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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.

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1.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Edition or Copy

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

Also, consider that a new edition is involved whenever

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

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

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

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

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

Initial Articles

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

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General

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Series Statements and Series Tracings

- 1) General
- 2) Title consisting solely of a corporate body's name
- 3) Single series statement encompassing several series
 - a) As a single series statement
 - b) As a quoted note
- 4) Single letter or group of letters forming part of the series title proper

Source of Information

- 1) Basis for accepting or rejecting as a series (for reprints, see LCRI 2.7B7 and LCRI 21.30L)

a) Information embedded in text

(1) *Preliminaries/colophon.* Generally, *accept* information embedded within text in the *preliminaries and colophon* as a source for the series. In such cases, however, select the series title proper carefully, insuring that extraneous words that the publisher did not intend to be part of the title proper are excluded.

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

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

p. preceding t.p.: Concrete city // is the fourteenth volume // in the *Essential poets* series // published by Guernica Editions
series statement: (*Essential poets* ; 14th v.)

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

t.p.: Volume XIII in the Series ADVANCES IN DISCOURSE PROCESSES
series statement: (*Advances in discourse processes* ; v. 13)

ser. t.p.: This book is No. 6 in Series II: Modern Scholarly Studies about the Jesuits in English Translations
series statement: (*Series II—Modern scholarly studies about Jesuits in English translations* ; no. 6)

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

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

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

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

tracing: Series: December ; vol. 25

(2) *Prefatory matter or text proper*

(a) *General principle.* Do not accept information imbedded within prefatory matter or the text proper as a source for the series. Instead, transcribe the information as a quoted note. Follow the quotation by an indication of its source.

Exception: titles already considered to constitute a series and classified as a collection in LC. If such information was previously considered to constitute a series and that series was classified as a collection in LC, continue to transcribe the information as a series statement, without brackets. In addition, record in a general note the source of the series statement.

Series statement from p. xxvii

(b) *Series authority records*

(i) *Titles already considered to constitute a series and classified as a collection in LC.* If no series authority record exists, prepare one for a series. If a series authority record already exists, make no changes to it reflecting the source of the series title.

(ii) *No full bibliographic records in LC.* Prepare a series authority record identifying the title as a "series-like phrase."

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

If a series authority record for a series already exists, do not change it to one for a series-like phrase. Instead, add a note: "Series title appears in some items only in prefatory matter or text proper; when this occurs, transcribe the information as a quoted note on the bibliographic record." Do not delete existing series statements and tracings.

If a series authority record for a series-like phrase already exists and if in later items the information appears in one of the sources appropriate to a bona fide series statement, change the authority record to one for a series and add a note: "Series title appears in some items only in prefatory matter or text proper; when this occurs, transcribe the information as a quoted note on the bibliographic record." Do not add series statements and tracings to existing bibliographic records.

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

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

"Models in aggressive journalism, 5"—Jacket

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

Title: Models in aggressive journalism

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

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

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

Series statement from label on t.p.

Series statement stamped on cover

e) *Publisher's listing.* Accept a publisher's listing as the source of series information only if the listing is the sole source of series information in the item. In all other cases apply 12.0B1, considering the publisher's listing as the last of the choices.

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

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

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

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

If rejected as a series, give the name as associated data that appear with the name as a note if it has not already been recorded in the body of the entry. In either case make a "Title:" added entry for the name (without number or date). In addition,

create a series authority record for the name according to the instructions for series-like phrases. Add a 667 field to the record: Give as a quoted note if not already recorded in the body of the entry.

title ... area: From morality to religion : being
the Gifford lecture delivered at the University
of St. Andrews, 1938 / ...

added entry: Title: Gifford lecture

authority record: Gifford lecture
("c" in 008/12)

note area: "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures
on comparative religion, 1972-73"-3rd prelim. p.

added entry: Title: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose
lectures on comparative religion

authority record: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose
lectures on comparative religion
("c" in 008/12)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Series statement from cataloging data on p. 2 of
cover

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2) *Phrases that are not considered series titles*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A Helen and Curt Wolff book"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) *One series or several series*

a) *Editions*

(1) *Numbered series.* Distinguish between series that are issued in two or more parallel editions, i.e., complete editions in each language (for which separate records and the use of uniform titles (cf. 25.3C) are appropriate¹) and those that are issued variously in two or more languages but for which no separate editions of the series exist in any language. If no separate editions exist, establish a single heading, basing it on the first item in the series, or if the first item is not in LC's collections, basing it, provisionally, on the earliest item available. If the first item in the series (or the earliest available in lieu of the first) itself is issued in several languages, choose the language of the title proper of the series according to the provisions of 1.0H. In case of doubt, proceed as if a single manifestation exists.

(2) *Unnumbered series.* If the language of the title of the series varies, establish separate headings for each language form and connect the headings by simple see also references.

b) *Subsequent addition or omission of numbering*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) *Series entered indirectly*

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

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

4) *Multipart items*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following are examples of title of multipart items:

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

Series Statements and Series Tracings

1) *General*

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

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

series authority record: English linguistics, 1500-1800

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

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

series authority record: Sport (Budapest, Hungary)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in source: Centre de recherches d'histoire
ancienne // volume 36

series statement: (Centre de recherches
d'histoire ancienne ; v. 36)

series authority record: Centre de recherches
d'histoire ancienne (Series)

series tracing: Series: Centre de recherches
d'histoire ancienne (Series) ; v. 36

in source: Istituto internazionale Luigi
Cherubini. Seconda serie

series statement: (Istituto internazionale
Luigi Cherubini. Seconda serie)

series authority record: Istituto internazionale
Luigi Cherubini (Series). Seconda serie

series tracing: Series: Istituto internanazionale
Luigi Cherubini (Series). Seconda serie

in source: HAZ 6

series statement: (HAZ ; 6)

series authority record: HAZ (Series)

series tracing: HAZ (Series) ; 6

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

3) *Single series statement encompassing several series*

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

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

in source: Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios Bilbilitanos y núm. 750 de la Institución "Fernando el Católico"

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

series tracings: Series: Publicación ... del Centro de Estudios Bilbilitanos ; núm. 3
Series: Publicación ... de la Institución "Fernando el Católico" ; núm. 750.

in source: Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego // DLII // Prace geograficzne, zeszyt 48 // Prac Instytutu Geograficznego UJ, zeszyt 70

series statement: (Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego ; 552. Prace geograficzne, zesz. 48 Prac Instytutu Geograficznego UJ, zesz. 70)

series tracings: Series: Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego ; 552. Series: Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Instytutu Geograficznego UJ ; zesz. 70.
Series: Zeszyt naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Instytutu Geograficznego UJ. Prace geograficzne ; zesz. 48

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

note: "Ce volume fait également partie de la collection des Publications de la Société savante d'Alsace et des régions de l'Est, Grandes publications tome XXIII, et de la collection des Cahiers de l'Association interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il constitue le no 21"

series tracings: Series: Collection "Grandes publications" ; t. 23. Series: Cahiers de l'Association interuniversitaire de l'Est ; 21

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

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

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

source 1: Report-HTKK-TKO-A41

source 2: Report-HTKK-TKO-B41

series statement 1: (Report-HTKK-TKO-A ; 41)

series statement 2: (Report-HTKK-TKO-B ; 41)

source 1: Monistettuja tutkimuksia A 2

source 2: Monistettuja tutkimuksia B 2

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

series statement 2: (Monistettuja tutkimuksia. B ; 2)

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

1.7B18. Contents. [New]

In a formal contents note, do not capitalize the first recorded volume designation (unless called for by the rules for the language involved). Also, for "volume" and "volumes," use "v."

Contents: v. 1. Plates – v. 2. Text
not Contents: Vol. 1. Plates – v. 2. Text

Contents: pt. 1. The cause of liberty (24 min.) –
pt. 2. The impossible war (25 min.)
not Contents: Pt. 1. The cause of liberty (24 min.) – ...

2.5C2. [Rev.]

Describe an illustrated printed monograph or serial as "ill." in all cases unless there are maps present or the publication consists wholly or predominantly of one of the types listed in 2.5C2.

N.B. The Library of Congress applies the LCRI as written, which results in a reduction of data given in the bibliographic record. Other libraries may wish in certain or indeed in all cases to give the fuller data without this reduction. In this respect bibliographic records must be considered equally valid or "correct," no matter which of the two practices is followed. This policy is especially important in the context of LC's handling records originally created by other libraries when LC is using them in its own cataloging: the fuller data should be left "as is."

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 \dagger a 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, if made, represents an arbitrarily determined title access but see paragraph 2) *Items without a collective title.*) 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 \dagger a subfield of the 245 field does not equate to the added entry desired, then the 740 field technique must be used ("Title:" on printed products).

Below are situations in which the first mark of prescribed punctuation does not necessarily indicate the end of the title proper.³

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

²For titles containing a designation of a part (\dagger n subfield) or a part (\dagger p subfield) or both, the derived title added entry also contains the data from these subfields as well.

³In the examples, the delimiter (\dagger) indicates the end of the \dagger a, \dagger n, or \dagger p subfields in the MARC record.

item without a collective title is defined as all the data recorded up to the first recorded parallel title, the first recorded other title information, or the first recorded statement of responsibility, whichever comes first. If there is no parallel title, other title information, or statement of responsibility, all the data recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area are treated as the "title proper" of the item. Therefore, it is necessary to trace the first title explicitly by the 740 field technique ("Title:" on printed products) whenever the first title is not followed by a parallel title, other title information, or a statement of responsibility. In other cases, the first title is generally traced by the indicator technique ("Title." on printed products). (The second and third titles listed must be traced by the 740 field technique.)

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

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

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

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 ...

Guideline for Making Title Added Entries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

title proper: A & B roads & motorways atlas of
Great Britain ...

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

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

6) *Comics*. When cataloging an item that is about or consists of selections from a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., make an added entry for the title of the comic strip, etc., if this title does not also begin the title proper for the item being cataloged. If necessary, justify the added entry by a note.

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

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

7) *Corrected titles* (cf. 1.0F1)

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]lty ...

title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: One day's dt

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 separating punctuation*.⁴ If the transcription shows separating punctuation, make an additional title added entry in the form without any 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

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

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 one⁵
425 = four hundred twenty-five
not four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one⁶
1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six
not twelve hundred twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six
2500 = twenty-five hundred
not two thousand five hundred

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

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

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

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: ⅓ of an inch of French bread ...
title a.e.: I. Title

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

⁵An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.

⁶An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.

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: 17. et 18. 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.-20. vv. III. Title: Arabskie dokumenty deviatogo-dvadtsatogo vv.

c) *Roman numerals (excluding dates).* Make an added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional added entry substituting the spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought

that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22.17. DATES. [Rev.]

Headings That Do Not Conflict

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

Twentieth Century Persons

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

- 1) The person is still living and the year of birth is known ("1900-").
- 2) The person is no longer living and the years of birth and death are known ("1900-1981").
- 3) The person is no longer living and only the year of birth is known ("b. 1900").
- 4) The person is no longer living and only the date of death is known ("d. 1981").

Note: If a date is a specific non-Gregorian year, add the Gregorian equivalent to the heading even if this means using a date in the form "1921 or 2."

Pre-Twentieth Century Persons

For pre-twentieth century persons, less precise dates may be used. Consult the examples under 22.17A for guidance. Note one detail about the use of "flourished" dates: "Flourished" dates acceptable for addition to headings for pre-twentieth century persons normally express a span of years of activity. A single year "fl." may be used only in exceptional cases, as when a reference source itself designates the date in this way or there is one publication or other event in the person's life known to be the single or at least primary basis for a single year.

Existing Headings Already Coded for AACR 2

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

Existing Headings Being Coded for AACR 2

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

Abbreviations B.C. and A.D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

24.4B. Names not conveying the idea of a corporate body. [Rev.]

Surnames

Generally, do not add a general designation as a qualifier to a corporate name containing two or more surnames (without forenames or without forename initials).

Morgan and Morgan
not Morgan and Morgan (Firm)
but B. Morgan and D. Morgan (Firm)

Performing Duets

For performing duets, also do not add a general designation as a qualifier if the name contains two surnames (with or without forenames or forename initials) or if the name contains two forenames.

Initialisms and Acronyms

If the name chosen for the heading for a corporate body is composed of letters written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier when the capitalized form is used in a *see* reference.

CAST (Group)
x C.A.S.T.

Ships

When establishing a heading for a ship, add a general designation in English as a qualifier if the name alone does not convey the idea of a corporate body. If there is any question as to whether there is an appropriate general term, take the term from the item being cataloged. If there is more than one ship with the same name, add a term as specific as necessary to resolve the conflict.

Ulua (Ship)
(Unique heading; qualifier added to clarify the meaning of the heading)

Franklin (Aircraft carrier)
Franklin (Steamship)
(Two ships of the same name but each of a different type)

Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CV6)
Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CVA(N) 65)
(Two aircraft carriers with the same name)

Art Galleries

If the name of an art gallery needs a general designation qualifier and 24.5C is not applicable, use the term "(Gallery)" as a qualifier rather than a more specific term such as "(Art gallery)." (Do not use "(Gallery)" as a qualifier for an art museum needing a general designation qualifier.) *Note:* Do not change existing AACR 2-coded headings for art galleries solely to conform to this directive.

Consultant Firms

If the name of a consultant firm consists *solely* of subject words and the word "consultants" (or its equivalent in other languages), add a 24.4B-type qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier if the name contains other elements.

Hospital Maintenance Consultants (Firm)

Multiple Qualifiers

If the name is eligible for another qualifier (as when the name conflicts or when the body is a directly entered government agency that is not an institution), add the qualifier called for in this rule first. Separate the qualifiers by a space-colon-space.

Red Sea (Restaurant : Washington, D.C.)
BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)

Pre-1981 Headings

Headings originally established before January 1981 that fell into either of the two categories listed below were coded "AACR 2" prior to September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR 2 and current LC policy.)

1) The heading contained a qualifier that is not needed according to current policy.

heading: Chefs' Rights Alliance (Society)
(Do not change to: Chefs' Rights Alliance)

2) The heading lacked a qualifier that would be needed according to current policy.

heading: BFA Educational Media
(Do not change to: BFA Educational Media (Firm))

Performing Groups

In dealing with performing groups, apply the following:

1) If the name contains a word that specifically designates a performing group or a corporate body in general (e.g., band, consort, society) or contains a collective or plural noun (e.g., Ramblers, Boys, Hot Seven), do not add a designation to the name.

2) If the name is extremely vague, consisting primarily of single, common words (e.g., Circle, Who, Jets) or the name has the appearance of a personal name (e.g., Jethro Tull), add a designation to the name.

3) If the name falls between the above categories (e.g., Led Zeppelin, Jefferson Airplane, Road Apple, L.A. Contempo), add a designation to the name.

4) If there is doubt whether a designation should be added, add it.

Use the designation "(Musical group)" unless special circumstances (such as a

conflict) require a more specific term.

Sports Teams

If the name of a sports team does not explicitly convey the information that the entity is a sports team, add a qualifier to the name. Include in the qualifier the term "team" following the name of the sport.

Miami Dolphins (Football team)
Chicago Black Hawks (Hockey team)

If the team is related to an institution, make a reference from the name of the team as a subheading of the institution.

Ohio State Buckeyes (Football team)
x Ohio State University, Buckeyes (Football team)

25.7. TWO WORKS ISSUED TOGETHER. [Rev.]

Assign a uniform title to the first work in a collection of two works by one author even if the opening words of the title proper of the item being cataloged are the same as the uniform title for the first work. Do not, however, make a name-title reference from the title proper in such a situation.

Southern, Terry
[Flash and filigree]
Flash and filigree ; and, The magic Christian / ...
not x Southern, Terry
Flash and filigree ; and, The Magic Christian

26.3B-C. See also references and Explanatory references. [Rev.]

Introduction

These instructions deal with the following types of cross references:

1) *see also* references, including "earlier/later heading" references;

2) *Explanatory references*

- a) References requiring special texts
- b) Private communications of heads of state, etc.
- c) Initial and acronym references

For reasons of economy, LC will no longer make information references. Sequences of related headings formerly connected by information references are to be connected by simple *see also* references or earlier/later heading references as illustrated in the examples below. Convert an existing information reference to *see also* references whenever the information reference must be handled for any reason.

See Also References

See also references are used to connect related headings. When the relationship is not directly sequential or when information about the exact relationship is not known, the referral line of the references reads simply: *search also under*. When the relationship is sequential, a special type of *see also* reference is made and the referral line of the reference reads: *search also under the earlier heading* or *search also under the later heading*. These special references are display constants that are generated from the coding supplied by the cataloger and may be used whether the sequence results from a name change, reorganization, hierarchical change, official language change, or similar phenomenon. In case of doubt, do not use the special legends.

Normally, make references only to connect immediately adjacent headings, thus creating a chain of *see also* references leading from one heading to another. However, if the relationship is not clear, it is permissible to connect several headings (cf. examples 2 and 10 below).

1) *Guidelines on making relational references.* When new information about a related body is discovered, apply one of the following alternatives:

a) If entries (bibliographic records, subdivisions, *see* references to other headings) are or will be under the related body, establish the body (if it is not already established) and make the appropriate *see also* or earlier/later heading references.

b) If the related body is not established in the automated file and no entries will be under it at this time but it is likely to be needed in the future, establish the related body. Trace appropriate references from the unused heading to the one under which entries are made. Also, trace the reverse reference (i.e., the one from the heading being used to the unused one) and code it "do not make." Trace any *see* references to the unused heading, since they will guide the user to the *see also* reference leading to the heading under which entries are made.

c) If the related body is not established in the automated file and it is not likely it will ever be needed, record data about the related body on the authority record for the heading being established. After the name in the source citation, bracket in the statement "[no publs. in LC database]." This alternative should not normally be applied when an earlier name is being established and the later name is the one for which no publications have been received.

110 Stover Manufacturing & Engine Company
670 Wendel, C.H. Stover Mfg & Engine ... 1982:
cover (Stover Manufacturing & Engine Company,
Freeport, Ill.) pref. (Stover Manufacturing
Company [no publs. in LC database] formed in
1879; Stover interests combined in 1916 to form
single firm known as Stover Manufacturing &
Engine Company)

2) *Evaluating existing references.* When evaluating existing *see also* references on automated authority records, normally, retain the reference (adjusting it to current practice and AACR 2) if there is an automated authority record for the heading referred from. If there is no automated authority record, apply the guidelines above in deciding whether to retain or delete the reference. If the reference is retained, an automated authority record must be made for the heading.

3) *Procedures*

a) All headings connected by the references must be represented in machine-readable form, including those for which there are no bibliographic records. *All headings and references leading to the headings must be in correct LC AACR 2 form.* Establish any heading not yet in the automated authority file.

b) *Source citations.* When giving data in the authority record, generally, cite only sources that deal with the immediately preceding and succeeding headings.

Always give the citation for the item being cataloged in a 670 field. If the work does not contain the name being established, give an explanatory note (e.g., "(name not given)"). Give other source citations as necessary.

If any other source gives only an earlier or later name but not the name used in the heading, cite the source in the 675 field. Do not, however, divide a citation for successive issues of a serial; give the complete citation in the 670 field if any volume contains the heading or in the 675 field if no volume contains the heading.

Justification on the authority record of preceding or succeeding headings is not required in the following cases:

(1) changes in government heading because of an official language change;

(2) changes involving only a parent body to which the body being established is subordinate;

(3) when converting existing information references to *see also* references. Do not normally add source citations to justify references between headings already represented on the information reference. (It is assumed that the justification is present on the manual authority records.) Add sources to justify new references, however.

c) *Tracings*. On each name authority record, trace a *see also* reference for each heading to be connected, other than the heading for which the authority record is being prepared. If the display constant "search also under the earlier heading" or "search also under the later heading" is to be used, code the tracing as appropriate.

Change any existing references that are no longer appropriate (e.g., if necessary, change earlier/later heading references to simple *see also* references or vice versa). Convert an existing information reference to *see also* references whenever the information reference must be changed for any reason. If no change is needed to the information reference, do not convert it to *see also* references. Complete the reference evaluation process for all the headings involved in the reference.

If any change is needed to the information reference, delete it by completing the reference evaluation process for all headings involved, converting the information reference to *see also* references according to the guidelines above. Note that this means some tracings will be deleted entirely.

d) *Geographic names*. Changes to geographic names are handled the same way as changes to corporate names.⁷

Examples

1) *Available information*: Some of the principal members of the Ballets des Champs Elysées left the company to form the Ballet de Paris; the former continued to exist, however.

authority record

110 Ballets des Champs Elysées
510 Ballets de Paris
(≠w, position 1 = n)

resulting reference

Ballet de Paris
search also under
Ballets des Champs Elysées

authority record

110 Ballet de Paris
510 Ballets des Champs Elysées
(≠w, position 1 = n)

⁷For LC descriptive catalogers only: Notify the Subject Cataloging Division of changes to geographic names (cf. DCM Z2.7).

resulting reference

Ballets des Champs Elysées
search also under
Ballet de Paris

2) The available information about the relationship is not clear. All the headings are connected by *see also* references.

authority record

110 College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
510 University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign
campus). College of Medicine
(#w, position 1 = n)
510 University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine
(#w, position 1 = n)

resulting references

University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign campus).
College of Medicine
search also under
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago

University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine
search also under
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago

authority record

110 University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign
campus). College of Medicine
510 College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
(#w, position 1 = n)
510 University of Illinois at the Medical Center
College of Medicine
(#w, position 1 = n)

resulting references

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
search also under
University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign campus).
College of Medicine

University of Illinois at the Medical Center
search also under
University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign campus).
College of Medicine

authority record

110 University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine
510 College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
(#w, position 1 = n)
510 University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign
campus). College of Medicine
(#w, position 1 = n)

resulting references

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
search also under
University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine

University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign campus).
College of Medicine
search also under
University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine

3) *Available information:* The American Material Handling Society changed its name to International Material Management Society.

authority record

110 American Material Handling Society
510 International Material Management Society
($\neq w$, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

International Material Management Society
search also under the earlier heading
American Material Handling Society

authority record

110 International Material Management Society
510 American Material Handling Society
($\neq w$, position 1 = a)

resulting reference

American Material Handling Society
search also under the later heading
International Material Management Society

4) *Available information:* The name of the International Union of American Republics was changed in 1910 to Union of American Republics and in 1949 to Organization of American States.

authority record

110 International Union of American Republics
510 Union of American Republics
($\neq w$, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

Union of American Republics
search also under the earlier heading
International Union of American Republics

authority record

110 Union of American Republics
510 International Union of American Republics
($\neq w$, position 1 = a)
510 Organization of American States
($\neq w$, position 1 = b)

resulting references

International Union of American Republics
search also under the later heading
Union of American Republics

Organization of American States
search also under the earlier heading
Union of American Republics

authority record

110 Organization of American States
510 Union of American Republics
(≠w, position 1 = a)

resulting reference

Union of American Republics
search also under the later heading
Organization of American States

5) *Available information:* In 1954 the Screen Writers' Guild and the Radio Writers Guild merged to form the Writers Guild of America, West.

authority record

110 Screen Writers' Guild
510 Writers Guild of America, West
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

Writers Guild of America, West
search also under the earlier heading
Screen Writers' Guild

authority record

110 Radio Writers Guild
510 Writers Guild of America, West
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

Writers Guild of America, West
search also under the earlier heading
Radio Writers Guild

authority record

110 Writers Guild of America, West
510 Screen Writers' Guild
(≠w, position 1 = a)
510 Radio Writers Guild
(≠w, position 1 = a)

resulting references

Screen Writers' Guild
search also under the later heading
Writers Guild of America, West

Radio Writers Guild
search also under the later heading
Writers Guild of America, West

6) *Available information:* The name of the American-Asian Education Exchange was changed in 1962 to American Afro-Asian Education Exchange; in 1967 the original name was resumed.

authority record

110 American-Asian Education Exchange
510 American Afro-Asian Education Exchange
($\neq w$, position 1 = n)

resulting reference

American Afro-Asian Education Exchange
search also under
American-Asian Education Exchange

authority record

110 American Afro-Asian Education Exchange
510 American-Asian Education Exchange
($\neq w$, position 1 = n)

resulting reference

American-Asian Education Exchange
search also under
American Afro-Asian Education Exchange

(References were made at the time of the first change of name that had the display constants "search also under the earlier heading/search also under the later heading." When the original name was resumed, position 1 was changed to value "n" in each record, resulting in simple *see also* references.)

7) *Available information:* Drabenderhöhe changed its name in 1961 to Bielstein; in 1969 Bielstein was absorbed by Wiehl.

authority record

151 Drabenderhöhe (Germany)
551 Bielstein (Germany)
($\neq w$, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

Bielstein (Germany)
search also under the earlier heading
Drabenderhöhe (Germany)

authority record

151 Bielstein (Germany)
551 Drabenderhöhe (Germany)
($\neq w$, position 1 = a)
551 Wiehl (Germany)
($\neq w$, position 1 = n)

resulting references

Drabenderhöhe (Germany)
search also under the later heading
Bielstein (Germany)

Wiehl (Germany)
search also under
Bielstein (Germany)

authority record

151 Wiehl (Germany)
551 Bielstein (Germany)
(≠w, position 1 = n)

resulting reference

Bielstein (Germany)
search also under
Wiehl (Germany)

8) When under earlier cataloging rules a *see* reference tracing from one or more earlier names has already been made and, consequently, publications issued under one name are entered under another, retain the *see* reference tracing until the heading is needed for a new publication. When it is needed, establish the heading and convert the *see* reference tracing to a *see also* reference tracing (cf. LCRI 26.3). Do not change any existing bibliographic records.

Available information: The International Federation of General Factory Workers was established in 1907. In 1950 the name was changed to International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions and in 1964 to International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions. Works published before the change of name in 1964 are found under International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions.

a) *Earliest name not yet used as a heading*

authority record

110 International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions
410 International Federation of General Factory
Workers
510 International Federation of Chemical and
General Workers' Unions
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting references

International Federation of General Factory Workers
search under
International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions
International Federation of Chemical and General
Workers' Unions
search also under the earlier heading
International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions

authority record

110 International Federation of Chemical and
General Workers' Unions
510 International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions
(≠w, position 1 = a)

resulting reference

International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions
search also under the later heading
International Federation of Chemical and General
Workers' Unions

b) *Earliest name now needed as a heading.* When the heading "International Federation of General Factory Workers" is needed for a newly cataloged item, establish the heading and make a *see also* reference. Do not change any existing bibliographic records.

authority record

- 110 International Federation of General Factory Workers
510 International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions
search also under the earlier heading
International Federation of General Factory Workers

On the authority record for "International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions," change the *see* reference to a *see also* reference.

authority record

- 110 International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions
510 International Federation of General Factory Workers
(≠w, position 1 = a)
510 International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting new reference

International Federation of General Factory Workers
search also under the later heading
International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions

9) Connect authority records for named meetings in the same was as for other corporate names. Do not add notes to the bibliographic records for unnamed meetings.

Available information: The 3rd, 7th, and 9th of the following series of meetings were named; the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th were unnamed and the proceedings of those meetings are entered under title:

authority record

- 111 Symposium on the Plasma Membrane (1961 : New York, N.Y.)
511 Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting reference

Symposium on the Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
search also under the earlier heading
Symposium on the Plasma Membrane (1961 : New York, N.Y.)

authority record

- 111 Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
- 511 Symposium on the Plasma Membrane (1961 : New York, N.Y.)
(≠w, position 1 = a)
- 511 Basic Science Symposium
(≠w, position 1 = b)

resulting references

- Symposium on the Plasma Membrane (1961 : New York, N.Y.)
search also under the later heading
- Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
- Basic Science Symposium
search also under the earlier heading
- Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)

authority record

- 111 Basic Science Symposium
- 511 Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
(≠w, position 1 = a)

resulting reference

- Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
search also under the later heading
- Basic Science Symposium

10) *Available information:* In 1963 the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission was replaced by the Arkansas Geological Commission. The following bodies are known to be related to these bodies but the nature of the relationship is uncertain: Arkansas. State Geologist; Arkansas. Office of the State Geologist; Arkansas. Division of Geology; Arkansas Geological and Conservation Commission. All the headings are connected to all the other headings, as illustrated by the following example showing only one of the headings:

authority record

- 110 Arkansas Resources and Development Commission
- 510 Arkansas Geological Commission
(≠w, position 1 = n)
- 510 Arkansas. State Geologist
(≠w, position 1 = n)
- 510 Arkansas. Office of the State Geologist
(≠w, position 1 = n)
- 510 Arkansas. Division of Geology
(≠w, position 1 = n)
- 510 Arkansas Geological and Conservation Commission
(≠w, position 1 = n)

resulting references

- Arkansas Geological Commission
search also under
- Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas. State Geologist
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas. Office of the State Geologist
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas. Division of Geology
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas Geological and Conservation Commission
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Explanatory References

1) "General" references. Explanatory references of the type illustrated by the examples on p. 554 of AACR 2 for "Aktiebolaget ...," "Conference ...," and "Catholic Church. Sacra ..." are not used by the Library of Congress. Trace the specific reference in all authority records.

2) *Private communications of heads of state, etc.* Connect headings for heads of state, ecclesiastical officials, etc., to the corresponding official heading with *see also* references instead of the explanatory reference called for in 21.4D2 and illustrated in 26.3C1.

authority record

100 Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, 1919-
510 Iran. Shah (1941-1979 : Mohammed Reza Pahlavi)
(≠w, position 1 = n)

resulting reference

Iran. Shah (1941-1979 : Mohammed Reza Pahlavi)
search also under
Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, 1919-

Use the following guidelines to determine when to make the references:

a) If the official heading is one established without names or dates (24.20C-E), do not trace the reference.

b) If the official heading has been established, make the *see also* reference.

c) If the official heading has not been established, establish it and make the *see also* reference from it to the personal heading only if the item being cataloged is not clearly the work of private authorship.

3) *Initialism and acronym references.* When a heading or a reference consists of or contains an initialism or acronym, follow the usage of the body with respect to the capitalization of the initialism (all capital letters or not) and the punctuation of it (use of periods between the letters or not).

When the initialism occurs within the first five words of the heading or reference, provide cross references according to the following guidelines:

a) Make references from all forms actually found that include variations in the punctuation of the initialism.

b) When the only form found includes periods between the letters of the initialism, also make a reference from the form without periods.

c) When the only form found is without periods between the letters, do not make up a reference from the form with periods inserted, since publications as well as reference sources show that a general abandonment of periods between corporate initials has already taken place and shows signs of becoming obsolete. Since, however, the criterion of usage is not practicable with existing records, do not delete these references already made, whether in evaluated or unevaluated reference structures.

110 World Meteorological Organization
410 WMO
410 Organisation météorologique mondiale
410 OMM

110 International Federation of Library
Associations and Institutions
410 IFLA

110 Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
410 ORSANCO

110 COMPEX
410 Combined Philatelic Exhibition of Chicagoland

110 A.G.A. Gas Supply Committee
410 AGA Gas Supply Committee

110 Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu.
Instytut Historii
410 IH UAM

110 Tsentral'nyĭ institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoi
informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh
issledovanii po khimicheskomu i neftiānomu
mashinostroeniū
410 TSINTIkhimneftemash

110 Moskovskii gorodskoi bank
410 Mosgorbank

When, during evaluation of references currently traced on authority records, the cataloger finds explanatory references from initialisms/acronyms traced, convert them to simple *see* references in the form provided above.

A.25. SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS. [Rev.]

When two names are given enclosed within parentheses and separated by a colon, generally, capitalize both names since this method of presentation usually indicates names of divisions that are capitalized. (In transcription, retain the colon but without a space on either side.)

Systematics of the Neotropical characoid genus
Curimatopsis (Pisces:Characoidei) / by ...

C.8B. [Rev.]

Non-English Ordinal Numbers

Instead of attempting to follow the usage of the language, record all ordinal numbers in languages other than English, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean in the form 1., 2., 3., etc.

EXPECTATIONS FOR NACO PROJECTS

The statement below is based upon a proposal presented for comment at the NACO meeting during the 1990 ALA Midwinter Meeting; it was also mailed to all NACO participants for comment in February 1990.

In preparation for the new fiscal year that started on October 1, 1989, NACO reviewed the status of all participating libraries. The impetus for this review was that as a result of increasing budgetary constraints, NACO faced the likelihood of having to realize internal economies to maintain its operations at the current level. The decisions below have been formulated with this in mind, with the concurrence of existing NACO libraries.

1) *Quality policy.* Recent studies have clearly demonstrated that only NACO projects with independent participants are cost effective for the Library of Congress. The reason for this is that records from independent participants enter the database with minimal cost in terms of LC cataloger time. It is, however, quite expensive to have senior LC cataloging staff reviewing each record a contributing library produces. Also, time spent reviewing NACO records takes away time that staff would spend producing LC cataloging records. In summary, the cost of a library's remaining non-independent indefinitely is not economically viable for the Library of Congress. In addition, it is the Library's supposition that those libraries that have achieved independence find that their participation in the program is smoother and more effective.

The expectation for new NACO libraries will, therefore, be that they become independent after contributing records at a substantial rate for about one year. As far as current participants who have been contributing for more than one year but who are not yet independent, NACO hopes to work with them to improve their status so long as it is agreed that the goal be that they become independent within a year.

An adjunct to this decision is the expectation that all NACO projects be self-perpetuating in the sense that each institution must train back-up staff to continue the project in the absence, whether temporary or permanent, of the staff member who was trained at LC. This is not a new expectation, but one which needs to be emphasized especially because LC cannot afford to begin projects anew each time there is a staff change at a participating institution. If a library wishes to expand its area of contribution, additional LC training may be necessary.

2) *Quantity policy.* A related expectation is that each NACO library should have a goal of producing a certain number of records each year. The reasoning behind this is that for a library either to achieve or retain its independent status, a certain number of records must be produced; it is the constant practice that leads to, and allows a library to maintain, the expertise necessary to qualify for independence.

For libraries joining NACO in the future, the expectation will be an eventual contribution rate of 400 records a year, including both new records and changes to existing records. To avoid restrictions that would adversely affect many current participants, the contribution expected from current participants will be a minimum of 200 records a year, including both new and change records.

A special situation exists in the area of quantity for NACO libraries that are contributing only in relation to their CONSER participation. Since the CONSER requirement of 150 new records a year may not generate 200 new and changed authority records, these libraries will be exempt from the contribution rates indicated above.

3) *Mode of contribution.* As all libraries are moving more and more toward a completely online environment, NACO would like to facilitate participating libraries' keying their authority records directly into their local utility as they currently key their bibliographic records. This mode of contribution through LSP should be more efficient and less costly than the alternative of having typed forms mailed to the Library of Congress and rekeyed into machine-readable form at LC. It has been suggested that the use of LSP may in fact enable a library to produce more records as it is less likely to be a disruptive step in an otherwise online system. While LSP contribution is preferred, exceptions will be allowed for libraries unable to contribute through either RLIN or OCLC.

HEBREW CATALOGING PROPOSAL

The Library of Congress is considering a change to its cataloging policy for monographic materials written in the Hebrew alphabet. The proposal has been made to give only the title proper (MARC tag 245, subfields a, n, p) in romanized form when the MARC record contains a complete title and statement of responsibility in the corresponding vernacular field. This would be the only area of the bibliographic record affected by the change in policy: all other areas of the record would continue to be transcribed according to current policy. These records would contain a blank in Leader/17 for encoding level. Printed vernacular cards would not be affected by this change.

This proposal comes at the suggestion of the Cataloging Sub-committee of the Jewish and Middle East Studies Program of RLG.

The major, if not overwhelming, advantage lies in shortened cataloging time, mainly the result of 1) less keying and 2) elimination of most of the "difficulties" of romanization. (Subfields b and c of the 245 field generally present the most problems.) It is tentatively estimated that the change could result in as much as a 10 percent increase in bibliographic output for Hebrew.

Most disadvantages apply to those who choose to do "roman-only" cataloging for Hebrew. These users would receive minimal data in one of the core fields, although the MARC record would be coded as "full level." Preliminary investigations seem to suggest, however, that this would have minimal impact on most bibliographic records with the exception of highly specialized rabbinics cataloging. Even here, however, since all other access points would follow current practice, impact would appear to be minimal.

In those few cases when the extent of the title proper is deemed ambiguous by the cataloger, the addition of a romanized 740 field (Title traced differently), may be added to the record to overcome the ambiguity of the extent of the title.

Please send comments on this proposal no later than October 31, 1990, to Lucia J. Rather, Director for Cataloging, Collections Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 5-17, 1990

Ageism (*May Subd Geog*)
Agricultural diversification (*May Subd Geog*)
Biomass (*May Subd Geog*)
Blood sugar monitoring (*May Subd Geog*)
Chemical arms control
Clinical competence (*May Subd Geog*)
Clinical pharmacology (*May Subd Geog*)
Death squads (*May Subd Geog*)
Early memories (*May Subd Geog*)
Exotic animals (*May Subd Geog*)
Family reconstitution (*May Subd Geog*)
Gaia hypothesis
Gourmets (*May Subd Geog*)
Green movement (*May Subd Geog*)
Greenhouse gases (*May Subd Geog*)
Hard disk management
Heirloom varieties (Plants) (*May Subd Geog*)
Hesitation (*May Subd Geog*)
Homeless children (*May Subd Geog*)
Intravenous drug abuse (*May Subd Geog*)
Left-turn lanes (*May Subd Geog*)
Middle school students (*May Subd Geog*)

Middle school teachers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Monoski skiing (*May Subd Geog*)
 Murder victims (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pan Am Flight 103 Bombing Incident, 1988
 Panama—History—American invasion, 1989
 Permaculture (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pet medicine (*May Subd Geog*)
 Post-compulsory education (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sheltered gardens (*May Subd Geog*)
 Smart materials (*May Subd Geog*)
 Stress fractures (Orthopedics) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sunscreens (Cosmetics)
 Sweatshirts (*May Subd Geog*)
 Telephone assistance programs for the poor (*May Subd Geog*)
 Television weathercasting (*May Subd Geog*)
 Total hip replacement (*May Subd Geog*)
 Tree trunks (*May Subd Geog*)
 Twelve-step programs (*May Subd Geog*)
 World Decade for Cultural Development, 1988-1997 (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-14, 1990.

<i>Cancelled heading</i>	<i>Replacement heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Acanthaster planci	Crown-of-thorns starfish	YES
Agnosia, Tactile	Tactile agnosia	YES
Agriculture—Appropriate technology	Alternative agriculture	YES
Agriculture—Québec (Province)—Competitions	Agriculture—Competitions— Québec (Province)	
al-Jahm ī yah	Jahm ī yah	NO
Albizzia falcata	Albizia falcataria	YES
Alfalfa—Seed	Alfalfa—Seeds	NO
Aliki Site (Thasos Island, Greece)	Aliki Site (Greece)	NO
Amulets, Tunisian, [etc.]	Amulets—[place]	
Anise—Seed	Anise—Seeds	NO
Anthropo-geography	Human geography	YES
Anthropo-geography—Mathematics	Human geography—Mathematics	NO
Anthropo-geography—Methodology	Human geography—Methodology	NO
Anthropo-geography—Network analysis	Human geography—Network analysis	NO
Antiquities—Finland	Finland—Antiquities	NO
Aplomata Site (Naxos Island, Greece)	Aplomata Site (Greece)	NO
Architectural ironwork, English, [French, German, etc.]	Architectural ironwork— [place]	
Arctic races	Arctic peoples	NO
Art metal-work, Egyptian, [Greek, etc.]	Art metal-work—[place]	
Art, Warli	Art, Warli (Indic people)	YES
Arts, Warli	Arts, Warli (Indic people)	YES
Bacteria, Methylo-trophic	Methylo-trophic bacteria	YES
Baggara (African tribe)	Baggara (African people)	YES
Baholoholo	Holoholo (African people)	YES
Bahutu	Hutu (African people)	YES
Bakwiri language	Kwiri language	YES
Barias	Baria (African people)	YES

Baseball managing	Baseball—Management	NO
Batutsi	Tutsi (African people)	YES
Batwa	Batwa (African people)	YES
Bavili tribe	Vili (African people)	YES
Birch—Seed	Birch—Seeds	NO
Bladder—Inflammation	Cystitis	YES
Bluegrass music—1981-	Bluegrass music—1981-1990	NO
Blues (Music)—1981-	Blues (Music)—1981-1990	NO
Boundary stones, Babylonian	Boundary stones—Iraq— Babylonia	
Boundary stones, Danish, [Greek, Roman, etc.]	Boundary stones—[place]	
Brenner Pass	Brenner Pass (Austria and Italy)	NO
Building research	Building—Research	YES
Cameo glass, English, [French, etc.]	Cameo glass—[place]	
Campbell River (B.C.)	Campbell River (Sayward District, B.C. : River)	NO
Cassia	Cassia (Genus)	YES
Catedral de Sevilla—Sacristía mayor	Sacristies—Spain—Seville	
Cognition disorders in the aged	Cognition disorders in old age	YES
Communication in anthropogeography	Communication in human geography	YES
Communicative disorders in the aged	Communicative disorders in old age	YES
Concertos (Piano)—Excerpts, Arranged	Concertos (Piano), Arranged— Excerpts	NO
Concertos (Violin)—Excerpts, Arranged	Concertos (Violin), Arranged— Excerpts	NO
Cotton Textile Workers' Strike, Preston, Lancashire, 1853-1854	Cotton Textile Workers' Strike, Preston, Lancashire, England, 1853-1854	NO
Country music—1981-	Country music—1981-1990	NO
Creative thinking (Education)	Creative thinking	NO
Creative thinking (Education)— Testing	Creative thinking—Testing	NO
Cut glass, American	Cut glass—United States	
Cut glass, American, [English, etc.]	Cut glass—[place]	
Diamond Necklace Affair	Diamond Necklace Affair, France, 1785	NO
Dolls—Trade-marks	Dolls—Trademarks	NO
Ecclesiastical embroidery, English, [etc.]	Ecclesiastical embroidery— [place]	
Ectomycorrhiza	Ectomycorrhizas	YES
Education—Philosophy—1965-	Education—Philosophy	NO
Education—1945-1964	Education	YES
Education—1965-	Education	YES
Education—Soviet Union—1945-	Education—Soviet Union	
Education, Elementary—1945-	Education, Elementary	YES
Education, Elementary—1965-	Education, Elementary	YES
Education, Higher—1945-	Education, Higher	YES
Education, Higher—1965-	Education, Higher	YES
Education, Preschool—1945-	Education, Preschool	YES
Education, Preschool—1965-	Education, Preschool	YES
Education, Primary—1945-	Education, Primary	YES
Education, Secondary—1945-	Education, Secondary	YES
Education, Secondary—1965-	Education, Secondary	YES
Electrotherapeutics—Apparatus and instruments	Electrotherapeutics— Instruments	NO
Endomycorrhiza	Endomycorrhizas	YES
Fanning-mills	Fanning mills	YES
Forage plants—Seed	Forage plants—Seeds	NO

France—Dictionaries and encyclopedias	France—Dictionaries	NO
France—Encyclopedias and dictionaries	France—Encyclopedias	NO
Friesland	Friesland (Netherlands)	NO
Friesland—History	Friesland (Netherlands)—History	NO
Fruit—Seed	Fruit—Seeds	NO
General Strike, Transvaal, 1913	General Strike, Transvaal, South Africa, 1913	NO
Glassware—Trade-marks	Glassware—Trademarks	NO
Glassware—Trade-marks—Forgeries	Glassware—Trademarks—Forgeries	YES
Glaucoma, Open angle	Open-angle glaucoma	YES
Goat ranchers	Goat farmers	YES
Great Pyrenees (Dogs)	Great Pyrenees	YES
Groupement d'intérêt économique	Economic interest groupings	YES
Gurages	Gurages (African people)	YES
Harvard University—Prizes	Harvard University—Awards	NO
Heating research	Heating—Research	YES
Hospitalet Vell Site (Majorca, Spain)	Hospitalet Vell Site (Spain)	NO
House-martin	House martin	YES
Hungary—Economic conditions—1968-	Hungary—Economic conditions—1968-1989	NO
Hungary—Economic conditions—1968-	Hungary—Economic conditions—1989-	NO
Hungary—Economic policy—1968-	Hungary—Economic policy—1968-1989	NO
Hungary—Economic policy—1968-	Hungary—Economic policy—1989-	NO
Hunting with bow and arrow	Bowhunting	YES
Indians of North America—Dictionaries and encyclopedias	Indians of North America—Dictionaries	NO
Indians of North America—Dictionaries and encyclopedias	Indians of North America—Encyclopedias	NO
Indic drama, Christian (English)	Christian drama, Indic (English)	YES
Insectivorous plants	Carnivorous plants	YES
Iran—Economic conditions—1945-	Iran—Economic conditions—1945-1979	NO
Iran—Economic conditions—1945-	Iran—Economic conditions—1979-	NO
Islands—Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands	NO
Jews—Dictionaries and encyclopedias	Jews—Dictionaries	NO
Jews—Dictionaries and encyclopedias	Jews—Encyclopedias	NO
Jews—Dictionaries and encyclopedias—Juvenile literature	Jews—Dictionaries, Juvenile	NO
Jews—Dictionaries and encyclopedias—Juvenile literature	Jews—Encyclopedias, Juvenile	NO
Kaffa	Kaffa (African people)	YES
Kanuri	Kanuri (African people)	YES
Karbalā', Iraq, Battle of, 680, in literature	Karbalā' (Iraq), Battle of, 680, in literature	NO
Kentucky coffeetree—Seed	Kentucky coffeetree—Seeds	NO
Kernel functions, Bergman	Bergman kernel functions	NO
Korean resistance movements, 1905-1945—Registers, lists, etc.	Korean resistance movements, 1905-1945—Registers	NO
Kukus	Kuku (African people)	YES
Kunamas	Kunama (African people)	YES
Landscape architecture—Great Britain—Competitions	Landscape architecture—Competitions—Great Britain	
Language disorders in the aged	Language disorders in old age	YES
Law, Igbo	Law, Igbo (African people)	NO

Leather embroidery, Romanian, etc.]	Leather embroidery—[place]	
Legal assistance to servicemen	Legal assistance to military personnel	YES
Leguminosae	Legumes	YES
Lewes (East Sussex), Battle of, 1264	Lewes (England), Battle of, 1264	NO
Loblolly pine—Seed	Loblolly pine—Seeds	NO
Louping-ill	Louping ill	YES
Maiya dialect	Maiya language	YES
Manti La Sal National Forest (Utah and Colo.)	Manti-La Sal National Forest (Utah and Colo.)	NO
Memory disorders in the aged	Memory disorders in old age	YES
Mende	Mende (African people)	YES
Mineralogy—Classification	Minerals—Classification	NO
Mineralogy—Collectors and collecting	Minerals—Collection and preservation	NO
Mineralogy—Religious aspects	Minerals—Religious aspects	NO
Missing persons—Registers, lists, etc.	Missing persons—Registers	NO
Monbuttus	Mangbetu (African people)	YES
Motion pictures, Ukrainian	Motion pictures—[place]	
Motorcycles, American, [British, Russian, etc.]	Motorcycles—[place]	
Mount Sandel Site (Ireland)	Mount Sandel Site (Northern Ireland)	NO
Mumuyes	Mumuye (African people)	YES
Mycorrhiza	Mycorrhizas	YES
Newfoundland dogs	Newfoundland dog	YES
Noires Mountains (France)	Montagne Noire (Languedoc-Roussillon, France)	NO
Noires Mountains (France)	Montagnes Noires (Brittany, France)	NO
Open spaces—Great Britain—Competitions	Open spaces—Competitions—Great Britain	
Paleobotany—Classification	Plants, Fossil—Classification	NO
Palestinian Arab children	Children, Palestinian Arab	YES
Panuliris	Panulirus	YES
Panuliris argus	Panulirus argus	YES
Papago Indian Reservation (Ariz.)	Tohono O'Odham Indian Reservation (Ariz.)	NO
Paper birch—Seed	Paper birch—Seeds	NO
Papier-mâché, English, [etc.]	Papier-mâché—[place]	
Paraffin, Chlorinated	Chlorinated paraffin	YES
Paraffins	Alkanes	NO
Piano with orchestra—Excerpts, Arranged	Piano with orchestra, Arranged—Excerpts	NO
Piave, 1st Battle of the, 1917	Piave, 1st Battle of the, Italy, 1917	NO
Piave, 2d Battle of the, 1918	Piave, 2nd Battle of the, Italy, 1918	NO
Picture-writing, Scandinavian, [etc.]	Picture-writing—[place]	
Pijanec (Macedonia)	Pijanec (Macedonia and Bulgaria)	NO
Pilgrimage Festivals (Judaism)	Pilgrim Festivals (Judaism)	NO
Pisacha languages	Dardic languages	YES
Polish literature—19th century—History	Polish literature—19th century—History and criticism	NO
Pollentia (Majorca : Ancient city)	Pollentia (Spain : Ancient city)	NO
Popular instrumental music—1981-	Popular instrumental music—1981-1990	NO
Popular music--1981-	Popular music—1981-1990	NO
Pregnant Man (Legendary character)	Pregnant Man (Tale)	NO
Premio Internacional Simón Bolívar	International Simón Bolívar Prize	NO
Puli dogs	Puli	YES
Pumpkin seed	Pumpkin—Seeds	NO
Railroads—Employees—Education and training	Railroads—Employees—Training of	YES

Reading (Secondary education)	Reading (Secondary)	NO
Respiratory disease nursing	Respiratory organs—Diseases— Nursing	YES
Rhatany	Krameria	YES
Rhatany	Peruvian rhatany	YES
Rhatany	Brazilian rhatany	YES
Rock music—1981-	Rock music—1981-1990	NO
Samburu	Samburu (African people)	YES
Sand Creek, Battle of, 1864	Sand Creek Massacre, Colo., 1864	NO
Sandawe	Sandawe (African people)	YES
Sardinia	Sardinia (Italy)	NO
Sardinia—Antiquities	Sardinia (Italy)—Antiquities	NO
Sardinia—Civilization	Sardinia (Italy)—Civilization	NO
Sardinia—Civilization—Catalan influences	Sardinia (Italy)—Civilization— Catalan influences	NO
Sardinia—Description and travel	Sardinia (Italy)—Description and travel	NO
Sardinia—Description and travel—1981-	Sardinia (Italy)—Description and travel—1981-	NO
Sardinia—History	Sardinia (Italy)—History	NO
Sardinia—History—To 456	Sardinia (Italy)—History—To 456	NO
Sardinia—History—456-1297	Sardinia (Italy)—History—456-1297	NO
Sardinia—History—Aragonese and Spanish rule, 1297-1708	Sardinia (Italy)—History—Aragonese and Spanish rule, 1297-1708	NO
Sardinia—History—1708-1861	Sardinia (Italy)—History—1708-1861	NO
Sardinia—History—Attempted French invasion, 1793	Sardinia (Italy)—History—Attempted French invasion, 1793	NO
Sardinia—History—Revolution, 1821	Sardinia (Italy)—History—Revolution, 1821	NO
Sardinia—History—Carlo Alberto, 1831-1849	Sardinia (Italy)—History—Carlo Alberto, 1831-1849	NO
Sardinia—History—1861-	Sardinia (Italy)—History—1861-	NO
Sardinia—Languages	Sardinia (Italy)—Languages	NO
Scab disease in sheep	Scabies in sheep	YES
Schizophrenia in the aged	Schizophrenia in old age	YES
Serum diagnosis	Serodiagnosis	YES
Serumtherapy	Serotherapy	YES
Sherbro	Sherbro (African people)	YES
Shiite sermons	Shi'ah—Sermons	NO
Shilluks	Shilluk (African people)	YES
Shinbara Nuyama Tombs (Tsuyazaki-machi, Japan)	Shinbaru Nuyama Tombs (Tsuyazaki-machi, Japan)	NO
Shortleaf pine—Seed	Shortleaf pine--Seeds	NO
Silver boxes, British, [etc.]	Silver boxes—[place]	
Simian vacuolating virus	SV40 (Virus)	NO
Sindhis	Sindhi (South Asian people)	YES
Sinis Peninsula (Sardinia)	Sinis Peninsula (Italy)	NO
Slipware, English, [etc.]	Slipware—[place]	
Son Fornés Site (Majorca, Spain)	Son Fornés Site (Spain)	NO
Sophora secundiflora--Seed	Sophora secundiflora—Seeds	NO
Soviet Union—Economic conditions— 1976-	Soviet Union—Economic conditions— 1975-1985	NO
Soviet Union—Economic conditions— 1976-	Soviet Union—Economic conditions— 1985-	NO
Stadia	Stadiums	YES
Stadia—Brazil	Stadiums—Brazil	
Stadia—France	Stadiums—France	
Stadia—Illinois	Stadiums—Illinois	
Stadia—Italy	Stadiums—Italy	
Stadia—Massachusetts	Stadiums—Massachusetts	
Stadia—Ohio	Stadiums—Ohio	
Stadia—Uruguay	Stadiums—Uruguay	
Stadia—Wales	Stadiums—Wales	
Stadia—Washington (D.C.)	Stadiums—Washington (D.C.)	
Staveren, Netherlands, Battle of, 1345	Staveren (Netherlands), Battle of, 1345	NO
Stomach—Inflammation	Gastritis	YES

Synagogue music—Pilgrimage Festival services	Synagogue music—Pilgrim Festival services	NO
Synapsida	Reptiles, Fossil	YES
Tarahumare language	Tarahumara language	NO
Taraon language	Digaro language	YES
Tinware, American, [etc.]	Tinware—[place]	
Torre d'En Gaumes Site (Minorca, Spain)	Torre d'En Gaumes Site (Spain)	NO
Torwali dialect	Torwali language	YES
Vaerlandet Island, Norway	Vaerlandet Island (Norway)	NO
Vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhiza	Vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizas	YES
Vetch—Seed	Vetch--Seeds	NO
Virgin Islands National Park (Saint John, V.I.)	Virgin Islands National Park (V.I.)	NO
Warlis	Warli (Indic people)	YES
Wood-engraving, American, [English, etc.]—20th century	Wood-engraving—20th century—[place]	
Wool trade and industry	Wool industry	YES
Ypres, 1st Battle of, 1914	Ypres, 1st Battle of, Ieper, Belgium, 1914	NO
Ypres, 2d Battle of, 1915	Ypres, 2nd Battle of, Ieper, Belgium, 1915	NO
Ypres, 3d Battle of, 1917	Ypres, 3rd Battle of, Ieper, Belgium, 1917	NO
Zaghawa	Zaghawa (African people)	YES

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Adventure and Beagle Expedition, 1826-1830	Adventure and Beagle Expedition (1826-1830)
Atlantic Tropical Experiment Program, 1974	GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment
Breda, Treaty of	Treaty of Breda (1667)
Cabra Corral Project	Dique Embalse Cabra Coral (Project)
Catedral de Sevilla—Sacristía mayor	Catedral de Sevilla
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway	Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville Railway
Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, Cartago, Costa Rica	Corte de Justicia Centroamericana
Denver and Salt Lake Railroad	Denver and Salt Lake Railroad Company
Golden bull, 1356	Holy Roman Empire. Bulla Aurea
Key System Transit	Key System Transit (Calif.)
Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railroad	Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railroad Co.
Pyrenees, Peace of the, 1659	France. Treaties, etc. Spain, 1659 Nov. 7
SAS (Computer system)	SAS (Computer program)
San Stefano, Treaty of, 1878	Treaty of San Stefano (1878)
Waitangi, Treaty of, 1840	Treaty of Waitangi (1840)

SPECIAL MATERIALS CATALOGING

MOVING IMAGE MATERIALS: GENRE TERMS

In the listing of genre terms for moving image materials that appeared in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 46, Fall 1989, p. 61-65, the entry that appears below was inadvertently omitted.

Gangster drama

Change to Gangster films and programs

Below are changes to the genre list recommended by the NAMID Standards Committee at its meeting held March 21-23, 1990.

Add reference
Awards presentations
USE Award presentations

Add reference
Behind-the-scenes musicals [NTX under Backstage musicals]
USE Musicals

Add reference
Gentleman detective films and programs
USE Detective films and programs

Add reference
Stage door musicals [NTX under Backstage musicals]
USE Musicals

Beach party films and programs [With High school films and programs, to replace Teen films and programs]

SN: Use for fictional genre films and programs primarily in the 50's and 60's for the teenage market that focus on groups of teens who gather on the beach to party, surf, etc.

UF: Beach blanket films
Beach epics

BT: Fiction

RT: High school films and programs
Rock and roll musicals

EX: Beach party; Bikini Beach; Gidget; Where the boys are

Clown comedies

SN: Use for fictional works which revolve around a comic persona or group of such personae, which tends to reappear in work after work. Examples are Chaplin's Little Tramp, Laurel and Hardy, W.C. Fields, Bob Hope, and Mae West.

UF: Comediam comedies

BT: Comedies

RT: Slapstick comedies

EX: City lights; It's a gift; Music box

Haunted house films and programs

SN: Use for fictional genre films and programs that revolve around a house that is inhabited or appears to be inhabited by evil spirits. Include the murder mysteries of the 20's, 30's and 40's that were set in old houses with hidden panels and apparitions, and often had investigator protagonists.

UF: Ghost stories
Murder mysteries
Old house horror mysteries
Thunderstorm mysteries

BT: Horror films and programs

RT: Detective films and programs
Mysteries

EX: Miss Pinkerton; Spiral staircase; Black cat; House on Haunted Hill; Night monster

High school films and programs [With Beach party films and programs, to replace Teen films and programs]

SN: Use for fictional genre films and programs made for the teenage market that focus on high school life; stock characters include eccentric teachers, nerds, bullies, jocks and prom queens; includes high school comedies.

BT: Fiction

RT: Beach party films and programs
College films and programs
Juvenile delinquency films and programs
Psychopath films and programs
Rock and roll musicals

EX: American graffiti; Carrie; Pretty in pink; Up the down staircase

Interviews

Change scope to

Use for nonfiction film or video used to record a meeting between a reporter, panel of reporters, or other interviewer and a public figures whose views, activities, etc., are elicited by means of questions asked and answered. Exclude on-the-spot interviews, conducted during news coverage.

Legal films and programs

Change to Courtroom films and programs

Medical films and programs

Change to Doctor films and programs

Music

Change scope to

Use for film or video used to record the performance of music. Use LCSH headings for specific types of music.

Remakes

Add to examples

Breathless; Glass key; Invasion of the body snatchers

Scientific documentation

SN: Use for film or video employed as a recording mechanism for a process, created in order to allow scientific study of that process

UF: Experiment films and video
Record films and video
Research films and video
Study films and video

Slapstick comedies

SN: Use for fictional works featuring violent, acrobatic physical comedy; the chase and the throwing of pies are common features.

UF: Custard pie comedies
Gag comedies

BT: Comedies

RT: Clown comedies

EX: Mabel, Fatty, and the law

Sports films and programs
Remove from the list

Add reference
Stage door musicals [NTX under Backstage musicals]
USE Musicals

Teen films and programs
Remove from the list

SHELFLISTING

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

In an effort to simplify shelflisting, the use of the society tables printed in the AS classification schedule and in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting*, G 240, has been discontinued for classes B-Z. Society entries in those classes now follow the provisions for corporate bodies (G 220).

PUBLICATIONS

USMARC FORMAT FOR HOLDINGS DATA

USMARC Format for Holdings Data has recently been published. It defines the codes and conventions (tags, indicators, subfield codes, and coded values) that identify the data elements in USMARC holdings records, based on the two American National Standards Institute/ National Information Standards Organization (ANSI/NISO) standards for holdings: *Serial Holdings Statements* (Z39.44) and *Holdings Statements for Non-Serial Items* (Z39.57).

This new publication represents a review, restructuring, and updating of the final draft of the *USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations* to make it consistent in presentation with the other USMARC documentation. This looseleaf product contains the results of a general review of content designator terminology and provides expanded guidelines for application of the content designators. It includes changes to the format resulting from proposals that were considered by the ALA ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) since the publication of Update No. 1 (October 1987) through January 1990.

USMARC Format for Holdings Data includes four appendixes. Appendix A maps the data elements in the ANSI/NISO holdings standards to those in USMARC; Appendix B provides full record examples, both for serial holdings statements and non-serial holdings statements; Appendix C is a glossary of terms used in the document; and Appendix D lists changes made to the format in this new publication.

This new publication supercedes the final draft of the *USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations* and its Update No. 1. *USMARC Format for Holdings Data* sells for \$25 (U.S.) and \$28 (international). It is available from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

CONSER EDITING GUIDE, UPDATE NO. 5

Update No. 5 of the *CONSER Editing Guide* (CEG) has recently been published. By using the base text and updates, serial catalogers can assure that their cataloging conforms to current standards followed by the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program. Considered essential cataloging tools, both the CEG and its updates are prepared by the Library's Serial Record Division.

The new update contains references to rules and interpretations reflecting the revised second edition of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. Also included are changes to content designation based on Update No. 1 of *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data*.

The CEG update features a new index that covers all three parts of the base text. It also includes the updated CONSER directory and bibliography, new definitions of two authentication center codes, and guidelines for cataloging serials that change their physical format.

A complete *CONSER Editing Guide* package includes all updates and is available as follows: CEG base text in looseleaf with binder, \$30; Update No. 1, \$15; Update No. 2, \$10; Update No. 3, \$20; Update No. 4, \$20; Update No. 5, \$20 (U.S.), \$23 (international).

Standing orders are now being accepted. To set up a standing order for future updates to the *CONSER Editing Guide* or to place an order, write Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG

The Library of Congress has announced changes to the *National Union Catalog*—the cataloging, research, acquisitions, and reference tool that has been an important record of library holdings in North America. As of the 1990 edition of the NUC, the Library will no longer include reports for books from the three major bibliographic utilities—OCLC, Inc.; the Research Libraries Information Network; and the Western Library Network.

This decision to change the NUC, which was recommended by the Library's Management and Planning Committee, was taken after consultation with users of the publication. It will not have a significant effect on libraries in the U.S., since the records no longer included in the NUC are available to U.S. libraries through the three utilities mentioned above.

Omitting from the NUC the book reports received from the three utilities will make possible the redeployment of some 40 staff members to address the Library's serious arrearage problem. They will process portions of the backlog of uncataloged material.

The current NUC is published on microfiche in three segments—books, audiovisual materials, and cartographic materials. The publication schedule and microfiche format will remain the same.

Changes in the NUC publication program will affect only *NUC-Books*. Records contributed and published in NUC audiovisual materials and NUC cartographic material will continue to be processed as in the past. *NUC-Books* will continue to include LC cataloging, reports from U.S. libraries that create records on local systems, reports from Canadian libraries, reports of microform masters, and reports from other libraries that do not add their cataloging to the three bibliographic utilities.

It is expected that this new emphasis will reduce duplication between the NUC and the bibliographic utilities and will fill gaps in reporting not covered by the utilities.

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ROMANIZATION

ARABIC CATALOGING

Below is an addendum to the article entitled "Arabic Cataloging" that appeared in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 46, Fall 1989, p. 79-89. This addendum should appear as paragraph 7). The current 7) *Numbers* should be redesignated as 8) *Numbers*.

7) *Moroccan Calendar*

a) Yanāyir	يناير
b) Fibrāyir	فبراير
c) Mārs	مارس
d) Abrīl	أبريل
e) Māy	ماي
f) Yūnyū	يونيو
g) Yūlyūz	يوليو
h) Ghusht	غشت
i) Shutambir	شوتمبر
j) Uktūbar	أكتوبر
k) Nūwambir	نومبر
l) Dujambir	دجمبر

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

11. The eleventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

12. The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

14. The fourteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.

15. The fifteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations. The system is then solved by the method of variation of parameters.