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## COLLECTIONS SERVICES

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Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1988 revision, that have appeared in issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled. Highlighted text (■) in revised interpretations indicates where changes have occurred.

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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.<sup>o</sup>" 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.

*series statement:* (FED ; vol. 1)  
*series authority record:* FED (Series)  
*series tracing:* FED (Series) ; vol. 1.

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.

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

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,<sup>1</sup> 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.)

*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

*but in source:* neue Folge Band 51<sup>2</sup> Nummer 237  
*series statement:* ; n.F., Bd. 51, Nr. 237  
*series tracing:* ; n.F., Nr. 237

*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

*in source:* new series 5 (94)<sup>3</sup>  
*series statement:* ; new ser., 5 = 94  
*series tracing:* ; new ser., 5

*but in source:* vvp. 76 (157)<sup>4</sup>  
*series statement:* ; vvp. 76 (157)  
*series tracing:* ; vvp. 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 12.1B7.

*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

<sup>1</sup>Omit the additional numeric designation(s) if given in overly complicated or lengthy statement(s) and give the information in a note instead.

<sup>2</sup>Although a volume is made up of several items, each item within the volume is identified by a consecutive number only.

<sup>3</sup>i.e., new series 5, whole series 94.

<sup>4</sup>Numbered also in continuation of the superseded publication.

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

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 form a part of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6);

b) the letter or letters precede 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 are 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

## 2.5B7. [Rev.]

### *Unpaged Books*

Except for rare books, do not follow the rule. Instead, record the extent statement as

1 v. (unpaged)

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

## 2.7B7. Edition and history. [Rev.]

### Republications

When cataloging a republication (a reissue of a previously published edition by another publisher without change in text), make a note for the previous edition if the information is readily available. Ordinarily begin the note with the phrase "Originally published" (or "Previously published" if the data for the original are not available), followed by a colon-space. (If the republication is a facsimile reproduction, see 1.11.) Include details of publication, etc., and other information appropriate to the particular case. For series, when the republication contains the original series statement as it appeared on the original publication, give in the note the original statement within parentheses (cf. LCRI 21.30L). (Generally it is not necessary to give a bibliographic history note when the republication is a work of the imagination or a classic.)

Originally published: 1910

Originally published: Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910

Originally published: Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910.  
(Studies in Asian languages and literatures ; no. 3)  
(Original series statement has been reproduced)

Originally published: Boston : Massachusetts Historical Society, 1923, in series: Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society  
(Original series statement has not been reproduced but information about the series is readily available)

Originally published: 3rd ed. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literatures ; no. 3)  
(Include the edition statement if significant)

Originally published: 3rd ed. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literature ; no. 3).  
With new introd.  
(New introduction has been added but a statement about it does not appear in the title and statement of responsibility or edition areas)

Originally published: The Hakka language and literature of Southern China. 3rd ed. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910. (Studies in Asian languages and literatures ; no. 3).  
With new introd.  
(Title has changed)

First work originally published: ... 2nd work originally published: ...  
(Collection of several formerly independent publications)

### Limited Editions

Limited edition notes are generally formulated only in rare book cataloging. (Cf. *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books*.) Small print runs for other books are normally ignored even if fewer than 500 copies.

### Photoreproduction

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

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

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

### 5.5B2. [Rev.]

#### Interpretation

When there is only one part, include its pagination. (Disregard the second example under 5.5D1.)

1 score (20 p.) + 1 part (3 p.)

When parts are issued in two or more "volumes," include the number of volumes.



1 score (2 v.) + 1 part (2 v.)  
1 score (3 v.) + 2 parts (3 v.)  
4 parts (6 v.)

**5.7B19. Publishers' numbers and plate numbers. [Rev.]**

*Interpretation*

Transcribe a publisher's number even if a plate number is also transcribed. Transcribe the statement as it appears, even if this means giving again a publisher's name already transcribed in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

Publisher's no.: Edition Peters Nr. 8444

When transcribing two or more distinct numbers, give each in a separate note. (Follow the rule as written for the transcription of numbers for an item in multiple volumes.) Transcribe a publisher's number before a plate number.

**12.3. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. [Formerly 12.3B1, 12.3C1, 12.3C4]**

*General Information About Designations*

1) *A publication must have a designation in order to be considered a serial.* A publication must bear numeric or chronological designations in order to be cataloged as a serial (cf. LCRI 12.0A).

2) *The designation must identify the individual issue.* Numbers or dates that are used as designations must be sufficiently complete to "identify" the issue. For example, the date for a monthly periodical must bear at least the month and year in order to be transcribed as a chronological designation. If a serial carries a number or date that does not identify the issue, the number or date is not recorded as a designation but may be mentioned in a note.

*1st issue:* Volume 1 May 1990  
*2nd issue:* Volume 1 June 1990  
*362 field:* May 1990-  
*515 field:* Issues for May 1990- <June 1990> also called v. 1-

*1st issue:* Volume 1, no. 1, 1990  
*2nd issue:* Volume 1, no. 2, 1990  
*362 field:* Vol. 1, no. 1-

3) *Sources.* If there is more than one representation of an identifying designation, generally prefer the following order of sources:

Chief source  
Other preliminaries or colophon  
Formal statement anywhere in the item

*chief source:* 3  
*colophon:* volume 3  
*362 field:* 3-

*chief source:* 1982 2  
*spine:* v. 1 no. 2  
*362 field:* 1982, 2-

Only record a designation that does not appear prominently or formally when there is no other more prominent or formal statement that could serve either as a numeric or chronological designation.

*chief source or other preliminaries:* no designation  
*preface:* This report covers 1990  
*362 field:* 1990-

If a serial has both identifying numeric and chronological designations, record both although they do not have to be taken from the same source. Select the numeric and chronological designations individually, then record them together.

*chief source:* May 1983  
*colophon:* Vol. 1, no. 1  
*362 field:* Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1983)-

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

*chief source:* Winter '90  
*editorial page:* Vol. 1, no. 1 Winter 1990  
*362 field:* Vol. 1, no. 1 (winter '90)-

*chief source:* Premier issue Jan 1990  
*masthead:* Vol. 1, no. 1  
*362 field:* Vol. 1, no. 2 (Jan. 1990)-

(Note: Prefer to use numbering rather than words such as "Premier issue" because words such as these are not likely to continue as numeric designations on subsequent issues.)

#### *Recording the Numeric Designation*

All elements of the numeric designation must be taken from the same source. Do not piece together different parts of the designation from several sources.

*chief source:* Volume 1 Spring 1989  
*contents page:* Number 1 Spring 1989  
*362 field:* Spring 1989-  
(Serial is issued quarterly)  
*not* Vol. 1, no.1 (spring 1989)-

*chief source:* Volume 1 May 1990  
*contents page:* Volume 1 number 1 May 1990  
*362 field:* Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1990)-

*chief source:* numb. 10  
*colophon:* Vol. 1  
*362 field:* Numb. 10-  
*not* Vol. 1, numb. 10-  
*not* No. 10-

When volume numbering appears in the same source with consecutive numbers (i.e., the numbers do not repeat with each volume), record both as one designation, rather than treating the numbering as an alternative system of designation.

*chief source:* Vol. 23 no. 800  
*362 field:* Vol. 23, no. 800-  
*not* No. 800-  
*not* Vol. 23- = No. 800-

A date may serve as a volume number followed by internal numbering that repeats each year. When this is the case, treat both as the numeric designation and record the number following the date.

*on issue:* 3/1982  
*362 field:* 1982/3

on issue: no. 1 1981  
362 field: 1981, no. 1-

on issue: 82-1  
362 field: 82-1-

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

83-2 (Feb. 1983)-

#### *Recording the Chronological Designation*

When recording the chronological designation, apply the order of sources given above and also consider the type of date(s) given. The chronological designation may represent the approximate time of publication (e.g., the May 1990 issue of a monthly), the coverage of the contents (e.g., fiscal year 1990), or the date of a meeting or event. A date that reflects the publishing of the serial may be used as a chronological designation when there is no numeric designation to identify each issue, as long as the publishing date identifies the issue. If more than one expression of a chronological designation is given, prefer to use the one that provides the clearest indication of the period covered by the contents (if such a determination is possible).

The chronological designation may be pieced together from several sources in the item when there is no numeric designation by which issues of the serial can be identified.

chief source: 1990  
editorial page: June  
362 field: June 1990-  
(Serial is issued monthly)

#### **21.1B4.** [Rev.]

When a work falling into one or more of the categories given in 21.1B2 involves a parent body and one of its subordinate bodies (with the subordinate body responsible for the preparation of the contents of the work), enter the work under the heading for the subordinate body if named prominently.

#### **21.30H.** Other relationships. [Rev.]

##### *Added Entries for the Name or Repository Designation of a Manuscript*

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

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

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

### *Added Entries for the Name of a Collection*

For items relating to the holdings of a collection, the Library of Congress provides subject access to the collection. Therefore, make an added entry for the name of a collection only when the collection is a corporate body (cf. 21.1B1) that is prominently named (cf. 21.30E1). (Note: On bibliographic records created for items within a particular archival collection, an added entry for that archival collection may be made.)

### **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  
Anhui Province  
Bavaria  
Bosnia and Hercegovina  
Brittany  
Bruges  
Burgundy  
Canton  
Carinthia  
Chekiang Province  
Corsica  
Crete  
Croatia  
Dairen  
East Flanders  
Fukien Province  
Ghent  
Harbin  
Heilungkiang Province  
Hesse  
Hokkaido  
Honan Province  
Hopeh Province  
Hunan Province

Hupei 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  
Picardy  
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.

	<b>Kyoto (Japan)</b>
	<b>Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)</b>
<i>not</i>	Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	<b>Cologne (Germany)</b>
	<b>Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)</b>
<i>not</i>	Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	<b>Garching bei München (Germany)</b>
<i>not</i>	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 some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the name of the state.

Kintire (Minn. : Township)  
Milo (Me. : Town)

These non-local jurisdictions are called "townships" in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

*Note:* For the period 1980-1990, the term "Township" or "Town" was added only if the name conflicted. Change existing headings for U.S. townships lacking the term "Township" or "Town" when the headings are needed for post-1990 cataloging.

### *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 1949-1990 and "Germany" after 1990. 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.  
(Before 1990)  
Moldova  
(Beginning 1990)  
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.

#### **23.4F1. Further additions. [Rev.]**

##### *Conflicts*

Apply either 23.4F1 or 24.6 (depending on the situation) to resolve conflicts in headings for places (geographic names and names of governments) not already resolved by the additions called for by 23.4C-23.4E. Conflict in place names is not restricted to those already established or being established in the catalog (the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done). Instead, if there is no existing conflict in the catalog, search gazetteers, etc., to determine if two or more places within the same jurisdiction have the same name or if two or more places with the same name would bear the same qualifier for the larger place.

##### *U.S. Townships*

If a name of a U.S. township (called "towns" in some states) conflicts with the name of another township within the same state, add the heading for the county to each name before the term "Township" or "Town."

Spring (Berks County, Pa. : Township)  
Spring (Centre County, Pa. : Township)

##### *Hawaii*

If local places in Hawaii conflict, add to each name the heading for the island on which the place is located rather than the heading for the county.

#### **24.6. GOVERNMENTS. ADDITIONS. [Rev.]**

When a sovereign nation and another place of the same name that is not a sovereign nation exist at the same time, do not qualify the name of the sovereign nation.

Italy (Tex.)  
Italy



When a succession of jurisdictions would be entered under the same name, use one heading for all, no matter what differences there are between the jurisdictions.

- North Carolina**  
*not* North Carolina (Colony) *and* North Carolina (State)
- Texas**  
*not* Texas (Republic) *and* Texas (State)
- Hawaii**  
*not* Hawaii (Kingdom), Hawaii (Republic), *and* Hawaii (State)
- India**  
*not* India (Dominion) *and* India (Republic)

However, when the geographic qualifier added to a name to reflect its current status is not appropriate for the earlier entity, use two headings and qualify each.

- Brabant (Belgium)**  
**Brabant (Duchy)**  
*not* Brabant (Belgium)
- Tuscany (Italy)**  
**Tuscany (Grand Duchy)**  
*not* Tuscany (Italy)
- Venice (Italy)**  
**Venice (Republic)**  
*not* Venice (Italy)
- Aragon (Spain)**  
**Aragon (Kingdom)**  
*not* Aragon (Spain)

When the name of a state, province, or territory of Australia, Canada, or the United States, or the name of a constituent state of Malaysia, the USSR, or Yugoslavia conflicts with the name of a place within the same larger jurisdiction, add the type of government as a qualifier to the larger geographic entity.

- Malacca (Malacca)**  
**Malacca (State)**  
*not* Malacca
- New York (N.Y.)**  
**New York (State)**  
*not* New York

When the name of a state, province, or territory of Australia, Canada, or the United States, or the name of a constituent state of Malaysia, the USSR, or Yugoslavia conflicts with the name of a place in another jurisdiction, qualify the latter only.

- Alberta (Va.)**  
**Alberta**  
*not* Alberta (Province)
- Victoria (Tex.)**  
**Victoria**  
*not* Victoria (State)
- Virginia (Minn.)**  
**Virginia**  
*not* Virginia (State)

*Exception:* Use "Washington (State)" as the heading for the state of Washington.

Add a qualifier to the heading for a jurisdiction that does not conflict with the heading for another jurisdiction when

1) the heading for the jurisdiction is the same as the name of a geographic area but the territory governed by the jurisdiction varies significantly from the geographic area;

**West Indies (Federation)**

*(The heading for Federation of the West Indies, which consisted only of some of the British possessions in the Caribbean; West Indies is a subject heading that covers all the islands in the Caribbean)*

**Pacific Islands (Trust Territory)**

*(The heading for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which consists of the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands; without the qualifier the heading could mean the subject heading for all the islands of the Pacific Ocean)*

2) the heading for the jurisdiction is the same as the name of a geographic area but the name of the jurisdiction has ceased.

**New Guinea (Territory)**

*(The heading for Territory of New Guinea, which ceased in 1942; New Guinea is a subject heading for the island which contains the current jurisdictions Papua New Guinea and Propinsi Irian Jaya)*

**INITIAL ARTICLES**

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

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

**List of Initial Articles**

a	English, Gallegan, Hungarian, Portuguese, Romanian, Scots, Yiddish
a'	Gaelic
al	Romanian
al-	Arabic, Baluchi, Brahui, Panjabi (Perso-Arabic script), Persian, Turkish, Urdu <i>(N.B. "al-" is meant to cover all the spellings in romanization, e.g., "as" in "as-sijill")</i>
am	Gaelic
an	English, Gaelic, Irish, Scots, Yiddish
an t-	Gaelic, Irish
ane	Scots
ang	Tagalog
ang mga	Tagalog

as	Gallegan, Portuguese
az	Hungarian
bat	Basque
bir	Turkish
d'	English
da	Shetland English
das	German
de	Danish, Dutch, English, Friesian, Norwegian, Swedish
dei	Norwegian
dem	German
den	Danish, German, Norwegian, Swedish
der	German, Yiddish
des	German
det	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
di	Yiddish
die	Afrikaans, German, Yiddish
dos	Yiddish
e	Norwegian
'e	Friesian
een	Dutch
eene	Dutch
egy	Hungarian
ei	Norwegian
ein	German, Norwegian
eine	German
einem	German
einen	German
einer	German
eines	German
eit	Norwegian
el	Catalan, Spanish
el-	Arabic
els	Catalan
en	Catalan, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
et	Danish, Norwegian
ett	Swedish
eyn	Yiddish
eyne	Yiddish
gl'	Italian
gli	Italian
ha-	Hebrew
hai	Classical Greek, Greek
he	Hawaiian
hē	Classical Greek, Greek
he-	Hebrew
heis	Greek
hen	Greek
hena	Greek
henas	Greek
het	Dutch
hin	Icelandic
hina	Icelandic
hinar	Icelandic
hinir	Icelandic
hinn	Icelandic
hinna	Icelandic
hinnar	Icelandic
hinni	Icelandic
hins	Icelandic
hinu	Icelandic
hinum	Icelandic

hið	Icelandic
ho	Classical Greek, Greek
ho-	Hebrew
hoi	Classical Greek, Greek
i	Italian
ih'	Provençal
il	Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
il-	Maltese
in	Friesian
it	Friesian
ka	Hawaiian
ke	Hawaiian
l'	Catalan, French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
l-	Maltese
la	Catalan, Esperanto, French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
las	Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
le	French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
les	Catalan, French, Provençal/Langue d'oc
lh	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lhi	Provençal/Langue d'oc
li	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lis	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lo	Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
los	Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
lou	Provençal/Langue d'oc
lu	Provençal/Langue d'oc
mga	Tagalog
mga	Tagalog
mia	Greek
'n	Afrikaans, Dutch, Friesian
na	Gaelic, Hawaiian, Irish
na h-	Gaelic, Irish
ny	Malagasy
'o	Neapolitan
o	Gallegan, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Romanian
os	Portuguese
'r	Icelandic
's	German
sa	Tagalog
sa mga	Tagalog
si	Tagalog
siná	Tagalog
't	Dutch, Friesian
ta	Classical Greek, Greek
tais	Classical Greek
tas	Classical Greek
tè	Classical Greek
tèn	Classical Greek, Greek
tès	Classical Greek, Greek
the	English
to	Classical Greek, Greek
tō	Classical Greek
tois	Classical Greek
ton	Classical Greek, Greek
tōn	Classical Greek, Greek
tou	Classical Greek, Greek

um	Portuguese
uma	Portuguese
un	Catalan, French, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Romanian, Spanish
un'	Italian
una	Catalan, Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc, Spanish
une	French
unei	Romanian
unha	Gallegan
uno	Italian, Provençal/Langue d'oc
uns	Provençal/Langue d'oc
unui	Romanian
us	Provençal/Langue d'oc
y	Welsh
ye	English
yr	Welsh

## LANGUAGE AND GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION CODES

The text below replaces the information on tagging languages and government publications that was published in *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 124, p. 7-10.

### *Assignment of Language Codes*

Language codes are included in MARC records for retrieval purposes; they permit language to be one of the factors used in various machine searches of the database. The language(s) of the text of an item is represented in the machine record by three-character alphabetic code(s) assigned from the latest edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages*. For purposes of recording language codes, the "text" of a publication refers to the main content of the work, but may also include prefatory matter and appendixes if they are significant.

Input language codes in lowercase. If more than one language code is to be recorded, input all the codes in field 041; also input the first code in 008/35-37. If only one code is to be recorded, input it in 008/35-37 and do not create a 041 field. Note that whenever a 041 field exists in a record, the code in 008/35-37 must be the same as the first code in subfield  $\neq$ a of field 041.

1) *Text in one language.* Record the appropriate code.

2) *Text in more than one language*

a) *Predominance.* Record the code for the predominant language first if readily apparent; record codes for all other languages in English alphabetical code order. The predominant language is the one represented by the greater number of pages, etc. If the various segments of text are equal in extent or if predominance is not immediately apparent or if there is doubt as to which language is predominant, record all codes in English alphabetical code order. Note that the order of codes in subfield  $\neq$ a of field 041 agrees with the recording of textual language information in field 500 (see LCRI 1.7B2) (or field 546 for serials).

*situation:* An item in Arabic, English, and French; English is the predominant language.

*500 field:* English, Arabic, and French

*041 field:* 0410  $\neq$ a engarafre

b) *Number of codes recorded.* Record as many as six codes for text within an item. If there is text in more than six languages, record the code for the language of the title (first title, if there is more than one) followed by the code "mul" (multilingual).

*Note:* If the item is in one language but has brief lines (snippets) in another language, do *not* treat the item as multilingual, i.e., do not record a code for the language of the snippets. If, however, the item is basically in one language but has

extended passages (over several pages), extensive quotations and/or transcriptions, etc., in another language, consider it multilingual.

c) *Bibliographies, etc.* For bibliographies, catalogs, indexes, and guides to literature that contain citations in more than one language, record as many as six codes for the languages of the citations following the guidelines in 2a) above. If there are citations in more than six languages, follow 2b) above.

d) *Language dictionaries* and

e) *Initial publication of same text in more than one language.* Treat language dictionaries and items which represent the initial publication in a single physical entity of the same text in more than one language (e.g., government publications of multilingual countries) as multilingual publications, *not* as translations.

*situation:* A Dutch-French bilingual government publication from Belgium  
*041 field:* 0410 †a dutfre

### 3) *Translations*

a) Treat an item as a translation regardless of whether the work in the original language has been published or not.

b) If a translated work is not entered under the main entry for the original (e.g., because translation also involved adaptation), do *not* treat as a translation. However, if a revised translation is entered under the heading for the original, consider it a translation for the purpose of assigning a language code.

c) The following items are *never* considered to be translations:

Editions of the Bible  
Bibliographies, catalogs, indexes, and guides to literature  
Language dictionaries  
Publications in a single physical entity of the same text in more than one language (e.g., government publications of multilingual countries)  
Separate but simultaneous initial publications of multilingual countries or institutions, regardless of whether a uniform title has been assigned.

*situation:* United Nations publication in French. The same item has also been published separately in English, in Italian, in Spanish, and in Russian

*008/35-37:* fre

d) If an item is a translation, give a first indicator "1" in field 041; two subfield codes (†a and †h) must be present.

- (1) Record the code of the language of the text in subfield †a;
- (2) then record in subfield †h the
  - a) code of the language from which the item was translated;
  - b) code of the original language.

In most cases, there will only be two languages to be recorded, the language of the item and the language of the original.

*situation:* An item in English translated from French

*041 field:* 0411 †a eng †h fre



*situation:* An item in English, translated from a Latin translation of a lost Greek original

*041 field:* 0411 #a eng #h latgrc

*situation:* An item contains text in English and Sanskrit translated from a German original with Sanskrit

*041 field:* 041 1 #a engsan #h gersan

*Note:* Prior to November 1989, catalogers at the Library of Congress did not assign subfield #h. The codes for the original languages were input in subfield #a following the code for the language of the text. The three examples above would have been content designated:

041 1 #a engfre  
041 1 #a englatgrc  
041 1 #a engger

If field 041 in an existing record has first indicator value "1" and no subfield #h, assume that the field was content designated prior to November 1989.

#### 4) *Additional guidelines for translations*

a) *Text in the original language and also in translation.* Treat as a translation. Record the code for the language of the translation, followed by the code for the language of the original, in subfield #a. Repeat the code for the language of the original in subfield #h. (Prior to implementation of these instructions (November 1990), the item was not treated as a translation. The codes for the language of the translation and for the original language were recorded in alphabetic code order in subfield #a.)

*situation:* An item containing the text of Plato's *Republic* in the original Greek and in English translation

*041 field:* 0411 #a enggrc #h grc  
*Pre-Nov. 1990 practice:* 0410 #a enggrc  
(*Note that first indicator value "0" was used*)

b) *Original language not specified.* Treat as a translation. In subfield #h, if the original language cannot be readily ascertained (note that catalogers are not to investigate this matter at length), record the code "und" (undetermined).

c) *Text in one language translated from two to six different languages.* Record the code for language of translated text in subfield #a of field 041. In subfield #h, record up to six codes for the languages of the original. Input the code for the predominant language first if readily apparent; codes for all other languages of the originals are recorded in English alphabetic code order. If there is no predominant language or the predominance is not immediately apparent, input the codes in English alphabetic code order.

(Prior to implementation of these instructions (November 1990), only one predominant original language was recorded following the code for the language of the text of the translation. If the predominance was not determinable, the code of the original language of the first work in the item was recorded.)

*situation:* The item is in French and contains three works, the first translated from German and two from Russian

*041 field:* 041 1 #a fre #h rusger  
*Pre-Nov. 1990 practice:* 041 1 #a frerus  
(*Note that only "Russian" was used for original language*)

*situation:* The item is in French and contains two works, the first translated from Spanish, the second from English  
*041 field:* 041 1#a fre+h engspa  
*Pre-Nov. 1990 practice:* 041 1#a frespa  
(Note that only code "spa" was used because predominance was not apparent in the work)

d) *Text in one language translated from more than six languages, with no predominance apparent for any one of the original languages.* Treat as a translation. In field 041, record the code for the text of the translation in subfield #a and the code "mul" (multilingual) in subfield #h.

*situation:* An anthology of poems translated into English from eight Indic languages  
*041 field:* 041 1#a eng+h mul  
*Pre-Nov. 1990 practice:* 041 1#a engmul

e) *Text in one language translated chiefly from one language but with some translations from other languages.* Record the code for the text of the translation in subfield #a of field 041 and the code for the predominant original language in subfield #h.

*situation:* The item is an anthology of Spanish (with some Catalan) poetry translated into English  
*041 field:* 041 1#a eng+h spa

f) *Text in one language, some translated from the original, the rest from an intermediate language.* Record original and intermediate languages in subfield #h.

*situation:* Item in English, part translated directly from Romanian original and part from French translation of Romanian original  
*041 field:* 041 1#a eng+h frerum

g) *Text in one language with some translations.* Record the code for the single language of the text. Do not treat as a translation. Examples would be an anthology of the world's greatest poems, with the entire text in English; or conference proceedings in one language, in which some papers were translated for publication.

h) *Text in two or more languages translated from one language.* Treat as a translation. In field 041 subfield #a, record up to six codes for the languages of the text. If more than six languages are involved, input code "mul" (multilingual). In subfield #h input a delimiter (=) and the code for the language of the original. (Prior to implementation of these instructions (November 1990), only the code for the predominant text (or code "mul," if no language predominated or if there was doubt that one did) was input in subfield #a.)

*situation:* Text in English and French, translated from Vietnamese  
*041 field:* 041 1#a engfre+h vie  
*Pre-Nov. 1990 practice:* 041 1#a mulvie  
(Note code "mul.")

*situation:* Text in English and French; originally published in Inuit, with English translation  
*041 field:* 041 1#a engfre+h esk  
*Pre-Nov. 1990 practice:* 041 1#a mulesk

i) *Mixture of translations and originals.* If an item contains separate pieces in various languages, some of which are translations and some of which are originals, follow 2) above to record languages of text. Do not treat as a translation.

## 5) Summaries

a) *Summaries alone.* If an item includes a summary or summaries in language(s) other than that of the text(s), input codes for the languages of the



summaries in English alphabetic code order in subfield  $\neq$ b of field 041. (Abstracts and tables of contents are included in the category of "summaries.") Two subfield codes,  $\neq$ a and  $\neq$ b, are required.

*situation:* Text in English with summaries in French, German, and Russian

*041 field:* 041 0  $\neq$ a eng  $\neq$ b fregerrus

*situation:* Text in Romanian with the table of contents in Romanian, English, and Russian

*041 field:* 041 0  $\neq$ a rum  $\neq$ b engrus

b) *Translations with summary in the original language.* Treat the item as a translation. In addition, in subfield  $\neq$ b record the code for the summary following the code for the original language. Note that the input order of subfield codes is  $\neq$ ahb.

*situation:* Text in English translated from Danish with a summary in Danish

*041 field:* 041 1  $\neq$ a eng  $\neq$ h dan  $\neq$ b dan

#### *Assignment of Government Publication Code*

If an item is a government publication, input a one-character alphabetic code representing the jurisdictional level of the body publishing the item in 008/28. The codes to be used and the jurisdictional levels they represent are as follows:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| i | International intergovernmental   |
| f | Federal/national (i.e., sovereign nations, e.g., Canada)  |
| a | Autonomous or semi-autonomous component of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, or Malaysia                        |
| s | State, provincial, territorial, dependent, etc.   |
| m | Multistate (i.e., regional combinations of jurisdictions at the state, provincial, territorial, etc. level) |
| c | Multilocal (i.e., regional combinations of jurisdictions below the state level)                             |
| l | Local (i.e., counties, cities, towns, etc.)   |
| o | Government publication--level undetermined  |
| u | Unknown if item is government publication   |
| z | Other type of government publication (i.e., level other than can be specified by other code values)         |

#### *Notes on Assigning Government Publication Code*

Use the following notes as a guide to assigning the government publication code, recognizing that the process cannot always be a precise one and that it is necessary in some cases simply to use one's best judgment.

1) *Definition.* A government publication is defined as any item published by or for an international, national, state, or local government agency (including intergovernmental bodies of all types), or by any subdivision of such a body. Note that under this guideline a government body and all its subdivisions are treated as government bodies regardless of how they may be entered as headings (i.e., entered under jurisdiction or not). In the bibliographic record created for the item being cataloged, the body does not have to be a main or added entry, but it should be named as publisher, etc. in the publication, distribution, etc. area, or have caused the item to be published (usually inferred when the governmental body is responsible for the content of the work). When in doubt, treat the item as a government publication.

2) *Autonomous or semi-autonomous level.* Use code "a" only for autonomous or semi-autonomous components of the Soviet Union (e.g., RSFSR), Yugoslav Republic, and Malaysia. *Exception:* Code "a" should also be used if at the time the item was published, the government involved in the publication was a component of the United Arab Republic.

3) *Communist countries.* Since coding of all items published in communist countries would limit the usefulness of this fixed field, government coding should be used only for the same types of bodies that would be considered government in a non-communist country. In coding items in this manner, one may often have to follow the statement that "when in doubt, treat the item as a government publication."

4) *Great Britain.* Use code "f" for items published by or for the governments of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

5) *District of Columbia.* Use code "l" for items published by or for the government of the District of Columbia.

6) *Uncertainty whether government publication.* Use code "u" (Unknown if item is government publication) if one is not sure whether the item is published by or for a government agency.

7) *Uncertainty of government level.* Use code "o" (Government publication-level undetermined) when the item is clearly published by or for a government body but the jurisdictional level cannot readily be determined.

8) *Two levels.* If an item is published jointly by government agencies at two different levels, code for the higher government level.

9) *Academic institutions and university presses.* Treat items published by academic institutions as government publications if the institutions are created or controlled by a government. This criterion includes state university presses in the United States. *N.B.:* Do not consider items published by British university presses as government publications.

## SUBJECT CATALOGING

### SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

*Weekly Lists 45-51, 1990 and 1-5, 1991*

Adult children of sex addicts (*May Subd Geog*)  
Animal biotechnology (*May Subd Geog*)  
Catholic gays (*May Subd Geog*)  
Children of depressed persons (*May Subd Geog*)  
Closed-end funds (*May Subd Geog*)  
Columbus Quincentenary, 1992-1993 (*May Subd Geog*)  
Coming out (Sexual identity) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Compulsive eaters (*May Subd Geog*)  
Database security  
Depressed persons (*May Subd Geog*)  
Discrimination against the handicapped (*May Subd Geog*)  
Early childhood teachers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Elvis Presley impersonators (*May Subd Geog*)  
Gifted teenagers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Granny flats (*May Subd Geog*)  
Low-cholesterol foods (*May Subd Geog*)  
Low-fat foods (*May Subd Geog*)  
Math anxiety (*May Subd Geog*)  
Middle aged lesbians (*May Subd Geog*)  
NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt  
Operation Desert Shield, 1990-  
Parents of gays (*May Subd Geog*)  
Refugee children (*May Subd Geog*)  
Rhythmic gymnastics (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sequestration (Public finance) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles (Fictitious characters)  
Victims of family violence (*May Subd Geog*)

Wildlife rehabilitation (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Wildlife reintroduction (*May Subd Geog*)

### REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 41-51, 1990.

<i>Cancelled heading</i>	<i>Replacement heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Alfalfa leafcutter-bee	Alfalfa leafcutting bee	YES
Ankle-Fracture	Ankle-Fractures	YES
Aortocoronary bypass	Coronary artery bypass	YES
Architecture, Carolingian	Architecture, Carolingian	YES
Aristocracy	Aristocracy (Social class)	YES
Aristocracy	Aristocracy (Political science)	YES
Aristocracy in literature	Aristocracy (Social class) in literature	NO
Aristocracy in literature	Aristocracy (Political science) in literature	NO
Arm-Fracture	Arm-Fractures	YES
Armenian language, Modern-East Armenian	East Armenian dialect	YES
Armenian language, Modern-West Armenian	West Armenian dialect	YES
Art, Bamum (African people)	Art, Bamun (African people)	YES
Art, Carolingian	Art, Carolingian	NO
Aspern, Battle of, 1809	Aspern-Essling, Battle of, Austria, 1809	NO
Auto demolition derbies	Demolition derbies	YES
Bacteriology, Medical	Medical bacteriology	YES
Bacteriology, Medical-Cultures and culture media	Medical bacteriology-Cultures and culture media	NO
Bagatelle	Bagatelle (Game)	NO
Bamum (African people)	Bamun (African people)	YES
Bamum (African people)-Medicine	Bamun (African people)-Medicine	NO
Bara language	Bodo language	YES
Barcelona Disputation, 1263	Barcelona Disputation, Barcelona, Spain, 1263	NO
Baruya (Papuan people)	Baruya (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Bat-banding	Bat banding	YES
Belmut Mountain (Malaysia)	Belmut Mountain (Johor)	NO
Bern disputation, 1528	Bern Disputation, Bern, Switzerland, 1528	NO
Brazil-Social conditions-1964-	Brazil-Social conditions-1964-1985	NO
Brazil-Social conditions-1964-	Brazil-Social conditions-1985-	NO
Bruegel, Pieter, the Younger, 1564-1637 or 8. Fair	Bruegel, Pieter, 1564-1638. Fair	NO
Buddhism-Education	Buddhism and education	YES
California psychological inventory	California Psychological Inventory	NO
Cards	Card games	YES
Cards	Playing cards	YES
Cards-Law and legislation	Playing cards-Law and legislation	YES
Cards-Private collections	Playing cards-Private collections	YES
Carolingians	Carolingians	NO

Champion of Champions International Sprint Race (Bicycle race)	Champion of Champions International Sprint Race, England	NO
Chhattisgarhi dialect	Chattisgarhi dialect	YES
Chhattisgarhi literature	Chattisgarhi literature	YES
Chhattisgarhi poetry	Chattisgarhi poetry	YES
Coins, Carolingian	Coins, Carolingian	YES
College students, Catholic	Catholic college students	YES
College students, Jewish	Jewish college students	YES
Color television—Apparatus and supplies	Color television—Equipment and supplies	NO
Conversion (Psychoanalysis)	Conversion disorder	YES
Cooncan	Coon can (Game)	NO
Corporations, Soviet	Business enterprises—Soviet Union	
Corvus brachyrhynchus	Corvus brachyrhynchus	YES
Cyclosporin A	Cyclosporine	NO
Desert flora	Desert plants	YES
Disputations, Religious	Religious disputations	YES
Dodecanese	Dōdekanēsos (Greece)	NO
Dreissena polymorpha	Zebra mussel	YES
Duette	Duette (Game)	NO
Ear—Fungi	Otomycoses	YES
Elbow—Fracture	Elbow—Fractures	YES
Electric railroads— Construction	Electric railroads—Design and construction	NO
Eromanga Basin (Australia)	Eromanga Basin	NO
Eucalyptus crebra	Eucalyptus crebra	YES
Eye—Fungi	Oculomycoses	YES
Eye-sockets—Fracture	Eye-sockets—Fractures	YES
Fishes, Fresh-water	Freshwater fishes	YES
Folk literature, Chhattisgarhi	Folk literature, Chattisgarhi	YES
Folk-songs, Chhattisgarhi	Folk-songs, Chattisgarhi	YES
Fungi, Pathogenic	Pathogenic fungi	YES
Fungi, Phytopathogenic	Phytopathogenic fungi	YES
Fungi, Phytopathogenic—Host plants	Phytopathogenic fungi—Host plants	NO
Fusion reactors—Walls	Fusion reactor walls	NO
Games, Primitive	Games	YES
Games, Primitive—Australia	Games—Australia	
Games, Primitive—New Zealand	Games—New Zealand	
Gaudier, Henri. Hieratic head of Ezra Pound	Gaudier-Brzeska, Henri, 1891-1915. Hieratic head of Ezra Pound	NO
Geography, Commercial	Commercial geography	NO
Geography, Economic	Economic geography	NO
Geography, Historical	Historical geography	NO
Geography, Historical—Maps	Historical geography—Maps	NO
Geography, Mathematical	Mathematical geography	NO
Geography, Mathematical— Tables	Mathematical geography— Tables	NO
Geography, Political	Political geography	NO
Giro d'Italia (Bicycle race)	Giro d'Italia, Italy	NO
Gugu Yalanji language	Kuku-Yalanji language	YES
Gurusi dialects	Grusi languages	YES
Heel bone—Fracture	Heel bone—Fractures	YES
Histoplasmosis, Ocular	Ocular histoplasmosis	YES
Horned owl	Great horned owl	YES
Hunting with bow and arrow— Law and legislation	Bowhunting—Law and legislation	YES
Ilium—Fracture	Ilium—Fractures	YES
Illumination of books and manuscripts, Carolingian	Illumination of books and manuscripts, Carolingian	YES
Illumination of books and manuscripts, Carolingian— Expertising	Illumination of books and manuscripts, Carolingian— Expertising	NO

Immunology, Experimental	Experimental immunology	YES
Individuation	Individuation (Philosophy)	NO
Infrared telescope	Infrared telescopes	YES
Insects, Aquatic	Aquatic insects	YES
Insects, Marine	Marine insects	YES
Iran-Contra Affair, 1985-	Iran-Contra Affair, 1985-1990	NO
Islam-Education	Islamic education	YES
Italy-History-Carolingian rule, 774-887	Italy-History-Carolingian rule, 774-887	NO
Ivories, Carolingian	Ivories, Carolingian	YES
Jarai	Jarai (Southeast Asian people)	YES
Julian March (Yugoslavia and Italy)	Julian March	NO
Karst (Yugoslavia and Italy)	Karst (Region)	NO
Kasena dialect	Kasem language	YES
Katcinas	Kachinas	YES
Kiel Regatta, 1907	Kiel Regatta, Kiel, Germany, 1907	NO
Kiel Regatta, 1914	Kiel Regatta, Kiel, Germany, 1914	NO
Knee-Fracture	Knee-Fractures	YES
Kolintang	Kulintang	NO
Kosovo (Serbia)-History- 1945-	Kosovo (Serbia)-History- 1945-1980	NO
Kosovo (Serbia)-History- 1945-	Kosovo (Serbia)-History- 1980-	NO
Kukukuku (Papuan people)	Kukukuku (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Ladybirds	Ladybugs	YES
Ladybirds-Religious aspects	Ladybugs-Religious aspects	NO
Ladybirds-Religious aspects- Christianity	Ladybugs-Religious aspects- Christianity	NO
Ladybirds as pets	Ladybugs as pets	YES
Lakh literature	Lak literature	YES
Larynx-Fracture	Larynx-Fractures	YES
Lauds	Lauds (Literature)	NO
Lausanne disputation, 1536	Lausanne Disputation, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1536	NO
Leipzig disputation, 1519	Leipzig Disputation, Leipzig, Germany, 1519	NO
Locomotives-Construction	Locomotives-Design and construction	NO
Machinery, Automatic	Automatic machinery	YES
Machinery, Automatic-Buffer stocks	Automatic machinery-Buffer stocks	NO
Map-projection	Map projection	NO
Mathematics, Primitive	Ethnomathematics	YES
Medical colleges- Construction	Medical colleges-Design and construction	NO
Medicine-ball	Medicine ball	NO
Megachile rotundata	Alfalfa leafcutting bee	YES
Mille Miglia	Mille Miglia, Italy	NO
Mittagundi (Australia)	Mittagundi (Vic.)	NO
Mohács, Battle of, 1526	Mohács (Hungary), Battle of, 1526	NO
Mortgage loans, Variable rate	Adjustable rate mortgages	YES
Mortgage loans, Variable rate- Law and legislation	Adjustable rate mortgages- Law and legislation	YES
Mosaics, Carolingian	Mosaics, Carolingian	YES
Mural painting and decoration, Carolingian	Mural painting and decoration, Carolingian	YES
Mussels, Fresh-water	Freshwater mussels	YES
Myxoviruses	Orthomyxoviruses	YES
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815	NO
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns	YES



Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Austria	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Austria	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Czechoslovakia	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Czechoslovakia	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-France	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-France	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Germany (East)	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Germany (East)	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Germany (West)	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Germany (West)	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Italy	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Italy	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Russian S.F.S.R.	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Russian S.F.S.R.	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Campaigns-Soviet Union	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Campaigns-Soviet Union	
Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814- Proposed invasion of England, 1793-1805	Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1815- Proposed invasion of England, 1793-1805	NO
Newtonian telescope	Newtonian telescopes	YES
Nonsense-verses	Nonsense verses	NO
Nonsense-verses, American	Nonsense verses, American	YES
Nonsense-verses, English	Nonsense verses, English	YES
Nonsense-verses, French	Nonsense verses, French	YES
Oka River (R.S.F.S.R.)	Oka River (Kurskaïa oblast'- Gor'kovskaïa oblast', R.S.F.S.R.)	NO
Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race	Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, England	NO
Painting, Carolovingian	Painting, Carolingian	YES
Para-influenza viruses	Parainfluenza viruses	YES
Pavillon de l'Espagne (Exposition internationale, Paris, France, 1937)	Pavillon de l'Espagne (Exposition internationale, 1937, Paris, France)	NO
Pelvis-Fracture	Pelvis-Fractures	YES
Pike's Peak Marathon	Pike's Peak Marathon, Colo.	NO
Pinochle, Auction	Auction pinochle	NO
Pinochle, Check	Check pinochle	NO
Pinochle, Contract	Contract pinochle	NO
Pinochle, Double	Double pinochle	NO
Plaster board	Plasterboard	NO
Poland-History-1980-	Poland-History-1980-1989	NO
Poland-History-1980-	Poland-History-1989-	NO
Prisons-Construction	Prisons-Design and construction	NO
Proverbs, Chhattisgarhi	Proverbs, Chattisgarhi	YES
Racetracks (Horse-racing)- Attendance	Racetrack attendance (Horse-racing)	YES
Radar telescope	Radar telescopes	YES
Radio telescope	Radio telescopes	YES
Railroads-Cars- Construction	Railroads-Cars-Design and construction	NO
Railroads-Construction	Railroads-Design and construction	NO
Railroads-Construction- Access roads	Railroads-Design and construction-Access roads	NO
Railroads-Construction- Power supply	Railroads-Design and construction-Power supply	NO
Railroads-Construction- Subcontracting	Railroads-Design and construction-Subcontracting	NO
Raskolniks	Old Believers	YES
Red River (N.M.)	Red River (N.M. : River)	NO
Religious poetry, Hindi- 1500-1800	Hindi poetry-1500-1800	NO
Religious poetry, Hindi- 1500-1800	Religious poetry, Hindi	YES

Religious poetry, Hindi-To 1500	Hindi poetry-To 1500	NO
Religious poetry, Hindi-To 1500	Religious poetry, Hindi	YES
Ring-toss	Ringtoss	NO
SCHEME (Computer program language)	Scheme (Computer program language)	NO
Schmidt telescope	Schmidt telescopes	YES
Sculpture, Carolingian	Sculpture, Carolingian	NO
Selevac Site (Yugoslavia)	Selevac Site (Serbia)	NO
Sex-Research	Sexology-Research	YES
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Plots	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Stories, plots, etc.	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Summaries, arguments, etc.	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Stories, plots, etc.	NO
Skull-Fracture	Skull-Fractures	YES
Soccer-Attendance	Soccer attendance	NO
Solitaire (Move game)	Solitaire (Board game)	NO
Sports for individuals	Individual sports	YES
Staphylococcal disease	Staphylococcal infections	YES
Steam-engines-Construction	Steam-engines-Design and construction	NO
Steel band (Musical ensemble)	Steel bands (Music)	YES
Sternum-Fracture	Sternum-Fractures	YES
Street-railroads- Construction	Street-railroads-Design and construction	NO
Students, Jewish	Jewish students	YES
Students, Jewish-Religious life	Jewish students-Religious life	NO
Students, Muslim	Muslim students	YES
Swimming, Long distance	Long distance swimming	YES
Swimming, Medley	Individual medley	YES
Swimming, Medley	Medley relay (Swimming)	YES
Tamprusi dialect	Tampulma language	YES
Telegraph lines-Construction	Telegraph lines-Design and construction	NO
Telephone lines-Construction	Telephone lines-Design and construction	NO
Telescope	Telescopes	YES
Telescope, Cassegrainian	Cassegrainian telescopes	YES
Telescope, Reflecting	Reflecting telescopes	YES
Telescope, Solar	Solar telescopes	YES
Telescope, Zenith	Zenith telescopes	YES
Tether-ball	Tetherball	NO
Theaters-Construction	Theater architecture	YES
Tortosa disputation, 1413-1414	Tortosa Disputation, Tortosa, Spain, 1413-1414	NO
Wagner, Richard, 1813-1883- Stories of operas	Wagner, Richard, 1813-1883- Stories, plots, etc.	NO
Wall board	Wallboard	NO
Wall board-Permeability	Wallboard-Permeability	NO
War-chess (Game)	War chess (Game)	NO
X-ray telescope	X-ray telescopes	YES

#### **SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS**

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of, 1748	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)
Augsburg, Diet of, 1518	Diet of Augsburg (1518)
Augsburg, Diet of, 1548	Diet of Augsburg (1548)
DOS 4 (Computer operating)	DOS 4.0

system)  
Erie Railroad  
Ferrocarriles Catalanes  
Marburg conference, 1529  
Nijmegen, Peace of, 1678-1679  
Pardo, Treaty of, 1739  
Partito nazionale fascista  
Poissy, Colloquy of, 1561  
Project Plowshare  
Project Voyager  
Ratisbon, Colloquy of, 1541  
Ratisbon, Colloquy of, 1546  
Ratisbon, Diet of, 1532  
Ratisbon, Diet of, 1640-1641  
Sacramento Northern Railway  
Seville, Treaty of, 1729  
Spires, Diet of, 1526  
Spires, Diet of, 1529  
St. Louis, Alton and Terre  
Haute Railroad  
Värmland (Sweden)  
Worms, Colloquy of, 1540

Erie Railroad Company  
Compañía de Ferrocarriles  
Catalanes  
Colloquy of Marburg (1529)  
Treaties of Nijmegen  
(1678-1679)  
Great Britain. Treaties, etc.  
Spain, 1739 Jan. 14  
Partito nazionale fascista  
(Italy)  
Colloquy of Poissy (1561)  
Project Plowshare (U.S.)  
Voyager Project  
Colloquy of Ratisbon (1541)  
Colloquy of Ratisbon (1546)  
Diet of Ratisbon (1532)  
Diet of Ratisbon (1640-1641)  
Sacramento Northern Railway  
Company  
France. Treaties, etc. 1729  
Nov. 9  
Diet of Speyer (1526)  
Diet of Speyer (1529)  
St. Louis, Alton, and Terre  
Haute Railroad  
Värmlands län (Sweden)  
Colloquy of Worms (1540-1541)

## PUBLICATIONS

### LC CLASSIFICATION POSTER

A new LC Classification poster is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service. Colorful and sturdy, this poster can be placed on a counter or hung on the wall to show at a glance an abbreviated outline of *Library of Congress Classification* subject classes and subclasses.

Printed in rich blue and gold tones, the 14" x 19" poster is suitable for use near online terminals, on reference desks, card catalogs, or on book stacks to help users gain quick access to stacks and save time for professional staff.

The poster is \$19 for North American customers or \$21 for international customers and may be ordered from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

### CONSER EDITING GUIDE UPDATE NO. 7

Update no. 7 to *CONSER Editing Guide* (the most comprehensive tool available for cataloging serials online) has just been published by the Cataloging Distribution Service. This latest update is the first of two in the 1991 update subscription year. All updates are necessary for those who wish to have a fully current *CONSER Editing Guide*.

Prepared by the Library's Serial Record Division, the latest update contains special instructions for tagging records for rare serials and provides all of the data elements defined for rare serials cataloging as well as a new chart to instruct catalogers in their use. A chapter on "CONSER Management Statistics" includes information about OCLC billing and credits, instructions for how statistics are used, and how the statistics sheet should be filled out.



Information on the National Library of Canada's cataloging of publications is given, along with information on how these records are used within CONSER. The 1991 update subscription (which includes two updates) is \$45 for North American customers and \$50 for international customers. Updates 1-6 may be ordered at a package price of \$85 North American and \$90 international. All updates may be ordered from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

### NEWSPAPER CATALOGING AND UNION LISTING MANUAL

A comprehensive and thorough "how to" manual for cataloging and inventory of newspaper collections is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service. Serving as an instruction manual and cataloging tool, *The Newspaper Cataloging and Union Listing Manual* has all the information, instructions, and illustrations necessary for staff training and creating fully standardized cataloging records for newspapers.

Prepared by Todd Butler, formerly of the Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, the manual conforms to guidelines and regulations set forth for participants in the United States Newspaper Program.

The manual features:

- 1) An editing guide arranged by MARC fields for ready reference to tags, indicators, subfield values, and the information input into those data elements.
- 2) Instructions for describing a newspaper and for providing access to descriptive records.
- 3) The concept of the record set as it pertains to title changes, mergers, etc.
- 4) Instructions for completing the holdings record, called the local data record (LDR). It also reviews OCLC Name-Address Directory (NAD) usage and union list maintenance.
- 5) Authentication procedures and tape distribution information are included, along with lists of special fields used by the Library of Congress, the National Serials Data Program, and subject headings for ethnic and national groups.

The guidelines conform to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1988 revision; to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and *Subject Cataloging Manual*; the *CONSER Editing Guide*; and to the American National Standards for Holdings Statements at the Summary Level, ANSI Z39.42. Screen displays are based upon the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) screen displays.

*The Newspaper Cataloging and Union Listing Manual* is available for \$27 for North American customers or \$29 for international customers from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

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