or three performers who are given equal prominence. To avoid this difficulty, apply the following:

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

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

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

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

chief source:

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

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

chief source:

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

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

chief source:

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

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

chief source:

MUSIC OF CHABRIER AND MASSENET

Detroit Symphony Orchestra

Paul Paray

main entry under the heading for the
orchestra

added entry under the heading for Paray
(The orchestra and Paray are principal
performers)

chief source:

LAS VOCES DE LOS CAMPESINOS

Francisco García and Pablo and Juanita Saludado

sing corridos about the farm workers and their union

main entry under the heading for García

added entries under the headings for P. Saludado
and J. Saludado

(García and the Saludados are principal
performers)

chief source:

SARAH BERNHARDT & THE COQUELIN BROTHERS

(Dramatic readings performed by Sarah
Bernhardt, Constant Coquelin, and Ernest
Coquelin)

main entry under the heading for Bernhardt
added entries under the headings for C.

Coquelin and E. Coquelin

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

chief source:

SONGS OF THE WOBBLIES

with

Joe Glazer

(Sung by Glazer, with instrumental ensemble)

main entry under the heading for Glazer as
principal performer

chief source:

Serge Cassel

POESIES ET PROSES FRANÇAISES

(Various poems and prose selections read by
Serge Cassel)

main entry under the heading for Cassel as
principal performer

chief source:

SOUTHERN CLAWHAMMER BANJO

(No performers named)

main entry under title

(No principal performers)

Apply rules 21.23C1 and 21.23D1 to the following:

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

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

21.27. ACADEMIC DISPUTATIONS. [Rev.]

Do not apply the optional provision of rule 21.27A.

21.28A. Scope. [Rev.]

Apply the alternative rule found in footnote 7 to rule 21.28A1.

21.28B. General rule. [Rev.]

Excerpts from Serials

If the item is a collection of excerpts from a serial, generally make a related work added entry for the serial only if the serial is mentioned in the chief source of information and all the items in the collection would not be entered under the same heading. If two or more serials are mentioned, make an added entry only for the latest if the titles represent a succession of changes (cf. 21.2C, 21.3B). If the titles represent different serials, make added entries for each if there are no more than three. If four or more different serials are mentioned, generally do not make an added entry for any of them.

Indexes

On the bibliographic record for a separately cataloged index to a particular work, do not make a related work added entry for the work being indexed. Instead, access to the work being indexed will be provided through a subject heading that consists of the heading for the work followed by the subdivision —*Indexes*.

Indexes to Serials

Generally indicate the presence of an index to a serial on the bibliographic record for the serial being indexed (cf. 12.7B17). If, however, the index is published separately and is not issued by the entity responsible for the serial being indexed, create a separate bibliographic record (monograph or serial as appropriate) for the index. Create a separate record also whenever the index covers two or more different serials. (A serial with one or more title or main entry heading changes (cf. 21.2C, 21.3B) is regarded as one serial.)

Census Data

If a work containing data taken from an official census (e.g., a genealogy) is not treated as an edition of the census, do not make an added entry for the census. (The necessary access is provided through one or more subject headings.)

Serial Supplements to Other Serials

Create a separate bibliographic record for a serial supplement to another serial if the supplement does not update that related serial and carries its own designation system that is distinct and independent from that used by the related serial. Make a linking note to the

related serial. In addition, make an added entry for the related serial unless the supplement has a common title that is identical to the title proper of the related serial. On the bibliographic record for the related serial, make a linking note to the supplement.

Other serial supplements should be noted on the bibliographic records for the related serials. Give added entries for the supplements whenever the titles are distinctive.

21.29D. [Rev.]

Sound Recordings

Make added entries for all performers named on a sound recording (persons or corporate bodies) with the following exceptions:

1) Do not make an added entry for a person who functions entirely or primarily on the item being cataloged as a member of a corporate body represented by a main or added entry. Do not consider a conductor or accompanist to be a member of the body he or she conducts or accompanies. If a person's name appears in conjunction with the name of a group, determine whether the corporate name includes this personal name. If the conclusion is that the corporate name does not include the person's name, do not consider the person a member of the group; if the conclusion is that it does include the person's name, consider the person to be a member of the group.

2) If both the chorus and orchestra of an opera company, opera house, etc., participate in a performance and both are named, along with the name of the parent body, make only a single added entry under the heading for the parent body.

*source: Bolshoi Theater Orchestra and Chorus
added entry under the heading for the theater*

3) When a featured performer is accompanied by an unnamed group that, if it had a name, would be given an added entry as a corporate body, do not make added entries for the individual members of the group. Do not, however, apply this exception to jazz ensembles, even if one or more of the performers is given greater prominence than the others, i.e., normally make added entries for all the individual performers (except any who are covered by exceptions 4) and 5) below) in such cases.

4) Do not make an added entry for a performer who participates in only a small number of the works in a collection or for a performer whose role is minor (e.g., an announcer on a radio program).

5) Do not make an added entry for a performer who receives main entry heading as principal performer under 21.23C1.

6) If there are many performers performing the same function (e.g., singers in an opera, actors in a drama), make added entries only for those who are given the greatest prominence in the chief source of information. If all are given equal prominence, make added entries only for those who are given prominence over the others in other places on the sound recording (e.g., the container, the program booklet) or, if that criterion does not apply, for those performing the most important functions (e.g., singing the principal roles, acting the principal parts).

chief source (labels):

L'ELISIR D'AMORE—Highlights
(Donizetti; Romani)
Spiro Malas, Maria Casula, Joan Sutherland,
Luciano Pavarotti, Dominic Cossa
with the Ambrosian Opera Chorus
and the English Chamber Orchestra
conducted by
Richard Bonyng

container:

Donizetti
L'ELISIR D'AMORE Highlights
JOAN SUTHERLAND, LUCIANO PAVAROTTI
Dominic Cossa, Spiro Malas, Maria Casula
Ambrosian Opera Chorus, English Chamber Orchestra
RICHARD BONYNGE

*added entries under the headings for Sutherland,
Pavarotti, Bonyng, the chorus, and the orchestra*

If a performer for whom an added entry would be made according to the guidelines above is also the composer of one or more works on the recording, make an added entry to represent the performing function in addition to any name/title access points (main entry or analytical added entries) made for his or her works.

Audiovisual Materials

In making added entries for audiovisual materials, follow the general rules in 21.29 and apply, in addition to those in 21.30, the following guidelines:

1) Make added entries for all openly named persons or corporate bodies who have contributed to the creation of the item, with the following exceptions:

a) Do not make added entries for persons (producers, directors, writers, etc.) if there is a production company, unit, etc., for which an added entry is made, unless their contributions are significant, e.g., the animator of an animated film, the producer/director of a student film, the director of a theatrical film, the film maker or developer of a graphic item attributed as author on the data sheet and/or prominently named on the accompanying material ("a film by").

In the absence of a production company, unit, etc., make added entries for those persons who are listed as producers, directors, and writers. Make additional added entries for other persons only if their contributions are significant.

b) If a person, filmmaker, developer of a graphic item, etc., is the main entry heading, do not make added entries for other persons who have contributed to the production, unless the production is known to be the joint responsibility or collaboration of the persons or the contributions are significant.

2) Make added entry headings for all corporate bodies named in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

3) Make added entries for all featured players, performers, and narrators with the following exceptions:

a) If, for a motion picture or videorecording, the main entry is under the heading for a performing group (in accordance with

21.1B2e)), do not make added entries under the headings for persons performing as members of that group. If a person's name, however, appears in conjunction with and preceding or following the name of the group, do not consider him or her to be a member of the group.

b) If there are many players (actors, actresses, etc.), make added entries under the headings for those that are given prominence in the chief source of information. If that cannot be used as a criterion, make added entries under the headings for each if there are no more than three.

4) Similarly, make added entries under the headings for persons in a production who are interviewers or interviewees, delivering lectures, addresses, etc., or discussing their lives, ideas, work, etc., and who are not chosen as the main entry heading.

21.30H. Other relationships. [Rev.]

Added Entries for the Name or Repository Designation of a Manuscript

When the name or repository designation of a manuscript is not used as a subject (cf. LCRI 25.13) or is not covered by an added entry specified by another rule (e.g., 21.30J1), make an added entry under the name or the repository designation provided one or more of the following conditions applies:

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

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

Added Entries for the Name of a Collection

For items relating to the holdings of a collection, the Library of Congress provides subject access to the collection. Therefore, make an added entry for the name of a collection only when the collection is a corporate body (cf. 21.1B2) that is prominently named (cf. 21.30E1). (Note: On bibliographic records created for items within a particular archival collection, an added entry for that archival collection may be made.)

21.30J. Titles. [Rev.]

Data Comprising Title Added Entries and Method of Tracing Them

In MARC records title added entries for titles are derived from the title field (tag 245) on the basis of an indicator (value 1 meaning "title traced the same"). The data constituting such a derived title added entry are those of the #a subfield of the title field.¹ In non-

¹For titles containing a designation of a part (#n subfield) or a part (#p subfield) or both, the derived title added entry also contains the data from these subfields as well.

MARC records title added entries are made on the basis of explicit instructions from the cataloger. In most cases the derived title added entry will represent the title proper. ("Title." on printed products and as used by LC catalogers. For items without a collective title, the derived title added entry represents an arbitrarily determined title access.) Indicate the tracing of any other titles by explicitly giving the title to be traced in a 740 field ("Title:" on printed products and as used by LC catalogers). In both MARC and non-MARC records the extent of the title proper is, for the most part, indicated by the first mark of prescribed punctuation. When this is not the case for MARC records, i.e., for some reason the #a subfield of the 245 field does not equate to the added entry desired, then the 740 field technique must be used ("Title:" on printed products).

Below are situations in which the first mark of prescribed punctuation does not necessarily indicate the end of the title proper.² For MARC record, a derived title added entry can be made in all cases.

1) *Alternative title.* Include alternative titles in the added entry for the title proper.

trace as: Title.

2) *Items without a collective title.* If the item lacks a collective title and the title and statement of responsibility area contains more than one title (1.1G3), trace separate title added entries for each of the titles listed if there are only two or three; if there are more, trace a title added entry only for the first title. Note: The "title proper" for an item without a collective title is defined as all the data recorded up to the first recorded parallel title, the first recorded other title information, or the first recorded statement of responsibility, whichever comes first. If there is no parallel title, other title information, or statement of responsibility, all the data recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area are treated as the "title proper" of the item. Therefore, it is necessary to trace the first title explicitly by the 740 field technique ("Title:" on printed products) whenever the first title is not followed by a parallel title, other title information, or a statement of responsibility. In other cases, the first title is generally traced by the indicator technique ("Title." on printed products). (The second and third titles listed must be traced by the 740 field technique.)

Title A :#other title information / statement of responsibility. Title B : other title information / statement of responsibility. —
trace title A as: Title.
trace title B as: Title: Title B

Title A =#Parallel title A / statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility. —
trace title A as: Title.
trace parallel title A as: Title: Parallel title
trace title B as: Title: Title B
trace parallel title B as: Title: Parallel title B

Title A /#statement of responsibility. Title B / statement of responsibility. —
trace title A as: Title.
trace title B as: Title: Title B

²In the examples, the delimiter (#) indicates the end of the #a, #n, or #p subfields in the MARC record. It is supplied by the inputter, not the descriptive cataloger.

Title A ==Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel
title B / statement of responsibility. —
trace title A as: Title.
trace parallel title A as: Title: Parallel title A
trace title B as: Title: Title B
trace parallel title B as: Title: Parallel title B

Title A :#other title information ; Title B : other
title information / statement of responsibility.
—
trace title A as: Title.
trace title B as: Title: Title B

Title A ; Title B /#statement of responsibility. —
trace title A as: Title: Title A
trace title B as: Title: Title B

Title A. Title B. —
trace title A as: Title: Title A
trace title B as: Title: Title B

Title A ; Title B ; Title C /#statement of
responsibility. —
trace title A as: Title: Title A
trace title B as: Title: Title B
trace title C as: Title: Title C

Title A. Title B :#other title information. Title
C. —
trace title A as: Title: Title A
trace title B as: Title: Title B
trace title C as: Title: Title C

3) *Titles proper containing parts or designations of parts.* If the title proper contains a part or a designation of a part or both, include these in the title proper added entry.

Main title. Title of part /#statement of
responsibility ...
Main title. Designation of part, Title of part
/#statement of responsibility ...

Guideline for Making Title Added Entries

The following guidelines represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries; they are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment of the question. Situations not addressed here should be left to the cataloger's judgment. When in doubt, it is best to be liberal in assigning additional title added entries.

Note: For initial articles, see *Initial Articles* below.

1) *General.* Make added entries more or less automatically for cover titles, parallel titles, and added title page titles when they are significantly different from the title proper (cf. 21.2A1). Be more restrictive about caption titles, half titles, running titles, and other title information; added entries for these are generally made only if one of the following is true: a) the work was also published under the title; b) the work is cited in reference sources under the title; or c) the title is given such prominence by typography or by other means that it is reasonable to assume that the publication may be known by it or that persons examining the item might think that it is the main title of the publication. (For added entries made to provide access to portions of the title proper, including alternative titles, see 3) below.)

2) *Abbreviations.* When an abbreviation occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the abbreviation if it is thought that some catalog users might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

title proper: Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Messieurs Ives
of Bridgeport

title proper: Mt. St. Helens ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Mount Saint
Helens

title proper: St. Louis blues ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Saint Louis
blues

but title proper: M'Liss and Louie ...
title a.e.s: I. Title
(Spelled out form of abbreviation unknown)

3) *Partial titles (including alternative titles).* When a portion of a title is deemed important enough to warrant a special title search, make an added entry for it whenever the general directive in 1) above calls for it. Also, make an added entry when it could be expected, according to the context, that users would consider the phrase alone as the title proper. This is often the case with art books whose title transcription begins with the artist's name; many users might perceive that name as a statement of responsibility rather than a title.

title proper: Paul Jenkins, anatomy of a cloud
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Anatomy of a
cloud

Make added entries more or less routinely for the part of a title proper that is called "alternative title." Alternative titles present an additional complication in that normally a special title search can be expected also for the first part of the title proper, before the alternative title. To insure that this search is possible, make a special title added entry for this first part whenever it consists of three words or less that are filed on. (The purpose is to insure that a title search is formed solely on the first part of the title.)

title proper: Lilith, ou, La mère obscure ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Lilith. III.
Title: Mère obscure

4) *Ampersand.* When an ampersand (or other symbol, e.g., +, representing the word "and") occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional title added entry substituting the word "and" in the language of the title.

title proper: A & B roads & motorways atlas of
Great Britain ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: A and B roads
and motorways atlas of Great Britain

5) *Items with a collective title.* If an item containing more than one work or contribution has a collective title, make a title added entry only for the collective title.

6) *Comics.* When cataloging an item that is about or consists of selections from a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., make an

added entry for the title of the comic strip, etc., if this title does not also begin the title proper for the item being cataloged. If necessary, justify the added entry by a note.

Trudeau, G. B., 1948-
[Doonesbury. Selections]
Stalking the perfect tan ...

title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Doonesbury

7) *Corrected titles* (cf. 1.0F)

a) *Titles corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]."* If the title proper has been corrected by the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique, make two added entries, one for the title proper as it is recorded (indicator 1 in 245 field or traced as "Title.") and another for the title in its corrected form.

title proper: The Paul Anthony Buck [i.e. Brick]
lectures ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Paul Anthony
Brick lectures

(Data in brackets preceded by "i.e." and "[sic]" are not filed on in LC nor are they included in title search keys in the LC retrieval system.)

b) *Titles corrected by bracketing missing letters.* If the title proper has been corrected by supplying in brackets a missing letter or letters, make two added entries, one for the title with the brackets and the supplied letter or letters (indicator 1 in 245 field or traced as "Title.") and another for the title as it appears on the item.

title proper: One day's d[u]ty ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: One day's dty

8) *Letters and initialisms (including acronyms).* When a series of letters or an initialism occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, apply the following:

a) *With spacing or separating punctuation.*³ If the transcription shows spacing or separating punctuation, make an additional title added entry in the form without any spacing or separating punctuation if it is thought that some catalog user might expect that the letters would be given in that form in the source.

title proper: A.-G. Chemie ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: AG Chemie

title proper: The A-B-C-D of successful college
writing ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: ABCD of
successful college writing

title proper: A i u e o ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Aiueo

b) *Without spacing or separating punctuation.* If the transcription does not show spacing or separating punctuation, normally do not make an added entry with spacing or separating punctuation.

³Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

9) *Numbers*. When a number occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional title added entry as follows:

a) *Arabic numbers (excluding dates)*. Make an added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. In spelling out numbers in English, follow the style indicated in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press. For other languages, follow the preferred style of the language.

101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one⁴
425 = four hundred twenty-five, *not* four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one⁵
1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, *not* twelve hundred twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six
2500 = twenty-five hundred, *not* two thousand five hundred

title proper: The 1-2-3 guide to libraries ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: One-two-three guide to libraries

title proper: 1 and 2 Thessalonians ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: First and Second Thessalonians

title proper: 1a Mostra Toscana/scultura ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura

title proper: 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 3.2 and what goes with it. III. Title: Three point two and what goes with it

title proper: The 3.2 beer law ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Three-point-two beer law

title proper: 3:10 to Yuma ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Three ten to Yuma

title proper: 27 wagons full of cotton ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Twenty-seven wagons full of cotton

but title proper: A4D desert speed run ...
title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: 1/3 of an inch of French bread ...
title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: 1/10th fours of 48 hours ...
title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: 2½ minute talk treasury ...
title a.e.: I. Title

⁴An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.

⁵An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.

title proper: .300 Vickers machine gun mechanism
made easy ...

title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: 003½ ...

title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: 3.1416 and all that ...

title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: The 5"/38 gun ...

title a.e.: I. Title

b) *Dates*

(1) *Dates representing a single year or span of years.*

Do not make an additional added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in arabic numerals representing a single year or a span of years. If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make an additional added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

title proper: 1915 : revue de guerre en deux actes

...
title a.e.: I. Title

title proper: 1945-1975 Italia ...

title a.e.: I. Title

(2) *Other dates.* If dates other than those

representing a single year or a span of years are written in roman numerals, make an additional added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. Make this judgment regardless of whether the numerals in the source are arabic or roman.

title proper: The XXth century citizen's atlas of
the world ...

title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 20th century
citizen's atlas of the world. III. Title:
Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the world

title proper: Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ...

title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 17e et 18e
siècles. III. Title: Dix-septième et dix-
huitième siècles

title proper: Australian painting, XIX and XX
centuries ...

title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Australian
painting, nineteenth and twentieth centuries

title proper: XX. századi művészet ...

title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 20. századi
művészet. III. Title: Huszadik századi művészet

title proper: Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. :
Katalog ...

title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Arabskie
dokumenty 9-go-20-go vv. III. Title: Arabskie
dokumenty dev'fatogo-dvad'satogo vv.

c) *Roman numerals (excluding dates).* Make an added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional added entry substituting the spelled-out form of the number in the

language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

title proper: World War II small arms ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: World War 2
small arms. III. Title: World War Two small arms

title proper: Title XX comprehensive annual
services plan ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Title 20
comprehensive annual services plan. III. Title:
Title twenty comprehensive annual services plan

title proper: XXV s"ezd KPSS i problemy
ideologicheskoi bor'by ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 25-i s"ezd
KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh
Azii i Afriki. III. Title: Dvadtsat' p'fatyĭ
s"ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi bor'by v
stranakh Azii i Afriki

but title proper: Neotropical Microlepitoptera XIX ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Neotropical
Microlepitoptera 19
(No added entry from spelled-out form)

d) *Spelled-out form.* Make an added entry substituting an arabic numeral for the spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that that was the form in the source.

title proper: The road of a thousand wonders ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Road of 1000
wonders

title proper: A thousand and one facts about
Soviet Estonia ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 1001 facts
about Soviet Estonia

title proper: Eighty blocks from Tiffany's [motion
picture] ...
title a.e.s: I. Title: 80 blocks from Tiffany's

but title proper: Two years before the mast ...
title a.e.s: I. Title

10) *Signs and symbols.* When a sign or symbol occurs as one or in one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional added entry substituting the name or a written form for the corresponding sign or symbol if this can be done concisely and if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the sign/symbol would be given in that form in the source.

title proper: Transforming #1 ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Transforming
number one

title proper: 100% cooperation with the United
States ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: One hundred
percent cooperation with the United States

title proper: The 2\$ window on Wall Street ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Two dollar
window on Wall Street

title proper: Poe[try] : a simple introduction to
experimental poetry ...

note: On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration
of a tree

title a.e.s: I. Title: Poe. II. Title: Poetry.
III. Title: Simple introduction to experimental
poetry

but title proper: Tables of the error function and
its derivative, [reproduction of equations for
the functions] ...
title a.e.: I. Title.

11) *Statement of responsibility.* When a title proper begins with a separable statement of responsibility that is omitted from the uniform title (cf. 25.3B), make an additional added entry for the title without the initial statement of responsibility.

uniform title: [Midsummer night's dream]
title proper: Shakespeare's A midsummer night's
dream
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Midsummer
night's dream

12) *Title same/similar to heading*

a) *Same as name heading/name reference.* Do not apply the restriction stated in 21.30J1a) prohibiting making an added entry for a title proper that is essentially the same as the main entry heading (or essentially the same as a reference leading to the main entry heading) if the heading represents a personal or corporate name.

b) *Same as subject heading/subject reference.* Do not apply the restriction stated in 21.30J1c) prohibiting making an added entry for a title proper that is identical with a subject heading or identical with a direct reference to a subject heading used for the work.

13) *Uniform title.* Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., cf. 12) above).

14) *Other.* If a title proper or other title for which an added entry is made contains data within the first five words filed on for which there could be an alternative form that would be filed differently, make an additional title added entry under that form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that form to be given in the source.

title proper: Actfive and other poems ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Act five and
other poems

Limitation on Additional Added Entries for the Same Title

When a single title exemplifies several of the above conditions, it is not necessary to make all the possible added entries; instead, limit the additional title added entries to those judged to be most useful.

title proper: XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 20 centuries
and Mount Saint Helens. III. Title: Twenty
centuries and Mount Saint Helens

Initial Articles

In explicit tracings of title added entries ("Title: ..."), drop initial articles, except

1) when the title begins with an article that appears as part of a personal, geographic, or corporate name and is retained in such a name according to LCRI 22.4, LCRI 23.2, or LCRI 24.5 and

2) when the title begins with an article in a situation in which meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention, e.g., such titles as

"The" as an introductory element of generic nouns
"El Cid" in literary criticism of the 20th century

Apply the same guideline when setting the non-filing indicator for the title proper in MARC records.

21.30L. Series. [Rev.]

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision of 21.30L1 for adding the numeric, etc., designation of the series, if present in the item, in the series added entry. Give it in the form established on the series authority record.

Series Tracing Guidelines

Rule 21.30L1 calls for making an added entry under the heading for a series if it provides a useful collocation. Although "useful collocation" is not itself defined, the rule describes two categories of series for which added entries are not considered useful. The intention of this rule, however, is not to require added entries for all types of series except those explicitly excluded but rather to allow individual institutions to define "useful collocation" in ways appropriate to their collections and users.

LC restricts to some degree the categories of monographic series for which added entries are given. This decision is based on 1) the assumption that certain series are of relatively little importance in providing routine access to library materials and 2) the objection of a number of users of LC cataloging products to producing a great quantity of expensive and little-used series added entries for their already overburdened card catalogs. Accordingly the Library will adopt the guidelines set out below.

Guidelines

- 1) Trace all series in the following categories:
 - a) those published before the 20th century, including contemporary reprints of the same, without regard to the type of publisher;
 - b) those entered under a personal author whether these are serials or multipart items, without regard to the type of publisher;
 - c) those published by any corporate body that is not a commercial publisher. (For this purpose, treat a university press as a

noncommercial publisher);

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

2) Do not trace series in the following categories:

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

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

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

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

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

3) Trace also series

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

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

c) that fall into any case of doubt.

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

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

Form of Series Added Entry Tracing

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

When a series added entry is traced the same or implicitly, it is derived from the counterpart series statement and is represented in the tracing by the word "Series" followed by a period. Trace a series implicitly if the series statement and the numbering, if any, are in exactly the same form as the established series heading and form of

numbering, if any. Also trace a series implicitly if the only difference between the series statement, etc., and the established heading is one or more of the following conditions:

1) the presence of an initial article (*N.B.* When setting the non-filing indicator for an article at the beginning of the series area in MARC records, follow the guideline stated for the title proper--see LCRI 21.30J); do not apply this condition, however, if the subseries title (including those preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation) begins with an article;

2) the presence or absence of quotation marks around one or more words in the title;

3) the presence of an ISSN;

4) the presence of brackets around the entire series statement, etc., or any part of it, including numbering.

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

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

1) *Record for the item is closed or being opened*

a) *Two or more numbers and they are consecutive.* If the series statement contains two or more numbers representing consecutive items in the series, record the numbering in the tracing in the same form as in the series statement.

b) *Two or more numbers and they are not consecutive.* If the series statement contains two or more numbers representing items in the series that are not consecutive, record in the tracing only the first number, followed by "etc." (without quotation marks and without brackets).

2) *Record for the item is open*

a) *First number is permanent.* If the first number is a permanent one, record in the tracing that number followed by "etc." (without quotation marks and without brackets) whether subsequent numbers will be consecutive or not. When the record is closed, apply the provisions given in 1) above.

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

Examples

Series statement

(Series ; 13-)

Series added entry

Series ; 13, etc.

(Until record closed)

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

21.30M. Analytical entries. [Rev.]

Added Entries for Works

Added entries for works reflect the type of main entry heading of the work being cataloged in the tracing as follows:

<i>Type of main entry</i>	<i>Type of added entry</i>
Personal or corporate name heading	Name heading/uniform title
Title	Uniform title
Uniform title (e.g., Bible)	Uniform title

The phrase "added entries for works" in these instructions is intended to encompass all the various types of added entries listed above.

Added entries for works are of two types: analytical and simple. They are made on the basis of various rules, some of which prescribe an analytical added entry in explicit terms, others of which do not. Whenever the added entry is made to furnish an access point to the substance of a work contained in the item being cataloged, it should be an analytical added entry (e.g., 21.7B1, 21.13B1, 21.19A1). If the added entry serves only to provide an approach to the item being cataloged through a related work, however, and the text of this work is not present in the item being cataloged, then a simple added entry for the work is appropriate (e.g., 21.12B1, 21.28B1, 21.30G1).

The relationship that is expressed between works by means of an added entry, either analytical or simple, is limited to a single access point, namely, that of the main entry. An added entry in the form of the main entry heading for a work provides the sole access to the work it represents in the tracing on the catalog record for another work; do not trace in addition any added entries for that work's title (when main entry is under a name heading), joint author, editor, compiler, translator, etc.

Analytical Added Entries

Formulate analytical added entries as follows:

<i>Type of analytical a.e.</i>	<i>Components</i>
Name heading/title	Heading in catalog entry form plus uniform title
Title	Uniform title
Uniform title (e.g., Bible)	Uniform title

In addition, following the uniform title, provide the language (if appropriate) and the publication date of the item being cataloged. In making analytical added entries, note especially the following details:

1) Reduce the publication date to a simple four digit form that most nearly represents the publication date (of the first volume or part if more than one) given in the publication, distribution, etc., area. Convert a hyphen to a zero.

<i>Form in publication, distribution, etc., area</i>	<i>Form in analytical added entry</i>
1978	1978
c1978	1978
[1978?]	1978
[ca. 1978]	1978
1978, c1970	1978
1966 [i.e. 1965]	1965
[1966 or 1967]	1966
1978/1979	1978
1969 (1971 printing)	1969
c1942, 1973 printing	1942
[between 1906 and 1912]	1906
1394 [1974]	1974
anno XVIII [1939]	1939
1969-<1973>	1969
1970-1978	1970
<1975>-	1975
[18--]	1800
[197-]	1970
[197-?]	1970

2) Do not abbreviate the names of languages.

3) Do not enclose uniform titles within brackets.

4) Do not give in the tracing a title found in the item being cataloged that is different from the uniform title.

Simple Added Entries

Formulate simple added entries as follows:

<i>Type of simple added entry</i>	<i>Components</i>
Name heading/title	Heading in catalog entry form plus uniform title
Title	Uniform title
Uniform title	Uniform title

Note that subject entries for works are formulated in the same manner

as simple added entries.

21.31B. Laws of modern jurisdictions. [Rev.]

Apply this rule also to such customary laws that were later homologated as statute law (e.g., many French *coutumes* were homologated in the sixteenth century).

To minimize confusion between non-statutory *coutumes* (for which the main entry heading is formulated according to rule 21.31C1) and *coutumes* that became in effect statute law, add a note regarding the date the particular *coutume* was decreed, provided this information is readily available and does not already appear in another part of the bibliographic record.

Since the homologated compilations were decreed as single entities, the use of a uniform title "Laws, etc." is inappropriate.

21.32A. Administrative regulations, etc., that are not laws. [Rev.]

Scope of the rule

1) The rule is only for the United States and any other country in which administrative regulations, etc., are not laws. Britain and Canada are prominent examples of exclusion from 21.32A. 21.32B is the rule for these and other countries in which the regulations, etc., are laws.

2) Note that the rule covers more than regulations. A summary of the major types of U.S. publications that fall under the rule are

a) rules or regulations: statements of general or specific applicability designed to implement or interpret law or policy;

b) licenses: permits, certificates, or other forms of permission;

c) advisory opinions: advice regarding proposed action; the advice is not binding but serves only to convey authoritative interpretations of statutes or regulations;

d) decisions: statements adjudicating controversies that arise from the violation or interpretation of statutes and administrative regulations or rules. Such a function is performed by special boards of review, administrative law judges, hearing examiners, and other officers through administrative decisions.

Definition of "promulgating agency"

A promulgating agency, also referred to as a "regulatory agency," is an administrative body other than a court or legislature to which the power to make and issue regulations, etc., has been delegated by statute.

A promulgating agency may or may not be identified in the publication. The only agency identified may be the one responsible solely for disseminating and publishing the regulations. It is important to recognize the special function of "promulgating" and conversely the simple function of "publishing," since a few publications do not state the name of the promulgating agency.

In these few cases, look for the authorization in the appropriate administrative and statutory codes, etc. If the question is approached by consulting statutory material, the exact wording of such

authorization varies ("... shall promulgate and publish ...," "... shall have the power to issue regulations ...," "... shall determine the ... adequate .. service to be furnished, and shall fix the same by its order, rule, or regulation ..."), but the meaning is always clear.

Sources of U.S. administrative regulations

For U.S. federal regulations, etc., consult the *Federal Register*, the *Code of Federal Regulations*, and/or the *U.S. Code*, as appropriate. For state regulations, consult the administrative code of the particular state, etc., or the state's statutes.

Note that these reference sources are compilations of regulations, etc., or statutes actually in force at the date of publication or revision. Any sections that have been amended, superseded, or repealed can be located in earlier volumes or editions. Any sections valid after the date of that revision can be located in later volumes (or in the case of statutory publications, in annual session laws, pocket supplements, or supplementary services). Do *not* simply follow an existing pattern for similar or related publications, because a body's power to promulgate regulations, etc., is not necessarily permanent.

Choice of main entry heading

1) Identify the promulgating agency (see Definition of "promulgating agency" above), and enter under it, even if it is only named as publisher but positively identified as the promulgating agency.

2) For foreign publications, if a positive identification of the promulgating agency is not possible, enter under title.

3) Give in a local note field⁶ the source on which the main entry heading is based.

Promulgator stated on p. 2
Promulgator from text of law (Appendix A)

Added entries for laws

If the regulations, etc., derive from a particular law, make an added entry for that law if this information is named in the preliminaries or prefatory matter or the text of the law is appended to the publication itself. (In the latter case, the added entry is an analytical one.)

Examples of notes made when necessary to justify added entries

Derived from the New York State Uniform Fire
Prevention and Building Code Act
Derived from the Child Care Facility Licensing Act,
appended as Appendix B (p. 19-25)

Statement of responsibility in the bibliographic description

If the promulgating agency cannot be named in the statement of responsibility, it is inappropriate to name the issuing or publishing body there since such a body has no responsibility for the content of the publication if it acts only as publisher. (If the issuing agency is not named in the publication, distribution, etc., area, the added entry for the agency required by the rule is justified in the note area | (cf. 21.29F).)

⁶For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only: use the 952 field.

22.6. ENTRY UNDER TITLE OF NOBILITY. [Rev.]

Note that the application of the basic provisions of this rule often results in a form of name for a person of nobility that is not the form most commonly found in the chief sources of information of that person's works. The first and second sentences of the rule apply the basic provisions of 22.1A-B to nobility. Therefore, the Duke of Wellington whose personal name was Arthur Wellesley is entered under the proper name of the title, i.e., "Wellington." The third sentence gives instruction for formulating the name: follow the proper name in the title by the person's personal name in direct order and follow the personal name by the term of rank. Application of this rule to the Duke of Wellington results in the heading "Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of" despite the fact that "Duke of Wellington" is the form of name by which he is commonly known under the provisions of 22.1A-B.

Apply 22.6 to persons of nobility who are known primarily as authors and who use on their works only a term of rank and their title without forenames.

name used: marquis de La Franquerie
heading: La Franquerie, André, marquis de
not La Franquerie, marquis de (André)

Apply the directive "excluding unused forenames" as follows: If the person of nobility is known primarily as an author, use in the heading the forenames most commonly found in the chief sources of information of the person's works. If no forenames are found in the chief sources or if the person is not primarily known as an author, consult reference sources. If reference sources vary, use the least number of forenames commonly found.

If the person known primarily as an author is entered under his or her title of nobility and the statement of responsibility on the author's works consists of the person's proper name and title of rank but not also the personal name, make a reference from the proper name and title. (Do not apply the technique specified in LCRI 22.18A of adding other names in parentheses after the title in the reference.)

Byron, George Gordon Byron, Baron, 1788-1824
x Byron, #Lord, 1788-1824

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

Names Consisting of Initials/Letters

If a name consists entirely of initials, make a reference from the inverted form alone (not a name-title reference), beginning with the last initial. If the heading contains as a parenthetical addition the full form of the name for which the initials stand (cf. 22.18A), add the parenthetical addition in the reference as well. (Do not invert the name used in the addition.)

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

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

For purposes of filing and machine searching in LC, initials/ letters separated by a space, a period, or a combination of a period-space are treated as a series of words; letters not separated by a period or a

space or a combination of a period-space are treated as a single word. Therefore, for names consisting entirely of initials or entirely of separate letters, make, in addition to other references, one from the "closed up" form, i.e., the form without periods or spaces.

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

i. e., Master
x ie, Master

X Y Z
x XYZ

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

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1981
x D., H. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

X Y Z
x Z, X Y

Names Consisting of Initials with Typographic Devices

If a name contains a personal name initial followed by a typographic device, give the form only as an initial when used in the heading. (Retain the form as found in the bibliographic description.)

source: J*** W*****
heading: J. W. (John Williamson)
transcription: / by J*** W*****

22.22. NAMES IN THE ARABIC ALPHABET. [Rev.]

For Arabic personal names covered by 22.22A, determine the elements that belong to the name from the universe of reference sources (22.22, footnote 20). Apply 22.22B-D to determine which of these elements of the name belong to the heading and the order of elements. Transcribe the elements in their systematically romanized form if the Arabic script form of the name is known. *Exception:* If the person is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, apply LCRI 22.3C.

24.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Punctuation

Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand.

Note: Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR 2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR 2 and current LC policy.)

If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (cf. example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an

initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

source: F&H Denby
heading: F & H Denby

source: U. S. D. A. Symposium ...
heading: U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

source: B B C Symphony ...
heading: BBC Symphony ...

Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates."

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., follow the guidelines in LCRI 1.0E.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

source: Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística
//Secc. Información
heading: Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province).
Dirección de la Energía. Div. Estadística. Secc.
Información

When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash.

source: Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen
heading: [Parent body]. Abteilung V—
Vermessungswesen

source: Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)
heading: [Parent body]. Social and Economic
Sciences—Section K

source: Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water
heading: [Parent body]. Sub-task Force I—Gas
Dissolved in Water

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

source: University of Nebraska—Lincoln
heading: University of Nebraska—Lincoln

source: Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche -
Teramo
heading: Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche—
Teramo

"AACR 2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General*. All headings newly coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR 2 and current policy and are designated "AACR 2"

(with two exceptions). A heading already coded "AACR 2 compatible" continues to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. The two situations in which a newly coded heading is coded "AACR 2 compatible" are

a) The heading is for a body that is entered subordinately to another body whose heading has already been coded "AACR 2 compatible."

b) The heading is for a uniform title entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR 2 compatible."

Before September 1982, headings were coded "AACR 2 compatible" if they had been established before 1981 and fell into one or more of the categories listed below. Also coded "AACR 2 compatible" were headings established after 1980 for bodies that were entered subordinately to bodies whose headings had already been coded "AACR 2 compatible" and headings for uniform titles entered under name headings that had already been coded "AACR 2 compatible."

2) *Categories coded "AACR 2 compatible."* The categories of headings that were coded "AACR 2 compatible" were as follows:

a) *Quotation marks.* The existing heading lacked quotation marks even though the body's predominant usage showed quotation marks around one or more elements.

compatible heading: Istituto tecnico C. Gemmellaro
di Catani
(AACR 2 form: Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro"
di Catani)

b) *Acronyms.* The existing heading contained an acronym in lower-cased letters after an initial capital letter even though the body's predominant usage showed the acronym all in capital letters.

compatible heading: Amacom
(AACR 2 form: AMACOM (Organization))

Note: If the body was famous, the heading was re-established in its AACR 2 form.

c) *Terms of incorporation*

(1) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that did not agree with AACR 2 capitalization.

compatible heading: Art Nouveau, inc.
(AACR 2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.)

(2) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that would not be retained under AACR 2.

compatible heading: Press Association, ltd.
(AACR 2 form: Press Association)

compatible heading: Schweizerisches Ost-Institut,
A.G.
(AACR 2 form: Schweizerisches Ost-Institut)

(3) The existing heading lacked a term of incorporation that would be included under AACR 2.

compatible heading: Daumier Prints
(AACR 2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.)

d) *Hierarchy*. The existing heading for a Chinese, Japanese, or Korean corporate body contained more hierarchy than AACR 2 would permit.

compatible heading: Japan. Hōmusho. Keijikyoku
(AACR 2 form: Japan. Keijikyoku)

24.3A. Language. [Rev.]

Do not apply the alternative rule found in footnote 7 to rule 24.3A.

If the name of a corporate body appears on its publications in different languages, apply the following:

1) If one of these is in the official language of the body, use it.

2) If the body has two or more official languages, one of which is English, use the English form.

3) If the body has two or more official languages, none of which is English, use the form in the language predominantly used in items issued by the body.

4) If the official language of the body is not known, use the form in the official language of the country in which the body is located if the country has a single official language.

5) If categories 1)-4) are not applicable, use the English, French, German, Spanish, or Russian form, in that order of preference. If none of these applies, use the form in the language that comes first in English alphabetic order.

If the body is an international one and its name appears in English in formal presentations in the chief sources of its own items, use the English form (24.3B1). If there is no English form, apply the provisions above.

If the name of a corporate body appears on its publications in one language form, construct the heading in the official language of the body (for nongovernment bodies) or official language of the country (for government bodies) whenever the official language is known and publications with the official language form are likely to be received. Take the name from a reliable reference source when the name in the official language does not appear in the body's publications. If the form in the official language is not available from a reliable reference source, use the form that is available and mark the heading "provisional." Change the heading when the official language form becomes known. If the official language is not known or there is doubt about the official language or it is unlikely that a publication with the official language form will ever be received, use the form appearing on the body's publications. Do not mark the heading "provisional."

24.3E. Governments. [Rev.]

When it is known that a name or phrase represents a body exercising all the powers (or group of powers) of the government, apply the first sentence of footnote 9 and establish only the heading for the government.

*source: The Executive Branch of the United States
Government*
heading: United States

but source: Herausgegeben von der Bundesregierung
heading: Germany (West). Bundesregierung

If this fact cannot be known or confidently assumed,

- 1) establish the name as one of the agencies of the government if the name sounds like an agency name of that government
- 2) establish only the heading for the government if the name does not sound like an agency name of the government.

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

Conflicts

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C1 requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Determine that a conflict exists when the AACR 2 name or heading for one body is the same as the AACR 2 name or heading for another body. "Conflict" is restricted to headings already established or being established in the catalog. It includes headings for earlier names that are covered by see references to later names but excludes names treated as variants; if a variant name used in a reference conflicts with a form used in the heading for another body, apply the provisions for resolving conflicts only to the variant name. Ignore the conflict that is only between names used as variants.

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

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

Non-conflicts

1) *Government bodies that are not institutions*

a) *Definition.* According to 24.17, a body whose immediate parent body is the heading for a government, or whose immediate parent body is entered subordinately to the heading for a government, is treated as a government body. A body is treated as a nongovernment body, however, if its immediate parent body is entered under a heading that is not the name of a government.

government body

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

nongovernment body

Cultural Resources Development Project (National
Endowment for the Arts)
x National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.).
Cultural Resources Development Project

b) *When to qualify.* If a government body other than an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum,

prison, etc.) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

Council on International Economic Policy (U.S.)
x United States. Council on International
Economic Policy

Dundee Harbor Trust (Great Britain)
x Great Britain. Dundee Harbor Trust

but Baltimore Redevelopment Corporation
x Baltimore (Md.). Redevelopment Corporation

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of the government as a qualifier, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

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

Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany)
x Germany (East). Ministerium für Hoch- und
Fachschulwesen. Arbeitskreis Wissenschafts-
geschichte
not Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany :
East)

2) All other bodies

a) *When to qualify.* If a nongovernment body or a government institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered directly under its own name, add a qualifier if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body. Use judgment in making this decision, noting that the use of the undefinable phrase "nature or purpose" is deliberate, with the intention of letting the cataloger judge the situation—does the addition of a qualifier really improve the heading? In case of doubt, do not add the qualifier.

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

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

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

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

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of a place or jurisdiction, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

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

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

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

When adding the name of the higher or related body, apply LCRI
24.4C7.

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

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

24.4C3. Local place names. [Rev.]

When adding the name of a local place to the name of a body, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14. Apply this to both directly and indirectly entered bodies.

Massachusetts Correctional Institution (Walpole,
Mass.)
not Massachusetts Correctional Institution (Walpole)

Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd : 1958 : New
Orleans, La.)
not Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd : 1958 : New
Orleans)

France. Direction départementale de l'agriculture
(Vaucluse, France)
not France. Direction départementale de l'agriculture
(Vaucluse)

National Buildings Organisation (India). Rural
Housing Wing (Srinagar, India)
not National Buildings Organisation (India). Rural
Housing Wing (Srinagar)

24.7B. Additions. [Rev.]

Name Authority Records

On the name authority record for a conference heading, do not add the number, date, or place to the name when the conference is an ongoing one, even if all the meetings were held in one place (cf. 24.7B4). Apply this both to meetings entered directly under their own names and to meetings entered subordinately to headings for corporate bodies.

Conflicts

If the name of an ongoing conference conflicts, add to the name an appropriate qualifier.

authority record: Governor's Conference on
Education (Kan.)
bibliographic record: Governor's Conference on
Education (Kan.) (1st : 1954 : Topeka)

authority record: International Symposium on
Quality Control (1974-)
bibliographic record: International Symposium on
Quality Control (1974-) (1st : 1974 : Geneva,
Switzerland)

Date

If the name is followed by one or more additions, a date must always be included in these additions, even if this means repeating a year integrated within the name of the conference.

Datafair '75 (1975 : London, England)
Congress Handikapp '81 (1981 : Göteborg, Sweden)

Location

In deciding between using local place or institution, etc. (24.7B4), when establishing the heading for a named conference, add as the qualifier the local place or institution, etc., that appears with the conference name in the source for the conference name (cf. 21.1B2d) as opposed to other locations within the item where the conference name is repeated. If an institution's name appears in the source, transcribe the institution's name as the qualifier, or if a local place name appears, transcribe that. When transcribing an institution, give it in the nominative case in the language in which it is found in the item. (Even if the institution represents a subordinate unit, record its name rather than the name of the higher body alone.) When transcribing a local place, give its catalog-entry form (as modified by 23.4A1 and 24.4C1, second paragraph). If both an institution and a local place appear, prefer to use the name of the institution, etc., generally without the name of the local place unless the name of the institution is a very "weak" one (use judgment in this respect and do not be concerned about a high degree of consistency). *Note:* Do not use as location the name of a hotel, convention center, or office building unless the conference was held outside a local place.

Two or More Meetings

If the item being cataloged contains the proceedings, etc., of two meetings of the same conference and main entry under the heading for the conference is appropriate (cf. 21.1B2d), enter the item under the heading for the first conference and make an added entry under the heading for the second conference even if the meetings are consecutively numbered.

If the item contains the proceedings, etc., of three or more meetings, enter the item under the heading for the conference without any additions.

24.17. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

United Nations

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

National Commissions to Unesco

Establish the names of national Unesco commissions that are agencies of the governments they represent according to 24.17 or 24.18, TYPE 2, not 24.18, TYPE 11.

Soviet Bloc

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

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

British County/Regional and District Councils

Establish the names of county, regional, and district councils in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland according to 24.18, TYPE 6 (cf. LCRI 24.18, TYPE 6).

24.21C. [Rev.]

Apply the rule also to legislative subcommittees of U.S. state legislatures. Apply it also to other types of bodies subordinate to legislative committees and subcommittees, e.g., task forces, panels, for both the U.S. federal and U.S. state governments.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Ways
and Means. Subcommittee on Trade. United States-
Japan Trade Task Force
California. Legislature. Assembly. Subcommittee on
Housing Production. Housing Advisory Panel

Make a reference from the name of the subcommittee as a direct subheading of the chamber to which the parent committee belongs if the name of the subcommittee is unique within the legislature.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on
Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on Canadian
Affairs
x United States. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee
on Canadian Affairs

24.23. COURTS. [Rev.]

In the absence of a rule for formulating headings for the prosecuting attorneys of jurisdictions, apply the principle of a conventionalized heading as authorized by 24.23 for courts also to these prosecuting attorneys.

1) Enter under the heading for the appropriate jurisdiction. Note that in the states of the United States prosecuting attorneys are agents of the states as a whole, not agents of a particular county as a publication might suggest.

2) Use the conventional name for the office, e.g., "Attorney," "District Attorney."

3) Add as a parenthetical qualifier the name of the particular area served.

United States. Attorney (District of Columbia)
United States. Attorney (Illinois : Northern
District)
New Mexico. District Attorney (2nd Judicial
District)
Wisconsin. District Attorney (Milwaukee County)

24.24A. Armed forces at the national level. [Rev.]

For forms of component branches, command districts, and military units of military services, define "component branch, command district, or military unit" as an agency that constitutes

1) a unit subject to combat service or an administrative unit over such units;

commands
corps
fleets
general staffs
military districts
regiments or divisions of infantry, etc.

2) a unit that serves as a direct support unit to category 1).

corps of engineers
legal units (e.g., judge advocate general)
materiel command
medical corps
military police
transport services

This means treating the following types of bodies under the general rules:

research agencies (e.g., laboratories, research centers,
institutes, experiment stations, museums)
schools (e.g., service academies, Air University)
musical groups (e.g., military bands, choirs)
armories, arsenals
base hospitals, other hospitals

Treat forts, bases, camps, airfields, etc., as jurisdictions (see LCRI 23.1).

U.S. Civil War Units

When establishing either Union or Confederate fighting units of the U.S. Civil War, consult reference works (e.g., *The Union Army* (Madison, Wis. : Federal Pub. Co., 1908)).

If the unit is one of a numbered sequence, use a uniform designation of the number in the heading for each unit in the sequence. Make the normal cross references required by designations found and also make a reference from a standardized form beginning with the state name as shown below (only this reference is illustrated).

Union units

United States. Army. Ohio Infantry Regiment,
29th (1861-1865)
(Title page: Journal history of the Twenty-ninth
Ohio Veteran Volunteers)
x Ohio Infantry, 29th Regiment (1861-1865)

United States. Army. Ohio Infantry Regiment,
48th (1861-1865)
(Title page: History of the Forty-eighth Ohio
Vet. Vol. Inf.)
x Ohio Infantry, 48th Regiment (1861-1865)

United States. Army. Pennsylvania Cavalry
Regiment, 6th (1861-1865)
(Title page: Annals of the Sixth Pennsylvania
Cavalry)
x Pennsylvania Cavalry, 6th Regiment (1861-1865)

United States. Army. Pennsylvania Cavalry
Regiment, 7th (1861-1865)
(Title page: The Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran
Volunteer Cavalry)
x Pennsylvania Cavalry, 7th Regiment (1861-1865)

N.B. Because of the high incidence of conflicts for Union units, a date qualifier (for the duration of the unit) is added routinely. Normally there is no such problem of conflict with Confederate units.

Confederate units

Confederate States of America. Army. Tennessee
Infantry Regiment, 19th
(Title page: Old Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment,
C.S.A.)
x Tennessee Infantry, 19th Regiment

Confederate States of America. Army. Alabama
Infantry Regiment, 1st
(Title page: History of the First Regiment,
Alabama Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A.)
x Alabama Infantry, 1st Regiment

Numbered U.S. Military Units

If a component branch, command unit, or military unit of a United States military service is numbered, use arabic ordinal numerals in the heading. If the form of numbering found on the item being cataloged differs from the form used in the heading, make a reference from the found form, in the order that matches the heading.

source: Sixth Fleet

heading: United States. Navy. Fleet, 6th
x United States. Navy. Fleet, Sixth

25.1. USE OF UNIFORM TITLES. [Rev.]

Updating Uniform Titles Entered Under Name Headings

Pre-AACR 2 forms of uniform titles on machine-readable bibliographic records were updated to their AACR 2 forms in the bibliographic "flip" of the database whenever the pre-AACR 2 uniform title appeared as a valid linking reference on a name authority record for the uniform title. (See LCRI 26 for the situations in which a linking reference can be made for a uniform title.) For a pre-AACR 2

uniform title not covered by a linking reference, the update to its AACR 2 form will be done by individual change requests to each pre-AACR 2 bibliographic record on which the uniform title appears.

When assigning a uniform title to a newly cataloged item, search the database to verify that this particular uniform title has been formulated in accord with current policy on existing MARC bibliographic records. Initiate a change request for a bibliographic record that does not reflect current policy on uniform titles if the record falls into one of the categories listed below. (Note: Although a uniform title may not need to be assigned to the item being cataloged (cf. 25.2A), other editions of the item already in the file may show a uniform title; these existing uniform titles may need to be changed if they fall into one of the categories listed below.)

1) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for a single work, change the existing bibliographic records that pertain to the "basic" uniform title, i.e., without language, part, or other subdivisions. If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged contains a subdivision of the basic uniform title, change the bibliographic records that pertain to the same subdivision. (Existing bibliographic records for other subdivisions will be changed when these subdivisions are needed in new cataloging.)

2) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for the collective uniform title "Works" or "Selections" plus any of its subdivisions (e.g., date, language), change all the existing bibliographic records to reflect current policy on these two collective uniform titles (LCRI 25.8-25.9).

3) If the item being cataloged pertains to a collection of three or more works in one particular form, change all the existing bibliographic records pertaining to collections in this particular form to reflect current policy on works in a single form (LCRI 25.10).

4) Make changes to uniform titles that appear in all access points except series, i.e., main entries, added entries, subject entries.

5) Make even "small" corrections to bring the uniform titles into agreement with current practice, e.g., delete initial articles, change the connective between multiple languages from "and" to "&."

6) When changing or adding a uniform title to an existing bibliographic record, give the name heading portion in its correct AACR 2 form even if a linking reference from the pre-AACR 2 form is traced on the name authority record for the name heading. Do not update other name headings on the same bibliographic record and do not update the name headings being handled on bibliographic records for other works in the database.

7) Change existing uniform title name authority records to reflect the revised bibliographic records. Adjust or delete invalid references but add only references that pertain to the item being cataloged. Create a name authority record for a uniform title only for the item being cataloged and only if one is needed according to current practice. On these name authority records, trace a linking reference if one is appropriate according to LCRI 26. (Do not create a name authority record solely to trace a linking reference.)

25.5B. Conflict resolution. [Rev.]

Serials/Including Series

1) *General.* Create a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier for any serial entered under title if

the title proper is identical to the title proper of another serial in the catalog. Also, create such a uniform title if the title proper is identical to the title proper of another serial found in a related work added entry or in a linking entry note (fields 760-787) on a bibliographic record in the catalog. (Disregard the choice of entry of the serial (under title or under name heading) when considering whether the titles are identical.) The "catalog" referred to here is the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. Serial catalogers are permitted to take into account any serial of the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog (e.g., it might be found in a reference work being searched by a serial cataloger for some other reason). Take into account only the main title of another serial, not variants traced as cross references or as added entries. In general, apply the following:

a) Do not predict a conflict.

b) Resolve the conflict by adding a uniform title to the bibliographic record for the serial being cataloged; do not add one also to the record for the serial cataloged earlier.

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

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

- a) Place of publication
- b) Corporate body
- c) Place and date or Corporate body and date
- d) Date
- e) Edition statement, other title information, etc.

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

3) *Place of publication.* Generally, use place of publication as the qualifying term.

Arrow (Montréal, Québec)

Arrow (Castlegar, B.C.)

Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering
Society (London, England)

Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering
Society (New York, N.Y.)

Light (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.)

Light (Toronto, Ont.)

If the work is published in more than one place or if the place of publication has changed, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published or the earliest issue for which a place is known or the earliest issue in hand—in that order of preference. (Use caution when taking information from an existing bibliographic record for the serial needing a qualifier if the record was originally created

before 1981; it may not necessarily show the earliest place since pre-AACR 2 cataloging codes specified giving the latest place.)

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

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

Bulletin (Balai Pengolahan Galian (Indonesia))
Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)

Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)
Occasional paper (University of the West Indies (Cave Hill, Barbados). Institute of Social and Economic Research)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1945)
Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1967)
(Published between 1965 and 1966 under title: Transactions of ...)

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

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

Blue book contractors register (Southern California edition)

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

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

7) *Special situations*

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

b) *Common/section titles.* If the title proper of a serial consists of a common title and the title of a section or part (see 12.1B4), create a uniform title to delete the initial article from the title of the section or part. Apply this even when the section title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation.

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

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

Otherwise, create a uniform title for the work only if there is another serial with exactly the same common title and title of a section or part, i.e., do not create a uniform title when there is another serial with a title that is the same as the common title but with a different title of a section or part. (Disregard the fact that one or more of the section titles of a particular common title may bear a uniform title but other section titles of the same title do not or that a particular common title when appearing alone has a uniform title but the same common title appearing with its section titles does not.)

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

Bulletin. Series A (Corporate Body Z)

Bulletin. Series A (Corporate Body Y)

but Bulletin. Series W

(Issued by Corporate Body Y but the entire title is unique)

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

Technical report (Minnesota. Division of Waters)

Technical report (Kansas Water Office)

(Has its own numbering)

Technical report (Kansas Water Office). Monograph

(Made up example)

Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Edições Graal)

Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Zahar Editores)

(Issued both with and without a section title)

Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Zahar Editores).

Economia

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

Statistical bulletin (Gaborone, Botswana)

Statistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali)

Statistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali). Supplement

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

Canada. Dept. of Public Works

[Annual report (1965)]

Annual report ...

Canada. Dept. of Public Works

[Annual report (1977)]

Annual report ...

(Published 1972-1975 under title: Report)

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

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

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

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

Rose fanciers at large
Rose fanciers at large. Microform

e) *Changes in uniform title headings.* When the name of a corporate body is used as a qualifying term in the uniform title and the name of that body changes or the body's responsibilities for the publication are assumed by another body, create a new record (successive entry), using the new form of name (or the name of the body newly responsible) as the qualifying term in the uniform title. Relate the two records by means of a linking entry note, citing each in uniform title form. (Also, make connecting references between the two titles in the case of monographic series.)

If something other than a corporate body has been used as a qualifying term and there is a change in its form or in fact, do not create a new entry. (A note may be added to the record indicating that a change has occurred; if the work is a series, make a reference from the title followed by the changed qualifier.)

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

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

Series Titles Identical to Corporate Names

If the title of a series entered under title is identical to the name of a corporate body (including corporate name initials and acronyms) found in a heading, in a reference, or on the item being cataloged, assign a uniform title that consists of the title qualified by the term "(Series)" although there is no conflict with another series or serial title. (Apply this to all series, including subseries and multipart items.)

Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
Oxford Historical Society (Series)
HAZ (Series)
Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida
(Series)
Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i
umjetnosti). Odjeljenje društvenih nauka (Series)

If a new series title is identical to both a corporate name and a series title that has been qualified by the term "(Series)," add to the new title the qualifier "(Series)" followed, within its own set of parentheses, by the qualifier appropriate to breaking a conflict between two serial titles.

corporate name: WP
existing series heading: WP (Series)
new series heading: WP (Series) (United States.
Bureau of the Census)
(both titles published in the same place)

If a new series title is identical to both a corporate name and a series or serial title that has been qualified by something other than "(Series)," add to the new title the qualifier "(Series)" followed, within its own set of parentheses, by the qualifier appropriate for breaking a conflict between two serial titles.

corporate name: ABC
existing series headings: ABC (Lima, Peru); ABC
(Toronto, Ont.)
new series heading: ABC (Series) (Vienna, Austria)

If a new series title is identical to both a corporate name and a serial title lacking a qualifier (e.g., a serial that is not a series), add to the new title the qualifier "(Series)."

corporate name: REED
existing serial: REED : a review of environmental
educational developments
new series heading: REED (Series)

If an existing series title lacking a qualifier later conflicts with a corporate name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the existing heading.

existing series heading: LDA
new corporate name: LDA
revised series heading: LDA (Series)

Monographs That Conflict

If a monograph is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper main entry of another work, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

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

La France. -- Paris : Librairie Larousse, 1967

France. -- Paris : Documentation française, 1972

However, if another manifestation of one of these works requires a uniform title (e.g., a translation, excerpts) or if one of these works is used in a subject or added entry, assign a uniform title to the particular work according to the provisions for adding a qualifier to a serial title. (If a multipart monograph has been issued in multiple editions and is analyzable, treat each edition as a different work for purposes of assigning a uniform title; generally, use the edition statement as the qualifying term.) This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the work. Existing records in which the work appears as a main or secondary entry must be changed. Note: Do not assign a uniform title if the conflicting work is being used only in an analytical added entry.

France (Geneva, Switzerland). English
France / preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
translated by William H. Parker. -- Geneva ; New
York : Nagel, 1956
(A translation of the 1955 work)

France (Geneva, Switzerland)
France / préface de Pierre Mendès-France. --
Genève ; New York : Nagel, 1955
(Revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work)

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

title.

Elias, Norbert

[über den Prozess der Zivilisation. English
(Oxford, Oxfordshire)]
The civilizing process ... Oxford : B. Blackwell

Elias, Norbert

[über den Prozess der Zivilisation. English (New
York, N.Y.)]
The civilizing process ... New York : Pantheon
Books

Radio and Television Programs

Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and the title is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title has been used as the title of another work. (It does not matter if the other work is entered under title or under a name heading.) This same uniform title for the radio or television program must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the radio or television program has been used as a main or added entry must be adjusted.)

U.S. Census Publications

For U.S. Bureau of the Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

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

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

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

Comics

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

Motion Pictures

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

New work

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

Existing works

Steinbeck, John, 1902-1968
The red pony ...
(*A book*)
The Red pony [motion picture] ...

added entry on the new work

I. Red pony (Motion picture)

revised record for the motion picture

Red pony (Motion picture)
The red pony [motion picture] ...

Computer Programs

If a computer program is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another computer program (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a computer program entered under title is needed in a secondary entry, add the qualifier "(Computer program)" to the title of the computer program. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the computer program is used as a main entry must be adjusted.)

25.6A2. [Rev.]

Although the title of a part title contains a general term that can be abbreviated (e.g., "Preface," "Number ...") or contains a general term in a foreign language that has an English equivalent (e.g., "... Band," "Livre ..."), give the term in the exact form that is found in the source used for establishing the uniform title.

Groupes algébriques. Tome 1
not Groupes algébriques. T. 1
not Groupes algébriques. Volume 1
not Groupes algébriques. Vol. 1

When the title of a part title entered subordinately consists of both numbering and a specific title, give the number alone before the specific title. Omit such terms as "volume," "part," "tome," etc., that appear with the number. (Do not apply this to uniform titles for serials, monographic series, and parts of musical works; cf. 12.1B5, LCRI 1.6H, 25.32A.)

Introduction à la Bible. 1. Introduction générale
not Introduction à la Bible. Tome 1. Introduction
générale

25.8. COMPLETE WORKS. [Rev.]

The collective uniform title "Works" is used frequently enough to make it advisable to use additions for the purposes of making these collective titles distinct, of insuring that translations file after editions in the original language, and of distinguishing between two or more editions published in the same year. To achieve these objectives, apply the following when using "Works":

1) When an item is first cataloged, add the date of publication of the edition at the end of the uniform title. (If a multipart item is incomplete, give the earliest date known. If an item being added to the set was published earlier than the date given in the uniform title, do not change the date in the uniform title until the set is complete.) Give the date in the form it would have in an analytical added entry (cf. LCRI 21.30M). Add the date in all cases, including translations. When making a reference from the title proper of the item (25.2E2), add the date at the end of the title proper in all cases.

2) If two editions bear the same publication date and it becomes necessary to refer to a particular edition in a secondary entry, add the publisher's name after the publication date in the most succinct but intelligible form. Make this addition to the uniform title of the edition(s) needing to be distinguished for secondary entry. Make changes to existing records as appropriate to insure that all iterations of a particular title, including those on series authority records, are the same. If different editions are published in the same year by the same publisher, add an appropriate qualification to the publisher's name.

The following titles illustrate the application of these guidelines:

- [Works. 1902]
- [Works. 1904]
- [Works. 1904. Lovell]
(*Bibliographic record*)
- [Works. 1904. Lovell]
(*Series authority record*)
- Works. 1904. Lovell ; v. 1
(*Series added entry*)
- Works. 1904. Lovell ; v. 2
(*Series added entry*)
- [Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado ed.)]
(*Bibliographic record*)
- [Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado ed.)]
(*Series authority record*)
- Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado ed.) ; v. 1
(*Series added entry*)
- [Works. 1920]
- [Works. 1930]
(*Bibliographic record*)
- [Works. 1930]
(*Series authority record*)
- Works. 1930 ; v. 2
(*Series added entry*)
- [Works. 1969]
- [Works. German. 1911]
- [Works. German. 1922]
(*Bibliographic record*)
- [Works. German. 1922]
(*Series authority record*)
- Works. German. 1922 ; Bd. 1
(*Series added entry*)
- [Works. German. 1924. Propylaen]
(*Bibliographic record*)
- [Works. German. 1924. Propylaen]
(*Series authority record*)
- Works. German. 1924. Propylaen ; Bd. 1
(*Series added entry*)
- [Works. German. 1924. Rösl]
(*Bibliographic record*)
- [Works. German. 1924. Rösl]
(*Series authority record*)
- Works. German. 1924. Rösl ; Bd. 2
(*Series added entry*)

- [Works. German. 1966]
- [Works. Portuguese. 1944]
- [Works. Spanish. 1972]

Composers and Writers

If a person has written both musical and literary works, apply the following:

1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Works"

a) for editions containing the complete musical and literary works and

b) for editions containing the complete musical works.

(For complete collections of the literary works alone, use the uniform title "Literary works." For partial collections of the literary works, see LCRI 25.10.)

2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Works"

a) for editions containing the complete literary and musical works and

b) for editions containing the complete literary works.

(For complete collections of the musical works, use the uniform title "Musical works." For partial collections of the musical works, see LCRI 25.10.)

25.8-25.11. COLLECTIVE TITLES. [Rev.]

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

Extend the use of collective uniform titles to collections entered under a corporate name whenever the particular circumstances warrant it (e.g., collections of official communications by a head of state, collections of encyclicals). Note that the application of 25.8-25.11 is restricted to collections for which a single person or a single corporate body is responsible.

In any case of a collection covered by 25.8-25.11 containing three or more works, generally, do not make analytical added entries for any of the works in the collection. This applies both to collections with a uniform title and those without. (For the exception for music sound recordings, see LCRI 25.34B-25.34C.)

Under any of the collective uniform titles ("Short stories," "Laws, etc.") other than "Works" or "Selections" (see LCRI 25.8-25.9) a difference in titles proper would separate originals from translations and likewise would separate unrevised editions as well as the various publications of a single edition. Such collective uniform titles are also not adequate for the proper identification of a work being used in a secondary entry. Because of these inadequacies, apply collective uniform titles with the principle found in 25.5B always in mind. The "appropriate designation to distinguish" between one work and another (or to bring them together) will usually be the title proper of each work. Note, however, that the designation should be tailored to fit each case, so that there are possibilities other than the title proper (editor, translator, publisher, compiler, etc.) and that the title

proper, if used, may be shortened. Do whatever makes the most sense in the particular case. The following examples are merely illustrative of this point; they are not meant to be prescriptive for the particular works shown:

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

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

25.9. SELECTIONS. [Rev.]

When using the collective uniform title "Selections," make the same additions that are applicable when using the collective uniform title "Works" (LCRI 25.8). (Exception: Do not make these additions when applying 25.34B.)

For partial collections of works by an author who writes in only one form, apply the provisions of LCRI 25.10 to determine if a uniform title is needed; if a uniform title is needed, use "Selections."

For partial collections of works by a person who has written both musical and literary works, see LCRI 25.10.

25.10. WORKS IN A SINGLE FORM. [Rev.]

This rule is for publications of an author who writes in more than one form.

The purpose of the rule is to provide a sensible gathering point in the catalog for items whose titles are more or less inadequate. Thus, if a collection of the selected works of an author has an adequate title, the rule should not be applied. In order to have a uniform approach to this concept of adequacy of title, apply the following instructions:

1) Consider that the title is inadequate and that consequently this rule should be applied to the following cases:

a) The title proper of the collection is indistinctive (normally do not consider that the presence of the author's name in the title makes it distinctive).

Faulkner, William, 1897-1962
[Short stories. Selections]
Uncollected stories of William Faulkner

b) The collection lacks a collective title proper (1.1G).

James, Henry, 1843-1916
[Short stories. Selections]
The author of Beltraffio ; Pandora ; Georginna's reasons ; The path of duty ; Four meetings

2) Consider that the title is adequate in all other cases.

Squire, John Collins, Sir, 1884-1958
The birds and other poems

For collections containing works in translation, attempt to distinguish between those cases in which the translation is of an existing collection in the original languages and cases in which there is no such collection in the original language.

1) If the collection does exist in the original language, use the uniform title of the original or, if no uniform title is appropriate, its title proper, followed by the language of the translation.

2) If the collection does not exist in the original language and 25.10 applies, use a collective uniform title according to this rule regardless of the quality of the title of the translated collection. Follow the collective uniform title with the language of the translation.

Composers and Writers

If a person has written both musical and literary works, apply the following:

1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Literary works" for editions containing the complete literary works. (For collections containing the complete musical and literary works, apply LCRI 25.8). For partial collections of the literary works containing one particular form, use one of the uniform titles specified in 25.10. For partial collections of the literary works containing more than one particular form, use the uniform title "Literary works. Selections" not "Selections."

2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Musical works" for editions containing the complete musical works. (For collections containing the complete literary and musical works, apply LCRI 25.8). For partial collections of the musical works containing various types of compositions in one broad or specific medium or containing one type, use one of the uniform titles specified in 25.34C. For partial collections of the musical works containing various types of compositions in various media, use the uniform title "Musical works. Selections" not "Selections."

26.2. NAMES OF PERSONS. [Rev.]

Preliminary Note

1) Record all forms of name found on the chief source of the work being cataloged (including CIP title pages). For forms of name that are not on the chief source but that are found in the normal course of examining the work, be selective: record only those forms that are judged to add important information identifying the author (most commonly, a fuller form of name) or justification for tracing a needed reference. In particular, do not record a form that consists of a surname alone when that form is a variant. References are traced only from recorded forms. See the guidelines below when deciding which recorded forms require references.

2) These guidelines are applicable primarily when establishing headings initially. Use judgment when deciding how many additional variants require recording and/or tracing as references.

General Principles

1) Normally, trace a reference from the old catalog heading. If the form of the resulting references (e.g., the way it is structured, not its degree of fullness) is not in accord with current policy, code

it "do not make" and trace another reference constructed according to current policy.

2) Trace a reference from each variant that affects the primary elements of the name. For the normal, inverted heading this means variations in all elements to the left of the comma and in the first element to the right of the comma. Do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or to the same form as the heading on another record.

3) Use judgment in referring from other variants (i.e., those that do not affect the primary entry elements). One frequently applicable factor is a rather common-sounding surname seen in the form found prominently.

4) Make one reference from each possible entry element of the name chosen as the heading, including each separate particle or prefix but excluding connectives such as "y" and "und." (In this connection, ignore the "Bure" example on p. 545 of AACR 2; this is based on actual usage, not an arbitrary permutation of the heading.) *Exception:* In German, Dutch, and related languages, do not refer from the definite article following a prefix.

5) Generally, make only one reference from each variant, normally constructing it in the form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading (cf. specific instructions in LCRI 26.1). In addition, if applicable, make one reference under each surname element, other than particles and prefixes, not already referred from. Normally, do not otherwise make references that are "variants of the variant."

Follow these principles when creating new headings, and follow them, also, as closely as possible when evaluating references on existing authority records and when creating automated authority records for headings found in the machine files (or in the manual catalog, if this has been consulted). For already evaluated reference structures, generally, allow the references to stand that are not provided for in these instructions.

Special Considerations

1) When in romance language names a surname is abbreviated to a single letter, do not refer from it.

Jara S., A. Antonio
not 400 S., A. Antonio Jara

2) If the form being referred from is purely initials and the full form is a normal forename-surname one, make one reference from the initials in direct order and make one, also, from the initial that represents the entry element in the heading.

Scottow, Joshua, 1618-1698
400 J. S. (Joshua Scottow), 1618-1698
400 S., J. (Joshua Scottow), 1618-1698

Examples

100 Freeman, Robert, 1948-
670 His Hidden treasure, 1980: t.p. (Robert Freeman)
670 Phone call to author, 3/31/82 (Robert Eliot Freeman; b. 6/18/48)
(No references)

- 100 Jenkins, Barbara
 670 Jenkins, P. The walk west, 1981: CIP t.p.
 (Barbara Jenkins) CIP data sheet (Barbara Jo
 Pennell Jenkins)
 (No references)
- 100 Klughorn, Jason
 670 His Mud pies, 1980: t.p. (Jason Klughorn) CIP
 data sheet (Jay Klughorn)
 400 Klughorn, Jay
- 100 Jackson, Richard L.
 670 Conflict and cooperation in police labour
 relations, c1980: t.p. (Richard L. Jackson) p.
 239 (Rick Jackson)
 400 Jackson, Rick
- 100 Inmon, William H.
 670 His Effective data base design, 1980: t.p.
 (William H. Inmon)
 670 His Design review methodology for a data base
 environment, c1982: t.p. (W.H. Inmon)
 400 Inmon, W. H. (William H.)
- 100 Hendrix, Louise Butts
 670 Her Sutter Buttes, land of Histun Yani, Sutter
 County, California, c1980: t.p. (Louise Butts
 Hendrix) about the author née Louise Butts)
 400 Butts, Louise
- 100 Morgan, C. J. (Carol Jean)
 670 National Career Education Conf. (1977 :
 Canberra, A.C.T.) Issues in career education,
 1977: t.p. (C.J. Morgan) p. 141 (Dr. C.J. (Kim)
 Morgan)
 670 Aust. nat. bib. (Morgan, Carol Jean)
 400 Morgan, Kim
 400 Morgan, Carol Jean
- 100 Welch, Kenneth R. G.
 670 His Herpetology of Europe and southwest Asia,
 1983: CIP t.p. (K.R.G. Welch) book t.p. (Kenneth
 R.G. Welch)
 400 Welch, K. R. G. (Kenneth R. G.)
- 100 Clark, T. J. (Timothy J.)
 670 His Image of the people, 1982: t.p. (T.J.
 Clark)
 670 LC database, 7/14/83 (hdg.: Clark, Timothy J.;
 usage: T.J. Clark)
 400 Clark, Timothy J.
- 100 Gueligue, E. Sèlidji (Eugène Sèlidji)
 670 His Lire, écrire et parler fon, 1978- : t. 1,
 t.p. (E. Sèlidji Gueligue) pref. (Eugène Sèlidji
 Gueligue)
 400 Gueligue. Eugène Sèlidji

- 100 Meier-David, Huguette
 670 Zado, R. Die kleine Rodburg, 1978: t.p.
 (Huguette Meier-David) verso t.p. (Huguette Meier David) p. 16 (Huguette Meyer-David)
 400 David, Huguette Meier-
 400 Meyer-David, Huguette
 not also 400 Meier David, Huguette
 ("Meier-David" and "Meier David" file the same)
 400 David, Huguette Meyer-
 (This is a variant of the variant "400 Meyer-David, Huguette" traced above)
- 100 Moreno, Montserrat
 670 Her Aprendizaje y desarrollo intelectual, 1980:
 t.p. (Montserrat Moreno) cover p. 4 (Montserrat Moreno Marimon)
 400 Moreno Marimon, Montserrat
 400 Marimon, Montserrat Moreno
- 100 Marure, Mateo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 670 Vela. Un procer preterido, 1980: p. 17 (Matheo Antonio Marure y Guzmán) p. 20 (Matheo Antonio Marure Guzmán) p. 21 (Matheo Antonio Marure)
 670 Moore, R.E. Hist. dic. of Guat., 1967 (Marure, Mateo Antonio)
 400 Marure y Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 400 Marure Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 400 Marure, Matheo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 400 Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure y, 1783?-1814
 400 Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure, 1783?-1814
 (Only one of the two preceding references should be made; it does not matter which)
- 100 García de Miguel, J. M. (José María)
 670 His Química del cristal, 1978: t.p. (J.M. García de Miguel)
 670 Sp 78-Apr (García de Miguel, José María)
 400 De Miguel, J. M. García (José María García)
 400 Miguel, J. M. García de (José María García)
 400 García de Miguel, José María

26.2B2. [Rev.]

If a personal name heading consists entirely of initials, make a reference from the inverted form alone (not a name-title reference) beginning with the last initial. If the heading contains the full form of the name for which the initials stand as a parenthetical addition (cf. 22.18A), add the parenthetical addition to the reference as well. (Do not invert the names used in the addition.)

100 X Y Z
 400 Z, X Y

100 H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
 400 D., H. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

26.2C. See also references. [Rev.]

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

For personal names (including any pseudonym), when the entire form in the first line of a reference and the entire form in an established heading are the same, attempt to resolve the conflict by additions to the name in the reference (cf. LCRI 22.17-22.20). If there are no data

available to resolve the conflict, make a see also reference. This applies whether the cross reference is already in the file or is the result of the item being cataloged.

100 Goldstein, Chaim Itsl
500 Goldstein, Charles
(Goldstein, Charles, already established; no data available to resolve the conflict)

100 Hodges, Charles William
500 Anacreon
(Anacreon already established; no data available to resolve the conflict)

but 100 Erhard, Werner
400 Rosenberg, Jack
(Rosenberg, Jack, 1932- established; this is not a conflict)

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

110 Ashbury Stabbins Duo
500 Ashbury, Roy
500 Stabbins, Larry

110 Crosby, Stills & Nash
500 Crosby, David
500 Stills, Stephen
500 Nash, Graham

110 Gary Burton Quartet
500 Burton, Gary

110 Peter, Paul, and Mary
500 Yarrow, Peter
500 Stookey, Paul
500 Travers, Mary

110 Jan and Dean
500 Berry, Jan
500 Torrence, Dean

A.33. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Below are some languages not specifically dealt with in rules A.34-A.52 nor in ICRI A.53-A.54, for which a guide for capitalization is needed.

Breton	Follow the rules for French
Gallegan	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

B.14. NAMES OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES, STATES, PROVINCES, TERRITORIES, ETC.
[Rev.]

Use the abbreviation of state names recommended by the U.S. Postal Service only if they appear in the item along with the place that is being given in the publication, distribution, etc., area. Transcribe the U.S. Postal Service abbreviations as they appear whether in caps, in upper- and lowercase, with or without periods (i.e., Ca., Ca, CA., CA). In all other cases (e.g., when supplying the name of the state or abbreviating it when the full form appears), use the abbreviations for state names given in appendix B.14A.

SYMBOLS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS

In *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 43 (Winter 1989), the article on distribution symbols (p. 33) contained an error in the second paragraph: distribution symbols appear in #a of the 010 field, not #b.

SPECIAL MATERIALS CATALOGING

FIELDS 045, 047, AND 048 IN MUSIC RECORDS

In an effort to improve the quality of the cataloging being done and to streamline activities, the Music Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, intends to cease coding fields 045, 047, and 048 in music records beginning July 1, 1989. It is felt that these coded data fields, developed as retrieval tools, are not performing that function. None of these coded fields can be linked to the works they represent in a multi-composition item, and none of them can be linked to each other. This means that even if the fields were searchable, the potential for false hits would be enormous. This topic has been discussed many times, most recently last year with the Music Online Users Group without a definite conclusion being reached. It is hoped that music libraries will be stimulated to follow suit and that this will spur work towards the development of a more workable alternative to 047 and 048 to replace the current system of music subject headings, which are not geared to efficient online searching and retrieval.

The particular impetus for this proposal is that the coding and review of these fields takes a great deal of the cataloger's time. This is exacerbated by confusion and disagreement in their application. This has been dramatically reinforced by their not being used in minimal level cataloging records.

Comments on the effect of this decision should be sent to Fred Bindman, Head, Music Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 6-18, 1989

Abusive men (May Subd Geog)
Au pairs (May Subd Geog)
Bioadhesive drug delivery systems (May Subd Geog)
Boating while intoxicated (May Subd Geog)
Chinese New Year (May Subd Geog)
DNA fingerprints (May Subd Geog)
Exercise addiction (May Subd Geog)
Film credits (May Subd Geog)
Freelance journalism (May Subd Geog)

Fudge (May Subd Geog)
Gay clergy (May Subd Geog)
Generic drugs (May Subd Geog)
Glasnost
Global warming
Grooming for girls (May Subd Geog)
Health facility-based child care (May Subd Geog)
Holiday pay (May Subd Geog)
Information society (May Subd Geog)
Midlife crisis (May Subd Geog)
Misandry (May Subd Geog)
Nannies (May Subd Geog)
Naps (Sleep) (May Subd Geog)
New Left (May Subd Geog)
Nuclear weapons plants (May Subd Geog)
Oat bran
Perestroika
Proposal writing for grants (May Subd Geog)
Public spaces (May Subd Geog)
Resocialization (May Subd Geog)
Rose arrangements (May Subd Geog)
Scented books (May Subd Geog)
Sister cities
Social work with the unemployed (May Subd Geog)
Socially handicapped teenagers (May Subd Geog)
Space-based radar (May Subd Geog)
Spacebridges (May Subd Geog)
State's evidence (May Subd Geog)
Tax amnesty (May Subd Geog)
Torture victims (May Subd Geog)
Urban archaeology (May Subd Geog)
West Bank--History--Palestinian Uprising, 1987-

RECORD NUMBERS FOR CHANGED SUBJECT HEADINGS

According to H 193, p. 17, in the third edition of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, when a subject heading is split into two headings, one of the new headings, generally the one that will be used more often, is assigned the record number of the old heading.

It has been proposed instead that when a heading is split into two or more headings, new record numbers be assigned to all the new headings, and that the old record number be removed from the subject authority file.

The Library has no objection to the proposal but wishes first to determine whether such a change would have a beneficial, neutral, or adverse impact on automated systems that use the LC record numbers for file maintenance.

Libraries or utilities who would be affected by this change are invited to write to Mary K.D. Pietris, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, describing the impact of the change.

No change will be made in current practices until sufficient response has been received to judge its impact.

ASSIGNING SUBJECT HEADINGS AT TWO HIERARCHICAL LEVELS

In *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 41 (Summer 1988), opinion was sought regarding assigning two levels of subject headings to certain types of materials. The responses received were considered and discussed at the midwinter meeting of the RTSD/CCS Subject Analysis Committee. Based on all input received, the Library has decided on the following:

1) H 1330, Biography, has not been amended. The Library will continue to assign headings representing the class of persons to individual biography.

2) H 1225, Archaeological works. The heading for a country name (or state of the United States, province of Canada, etc.) will no longer be added if a more specific place name with the subdivision **-Antiquities** is used. H 1225 has been amended to reflect this policy; the amended page will be included in the first update to the 3rd edition of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*. Individual archaeological sites of a particular state, etc. can be found through the cross reference structure in LCSH under [name of state]-**Antiquities**.

3) H 1627, Folklore. The heading **Folklore-[place]** will no longer be added if more specific topics are discussed and if the work is not a general work on folklore of a particular place.

4) H 1152, Indians of North America. Headings for **Indians of North America [or other broad area]-Topic** will no longer be assigned if a heading is assigned for a specific Indian tribe. H 1152 has been amended to reflect this policy; the amended page will be included in the first update to the 3rd edition of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*. H 1917, sec. 1.c., has also been amended to reflect the change for music of American Indians. A project has begun to change the cross reference structure for Indian tribes to provide the **BT Indians of North America-[state, province, etc.]**, which will give access through the authority list to Indians of a particular place.

5) Assigning headings for phyla and class when a heading for a specific taxon is assigned has also been discontinued. Specific taxa are already findable through the cross-reference structure in LCSH.

Our thanks are extended to those who assisted us in making these decisions.

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The Subject Cataloging Division occasionally receives correspondence pointing out apparent errors in the list of revised headings published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin* (CSB), or discrepancies in data between the CSB lists and *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH). These letters sometimes reflect a misunderstanding of the nature and purpose of the CSB lists. The lists in CSB are in no way to be regarded as authority data. LCSH in its various manifestations (printed, online, microfiche, and CD-ROM) is the only true subject authority. LCSH is a dynamic file that changes from day to day as subject authority records are added, deleted, or revised. Therefore, the CSB lists are accurate only at the point when they are first published.

The lists in CSB are manually compiled by inputting revised headings into a database management system; they are not machine-generated from authority records. Although every effort is made to insure accuracy in the compilation of the CSB lists, typographical errors are occasionally made and not detected. In the event of any discrepancy between a heading as listed in CSB and its current subject authority record in LCSH, the authority record, not the CSB list, should be regarded as accurate.

The CSB lists record actual changes that have been made in existing subject authority records. They are intended primarily to alert catalog maintenance staff to changes made by the Library of Congress. The reason for a specific change may not always be apparent simply from examining the list, and what may appear confusing or inconsistent in the list can frequently be understood only by seeing

the change within the total context of LCSH. For a library that maintains strict authority control of its bibliographic records, changes should be made in the library catalog only when the actual updated authority record is available.

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-14, 1989.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Ahalyā	Ahalyā (Hindu mythology)	NO
Airports—Contracts and specifications	Airport construction contracts	YES
Airports—Contracts and specifications	Airports—Specifications	YES
America—Presidents	Presidents—America	
America—Presidents—Registers	Presidents—America—Registers	
Ani (Ancient city)	Ani (City)	NO
Animals in the Talmud	Animals in rabbinical literature	NO
Anuaks	Anuak (African people)	YES
Arakanese	Arakanese (Burmese people)	YES
Aranda tribe	Aranda (Australian people)	YES
Arapesh tribe	Arapesh (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Architecture, Toradja	Architecture, Toraja (Indonesian people)	YES
Architecture—Contracts and specifications	Architectural contracts	YES
Architecture—Contracts and specifications	Architecture—Specifications	YES
Architecture—Contracts and specifications—Printing	Architectural contracts—Printing	NO
Architecture—Contracts and specifications—Printing	Architecture—Specifications—Printing	NO
Assessment	Tax assessment	YES
Assessment—Law and legislation	Tax assessment—Law and legislation	YES
Astronautics—Contracts and specifications	Astronautics—Specifications	YES
Astronautics—Contracts and specifications	Space vehicle construction contracts	YES
Astronomy in the Talmud	Astronomy in rabbinical literature	NO
Authors, Laboring class	Working class authors	YES
Automobiles—Road guides	Automobile travel—Guide-books	NO
Automobiles—Touring	Automobile travel	YES
Babunda (African people)	Bunda (African people)	YES
Babwende (African people)	Bwende (African people)	YES
Bagobo tribe	Bagobo (Philippine people)	YES
Bakoko (African people)	Basa (Cameroon people)	YES
Bakwiri (African people)	Kwiri (African people)	YES
Balearic Islands	Balearic Islands (Spain)	NO
Baluchis	Baluchi (Southwest Asian people)	YES
Bamangwato	Ngwato (African people)	YES
Bamangwato—Missions	Ngwato (African people)—Missions	YES
Bangandu (African people)	Ngandu (African people)	YES
Bangangte	Ngangte (African people)	YES
Banyang (African people)	Nyang (African people)	YES
Banyankole	Nyankole (African people)	YES
Banyankole—Ethnic identity	Nyankole (African people)—Ethnic identity	NO
Banyoro (African people)	Nyoro (African people)	YES

Bassari (Senegal-Guinea people)	Bassari (Senegalese and Guinean people)	YES
Bassari (Togo-Ghana people)	Bassari (Togolese and Ghanaian people)	YES
Batetela (African people)	Tetela (African people)	YES
Bayaka (African people)	Yaka (African people)	YES
Bayaka (African people)—Funeral customs and rites	Yaka (African people)—Funeral customs and rites	NO
Bayaka (African people)—Missions	Yaka (African people)—Missions	YES
Bayaka (African people)—Rites and ceremonies	Yaka (African people)—Rites and ceremonies	NO
Bed-sores	Bedsore	YES
Bereavement in teenagers	Bereavement in adolescence	YES
Bhils	Bhil (Indic people)	YES
Building—Contracts and specifications	Buildings—Specifications	YES
Building—Contracts and specifications	Construction contracts	YES
Buildings—Mechanical equipment—Contracts and specifications	Buildings—Mechanical equipment—Specifications	YES
Bukidnon language	Binukid Manobo language	YES
Cabinet-workers	Cabinetmakers	YES
Calchaqui Indians	Diaguita Indians	NO
Cattle—Housing—Contracts and specifications	Cattle—Housing—Specifications	YES
Celaya, Battle of, 1915	Celaya (Celaya, Mexico), 1st Battle of, 1915	NO
Celtic poetry (English)	English poetry—Celtic authors	NO
Ceramics in the Talmud	Ceramics in rabbinical literature	NO
Chateau de Saint Germain-en-laye (Saint Germain-en-laye, France)	Chateau de Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France)	NO
Chin tribes	Chin (Southeast Asian people)	YES
Christianity in the Talmud	Christianity in rabbinical literature	NO
Church work with laboring classes	Church work with the working class	YES
Coffee leaf rust	Coffee rust disease	YES
Collective labor agreements—Boots and shoes	Collective labor agreements—Shoe industry	YES
Colombia—Presidents	Presidents—Colombia	
Colombia—Presidents—Dwellings	Presidents—Colombia—Dwellings	
Confederate States of America—Executive departments	Executive departments—Confederate States of America	
Copyright—Lectures, sermons, etc.	Copyright—Sermons	NO
Copyright—Lectures, sermons, etc.	Copyright—Speeches, addresses, etc.	NO
Cow-bells	Cowbells	YES
Czechoslovakia—Presidents	Presidents—Czechoslovakia	
Czechoslovakia—Presidents—Powers and duties	Presidents—Czechoslovakia—Powers and duties	
Dibabawon language	Dibabawon language	YES
Digestive organs—Bacteriology	Digestive organs—Microbiology	NO
Diving-bells	Diving bells	YES
Diving-bells—Rules for classification and construction	Diving bells—Rules for classification and construction	NO
Ekoi	Ekoi (African people)	YES
Electrocardiography, Ambulatory	Ambulatory electrocardiography	YES

Electrocardiography, Ambulatory—Equipment and supplies	Ambulatory electrocardiography— Equipment and supplies	NO
Employees, Dismissal of	Employees—Dismissal of	NO
Employees, Dismissal of—Law and legislation	Employees—Dismissal of—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Rating of	Employees—Rating of	NO
Employees, Rating of—Law and legislation	Employees—Rating of—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Reinstatement of	Employees—Reinstatement	NO
Employees, Reinstatement of—Law and legislation	Employees—Reinstatement—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Relocation of	Employees—Relocation	NO
Employees, Relocation of—Law and legislation	Employees—Relocation—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Reporting to	Employees—Reporting to	NO
Employees, Reporting to—Law and legislation	Employees—Reporting to—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Resignation of	Employees—Resignation of	NO
Employees, Resignation of—Law and legislation	Employees—Resignation of—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Suspension of	Employees—Suspension	NO
Employees, Suspension of—Law and legislation	Employees—Suspension—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Training of	Employees—Training of	YES
Employees, Training of—Contracting out	Employees—Training of—Contracting out	NO
Employees, Training of— Equipment and supplies	Employees—Training of— Equipment and supplies	NO
Employees, Training of—Law and legislation	Employees—Training of—Law and legislation	YES
Employees, Transfer of	Employees—Transfer	NO
Employees, Transfer of—Law and legislation	Employees—Transfer—Law and legislation	YES
Employment of men	Men—Employment	YES
Engineering—Contracts and specifications	Engineering contracts	YES
Engineering—Contracts and specifications	Engineering—Specifications	YES
English newspapers—Scotland	Scottish newspapers	YES
English periodicals—Scottish	Scottish periodicals	YES
Espionage, Russian	Espionage, Soviet	YES
Exit interviews	Exit interviewing	YES
Eye—Bacteriology	Eye—Microbiology	NO
Eye—Diseases and defects— Movements	Eye—Movement disorders	YES
Eye—Diseases and defects— Movements	Eye—Movements	NO
Family—Religious life— Sermons—Outlines	Family—Religious life— Sermons—Outlines, syllabi, etc.	NO
Fantis	Fanti (African people)	YES
Fantis—Medicine	Fanti (African people)— Medicine	NO
Farm buildings—Contracts and specifications	Farm buildings—Specifications	YES
Farm buildings—Contracts and specifications	Farm construction contracts	YES
Farnborough Hill (Farnborough, Hampshire)	Farnborough Hill (Farnborough, Hampshire, England)	NO
Fingos	Fingo (African people)	YES
Fingos—Missions	Fingo (African people)— Missions	YES
Fog-bells	Fog bells	YES
Forward exchange	Foreign exchange futures	YES
Forward exchange—Law and legislation	Foreign exchange futures—Law and legislation	YES

Fractions, Continued	Continued fractions	NO
Fractions, Decimal	Decimal fractions	NO
Funeral sermons—Outlines	Funeral sermons—Outlines, syllabi, etc.	NO
Generative organs—Bacteriology	Generative organs— Microbiology	NO
Glucosephosphate dehydrogenase	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	NO
Glucosephosphate dehydrogenase deficiency	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency	YES
Gynecology, Operative	Generative organs, Female—Surgery	YES
Gynecology, Operative— Complications and sequelae	Generative organs, Female— Surgery—Complications and sequelae	YES
Hakas (Tribe)	Hakka (Chinese people)	YES
Hambukushu (African people)	Mbukushu (African people)	YES
Hararis	Harari (African people)	YES
Hein family	Heinz family	NO
Helicopter flight trainer	Helicopter flight simulators	YES
Hereros	Herero (African people)	YES
Hereros—History	Herero (African people)— History	NO
Hero	Hero (Greek mythology)	NO
Hero—Art	Hero (Greek mythology)—Art	NO
Hides and skins in the Talmud	Hides and skins in rabbinical literature	NO
Hill Damaras	Damara (African people)	YES
House construction—Contracts and specifications	Construction contracts	YES
House construction—Contracts and specifications	House construction— Specifications	YES
Hovas	Merina (Malagasy people)	YES
Hydrangea	Hydrangeas	YES
Ibibios	Ibibio (African people)	YES
Ibibios—Marriage customs and rites	Ibibio (African people)— Marriage customs and rites	NO
Ibibios—Rites and ceremonies	Ibibio (African people)—Rites and ceremonies	NO
Intestines—Bacteriology	Intestines—Microbiology	NO
Isneg	Isneg (Philippine people)	YES
Jacobite expedition, 1707	Scotland—History—Jacobite Expedition, 1708	NO
Japan—History—Shōwa period, 1926-	Japan—History—Shōwa period, 1926-1989	NO
Japan—Politics and government—1926-	Japan—Politics and government—1926-1989	NO
Jesus Christ—Name—Sermons— Outlines	Jesus Christ—Name—Sermons— Outlines, syllabi, etc.	NO
Jewish literature (English)	English literature—Jewish authors	NO
Jewish literature (Italian)	Italian literature—Jewish authors	NO
Jewish literature (Spanish)	Spanish literature—Jewish authors	NO
Kadambas	Kadamba (Indic people)	YES
Kapingamarangi Atoll (Caroline Islands)	Kapingamarangi Atoll (Micronesia)	NO
Kaw people	Akha (Asian people)	YES
Kpelle—Marriage customs and rites	Kpelle (African people)— Marriage customs and rites	NO
Kukis	Kuki (Indic people)	YES
Kurumbas	Kurumba (Indic people)	YES
Labor and laboring classes	Labor movement	YES
Labor and laboring classes	Working class	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Books and reading	Working class—Books and reading	NO

Labor and laboring classes— Charitable contributions	Working class—Charitable contributions	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Congresses	Working class—Congresses	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Dwellings	Working class—Dwellings	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Education	Working class—Education	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Education (Higher)	Working class—Education (Higher)	YES
Labor and laboring classes— England	Working class—England	
Labor and laboring classes— Family relationships	Working class—Family relationships	NO
Labor and laboring classes— France	Working class—France	
Labor and laboring classes— Great Britain	Working class—Great Britain	
Labor and laboring classes— Great Britain—History	Working class—Great Britain—History	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Great Britain—History— 19th century	Working class—Great Britain— History—19th century	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Hospital care	Working class—Hospital care	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Life skills guides	Working class—Life skills guides	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Medical care	Working class—Medical care	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Medical examinations	Working class—Medical examinations	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Medical examinations— Law and legislation	Working class—Medical examinations—Law and legislation	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Nutrition	Working class—Nutrition	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Periodicals	Working class—Periodicals	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Physical training	Working class—Physical training	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Political activity	Working class—Political activity	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Religious life	Working class—Religious life	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Research	Working class—Research	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Scholarships, fellowships, etc.	Working class—Scholarships, fellowships, etc.	YES
Labor and laboring classes— Songs and music	Working class—Songs and music	NO
Labor and laboring classes— Statistics	Working class—Statistics	NO
Labor and laboring classes— United States	Working class—United States	
Labor and laboring classes— United States—1914—	Working class—United States	
Labor and laboring classes— United States—1970—	Working class—United States	
Labor and laboring classes in art	Working class in art	NO
Labor and laboring classes in literature	Working class in literature	NO
Labor and laboring classes in motion pictures	Working class in motion pictures	NO
Labor and laboring classes in television	Working class in television	NO

Laboring class writings	Working class writings	NO
Laboring class writings—Awards	Working class writings—Awards	NO
Laboring class writings, American	Working class writings, American	YES
Laboring class writings, Brazilian	Working class writings, Brazilian	YES
Laboring class writings, Bulgarian	Working class writings, Bulgarian	YES
Laboring class writings, Canadian	Working class writings, Canadian	YES
Laboring class writings, Chilean	Working class writings, Chilean	YES
Laboring class writings, Chinese	Working class writings, Chinese	YES
Laboring class writings, Cuban	Working class writings, Cuban	YES
Laboring class writings, Czech	Working class writings, Czech	YES
Laboring class writings, Danish	Working class writings, Danish	YES
Laboring class writings, English	Working class writings, English	YES
Laboring class writings, Finnish	Working class writings, Finnish	YES
Laboring class writings, French	Working class writings, French	YES
Laboring class writings, German	Working class writings, German	YES
Laboring class writings, Japanese	Working class writings, Japanese	YES
Laboring class writings, Korean	Working class writings, Korean	YES
Laboring class writings, Norwegian	Working class writings, Norwegian	YES
Laboring class writings, Polish	Working class writings, Polish	YES
Laboring class writings, Portuguese	Working class writings, Portuguese	YES
Laboring class writings, Scandinavian	Working class writings, Scandinavian	YES
Laboring class writings, Slavic	Working class writings, Slavic	YES
Laboring class writings, Swedish	Working class writings, Swedish	YES
Laboring class writings, Swiss (German)	Working class writings, Swiss (German)	YES
Laboring class writings, Venezuelan	Working class writings, Venezuelan	YES
Lambas	Lamba (African people)	YES
Lambas—Missions	Lamba (African people)—Missions	YES
Landscape gardening—Contracts and specifications	Gardens—Specifications	YES
Landscape gardening—Contracts and specifications	Landscape contracting	YES
Law, Luo	Law, Luo (African people)	NO
Leander	Leander (Greek mythology)	NO
Leander—Art	Leander (Greek mythology)—Art	NO
Leasowes (Halesowen, Worcestershire)	Leasowes (Halesowen, England)	NO
Leasowes Garden (Halesowen, Worcestershire)	Leasowes Garden (Halesowen, England)	NO
Legal novels	Legal stories	NO
Legume inoculation	Legumes—Inoculation	NO
Leon (Kingdom)—History—Ordoño III, 951-956	Leon (Kingdom)—History— History—Ordoño III, 951-956	NO
Little leaf disease of pine	Littleleaf disease of pine	YES
Lobedu	Lobedu (African people)	YES
Lungs—Bacteriology	Lungs—Microbiology	NO
MacDonald, John D. (John Dann), 1916-	MacDonald, John D. (John Dann), 1916-1986	NO
MacDonald, John D. (John Dann), 1916- —Characters	MacDonald, John D. (John Dann), 1916-1986—Characters	NO

MacDonald, John D. (John Dann), 1916- —Characters—Travis McGee	MacDonald, John D. (John Dann), 1916-1986— Characters—Travis McGee	NO
Manobo language	Manobo languages	YES
Manual labor	Manual work	YES
March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, 1963	March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, Washington, D.C., 1963	NO
Mass media—Moral and religious aspects	Mass media—Moral and ethical aspects	NO
Mass media—Moral and religious aspects	Mass media—Religious aspects	NO
Medicine in the Talmud	Medicine in rabbinical literature	NO
Men, White	White men	YES
Mexico—Presidents	Presidents—Mexico	
Mexico—Presidents—Dwellings	Presidents—Mexico—Dwellings	
Middle age—Nutrition	Middle aged persons—Nutrition	NO
Middle age—Sexual behavior	Middle aged persons—Sexual behavior	NO
Misty Fjords National Monument (Alaska)	Misty Fjords National Monument (Alaska)	NO
Morris—Gance	Morris dance	YES
Mount Auburn Cemetery (Boston, Mass.)	Mount Auburn Cemetery (Watertown and Cambridge, Mass.)	NO
Names in the Talmud	Names in rabbinical literature	NO
Nasopharynx—Bacteriology	Nasopharynx—Microbiology	NO
Nazca Site (Peru)	Nazca Lines Site (Peru)	NO
Necrosis—Bacteriology	Necrosis—Microbiology	NO
New York (N.Y.)—Mayors	Mayors—New York (N.Y.)	
New York (N.Y.)—Mayors—Dwellings	Mayors—New York (N.Y.)—Dwellings	NO
Obsessive-compulsive neurosis	Obsessive-compulsive disorder	YES
Obsessive-compulsive neurosis in adolescence	Obsessive-compulsive disorder in adolescence	YES
Obsessive-compulsive neurosis in children	Obsessive-compulsive disorder in children	YES
Occupations, Dangerous	Hazardous occupations	NO
Occupations, Dangerous—Safety appliances	Hazardous occupations—Safety appliances	NO
Olive-oil	Olive oil	YES
Olive-oil industry	Olive oil industry	YES
Olive-oil—Law and legislation	Olive oil—Law and legislation	YES
Orgasm, Female	Female orgasm	YES
Orthopedia	Orthopedics	YES
Orthopedia—Diagnosis	Orthopedics—Diagnosis	NO
Paraguay—Description and travel—1951-	Paraguay—Description and travel—1951-1980	NO
Paraguay—Description and travel—1951-	Paraguay—Description and travel—1981-	NO
Paraguay—Politics and government—1954-	Paraguay—Politics and government—1954-1989	NO
Paraguay—Politics and government—1954-	Paraguay—Politics and government—1989-	NO
Pediatric orthopedia	Pediatric orthopedics	YES
Pediatric orthopedia—Diagnosis	Pediatric orthopedics—Diagnosis	NO
Peterborough (Cambridgeshire)	Peterborough (England)	NO
Peterborough (Cambridgeshire)—Antiquities	Peterborough (England)—Antiquities	NO
Physically handicapped services	Physically handicapped—Services for	YES
Plants in the Talmud	Plants in rabbinical literature	NO
Plants, Insecticidal	Insecticidal plants	YES
Polymer painting	Acrylic painting	YES

Polymers and polymerization	Polymers	NO
Polymers and polymerization	Polymerization	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Acoustic properties	Polymers—Acoustic properties	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Additives	Polymers—Additives	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Antistatic additives	Polymers—Antistatic additives	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Bibliography	Polymers—Bibliography	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Biodegradation	Polymers—Biodegradation	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Deterioration	Polymers—Deterioration	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Effect of reduced gravity on	Polymers—Effect of reduced gravity on	NO
Polymers and polymerization Effect of reduced gravity on	Polymerization—Effect of reduced gravity on	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Electric properties	Polymers—Electric properties	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Fracture	Polymers—Fracture	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Information services	Polymers—Information services	YES
Polymers and polymerization— Mechanical properties	Polymers—Mechanical properties	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Optical properties	Polymers—Optical properties	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Permeability	Polymers—Permeability	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Rheology	Polymers—Rheology	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Spectra	Polymers—Spectra	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Testing	Polymers—Testing	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Thermal properties	Polymers—Thermal properties	NO
Polymers and polymerization— Viscosity	Polymers—Viscosity	NO
Pondos	Pondo (African people)	YES
Poopó, Lake (Bolivia)	Poopó Lake (Bolivia)	NO
Printing—History—Hebrew	Printing, Hebrew	YES
Pseudorabies	Aujeszky's disease	YES
Pseudorabies virus	Aujeszky's disease virus	YES
Pulmonary vein	Pulmonary veins	NO
Radiography in orthopedia	Radiography in orthopedics	YES
Radiometer	Radiometers	YES
Religion and labor	Work—Religious aspects	NO
Religion and labor	Working class—Religious life	NO
Richmond Theatre (Richmond, North Yorkshire)	Richmond Theatre (Richmond, North Yorkshire, England)	NO
Roads—Design and construction—Contracts and specifications	Road construction contracts	YES
Roads—Design and construction—Contracts and specifications	Roads—Specifications	YES
Rock music—Fans	Rock music fans	YES
Rorschach test	Rorschach Test	YES
Rublev, Andreĭ, d. ca. 1430. Trinity	Rublev, Andreĭ, Saint, d. ca. 1430. Trinity	NO
Saffarids	Saffārid dynasty	NO
Saint Catherine Island (Ga.)	Saint Catherines Island (Ga.)	NO
Saint Simon's Island (Ga.)	Saint Simons Island (Ga. ; Island)	NO
Sand-bars	Sand bars	YES

Sansis	Sansi (Indic people)	YES
School buildings—Contracts and specifications	School buildings—Specifications	YES
School buildings—Contracts and specifications	School construction contracts	YES
Scordisci (Celtic people)	Scordisci	NO
Self-government (in education)	Student government	YES
Self-government (in higher education)	College student government	YES
Self-respect in teenagers	Self-respect in adolescence	YES
Sequani (Gallic tribe)	Sequani	YES
Shango	Shango (Cult)	YES
Shans	Shan (Burmese people)	YES
Sheep dogs—Trials	Sheep dog trials	YES
Shipmasters	Ship captains	YES
Skyhawk bomber	Skyhawk (Jet attack plane)	NO
Slavery in the Talmud	Slavery in rabbinical literature	NO
Slavic ballads and songs	Ballads, Slavic	YES
Slavic ballads and songs	Songs, Slavic	YES
Soccer—Fans	Soccer fans	YES
Solsonès (Spain)	Solsonès Region (Spain)	NO
Soufriere (Basse-Terre Island, Guadeloupe)	Soufriere (Guadeloupe)	NO
SOURCE (Information retrieval system)	SOURCE (Videotex system)	NO
Soviet Union—Foreign relations—1975-	Soviet Union—Foreign relations—1975-1985	NO
Soviet Union—Foreign relations—1975-	Soviet Union—Foreign relations—1985-	NO
Soviet Union—Politics and government—1953-1982	Soviet Union—Politics and government—1953-1985	NO
Soviet Union—Politics and government—1982-	Soviet Union—Politics and government—1985-	NO
Sri Lanka—Presidents	Presidents—Sri Lanka	
Sri Lanka—Presidents—Dwellings	Presidents—Sri Lanka—Dwellings	
Strawberry Hill (Twickenham, Middlesex)	Strawberry Hill (Twickenham, London, England)	NO
Strikes and lockouts—Telephone	Strikes and lockouts—Telephone companies	YES
Students, Self-rating of	Students—Self-rating of	NO
Supervisors, Dismissal of	Supervisors—Dismissal of	NO
Supervisors, Dismissal of—Law and legislation	Supervisors—Dismissal of—Law and legislation	YES
Sweating system	Sweatshops	YES
Tagalogs	Tagalog (Philippine people)	YES
Tanalas	Tanala (Malagasy people)	YES
Telephone—Employees	Telephone companies—Employees	NO
Telephone—United States	Telephone companies—United States	
Textile fabrics, Toradja	Textile fabrics, Toraja (Indonesian people)	YES
Thados	Thado (Southeast Asian people)	YES
Three Weeks (Jewish calendar)	Three Weeks (Jewish mourning period)	NO
Tn elements	Transposons	NO
Tonsils—Bacteriology	Tonsils—Microbiology	NO
Toradja language	Toraja language	YES
Toradja languages	Toraja languages	YES
Toradjas	Toraja (Indonesian people)	YES
Trade-unions—Telephone workers	Trade-unions—Telephone company employees	YES
Transmissometer	Transmissometers	YES
Turkey—Description and travel—1960-	Turkey—Description and travel—1960-1980	NO

Turkey—Description and travel—1960-	Turkey—Description and travel—1981-	NO
Turkey—History—Bayazid I, 1389-1403	Turkey—History—Bayezid I, 1389-1403	NO
Udder—Bacteriology	Udder—Microbiology	NO
Uméalven (Sweden)	Ume River (Sweden)	NO
United States—Armed Forces—Recruiting, enlistment, etc.—World War, 1939-1945, [etc.]	United States—Armed Forces—Recruiting, enlistment, etc.—Revolution, 1775-1783, [War of 1898, etc.]	NO
United States—Executive departments	Executive departments—United States	
United States—Executive departments—Equipment and supplies	Executive departments—United States—Equipment and supplies	NO
United States—Executive departments—Management	Executive departments—United States—Management	NO
United States—Executive departments—Public meetings	Executive departments—United States—Public meetings	NO
United States—Executive departments—Transportation	Executive departments—United States—Transportation	NO
United States—Foreign relations—1981-	United States—Foreign relations—1981-1989	NO
United States—Foreign relations—1981-	United States—Foreign relations—1989-	NO
United States—Politics and government—1981-	United States—Politics and government—1981-1989	NO
United States—Politics and government—1981-	United States—Politics and government—1989-	NO
Veddahs	Vedda (Sri Lankan people)	YES
Voyages and travels—1951- — Anecdotes	Voyages and travels—1951-1980—Anecdotes	NO
Wabena	Bena (African people)	YES
Wages—Dismissal wage	Severance pay	YES
Wages—Dismissal wage—Law and legislation	Severance pay—Law and legislation	YES
Wages—Men, White	Wages—White men	YES
Wages—Telephone workers	Wages—Telephone companies	YES
Wahehe	Hehe (African people)	YES
Wamwera (African people)	Mwera (African people)	YES
Wapangwa (African people)	Pangwa (African people)	YES
Wasongola (African people)	Songola (African people)	YES
Wolofs	Wolof (African people)	YES
Wolofs—Children	Wolof (African people)—Children	NO
Women, Bhil	Women, Bhil (Indic people)	YES
Wood-carving, Toradja	Wood-carving, Toraja (Indonesian people)	YES

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Araucania (Chile)	Araucania (Chile)
Argentine Central Railway	Argentine Central Railway Company
Aviation Safety Reporting System (Data base)	Aviation safety reporting system
CJK thesaurus (Data base)	CJK thesaurus
Engineered Materials Abstracts (Data base)	Engineered materials abstracts
GAPHYOR (Data base)	Gaphyor
Holy Alliance	Holy Alliance
Holy Alliance	Holy Alliance (Treaty : 1815)
INFOS (Data base)	INFOS

INVESTEXT (Data base)
London, Brighton and South Coast
Railway
Man and the Biosphere Programme
New Product Announcements (Data
base)
PARAFRASE (Data base)
PsycALERT (Data base)
PsycINFO (Data base)
PsycLIT (Data base)
Regional Business News (Data
base)
Tell-el-Amarna tablets
U.S. Economic Monitoring Service
(Data base)

Investext
London, Brighton, and South
Coast Railway
Unesco. Programme on Man and
the Biosphere
New product announcements
Paraphrase
PsycAlert
PsycInfo
PsycLit
Regional business news
Tell el-Amarna tablets
U.S. economic monitoring
service

PUBLICATIONS

INDEX TO CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

The *Cataloging Service Bulletin Index* for numbers 1-44 (Summer 1978-Spring 1989), compiled by Nancy B. Olson (Mankato State University), is now available. This index containing over 6,000 entries may be ordered for \$22 from Soldier Creek Press, Postal Drawer U, Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055. Standing orders are accepted for this annual cumulative index.

CUMULATIVE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS

The second edition of *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRI) containing all interpretations of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1988 revision, needed to follow Library of Congress descriptive cataloging policy was published in April 1989. Prepared by Robert M. Hiatt, assistant to the director for cataloging, and Ben R. Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, the second edition is a cumulation of all currently valid LCRI with an index.

As was the first edition, this second edition has been issued in a three-ring loose-leaf binder with dividers keyed to the chapters of AACR 2-88. Each interpretation is clearly numbered for quick and easy updating. A "Highlights" section, included with each update, will provide a synopsis of new or revised LCRI. Copies of *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations*, second edition, including quarterly updates for 1989, may be obtained from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, \$85.

SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL: SUBJECT HEADINGS

Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, third edition, has recently been published in a two-volume binder set. Prepared by the Subject Cataloging Division, the publication, with index, is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service by subscription for \$65. The publication provides guidelines for assigning subject headings as they are assigned by the Library of Congress. Because text and procedures presented are identical to those used by LC subject catalogers, the publication is especially useful to libraries engaged in cooperative projects with LC.

In addition to numerous updates to pages included in the 1985 revised edition and the 1987 update, the third edition contains sixty

new instruction sheets and a bound index. Extra copies of the index may be purchased, for \$15, so that catalogers may keep copies at their desks and share the use of the basic text.

Changes have been made throughout the publication to reflect the new codes *BT*, *NT*, and *RT* that began to appear in the 11th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. A greatly expanded version of H1095, free-floating subdivisions, is also included. Annual updates to the manual, the first of which will be published in 1989, are included in the subscription price. The third edition and extra copies of the bound index may be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100.

CDMARC SUBJECTS

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) is offering a special volume discount on *CDMARC Subjects*. When ordered directly from CDS in quantities of twenty-five (25) or more, the annual subscription rate is \$240 (U.S.) or \$295 (international), representing a savings of \$60 (U.S.) or \$75 (international) off the single subscription price.

CDMARC Subjects contains all three volumes of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* on a single CD-ROM disk. Each subscription includes installation and retrieval software, a user's manual, a ready-reference card for quick and easy operation, and a new, fully cumulated CD every three months.

Both volume-discount and single subscriptions to *CDMARC Subjects* can be obtained from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100.

CONSER EDITING GUIDE

Update no. 4 to the *CONSER Editing Guide*, prepared by the Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, and containing additions and revisions to the base text, has recently been published. The most important addition is "Part I, Section B, Policies and Procedures," which identifies what elements in a record need to be revised, under what conditions, and to what extent. The new section also includes a statement of basic principles to which CONSER Program participants adhere and provides detailed answers to many questions faced by CONSER catalogers, such as when to convert to AACR 2 and what types of information must be kept current to "maintain" CONSER records.

Update no. 4 contains information on two important redefinitions to fixed field codes in the USMARC format, namely, 008/22 (Form of original item) and 008/23 (Form of item). The latter was formerly reproduction code. Changes to these codes will have the greatest impact on cataloging records for microforms. The revised pages identify the circumstances under which changes should be made and indicate to the cataloger how to make the changes.

The handling of four new fields relating to technical reports has also been added, namely, 027 (Standard technical report number), 088 (Report number), 513 (Type of report and period covered), and 536 (Funding information note).

Update no. 4 to the *CONSER Editing Guide* can be obtained from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, \$20.

USMARC FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA

Update no. 1 to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is now available. This update contains additions/changes to the format resulting from proposals considered by the ALA RTSD/LITA/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) at its July 1988 meeting and from an April 1988 mail vote to the committee. Fields and subfields that were deleted as part of the format integration proposal (Proposal 88-1) are also included. (The remaining format integration specifications will appear in Update No. 2.)

Note that "LC Guidelines" pages have been included for the first time. The pages indicate LC practices for records issued by the Cataloging Distribution Service in the distribution services for books, serials, visual materials, maps, music, and computer files. To accommodate the additional pages and to enable users to keep code lists in their format binders, if desired, a third binder for the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is also included.

The Library of Congress will not implement data element changes in its tape services described in update no. 1 before July 1989, unless special notice is given. Such a notice would allow a minimum of 90 days from the date of the notice before implementation.

USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data documentation is prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office and published by the Cataloging Distribution Service. The basic text, published in January 1988, was issued as two volumes; it sells for \$85. Update no. 1 (including a third binder) sells for \$25. New subscribers may purchase the basic text and update no. 1 for \$100. They may be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100.

NETWORK PLANNING PAPER

A report from the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC), *Intellectual Property Issues in the Library Network Context: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, March 23-25, 1988*, has recently been issued as no. 17 in the series *Network Planning Papers* by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

NAC focused its March 1988 program sessions on identifying key issues of intellectual property rights in the library network context. The goals were to continue the educational process for NAC organizations, isolate and propose solutions to intellectual property rights' problems concerning networks, and disseminate the results to NAC constituents and other appropriate groups.

The proceedings contain a background paper, "Intellectual Property Issues and Information Networks," which served as the basis for the meeting presentations and discussions. A summary of the program's presentations and NAC working groups' deliberations includes final observations concerning some of the problems in applying the current copyright law, modifications to the copyright system, and how fair use works in the networking environment. The previous program in April 1987 provided NAC members with a general understanding of the issue of intellectual property rights in the new technology-driven electronic environment. The results of that meeting were issued as *Network Planning Paper*, no. 16 (*Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 41 (Summer 1988), p. 89).

Questions concerning the work of the NAC and its publications may be directed to Sigrid G. Harriman, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. *Network*

Planning Paper, no. 17, may be obtained from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, \$7.50.

INTELLIGENT INTERFACES

A new, in-depth paper examining high-tech information retrieval using "intelligent interfaces," *Intelligent Interfaces and Retrieval Methods for Subject Searching in Bibliographic Retrieval Systems* has recently been published as the second paper in the series *Advances in Library Information and Technology*.

The paper, written for the Library of Congress by Charles Hildreth of Read Ltd., a library and information systems consulting firm, explores current and possible future special-purpose software technologies, which use logic to help solve many user problems automatically, and existing and potential "intelligent" retrieval systems and online public access catalogs, which employ intelligent interfaces and offer users a powerful range of capabilities such as suggesting alternative searching strategies.

Throughout, the paper offers a glimpse into the world of online information retrieval when intelligent interfaces are used not only as guides but also as "intelligent" advisors.

Mr. Hildreth tracks the evolution and extension of traditional "front end systems" (specially designed software to make access and searching easier) into interfaces that help the researcher use the system more intuitively and effectively.

The paper includes a section comparing popular retrieval systems in terms of how "user friendly" they are when performing search, retrieval, and other routine operations. Additional sections explore vocabulary control, contextual subject approaches to improve browsing, and intelligent and semi-automatic search strategy election and retrieval techniques.

Intelligent Interfaces and Retrieval Methods for Subject Searching in Bibliographic Retrieval Systems may be obtained from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, \$20.

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First paragraph of the main body text, starting with a capital letter.

Second paragraph of the main body text, continuing the narrative or report.

Third paragraph of the main body text, providing further details.

Fourth paragraph of the main body text, possibly a transition or conclusion.

Fifth paragraph of the main body text, ending with a period.

Sixth paragraph of the main body text, the final line of text on the page.