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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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.

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1.1D2.

Cancelled; U.S. imprints follow the general policies for recording parallel titles.

1.1G1. [Rev.]

Most such titles should be recorded as they appear (cf. "Le prince" example in 1.1G3). Generally restrict the application of this rule to cases in which the secondary titles do not appear in the same source as the predominant title.

1.6A2. Sources of information. [New]

Chief Source

The provisions of 2.0B2, 5.0B2, 11.0B2, and 12.0B2 apply to series (numbered and unnumbered). For series-subseries, however, a source in the preliminaries with both titles is the chief source – cf. LCRI 1.6H.

12.1B4. [Rev.]

Common Title/Section Title

In applying rule 12.1B4, consider all presentations of the common title and section title within the item. If any one source within the preliminaries presents both titles, regardless of the proximity of the titles within the same source, consider the application of 12.1B4 rather than 12.1B6. If 12.1B4 is to be applied, the source containing both titles is the chief source of information for the item. To determine whether 12.1B4 is appropriate, see the guidelines below.

1) *Each title has its own numeric and/or chronologic designation.* When both titles have their own designation, treatment is determined by the presence or absence of additional titles that could be separately cataloged.

a) *No additional title present.* Treat the section title as a serial (12.1B1) and the common title as a series (12.6B).

on item: Mineral economics series no. 1
Oil development and production in Indiana during 1954
245: Oil development and production in Indiana during ...
4XX: Mineral economics series
(*Serial title with series*)

b) *Additional title present.* Treat both titles as the title proper of a series (i.e., main series followed by subseries) when there are additional titles that could be cataloged separately.

on item: Educational and cultural diplomacy [date]
Department of State publication [no.]
International information and cultural series [no.]

245: Educational and cultural diplomacy
4XX: Department of State publication. International information and cultural series
(*Series and subseries*)

Note: 1) If an additional title occurs only on occasional issues, apply 1a above. 2) For additional information on the transcription and necessary access points, see LCRI 1.6H.

2) *Only one designation.* When there is only one designation on the item it may be difficult to determine if the more comprehensive title is a common title or the title of an unnumbered series. To help make this determination, consider the presence of other records in the catalog in which the common title appears, either treated as a series or as part of the title proper.

a) Treat both titles as the title proper if:

(1) the comprehensive title is carried by a group of related serials that are issued by the same publisher in a similar format. Frequently the section title will consist of no more than a geographic designation or subject phrase.

Common title and section title

245: Global studies. Latin America.

245: CAS bioTech updates. Pharmaceutical applications.

245: Situation and outlook report. Agricultural resources.

(2) the section title is dependent on the more comprehensive title (cf. LCRI 25.6A), or the more comprehensive title is essentially general (e.g., "Acts," "Abstracts," "Journal," "Proceedings,") and the second title includes or consists of a subject phrase that indicates a division of the general title.

Common title and section title

245: Directory. Plastics—molders.

245: Acta ciencia Indica. Mathematics.

245: Proceedings. Chemical sciences.

b) Treat the more comprehensive title as a series in all other cases or in case of doubt.

Serial and unnumbered series

245: Women and the law.
4XX: From the state capitals

245: Massachusetts facts.
4XX: Flying the colors

12.5B2. [Rev.]

Applicability

Understand the term "parts" in the rule to mean bibliographic units as opposed to physical units.

Examples

362 field: 1980-1984
300 field: 4 v.
310 field: Annual
515 field: Each edition issued in 2 vols.
515 field: Vol. for 1981 not published

362 field: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1986)-v. 2, no. 3 (Mar. 1987)
300 field: 2 v.

362 field: No. 1-no. 22
300 field: 22 v.

362 field: No. 1-no. 12
300 field: 12 v.
515 field: No. 8/9 issued in combined form

362 field: Vol. 1-v. 142
300 field: 140 v.
515 field: Vols. 89 and 92 not published

21.2A. Definition. [Rev.]

Title Changes of Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series) and Unnumbered Monographic Series[1]

Preliminary note: Both 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A are to be applied to unnumbered as well as numbered monographic series.

In applying category a) of 21.2A1, consider that at least the following are covered in addition to those explicitly mentioned in the "e.g.," statement:

Arabic numeral(s) vs. roman numeral(s)

Hyphenated words vs. unhyphenated words

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

Numbers or dates vs. spelled-out forms

One spelling vs. another spelling: apply this criterion both in the case of ordinary orthographic variations and in the case of official orthographic changes

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

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

In applying category b), do not consider the title proper to have changed if words that link the title to the chronologic or numeric designation (e.g., "for the year ending June 30" or "for the fiscal year") are added, changed, or dropped. Such words may be ignored even when they come within the first five words of the title; however, when this is the case, consider making an added entry for the variant form.

In applying category c), also do not consider the title proper to have changed if the name of the issuing body or an element of its hierarchy at the end of the title changes from one form to another (e.g., from an initialism to the spelled-out form, from a longer form to a shorter form).

Note that if the change is in the name of a body that is part of the title proper and the change requires the creation of a new heading for the body (cf. 24.1C), it is necessary to consider that the title proper has changed. This statement takes precedence over all the preceding statements.

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[1] *For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only*: also cf. DCM C11.9.8.2.

Unnumbered Series

Since the titles of unnumbered series in French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and the Slavic languages indiscriminately omit /include an introductory word such as "Série," "Collection," "Serii͡a," and "Edícia," do not consider the title of such series to have changed if the difference is the omission/inclusion of such an introductory word.

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 ǂa subfield of the title field.[2] In non-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 ǂa 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.[3] 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

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[2] For titles containing a designation of a part (ǂn subfield) or a part (ǂp subfield) or both, the derived title added entry also contains the data from these subfields as well.

[3] In the examples, the delimiter (ǂ) indicates the end of the ǂa, ǂn, or ǂp subfields in the MARC record. It is supplied by the inputter, not the descriptive cataloger.

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
>
> 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 ...

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.*[4] 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.

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 one[5]
425 = four hundred twenty-five, *not* four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one[6]
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 Toscena/scultura ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: Prima Mostra Toscena/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

---

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

[5] An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.

[6] An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.

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: ⅛ 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

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 devi͡atogo-dvadt͡satogo 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 ideologicheskoĭ borʹby ...
title a.e.s: I. Title. II. Title: 25-i s″ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoĭ borʹby v stranakh Azii i Afriki. III. Title: Dvadt͡satʹ pi͡atyĭ s″ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoĭ borʹby 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.: I. Title: 80 blocks from Tiffany's

but *title proper*: Two years before the mast ...
title a.e.: 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) *"Annual report."* Do not make a title added entry for a serial title proper consisting of no more than the English words "Annual report."

15) *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.

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in a recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide.*

2) For names in Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, base the heading on the form found in a recently published gazetteer.

3) For names in Canada, use the heading provided by the National Library of Canada. Accept the NLC form, even if it differs from LC policy in such matters as abbreviations, fullness, qualifiers, etc.

4) For other names, base the heading either on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found in a recently published gazetteer *or* on the form provided by the

United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN), as necessary. This means that BGN *may* be consulted routinely or not, as efficiency, etc., in the particular case warrants. It also means that all problems not resolved by the work in hand and a recently published gazetteer *must* be referred to BGN.

English or Vernacular Forms

If BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form even though BGN approves only a vernacular form:

Amoy
Anhwei Province
Bavaria
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Bruges
Canton
Carinthia
Chekiang Province
Crete
Croatia
Dairen
East Flanders
Fukien Province
Ghent
Harbin
Heilungkiang Province
Hesse
Hokkaido
Honan Province
Hopeh Province
Hunan Province
Hupeh Province
Inner Mongolia
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kalgan
Kansu Province
Kiangsi Province
Kiangsu Province
Kirin
Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
Kwangtung Province
Kweichow Province
Kyoto
Liaoning Province
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Macedonia (Republic)
Malacca
Mantua
Mexico City
Montenegro
Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region
North Brabant
North Holland
North Rhine-Westphalia
Nuremburg
Osaka
Padua
Peking
Piraeus
Port Arthur

Rabat
Rhineland-Palatinate
Saint Gall
Serbia
Seville
Shanghai
Shansi Province
Shantung Province
Shensi Province
Sian
Sicily
Sinkiang Province
Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Slovenia
South Holland
Styria
Swatow
Syracuse
Szechwan Province
Tehran [instead of Teheran]
Tibet
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsinghai Province
Tsingtao
Tsitsihar
Turin
Upper Austria
Urumchi
West Flanders
Yunnan Province
Zurich

Note: If a foreign name is established in an English form, use the same form if the name is used by more than one jurisdictional level or is used as part of another name, whenever the same name occurs at the beginning of the name.

Kyoto (Japan)
Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
not Kyōto-fu (Japan)

Cologne (Germany)
Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
not Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)

but Garching bei München (Germany)
not Garching bei Munich (Germany)

Modifications of the Name

1) *Initial articles*. Drop initial articles from the beginning of the entry element of geographic names in Arabic, Urdu, Hebrew, and Yiddish. Retain initial articles in other non-English geographic names when retention is supported by current gazetteers in the country's language. ("Non-English" is meant to include names in French, Spanish, etc., when these are used in the United States (e.g., Los Angeles) or other English-speaking countries.) Drop all other initial articles (e.g., drop "The" from "The Dalles").

2) *Gazetteers*. If the name is based on the form found in a recently published gazetteer, generally use in the heading the form found on the item being cataloged rather than a shortened form or unabbreviated form found in a gazetteer, unless 23.5A is applicable. However, for "Saint" or "St." and "Mount" or "Mt.," always use the spelled out form regardless of the item being cataloged or other evidence.

in source: Montgomery County
gazetteer: Montgomery
heading: Montgomery County (Md.)

in source: St. Joseph
gazetteer: Saint Joseph
heading: Saint Joseph (Mo.)

3) *U.S. Board on Geographic Names.* If BGN approves a romanized form that conflicts with LC's policy for the romanization of that language, use the LC form of romanization in the heading. If the BGN response indicates both a brief and a long form of the place name, generally select the long form as the heading, unless 23.5A is applicable.

BGN: Borno [brief] State
heading: Borno State (Nigeria)

BGN: Coast [brief] Province
heading: Coast Province (Kenya)

BGN: Sulzbach [brief] am Neckar
heading: Sulzbach am Neckar (Germany)

BGN: Vailly [brief]-sur-Sauldre
heading: Vailly-sur-Sauldre (France)

BGN: Kōra [brief]-chō
heading: Kōra-chō (Japan)

Note that in the case of conflicts 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate narrower geographical qualification" within parentheses after the conflicting name.

BGN: Münster
sources: Münster in Westfalen
heading: Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany)

but *BGN*: Sundern
sources: Sundern (Sauerland)
heading: Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis, Germany)

4) *Districts of India.* In order to have consistent headings for the districts of India, establish all of them with the word "District" (or its equivalent in non-English) omitted. If the resulting heading conflicts, as in the case of the city's bearing the same name, add "District" as an element of the parenthetical qualifier (24.6).

5) *U.S. Townships.* For U.S. townships (called "towns" in New England and some other states), do not include "township" (or "town") as part of the name used in the heading. If the name of such an entity conflicts with the name of another place in the same state, apply 23.4F1 if the conflict is with the name of another township or 24.6B if the other place is not a township.

Special Decisions

1) *China.* For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China, use "China" for all periods except 1931-1945. For the government headquartered in Nanking, 1931-1937, and in Chungking, 1937-1945, use "China." For the government headquartered in Jui-chin, 1931-1937, use "China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937)." For the government headquartered in Peking, 1937-1940, use "China (Provisional government, 1937-1940)." For the governments headquartered in Nanking, 1938-1945, use "China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)" for 1938-1940,

and use "China (National government, 1940-1945)" for 1940-1945. For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use "China (Republic : 1949-)." For the province of Taiwan, use "Taiwan."

2) *Germany*. For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)." For the German Democratic Republic, use "Germany (East)."

3) *Great Britain*. For the United Kingdom, use "Great Britain."

4) *Korea*. For Korea until September 1945, including the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), use "Korea." For Nam Chŏson Kwado Chŏngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948), the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the republic of Korea, use "Korea (South)." For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, use "Korea (North)."

5) *London*. In dealing with London, use the following headings:

a) Use "Corporation of London" for items from the entity bearing this name that has administrative control over the 677-acre City of London.

b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings (even though the body concerned is located in a borough or in the city of London) or as the entry element for cross references from place.

6) *Soviet Union*. For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union." For the constituent republics of the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

Armenian S.S.R.
Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.
Kazakh S.S.R.
Kirghiz S.S.R.
Latvia
Lithuania
Moldavian S.S.R.
Russian S.F.S.R.
Tajik S.S.R.
Turkmen S.S.R.
Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.

7) *Washington, D.C.* For Washington, D.C., use "District of Columbia" as the heading for the government of this name. Use "Washington (D.C.)" only as a location qualifier or as the entry element for cross references from place.

A.33. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

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

Breton	Follow the rules for French
Gallegan	Follow the rules for Spanish
Georgian	Follow the rules in appendix A.34 for languages without a capitalization system
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

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

AACCCM 3B4 (AACR 2 3.3B4)

If the description is of a multipart item with two scales (or a single item with component parts at two scales), give each scale in a separate statement.

Give the larger scale first unless the smaller scale clearly predominates (e.g., two primary component parts of a single item are selected for transcription in the physical description area and the smaller scale component is given greater emphasis in other parts of the description).

Scale 1:100,000. - Scale 1:200,000

INITIAL ARTICLES

Initial articles are normally deleted from certain access points; when this is true, they are deleted whether in the nominative case or in some case other than the nominative. It is necessary to recognize initial articles, distinguishing them as necessary from other words that happen to be spelled the same as articles (cf. the English, Portuguese, etc., article "a" and the French, Italian, etc., preposition "à" or "a"; or languages that use the same form both for an indefinite article (comparable to English "a") and the number "one.") Such words when not serving as initial articles are retained. Also retained are plural indefinites, whether they have the form of articles (Portuguese "umas," Spanish "unos," etc.) or not (English "some," French "des," Italian "qualche," etc.) Below is a list of initial articles. For the details of this policy as applied to bibliographic description and access points, see the following LCRIs:

LCRI 1.0, for bibliographic description
LCRI 21.30J, for titles traced explicitly
LCRI 21.30L, for series tracings
LCRI 22.4, for personal names
LCRI 23.2, for geographic names
LCRI 26.1, for cross references

List of Initial Articles

a	English, Gallegan, Hungarian, Portuguese, Romanian, Scots, Yiddish
a'	Gaelic
al	Romanian
al-	Arabic, Baluchi, Brahui, Panjabi (Perso-Arabic script), Persian, Turkish, Urdu *(N.B. "al-" is meant to cover all the spellings in romanization, e.g., "as" in "as-sijill")*
am	Gaelic
an	English, Gaelic, Irish, Scots, Yiddish
an t-	Gaelic, Irish
ane	Scots
ang	Tagalog
ang mga	Tagalog
as	Gallegan, Portuguese
az	Hungarian
bat	Basque
bir	Turkish
d'	English
da	Shetland English
das	German
de	Danish, Dutch, English, Friesian, Norwegian, Swedish
dei	Norwegian
dem	German
den	Danish, German, Norwegian, Swedish
der	German, Yiddish
des	German
det	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
di	Yiddish
die	Afrikaans, German, Yiddish
dos	Yiddish
e	Norwegian
'e	Friesian
een	Dutch
eene	Dutch
egy	Hungarian
ei	Norwegian
ein	German, Norwegian
eine	German
einem	German
einen	German
einer	German
eines	German
eit	Norwegian
el	Catalan, Spanish
el-	Arabic
els	Catalan
en	Catalan, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
et	Danish, Norwegian
ett	Swedish
eyn	Yiddish
eyne	Yiddish
gl'	Italian
gli	Italian
ha-	Hebrew
hai	Classical Greek, Greek
he	Hawaiian
hē	Classical Greek, Greek
he-	Hebrew
heis	Greek

hen	Greek
hena	Greek
henas	Greek
het	Dutch
hið	Icelandic
hin	Icelandic
hina	Icelandic
hinar	Icelandic
hinir	Icelandic
hinn	Icelandic
hinna	Icelandic
hinnar	Icelandic
hinni	Icelandic
hins	Icelandic
hinu	Icelandic
hinum	Icelandic
hi	Icelandic
ho	Classical Greek, Greek
ho-	Hebrew
hoi	Classical Greek, Greek
i	Italian
ih'	Provençal
il	Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
il-	Maltese
in	Friesian
it	Friesian
ka	Hawaiian
kay	Tagalog
ke	Hawaiian
l'	Catalan, French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
l-	Maltese
la	Catalan, Esperanto, French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
las	Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
le	French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
les	Catalan, French, Provençal/Langue d'oc
lh	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lhi	Provençal/Langue d'oc
li	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lis	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lo	Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
los	Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
lou	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lu	Provençal/Langue d'oc
mga	Tagalog
m̃ga	Tagalog
mia	Greek
'n	Afrikaans, Dutch, Friesian
na	Gaelic, Hawaiian, Irish
na h-	Gaelic, Irish
nang	Tagalog
ni	Tagalog
nina	Tagalog
'o	Neapolitan
o	Gallegan, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Romanian
os	Portuguese
'r	Icelandic
's	German
sa	Tagalog

sa mga	Tagalog
si	Tagalog
siná	Tagalog
't	Dutch, Friesian
ta	Classical Greek, Greek
tais	Classical Greek
tas	Classical Greek
tē	Classical Greek
tēn	Classical Greek, Greek
tēs	Classical Greek, Greek
the	English
to	Classical Greek, Greek
tō	Classical Greek
tois	Classical Greek
ton	Classical Greek, Greek
tōn	Classical Greek, Greek
tou	Classical Greek, Greek
um	Portuguese
uma	Portuguese
umas	Portuguese
un	Catalan, French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Romanian, Spanish
un'	Italian
una	Catalan, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
unas	Spanish
une	French
unei	Romanian
unes	Catalan
unha	Gallegan
uno	Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
unos	Spanish
uns	Provençal/Langue d'oc
unui	Romanian
us	Provençal/Langue d'oc
y	Welsh
ye	English
yr	Welsh

MINIMAL LEVEL CATALOGING FOR MUSIC

General Principles for Preparing a Music MLC Record

1) *General.* MLC records generally reflect AACR 2. Apply the conventions of AACR 2 and LCRIs as applicable.

2) *Headings.* The headings used in MLC records must be consistent with the heading structure of the machine catalog. Accomplish this as follows:

a) *Choice of entry.* Determine the choice of entry according to Chapter 21 of AACR 2.

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

(1) *Name headings* (exclusive of uniform title headings (130 fields) and uniform titles (240 fields). Search the name authority file. If an authority record is found, use that form whether

AACR 2 or not. If an authority record is not found, use a form found in a bibliographic record in the machine catalog. If more than one form is found, select the heading from a record in this order of preference: a full AACR 2 record; a migrated APIF record residing in the BOOKSM file; an APIF record that contains a call number in an 050 field; a full pre-AACR 2 record; another MLC record. If no form is found, formulate a heading according to AACR 2 and based on information from the item being cataloged or discovered in the course of normal bibliographic searching. If the form on the item conflicts with a form already established or used as an access point in the machine catalog, attempt to resolve the conflict by making additions to the MLC heading in accordance with the appropriate cataloging rules and LCRIs (e.g., 22.18, 22.19, 24.4C), using information available in the item itself or discovered in the course of normal bibliographic searching. If the conflict cannot be resolved in this manner, apply procedures applicable to full cataloging and do whatever authority work is required to resolve the conflict.

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

(2) *Name headings* (uniform title headings (130 fields) and uniform titles (240 fields). Use a uniform title heading or a uniform title in the same manner as for full cataloging. Do any authority work needed in the same manner as for full cataloging. Note that for uniform titles (240 fields), this includes any authority work needed for the name used as main entry (1XX). However, do not make an authority record if a 130 field or 240 field is not used in the bibliographic record.

(3) *Series/multipart items.* Search the name authority file. If there is a series/multipart item authority record, follow the classification practice, the tracing practice, and, if traced, the form of numbering. For series/multipart items classified separately: if untraced, tag the series statement 4900; if traced the same as the form in the series statement, tag the series statement 440; if traced differently, tag the series statement 4901, and give a series added entry in established form and tagged accordingly (8XX).

If there is no series/multipart item authority record, search to see if the series/multipart item is represented in the machine catalog in bibliographic records. If so, follow the practice exemplified in those records: infer classification from the call number; infer tracing practice from tracings (8XX tags) or from series statements (4900 = untraced; 400, 410, 411, 440 = traced the same; 4901 = traced differently); infer form of numbering from that used in tracings (if inconsistent practice is exemplified, use the form from the earliest created record in the catalog). Note especially the following:

(a) if a series/subseries is involved but there is no series authority record, follow all the conventions observed (pattern, punctuation, etc.) even if the record is pre-AACR 2;

(b) if the series is not represented in bibliographic records in the machine catalog, treat the series as an untraced one and tag the series statement 4900.

(4) Do whatever authority work is required to established any subjects or classification numbers needed.

Data Elements for Scores

For each record, the cataloger should supply the following fixed field elements as applicable:

1) *Fixed fields*

a) *Encoding level* (leader/17). Set to 7.

b) *Form of composition code* (008/18). If "mu" would be used in full cataloging, assign the code for the predominant form or the first form presented if no one form predominates; assign "uu" if no other code can be assigned.

c) *Format of score* (008/20)

d) *Existence of parts* (008/21)

e) *Main entry in body of entry* (008/32)

f) *Language code* (008/35)

g) *Type of date code* (008/06)

h) *Date of publication – Date 1* (008/07-10)

i) *Date of publication – Date 2* (008/11-14). Code as applicable.

j) *Country of publication code* (008/15)

2) *Variable fields*

a) *Library of Congress control number* (010). Subfield b is used, as in full cataloging.

b) *LC call number* (050)

c) *Main entry heading* (if other than title) (1XX)

d) *Uniform title* (240)

e) *Title and statement of responsibility area* (245)

f) *Edition area* (250)

g) *Presentation* (254)

h) *Publication, distribution, etc., area* (260). Include addresses according to 1.4C7.

i) *Physical description area* (300)

j) *Publisher or plate number* (028)

k) *Series area* (4XX). Include ISSN as appropriate.

l) *ISBN and price* (020). Give for the current three years.

m) *Notes*. Normally make notes only in the situations noted below; many notes required in full cataloging to account for added entries are not required in MLC.

(1) Give a medium of performance note if the medium of performance is not stated or implied elsewhere in the record; the original medium of performance for arrangements if this is not stated or implied elsewhere in the record.

(2) Give bibliographic history (e.g., the title of earlier editions or the original title of translations) as it is available from the item being cataloged. Do not include such items as the source of the original edition.

(3) Give contents notes when this note would provide useful access.

(4) Give publishers' number notes when they cannot be generated by the 028 field(s).

(5) "Minimal level cataloging," as the final note.

n) *Subject Headings* (6XX). Limited subject access is provided, generally one subject heading for each item. Additional subjects are not given for alternate instrumentations. *Exceptions*: Full subject access is provided for ethnic music; denominational hymns will be given the additional subject heading "Hymns, [Language]" as appropriate; topical headings should be added where the medium is less useful (e.g., Christmas music)

o) *Added entries* (exclusive of titles traced the same) (7XX). One 7XX added entry may be assigned to works entered under title. Additional added entries may be assigned if important access would be lost by their omission, e.g., title added entries for alternate titles; parallel titles for hymnals or song collections; an added entry for a performing group when a printed song collection features that group's music; an analytic added entry for the second work when two works are published together and main entry is under the first work. However, no added entries will be made for persons mentioned in the title, for related works, or for analytics when two works are published together and the main entry is under title. If a title added entry is covered by a name authority record, do not make the added entry.

p) *Geographic area code* (043)

Other variable fields will generally not be included in minimal-level records.

Data Elements for Sound Recordings

For each record, the cataloger should supply the following fixed field elements as applicable:

1) *Fixed fields*

a) *Encoding level* (leader/17). Set to 7.

b) *Form of composition code* (008/18). If "mu" would be used in full cataloging, assign the code for the predominant form or the first form presented if no one form predominates; assign "uu" if no other code can be assigned.

c) *Main entry in body of entry* (008/32)

d) *Language code* (008/35)

e) *Type of date code* (008/06). Codes s, c, m, q as required; p and r are optional.

f) *Date of publication – Date 1* (008/07-10). Code as applicable.

g) *Date of publication – Date 2* (008/11-14). Code as applicable.

h) *Country of publication code* (008/15)

2) *Variable fields*

a) *Library of Congress control number* (010). Subfield b is used, as in full cataloging.

b) *Label name and number and custodial location* (050)

c) *Main entry heading* (if other than title) (1XX)

d) *Uniform title* (240)

e) *Title and statement of responsibility area* (245)

f) *Edition area* (250)

g) *Publication, distribution, etc., area* (260)

h) *Physical description area* (300)

i) *Publisher or plate number* (028). When a publisher's number appears in variant forms on a sound recording, its container, accompanying material, etc., transcribe only the form on the recording itself (e.g., the labels of a disc).

j) *Series area* (4XX)

k) *Notes.* Normally make notes only in the situations noted below; many notes required in full cataloging to account for added entries are not required in MLC.

(1) Give a species or medium of performance note if the species or medium is not stated or implied elsewhere in the record; the original medium of performance for arrangements if this is not demonstrated or implied elsewhere in the record

(2) Give the statement of responsibility (511).

(3) Give where and when recorded (518).

(4) Give a statement of previous issue if the date and/ or original company are given; value "r" in 008/06 does not require a note.

(5) Give accompanying material, if significant or physically separable; for compact discs, only if significant.

(6) Give contents note (505); omit durations and composers for popular music, durations for other types.

(7) Give publishers' number notes when they cannot be generated by the 028 field(s).

(8) "Minimal level cataloging," as the final note.

l) *Subject headings* (6XX). Limited subject access is provided, generally one subject heading for each item. *Exceptions*: Full subject access is provided for ethnic music; topical headings should be added where the medium is less useful (e.g., Christmas music).

m) *Added entries* (exclusive of titles traced the same) (7XX). Give added entries as needed for performers. Additional added entries may be assigned if important access would be lost by their omission, e.g., title added entries for alternate titles; parallel titles. However, no added entries will be made for persons mentioned in the title, for related works, or for analytics when two or more works are published together and the main entry is under title. Note: do not observe LCRI 21.29D (2) for composers who are also performers.

n) *Geographic area code* (043)

Other variable fields will generally not be included in minimal-level records.

ROMANIZATION - THAI

Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 37 (Summer 1987) included a draft of rules for the division of romanized Thai into words. Application of these rules at the Library of Congress and in other libraries subsequently has led to a few additions and changes. A new edition of the guidelines (now in final form) appears on pages 47-58.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 44-51, 1989 and 1-4, 1990

Adjustment disorders *(May Subd Geog)*
Alcohol intolerance *(May Subd Geog)*
Altered states of consciousness *(May Subd Geog)*
Audible pedestrian traffic signals *(May Subd Geog)*
Audiotex
AZT (Drug)
Bond funds *(May Subd Geog)*
Bullying *(May Subd Geog)*
Business presentations *(May Subd Geog)*
Crystal skulls *(May Subd Geog)*
Dips (Appetizers)
Disfigured children *(May Subd Geog)*
Disfigured persons *(May Subd Geog)*
Dog sports *(May Subd Geog)*
Emotional incest *(May Subd Geog)*
Empty nesters *(May Subd Geog)*
Europe 1992
Extreme environments *(May Subd Geog)*
Gifted persons *(May Subd Geog)*
Group marriage *(May Subd Geog)*
Gumball machines *(May Subd Geog)*
Home-based family services *(May Subd Geog)*
IBM-compatible computers
Juju music *(May Subd Geog)*
Mental health counselors *(May Subd Geog)*
Multiple criteria decision making
Open adoption *(May Subd Geog)*
Parakiting *(May Subd Geog)*
Peak experiences *(May Subd Geog)*
Point system (Traffic violations) *(May Subd Geog)*
Presidents' Day
Remorse *(May Subd Geog)*
Sand yachting *(May Subd Geog)*
Solitary confinement *(May Subd Geog)*
Tobacco smoke pollution *(May Subd Geog)*
Transgenic animals *(May Subd Geog)*
Two-tier wage payment systems *(May Subd Geog)*
Union busting *(May Subd Geog)*
Working class families *(May Subd Geog)*

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 40-51, 1989.

Cancelled heading	*Replacement heading*	*May Subd Geog*
Acids, Fatty	Fatty acids	NO
Acids, Fatty—Synthesis	Fatty acids—Synthesis	NO
Acids, Organic	Organic acids	NO
Adjuvants, Immunological	Immunological adjuvants	NO
Afshar (Turkish people)	Afshar (Turkic people)	NO
Agno River (Luzon, Philippines)	Agno River (Philippines)	NO
Akans (African people)	Akan (African people)	YES
Akans (African people)—Funeral customs and rites	Akan (African people)—Funeral customs and rites	NO
Akans (African people)—Medicine	Akan (African people)—Medicine	NO
Akans (African people)—Missions	Akan (African people)—Missions	YES
Akans (African people)—Politics and government	Akan (African people)—Politics and government	NO
Akans (African people)—Rites and ceremonies	Akan (African people)—Rites and ceremonies	NO
Amager (Denmark)	Amager Island (Denmark)	NO
American literature—Latin American authors	American literature—Hispanic American authors	NO
American poetry—Latin American authors	American poetry—Hispanic American authors	NO
Anatomy, Human	Human anatomy	YES
Anatomy, Human—Atlases	Human anatomy—Atlases	NO
Anatomy, Human—Laboratory manuals	Human anatomy—Laboratory manuals	NO
Anatomy, Human—Models	Human anatomy—Models	NO
Anatomy, Human—Variation	Human anatomy—Variation	YES
Animals, Treatment of	Animal welfare	YES
Animals, Treatment of—Law and legislation	Animal welfare—Law and legislation	YES
Animals, Treatment of—Religious aspects	Animal welfare—Religious aspects	NO
Animals, Treatment of—Religious aspects—Baptists, Catholic Church, etc.]	Animal welfare—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Animals, Treatment of—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Animal welfare—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Animals, Treatment of—Societies, etc.	Animal welfare—Societies, etc.	NO
Animals, Treatment of (Jewish law)	Animal welfare (Jewish law)	NO
Arecuna language	Arecuna dialect	NO
Arts, Marathi	Arts, Maratha (Indic people)	YES
Ashantis (African people)	Ashanti (African people)	YES
Ashantis (African people)—History	Ashanti (African people)—History	NO
Ashantis (African people)—Religion	Ashanti (African people)—Religion	NO
Baby sitters	Babysitters	YES
Balkarians	Balkar (Turkic people)	NO
Banjaras	Lambadi (Indic people)	YES
Bicol Peninsula (Luzon, Philippines)	Bicol Peninsula (Philippines)	NO
Bicol River (Luzon, Philippines)	Bicol River (Philippines)	NO
Blue Mountains (N.S.W.)	Blue Mountains (N.S.W. : Mountains)	NO

Bull Run, 1st Battle, 1861	Bull Run, 1st Battle of, Va., 1861	NO
Bull Run, 2d Battle, 1862	Bull Run, 2nd Battle of, Va., 1862	NO
Burglar-alarms	Burglar alarms	YES
Cabin Creek, 2d Battle, 1864	Cabin Creek, 2nd Battle of, Okla., 1864	NO
Cadioéo Indians	Caduveo Indians	NO
Calatagan Peninsula (Luzon, Philippines)	Calatagan Peninsula (Philippines)	NO
Calorimeters and calorimetry	Calorimeters	YES
Calorimeters and calorimetry	Calorimetry	YES
Carib Indians—Reservations	Cariban Indians—Reservations	NO
Celaya (Celaya, Mexico), 2d Battle of, 1915	Celaya (Celaya, Mexico), 2nd Battle of, 1915	NO
Chamorros	Chamorro (Micronesian people)	YES
Chicha (Liquor)	Chicha	YES
Children's stories, German—Austrian authors	Children's stories, Austrian	YES
Children's stories, German—Swiss authors	Children's stories, Swiss (German)	YES
Chinese drama—Malaysian authors	Chinese drama—Malaysia	
Chinese fiction—Korean authors	Chinese fiction—Korea	
Chinese literature—Japanese authors	Chinese literature—Japan	
Chinese literature—Korean authors	Chinese literature—Korea	
Chinese poetry—Korean authors	Chinese poetry—Korea	
Círio de Nazaré, Belem, Brazil	Círio de Nazaré Festival	NO
Clearinghouse	Clearinghouses (Banking)	YES
Climatology, Medical	Medical climatology	YES
Communism and leadership	Communist leadership	YES
Concrete music	Musique concrète	NO
Cookery (Garnishes)	Garnishes (Cookery)	NO
Cotte de Saint-Brelade Site (Jersey)	Cotte de Sainte-Brelade Site (Jersey, Channel Islands)	NO
Cynoscion nebulosus	Spotted seatrout	YES
Dust explosion	Dust explosions	YES
Education of children	Education	YES
Education of children—Cross-cultural studies	Education--Cross-cultural studies	NO
English fiction—Commonwealth of Nations authors	Commonwealth of Nations fiction (English)	NO
English literature—Commonwealth of Nations authors	Commonwealth of Nations literature (English)	NO
English literature—Marathi authors	English literature—Maratha authors	NO
English poetry—Commonwealth of Nations authors	Commonwealth of Nations poetry (English)	NO
Enterotoxin	Enterotoxins	NO
Espinosa Site (Luzon, Philippines)	Espinosa Site (Philippines)	NO
Estonia—History—Russian occupation, 1940-1941	Estonia—History—Soviet occupation, 1940-1941	NO
Estonia—History—Russian occupation, 1940-1941—Personal narratives	Estonia—History—Soviet occupation, 1940-1941—Personal narratives	NO
European wildcat as pets	European wildcats as pets	YES
Ezell family	Ezzell family	NO
F-16 (Fighter planes)	F-16 (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Ferret as laboratory animals	Ferrets as laboratory animals	YES
Ferret as pets	Ferrets as pets	YES
Fire-alarms	Fire alarms	YES
Flores Sea	Flores Sea (Indonesia)	NO
Fluorouracil—Analogs	Fluorouracil—Derivatives	NO

Francesca, Piero della, 1416?-1492. Baptism	Piero, della Francesca, 1416?-1492. Baptism	NO
Francesca, Piero della, 1416?-1492. Madonna del parto	Piero, della Francesca, 1416?-1492. Madonna del parto	NO
Francesca, Piero della, 1416?-1492. Sigismund Malatesta kneeling before Saint Sigismund	Piero, della Francesca, 1416?-1492. Sigismund Malatesta kneeling before Saint Sigismund	NO
French drama—Belgian authors	Belgian drama (French)	YES
French fiction—Belgian authors	Belgian fiction (French)	YES
French literature—Belgian authors	Belgian literature (French)	YES
French literature—Swiss authors	Swiss literature (French)	YES
French poetry—Belgian authors	Belgian poetry (French)	YES
French poetry—Swiss authors	Swiss poetry (French)	YES
Galibi Indians	Carib Indians	NO
German drama—Austrian authors	Austrian drama	YES
German fiction—Austrian authors	Austrian fiction	YES
German literature—Austrian authors	Austrian literature	YES
German literature—Germany	German literature—Germany (West)	
German literature—Germany—Bavaria	German literature—Germany (West)—Bavaria	
German literature—Germany—Swabia	German literature—Germany (West)—Swabia	
German literature—Switzerland	Swiss literature (German)	YES
German poetry—Austrian authors	Austrian poetry	YES
German poetry—Czech authors	German poetry—Czechoslovakia	
German poetry—Polish authors	German poetry—Poland	
German prose literature—Austrian authors	Austrian prose literature	YES
Gibraltar—Siege, 1779-1783	Gibraltar—History—Siege, 1779-1783	NO
Golden hamster as pets	Golden hamsters as pets	YES
Golds	Nanai (Manchu people)	NO
Gorillas	Gorilla	YES
Gorillas—Behavior	Gorilla—Behavior	NO
Graphic arts, English, [French, Lithuanian, etc.]	Graphic arts—[place]	
Graphic arts, Italian	Graphic arts—Italy	
Guinea-fowl	Guineafowl	YES
Hardtwald (Germany)	Hardtwald (Karlsruhe, Germany)	NO
Hippo (Algeria)	Hippo (Ancient city)	NO
Hmar (Hill tribe)	Hmar (Indic people)	NO
I.G. Farben Trial, Nuremburg, 1947-1948	I.G. Farben Trial, Nuremburg, Germany, 1947-1948	NO
Indeterminate sentence	Indeterminate sentences	YES
Ipurucotó Indians	Puricoto Indians	NO
Istanbul (Turkey)—Siege, 1203-1204	Istanbul (Turkey)—History—Siege, 1203-1204	NO
Istanbul (Turkey)—Siege, 1453	Istanbul (Turkey)—History—Siege, 1453	NO
Japanese literature—Japanese American authors	Japanese American literature	YES
Japanese poetry—Canadian authors	Japanese poetry—Canada	
Japanese poetry—Japanese American authors	Japanese American poetry	YES
Jersey	Jersey (Channel Islands)	NO
Jersey—History	Jersey (Channel Islands)—History	NO
Jersey, Battle of, 1781	Jersey (Channel Islands), Battle of, 1781	NO
Kamarakoto language	Camaracoto dialect	NO

Kara Sea	Kara Sea (R.S.F.S.R.)	NO
Karachaevs	Karachay (Turkic people)	NO
Kinkajou as pets	Kinkajous as pets	YES
Krishna in literature	Krishna (Hindu deity) in literature	NO
Laguna de Bay (Luzon, Philippines)	Laguna de Bay (Philippines)	NO
Lanao, Lake (Mindanao Island, Philippines)	Lanao, Lake (Philippines)	NO
Laoag River (Luzon, Philippines)	Laoag River (Philippines)	NO
Latvia—History—Russian occupation, 1940-1941	Latvia—History—Soviet occupation, 1940-1941	NO
Left Bank Canal (Raichur, India)	Left Bank Canal (Raichur, India)	NO
Leopards	Leopard	YES
Leopards in art	Leopard in art	NO
Lithuania—History—Russian occupation, 1940-1941	Lithuania—History—Soviet occupation, 1940-1941	NO
Littrell family	Luttrell family	NO
Low German literature—Early to 1500	Low German literature—To 1500	NO
Lysergic acid diethylamide	LSD (Drug)	YES
Lysergic acid diethylamide—Physiological effect	LSD (Drug)—Physiological effect	NO
Macedonian War, 2d, 200-196 B.C.	Macedonian War, 2nd, 200-196 B.C.	NO
Macedonian War, 3d, 171-168 B.C.	Macedonian War, 3rd, 171-168 B.C.	NO
Madeira River (Brazil)	Madeira River (Brazil and Bolivia)	NO
Malayo language	Damana language	YES
Mangyans	Mangyan (Philippine people)	YES
Marathas	Maratha (Indic people)	YES
Marathas—History, Military	Maratha (Indic people)—History, Military	NO
Marathas—History, Naval	Maratha (Indic people)—History, Naval	NO
Marne, 2d Battle of the, 1918	Marne, 2nd Battle of the, France, 1918	NO
Marne, Battle of the, 1914	Marne, 1st Battle of the, France, 1914	NO
McKey family	McKee family	NO
Minority television audiences	Minority television viewers	YES
Monologues with music (Concrete music)	Monologues with music (Musique concrète)	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Marathi	Mural painting and decoration, Maratha (Indic people)	YES
Music, Incidental	Incidental music	NO
Music, Incidental—Excerpts	Incidental music—Excerpts	NO
Music, Incidental—Excerpts—Vocal scores with piano	Incidental music—Excerpts—Vocal scores with piano	NO
Music, Incidental—Excerpts, Arranged	Incidental music—Excerpts, Arranged	NO
Music, Incidental—Piano scores	Incidental music—Piano scores	NO
Music, Incidental—Vocal scores with piano	Incidental music—Vocal scores with piano	NO
Nagas	Naga (South Asian people)	YES
Nagpuria dialect	Sadani dialect	YES
Nagpuria literature	Sadani literature	YES
Nagpuria philology	Sadani philology	YES
Newars	Newar (Nepalese people)	YES
O'Donnell Camp (Luzon, Philippines : Concentration camp)	O'Donnell Camp (Philippines : Concentration camp)	NO

Obedience—Religious apsects—Biblical teaching	Obedience—Biblical teaching	NO
Old World badger as carriers of disease	Old World badgers as carriers of disease	YES
Osaka (Japan)—Siege, 1614	Osaka (Japan)—History—Siege, 1614	NO
Osaka (Japan)—Siege, 1614—Pictorial works	Osaka (Japan)—History—Siege, 1614--Pictorial works	NO
Osaka (Japan)—Siege, 1615	Osaka (Japan)—History—Siege, 1615	NO
Osaka (Japan)—Siege, 1615—Pictorial works	Osaka (Japan)—History—Siege, 1615—Pictorial works	NO
Paleobotany—Rhaetic	Paleobotany—Triassic	NO
Paleontology—Catalogs and collections	Fossils—Catalogs and collections	YES
Paleontology—Collection and preservation	Fossils—Collection and preservation	NO
Paleontology—Rhaetic	Paleontology—Triassic	NO
Pampanga River (Luzon, Philippines)	Pampanga River (Philippines)	NO
Panama—Politics and government—1946-	Panama—Politics and government—1946-1981	NO
Panama—Politics and government—1946-	Panama—Politics and government—1981-	NO
Pemón dialects	Pemón language	YES
Psalms (Music)—2d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—2nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—3d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—3rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—22d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—22nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—23d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—23rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—33d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—33rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—42d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—42nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—43d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—43rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—83d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—83rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—93d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—93rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—102d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—102nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—103d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—103rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—122d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—122nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—132d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—132nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—133d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—133rd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—142d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—142nd Psalm	NO
Psalms (Music)—143d Psalm	Psalms (Music)—143rd Psalm	NO
Punic War, 2d, 218-201 B.C.	Punic War, 2nd, 218-201 B.C.	NO
Punic War, 3d, 149-146 B.C.	Punic War, 3rd, 149-146 B.C.	NO
Pyrometers and pyrometry	Pyrometers	YES
Pyrometers and pyrometry	Pyrometry	YES
Quisqueyano Indians	Indians of the West Indies—Dominican Republic	
Rabel Cave (Luzon, Philippines)	Rabel Cave (Philippines)	NO
Red-tailed hawk as pets	Red-tailed hawks as pets	YES
Rehabilitation of criminals	Criminals—Rehabilitation	YES
Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents	Juvenile delinquents—Rehabilitation	YES
Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents—England	Juvenile delinquents—Rehabilitation—England	
Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents—Great Britain	Juvenile delinquents—Rehabilitation—Great Britain	
Rhodes (Greece : Island)—Siege, 1522	Rhodes (Greece : Island)—History—Siege, 1522	NO
Rome—History—Germanic Invasions, 3d-6th centuries	Rome—History—Germanic Invasians, 3rd-6th centuries	NO
Russians—Central Asia	Russians—Asia, Central	
Sadan dialect	Sadani dialect	YES
San Vicente Bay (Luzon, Philippines)	San Vicente Bay (Philippines)	NO
Scaticook Indians (Conn.)	Scaticook Indians	NO
Scaticook Indians (N.Y.)	Scaticook Indians	NO

Scotch pine	Scots pine	YES
Seminole War, 2d, 1835-1842	Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842	NO
Seminole War, 2d, 1835-1842—Naval operations	Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842—Naval operations	NO
Seminole War, 3d, 1855-1858	Seminole War, 3rd, 1855-1858	NO
Shophar	Shofar	NO
Shophar-calls	Shofar calls	NO
Silesian War, 2d, 1744-1745	Silesian War, 2nd, 1744-1745	NO
Somme, 2d Battle of the, 1918	Somme, 2nd Battle of the, France, 1918	NO
Somme, Battle of the, 1916	Somme, 1st Battle of the, France, 1916	NO
Suites (Concrete music)	Suites (Musique concrète)	NO
Swedish poetry—Finnish authors	Finnish poetry (Swedish)	YES
Switzerland—Literatures	Swiss literature	NO
Symphonies (Concrete music)	Symphonies (Musique concrète)	NO
Taal, Mount (Volcano Island, Philippines)	Taal, Mount (Philippines)	NO
Tacloban (Leyte Island, Philippines : Concentration camp)	Tacloban (Philippines : Concentration camp)	NO
Tangkhuls	Tangkhul (Indic people)	YES
Taurepan language	Taurepan dialect	NO
Tayabas Bay (Luzon, Philippines)	Tayabas Bay (Philippines)	NO
Teleostei, Fossil	Osteichthyes, Fossil	YES
Television audiences	Television viewers	YES
Thermometers, Resistance	Resistance thermometers	YES
Thermometers and thermometry	Temperature measurements	NO
Thermometers and thermometry	Thermometers	YES
Thermometers and thermometry—Calibration	Thermometers—Calibration	NO
Thermometers and thermometry, Medical	Body temperature—Measurement	NO
Thermometers and thermometry, Medical	Medical thermometers	YES
Tikopians	Tikopia (Solomon Islands people)	YES
Tsilkotin Indians	Chilcotin Indians	NO
Tulus	Tulu (Indic people)	YES
Uccello, Paolo di Dono, known as, 1396 or 7-1475. Flood	Uccello, Paolo, 1397-1475. Flood	NO
United States—Census, 2d, 1800	United States—Census, 2nd, 1800	NO
United States. Navy—History—Seminole War, 2d, 1835-1842	United States. Navy—History—Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842	NO
Urea derivatives	Urea—Derivatives	NO
Uruguay—Description and travel—1951-	Uruguay—Description and travel—1951-1980	NO
Uruguay—Description and travel—1951-	Uruguay—Description and travel—1981-	NO
Variations (Concrete music)	Variations (Musique concrète)	NO
Washington's Expedition to the Ohio, 2d, 1754	Washington's Expedition to the Ohio, 2nd, 1754	NO
Women, Maratha	Women, Maratha (Indic people)	YES
Women, Newar	Women, Newar (Nepalese people)	YES
Young adult librarians	Young adult services librarians	YES
Yukian Indians	Yuki Indians	NO
Zamboanga Peninsula (Mindanao Island, Philippines)	Zamboanga Peninsula (Philippines)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading	*Replacement Name Heading*
Alliance for progress	Alliance for Progress
Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1st, 1928-1930	Byrd Antarctic Expedition
Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 2d, 1933-1935	Byrd Antarctic Expedition
Clipper (Computer program language)	Clipper (Computer program)
Los Baños (Los Baños, Philippines : Concentration camp)	Los Baños Internment Camp (Los Baños, Philippines)
Orléans, Isle of (Québec)	Ile d'Orléans (Québec)
Scandia Plan	Scandiaplanen
Thule Expedition, 1st, 1912	Thule Expedition
Thule Expedition, 2d, 1916-1918	Thule Expedition
Thule Expedition, 3d, 1919-1920	Thule Expedition
Thule Expedition, 5th, 1921-1924	Thule Expedition
Tyre (City)	Tyre (Lebanon)
Worms, Diet of, 1521	Diet of Worms (1521)

PERIOD SUBDIVISIONS UNDER HEADINGS FOR EDUCATION

An anomolous practice has been followed for many years at the Library of Congress in the subject cataloging of material about education. According to this practice, period subdivisions have been established under many headings in the field to identify the imprint date of the work cataloged. The practice is described in detail in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings,* H 1085, "Chronological Subdivisions under Education Headings."

Since the practice is non-standard and since the policy has led to confusion and has not always been consistently followed, the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy has made the decision, in the interests of cataloging simplification, to discontinue it. H 1085 will be removed from the *Subject Cataloging Manual* when the first 1990 update is issued. The subject authority records listed below have been deleted from the subject authority file and from *Library of Congress Subject Headings*

Education--1945-1964
Education--1965-
Education--Philosophy--1965-
Education--Soviet Union--1945-
Education, Elementary--1945-
Education, Elementary--1965-
Education, Higher--1945-
Education, Higher--1965-
Education, Preschool--1945-
Education, Preschool--1965-
Education, Primary--1945-
Education, Secondary--1945-
Education, Secondary--1965-

In each case the replacement heading is the identical heading without the dates.

OBSOLETE LAW NUMBERS IN THE LC CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

The Library of Congress began assigning numbers from the K classification schedules in the late 1960s, beginning with *KF, Law of the United States.* Prior to that time, the Library had classified the legal aspects of many topics in schedules other than K, those schedules having provided specific numbers for law. When the Library began to use class K, use of the law numbers in the other schedules was discontinued. However, no systematic attempt was made to cancel the law numbers and publish the cancellations in *LC Classification – Additions and Changes*. The numbers were deleted only as the schedules themselves were revised and published in new editions. As a result, schedules that have not been revised since the late 1960s in many cases still include numbers that are, in fact, no longer used by the Library of Congress. An example of this is in the table of subdivisions under T221-323.3, in which the numbers T1-T9 are specifically for patent law. Users of the Library of Congress classification should be aware that numbers of this type are no longer valid and no longer assigned to new material classified by the Library of Congress. The numbers that still remain in the system will be cancelled as those schedules are revised.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBJECT CATALOGING OF VISUAL MATERIALS

For convenience, the words film and films are used throughout these guidelines to refer to any type of visual material, including motion pictures, filmstrips, video recordings, and slides.

1) *Target audience*. Films are assigned one of the following MARC codes for target audience:

a – Age 0 - 5	(preschool through kindergarten)
b – Age 6 - 8	(primary)
c – Age 9 - 15	(intermediate through junior high)
d – Age 16 - 19	(senior high)
e – Adult	
f – Special audiences	
g – General	

Films coded "a," "b," or "c" are treated as juvenile films. For classification purposes only, fiction films coded "d" are also treated as juvenile. The target audience of films coded "f" must be determined from the title, summary, or intended audience note (521 field). Films coded "e" or "g" are treated as adult films.

2) *Subject headings*

a) *Topical films*. Since, for all practical purposes, it is impossible to browse a film collection, greater detail in subject cataloging treatment is required for films than is normally provided for books. In addition to the normal rules governing the assignment of subject headings, the below listed special rules are observed when assigning topical subject headings to non-fiction films:

(1) A subject entry is made for all important topics mentioned in the summary statement. If a specific topic is emphasized in order to illustrate a more general concept, subject headings are assigned for both the specific and the general topics. Form subdivisions are assigned only to the extent that such subdivisions are applicable both to print and audiovisual media. The form subdivision –Pictorial works is not used.

520 field: Describes the highlights of Colombia, including the production of coffee.
Subject entries: Colombia–Description and travel
Coffee–Colombia

520 field: Surveys the industries of India, with special emphasis on the steel industry
Subject entries: India–Industries
Steel industry and trade–India

520 field: Documents the intellectual expansion in medieval Germany, as illustrated by the Nuremberg chronicle
Subject entries: Schedel, Hartmann, 1140-1514. Liber chronicarum
Germany—Intellectual life—History

(2) When a topic is discussed in conjunction with a particular place, a subject entry is made, insofar as possible, under both the topic and the place.

520 field: Describes the oases of the Sahara
Subject entries: Oases—Sahara
Sahara—Description and travel

520 field: Interviews with medical personnel and participants in a drug abuse treatment program in New York City
Subject entries: Drug abuse—New York (N.Y.)
New York (N.Y.)—Social conditions

(3) When a film treats a particular person as illustrative of a profession or activity, a heading is assigned for both the person and the field of endeavor. Such films are not, as a general rule, treated as biographies.

520 field: A day in the life of prizefighter Muhammad Ali as he trains for a championship bout
Subject entries: Ali, Muhammad, 1942-
Boxing

520 field: How modern dance exponent Martha Graham functions as an artist and choreographer
Subject entries: Graham, Martha
Modern dance
Choreography

(4) *Commercials.* A heading is assigned for the generic name of the product being advertised. A heading is also assigned for the particular advertising medium, if it is identified.

520 field: Television commercial for Bayer aspirin
Subject entries: Aspirin
Television advertising

b) *Fiction films.* The following headings are assigned, as appropriate, to individual fiction films:

(1) Topical headings with the subdivision —Drama (or, in the case of juvenile fiction films, the subdivision —Juvenile films). Headings of this type are assigned to the same extent that such headings are assigned to individual dramas in book form (cf. *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, H 1780, p. 2, sec. 4).

(2) Form headings that express either genre (e.g., Comedy films, Western films) or technique (e.g., Silent films, Experimental films).

(3) The form heading Feature films or Short films. Feature films is assigned to fiction films with a running time of 60 minutes or more. Short films is assigned to those with a running time of less than 60 minutes.

Note that headings (1) and/or (2) are assigned only as appropriate for the particular film being cataloged, but that heading (3) is required for *all* fiction films. When more than one of these headings are assigned to a particular film, they are assigned in the order listed above.

c) *Films for the hearing impaired.* Either Films for the hearing impaired or Video recordings for the hearing impaired is assigned to all films produced with captions or sign language for viewing by the hearing impaired.

3) *LC classification number*

a) *Specificity of class numbers.* Films are assigned the most specific class numbers available in the LC classification schedules, including Cutter numbers for topics, places, or persons, if they are printed in the schedule. Cutter numbers are not included for places or individuals if the caption in the schedule reads, for example, "By region or country, A-Z," or "Individual, A-Z" and printed Cutters are not present. Shelflisting subarrangements are not provided. New topical class numbers are not established for films. If a number for the specific topic of the film has not been established, the next broader class number is assigned.

b) *Adult belles lettres.* To critical films about an individual literary author, the appropriate literary author number is assigned from the relevant subclass of the P schedule. Literary author numbers are also assigned to films of an author reading his or her work. If a specific Cutter number has not yet been established for the author, a class number is assigned with an incomplete Cutter, e.g., [PR6052.B].

Adult fiction films. The following guidelines are observed in classifying individual adult fiction films (i.e., those coded "e" or "g," as well as those that are coded "f" and that are determined to have an adult targeted audience):

(1) All individual adult fiction films, except for comedy, experimental, and animated films, are classed in PN1997, provided that their primary purpose is entertainment. Films that are dramatizations of literary works are classed in literary author numbers only if their intention is clearly to teach about or criticize the author or the author's style or to provide opportunity for discussion, rather than simply to entertain. Certain series, such as *The Novel* or *The Short Story* fall into this category.

(2) Comedy films are classed in PN1995.9.C55; experimental films in PN1995.9.E96. These numbers are assigned to a film only when it is explicitly described as a comedy or experimental film in the 520 field.

(3) Adult animated fiction films are classed in PN1997.5.

c) *Foreign language teaching films.* Films intended for use in teaching foreign languages are classed in the P schedules with the language being taught, rather than in the class for the special topic of the film. As a corollary, the heading [...] language--Films for [...] speakers is assigned as the first heading, and any special topics are brought out by assigning additional headings.

4) *Juvenile films.* Films are assigned a MARC code for targeted audience as described above. Films with the codes "a," "b," or "c" are treated as juvenile films. Film coded "f" are also treated as juvenile if it is clear from the title, summary, or intended audience note (521 field) that the film is juvenile in nature. For classification purposes only, fiction films coded "d" are treated as juvenile. Films coded "e" or "g" are not treated as juvenile. The guidelines below are observed when treating a film as juvenile.

a) *Subject headings*. The free-floating form subdivision –Juvenile films is used after all topical subject headings assigned. Children's literature catalogers assign bracketed juvenile headings as required.

b) *Classification*. Topical juvenile films are classed with the appropriate topic in classes A-Z, using the number for juvenile works if one is provided under the topic. All juvenile fiction films (i.e., those coded "a," "b," "c," or "d"), whether animated or live action, are classed in PZ5-90.

c) *Special categories of juvenile films*

(1) *Folk tales*. When possible, a subject entry is made under the name of an individual hero or figure around whom a series of tales or legends have been told, e.g., Bunyan, Paul (Legendary character)–Juvenile films. An entry is also made for the form, even in the case of individual tales, e.g., Tales–United States–Juvenile films and Folklore–United States–Juvenile films, and for the category, i.e., Children's films.

(2) *Juvenile reading films*. A subject entry is made to bring out the topic, if the film is topical, and to bring out the form. The heading Reading (Primary, [Elementary etc.])–Juvenile films is generally used to bring out the form. The heading Readers or Primers is not used. Such films are classed in the numbers for readers in the subclasses of the P schedule.

520 field: A reading readiness film for primary grades on the subject of rain
subject entries: Rain and rainfall–Juvenile films
Reading readiness-Juvenile films
Reading (Primary)–Juvenile films
050 field: [PE1127]

PUBLICATIONS

USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data, Update No. 2

Update no. 2 to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* contains additions and changes to the format resulting from proposals that were considered by the ALA ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at its 1989 meetings.

Highlighted is information pertaining to fields, indicators, subfield codes, and fixed field elements and codes that were added or made obsolete as a result of the format integration proposal considered by MARBI at its July 1988 meeting. The information is included in the appropriate field description in a new section entitled "Future"; such information will be incorporated later into the current USMARC specifications.

Prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Update no. 2 may be purchased for $25 a copy (U.S.) or $30 (international). New subscribers to *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* may purchase a cumualative edition (consisting of the base text and updates no. 1 and no. 2) for $100.

To order the publications, contact Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

U.S. COPYRIGHT CATALOGING RECORDS

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) of the Library of Congress has launched the weekly *Copyright Cataloging Tape Service.* It is the only current copyright information file for sale that contains registration and transfer information from 1978, including dates, titles, and claimants.

The *Copyright Cataloging Tape Service* features records from the monograph and document online copyright files of the U.S. Copyright Office. Copyright information for serials is not included. The files represent cataloged registrations and relevant documents input to the Copyright Office database since 1978. Records are distributed in a format that conforms to the ANSI Z39.2 standard for Bibliographic Information Interchange.

Copyright Cataloging Tape Service is available on tape cartridge or on 9-track tape at either 1600 or 6250 cpi density. A subscription, with weekly update distribution, is available for $30,000 (U.S.) or $31,150 (international). Approximately 625,000 records, beginning with records representing data from summer 1989, are expected in 1990. The retrospective file, covering data from 1978 through summer 1989, contains approximately six million records and costs $50,000 (U.S.) or $51,000 (international). A test tape or tape cartridge containing approximately 900 records plus record format documentation is available for $235 (U.S.) or $250 (international). Customers also receive a copy of *Library of Congress Copyright Distribution Format* – the record format documentation for the service, which also contains a data content description summary.

Orders for *Copyright Cataloging Tape Service* may be placed with Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

CATALOGING MOTION PICTURES AND VIDEORECORDINGS

Cataloging Motion Pictures and Videorecordings, by Nancy B. Olson, is available from Soldier Creek Press. This manual, first in the new *Minnesota AACR 2 Trainers Cataloging Series*, is a revision of *A Manual of AACR 2 Examples for Motion Pictures and Videorecordings* (Soldier Crrek Press, 1981). It contains 40 examples in card format and on OCLC MARC format worksheets. All examples include complete descriptive cataloging using AACR 2, 1988 revision, Library of Congress subject headings, and LC and Dewey decimal classification numbers. Text from the chief sources of information is shown, as is relevant information from containers and labels. The spiral bound manual (100 p., ISBN 0-936996-38-2) may be orderd from Soldier Creek Press, Postal Drawer U, Lake Crystal, Minnesota 56055, $20.

INDEX TO CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

The *Index to the Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 41-45, by Joan Dible is available from Stanford University Libraries, Publications Sales Office, Stanford, Calif. 94305, (415) 723-0461.

The index, issued in annual cumulations, is three-hole punched and in a loose-leaf format. It may be ordered with a cover. Standing orders are encouraged. It is a continuation of *Index to the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletins 108-125 with Selected Items from Earlier Bulletins*, which is also available from Stanford University Libraries.

ROMANIZATION

RULES FOR THE DIVISION OF ROMANIZED THAI INTO WORDS

1) In general Thai words formulated by romanization are made up of a single syllable (คำ = kham ไทย = Thai), and thus each syllable is considered a separate word, with a space between each. (Exceptions are covered by rules 2)-43) below.) This is in contrast to many multisyllabic words that are foreign to Thai but that are found written in the Thai script. These multisyllabic foreign words are written with the space closed up between the syllables as appropriate. Prominent examples are words of Pali or Sanskrit origin, as well as some words that are Thai in origin but have been formed according to the grammar of Pali or Sanskrit.

Examples of monosyllabic Thai words

คำ = kham

ไทย = Thai

พูด = phūt

Examples of multisyllabic Thai words formed according to the rules of other languages

กระทรวง = krasūang

ภาษา = phāsā

ปัญญา = panyā

Examples of multisyllabic words of Pali or Sanskrit origin

วัฒนธรรม = watthanatham

มหาวิทยาลัย = mahāwitthayālai

กษัตริย์ = kasat

พลเมือง = phonlamư̄ang

ภารโรง = phānrōng

2) In contrast to the preceding statement that Thai words are monosyllabic, note that there are multisyllabic Thai words in which the first syllable is used as a prefix; write the prefix and the succeeding element as a single word.

a) Words with การ (kān) prefixed

การเดินทาง = kāndœ̄nthāng

การแปล = kānplǣ

การต่างประเทศ = kāntāngprathēt

b) Words with ความ (khwām) prefixed

ความจริง = khwāmčhing

ความหมาย = khwāmmāi

ความเห็น = khwāmhen

c) Miscellaneous cases with various words used as prefixes. The most common are

พ่อ = phǭ
แม่ = mǣ
ลูก = lūk
พี่ = phī
น้อง = nǭng
ผู้ = phū
นัก = nak
คน = khon
ชาว = chāo
เด็ก = dek
ข้า = khā
ราย = rāi
ต้น = ton
ลาย = lāi

นาย = nāi
นาง = nāng
ข้อ = khǭ
คำ = kham
บท = bot
เครื่อง = khrư̄ang
แผน = phǣn
ท้อง = thǭng
ขี้ = khī
ใจ = čhai
ช่าง = chāng
วัย = wai
ดวง = dūang
หมอ = mǭ

Note that the listing of miscellaneous cases covers only the most common ones; other, less common cases may be handled in the same way:

บุญ = bun

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

ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน = Rātchabandittayasathān
โบราณคดีวิทยา = bōrānnakhadīwitthayā
ไทยคดีศึกษา = Thaikhadīsưksā

3) *Compounds.* Write compounds as a single word.

a) *General.* Identifying a compound is largely a matter of knowledge of the language together with the use of good judgment. Note that compounds generally result in concepts to one degree or another different from the meaning of either of the component words when used alone.

ใกล้ชิด = klaichit
เข้มงวด = khēmngūat
ภายนอก = phāinǭk
ชัดเจน = chatčhēn
ชั่วคราว = chūakhrāo
กล้าหาญ = klāhān

ค้นหา = khonhā
ทดลอง = thotlǭng
มองดู = mǭngdū
อดทน = ʻotthon
กลางแจ้ง = klāngčhǣng
ครบถ้วน = khropthūan

เกี่ยวข้อง = kīeokhǭng
หมู่บ้าน = mūbān
รถไฟ = rotfai
เงินเดือน = ngœ̄ndư̄an
จัดทำ = čhattham
รับใช้ = rapchai
บอกรับ = bǭkrap
ต่อสู้ = tǭsū
รบกวน = ropkūan

สุดท้าย = sutthāi
ผลไม้ = phonlamai
เสื้อผ้า = sư̄aphā
ตนเอง = ton‘ēng
พูดคุย = phūtkhui
ไปเยี่ยม = paiyīam
ตีพิมพ์ = tīphim
จัดพิมพ์ = čhatphim

N.B. Do not consider as compounds repeated words sometimes referred to as "reduplicated compounds."

ต่าง ๆ = tāng tāng
ช้า ๆ = chā chā
เร็ว ๆ = reo reo

b) "*Reduplicated doublets.*" When words are strung together for sound, write them as a single word.

เปลี่ยนแปลง = plīanplǣng
เรียบร้อย = rīaprǭi
อึกทึก = ‘ưkkathưk
รอบคอบ = rǭpkhǭp

4) *Geographic names.* Divide geographic names into separate words according to the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, as expressed in the *Gazetteer of Thailand.*

5) *Royal language (rāchāsap).* Write as a separate word any word found as an entry in either of the following dictionaries unless otherwise directed by these rules.

Rāchāsap chabap sombūn / Rātchamānop (Bangkok, 1965)

Rāchāsap chabap sombūn / Sangūan ‘Ānkhong (Bangkok : Kāonā, 1964)

6) Generally separate all elements in terms of rank, privilege, address, etc., associated with names of persons unless another rule directs otherwise.

นายทหารตำรวจ = Nāithahān Tamrūat
ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ = Phūchūai Sāttrāčhān
หม่อมราชวงศ์ = Mǭm Rātchawong
รองอำมาตย์โท = Rǭng ‘Amāt Thō
พลตำรวจเอก = Phon Tamrūat ‘Ēk
พระมหา = Phra Mahā

กรมพระยา = Krom Phrayā[1]

รองประธานาธิบดี = Rǭng Prathānāthibǭdī

พระปรมินทรมหา = Phraparaminthra Mahā

พระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ = Phrathēprattanarātchasudā

สยามบรมราชกุมารี Sayāmbǭrommarātchakumārī

พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว = Phrabāt Somdet Phračhaoyūhūa

พระนางเจ้าพระบรมราชินีนาถ = Phranāng Čhao Phrabǭrommarāchinī Nāt

but

กรมหลวง = Krommalūang[1]

7) Generally combine elements (covered by terms described in 6 above) which begin with เจ้า (Čhao) and combine elements in ท่านผู้หญิง (Thānphūying), เจ้าจอมมารดา (Čhaočhǭmmāndā), and พระเจ้าอยู่หัว (Phračhaoyūhūa)

เจ้านาย = Čhaonāi

เจ้าของ = Čhaokhǭng

เจ้าฟ้า = Čhaofā

เจ้าพระยา = Čhaophrayā

ท่านผู้หญิง = Thānphūying

เจ้าจอมมารดา = Čhaočhǭmmāndā

พระเจ้าอยู่หัว = Phračhaoyūhūa

but

เจ้าฟ้าหญิง = Čhaofā Ying

เจ้าฟ้าชาย = Čhaofā Chāi

พระองค์เจ้าชาย = Phra‘ong Čhao Chāi

หม่อมเจ้าหญิง = Mǭm Čhao Ying

เจ้าเมืองแปร = Čhao Mư̄ang Prǣ

8) Generally separate elements in personal royal titles and corporate names beginning with กรม (Krom) except as listed below. For these excepted cases only, although pronunciations with or without the extra syllable are correct in popular usage, proclamations of the Prime Minister's Office in recent years have approved pronunciations with the extra syllable (effectively combining the elements) as the only "*officially* correct" pronunciations.[1]

กรมพระ = Krommaphra

กรมหลวง = Krommalūang

กรมหมื่น = Krommamư̄n

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[1] One arbiter of whether official pronunciations of royal ranks with กรม (Krom) require an extra syllable, is *Photčhanānukrom nakrīan chalœ̄m phrakīat, Phǭ. Sǭ. 2530*, 2nd ed., 1988: p. 329. This officially approved work is based on proclamations of the Prime Minister's Office as well as on the Royal Institute's 1982 dictionary.

กรมคลัง = Krommakhlang

กรมวัง = Krommawang

กรมท่า = Krommathā

but

กรมพระยา = Krom Phrayā

9) Keep separate the Buddhist *samanasak* ranks พระมหา (Phra Mahā) and พระครู (Phra Khrū) as well as the conventional religious terms of address พระ (Phra) and พระอาจารย์ (Phra ʻĀčhān)

พระมหาประยุทธ์ = Phra Mahā Prayut

พระครูเลิศ = Phra Khrū Lœ̄t

พระสมหวัง = Phra Somwang

พระอาจารย์สมหวัง = Phra ʻĀčhān Somwang

10) พระ (Phra) should be separate as follows: 1) when connoting the Buddha, his image, a member of the Buddhist Order of the Sangha, etc.; 2) as the only element or one of the elements in a separately written conferred rank; or, 3) as an independent (complimentary, conventional, etc.) element immediately preceding a personal name (except the name of Buddha) but not an integral part of it. Otherwise, it should be written as a combined prefix to words (usually associated with royalty, gods, objects of worship, etc.)

พระแก้วมรกต = Phra Kǣo Mǭrakot

พระสยามเทวาธิราช = Phra Sayāmmathēwāthirāt

พระอาจารย์สมหวัง = Phra ʻĀčhān Somwang

พระอภัยมณี = Phra ʻAphaimanī

พระมหาประยุทธ์ = Phra Mahā Prayut

พระครูเลิศ = Phra Khrū Lœ̄t

กรมพระมหิดล = Krom Phra Mahidon[1]

พระพุทธยอดฟ้าจุฬาโลก = Phra Phutthayǭtfā Čhulālōk

พระนั่งเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว = Phra Nangklao Čhaoyūhūa

สมเด็จพระวรรณรัตน์ = Somdet Phra Wannarat

but

พระพุทธเจ้า = Phraphutthačhao

พระปรมินทรมหามงกุฎ = Phraparaminthra Mahā Mongkut

กรมพระมหิดล = Krommaphra Mahidon[1]

กรมพระราชวังบวร = Krom Phrarātchawangbǭwǭn

พระสังฆราช = Phrasangkharāt

11) มหา (Mahā) should be separate when as an independent (complimentary, conventional, etc.) element it immediately precedes and is not an integral part of a personal name. Otherwise, it should be treated as specified in paragraph 12 below.

พระปรมินทรมหามงกุฎ = Phraparaminthra Mahā Mongkut

พระปรมินทรมหาภูมิพลอดุลยเดช = Phraparaminthra Mahā Phūmiphon ‘Adunlayadēt

มหาธาตุ = mahāthāt

12) พระมหา (Phra Mahā) is a *samanasak* rank conferred on a lower-level Buddhist ecclesiastic who has finished at least the third grade of *parīan* (Buddhist theology). It should not be confused with มหา- (mahā-) or พระมหา- (phramahā-), which are prefixes added to words associated with royalty, religious, gods, objects of worship, etc., such as the titles of the supreme patriarch. The rank should be written separate; the prefix, combined.

พระมหาประยุทธ์ = Phra Mahā Prayut

พระมหาสังฆราชเจ้า = Phramahāsangkharāt Čhao

พระมหาสมณเจ้า = Phramahāsamanačhao

มหาเถระ = Mahāthēra

13) Titles of honor with เจ้า (čhao) as last element should be written separate or combined in accordance with whether the immediately preceding element is commonly used as a prefix.

พระองค์เจ้า = Phra‘ong Čhao

พระสังฆราชเจ้า = Phrasangkharāt Čhao

พระพุทธเจ้า = Phraphutthačhao

พระมหาสมณเจ้า = Phramahāsamanačhao

พระนางเจ้า = Phranāng Čhao

พระเจ้าวรวงศ์เธอพระองค์เจ้า = Phračhao Wǫrawongthœ̄ Phra‘ong Čhao

14) Combine หลวง (Lūang) when used as a simple (non-conferred) title in combination preceding words for relatives supposed to be Buddhist priests.

หลวงพ่อ = Lūangphǭ

หลวงพี่ = Lūangphī

หลวงพ่อปู่ = Lūangphǭpū

หลวงลุง = Lūanglung

15) Generally separate คุณ (Khun) as first element, except in the courtesy titles คุณหญิง (Khunying) and คุณนาย (Khunnāi)

คุณแม่ = Khun Mǣ

คุณพ่อ = Khun Pǭ

คุณหนู = Khun Nū

but

คุณหญิง = Khunying

คุณนาย = Khunnāi

16) Combine elements in personal pronouns or their equivalents.

ข้าพระพุทธเจ้า = khāphraphutthačhao

ข้าพเจ้า = khāphačhao

หม่อมฉัน = mǭmchan

กระผม = kraphom

ใต้ฝ่าละอองธุลีพระบาท = taifālaʻǭngtulīphrabāt

17) Elements in royal or noble titles and names are generally combined but should be separate when two distinct terms can be isolated in a noun/modifier or noun/noun-in-apposition configuration if the terms would not otherwise be combined, or if there is doubt about whether to combine them.

ดำรงราชานุภาพ = Damrongrāchānuphāp

ปราสาททอง = Prāsāt Thǭng

พุทธยอดฟ้าจุฬาโลก = Phutthayǭtfā Čhulālōk

พุทธเลิศหล้านภาลัย = Phutthalō͡etlā Naphālai

ตากสิน = Tāk Sin

18) Elements ordinarily combined should be separate when immediately followed by a proper name or its substitute.

แม่ทัพใหญ่ = Ma͡ethap Yai

รองแมกองงานพระธรรมทูต = Rǭng Ma͡e Kǭng Ngān Phrathammathūt

เจ้าอาวาส = Čhao ʻāwāt

เจ้าคณะภาค ๗ = Čhao Khana Phāk 7

นายสุชาติ = Nāi Suchāt

เจ้าเมืองแปร = Čhao Mư̄ang Pra͡e

เจ้าเมือง = Čhao mư̄ang

19) นาย (Nāi) before a proper name as a *bandāsak* or roughly equivalent to "Mister" should be separate. Otherwise, it is combined as a prefix in accordance with paragraph 2)c) above.

นายสุชาติ = Nāi Suchāt

นายร้อย = Nāirǭi

นายทหารตำรวจ = Nāithahān Tamrūat

นายแพทย์ปรัดเลย์ = Nāipha͡et Pratlē

นายพิทักษ์ราชา (โจ) = Nāi Phithakrāchā (Čhō)

20) In cases of doubt about whether miscellaneous words listed under 2)c) above are functioning as prefixes, generally separate elements unless sufficient conventional usage has bestowed word status on the configuration. Always separate demonstrative adjectives, relative pronouns, and numerals from the first element.

คนพ้นคุก = khon phon khuk

ผู้ก่อการร้าย = phūkǭkānrāi

คนนั้น = khon nan

ผู้ลี้ภัย = phūlīphai

เครื่องนี้ = khrư̄ang nī

ข้อหนึ่ง = khǭ nưng

but

คนสีเทา = khonsīthao

21) Combine elements in colors, days of the week, but not months of the year.

สีเหลือง = sīlư̄ang

วันจันทร์ = Wančhan

เดือนพฤศจิกายน = Dư̄an Phrưtsačhikāyon

22) Combine numerals in the same way as in English; i.e., combine teens, combine first elements and separate from the digital element if any in twenty through ninety nine, etc. Separate ที่ (thī) in ordinals.

สิบสาม = sipsām

ยี่สิบสอง = yīsip sǭng

ร้อยเอ็ด = rǭi ʻet

วันที่สิบเจ็ด = wan thī sipčhet

23) Generally separate royal introductory verb and verbs indicating royal courtesy, but combine elements in conventional phrases of courtesy.

ทรงประกอบพิธีเปิด = song prakǭp phithī pœ̄t

ทรงพระเจริญ = song phračharœ̄n

ทรงพระกรุณาโปรดเกล้า = song phrakarunā prōt klao

ขอบใจ = khǭpčhai

24) In most cases separate หลาย (lāi), ชั่ว (chūa), ทั่ว (thūa), ทุก (thuk), ทั้ง (thang), บาง (bāng), ต่าง (tāng) etc., preceding words.

ทั้งประเทศ = thang prathēt

ทั่วราชอาณาจักร = thūa rātchaʻānāčhak

ชั่วชีวิต = chūa chīwit

บางคราว = bāng khrāo

ทุกสิ่ง = thuk sing

ต่างมารดา = tāng māndā

หลายคน = lāi khon

but ชั่วคราว = chūakhrāo

ทั่วไป = thūapai

ทั้งหมด = thangmot

ชั่วโมง = chūamōng

ต่างประเทศ = tāngprathēt

25) Generally separate งาน (ngān) preceding a word or phrase except in cases denoting literary or research activity when only two elements are present.

งานพระราชทานเพลิงศพ = ngān phrarātchathān phlœ̄ng sop

งานธุรกิจ = ngān thurakit

งานเขียน = ngānkhīan

งานวิจัย = ngānwičhai

26) Combine or separate the following miscellaneous phrases as shown:

เนื่องใน = nư̄ang nai

ว่าด้วย = wādūai

ร่วมกับ = rūam kap

ครบรอบ = khrop rǭp

พร้อมด้วย = phrǭm dūai

ตนเอง = ton‘ēng

เนื่องจาก = nư̄angčhāk

แค่ไหน = khǣ nai

ล่วงหน้า = lūangnā

เบื้องต้น = bư̄angton

ต่อไป = tǭpai

ตั้งแต่ = tangtǣ

จนกระทั่ง = čhonkrathang

จนถึง = čhon thưng

27) Combine ตะวัน (tawan) not เฉียง (chīang) in compass points.

ตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ = tawan‘ǭk chīang nư̄a

ตะวันตกเฉียงใต้ = tawantok chīang tai

ตะวันตกเฉียงเหนือ = tawantok chīang nư̄a

ตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ = tawan‘ōk chīang tai

28) Generally separate geographical designations with เมือง (mư̄ang)

เมืองเหนือ = mư̄ang nư̄a

เมืองใต้ = mư̄ang tai

but

เมืองนอก = mư̄angnǭk

29) When ความ (khwām) is used in the legal context meaning "case" or "matter," it should be separate.

ความแพ่ง = khwām phǣng

ความอาญา = khwām ʻāyā

30) Those elements equivalent to English hyphenated adjectival phrases (not clauses) should be combined although kept separate from any noun (not included under paragraph 2)c)) that they might modify, the latter clause applying only to phrases that are clearly adjectival in nature and not including in the phrase words whose role Thai syntax makes doubtful.

หนังสือปกสีขาว = nangsư̄ poksīkhāo

เรือชายฝั่งทะเล = rư̄a chāifangthalē

ข้าวประดับดิน = khāopradapdin

สินค้าส่งออก = sinkhāsongʻǭk

พ่อค้าส่งออก = phǭkhāsongʻǭk

การเจรจาการค้าหลายฝ่าย = kānčhēnračhā kānkhā lāifāi

31) Many phrases consisting of predicate and object have attained single word status. But if there is doubt that the elements have attained single word status, do not combine them unless 30) immediately above applies.

ประเมินผล = pramœ̄nphon

ทำงาน = thamngān

วางแผน = wāngphǣn

อวยพร = ʻūaiphǭn

but

การย้ายถิ่น = kānyāi thin

การย้ายถิ่นฐาน = kānyāi thinthān

ถิ่นใต้ = thin tai

32) Generally separate phrases with ส่วน (sūan)

ส่วนพระองค์ = sūan phraʻong

ส่วนพลเมือง = sūan phonlamư̄ang

but

ส่วนตัว = sūantūa

ส่วนรวม = sūanrūam

33) Phrases with words indicating buildings as first element are generally combined.

หอศิลปะ = hǭsinlapa

ห้องประชุม = hǭngprachum

โรงพิมพ์ = rōngphim

หอสมุด = hǭsamut

โรงเรียน = rōngrīan

34) For terms not of rank, privilege, address, etc., generally do not combine elements that might otherwise be candidates for combining when the second element is a proper name unless the first element appears in the list under 2)c) above. Nevertheless, capitalize the first element in any case.

หอภูมิพล = Hǭ Phūmiphon

รถเบ็นซ์ = Rot Ben

คัมภีร์พระเวท = Khamphī Phrawēt

but

คนไทย = Khonthai

35) For phrases consisting of a verb and งาน (ngān), generally do not combine.

ประสานงาน = prasān ngān

รวมงาน = rūam ngān

ปฏิบัติงาน = patibat ngān

but

ทำงาน = thamngān

36) รวม (rūam) as initial or final element should generally be separate.

รวมเล่ม = rūam lēm

รวมอยู่ด้วย = rūam yū dūai

but

ส่วนรวม = sūanrūam

37) Keep separate elements that purport to be translated phrases from other languages.

นครวัด = Nakhǭn Wat

สยามสแควร์ = Sayām Sakhwǣ

38) Generally when applying word division rules, retain word division appearing in the Thai script only if there is doubt about the exact meaning of the configuration. Otherwise, ignore it.

โครงการ พุทธ-ไทย ปริทรรศน์ = Khrōngkān Phut-Thai Parithat

39) Phrases beginning with น่า (nā) should only be combined if convention has conferred word status on the configuration.

น่าเสียดาย = nāsīadāi

น่าสนใจ = nāsončhai

but

น่าจับตา = na čhap tā

น่ารับรอง = nā raprǭng

40) Separate words beginning with ทหาร (thahān) for military, etc.

ทหารบก = thahān bok

ทหารเรือ = thahān rư̄a

ทหารอากาศ = thahān ʻākāt

ทหารตำรวจ = thahān tamrūat

41) Combine the generic element with all elements of name for plants, animals, vegetables, etc.

นกขุนทอง = nokkhunthǭng

แตงกวา = tǣngkwā

สุนัขจิ้งจอก = sunakčhingčhǭk

ผักกาดหัว = pakkāthūa

ต้นหมาก = tonmāk

42) For diseases combine the generic term โรค (rōk) only if it appears as the final element of the configuration.

กาฬโรค = kānlarōk

กามโรค = kāmmarōk

โรคมะเร็ง = rōk marēng

โรคโลหิตน้อย = rōk lōhit nǭi

โรคทรพิษ = rōk thǭraphit

อหิวาตกโรค = ʻahiwātakarōk

โรคฝีดาษ = rōk fīdāt

43) Combine adjectival phrases with ใจ (čhai) as final element.

ร้อนใจ = rǭnčhai

เกรงใจ = krēngčhai

สุขภาพใจ = sukkhaphāpčhai

ดีใจ = dīčhai

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