CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

COLLECTIONS SERVICES

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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1.0C. Punctuation. [Rev.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

> United States. Congress. House.
> Bible. English. Douai.
> (Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic
>   studies. Pamphlet series ; 4)
>   (*Traced the same*)
> (Journal of biological sciences. Supplement ; no. 4)
>   (*Traced the same*)

> *but* (Department of State publication ; 8499. East Asian and
>   Pacific series ; 173)
>   (*Traced differently*)
> (Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8. Artes applicadas ; 1)
>   (*Traced differently*)

2) *Other parts of the catalog record*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Punctuation—ISBD, etc.

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

Within the paragraph that precedes the physical description area, separate each area from a succeeding one with a period-space-dash-space, and give this separator in addition to all other ending punctuation[1] except a period. When a period is already present as the ending of the preceding area, omit it in favor of the period-space-dash-space.

> Why me?. — Birmingham, Ala. : Westing Co., 1982.

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

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

> . — [1st ed.]. — Chicago, Ill. : Pogner Corp., 1984.

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

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

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

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

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

For punctuation at the endings of notes, see LCRI 1.7A1.

1.0E. Language and script of the description. [Rev.]

Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

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

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

    1) use v for consonants, e.g., vox, Victoria;

    2) use u for vowels, e.g., uva, Ursa Major;

    3) use w for consonantal uu or vv, e.g., Windelia.

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

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

    1) use j for consonants, e.g., jus, Julius;

    2) use i for vowels, e.g., iter, Ilias.

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

Matter That Cannot Be Reproduced by the Typographical Facilities Available

The rule, in effect, requires as much fidelity to the source as the capacity for printing, typewriting, database-inputting, etc., within the cataloging agency will allow. It recommends a "cataloguer's description in square brackets" for any "matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available." Generally, this is a practicable solution, but there are special instances in which doing other than describing the matter is appropriate. The main purposes of these instructions are to categorize all the methods to be employed, including a "cataloguer's description," and to give specific directions for each in terms of the particular character set phenomenon encountered.

In the context of machine-readable catalog records note that as used in 1.0E and in the preceding paragraph, "facilities available" means the totality of characters that can be represented in machine-readable form and displayed/printed (known as the "MARC

character set"; referred to hereafter as the "character set"). Conventions appropriate to particular character set situations have been developed as follows:

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

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

Super/Subscript Characters

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

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

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

> *chief source*: Estimating $L_x(1)$
> *transcription*: Estimating Lx̲(1)
> (*Suggested note*: On t.p. "x̲" is subscript)

> *chief source*: ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k-type centers
> *transcription*: ENDOR hyperfine constants of Vk̲-type centers
> (*Suggested note*: On t.p. "k̲" is subscript)

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

Greek Letters

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

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

as separators for searching purposes.[2]

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

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

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

> *chief source*: ... at infinity of certain subclasses of $L^1 \Omega A(R)$
> *transcription*: ... at infinity of certain subclasses of L^1 [Omega] A(R)
> (*The omega in the source is a capital letter*)

> *chief source*: A catalogue of the Connecticut Alpha of the ΦBK, August 1847
> *transcription*: A catalogue of the Connecticut Alpha of the [Phi Beta Kappa], August 1847

> *chief source*: The cos πλ theorem ...
> *transcription*: The cos [pi lambda] theorem ...

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

> *chief source*: The bias in dT/d Δ calculated ...
> *transcription*: The bias in dT/d [Delta] calculated ...

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

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

> *chief source*: Zaraθustra and Φilo
> *transcription*: Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

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

Special Marks of Contraction

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

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

on source: Breuiarium monasticū s'm ritum morem
monacho Ordinis S. Benedicti de obseruātia Casinēsis
Cŏgregationis ...

transcription: Breuiarium monasticu[m] s[ecundu]m ritum
[et] morem monacho[rum] Ordinis S. Benedicti de
obserua[n]tia Casine[n]sis Co[n]gregationis ...

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

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

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

Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks

Use the double underscore ( ) as the conventional means of signaling special
letters (including superscript and subscript letters), diacritical marks, and punctuation
marks for which there is no exact representation in the character set. Use the double
underscore with the nearest roman equivalent in cases in which the roman equivalent
is obvious, e.g., ƃ = b; ɖ = d; ɗ = d; ſ = f; ɦ = h; ɲ = n; ʅ = l; ƫ = t. When the
nearest roman equivalent is not obvious or there is doubt that it is obvious, it is
necessary to establish the equivalent, after which the list of equivalencies will be
updated. The equivalencies below have been established to date, mostly from the
International Phonetic Alphabet. Note that the IPA uses some Greek letters; when it
is judged by the context (usually some form of linguistic study) that the Greek letter
probably derives from its use in the IPA, use the double underscore convention or the
equivalency indicated below, not the convention for Greek letters given above.

α = a

ʙ = d

ɛ = e

ə = e

Φ = f

ɤ = g

�γ = g   ɢ = G

ʙ = j   ʙ = l

ʎ = l

ɔ = o

σ = s

ʃ = s

θ = t

$\tilde{\textbf{v}} = \underline{u}$

$\textbf{V} = \underline{u}$

$v = \underline{y}$

$\beta = \underline{y}$

$\textrm{ɥ} = \underline{w}$

$\textbf{3} = \underline{z}$

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

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

> Old German small "e" (Fůrsten) = umlaut (Fürsten)
>
> "Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ß) written as ligature = ss (Ausslegung)
>
> "Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (⟨ʒ) written as two letters = sz (Auszlegung)
>
> Degree symbol (600°) = superscript zero (600^{0})
>
> Inch/inches, second/seconds = tvërdyĭ znak (")
>
> Foot/feet, minute/minutes = mīāgkiĭ znak (')
>
> Superscript or subscript period = dot above (˙) or dot below (.)
>
> IPA character for glottal stop (ʔ) = ayn (')
>
> A below a letter (ę) = dot below the letter (ę)

Exception 2: Do not use the double underscore convention for the inverted question mark and exclamation point in Spanish; instead, do not transcribe the inverted form of these marks at all.

Signs and Symbols

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

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

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

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

> *chief source*: R for tomorrow
> *transcription*: Rx for tomorrow

> *chief source*: When I was your age (STOP)

> *transcription*: When I was your age STOP
> (*Suggested note*: On t.p. "STOP" appears as a stop sign)

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

> *chief source*: Yell-Ө pages : environmental resources
> *transcription*: Yell-Q pages : environmental resources

> *chief source*: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to $9 a night
> *transcription*: Where to stay USA from 50ç to $9 a night

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

chief source: Walter : *1926 ⚔1945 an der Ostfront
transcription: Walter : 1926 1945 an der Ostfront
(*Suggested note*: On t.p. "1926" is preceded by an asterisk;
"1945" is preceded by an Iron Cross)

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

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

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

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

chief source: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniĩa AI_2B^{VI}
transcription: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniĩa AĨ2BVI
(*Suggested note*: On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and "VI" is
superscript)

chief source: Some elementary properties of the category
Top_M | B
transcription: Some elementary properties of
the category TopM [vertical line] B
(*Suggested note*: On t.p. "M" is subscript)

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

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

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

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

1.1D2.

The Library of Congress records parallel titles in accord with the provisions for a second-level description, including items issued in the United States.

1.4D5. [Rev.]

Choice of Publishers

Record the names of all publishers appearing on the chief source of information of the edition being cataloged (or the names appearing on the single source used for the publisher statement when the publisher is not named on the chief source). Record also the name of a U.S. publisher appearing anywhere on the item when a non-U.S. publisher appears on the chief source.

> *t.p.*: Clarendon Press Oxford
> *t.p. verso*: Published in the United States by Oxford University Press, New York
> *transcription*: Oxford : Clarendon Press ; New York : Oxford University Press

If the chief source has on it a "general" imprint name that is shared by associated companies or by parent and branch companies and the specific firm names appear in a secondary position, generally assume that the first of these names represents the publisher of the item and combine the firm's name with the "general" imprint name. If this place is not in the U.S. and a U.S. place is coupled with one of the other firm names, add this place to the "general" imprint name also.

> *t.p.*: Pitman Publishing
> *t.p. verso*:
> Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.
> Pitman House, Parker Street,
> Kingsway, London WC2B 5PB
> P.O. Box 46038, Banda Street,
> Nairobi, Kenya
>
> Pitman Publishing Pty. Ltd.
> Pitman House, 138 Bouverie Street,
> Carlton, Victoria 3053, Australia
>
> Pitman Publishing Corporation
> 6 East 43rd Street
> New York, NY 10017 USA
> *transcription*: London ; New York, NY, USA : Pitman

> *t.p.*: Penguin Books
> *t.p. verso*:
>> Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex,
>> England
>> Penguin Books Inc., ... Baltimore, Maryland
>> Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Ringwood,
>> Victoria, Australia
>> Penguin Books Canada Limited, ... Markham,
>> Ontario, Canada
>> Penguin Books (N.Z.) Ltd., ... Auckland 10, New
>> Zealand
> *transcription*: Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England ;
> Baltimore, Md. : Penguin Books

If the chief source has on it a specific firm name and a statement about associated companies or a parent organization appears elsewhere in the item, do not include these associated companies or their places in the imprint.

> *t.p.*: Newnes Technical Books
> *(Information from outside the book establishes that this firm is located in London)*
> *t.p. verso*:
>> The Butterworth Group

United Kingdom Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd.
London: 88 Kingsway, WC2B 6AB

Australia	Butterworths Pty Ltd.
	Sydney: 586 Pacific Highway,
	Chatswood NSW 2067
	Also at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth

Canada	Butterworth & Co (Canada) Ltd.
	Toronto: 2265 Midland Avenue, Scarborough
	Ontario, MIP 4S1

New Zealand	Butterworths of New Zealand, Ltd.
	Wellington: T & W Young Building
	77-85 Customhouse Quay, 1, CPO Box 472

| South Africa | Butterworth & Co (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. |
| | Durban: 152-154 Gale Street |

USA	Butterworth (Publishers) Inc.
	Boston: 19 Cummings Park, Woburn, MA
	01801

First published 1978 by Newnes Technical Books
A Butterworth Imprint
transcription: [London] : Newnes Technical Books

t.p.: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd.
t.p. verso:
    Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd.
    London, Bath, Carlton, Melbourne, Johannesburg

    Associated Companies

    Pitman Medical Publishing Company Ltd.
    46 Charlotte Street, London

    Pitman Publishing Corporation
    20 East 46th Street, New York, NY 11105

    Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Canada) Ltd.
    381-383 Church Street, Toronto
transcription: London : I. Pitman

Distributors

If information concerning the distributor is printed or appears on a stamp or label anywhere in the item, record the distributor in the publication, distribution, etc., area. (Ignore distributors given only on the dust jacket.) Record the name of the distributor if it differs in form from the name of the publisher even though both belong to the same entity. *Exceptions*: 1) Do not record those distributors that are remaindering an edition, that are secondhand dealers, or that act in some other capacity as outlets for only part of an edition. Distributors of these types are of no bibliographic significance. If in doubt as to the significance of the distributor statement, record it. 2) If distribution is dispersed between publisher and distributor(s) or between distributor and distributor (with one distributing in one area and the other distributing in another area), give only the distributor that distributes the edition in the U.S. If, in case of dispersed distribution, there is no distributor in the U.S., give the first-named distributor only when there is no publisher. 3) Do not record distributors found on items older than the current three years.

    foot of t.p.: Alfred A. Knopf, New York
    t.p. verso: Distributed by Random House, New York
    publication, etc., area: New York : Knopf : Distributed by
    Random House

For items from the United States Government Printing Office (GPO), retain the statement that an item is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents since only a portion of GPO's items is distributed in that manner.

Recording Multiple Entities

When recording the names of two or more publishers, distributors, etc., and the names appear together in the item in a single statement that connects them linguistically, generally give them in a single statement rather than separating them with a space-colon-space. However, if the names need to be transcribed after different places, give each entity in a separate publisher statement in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

    New York : Foremost Americans Pub. Corp. for Bowker

    London : National Council for Educational Technology with
    the Library Association

    London : Bodley Head for Mackays

but   New York : Garland ; Paris : Fondation Le Corbusier
    (*source*: Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and
    London, and Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris)

Note that if the entities are located in different places, it does not necessarily mean that the item was published, distributed, etc., in those places. Record as places of publication, etc., only the locations of the entities that are actually publishing,

distributing, releasing, etc., the item. However, names of places rejected for recording as places of publication, etc., may be retained in the publisher statement if they appear in conjunction with the names of the entities being recorded here.

>
> Riberalta, Bolivia : Publicado por el Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en colaboración con el Ministerio de Educación y Cultura
>
> Toronto ; Buffalo : Published for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alta., by University of Toronto Press
>
> Rio de Janeiro : Livraria Editora Cátedra em convênio com o Instituto Nacional do Livro, Ministerio da Educação e Cultura, Brasília
>
> London : Published by Mechanical Engineering Publications Ltd. for the Institute of Tribology, Leeds University, and the Institut national des sciences appliquées, Lyon

If the names of two or more entities appear in separate statements on the chief source of information of the edition being cataloged (or on the single source used for the publisher statement when the publisher is not named on the chief source), do not routinely give in the publication, distribution, etc., area the entities that are not involved with the publication, distribution, etc., of the item. Generally give them in a quoted noted instead.

> *foot of t.p.*: George Godwin, London and New York
> *middle of t.p.*: Published in association with the Plastics and Rubber Institute
> *publication, etc., area*: London ; New York : Godwin
> *note area*: "Published in association with the Plastics and Rubber Institute."
>
> *foot of t.p.*: The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville
> *middle of t.p.*: Published in cooperation with the Tennessee Historical Commission
> *publication, etc., area*: Knoxville : University of Tennessee Press
> *note area*: "Published in cooperation with the Tennessee Historical Commission."
>
> *foot of t.p.*: Publication of the Hawaii Natural History Association
> *at head of title*: Published in cooperation with the National Park Service
> *publication, etc., area*: [Honolulu] : Hawaii Natural History Association
> *note area*: "Published in cooperation with the National Park Service."

1.5E1. [Rev.]

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision of the rule on a case-by-case basis.

Interpretation

1) Usually make a separate entry for material that either is not issued at the same time as the main work or shows an important difference in titles or statements of responsibility from those appearing in the main work.

2) Do not apply multilevel description to any item.

3) Generally record in a note material of the following types:

a) The item is clearly of little bibliographic importance.

b) Although the item might be eligible for method 4, it is best described by a less general terminology than that used under method 4.

c) The item is best mentioned in a note because the title on the item is more a description than a true title.

d) The item is a supplement, etc., that is usable only in conjunction with the main work.

4) Generally record material at the end of the physical description when the item satisfies all the following conditions:

a) It is issued at the same time and by the same publisher as the main work and essentially is of use only in conjunction with the main work.

b) It is by the same author as the main work or makes no mention of an author or, if it is by a different author, the nature of the work makes unnecessary any note or added entry for this different author.

c) The title is a general term (e.g. "teacher's manual") or is otherwise dependent on the title of the main work or lacks a title (e.g., "plates"). (When recording materials at the end of the physical description, always use a generic term in English.)

Catalog separately all supplements, etc., to serials, except for indexes that may be noted according to 12.7B7 and 12.7B17 and supplements, etc., that may be noted informally according to method 3c or 3d.

1.6A2. Sources of information. [Rev.]

Chief Source

The provisions of 2.0B2, 5.0B2, 11.0B2, and 12.0B1 apply to series (numbered and unnumbered). For series-subseries, however, a source in the preliminaries with both titles is the chief source — cf. LCRI 1.6H.

1.6G. Numbering within series. [Rev.]

Table of Contents

1) General
2) Variations in the form of numbering
3) More than one system of numbering
4) Numbering included in the title proper or occurring at the beginning of the title proper
5) Numbering grammatically integrated
6) Numbering consisting of a full or partial indication of a year and a sequential number within a year
7) Numbering combined with one or more letters
8) Parallel titles and numbers
9) Numbering of and within a specific activity, event, etc.
10) Combined numbering of several series
11) Editions with identical series number
12) Items lacking numbering assigned numbering in a bibliography, etc.
13) Inferred numbering
14) Numbering errors

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1) *General.* In the series statement record the series numbering in the terms given in the item after the series title to which it relates. Use standard abbreviations and arabic numerals unless an exception stated in Appendix C.1D applies. Note that ordinal numbers are recorded in access points as ordinal numbers; they are not

converted to cardinal numbers. If there is no abbreviation for the term, give only the number if the term is long. If the term appears in the source in an abbreviated form, record the same abbreviated form in the series statement (and in the tracing if traced differently). However, convert "N.^o" to "no." Generally consider designations such as "new series" part of the numbering designation *unless* the series is unnumbered. In the latter case consider the designation to constitute the title of a subseries.

<blockquote>
series statement: (FED ; vol. 1)
series authority record: FED (Series)
series tracing: FED (Series) ; vol. 1.
</blockquote>

For multipart items, record *volumes* comprising several separately issued and numbered *parts in terms of volumes only. For example, record a four-part multipart item constituting volume 2 of a series as "v. 2," not "v. 2, pt. 1-4."* Follow this practice also when the holdings of a multipart item are incomplete. This means that an account of the volumes comprising the multipart item is kept in the physical description area, not in the series statement.

<blockquote>
physical description area: v. < 1, pt. 1, 3 >
series statement: v. 5
</blockquote>

Note that the series numbering is recorded as complete although the volume itself, as shown in the physical description area, is not yet complete.

2) *Variations in the form of numbering.* If variations in the form of numbering (including language variations) occur in subsequently cataloged items, the *tracing* of the series added entry is to reflect the form of numbering specified on the series authority record, not that of a subsequent variation. In such cases the series will always have to be traced explicitly, although the series statement may agree in other respects.

Note: When reestablishing a pre-AACR 2 series, reevaluate the numbering system as given on the analytic bibliographic records in the machine catalog. If there are differences, decide whether they are due to variations in the form or different numbering systems.

3) *More than one system of numbering.* Consider a series to have more than one *system* of designation only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself. Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement,[3] separating each designation by a space-equals sign-space. In the series tracing, however, transcribe only one of the systems. (To accomplish this, trace the series explicitly.)

<blockquote>
in source: Band 6 Nummer 2   3. Jahrgang Nummer 32
series statement: ; Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
   not Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg. = Nr. 32
series tracing: ; Bd. 6, Nr. 2
</blockquote>

<blockquote>
but   *in source*: neue Folge Band 51[4] Nummer 237
series statement: ; n.F., Bd. 51, Nr. 237
series tracing: ; n.F., Nr. 237
</blockquote>

<blockquote>
in source: neue Folge 52. Heft Der ganzen Reihe 70. Heft
series statement: ; n.F., 52. Heft = der ganzen Reihe 70.
  Heft
series tracing: ; n.F., 52. Heft
</blockquote>

---

[3]Omit the additional numeric designation(s) if given in overly complicated or lengthy statement(s) and give the information in a note instead.

[4]Although a volume is made up of several items, each item within the volume is identified by a consecutive number only.

in source: new series 5 (94)[5]
series statement: ; new ser., 5 = 94
series tracing: ; new ser., 5

but *in source*: vyp. 76 (157)[6]
series statement: ; vyp. 76 (157)
series tracing: ; vyp. 76

When an item is further identified by a chronological designation, do not include this designation in the series statement or the tracing.

in source: volume 3 number 2 September 1981
series statement and tracing: ; v. 3, no. 2

Do not construe the date of publication, distribution, etc., as constituting a part of the series numbering.

4) *Numbering included in the title proper or occurring at the beginning of the title proper.* When formulating a series heading for a series that includes in the title proper a date or numbering that varies from issue to issue, follow 12.1B6.

series statement: (Contribution no. 9 of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.)
series authority record: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.
series tracing: Series: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S. ; no. 9

in source: The twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture
series statement: (L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; 26th)
series authority record: L. Ray Buckendale lecture
series tracing: Series

5) *Numbering grammatically integrated.* If the numbering is grammatically integrated with the title proper of the series, record it as it appears in the source. Record series numbering in the access point in its prescribed position. (If the analytic record is for a serial, precede the title by a mark of omission and add an appropriate note.)

series statement: (31. tom Biblioteki SIB)
series authority record: Biblioteka SIB
series tracing: Series: Biblioteka SIB ; 31. t.

6) *Numbering consisting of a full or partial indication of a year and a sequential number within a year.* If the number consists of a full or partial indication of a year and a sequential number within that year and the year does not appear first, to achieve proper filing order rearrange the number in the series *tracing* so that the indication of the year appears first, followed by the sequential numbering.

in source: 1-1979
series statement: ; 1-1979
series tracing: ; 1979-1

in source: 1/79
series statement: ; 1/79
series tracing: ; 79/1

---

[5]i.e., new series 5, whole series 94.

[6]Numbered also in continuation of the superseded publication.

> *but*   *in source*: 79/1
>   *series statement*: ; 79/1
>   *series tracing*: ; 79/1

Note that when the first or second example is applicable, the series will always have to be traced explicitly.

7) *Numbering combined with one or more letters.* If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe and trace the letter(s) as part of the numbering *unless*

a) the letter or letters forms a part of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6);

b) the letter or letters precedes the numbering and the letter(s) varies within the *same* series. In such cases include the letter(s) in the series statement but omit the letter(s) from the tracing. If the letter or letters is to be omitted from the tracing, trace the series explicitly.

> *in source*: E-041
> *series statement*: ; E-041
> *series tracing*: ; 041
> (*The numbering of this series is preceded variously by the letters B, E, G, GA, etc.*)

8) *Parallel titles and numbers.* If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering appears in two or more languages and does not form an integral part of the title, record each number after the title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

> *series statement*: (Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie ; Bd. 10 = Handbook of technical documentation and bibliography ; v. 10)
> *series authority record*: Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie
> *series tracing*: Series: Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie ; Bd. 10

> *series statement*: (Tutkimuksia, ISSN 0355-2071 ; n:o 56 = Undersökningar = Studies)
> *series authority record*: Tutkimuksia (Finland. Tilastokeskus)
> *series tracing*: Series: Tutkimuksia (Finland. Tilastokeskus) ; n:o 56

> *series statement*: (Studies presented to the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions = Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats ; 39)
> *series authority record*: Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats (*Cf. 12.0B1*)
> *series tracing*: Series: Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats ; 39

9) *Numbering of and within a specific activity, event, etc.* Some series are related to specific activities, events, etc. (e.g., publications of legislatures). The numbering of such publications includes numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications within that particular activity, event, etc.

Record in the *series statement* the numbering relating to the specific activity, event, etc., as part of the title proper, as part of the statement of responsibility, or as part of the number portion of the statement, as appropriate. Record numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications within the activity, event, etc., in the number portion. In the *series tracing*, however, *always* give the numbering relating to the specific activity, event, etc., as the first part of the number portion, followed by the numbering

relating to the sequencing of the series within the activity, event, etc.

> *in source*: 49th Congress, 1st Session Senate Mis. doc. no.
> 82
> *series statement*: (Mis. doc. / 49th Congress, 1st Session,
> Senate ; no. 82)
> *series authority record*: Mis. doc. (United States. Congress.
> Senate)
> *series tracing*: Series: Mis. doc. (United States. Congress.
> Senate) ; 49th Congress, 1st session, no. 82

Generally, however, do not apply this principle to named meetings, conferences,
etc.

> *series statements*: (Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale
> di storia dell'arte ; 7) (Actas del XXIII Congreso
> Internacional de Historia del Arte ; 2)
> *series authority records*: International Congress of the History
> of Art (24th : 1979 : Bologna, Italy) Atti del XXIV
> Congresso internazionale di storia dell'arte
> International Congress of the History of Art (23rd : 1973
> : Granada, Spain) Actas del XXIII Congreso
> Internacional de Historia del Arte

10) *Combined numbering of several series.* If the numbering of several series is
given in a combined form and the numbering does not form an integral part of the
series titles, record the numbering with each series statement.

> *in source*: Paper 3 in Biology of the Antarctic seas XI
> Antarctic research series volume 34

> *series statements*: (Biology of the Antarctic seas ; 11, paper
> 3) (Antarctic research series ; v. 34, paper 3)

11) *Editions with identical series numbering.* When a revised edition of an
existing work or an edition of an existing work (e.g., translation) is issued by the same
publisher in the same series, the publisher may assign a new series number or he may
assign the original series number to the revision, translation, etc. In the latter case
proceed as if no duplication of numbering exists. (If the series is classified as a
collection, the related items are distinguished from each other usually by the addition
of the date of publication to the call number of the edition published later.)

12) *Items lacking numbering assigned numbering in a bibliography, etc.* Unless
there is explicit evidence that other items in the series are numbered, ignore the
number assigned to an item in a bibliography or other reference source and consider
the series unnumbered.

13) *Inferred numbering.* Note that the numbering of a volume or other item in
a series may be inferred when the evidence *clearly* indicates this fact. For example, if
volume 1 in the series is numbered and the item being cataloged lacks numbering but
contains information that volume 3 is in preparation, it can easily be inferred that the
item being cataloged constitutes volume 2. In case of doubt, however, consider the item
to be unnumbered.

14) *Numbering errors.* If the series numbering that appears on the item is *known*
to be incorrect, record in the series statement the numbering that appears, followed by
the correct numbering (using the "[i.e. ...]" technique). If the series is traced, make an
explicit series tracing giving only the correct numbering.

> *series statement*: (Kieler historische Studien ; Bd. 24 [i.e.
> 25])
> *series tracing*: Series: Kieler historische Studien ; Bd. 25

12.0A. Scope. [Rev.]

Monograph vs. Serial Treatment of Publications

    1) *Criteria for consideration as a serial*

        a) Issuance in successive parts.

        b) Parts carry unique numeric and/or chronological designation.

        c) Intended to continue indefinitely.

    Note: The designation must appear prominently or in a formal statement. If, however, there is no designation appearing in a formal statement, a designation may be taken from an informal statement (e.g., in the text of the preface) if there is conclusive evidence that the title is a serial. Such evidence might be an explicit statement of intent to continue the title indefinitely, a statement of frequency in the title, or retrospectively, evidence that the title has been published in frequently issued editions.

                chief source: 1978 Report to the Governor
                designation: 1978

                chief source: Formulary
                                Nineteenth edition
                (Published semiannually in Jan. and July)
                designation: 19th ed.

    2) *Types of publications to be handled as monographs.* Catalog as a monograph any item not meeting the definition of a serial and items of the following types:

            censuses
            dictionaries
            encyclopedias
            hearings
            publications of five-year plans and other similar programs
            items issued for the duration of a single occurrence (e.g., a daily
                bulletin issued for the duration of a *non-recurring* meeting)

    3) *Determining intention to publish indefinitely.* The following guidelines are intended to help apply the definition of a serial when questions arise as to the publisher's intention. Treat publications falling into categories a-g below as serials.

        a) Items with titles that imply continuing publication.

                "Advances in [subject]"
                "Developments in [subject]"
                "Progress in [subject]"

        b) Items with a statement of frequency in the title or elsewhere in the publication.

        c) Items with a numeric or chronological designation in the title.

        d) Items of the following types: college catalogs, court reports, session laws.

        e) Items for which it is known that a continuing subscription order can be placed with the publisher. (See also 4c for loose-leaf publications.)

        f) Generally, items bearing an ISSN. Under the International Serials Data System, ISSNs can be assigned to unnumbered publications, loose-leaf publications, and other types of publications that would not be cataloged as serials, such as some conference and exhibition publications. (See 4b below).

        g) Items that acquire a designation after the first issue(s), thereby becoming bona fide serial. (See 12.3D.)

4) *Special types of publications*

a) *Publications that are published in new editions.* If these publications carry acceptable designations (e.g., date or numeric edition designations), base the decision to catalog as serials on the frequency of the new editions. Catalog frequently issued editions (e.g., annual, biennial) as serials; catalog editions that are infrequent (e.g., generally more than five or six years apart) as monographs.

If these publications are updated by supplements, etc., between the editions, catalog the supplements, etc., separately as a serial only if the editions of the main work are cataloged as a serial *and* the supplements, etc., can be used independently of the editions they update (cf. LCRI 1.5E1).

b) *Conference and exhibition publications.* Catalog as a serial a publication of a named conference or exhibition only if *all* the following conditions are met:

(1) the name of the meeting or exhibition remains constant, and this can be documented by evidence in several issues of the item, in bibliographies, or in the catalogs against which the item is being cataloged;

(2) the title remains constant, and this can be documented by evidence in several issues of the item, in bibliographies, or in the catalogs against which the item is being cataloged.

(3) the issues lack individual titles, i.e., the specific titles that necessarily vary from conference or exhibition to conference or exhibition.

Once a conference or exhibition publication has been treated as a serial, catalog earlier and later title changes to that publication as serials.

c) *Loose-leaf publications*

(1) Catalog as serials

(a) Publications meeting the definition of serials but issued in loose-leaf form simply to allow issues to be stored in a binder.

This category includes publications whose successive issues consist of parts that may be filed into separate sections of a binder but that do not replace parts already present (e.g., a monthly publication listing recalled products; each monthly issue consists of separately designated sheets to be filed into an annual binder divided into various product categories).

(b) Publications that consist of a basic binder or set of binders that are issued periodically (usually annually or biennially) and carry corresponding designations. Loose-leaf updates are issued between the periodic editions of the basic volume(s) (e.g., a 1979 volume, plus quarterly updates to be interfiled; 1980, plus quarterly updates to be interfiled).

(2) Reject as serials

(a) Publications consisting of a loose-leaf binder or finite number of binders to which new or replacement pages are added periodically.

Do not catalog as serials any of the updates, revised pages, or supplements to these publications, even though these updates, etc., are frequently issued in packages containing a numeric or chronological designation suggestive of serial publications.

(b) Generally do not catalog as a serial loose-leaf material of permanent value (e.g., court decisions) that constitutes a section of a loose-leaf publication and that at the end of the year or from time to time is transferred from the loose-leaf binder to a permanent binder or is sent by the publisher to the subscriber in a permanent volume that contains the material previously received in loose-leaf format. (Access to the special section and the transfer volumes is provided by an added entry on the bibliographic record for the loose-leaf; see also paragraph 4d below.)

d) *Publications that are integral parts of other publications.* Do not catalog as a separate entity, serial or monograph, a publication that forms an integral part of another publication. Examples include court rules of a U.S. state published as a volume of the state's code (whether the rules volume has or lacks volume numbering within the numberimg system of the code or whether the code itself is or is not numbered in terms of volumes).

Generally do not catalog as a separate entity, serial or monograph, a component part of a loose-leaf service even though the entity carries an independent numeric or chronological designation and has a title that differs from the title of the service as a whole. (Access to the part is provided by an added entry; cf. Adele Hallam's *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications.*)

e) *Supplements, etc.* Do not catalog as a serial supplements, etc., to a work cataloged as a monograph (e.g., one or several updates to an infrequently revised directory; supplements that can be used only in conjunction with the main work; see also LCRI 1.5E1 and paragraph 4a above).

f) *Reprints of serials.* In order that necessary access be provided, most reprints of serials will be cataloged as serials except the following which will be cataloged as monographs:

(1) a reprint that is of a single issue or a limited number of issues.

(2) a collection of bibliographically unrelated serials.

In case of doubt as to whether the item fits the criteria for cataloging as a monograph, catalog it as a serial.

12.3C4. [Rev.]

When the number on a serial appears to be a division of the date, record the date followed by the number as if both, together, were a single numeric designation.

> 1982/3
> 1981, no. 1-
> 82-1-

In these cases, record a chronological designation only when one also appears on the publication.

83-2 (Feb. 1983)-

The numeric and chronological designations, although recorded together, need not come from the same source.

> *chief source*: May 1983
> *colophon*: Vol. 1, no. 1
> *area 3*: Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1983)-

> *chief source*: Vol. 27, no. 3
> *contents page*: June 1982
> *area 3*: Vol. 27, no. 3 (June 1982)-

12.5B1. [New]

For printed serials, use only the specific material designation "v."

12.5B2. [Rev.]

Applicability

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

to physical units.

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

        362 field: Jan. 1987-May 1988
        300 field: 2 v.

        362 field: Jan./Feb. 1985-Nov./Dec. 1985
        300 field: 1 v.

However, do not apply this interpretation to reprinted issues of serials. Use instead the physical volumes of the reprinted edition as outlined in LCRI 12.0B1.

12.7A2. [Rev.]

Linking Notes

In notes referring to another serial (linking notes), cite the entry under which the serial appears in the catalog against which the searching and cataloging is done. Depending upon the catalog entry of the related serial, the note will cite *one* of the following:

    1) title proper, and, if needed for identification, edition statement;

    2) main entry name heading/title proper, and, if needed for identification, edition statement;

    3) main entry name heading/uniform title;

    4) main entry name heading/uniform title/title proper (for legal material, language editions, and translations only);

    5) main entry uniform title heading;

    6) main entry uniform title heading/title proper (for language editions and translations only).

In cases in which the title proper of the related serial is the name of a body and other title information has been supplied to indicate the type or nature of the publication (see 1.1E6), include also the other title information in the link.

If the note cites a main entry heading (as in 2)-6) above), give the heading in AACR 2 form. If the main entry heading on the catalog record for the related serial is not in AACR 2 form, change it to the AACR 2 form.

If the related serial is not represented in the catalog, cite in the note the entry that would be used were the related serial cataloged under AACR 2.

21.2A. Definition. [Rev.]

Title Changes of Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series) and Unnumbered Monographic Series[7]

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

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

> Arabic numeral(s) vs. roman numeral(s)
>
> Hyphenated words vs. unhyphenated words
>
> Initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation
>
> Numbers or dates vs. spelled-out forms
>
> One spelling vs. another spelling: apply this criterion both in the case of ordinary orthographic variations and in the case of official orthographic changes
>
> One-word compounds vs. two-word compounds, whether hyphenated or not
>
> Signs and symbols (e.g., "&") vs. spelled-out forms

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

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

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

21.2C. Serials. [Rev.]

Fluctuating Titles of Serials

If a serial has two or more titles that are used on different issues according to a regular pattern or if the language of the title varies according to the language of the text of an issue of a serial, choose as the title proper the title given on the earliest issue and give the other title(s) in a note worded to explain the title fluctuation.

> *title proper*: SPUR report
> *note*: Issues devoted to a single topic have title: SPUR report; issues devoted to current events have title: SPUR news

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

> *title proper*: [Title in English]
> *note*: Issues in German have title: [Title in German]; issues
> in French have title: [Title in French]

Use the same technique in other cases in which a serial title fluctuates. However, in other cases usually confine it to situations in which 1) it seems clear that the publisher did not intend to change the title or 2) most issues of a serial carry one title, but a few randomly spaced issues have another.

> *title proper*: Report
> *note*: Some issues have title: Research report

Always make an added entry for the variant title.

Changes in Order of Serial Title

Do not consider a title proper (as selected from the earliest issue) to have changed when

1) later issues of the serial give titles in more than one language (or script) in a different order from the earliest issue

or 2) later issues have a parallel title that did not appear on the earliest issue.

unless there is evidence in the publication (e.g., a statement by the publisher) that the publisher intentionally changed the title.

Unnumbered Series

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

Session Laws of the U.S. States

Do not make successive entries for changes in titles of session laws (cf. LCRI 25.15A1).

21.3B. Serials. [Rev.]

Rule 21.3B1 lists two conditions for making a new entry for a serial. Listed below are two other conditions.

   c) if the main entry for a serial is under a uniform title heading and that
      uniform title heading changes because

      1) the corporate body used as a qualifier changes (see also LCRI 25.5B)

> **Bulletin (National Association of Certified Public**
> **Accountants)**
> **Bulletin (American Association of Certified Public**
> **Accountants)**

      2) the title of a serial used as the uniform title heading on an entry for
         a translation changes.

> *uniform title*: Inzhenernyĭ zhurnal. Mekhanika tverdogo
> tela. English
> *title proper*: Mechanics of solids

> *uniform title*: Izvestiîa. Mekhanika tverdogo tela. English
> *title proper*: Mechanics of solids

   d) when the physical format in which the serial is issued changes (not a

reproduction or the same serial in another manifestation, e.g., a braille edition)

New Zealand national bibliography
(Issued only in paper copy through Nov. 1983)
New Zealand national bibliography (Microfiche)
(Issued Dec. 1983- only in microfiche; not a microfiche edition of paper copy issues)

21.30L. Series. [Rev.]

Option Decision

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

Series Tracing Guidelines

Trace all analyzed series established after August 31, 1989. For series established before September 1, 1989, do not change decisions calling for no tracing.

If a photographic reprint edition does not contain the original series statement, do not establish the series.

Form of Series Added Entry Tracing

The series added entry may be derived from the series statement (called "traced the same" or traced implicitly; 440 field) or not (called "traced differently" or traced explicitly; 490 field with first indicator of 1).

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

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

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

3) the presence of an ISSN;

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

When a series added entry is traced differently or explicitly, it is represented in the tracing by the word "Series" followed by a colon and the established heading and form of numbering, if any. Trace a series explicitly if there is any difference between the series statement, etc., and the established form other than the conditions mentioned above.[8] *Exception*: For nonroman scripts represented by both a nonromanized card

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[8]*For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only*: If more than one series is to be given an added entry, on the input worksheet always trace explicitly any series subsequent to the first even if the series statement is in the same form as the heading for the series. (Any series added entry that can be derived from the series statement is so tagged in the machine

and a romanized machine-readable record, trace the series explicitly in all cases of traced series.

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

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

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

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

2) *Record for the item is open*

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

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

Examples

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

record regardless of its position among the series statements (except for nonroman scripts represented by both a nonromanized card and a romanized machine-readable record). However, on cards printed from machine records all series added entries in the tracings subsequent to the first are printed as traced explicitly, i.e., as the word "Series" followed by a colon and the established heading and numeration, if any. Printing the series tracings in this fashion is a function of the print programs.)

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

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

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

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

4) For other names, base the heading either on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found in a recently published gazetteer *or* on the form provided by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN), as necessary. This means that BGN *may* be consulted routinely or not, as efficiency, etc., in the particular case warrants. It also means that all problems not resolved by the work in hand and a recently published gazetteer *must* be referred to BGN.

English or Vernacular Forms

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

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

> Amoy
> Anhwei Province
> Bavaria
> Bosnia and Hercegovina
> Bruges
> Canton
> Carinthia
> Chekiang Province
> Crete
> Croatia
> Dairen
> East Flanders
> Fukien Province
> Ghent
> Harbin
> Heilungkiang Province
> Hesse
> Hokkaido
> Honan Province
> Hopeh Province
> Hunan Province
> Hupeh Province
> Inner Mongolia
> Istanbul
> Jaffa
> Kalgan
> Kansu Province
> Kiangsi Province
> Kiangsu Province
> Kirin
> Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
> Kwangtung Province
> Kweichow Province
> Kyoto

Liaoning Province
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Macedonia (Republic)
Malacca
Mantua
Mexico City
Montenegro
Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region
North Brabant
North Holland
North Rhine-Westphalia
Nuremberg
Osaka
Padua
Peking
Piraeus
Port Arthur
Rabat
Rhineland-Palatinate
Saint Gall
Serbia
Seville
Shanghai
Shansi Province
Shantung Province
Shensi Province
Sian
Sicily
Sinkiang Province
Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Slovenia
South Holland
Styria
Swatow
Syracuse
Szechwan Province
Tehran [instead of Teheran]
Tibet
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsinghai Province
Tsingtao
Tsitsihar
Turin
Upper Austria
Urumchi
West Flanders
Yunnan Province
Zurich

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

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

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

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

Modifications of the Name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Decisions

1) *China.* For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China, use "China" for all periods except 1931-1945. For the government headquartered in Nanking, 1931-1937, and in Chungking, 1937-1945, use "China." For the government headquartered in Jui-chin, 1931-1937, use "China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937)." For the government headquartered in Peking, 1937-1940, use "China (Provisional government, 1937-1940)." For the governments headquartered in Nanking, 1938-1945, use "China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)" for 1938-1940, and use "China (National government, 1940-1945)" for 1940-1945. For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use "China (Republic : 1949-   )." For the province of Taiwan, use "Taiwan."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25.5B. Conflict resolution. [Rev.]

Serials/Including Series

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

    a) Do not predict a conflict.

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

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

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

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

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

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

               Arrow (Montréal, Québec)
               Arrow (Castlegar, B.C.)

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

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

If the work is published in more than one place or if the place of publication has changed, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published or the earliest issue for which a place is known or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. (Use caution when taking information from an existing bibliographic record for the serial needing a qualifier if the record was originally created before 1981; it may not

necessarily show the earliest place since pre-AACR 2 cataloging codes specified giving the latest place.)

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

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

> **Bulletin (Balai Pengolohan Galian (Indonesia))**
> **Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)**
>
> **Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Agricultural**
> **Economics)**
> **Occasional paper (University of the West Indies (Cave Hill,**
> **Barbados). Institute of Social and Economic Research)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> **Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record**
> **Librarians : 1944)**
> **Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record**
> **Librarians : 1971)**
> (*Published between 1969 and 1971 under title*: CAMRL
> newsletter)
>
> **Science bulletin (Chicago, Ill.)**
> **Science bulletin (Akron, Ohio : 1921)**
> **Science bulletin (Akron, Ohio : 1980)**
> (*Published between 1923 and 1980 under title*: Science and
> technology bulletin)

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

> **San Francisco journal (1944)**
> **San Francisco journal (1980)**

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

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

> Blue book contractors register (New York–New Jersey–Connecticut ed.)
> Blue book contractors register (Southern California ed.)

d) Use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish one serial from another.

> New Zealand national bibliography
> (*Issued only in paper copy through Nov. 1983*)
> New Zealand national bibliography (Microfiche)
> (*Issued Dec. 1983– only in microfiche; not a microfiche edition of paper copy issues–cf. LCRI 21.3B*)

> Etudes anglaises
> (*Monographic series*)
> Etudes anglaises (Periodical)

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

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

7) *Special situations*

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

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

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

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

Otherwise, create a uniform title for the work only if there is another serial with *exactly* the same common title and title of a section or part, i.e., do not create a uniform title when there is another serial with a title that is the same as the common title but with a different title of a section or part. (Disregard the fact that one or more of the

section titles of a particular common title may bear a uniform title but other section titles of the same title do not or that a particular common title when appearing alone has a uniform title but the same common title appearing with its section titles does not.)

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

>**Bulletin. Series A (Corporate Body Z)**
>**Bulletin. Series A (Corporate Body Y)**

but **Bulletin. Series W**
>>*(Issued by Corporate Body Y but the entire title is unique)*

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

>**Technical report (Minnesota. Division of Waters)**
>**Technical report (Kansas Water Office)**
>>*(Has its own numbering)*
>**Technical report (Kansas Water Office). Monograph**
>>*(Made up example)*

>**Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Ediç∘es Graal)**
>**Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Zahar Editores)**
>>*(Issued both with and without a section title)*
>**Biblioteca de ciências sociais (Zahar Editores). Economia**

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

>**Statistical bulletin (Gaborone, Botswana)**
>**Statistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali)**
>**Statistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali). Supplement**

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

>**Canada. Dept. of Public Works**
>[Annual report (1965)]
>Annual report ...
>**Canada. Dept. of Public Works**
>[Annual report (1977)]
>Annual report ...
>*(Published 1972-1975 under title*: Report)

d) *Reprints, microform copies, etc.* When a serial reappears as a reprint, as a microform copy or reissue, as a braille edition, etc., do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these secondary manifestations from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the other manifestation. (When the physical format in which the serial is issued changes, a new entry is made-cf. LCRI 21.3B.)

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

>**Art (Philadelphia, Pa.). Reprint (1970)**
>**Art (Philadelphia, Pa.). Reprint (1977)**

Rose fanciers at large
Rose fanciers at large. Microform

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

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

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

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

Series Titles Identical to Corporate Names

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monographs That Conflict

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

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

> **La France.** — Paris : Librairie Larousse, 1967

> **France.** — Paris : Documentation française, 1972

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

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

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

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

> **Elias, Norbert**
> [Über den Prozess der Zivilisation. English (Oxford,
> England)]
> The civilizing process ... Oxford : B. Blackwell

> **Elias, Norbert**
> [Über den Prozess der Zivilisation. English (New York,
> N.Y.)]
> The civilizing process ... New York : Pantheon Books

Radio and Television Programs

Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and

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

U.S. Census Publications

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

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

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

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

Comics

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

Motion Pictures

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

New work

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

Existing works

> **Steinbeck, John, 1902-1968**
> The red pony ...
> *(A book)*

> **The Red pony [motion picture] ...**

Added entry on the new work

> I. Red pony (Motion picture)

Revised record for the motion picture

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

If a computer file is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another computer file (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

If a computer file entered under title is needed in a secondary entry, add a qualifier to the title only if there is another work in the catalog with the same title proper, and the other work is also entered under title. (This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work, including existing records for the computer file itself.)

New work

Microsoft Excel : arrays, functions, and macros ...
(A book entered under title)

Existing work

Microsoft Excel [computer file] : complete spreadsheet ...

Added entry on the new work

I. Microsoft Excel (Computer file)

Revised record for the computer file

Microsoft Excel (Computer file)
   Microsoft Excel [computer file] : complete spreadsheet ...

Note: 1) Prior to June 1990, a qualifier was added to the title of a computer file whenever the heading was needed in a secondary entry, without regard to conflict. Generally continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after June 1990. 2) Name authority records for computer files that were created in accord with policies in effect beore June 1990 are routinely retained although they would not necessarily be needed under current policy.

GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING FIELD 653 TO MLC RECORDS

Background

The Minimal Level Cataloging program (MLC) was designed as a cost-effective means to provide access to items worth retaining in the Library's collections but not worth the expense of full cataloging, and to provide access to a large number of items in the Library's arrearages that were unavailable to users. MLC has been highly effective in providing such access through the online retrieval system by means of such elements of bibliographic description as author, title, and series.

Although MLC records contain no subject headings, some measure of subject access is available through the ability to search words in the title and note fields by using the boolean logic in the "find" command. Since most people approach the Library's catalog using the English language (witness the primarily English-based subject heading system), this ability to search words in the title and note fields is more useful for English books than foreign-language ones. To remedy this situation, it has been decided to add English words translated generally from the title to foreign-language MLC records.

This additional access is provided by inputting words in a newly implemented field (653), which is searchable using the "find" command. In "find" searches, the 653 field is treated as if it were a note field ("find n"). Using the note field for the necessarily uncontrolled, additional vocabulary should help in the understanding that the implementation of the 653 field is not intended to approximate subject cataloging or subject analysis. Rather, it simply adds to what the "find" command already provides as it searches, for example, the title and note fields. On the basis of this understanding,

the following guidelines for MLC books have been prepared.

Scope

These instructions apply to all foreign-language MLC books and to those English-language MLC books in which the words in the title field do not reflect the subject of the book. ("MLC books" refers to all those items for which a newly created MLC record (encoding level = 7) is prepared.) *Exception*: Do not apply the instructions, however, to works of the imagination (novels, stories, poetry, plays, etc.).

> 245 10 ‡a Antología del Festival Internacional de
> Poesía de la Ciudad de México
> (*Translation*: Anthology of the Mexico City International
> Poetry Festival)
> (*No 653 field; work is a poetry anthology*)

> 245 10 ‡a Après le déluge :‡b roman
> (*Translation*: After the deluge : a novel)
> (*No 653 field; work is a novel*)

There is no requirement to add a 653 field to existing MLC records undergoing change, but a cataloger may opt to do so.

653 Field Format

Input the words in a single 653 field. Use a maximum of three words or very brief phrases and input each as a separate "a" subfield. Use a semicolon (as well as a delimiter) to separate each subfield. (In the remainder of these instructions, understand that "word/words" encompasses both words and very brief phrases, as illustrated in the examples.) The order of words in the 653 is unimportant. Capitalize the first word of the field. Do not end the field with a mark of punctuation unless punctuation is part of the data.

> 245 10 ‡a Monnaie, institutions financières et politique
> monétaire
> (*Translation*: Money, financial institutions, and monetary
> policy)
> 653 0 ‡a Money;‡a financial institutions;‡a monetary policy

Note that only one indicator position, the first one, is used and that only one value (0 = "no level specified") is used. That value is the default value assigned by the input/update system.

Selection of Words

1) If the title field contains words about the subject of the book and the book is in a foreign language, choose words *from the title page* that are suggestive of the subject of the book and translate them into English. Input the resulting English words in the 653 field.

> 245 10 ‡a Cinco lecciones sobre el humanismo
> (*Translation*: Five readings on humanism)
> 653 0 ‡a Humanism

> 245 10 ‡a La caravana del hambre :‡b reportaje fotográfico
> (*Translation*: The caravan of hunger : photographic
> report)
> 653 0 ‡a Hunger

If words on the title page suggest what the book is about *and the book is in English*, do not input a 653 field.

2) For both English-language and foreign-language books, if the title field does not contain words about the subject of the book, quickly examine the covers, table of contents, preface, etc., to select appropriate words. Translate foreign-language words in the case of foreign-language books, as stated in the preceding instruction.

245 10 ‡a Quince años en el infierno
(*Translation*: Fifteen years in the inferno)
653 0 ‡a Labor unrest;‡a Uruguay
(*Information from preface*)

245 04 ‡a The high road and the low road
653 0 ‡a Bookmobiles
(*Information from table of contents*)

If it is still not possible to determine useful words quickly, omit the 653; *do not agonize.*

3) Concentrate on words that are rich in meaning; do not use words that are not, such as "study," "part," "important," "impact." Omit all conjunctions, prepositions, and articles unless they are part of an inseparable phrase (e.g., 653 0 ‡a Breach of promise).

4) Give geographic terms either as adjectives or nouns; it doesn't matter.

245 10 ‡a Guia do estudante de história medieval portuguesa
(*Translation*: Guide for the student of Portuguese medieval history)
653 0 ‡a Medieval history;‡a Portugal
or 653 0 ‡a Portuguese medieval history

5) Foreign-language words may be used when there is no obvious English equivalent, if they would provide useful access through the "find" command.

245 12 ‡a A glasznoszty
653 0 ‡a Glasnost

6) Keep in mind that there is no single "right" way to assign these words to the record. The choice of them should not become a matter for agonizing or dispute.

Personal and Corporate Names

1) Use names of persons or bodies also in the 653 field, on the same basis as the words selected according to the preceding instruction. Do no searching for personal, corporate, or geographic names, however, and do not attempt to be consistent with other bibliographic records in the machine catalog.

2) *Personal names.* Give personal names in direct order; do not invert. Do not use dates.

245 10 ‡a My name is Hilda
653 0 ‡a Hilda Kramer

3) *Corporate names.* Give corporate names in English, in direct order; do not construct headings in catalog-entry form. For corporate names in foreign languages, make a quick judgment whether or not an English translation of the name provides useful access; if not, omit it from the 653.

245 10 ‡a Catedral de la Immaculata Concepción Valladolid de Comayagua
653 0 ‡a Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception
(*Or nothing*)

245 10 ‡a Notre Dame de Paris
(*No 653 field*)

245 10 ‡a História del Sindicato de Culinarias, 1935-1958
653 0 ‡a Culinary Syndicate
or 653 0 ‡a Culinary Union
(*Or nothing*)

245 10 ‡a La Habana, ciudad antigua
653 0 ‡a Havana

SPECIAL MATERIALS CATALOGING

RELATOR TERMS FOR ARCHIVAL MOVING IMAGE CATALOGING

During its March 1990 meetings, the National Moving Database (NAMID) Standards Committee approved a new term for addition to the list "Relator Terms for Archival Moving Image Cataloging" that was originally published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 31, Winter 1986. The list is designed for use in standard bibliographic records for archival moving image materials that are created according to AACR 2, the interpretive manual (*Archival Moving Image Materials: A Cataloging Manual*, and the *USMARC Format for NBibliographic Data: Visual Materials*. The terms appear in MARC records following personal name added entries (field 700) in subfield ‡e.

New Relator Term

Filmmaker: Use for maker(s) of personal, independently [rpduced films, where an individual is responsible for the conception, sponsorship, and execution of all aspects of the film. In some cases, films may have been created by filmmakers working together.

Additiona suggestions for changes or updates to the list may be submitted to the NAMID Standards Committee by directing them to Harriet Harrison, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 18-30, 1990

Adult learning (*May Subd Geog*)
Application software (*May Subd Geog*)
Ballooning (*May Subd Geog*)
Boogie woogie (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Bop (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Cat litter (*May Subd Geog*)
Children of celebrities (*May Subd Geog*)
Computer conferencing (*May Subd Geog*)
Computer security (*May Subd Geog*)
Disclosure of information (*May Subd Geog*)
Dyslexics (*May Subd Geog*)
Feminist theory
Garbage collection (Computer science)
Geochemical diseases (*May Subd Geog*)
Hate crimes (*May Subd Geog*)
Jingles (Advertising songs) (*May Subd Geog*)
Knee braces (*May Subd Geog*)
Laptop computers (*May Subd Geog*)
Macintosh-compatible computers
Marine biotechnology (*May Subd Geog*)
Memory management (Computer science)
Microbursts (*May Subd Geog*)

Minor league baseball *(May Subd Geog)*
Minority college teachers *(May Subd Geog)*
Neural networks *(May Subd Geog)*
Parental influences *(May Subd Geog)*
Performance technology *(May Subd Geog)*
Rotisserie League Basketball (Game)
Slashburning *(May Subd Geog)*
Sleepovers *(May Subd Geog)*
Software documentation *(May Subd Geog)*
Swing (Music) *(May Subd Geog)*
Thongs (Sandals) *(May Subd Geog)*
Transgenic plants *(May Subd Geog)*

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 15-26, 1990.

Cancelled heading	Replacement heading	May Subd Geog
Ababuas	Ababua (African people)	YES
Accordion and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Advertising, American, [French, etc.]	Advertising–[place]	
Advertising, Dutch	Advertising–Netherlands	
Aesthetics–Koranic teaching	Aesthetics in the Koran	NO
Agent-nouns	Grammar, Comparative and general–Agent nouns	NO
Alibamu Indians	Alabama Indians	NO
American literature–Armenian authors	American literature–Armenian American authors	NO
Anxiety in teenagers	Anxiety in adolescence	YES
Ara	Macaws	YES
Arabs–Pakistan–Sind	Arabs–Pakistan–Sindh	
Architecture–Views	Architecture–Pictorial works	NO
Architecture, Maori	Architecture, Maori (New Zealand people)	NO
Art objects, Maori	Art objects, Maori (New Zealand people)	NO
Art, Maori	Art, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Assertiveness in teenagers	Assertiveness in adolescence	YES
Associations, institutions, etc., British, [Japanese, etc.]	Associations, institutions, etc.–[place]	
Associations, institutions, etc., British, [Japanese, etc.]	[ethnic group]–Societies, etc.	NO
Associations, institutions, etc., Gallegan	Gallegans–Societies, etc.	NO
Australian Bicentennial, 1988	Australian Bicentenary, 1988	NO
Bambusa	Bamboo	YES
Baucis and Philemon (Greek mythology)	Baucis (Greek mythology)	NO
Baucis and Philemon (Greek mythology)	Philemon (Greek mythology)	NO
Bedford, N.Y. (Westchester Co.), Battle of, 1779	Bedford (Westchester County, N.Y.), Battle of, 1779	NO
Bhotias (Tibetan people)	Bhotia (Tibetan people)	YES
Biological products–Law and legislation	Biologicals–Law and legislation	YES
Border terriers	Border terrier	YES

Brandon (Man.)–Packing-house Workers' Strike, 1960	Packing-house Workers' Strike, Brandon, Man., 1960	NO
Brazil–History–Revolution, 1822	Brazil–History–Declaration of Independence, 1822	NO
Bullom language	Northern Bullom language	NO
Campylobacter pylori	Helicobacter pylori	YES
Campylobacter pylori infections	Helicobacter pylori infections	YES
Canada–Economic conditions–1918-	Canada–Economic conditions–1918-1945	NO
Canada–Lieutenant-governors	Lieutenant governors–Canada	
Children–Hospital care–Moral and religious aspects	Children–Hospital care–Moral and ethical aspects	NO
Children–Hospital care–Moral and religious aspects	Children–Hospital care–Religious aspects	NO
Cities and towns–Views	Cities and towns–Pictorial works	NO
Clarinet and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Classification of crimes	Crime–Classification	NO
Cmentarz Łyczakowsi we Lwowie (L´vov Ukraine)	Lychakivs´ke kladovyshche (L´vov, Ukraine)	NO
Colorado–Governors	Governors–Colorado	
Colorado–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Colorado–Dwellings	NO
Competition (Psychology) in teenagers	Competition (Psychology) in adolescence	YES
Concertos (Flutes (3) and harp)	Concertos (Flutes (3), harp)	NO
Concertos (Jazz octet)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Concertos (Jazz quartet)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Concertos (Jazz quintet)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Concertos (Jazz quintet with band)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble with band)	NO
Concertos (Jazz quintet with string orchestra)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble with string orchestra)	NO
Concertos (Jazz trio)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Concertos (Jazz trio with chamber orchestra)	Concertos (Jazz ensemble with chamber orchestra)	NO
Cornet and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Counterrevolutionists	Counterrevolutionaries	YES
Crops–Varieties	Plant varieties	YES
Cycloparaffins	Cycloalkanes	NO
Czechoslovakia–Politics and government–1968-	Czechoslovakia–Politics and government–1968-1989	NO
Czechoslovakia–Politics and government–1968-	Czechoslovakia–Politics and government–1989-	NO
Decorative arts, Maori	Decorative arts, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Distributions, Theory of (Functional analysis)	Theory of distributions (Functional analysis)	NO
Dogwood	Cornus (Plants)	YES
Dogwood	Flowering dogwood	YES
Double-bass and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Ethnology–Tanganyika	Ethnology–Tanzania	
Films noirs	Film noir	YES
Flute-players	Flute players	YES
Flutes (3) and harp with orchestra	Flutes (3), harp with orchestra	NO
Fortna family	Fortney family	NO
Geomagnetism–Diurnal variation	Geomagnetism–Diurnal variations	NO
George Washington Memorial Parkway	George Washington Memorial Parkway (Va. and Washington, D.C.)	NO
Gillard family	Gaylord family	NO

Harbors–Views	Harbors–Pictorial works	NO
Harvard University–Orchestras and bands	Harvard University–Bands	NO
Harvard University–Orchestras and bands	Harvard University–Orchestras	NO
Hawaii–Governors	Governors–Hawaii	
Hawaii–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Hawaii–Dwellings	NO
Het Loo (Apeldoorn, Netherlands)	Loo (Apeldoorn, Netherlands)	NO
Hymns, Black	Afro-Americans–Music	NO
Hymns, Black	Hymns, English	YES
Ice-houses	Icehouses	YES
India–Governors	Governors–India	
India–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–India–Dwellings	NO
Inner product spaces, Indefinite	Indefinite inner product spaces	NO
Islamic religious practice	Islam–Customs and practices	NO
Jazz duets	Jazz	YES
Jazz music	Jazz	YES
Jazz music–Interpretation (Phrasing, dynamics, etc.)	Jazz–Interpretation (Phrasing, dynamics, etc.)	NO
Jazz nonets	Jazz	YES
Jazz octet with orchestra	Jazz ensemble with orchestra	NO
Jazz octets	Jazz	YES
Jazz quartet with chamber orchestra	Jazz ensemble with chamber orchestra	NO
Jazz quartet with orchestra	Jazz ensemble with orchestra	NO
Jazz quartets	Jazz	YES
Jazz quintet with band	Jazz ensemble with band	NO
Jazz quintet with orchestra	Jazz ensemble with orchestra	NO
Jazz quintet with string orchestra	Jazz ensemble with string orchestra	NO
Jazz quintets	Jazz	YES
Jazz septets	Jazz	YES
Jazz sextet with band	Jazz ensemble with band	NO
Jazz sextet with orchestra	Jazz ensemble with orchestra	NO
Jazz sextets	Jazz	YES
Jazz trio with chamber orchestra	Jazz ensemble with chamber orchestra	NO
Jazz trio with orchestra	Jazz ensemble with orchestra	NO
Jazz trios	Jazz	YES
Kafirs (Kafiristan)	Kafirs (Afganistan people)	NO
Karakorum Highway (Pakistan)	Karakoram Highway (Pakistan)	NO
Kejimkejuk National Park (N.S.)	Kejimkujik National Park (N.S.)	NO
Kentucky–Governors	Governors–Kentucky	
Kentucky–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Kentucky–Dwellings	
Kolam	Kolam (House marks)	NO
Labor attachés, American, [etc.]	Labor attachés–[place]	
Laryngostroboscope	Laryngostroboscopes	YES
Law, Maori	Law, Maori (New Zealand people)	NO
Lieutenant-governors	Lieutenant governors	YES
Lieutenant-governors–United States	Lieutenant governors–United States	
Lieutenant-governors–United States–Powers and duties	Lieutenant governors–United States–Powers and duties	NO
Louisiana–Governors	Governors–Louisiana	
Louisiana–Governors–Powers and duties	Governors–Louisiana–Powers and duties	NO
Ma-tsu (Chinese goddess)	Ma-tsu (Chinese deity)	NO
Magnetism–Therapeutic use	Magnetotherapy	YES
Maine–Governors	Governors–Maine	
Maine–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Maine–Dwellings	NO
Maoris	Maori (New Zealand people)	YES

Maoris–Agriculture	Maori (New Zealand people)–Agriculture	NO
Maoris–Anthropometry	Maori (New Zealand people)–Anthropometry	NO
Maoris–Boats	Maori (New Zealand people)–Boats	NO
Maoris–Children	Maori (New Zealand people)–Children	NO
Maoris–Criminal justice system	Maori (New Zealand people)–Criminal justice system	NO
Maoris–Fishing	Maori (New Zealand people)–Fishing	NO
Maoris–Funeral customs and rites	Maori (New Zealand people)–Funeral customs and rites	NO
Maoris–Games	Maori (New Zealand people)–Games	NO
Maoris–Government relations	Maori (New Zealand people)–Government relations	NO
Maoris–Hunting	Maori (New Zealand people)–Hunting	NO
Maoris–Implements	Maori (New Zealand people)–Implements	NO
Maoris–Land tenure	Maori (New Zealand people)–Land tenure	NO
Maoris–Marriage customs and rites	Maori (New Zealand people)–Marriage customs and rites	NO
Maoris–Medicine	Maori (New Zealand people)–Medicine	NO
Maoris–Missions	Maori (New Zealand people)–Missions	YES
Maoris–Population	Maori (New Zealand people)–Population	NO
Maoris–Religion	Maori (New Zealand people)–Religion	NO
Maoris–Rites and ceremonies	Maori (New Zealand people)–Rites and ceremonies	NO
Maoris–Warfare	Maori (New Zealand people)–Warfare	NO
Maoris–Wars	Maori (New Zealand people)–Wars	NO
Maoris–Youth	Maori (New Zealand people)–Youth	NO
Mason and Dixon's Line	Mason-Dixon Line	NO
Massachusetts–Governors	Governors–Massachusetts	
Massachusetts–Governors–Succession	Governors–Massachusetts–Succession	NO
Medical ethics–Cases	Medical ethics–Case studies	NO
Meldon, Eng., Battle of, 991	Maldon (England), Battle of, 991	NO
Miniature cases, American, [etc.]	Miniature cases–[place]	
Mississippi–Governors	Governors–Mississippi	
Mississippi–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Mississippi–Dwellings	NO
Mon (Southeast-Asiatic people)	Mon (Southeast Asian people)	NO
Monologues with music (Jazz quintet)	Monologues with music (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Mother-goddesses	Mother goddesses	YES
Motor vehicles, American, [British, Russian, etc.]	Motor vehicles–[place]	
Motorcycles, British	Motorcycles–Great Britain	
Music, Turkmen	Turkmen–Music	NO
Muskhogean Indians	Muskogean Indians	NO
Muskhogean languages	Muskogean languages	NO
Mythology, Maori	Mythology, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES

Nanga Parbat (India)	Nanga Parbat (Pakistan)	NO
Nascapee Indians	Naskapi Indians	NO
Nascapee language	Naskapi language	YES
Nevada–Governors	Governors–Nevada	
Nevada–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Nevada–Dwellings	NO
New York (State)–Governors	Governors–New York (State)	
New York (State)–Governors–Children	Governors–New York (State)–Children	NO
New York (State)–Governors–Election	Governors–New York (State)–Election	NO
New York (State)–Governors–Election	Governors–New York (State)–Election	NO
New York (State)–Governors–Inaugural addresses	Governors–New York (State)–Inaugural addresses	NO
New York (State)–Governors–Governors–Wives	Governors–New York (State)–Wives	NO
Ngaa Rauru (Maori people)	Ngaa Rauru (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngaitahu (Maori tribe)	Ngaitahu (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Mamoe (Maori tribe)	Ngati Mamoe (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngāti Toa (Maori people)	Ngāti Toa (New Zealand people)	YES
North Carolina–Governors	Governors–North Carolina	
North Carolina–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–North Carolina–Dwellings	NO
North Dakota–Governors	Governors–North Dakota	
North Dakota–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–North Dakota–Dwellings	NO
Nossi-Bé (Madagascar)	Nosy-Be Island (Madagascar)	NO
Nursing–Research–Moral and religious aspects	Nursing–Research–Moral and ethical aspects	NO
Nursing–Research–Moral and religious aspects	Nursing–Research–Religious aspects	NO
Onie no Matsuri	Daijōsai	NO
Pakistan–Politics and government–1971-	Pakistan–Politics and government–1971-1988	NO
Pakistan–Politics and government–1971-	Pakistan–Politics and government–1988-	NO
Physicians, Maori	Physicians, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Plants, Cultivated–Varieties	Plant varieties	YES
Plants, Cultivated–Varieties–Patents	Plant varieties–Patents	NO
Plants, Cultivated–Varieties–Protection	Plant varieties–Protection	YES
Pōgōni (Greece)	Pōgōni (Greece : Region)	NO
Poland–Politics and government–1980-	Poland–Politics and government–1980-1989	NO
Poland–Politics and government–1980-	Poland–Politics and government–1989-	NO
Polish newspapers (German)	German newspapers–Poland	
Psittacidae	Parrots	YES
Psittaciformes	Parrots	YES
Psychologists, Maori	Psychologists, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Psychosurgery–Moral and religious aspects	Psychosurgery–Moral and ethical aspects	NO
Psychosurgery–Moral and religious aspects	Psychosurgery–Religious aspects	NO
Rapping (Music)	Rap (Music)	YES
Religious life–Islam–Shiite authors	Religious life–Shi'ah	NO
Religious life–Shiites	Religious life–Shi'ah	NO
Revolutionists	Revolutionaries	YES
Revolutionists–Belgium	Revolutionaries–Belgium	

Revolutionists–Italy	Revolutionaries–Italy	
Revolutionists–Soviet Union	Revolutionaries–Soviet Union	
Revolutionists in literature	Revolutionaries in literature	NO
Revolutionists' wives	Revolutionaries' wives	YES
Romania–Politics and government–1944-	Romania–Politics and government–1944-1989	NO
Romania–Politics and government–1944-	Romania–Politics and government–1989-	NO
Salts, Double	Double salts	NO
Saxophone and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Sharia (Islamic religious practice)	Islam–Customs and practices	NO
Sharia (Islamic religious practice)	Islam–Rituals	NO
Shiite religious practice	Shi'ah–Customs and practices	NO
Sind (Pakistan)	Sindh (Pakistan)	NO
Sind (Pakistan)–History	Sindh (Pakistan)–History	NO
Sind (Pakistan)–History–Hur Rebellion, 1942-1947	Sindh (Pakistan)–History–Hur Rebellion, 1942-1947	NO
Sioux Indians–Reservations	Dakota Indians–Reservations	NO
Slavery–Emancipation	Slaves–Emancipation	NO
Slavery–United States–Emancipation	Slaves–United States–Emancipation	NO
Stress in teenagers	Stress in adolescence	YES
Subhadrā	Subhadrā (Hindu mythology)	NO
Submanifolds, CR	CR submanifolds	NO
Submanifolds, Minimal	Minimal submanifolds	NO
Suites (Jazz quartet)	Suites (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Suites (Jazz quintet with band)	Suites (Jazz ensemble with band)	NO
Suites (Jazz sextet with band)	Suites (Jazz ensemble with band)	NO
Suites (Jazz trio)	Suites (Jazz ensemble)	NO
Suites (Jazz trio with chamber orchestra)	Suites (Jazz ensemble with chamber orchestra)	NO
Texas–Governors	Governors–Texas	
Texas–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Texas–Dwellings	NO
Texas–Lieutenant-governors	Lieutenant governors–Texas	
Textile fabrics, Maori	Textile fabrics, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Trio-sonata	Trio sonata	NO
Trio-sonatas	Trio sonatas	NO
Trio-sonatas (Violins (2), continuo)	Trio sonatas (Violins (2), continuo)	NO
Tropics–Cyclones	Cyclones–Tropics	
Ugalakmiut Indians	Ugalakmiut Eskimos	YES
Vacuum-pump industry	Vacuum pump industry	YES
Vacuum-pumps	Vacuum pumps	YES
Vacuum-pumps–Valuation	Vacuum pumps–Valuation	YES
Veterinary biological products	Veterinary biologicals	YES
Veterinary biological products–Law and legislation	Veterinary biologicals–Law and legislation	YES
Vibraphone and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Virginia–Governors	Governors–Virginia	
Virginia–Governors–Dwellings	Governors–Virginia–Dwellings	NO
Wind instrument and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Women revolutionists	Women revolutionaries	YES
Wood-carving, Maori	Wood-carving, Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Words, New–English	English language–New words	NO
Words, New–Greek	Greek language–New words	NO
Words, New–Malay	Malay language–New words	NO

Words, New–Oriya	Oriya language–New words	NO
Words, New–Turkish	Turkish language–New words	NO
Xylophone and piano music (Jazz)	Jazz	YES
Yamatai	Yamatai (Japan)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading	Replacement Name Heading
Barrier treaty, 1715	Barrier Treaty (1715)
Birmingham International Airport (Birmingham, West Midlands, England)	Birmingham International Airport (Birmingham, England)
Bucharest, Treaty of, 1913	Germany. Treaties, etc. Romania, 1918 May 7
Ephrata Community	Ephrata Cloister
Hadhramaut (Yemen : People's Democratic Republic)	Ḥaḍramawt (Yemen : Province)

PUBLICATIONS

Complete Library of Congress Name Authority File Available on CD-ROM

CDMARC Names, the Library of Congress name authority file on CD-ROM delayed earlier because of developmental problems, is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service. It contains 2.3 million personal, corporate, series, and title authority records on three discs. The three-disc collection is fully cumulated and reissued to subscribers every quarter.

Access to the records on allows the subscriber to complete copy cataloging or original cataloging quickly and accurately. SEARCH, BROWSE, and KEYWORD capabilities can give an extra boost to search techniques. Five indexes: Names, Title, Keyword, LC Class Number, and LC Authority Control Number offer varied access points. Every word in headings or references can be searched. There are no stopwords or search limitations. Searches may be narrowed by type of heading. In addition, three display options are available: thesaurus image (heading and any variants), brief card image, or the USMARC tagged-record format. (With specific equipment, one can display and print out the full ALA extended character set.)

CDMARC Names can be used with any CD-ROM drive on the market that supports the High Sierra standard and uses drivers compatible with Microsoft DOS extensions. The CDMARC system works on IBM PC/XT/AT or compatibles having at least 640K RAM with at least 530K RAM free for use with *CDMARC Names*, 5 megabytes of free hard disk space, and running DOS version 3.1 or higher.

Users can build their own authority bases. Records may be downloaded or exported with no downtime and no telecommunications charges. For maximum system flexibility, *CDMARC Names* runs on both single and multiple drives. On a single drive, the system tells the user when to load each disc. On multiple drives, discs may be inserted in any order. A "virtual disc system" finds the correct disc.

This new CD-ROM product uses the same user interface as *CDMARC Subjects*, the Library of Congress subject authority file on CD-ROM. A few simple keystrokes can take the user from names to subjects and back again.

Both subscriptions include fully cumulated quarterly updates, a reference manual in a three-ring binder, keyboard template, and retrieval software. A subscription to *CDMARC Names* is $400 (U.S.) or $475 (international). CD-ROM products are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library

of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

Two National Databases Available in New Tape Service

Machine-readable bibliographies of the National Library of Australia and the National Library of New Zealand are available through the new *MARC Distribution Service–Australia/New Zealand* from the Cataloging Distribution Service. Presented in the convenient USMARC format, the file may be purchased in 1600 or 6250 cpi density on 9-track tape or as a tape cartridge. The Australia file includes cataloging records for books and serials, while the New Zealand file includes books, maps, music, and serials cataloging.

MARC Distribution Service–Australia/New Zealand is expected to total 24,000 records for the 1990 subscription year–19,000 from Australia and 5,000 from New Zealand distributed in separate files on the same tape or cartridge. Tapes are shipped monthly. Earlier records for the subscription year are automatically included with the first shipment. The 1990 subscription is $2,800 (U.S.) or $3,100 (international).

For a more extensive file, the *MARC Distribution Service –Australia/New Zealand Retrospective File* is available containing 206,000 records. Of these records, 170,000 are for Australia during the 1972-89 period, and 36,000 are for New Zealand during the 1982-89 period. The retrospective file is $2,800 (U.S.) or $2,925 (international), including documentation. Retrospective records are distributed in separate files on separate tapes or cartridges.

To preview records to determine load and retrieval requirements, customers may order a test tape for $235 (U.S.) or $250 (international). A copy of all appropriate MARC documentation is included in the price of the test tape.

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

USMARC Concise Update

Users of the *USMARC Concise Formats for Bibliographic, Authority, and Holdings Data* are advised that the first update to that publication is now available. Update no. 1 incorporates into the *USMARC Concise Formats* the latest additions and changes to the USMARC bibliographic, authority, and holdings data format specifications that have been published in *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data*, update no. 1 (November 1988) and update no. 2 (August 1989); *USMARC Format for Authority Data*, update no. 1 (February 1988), update no. 2 (August 1988), and update no. 3 (March 1990); and *USMARC Format for Holdings Data* (December 1989).

Prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office, update no. 1 to the *USMARC Concise Formats* is available for $19 (U.S.) and $21 (international). The base document was issued in June 1988 and sells for $40 (U.S.). Both publications are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

USMARC Authority Format Update No. 3

The third update to the *USMARC Format for Authority Data* (1987) has recently been published. Members of the USMARC community who purchased either the base text and the first two updates separately or the cumulated volume (base text and updates 1 and 2) need update no. 3 to keep their copies current with the USMARC specifications for authority records.

Update no. 3 contains changes in content designators that resulted from proposals considered by the ALA ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at its meetings in January and June 1989. The update also includes changes in the *Guidelines for Content Designators*

for several data elements to clarify or expand their application.

Prepared by the Library's Network Development and MARC Standards Office, update no. 3 may be purchased for $20 (U.S.) or $22 (foreign). New subscribers to *USMARC Format for Authority Data* may purchase the cumulative volume that includes the 1987 base text and update no. 1 (February 1988) and update no. 2 (August 1988) for $50 (U.S.) or $60 (foreign). Both publications are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, Tapes

The 1990 edition of the *USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, Tapes* provides important technical information for personnel involved in the design and maintenance of systems for the exchange and processing of USMARC records. It describes the structure of USMARC records, the character sets used in USMARC records and the format for the magnetic tapes used to distribute USMARC records.

The structure and character set sections have been revised to include changes and enhancements since the first edition. The section on record structure reflects 1989 additions to the USMARC principles. The section on character sets contains new character code tables and lists for the basic Hebrew character set and the basic and extended Cyrillic character sets. The character code tables for all character sets have been redesigned to make them easier to use. Information relating to alternate character sets has been revised and expanded.

USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, Tapes, 1990 edition, sells for $16 (U.S. and Canada) and $17 (international). The publication is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

CONFERENCE

Library of Congress Subject Subdivisions Conference

The Library of Congress, with support funding requested from the Council on Library Resources, is planning a Subject Subdivisions Conference for May 9-12, 1991. Patterned after the December 1989 Multiple Versions Forum, the Library expects this conference to provide useful recommendations to be implemented in the Library of Congress subject heading system.

The Planning Committee for the conference has developed four proposals for consideration. Over the next several months, various contributors will provide position papers, automation implications, "pro" arguments, and "con" arguments for each of the proposals. In unranked order, the proposals are

Proposal #1: Limited use of subdivisions

Establish subdivisions under specific headings as needed, except for form subdivisions, place subdivisions, and standard subdivisions under place names (return to 1969 practices). Stop using subdivisions under names of individual persons and corporate bodies unless necessary to subdivide a large file; establish these subdivisions as needed. Use form subdivisions only to divide a large file, or use coded data or genre headings instead. Simplify rules to require fewer instances of pre-coordination with subdivisions. Reduce the number of rules for applications of sets of headings. Adopt direct subdivision instead of indirect subdivision.

Proposal #2: Expanded use of subdivisions

Continue to apply and expand the use of free-floating subdivisions. Rationalize and simplify their application. Develop fewer categories and larger lists of subdivisions, leaving it up to the common sense of the cataloger not to put unreasonable

combinations together. Cut back in instructions in the manual. Worry less about consistency with existing database.

Proposal #3: *Alternatives to subject strings*

Remove information from the subject string and store it elsewhere in more appropriate fields in the bibliographic record. Specifically, store chronological information in the 045 Time Period of Content field; form subdivisions in the 655 Genre field or fixed fields; store larger geographic subdivisions (e.g., continents, countries, large regions, U.S. states, etc.) in the Geographic Area Code. For smaller geographic areas, use direct subdivision following AACR 2 form.

Proposal #4: *Editorial cleanup of existing system*

Establish topical subdivisions under specific headings as needed. Treat all non-topical subdivisions as free-floating. Clean up the list of free-floating subdivisions, normalizing similar subdivisions and eliminating overlapping subdivisions. Reduce the number of pattern headings and simplify rules for application of free-floating subdivisions. When LC or a cooperating library uses a particular combination of free-floating subdivisions, an authority record is generated. Develop a standardized order for subdivisions. Put form subdivisions in the 655/755 genre fields. Reduce the number of rules for applying sets of headings.

Members of the library and information profession will have a number of opportunities to provide input to the conference. One will be through the auspices of the Subject Analysis Committee (SAC). James B. Young, chair, has arranged for the Library of Congress to receive comments, suggestions, and responses on the four proposals from 4:30-5:30 p.m. at SAC's Sunday, January 12, 1991, session during the ALA Midwinter Meeting. Please consult the ALA program for the location.

Individuals will be limited to *brief* comments/suggestions at the SAC meeting in order to give as many people as possible the opportunity to provide input. For further information (or copies of the position papers, available after November 1990) or if you wish to provide comments/suggestions in writing, contact Glen A. Zimmerman, Director for Technical Processes Research, Collections Services, LM-642, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540; (202) 707-5330; FAX (202) 707-6269.