

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

COLLECTIONS SERVICES

Number 53, Summer 1991

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Editorial address: Office of the Director for Cataloging, Collections Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

Subscription address: Customer Support Unit, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 78-51400

ISSN 0160-8029 *Key title:* Cataloging service bulletin

GENERAL

HEADINGS FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES

(Replaces "Headings for Certain Entities," *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 43.)

Introduction

1) *Background.* Most headings fall into clearly defined categories and are established either by descriptive catalogers (personal names, corporate bodies, jurisdictions, uniform titles, named meetings) or by subject catalogers (topical subject headings, named objects such as names of automobiles, geographical features, etc.). There are, however, certain named entities that are problematic specifically because of the necessary distinction between corporate bodies on the one hand and non-corporate entities on the other. Confusion arises when this distinction cannot easily be made and results in questions of

- a) whether a descriptive cataloger or a subject cataloger has the responsibility for establishing the entity;
- b) how the headings should be tagged when they appear in authority or bibliographic records.

In an attempt to eliminate this confusion and to standardize the formulation and tagging of headings for the confusing entities, the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy (Desc Pol) and the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy (Subj Pol), working under the aegis of the director for cataloging, have developed guidelines in this area with respect to

the responsibility for establishing the headings;
the conventions to be used in formulating the headings;
the tags to be used for content designation; and
the file in which the authority records for them will reside.

2) *Integrated authority file.* In early 1986, the subject authority file became available for online input, update, and searching. Although currently the subject authority file is separate from the name authority file, it is intended that eventually the two files will be integrated, and there will be a single authority file comprising records for names, series, and subjects. Anticipation of that goal has influenced some of the guidelines reflected herein.

3) *General guidelines*

a) These guidelines relate primarily to the family of problem cases, not to the ones that are clear-cut. For example, the tagging decisions appended include some entities that are within the concept "corporate body" but are also judged to exemplify the concept of "geographic" and therefore are tagged 151. (Note that when entities tagged 151 in the authority file are used as main or added entries in bibliographic records (110, 710, 810), the first indicator is set to "1.") Names of "ranches" are in this category and are so tagged. If, however, an obvious corporate body ("obvious" from its name) happens to have a "ranch" name (e.g. "Xavier Ranch Corporation"), it is tagged 110. This is a general point, not limited to ranches.

b) The provisions herein refer to "need" or "use" by a descriptive or subject cataloger. As far as the descriptive cataloger is concerned, such statements are to be understood as referring to main or added entry headings required by LC's policies on main and added entries and to cross references traced on name and series authority records. As far as the subject cataloger is concerned, such statements are to be understood as referring to subject entries and cross references traced on subject authority records.

c) When using an existing heading in an access point on a new record, adjust the tagging on existing authority and bibliographic records to reflect current

policy.

d) When changing the form of an existing heading, adjust the tagging on existing authority and bibliographic records to reflect current policy. (Note that a qualifier may need to be added, or the type of qualifier may need to be changed.)

e) *Canada*. Follow normal routines for verification with the National Library of Canada (NLC) and then apply the directions herein. (Note that this applies to main and added entries used in descriptive cataloging only.)

4) *Specific procedures*. Headings have been divided into three groups, and special instructions for each of these groups follow. Lists of the three groups of headings are given at the end of these instructions. The lists are updated as the need arises.

Group 1: Headings Always Established by Descriptive Catalogers; authority record always resides in the name authority file

1) *Implementation*. Establish the headings according to the usual descriptive cataloging rules and procedures. If a subject cataloger needs a heading in this category, the descriptive cataloger establishes it, and the authority record is added to the name authority file.

2) *Airports*. Establish the heading for an airport according to the provisions for establishing a city or town (chapter 23 of AACR 2). Disregard the fact that the airport may be located within a city or town, i.e., do not treat the airport as a place within a city. If the airport and the city with which it is associated are in different larger jurisdictions, add the jurisdiction in which the airport is located.

San Francisco International Airport (Calif.)
Logan International Airport (Mass.)
Jan Smuts Airport (South Africa)
Greater Cincinnati International Airport (Ky.)

3) *Arboretums, botanical gardens, collective settlements, communes, conservation districts, herbariums, sanitation districts, zoological gardens*. Although these group 1 entities are tagged as geographic headings (151), establish the headings for them according to chapter 24 of AACR 2.

State Arboretum of Utah
Missouri Botanical Garden
Amana Society
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

4) *Named buildings/museums*. If a heading is needed for an entity in the category of a named building/museum, judge whether the entity is a museum or not. If it is a museum, treat it as a group 1 heading and establish it accordingly; if not, treat it as a group 2 heading and establish it as directed in the guidelines for group 2 headings.

5) *Plans, programs, and projects*. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

6) *Railroads*. Railroads are now treated only as group 1 headings. This means that headings for railroads are established in accord with general principles for corporate name headings (AACR 2 chapter 24). During the period 1984-1985, railroad headings were established according to the conventions of the Subject Cataloging Division. Generally, a railroad heading represented by an AACR 2 name authority record should be accepted unless the item being cataloged shows another form and is the railroad's own publication; then the existing heading needs to be re-evaluated. At one time, railroads were represented by two separate headings, one for the company, which was tagged as a corporate heading, and another for the line, which was tagged as a topical subject heading. In order to locate all existing bibliographic records for a railroad when a name authority record for it needs to be created or coded for AACR 2, it is necessary to search for the name both as a corporate body and as a topical

subject heading.

Group 2: Headings Always Established by Subject Catalogers; the authority record resides either in the either the subject or the name authority file

1) *Characteristics*. The headings in this group reside in the subject authority file whenever they are established and used only for subject purposes. Those that are tagged 110, 111, and some tagged 151 are also candidates for descriptive cataloging use as the need arises. These headings then reside in the name authority file whenever they are established by the subject cataloger for a descriptive cataloger having a need for one as a descriptive cataloging access point, or whenever they are used by the descriptive cataloger for such a purpose after being established only for subject purposes. When these headings are established, they are established according to AACR 2, but also reflect subject cataloging policy, the most noteworthy aspects being the following:

a) the reference structure reflects subject cataloging practice; linking references to old catalog headings are not used except for records residing on the name authority file and if supplied to the Subject Cataloging Division at the time the heading is requested to be established for descriptive cataloging use (at the point group 2 headings go into the name authority file, they must also carry the descriptive cataloging reference structure);

b) most of the headings will contain a local place-name qualifier;

c) some of the headings for athletic contests, races, etc. (tagged 150), will contain additions to the heading that are preceded by a comma instead of being enclosed within parentheses;

d) records residing on the name authority file will also contain a 667 field with the notation "Subj Cat Manual/AACR 2"; this notation is intended to characterize the record and to provide a quick and easy means of indicating that maintenance of the record is the responsibility of the Subject Cataloging Division. Descriptive catalogers should then suggest changes to that division, rather than initiating the changes themselves.

2) *Use of these headings by descriptive catalogers*

a) If the heading is not represented in the name authority file, the descriptive cataloger requests the Subject Cataloging Division to establish it and supplies an old catalog heading if one exists.

b) if the heading is represented in the name authority file and coded AACR 2, the descriptive cataloger uses that form regardless of whether it conforms to the characteristics described above, but barring any change to the heading that might be stimulated by the item being cataloged; if the item being cataloged stimulates a need to change the heading, the descriptive cataloger refers it to the Subject Cataloging Division for evaluation and related actions (as above under a).

c) If the heading is represented in the name authority file but not coded for AACR 2, the descriptive cataloger refers it to the Subject Cataloging Division for evaluation and possible change and related actions (as above under a).

Group 3: Headings That May Be Established Either by Descriptive or Subject Catalogers, Depending Upon Who First Needs Them; the authority record may reside either in the name or subject authority file.

1) *Characteristics*. The headings in this group are candidates for descriptive or subject cataloging use as the need arises. Normally they reside in the subject authority file, but if one of these is subsequently needed for descriptive cataloging purposes, it is moved to the name authority file. When these headings are established, they are established according to AACR 2 and the provisions below. The descriptive cataloger should not attempt to anticipate the need for headings in this group by the Subject Cataloging Division. Records prepared by that division but residing in the name authority file reflect not only the subject reference structure but also that of descriptive cataloging. Headings established by descriptive catalogers reflect the guidelines given below.

2) *Implementation by descriptive catalogers*

a) If the heading is not represented in the name authority file, check also the bibliographic files of the machine catalog for a possible use of some form of the heading. Establish the heading, proceeding normally except as follows: if subject entries are found, send the item being cataloged to the Subject Cataloging Division calling attention to this fact. (Any existing subject authority will be deleted from the subject authority file.) On the return of the material, initiate any necessary corrections to records in the bibliographic files (including the subject entries).

b) If the heading is represented in the name authority file is coded for AACR 2 and tagged in accordance with current policy, use the established form. However, if the item being cataloged stimulates a need to change the heading or the tagging, judge the matter in the light of AACR 2 and these guidelines in all aspects and make changes accordingly; in addition, initiate changes to records in the bibliographic files of the machine catalog.

c) If the heading is represented in the name authority file, but not coded for AACR 2, check also the bibliographic files of the machine catalog. Evaluate the heading in the light of AACR 2 and these guidelines. If the heading that results is exactly like the heading already used, proceed normally with its coding. If necessary, adjust the tagging on existing authority and bibliographic records to conform to current policy. If the heading is different and there are subject entries under the other form, send the item being cataloged to the Subject Cataloging Division requesting it to note the difference. On the return of the material, initiate changes to records in the bibliographic files (including the subject entries).

3) *Guidelines to be followed by descriptive catalogers in creating the headings*

a) *General.* City sections are established according to LCRI 23.4F2. The other group 3 entities are established according to chapter 24 of AACR 2 although they are tagged as geographic headings (151). Also, the headings for these group 3 entities follow subject cataloging policy on qualifiers even if the heading is first established by a descriptive cataloger.

b) *Qualifiers.* The subject cataloging policy on group 3 entities established according to chapter 24 of AACR 2 requires adding a qualifier to each heading regardless of whether descriptive cataloging policy would require one. The qualifier is place or jurisdiction and is added without regard for any redundancy within the name established.

If the entity is located in a city or town, add the name of the city or town.

New Brunswick Country Club (New Brunswick, N.J.)

If the entity is not located in a city or town, add the name of the appropriate larger jurisdiction: the name of the state, province, or territory for entities in Australia, Canada, and the United States; "England," "Ireland," "Northern Ireland," "Scotland," or "Wales" for entities in the British Isles; the name of the constituent state for entities in Malaysia, the Soviet Union, or Yugoslavia. Add the name of the country for entities located elsewhere.

Scotch Road Cemetery (Québec)

If the entity is located in two larger jurisdictions, add both. Link the two names with "and." As a general rule, put the jurisdictions in alphabetical order. However, if the entity is located primarily in one of the two, put that jurisdiction first.

Mountain Country Club (N.C. and Tenn.)

If the entity is located in three or more larger jurisdictions, do not add a qualifier.

Tri-State Cemetery

c) *Concentration camps.* The headings for a concentration camp should include as part of the qualifier the phrase "concentration camp," whenever the name is very general in nature (e.g., it consists solely of the name of the site or is known only by a number).

Gurs (France : Concentration camp)

d) *"Mt. "/"Mount" and "St. "/"Saint."* Routinely use the spelled out form "mount" or "saint" in group 3 headings regardless of the form in the item or other evidence.

Saint Mary's Cemetery (Caledonia, Shiawassee County Mich.)

name: St. Mary's Cemetery

Group 1 Headings

(Named entities always established by descriptive catalogers and residing in the name authority file)

<i>Category</i>	<i>MARC tag</i>
Abbeys	110
Academies	110
Airplanes, Named	110
Airports	151
Almshouses	110
Arboretums	151
Artificial satellites	110
Asylums (Charitable institutions)	110
Banks	110
Bars	110
Boards of trade (Chambers of Commerce)	110
Botanical gardens	151
Broadcasting stations	110
Cathedrals	110
Churches (in use or ruins)	110
Collective settlements	151
Colleges	110
Communes	151
Computer programs	130 ¹
Concert Halls	110
Conservation districts	151
Convents	110
Correctional institutions	110
Crematories	110
Dance Halls	110
Denominations, Religious (individual)	110
Dispensaries	110
Ecclesiastical entities that are also names of places, e.g., Basel (Switzerland : Ecclesiastical principality)	110
Educational institutions	110
Embassies	110
Exhibitions	111
Expeditions, Scientific	111
Experiment stations	110
Expositions	111

¹Although headings in this category are generally established under title and tagged 130, those that are established under personal or corporate names are tagged 100 or 110 respectively.

Factories	110
Fairs	111
Festivals (formally organized)	111
Funeral homes, mortuaries	110
Galleries	110
Halfway houses	110
Herbariums	151
Hospitals	110
Hotels	110
Jurisdictions, Ancient (other than cities)	151
Laboratories	110
Libraries	110
Markets	110
Military installations (Active; also all after 1899)	151
Monasteries	110
Morgues	110
Motels	110
Motion pictures	130
Museums	110
Night clubs	110
Nursing homes	110
Observatories	110
Old age homes	110
Opera houses	110
Orphanages	110
Plans (Programs)	110
Poorhouses	110
Port authorities	110
Prisons	110
Projects	110
Radio programs	130
Railroads	110
Restaurants	110
Sanitariums	110
Sanitation districts	151
School districts	110
Schools	110
Service stations	110
Shipyards	110
Shows (Exhibitions)	111
Software, Computer	130 ¹
Stock exchanges	110
Stores, Retail	110
Studies (Research projects)	110
Television programs	130
Temples (in use; excludes temples in ruins)	110
Theater companies	110
Tribes (as legal entities only)	110
Undertakers	110
Universities	110
Zoological gardens	151

Group 2 Headings

(Named entities always established by subject catalogers and residing in either the name or subject authority file)

<i>Category</i>	<i>MARC tag</i>
Apartment houses	110
Armories	110
Artists' groups	150
Athletic contests	150
Auditoriums	110

Baths, Ancient	150
Bridges	151
Buildings, Private	110
Buildings occupied by corporate bodies	110
Bus terminals	110
Camps	151
Canals	151
Capitols	110
Castles	110
Cities, Extinct (pre-1500)	151
City halls	110
Civic centers	110
Clans	100
Club houses	110
Coliseums	110
Collections, Public or Private	110
Community centers	110
Competitions	150
Computer languages	150
Computer systems	150
Contests	150
Convention centers	110
Court houses	110
Custom houses	150
Docks	151
Dwellings	110
Estates	151
Events	150
Exhibition buildings	110
Expeditions, Military	150
Families	100
Farms	151
Feasts	150
Ferry buildings	110
Festivals, Folk	150
Festivals and celebrations (not formally organized)	150
Fire stations	110
Folk festivals and celebrations	150
Forests	151
Fortresses (Structures)	151
Games (Events) ²	150
Gardens	151
Grain elevators	110
Gymnasiums	110
Hazardous waste sites	151
Highways	151
Historic sites	151
Immigration stations	110
Islands, Non-jurisdictional	151
Land grants	151
Manors	110
Mansions	110
Market buildings	110
Military installations (Before 1900 and inactive)	151
Mine buildings	110
Mines	151

²Although headings for games are normally established by subject catalogers and tagged 150, headings for individual Olympic games are established in the name authority file and tagged 111. Name headings for individual Olympic games are valid for use as subject headings. Works about the Olympic games in general are entered under the subject heading **Olympics**.

Mints	110
Monuments (Structures, statues, etc.)	150
Music halls	110
Office buildings	110
Official residences	110
Palaces	110
Parks	151
Playgrounds	151
Plazas (Open spaces, squares, etc.)	151
Police stations	110
Ports (Physical facilities)	151
Post offices	110
Power plants	110
Presidential mansions	110
Public comfort stations	150
Races (Contests)	150
Railway stations	110
Ranches	151
Recreation areas	151
Refugee camps	151
Reservations, Indian	151
Reserves (Parks, forests, etc.)	151
Resorts	110
Roads	151
Rooms	150
Sanitary landfills	151
Schools of artists	150
Shopping centers	110
Shrines (not churches)	150
Spas	110
Sport arenas	110
Sport events	150
Stadiums	110
Streets	151
Structures (non-geographic, e.g., towers)	150
Temples (in ruins)	110
Terminal buildings	110
Theater buildings	110
Tombs	150
Trails	151
Tribes (Ethnic groups)	150
Tunnels	151
Villas	110
Waterways	151

*Group 3 Headings
(Named entities established by either
descriptive or subject catalogers
and residing in either the name or subject authority file)*

<i>Category³</i>	<i>MARC tag</i>
Cemeteries	151
City sections	151
Concentration camps	151
Country clubs	151

³U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service forests, historic sites, parks, recreation areas, reserves, trails, and waterways, formerly in group 3, are now in group 2; the tag remains "151."

COLLECTION-LEVEL CATALOGING

Collection-level cataloging involves the creation of single bibliographic records for groups of library materials that have been intentionally brought together at the technical processing stage. Traditionally, catalog users have relied upon bibliographic records to lead them to single, discrete titles in a library's collection. It has been the responsibility of library users to identify links such as author or subject among items in the collection during the retrieval process. By grouping related items together at the cataloging stage, collection-level cataloging provides libraries with an effective response to growing processing arrearsages and, at the same time, offers them the opportunity to enhance access to their increasingly diverse collections.

Collection-level cataloging draws from the long tradition of archival processing of complex collections of historical materials. Archival collections are usually formed by or around a person, family group, corporate body, or subject either from a common source as a natural product of activity or function, or gathered purposefully and artificially without regard to original provenance.⁴ The archival approach takes advantage of the natural relationships that exist among items in such a collection and recognizes the importance of capturing those relationships in the corresponding bibliographic record. In collection-level cataloging, however, the collection described in a single bibliographic record is frequently an "artificial" one because it has been explicitly created for technical processing purposes. Characteristics upon which such a collection could be based include personal author, issuing body, language, subject, or form of material. Libraries considering collection-level cataloging should realize that the decision to assemble a group of items for collection-level treatment will rest with their acquisitions, collection development, public services, and technical processing staff.

The first group of materials to receive collection-level treatment at the Library of Congress was the lesser-known languages collection. The collection is made up of groups of materials in more than 600 lesser-known languages, dialects, pidgins, and creoles from around the world. The volumes in these collections are important mainly as examples of the written languages indigenous primarily to Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Latin America, and not for the content of the volumes themselves. Most of the materials are printed in the Roman alphabet or in a derivative adapted for the needs of the particular language, such as !Kung. Some, such as Cherokee and older versions of Eskimo, are in characters specifically developed for those languages and unrelated to any other. Many of the languages are represented by only a few items, while others occupy several Hollinger boxes. Much of the material was produced in the furtherance of missionary activities, especially by the Summer Institute of Linguistics and consists of Bible stories and translations. There are many primers of various sorts, folk tales, elementary textbooks, and a few literary, historical, and political items.

Each collection-level record consists of a constructed title ([name of language] publications); an imprint consisting of [S.l. : s.n.], <[dates of coverage]>; a collation containing the number of volumes in the collection at the time of cataloging, an indication of illustrative matter and the range of volume sizes; a partial contents note; a single subject heading in the form [name of language]-Texts; and a call number containing the character string "Lesser-known languages." Subject authority records for the languages have been created.

Other types of materials are also designated for collection-level treatment at the time of their receipt. Collection-level records have been created by subject catalogers for several collections of monographs, pamphlets, and ephemera. Examples of these types of materials include minor publications of political parties and special interest groups; works of fiction, drama, and poetry that represent a particular style or literary movement; miscellaneous publications by or about individuals or organizations; brief reports and pamphlets on specific topics, particularly outside the United States, such as transportation, communications, and urban development; and brochures, guides, and ephemera related to a noteworthy event such as a royal coronation, presidential inauguration, the United States Bicentennial, or one of the Olympic games.

⁴ Hensen, Steven L. *Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts*. 2nd ed. Chicago : Society of American Archivists, 1989, p. 9.

In addition to current receipts that are designated for collection-level treatment, materials already in the Library's custody are receiving collection-level treatment. As a result of the recent census of the Library's arrears, a number of groups of materials have been identified as being of exceptional research value. Collection-level cataloging has been identified as a viable technique for ensuring access to some arrears materials.

The Japanese school textbook collection is a large collection of more than 9,000 textbooks from the mid-nineteenth century through the post-World War II period. Staff have grouped the textbooks by time period, school, grade, and subject. The textbooks are represented in the Library's online system by fewer than two dozen bibliographic records that together fully describe the collection. Item-level access to the collection is provided by a title listing in the Asian Division reading room. Although the Library of Congress does not regularly collect textbooks, the Japanese textbook collection will provide interested scholars with a unique source of research material that otherwise might not have been made available to them.

Collection-level cataloging is proving to be a viable option for treating current as well as retrospective materials at the Library of Congress. The Hispanic Division is providing collection-level processing to current ephemera from human rights, refugee, feminist, environmental, labor, and political groups in Central America. It is also using the collection-level technique to make available a large group of pamphlets that cover a variety of subjects, primarily published in Latin America, 1900-1945. Similarly, the Library's field office in Delhi, India, is collecting ephemera related to Indian regional and national elections. These materials are microfilmed and given collection-level cataloging. The Library's Asian Division has recently organized a group of older ephemeral materials by subjects which are being sent to Delhi for the same treatment.

The collection-level cataloging projects described in this article result in bibliographic records that reside in the Library's online system. Because the items in each collection are published, textual material, the MARC format for Books has been used. Other MARC formats accommodate collection-level cataloging and have been regularly used at the Library of Congress for such purposes. Staff in the Manuscript Division and the Prints and Photographs Division use the MARC formats for Archival and Manuscripts Control and Visual Materials, respectively, to catalog various collections in their custody. The experience of the Library of Congress with collection-level cataloging to date has been primarily with single-format collections, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that the need to provide collection-level treatment to collections of materials in various and mixed formats is pressing. As the arrears continue to present an unprecedented challenge to those responsible for technical processing, the Library of Congress will continue to explore creative and practical ways to ensure access to its collections. The experience of the Library of Congress can serve as an example to libraries nationwide that collection-level cataloging can be part of an effective technique for ensuring access to growing processing arrears.

Below are the guidelines that have been provided to Library of Congress staff that are involved with the creation of collection-level record.

Selection

Material designated for collection-level cataloging may come from several sources: the acquisitions divisions, the custodial divisions, vertical file material from the reference divisions, or overseas centers. Catalogers and others who handle materials early in the processing stream may also refer material for collection-level cataloging if the material appears to belong to an existing collection or if it appears appropriate for such treatment.

Cataloging

1) *Responsible units.* Materials designated for collection-level cataloging by the Selection Office are to be cataloged under the direction of the director for cataloging. Materials designated by the divisions of the Public Service and Collection Management Directorates are to be cataloged by the appropriate division; the records are reviewed by a person designated by the director for cataloging. Materials designated by overseas centers are to be cataloged by the appropriate center and may be reviewed by a person designated by the director for cataloging.

2) *Elements*. The elements of a collection-level cataloging record are

a) *Main entry heading* (1XX field). An appropriate main entry heading is to be determined by application of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1988. Most collection-level cataloging records will be so diverse that title main entry is more likely. If a main entry heading is appropriate but the name is not represented in the LC name authority file, the AACR 2 form of the name is constructed and used; no authority record is created unless required to resolve conflicts.

b) *Title* (245 field). Because of the diversity of material incorporated into collection-level cataloging records, the title of each record is to be constructed by the creator of the record. This title, which is to be enclosed in square brackets ([...]), is to begin with the substantive elements of the collection and is generally in English.

[Los Angeles Olympic Games of 1984 official materials]
[Maryland Eastern Shore commercial, genealogical, and
other historical notes and records]
[Charles A. Lindbergh pamphlets ; miscellaneous materials
by and about Lindbergh]
[American intelligence activity pamphlets]
[Crimean War patriotic poems]
[Spanish Civil War pamphlets]
[Manam language publications]

c) *Imprint* (260 field). All three elements of the imprint may be included in collection-level records, if appropriate. In most cases, however, because of the diversity of the material incorporated, only the date element (=c) will be recorded.

(1) If the collection is finite, a single date or inclusive dates are to be used.

1978.
1980-1984.

(2) If it is expected that additional materials will be added to the collection, inclusive dates based upon the materials initially cataloged are used in the imprint. If the collection is developed from a single item, an open date is used. The dates are enclosed in angle brackets.

<1966- >
<1965-1973 >

A general note is also added to the record indicating that additional materials may be available.

Additional materials with other dates of publication may be found in this collection.

d) *Collation* (300 field)

(1) *Extent of item* (Pagination, volumes, pieces, etc.)

(a) If the collection is finite, the extent of the collection is given.

17 v.
36 pieces
ca. 350 pieces

(b) If it is expected that additional materials will be added to the collection, the extent is based upon the number of items initially cataloged. The number of volumes, pamphlets, or pieces is enclosed in angle brackets.

<17 > v.
<36 > pieces
<ca. 350 > pamphlets

(2) *Illustrations*. Judgment is to be used in this area. A statement of illustration may be used if it is felt that the illustrations are an important part of the collection.

(3) *Size*. Size is not an important element and its inclusion is, therefore, optional. If included, a range is to be given if the items in the collection are not of uniform size.

28 cm.
23-30 cm.

e) *Notes* (5XX fields). The general note specified in 2c2 above is always to be given when appropriate. Other pertinent notes may be given when judged important for the collection.

Formal contents notes are rarely made. However, if further information about the content of the collection is deemed important, a general note may be made. Such a note may also contain additional information about the material in a collection, such as formats, forms or genres (maps, travel brochures, collected speeches, etc.) contained in the collection.

If an item-level finding aid, such as a title listing or a card file, exists, make a note to that effect.

Title listing in Asian Division card catalog.

f) *Subject headings* (6XX fields). The subject heading(s) assigned is (are) the primary access to the majority of items in the collection-level record.

title: [Italian Communist Party pamphlets]
subject headings: 1. Partito comunista italiano
2. Italy—Politics and government—20th century

title: [Russian children's stories pamphlets]
subject heading: 1. Children's stories, Russian

title: [Mohammad Ayub Khan pamphlets]
subject headings: 1. Ayub Khan, Mohammad, 1907-1974
2. Pakistan—Politics and government

title: [Infant and child care pamphlets]
subject headings: 1. Infants—Care
2. Child care

(1) Headings from the Library's automated name and subject authority files are to be used in conjunction with *Subject Cataloging Manual : Subject Headings*.

(2) Subject headings assigned should be as specific as the collection warrants.

(3) There is no limit to the number of subject headings that may be assigned, but a reasonable limitation should be observed.

(4) Uncontrolled subject headings (field 653) may be used to provide supplementary subject access, following the guidelines stated in *Subject Cataloging Manual : Subject Headings*, H160.

g) *Added entry headings* (7XX fields)

(1) Obvious name and title access points should be provided. However, most collection-level records will probably not contain added entry headings. If an added entry heading is appropriate but the name is not represented in the file, the AACR 2 form of the name is used but no authority record is created.

(2) In giving added entry headings the guidelines used for minimal level cataloging (*Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 42 (Fall 1988), p. 65 ff.) are to be followed.

(3) Within collections, there may be occasions when persons or corporate bodies are both the author or issuing body and the subject. In most cases, the subject added entry (6XX) will offer sufficient access. When it is judged that access through an added entry (7XX) would also be useful, one may be given.

h) *Call number* (050 field)

(1) *General collections*. The call number for materials in the general collections of the Library will generally consist of the Library of Congress classification number.

JS206.Y63
DT658.22
BX7433

(2) *Special collections*. The call number for special collections will be determined as each project is developed.

Lesser known languages
Orien-China-Collections-[sequential number]
Pamphlets I
Text 1945-1-80

i) *Geographic area code* (043 field). The geographic area code is given when the subject heading deals with a specific geographic area for which there is an existing code.

j) *Fixed fields*. The below listed fixed field boxes are to be handled as indicated. Other boxes are coded as appropriate, are system generated, or are default values.

(1) *Encoding level* (Leader/17). This field normally contains the value 7.

(2) *Language* (008/35-37). The language or the primary language of the collection is to be given. If no language is primary, give the language that files first in English alphabetic order.

(3) *Type of date* (008/06). Either s (single date of publication) or m (multiple dates of publication) is given.

(4) *First date* (008/7-10). The date or the first date in the imprint is given in 008/7-10.

(5) *Second date* (008/11-14). If the imprint shows inclusive dates, the second date is given. If the imprint contains but a single date but 008/06 is value "m," 9999 is given in 008/11-14.

(6) *Country of publication* (008/15). If all items were published in a single country (or state, province, etc.) the code for that country is given. If the items were published in more than a single country, the code "vp" is given.

(7) *Bibliographic level* (Leader/07). This field must contain the value "c" for collection-level.

Files

Collection-level records are currently created according to these guidelines for materials that reside in the books file and may be appropriate for materials in other files. Some formats of material have specific rules (e.g., *Archives, Personal Papers and Manuscripts* for manuscript collections; *Graphic Images in Historic Collections* for graphic materials) that govern the making of records for collections in those formats. Where

such guidelines exist, they should be followed.

Other Collections

Specific policies or guidelines for the creation of collection-level records for collections other than as specified above will be developed as projects are initiated.

CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION

CIP SURVEY

The Library of Congress has announced a major study of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program. With funding from the Council on Library Resources, SKP Associates, a New York City-based consulting company, has been awarded the contract to develop and implement the study.

This summer, three questionnaires will be sent out to the principal constituencies of the CIP program: all U.S. recipients of the MARC tapes which contain CIP data; all publishers currently participating in the CIP program; and the U.S. library community. The third questionnaire will be sent to a proportionate representation of 112,000 U.S. public, school, special, and university/college libraries. (The questionnaires directed to the school library community will be mailed sufficiently late in August or early September to ensure that librarians are back from summer break.)

The library survey is lengthy, about thirty questions, and some questions as those relating to statistics and cost-benefits will require some effort. It is hoped that recipients will take the time to answer *all* questions as best they can. The data obtained from these questionnaires will have a significant influence in shaping the future of the CIP program. The resources are finite and it is very important to know what libraries want so these needs can be met as fully and efficiently as possible. A good response is also important as it will enable the Library to gauge the range of benefits that the CIP program provides the library community. The Library believes the CIP program is extremely valuable, but it will be in a far better position to articulate the full value of the CIP program to Congress if the library community provides the statistics and numbers to at least allow the Library to approximate the amount of money the CIP program saves the nation's libraries.

CIP PROGRAM CELEBRATES TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Cataloging in Publication program will celebrate its twentieth anniversary this July. Since 1971 the Cataloging in Publication program has provided the library community prepublication cataloging records for those books most likely to be widely acquired by the nation's libraries. These records (CIP records) are printed in the book, greatly facilitating cataloging activities for the nation's libraries while providing them significant cost savings. CIP data also play an important role in acquisitions and book ordering activities, as they are also distributed, in machine readable form, by the Library of Congress prior to the books' publication, thereby alerting libraries to forthcoming titles.

The CIP program began in 1971 as a special project, funded in part by grants from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is now fully supported by Library of Congress appropriations and is administered by the Cataloging in Publication Division.

Publishers participating in this program submit a manuscript or galley of a forthcoming title to the CIP Division. This prepublication information is forwarded to the cataloging divisions where it proceeds through various cataloging stages, including descriptive cataloging, subject analysis and classification, and the assignment of full LC

and *Dewey Decimal Classification* numbers. At the end of the cataloging process, the record is forwarded to the CIP Division where the publisher's copy is prepared and sent to the publisher to be printed on the copyright page of the book under the legend "Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data." Meanwhile, a machine-readable version of the record is distributed to the library and book vendor communities where it is reissued in a variety of publications, bibliographic vendor services, and made available to members of networks. Since they are distributed well in advance of the book's publication, CIP data not only support cataloging activities but also acquisitions and ordering activities.

By the close of the first twelve months of operation had produced 6,438 for 198 publishers. In fiscal year 1990 (October 1989-September 1990) CIP data was provided for more than 45,600 titles with more than 3,000 imprints participating in the program. John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, noted the success of the program is due to the committed participation of the U.S. publishing community which daily submits galleys of forthcoming titles for cataloging. It is also due to the dedication of the catalogers and CIP staff who continually work against the clock to meet the pressing needs of the publishers' production schedules to produce CIP data within ten work days of receipt of the application. This is demanding work, Mr. Celli noted, but the value the CIP program has for the library community is enormous and well worth the effort.

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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Source of Information

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

- a) *Information embedded in text*

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

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

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

p. preceding t.p.: Concrete city // is the fourteenth volume // in the *Essential poets* series // published by Guernica Editions

series statement: (Essential poets ; 14th v.)

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

series statement: (Damascus road ; #9)

t.p.: Volume XIII in the Series ADVANCES IN DISCOURSE PROCESSES

series statement: (Advances in discourse processes ; v. 13)

ser. t.p.: This book is No. 6 in Series II: Modern Scholarly Studies about the Jesuits in English Translations

series statement: (Series II—Modern scholarly studies about Jesuits in English translations ; no. 6)

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

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

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

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

tracing: Series: December ; vol. 25

(2) *Prefatory matter or text proper*

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

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

Series statement from p. xxvii

(b) *Series authority records*

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

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

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

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

note on the bibliographic record." Do not delete existing series statements and tracings.

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

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

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

"Models in aggressive journalism, 5"—Jacket

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

Title: Models in aggressive journalism

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

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

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

Series statement from label on t.p.
Series statement stamped on cover

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

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

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

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

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

If rejected as a series, give the name as associated data that appear with the name in a note if it has not already been recorded in the body of the entry. In either case make a "Title:" added entry for the name (without number or date). In addition, create a series authority record for the name according to the instructions for series-like phrases. Add a 667 field to the record: Give as a quoted note if not already recorded

in the body of the entry.

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

/ ...
added entry: Title: Gifford lecture
authority record: Gifford lecture
("c" in 008/12)

note area: "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on comparative religion, 1972-73"—3rd prelim. p.
added entry: Title: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on comparative religion
authority record: Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on comparative religion
("c" in 008/12)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Series statement from cataloging data on p. 2 of cover

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

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

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

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

Do not consider such a hardcover edition to constitute an integral part of the periodical, i.e., do not consider it an analyzable issue of the periodical. Instead, when preparing the bibliographic record for the hardcover edition, add the pertinent

information as a note, not as a series statement. Do not make an added entry for the periodical; do not prepare a series authority record.

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

title page: Committee on Public Undertakings (1981-82)
Seventh Lok Sabha Fiftieth report on Engineering
Projects (India) Ltd. ...

title proper: Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. ...

series statement: (Report / Committee on Public
Undertakings ; 7th Lok Sabha, 50th)

series tracing: India. Parliament. Committee on Public
Undertakings. Report ; 7th Lok Sabha, 50th

2) Phrases that are not considered series titles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A Helen and Curt Wolff book"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) *One series or several series*

a) *Editions*

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

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

b) *Subsequent addition or omission of numbering*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) a numbered series becomes unnumbered.

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

c) *Subseries entered indirectly*

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

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

4) *Multipart items*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following are examples of title of multipart items:

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

Series Statements and Series Tracings

1) *General*

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

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

series authority record: English linguistics, 1500-1800

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

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

series authority record: Sport (Budapest, Hungary)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

series statement: (Occasional symposium / British Grassland Society ; no. 8)

series authority record: Occasional symposium
(*No conflict*)

series tracing: Series: Occasional symposium ; no. 8

series statement: (Gesammelte Werke / Edgar Allan Poe ; 1. Bd.)

series authority record: Poe, Edgar Allan, 1809-1849. Works. German. 1922. Rösl

series tracing: Series: Poe, Edgar Allan, 1809-1849. Works. German. 1922. Rösl ; 1. Bd.

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

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

in source: Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne //
volume 36
series statement: (Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne
; v. 36)
series authority record: Centre de recherches d'histoire
ancienne (Series)
series tracing: Series: Centre de recherches d'histoire
ancienne (Series) ; v. 36

in source: Istituto internazionale Luigi Cherubini. Seconda
serie
series statement: (Istituto internazionale Luigi Cherubini.
Seconda serie)
series authority record: Istituto internazionale Luigi
Cherubini (Series). Seconda serie
series tracing: Series: Istituto internazionale Luigi
Cherubini (Series). Seconda serie

in source: HAZ 6
series statement: (HAZ ; 6)
series authority record: HAZ (Series)
series tracing: HAZ (Series) ; 6

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

3) *Single series statement encompassing several series*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

source 1: Report-HTKK-TKO-A41

source 2: Report-HTKK-TKO-B41

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

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

source 1: Monistettuja tutkimuksia A 2

source 2: Monistettuja tutkimuksia B 2

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

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

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

12.3G. Successive designations. [Rev.]

Rule 12.3G should be applied only after the cataloger has decided that "a serial (record)" not "serials (records)" is to be created based on the following guidelines:

Two Records

Create separate records when a serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series."

record 1: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960)-v. 5, no. 6 (June 1964)

record 2: Vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1964)-

record 1: Tome 1-t. 8
(Eight volumes published 1979-1986)
record 2: Tome 1 (1987)-

One Record

Create a single record with appropriate notes when any of the following changes occur in the numeric and/or chronological designations:

1) The numeric designation begins again with number "1" but has a different designating term.

Bd. 1, Heft 1 (Jan. 1966)-Bd. 12, Heft 6 (Dec. 1977) ; v. 1, no.1 (Jan. 1978)-

No. 1-no. 15 ; v. 1, no. 1-v. 5, no. 3

2) A serial begins with a chronological designation and changes to a numeric designation, beginning with "1," or the reverse—begins with numeric and changes to chronological. (Note: there is at any time only one uniquely identifying designation system.)

No. 1-no. 80 ; '79/1-'88/4

1976-1984 ; 1st. ed.-7th ed.

3) A serial begins again with the number "1" and the publisher links the old and new systems with the term "new series" or similar wording.

Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-v. 2, no. 12 (Dec. 1979) ; new ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1980)-

4) A serial begins with only a chronological designation and then changes to a numeric designation that accounts for the previously published chronological issues.

362 field: 1984-1985 ; 3-

515 field: Issues published 1986- called 3-

Changes in Designation Systems

Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new designation system if it begins by having both a numeric and a chronological designation and drops one of the designations, or, if a serial begins with either a chronological or numeric designation and the other designation (numeric or chronological) is added later. Explain such changes in notes (see 12.7B8).

22.19. DISTINGUISHING TERMS. [Rev.]

Term of Address, etc., for Pre-20th Century Persons

For persons who lived before, or primarily before, the 20th century and whose headings conflict, in the absence of firm dates resolve the conflict with one of the following additions:

- 1) a term of address
- 2) a descriptive phrase
- 3) "flourished" date(s) (cf. LCRI 22.17-22.20)
- 4) "century" date(s) (cf. LCRI 22.17-22.20)

Descriptive phrases may include titles of position or office, initials of an academic degree, and initials denoting membership in an organization, as well as more general phrases describing the person.

In general, prefer terms of address over descriptive phrases, descriptive phrases over "flourished" date(s), "flourished" date(s) over "century" date(s). Also, prefer terms

of address and descriptive phrases appearing with the name on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged over terms of address and descriptive phrases found elsewhere in the item, and prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases found in the item over those found in reference sources.

When a descriptive phrase is long or complex and would result in an awkward addition to the heading, prefer the "flourished" or "century" date(s).

In general, when choosing terms of address or descriptive phrases to resolve conflicts, use the one that provides the most specific and distinctive identification of the person.

Make the additions to names in which the entry element is a given name, etc. (22.19A), or a surname (22.19B).

When making the addition to a given name, etc., add the term of address or descriptive phrase within parentheses. When making the addition to a surname, use a comma to separate the name and the term of address or descriptive phrase.

t.p.: a merchant of York
signed on p. 7: T.H.
heading: **T. H. (Merchant of York)**

t.p.: T.L., a person of quality
heading: **T. L. (Person of quality)**

t.p.: Will Dyer
on p. 12: wool merchant
heading: **Dyer, Will, wool merchant**

t.p.: William Jones
British Library General Catalogue of Printed Books to 1975:
Jones (William) of Gloucester
heading: **Jones, William, of Gloucester**

t.p.: Jean Wallace, eldest daughter of the said Alexander
Wallace
heading: **Wallace, Jean, 18th cent.**
not Wallace, Jean, eldest daughter of the said Alexander
Wallace

Biblical Figures

When the heading for a mortal mentioned in the Bible conflicts, and the conflict cannot be resolved by the addition of another qualifier (e.g., 22.8A1, 22.13A), add in parentheses the term "Biblical" plus the designation of the major Biblical category that fits the person (e.g., "(Biblical prophet)," "(Biblical patriarch).". If the person does not fit one of the major Biblical categories, use "(Biblical figure)."

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

Conflicts

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

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

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

Non-conflicts

1) *Government bodies that are not institutions*

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

government body

National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.)

x United States. National Endowment for the Arts

nongovernment body

Cultural Resources Development Project (National Endowment for the Arts)

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

b) *When to qualify.* If a government body other than an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

Council on International Economic Policy (U.S.)

x United States. Council on International Economic Policy

Dundee Harbour Trust (Great Britain)

x Great Britain. Dundee Harbour Trust

but **Baltimore Redevelopment Corporation**

x Baltimore (Md.). Redevelopment Corporation

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

Yu cheng po wu kuan (China)

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

Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany)

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

2) *All other bodies*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24.13. SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY.
[Rev.]

When the body being entered subordinately contains the name or part of the name of the higher body as an element of its own name, routinely omit this element whenever the particular higher body's name is retained in the hierarchy shown in the heading.

If a body is entered subordinately according to types 2, 3, 4 or 5, make a direct reference from the name of the subordinate body only if its name appears without the name of its parent body on the chief source of one of its own publications. When making the reference, generally, qualify the name with the name of the parent body (in the form and language on which the heading for the parent body is based, not necessarily its catalog-entry form).

Note: If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1981 contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the evidence (although a qualifier may have to be added to it).

A.4A1. [New]

When the title begins with an introductory word used in apposition to the noun or noun phrase that follows it, capitalize both the introductory word and the word following. If the word following is an article, capitalize both the article and the word that follows the article.

Série Ecrivains du XXe siècle
Serie Estudios de literatura y pensamiento hispánicos
Reihe Deutsche Vergangenheit
Collana La Sfera
Collection "L'Aventure spirituelle"

A.4F1. [New]

Correction

The citation of the rules in the text of A.4F1 should read "(see 1.1B9, 12.1B4, and 12.1B5), ..."

Introductory Word

If the title of the part begins with an introductory word used in apposition to the noun or noun phrase that follows, follow the guidelines in LCRI A.4A1.

Publicaciones estadísticas. Serie Estudios económicos
Bibliothèque française. B, Série Etudes littéraires

COPY-SPECIFIC DATA ELEMENTS FOR RARE BOOKS

Preliminary Note

Several data elements (subfield #5 in variable fields 500, 700, 710, 711, 730, 740; variable fields 655, 752, 755) have been implemented at the Library of Congress for its input-update systems as employed in creating records for rare materials. The conventions being followed in this implementation are published here for the information of others.

5XX Variable Fields (Notes)

1) *Order of 5XX fields.* The order of notes is that indicated in AACR 2, in so far as notes can be related to the categories stated in the rules. For purposes of order, treat notes relating to provenance and source as relating to rule 1.7B20 (Copy being described, library's holdings, and restrictions on use). The model below illustrates some aspects of the order of notes.

5XX [edition-specific notes according to the order indicated in AACR 2, including edition-specific limited edition statements; note the placement of "Reference to published descriptions" note (rule 1.7B15; 510 field) within edition-specific notes]

5XX [copy-specific notes generally in the order indicated below. When appropriate, combine two or more notes to make one note. However, give a particular note first when that note is judged of primary importance.]

5XX [copy-specific notes, including LC copy number of an item in a limited edition, and imperfections of an LC copy]

500 [provenance; eventually the 561 field will be used]

500 [source; eventually the 541 field will be used]

500 [copy-specific with note; for rare materials, use a 500 field with subfield #5—Cf. *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data*, statement under 501 field]

2) *Data conventions for 500 field*

a) *Subfield #5*. When using subfield #5,

- (1) add that subfield code as the last of the subfield codes;
- (2) begin the note with an intelligible form of the name of the Library, namely "LC ..." (unless the note begins with the term "With," "Provenance," or "Source");
- (3) formulate the note according to current conventions, including those for ending punctuation;
- (4) add "#DLC" at the end of the field without any ending punctuation.

500#a5#LC has copy ...#DLC

b) *Provenance/source*. Make notes on the donor or source of an item or collection and on previous owners if readily ascertainable. Add the year or years of accession to the name of the donor or source, and add the years of ownership to the name of a previous owner. Make these notes as set out in the following guidelines and in the order given here. Use a 500 field with subfield #5.

(1) *Provenance*. For the provenance of the item or collection being cataloged, use the introductory phrase "Provenance," followed by a colon-space, and make a note concerning the history of the custody of the item or collection. If known, add the year or years of ownership to the name of a previous owner. When the provenance and source are the same, do not make the provenance note, but record the information in the source note. When the last-named owner and the source are identical, do not repeat in a provenance note the information that is given in the source note.

500#a5#Provenance: Originally collected by William Duane. Purchased by Peter Force at the sale of Duane's library in March 23, 1836.#DLC

(2) *Source*. For the immediate source of acquisition of the item or collection being cataloged, use the introductory phrase "Source," followed by a colon-space, and record how the item or collection was acquired (e.g., gift, purchase, deposit, transfer) and the donor or source (i.e., the immediate prior custodian). Follow the status statement with the source and date of acquisition. If necessary, indicate the donor's relationship to the item or collection. Add the year or years of accession and the accession number, if known, to the name of the donor or source. If the source is unknown, state so.

500#a5#Source: Purchase of Peter Force Library, 1867.#DLC

500#a5#Source: Gift of Joe Smith, 1902-1940.#DLC

500#a5#Source: Source unknown.#DLC

500#a5#Source: Exchange with Serendipity Books, Jan. 31, 1986.#DLC

c) *With note.* Use a 500 field with subfield ≠5.

500≠a5≠With: Bowles, John. A catalogue for the year MDCCLXVIII of useful and correct maps ... [London : John Bowles, 1768?] Bound together subsequent to publication.≠DLC

3) *Display conventions for 500 field.* These conventions are given for informational purposes.

Brief record: [subfield ≠5 data do not display in brief records]

NCRD: 500≠a5≠LC copy imperfect ...≠DLC

PCRD: 500 LC copy imperfect ... (DLC)

FIND: LC copy imperfect ...

CDS card: LC copy imperfect ... (DLC)

NCRD: 500≠a5≠Source: Gift of John Doe.≠DLC

PCRD: 500 Source: Gift of John Doe. (DLC)

FIND: Source: Gift of John Doe.

CDS card: Source: Gift of John Doe. (DLC)

6XX Variable Fields (Subject Added Entries)

1) *Order of 6XX fields.* Use the following order:

6XX (600-651) [general subject added entries]

653 [index term-uncontrolled; unlikely to occur in full record; designed for use in MLC cataloging; given here to show order]

655 [index term-genre/form]

2) *Data conventions for 655 field.* This field is for a genre or form term added entry. A genre term designates the style or technique of the intellectual content of textual materials or, for graphic materials, aspects such as vantage point, intended purpose, or method of representation. A form term designates historically and functionally specific kinds of materials distinguished by their physical character, the subject of their intellectual content, or the order of information within them. The first indicator is not used; internally it is a binary zero and displays as a hyphen. The second indicator contains value "7"; this means that the source of the index terms is the standard published list indicated by the USMARC code contained in subfield ≠2. In the case of rare book materials that code is usually "rbgenre" which stands for *Genre Terms; a Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloguing*. (Chicago : Association of College and Research Libraries). Other thesauri may be used as appropriate. The field contains the following subfields and is formulated in a pattern similar to that of LC subject headings:

≠a Genre/form (not repeatable)

≠x General subdivision (repeatable)

≠y Chronological subdivision (repeatable)

≠z Geographic subdivision (repeatable)

≠2 Source of term (not repeatable)

Note: When using subfield ≠, a mandatory subfield,

1) add that subfield code as the last of the subfield codes;

2) formulate the field according to current conventions, including those for ending punctuation;

3) add subfield ≠2 data at the end of the field without any ending punctuation

655-7≠azy2≠Broadsides≠Pennsylvania≠18th century≠rbgenre
655-7≠azzy2≠Broadsides≠Pennsylvania≠Philadelphia≠1776≠
rbgenre

3) *Display conventions for 655 field.* These conventions are given for informational purposes.

NCRD: 655-7#azy2#BroadSides#Pennsylvania#18th century.
#rbgenr

PCRD: 655 BroadSides-Pennsylvania-18th century. [rbgenr]

FIND: BroadSides-Pennsylvania-18th century. [rbgenr]

CDS card: Put in a separate tracing block with other 6XX fields (Indicator 2 = 7) (and also 755 fields) having identical subfield #2 codes. The tracing block is introduced by the subfield #2 code and a colon. The 6XX fields in the block have consecutive arabic numbers beginning with 1. (The 755 fields have consecutive roman numerals beginning with I.) The entire tracing block is enclosed in square brackets. Each iteration of 655 is preceded by the print constant "Genre"-colon. (Each iteration of 755 is preceded by the print constant "Category"-colon.)

General model

[[code found in subfield #2 of the fields in the block]: 1. 6XX data. 2. Genre: 655 data. I. Category: 755 data.]

[rbgenr: 1. Genre: BroadSides-Pennsylvania-18th century.]

7XX Variable Fields (Edition-Specific/Copy-Specific and Special Added Entries)

1) *Order of 7XX fields.* In general, give added entries in the order stated in LCRI 21.29. For a particular kind of added entry, follow LCRI 21.29, giving edition-specific added entries first followed by copy-specific added entries. These guidelines are illustrated as follows:

7XX (700-740) General added entries; within this group, added entries with relators (subfield #e) or relator codes (subfield #4) are given in the order stated in LCRI 21.29, preceding any name/title added entries in those categories in which name/title added entries are appropriate; copy-specific added entries are given in the same order, following any edition-specific added entries of the same type:

- 700 [personal name]
- 700 [personal name/relator (edition-specific)]
- 700 [personal name/relator (copy-specific)]
- 700 [personal name/title (edition-specific)]
- 700 [personal name/title (copy-specific)]

- 710 [corporate name]
- 710 [corporate name/relator (edition-specific)]
- 710 [corporate name/relator (copy-specific)]
- 710 [corporate name/title (edition-specific)]
- 710 [corporate name/title (copy-specific)]

- 711 [meeting name/relator (edition-specific)]
- 711 [meeting name/relator (copy-specific)]
- 711 [meeting name/title (edition-specific)]
- 711 [meeting name/title (copy-specific)]

- 730 [uniform title (all edition-specific followed by all copy-specific)]

- 2451 [title traced as "Title"-period derived from 245]
- 740 [title traced as "Title"-colon, followed by a title (all edition-specific followed by all copy-specific)]

7XX (752, 755) [special added entries]

752 [added entry--hierarchical place name]

755 [added entry--physical characteristics]

2) *Data conventions for 7XX fields*

a) *700-740 fields*

(1) *Subfield #5*. When using subfield #5 in added entries,

(a) add that subfield code as the last of the subfield codes;

(b) formulate the added entry according to current conventions, including those for ending punctuation;

(c) add "#DLC" at the end of the field without any ending punctuation.

70011#ade5#Jefferson, Thomas,#1743-1826,#former
owner.#DLC

(2) *Subfield #e*. For rare book materials, the relator terms used in this subfield are from "Relator Terms for Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Cataloging: Third Edition" in *College & Research Libraries News*, v. 48, no. 9 (Oct. 1987), p. 553-557 (with a correction noted on p. 645, in v. 48, no. 10 (Nov. 1987)).

B) *752 field*. This field is for an added entry in which the entry element is a hierarchical form of place name that is related to a particular attribute of the described item, e.g., the place of publication for a rare book. The indicators are not used. The field contains the following subfields and is formulated in a pattern similar to that of LC subject headings:

- #a Country (not repeatable)
- #b State, province, territory (not repeatable)
- #c County, region, islands area (not repeatable)
- #d City (not repeatable)

752#abd#United States#Pennsylvania#Philadelphia

In general, the subfields for country, state, and city will be used but this does not preclude the use of the subfield for county, region, etc., should the need arise in particular cases.

C) *755 field*. This field is for an added entry in which the entry element is a term that describes the physical characteristics of the described item. The indicators are not used. The field contains the following subfields and is formulated in a pattern similar to that of LC subject headings:

- #a Access term (not repeatable)
- #x General subdivision (repeatable)
- #y Chronological subdivision (repeatable)
- #z Geographic subdivision (repeatable)
- #2 Source of term (not repeatable)

The thesauri used in the case of rare book materials are those already published by or forthcoming from the Association of College and Research Libraries. The USMARC codes (as found in *USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*) used in subfield #2 and the titles they identify are:

rbbin *Binding Terms; a Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloging* (1988)

rbpap *Paper Terms; a Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloging* (1990)

rbpri printing terms *Printing and publishing evidence; thesauri for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing* (1986)

rbpub publishing terms *Printing and publishing evidence; thesauri for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing* (1986)

rbprov Provenance Evidence; *Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloguing* (1988)

rbtyp Type Evidence; *a Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloguing* (1990)

Note: When using subfield #2, a mandatory subfield,

- 1) add that subfield code as the last of the subfield codes;
- 2) formulate the field according to current conventions, including those for ending punctuation;
- 3) add subfield #2 data at the end of the field without any ending punctuation

755#azy2# Armorial bindings (Binding)#France#18th century.
#rbbin

755#azy2# Signing patterns (Printing)#Germany#18th century.#rbpri

755#azy2# Bookplates (Provenance)#Germany#18th century.
#rbprov

755#azy2# Roman types (Type evidence)#Germany#18th century.#rbtyp

755#azy2# Watermarks (Paper)#Germany#18th century.#rbpap

755#axy2# Autographs(Provenance)#Statesmen#France#1740.#rbprov

3) *Display conventions for 7XX fields.* These conventions are given for informational purposes.

a) Subfield #5 in 700-740 fields

Brief record: [subfield #5 data do not display in brief records]

NCRD: 70011#ade5#Jefferson, Thomas#1743-1826#former owner.#DLC

PCRD: 700 Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826, former owner. (DLC)

FIND: Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826, former owner.

CDS card: Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826, former owner. (DLC)

(Appropriate roman numeral generated)

b) 752 field

NCRD: 752#abd#United States#Alabama#Montgomery.

PCRD: 752 United States-Alabama-Montgomery.

FIND: United States Alabama Montgomery.

(Hyphens not generated)

CDS card: Put at end of first tracing block, following 700-740, 2XX, 4XX, and 8XX added entries. The 752 fields are numbered consecutively with the non-subject added entry fields; the numbering consists of roman numerals, which begin at I. with the first 7XX added entry. Each iteration of 752 is preceded by the print constant "Place"-colon.

1. 6XX 2. 6XX I. 7XX II. 2XX III. 8XX IV. Place:
United States--Alabama--Montgomery.

c) 755 field

NCRD: 755+azy2+ Armorial bindings (Binding)+France+18th century.+rbbin

PCRD: 755 Armorial bindings (Binding)--France--18th century. [rbbin]

FIND: Armorial bindings (Binding) France 18th century. (Hyphens not generated)

CDS card: Put in a separate tracing block which includes 6XX fields (Indicator 2 = 7) and 755 fields having identical subfield +2 codes. The tracing block is introduced by the subfield +2 code and a colon. The 755 fields have consecutive roman numerals beginning with I. The entire tracing block is enclosed in square brackets. Each iteration of 755 is preceded by the print constant "Category"-colon.

General model

[[code found in subfield +2 of the fields in the block]: 1. 6XX data. 2. Genre: 655 data. I. Category: 755 data.]

[rbbin: I. Category: Armorial bindings (Binding)--France--18th century.]

ROMANIZATION TABLES

The two romanization tables noted below appear at the end of this bulletin.

1) The romanization table for Amharic has been revised to change the roman value for the 26th character for "j" to "g" and the roman value for the 30th character from p̄ to p. The revision has been approved by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress.

2) The romanization table for Komi in the Molodtsov alphabet is new. It has been approved by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress.

There is no separate romanization table for Ladino; instead, the Hebrew table is used for the consonants and Spanish usage for the vowels.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 6-18, 1991

Arms transfers (*May Subd Geog*)
Butterfly gardening (*May Subd Geog*)
Cold fusion (*May Subd Geog*)
Cuff links (*May Subd Geog*)
Ecofeminism (*May Subd Geog*)
Elderhostels (*May Subd Geog*)
Emergency management (*May Subd Geog*)
Ethnic neighborhoods (*May Subd Geog*)
Fashion designers (*May Subd Geog*)
Germany-History-Unification, 1990
Homeless veterans (*May Subd Geog*)
Laser printers (*May Subd Geog*)
Motion picture trailers (*May Subd Geog*)
Music patronage (*May Subd Geog*)
Nanotechnology (*May Subd Geog*)
NIMBY syndrome (*May Subd Geog*)
Persian Gulf War, 1991 (*May Subd Geog*)
Personal trainers (*May Subd Geog*)
Political development
Right to health care (*May Subd Geog*)
Rolltop desks (*May Subd Geog*)
School failure (*May Subd Geog*)
Supercolliders (*May Subd Geog*)
Surf casting (*May Subd Geog*)
Television pilot programs (*May Subd Geog*)
Total quality management (*May Subd Geog*)
Track system (Education)
Wheelbarrows (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-13, 1991.

<i>Cancelled heading</i>	<i>Replacement heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Aargau in art	Aargau (Switzerland) in art	NO
Abscam Bribery Scandal, 1980-	Abscam Bribery Scandal, 1980	NO
Afro-Americans-Social work with	Social work with Afro- Americans	YES
Akwa'ala Indians	Paipai Indians	NO
Alps in book-plates	Alps in bookplates	NO
Alyawara (Australian people)	Alyawarra (Australian people)	NO
America-Learned institutions and societies	Learned institutions and societies-America	
Angioma	Angiomas	YES
Angola-Literatures	Angolan literature	YES
Annecy, France, in art	Annecy (France) in art	NO
Anthocerotaceae	Hornworts (Bryophytes)	YES
Anthocerotales	Hornworts (Bryophytes)	YES
Appenzell Ausserrhoden (Canton) in art	Appenzell Ausserrhoden (Switzerland) in art	NO
Armenia-History-1917-1921	Armenia-History-Revolution, 1917-1920	NO

Art in book-plates	Art in bookplates	YES
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Feast of the	Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	YES
Automobile drivers, Physically handicapped	Physically handicapped automobile drivers	YES
Bacteria, Photosynthetic	Photosynthetic bacteria	YES
Bagelli tribe	Bagyele (African people)	YES
Bajele language	Bagyele language	YES
Bakhtiari	Bakhtiyari (Iranian people)	NO
Banaro tribe	Banara (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Baths, Electric	Electric baths	YES
Benevento in art	Benevento (Italy) in art	NO
Bengali poetry (English)	Indic poetry (English)-India-Bengal	
Beowulf-Translations, French, [German, etc.]	Beowulf-Translations into French, [German, etc.]	NO
Beresford Hall (Staffordshire)	Beresford Hall (England)	NO
Berlin (Germany)-Politics and government-1945-	Berlin (Germany)-Politics and government-1945-1990	NO
Berlin (Germany)-Politics and government-1945-	Berlin (Germany)-Politics and government-1990-	NO
Bessarabia (Moldavian S.S.R. and Ukraine)	Bessarabia (Moldova and Ukraine)	NO
Bessarabia (Moldavian S.S.R. and Ukraine)-History	Bessarabia (Moldova and Ukraine)-History	NO
Bessarabia (Moldavian S.S.R. and Ukraine)-History-Tatarbunary Uprising, 1924	Bessarabia (Moldova and Ukraine)-History-Tatarbunary Uprising, 1924	NO
Biblical costume-Symbolism	Biblical costume-Symbolic aspects	NO
Bismarck Sea, Battle of, 1943	Bismarck Sea, Battle of the, 1943	NO
Blood-Circulation, Disorders of	Blood circulation disorders	YES
Blood-Coagulation, Disorders of	Blood coagulation disorders	YES
Book ends	Bookends	YES
Book-plate designers	Bookplate designers	YES
Book-plates	Bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Agricultural	Agricultural bookplates	NO
Book-plates, American	Bookplates, American	YES
Book-plates, Artists'	Artists' bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Australian	Bookplates, Australian	YES
Book-plates, Austrian	Bookplates, Austrian	YES
Book-plates, Belgian	Bookplates, Belgian	YES
Book-plates, British	Bookplates, British	YES
Book-plates, Bulgarian	Bookplates, Bulgarian	YES
Book-plates, Children's	Children's bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Czech	Bookplates, Czech	YES
Book-plates, Dentists'	Dentists' bookplates	YES
Book-plates, English	Bookplates, English	YES
Book-plates, Erotic	Erotic bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Estonian	Bookplates, Estonian	YES
Book-plates, European	Bookplates, European	YES
Book-plates, Finnish	Bookplates, Finnish	YES
Book-plates, French	Bookplates, French	YES
Book-plates, German	Bookplates, German	YES
Book-plates, Heraldic	Heraldic bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Hungarian	Bookplates, Hungarian	YES
Book-plates, Imaginary	Imaginary bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Italian	Bookplates, Italian	YES
Book-plates, Japanese	Bookplates, Japanese	YES
Book-plates, Jewish	Jewish bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Kirghiz	Bookplates, Kirghiz	YES
Book-plates, Latvian	Bookplates, Latvian	YES

Book-plates, Library	Library bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Literary	Literary bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Lithuanian	Bookplates, Lithuanian	YES
Book-plates, Medical	Medical bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Military	Military bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Miniature	Miniature bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Norwegian	Bookplates, Norwegian	YES
Book-plates, Pharmacists'	Pharmacists' bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Physicians'	Physicians' bookplates	YES
Book-plates, Polish	Bookplates, Polish	YES
Book-plates, Portuguese	Bookplates, Portuguese	YES
Book-plates, Russian	Bookplates, Russian	YES
Book-plates, Scenic	Scenic bookplates	NO
Book-plates, Slovak	Bookplates, Slovak	YES
Book-plates, Soviet	Bookplates, Soviet	YES
Book-plates, Spanish	Bookplates, Spanish	YES
Book-plates, Swedish	Bookplates, Swedish	YES
Book-plates, Swiss	Bookplates, Swiss	YES
Book-plates, Typographical	Typographical bookplates	NO
Book-plates, West Indian	Bookplates, West Indian	YES
Book-plates, Women's	Women's bookplates	YES
Boy-bishop	Boy bishops	YES
Brabant (Province) in art	Brabant (Belgium) in art	NO
Brāļu kapi (Riga, Latvia)	Brāļu kapi (Riga, Latvia)	NO
Brazil-History-Conselheiro	Brazil-History-Canudos	NO
Insurrection, 1897	Campaign, 1893-1897	
Breath, Offensive	Bad breath	YES
Bubble chamber	Bubble chambers	YES
Bulgaria-Intellectual life-	Bulgaria-Intellectual life-	NO
1944-	1944-1990	
Bulgaria-Intellectual life-	Bulgaria-Intellectual life-	NO
1944-	1990-	
Burns, Chemical	Chemical burns	YES
Burns, Electric	Electric burns	YES
Business enterprises, Sale of	Sale of business enterprises	YES
Butterfield overland trail	Butterfield Overland Trail	NO
Canals-Cost of construction	Canals-Design and	NO
	construction-Costs	
Cheese-cloth	Cheesecloth	YES
Children's poetry, Latvian-	Children's poetry, Latvian	YES
American	American	
Children's stories, Latvian-	Children's stories, Latvian	YES
American	American	
Cluster-pine	Cluster pine	YES
Composers-Czechoslovakia-Slovak	Composers-Czechoslovakia-Slovak	
Socialist Republic	Republic	
Cord grass	Spartina	YES
Corpus Christi festival	Corpus Christi Festival	YES
Corpus Christi festival music	Corpus Christi Festival-Music	NO
Cotton fabrics, Effect of	Cottons fabrics-Effect of	NO
light on	light on	
Covenants (Jewish theology)	Covenants-Religious aspects-	NO
	Judaism	
Covenants (Religion)	Covenants-Religious aspects	NO
Covenants (Theology)	Covenant theology	NO
Cross, Feast of the	Feast of the Cross	YES
Cyclotron	Cyclotrons	YES
Czechoslovakia-History-	Czechoslovakia-History-	NO
Intervention, 1968-	Intervention, 1968	
Czechoslovakia-History-	Czechoslovakia-History-	NO
Intervention, 1968- -	Intervention, 1968-Foreign	
Foreign public opinion	public opinion	
Death in book-plates	Death in bookplates	YES
Dentistry in book-plates	Dentistry in bookplates	NO
Dniester River (Ukraine and	Dniester River (Ukraine and	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.)	Moldova)	

Electric railroads--Cost of construction	Electric railroads--Design and construction--Costs	NO
Enamel, Dental	Dental enamel	NO
Enamel, Dental--Solubility	Dental enamel--Solubility	NO
Enamel, Dental--Spectra	Dental enamel--Spectra	NO
Endothelium-derived contracting factors	Endothelins	NO
English language--Dialects--United States--Research	English language--Dialects--Research--United States	
English language--Dialects--United States--Research--Law and legislation	English language--Dialects--Research--Law and legislation--United States	
English literature--Translations into foreign languages	English literature--Translations	NO
English literature--Translations into foreign languages--History and criticism	English literature--Translations--History and criticism	NO
Epic poetry, Moso	Epic poetry, Naxi	YES
Fables, Moso	Fables, Naxi	YES
Fetus--Growth retardation	Fetal growth retardation	YES
Fishing in book-plates	Fishing in bookplates	NO
Folk literature, Uea	Folk literature, East Uvean	YES
Folk-songs	Folk songs	YES
Folk-songs--Accompaniment	Folk songs--Accompaniment	NO
Folk-songs--Criticism, Textual	Folk songs--Criticism, Textual	NO
Folk-songs--India	Folk songs--India	
Folk-songs--Instrumental settings	Folk songs--Instrumental settings	NO
Folk-songs, Abkhaz	Folk songs, Abkhaz	YES
Folk-songs, Abulas	Folk songs, Abulas	YES
Folk-songs, Acoli	Folk songs, Acoli	YES
Folk-songs, Adyghe	Folk songs, Adyghe	YES
Folk-songs, Adzhar	Folk songs, Adzhar	YES
Folk-songs, Afrikaans	Folk songs, Afrikaans	YES
Folk-songs, Agri	Folk songs, Agri	YES
Folk-songs, Ainu	Folk songs, Ainu	YES
Folk-songs, Aka (Central African Republic)	Folk songs, Aka (Central African Republic)	YES
Folk-songs, Akan	Folk songs, Akan	YES
Folk-songs, Albanian	Folk songs, Albanian	YES
Folk-songs, Alyawarra	Folk songs, Alyawarra	YES
Folk-songs, Ambo (Zambia)	Folk songs, Ambo (Zambia)	YES
Folk-songs, Antandroy	Folk songs, Antandroy	YES
Folk-songs, Arabic	Folk songs, Arabic	YES
Folk-songs, Armenian	Folk songs, Armenian	YES
Folk-songs, Aromanian	Folk songs, Aromanian	YES
Folk-songs, Assamese	Folk songs, Assamese	YES
Folk-songs, Australian (Aboriginal)	Folk songs, Australian (Aboriginal)	YES
Folk-songs, Awadhi	Folk songs, Awadhi	YES
Folk-songs, Aymara	Folk songs, Aymara	YES
Folk-songs, Bagheli	Folk songs, Bagheli	YES
Folk-songs, Bamileke	Folk songs, Bamileke	YES
Folk-songs, Banjarese	Folk songs, Banjarese	YES
Folk-songs, Bantu	Folk songs, Bantu	YES
Folk-songs, Bashkir	Folk songs, Bashkir	YES
Folk-songs, Basque	Folk songs, Basque	YES
Folk-songs, Bassari	Folk songs, Bassari	YES
Folk-songs, Béarnais	Folk songs, Béarnais	YES
Folk-songs, Bella Coola	Folk songs, Bella Coola	YES
Folk-songs, Bengali	Folk songs, Bengali	YES
Folk-songs, Bhili	Folk songs, Bhili	YES
Folk-songs, Bhojpuri	Folk songs, Bhojpuri	YES
Folk-songs, Bororo (West Africa)	Folk songs, Bororo (West Africa)	YES
Folk-songs, Bosavi	Folk songs, Bosavi	YES

Folk-songs, Breton	Folk songs, Breton	YES
Folk-songs, Buin	Folk songs, Buin	YES
Folk-songs, Bulgarian	Folk songs, Bulgarian	YES
Folk-songs, Bundeli	Folk songs, Bundeli	YES
Folk-songs, Burgundian	Folk songs, Burgundian	YES
Folk-songs, Buriat	Folk songs, Buriat	YES
Folk-songs, Burmese	Folk songs, Burmese	YES
Folk-songs, Byelorussian	Folk songs, Byelorussian	YES
Folk-songs, Cajun French	Folk songs, Cajun French	YES
Folk-songs, Catalan	Folk songs, Catalan	YES
Folk-songs, Chakma	Folk songs, Chakma	YES
Folk-songs, Chattisgarhi	Folk songs, Chattisgarhi	YES
Folk-songs, Chechen	Folk songs, Chechen	YES
Folk-songs, Chinese	Folk songs, Chinese	YES
Folk-songs, Chuvash	Folk songs, Chuvash	YES
Folk-songs, Cornish	Folk songs, Cornish	YES
Folk-songs, Creole	Folk songs, Creole	YES
Folk-songs, Croatian	Folk songs, Serbo-Croatian	YES
Folk-songs, Czech	Folk-songs, Czech	YES
Folk-songs, Dakota	Folk songs, Dakota	YES
Folk-songs, Danish	Folk songs, Danish	YES
Folk-songs, Dargwa	Folk songs, Dargwa	YES
Folk-songs, Dimasa	Folk songs, Dimasa	YES
Folk-songs, Dinka	Folk songs, Dinka	YES
Folk-songs, Dogri	Folk songs, Dogri	YES
Folk-songs, Dutch	Folk songs, Dutch	YES
Folk-songs, Embu	Folk songs, Embu	YES
Folk-songs, English	Folk songs, English	YES
Folk-songs, English-United States	Folk songs, English-United States	
Folk-songs, Eskimo	Folk songs, Eskimo	YES
Folk-songs, Estonian	Folk songs, Estonian	YES
Folk-songs, Ethiopian	Folk songs, Ethiopian	YES
Folk-songs, Faroese	Folk songs, Faroese	YES
Folk-songs, Finnish	Folk songs, Finnish	YES
Folk-songs, Finno-Ugric	Folk songs, Finno-Ugric	YES
Folk-songs, French	Folk songs, French	YES
Folk-songs, Friesian	Folk songs, Friesian	YES
Folk-songs, Friulian	Folk songs, Friulian	YES
Folk-songs, Fula	Folk songs, Fula	YES
Folk-songs, Gã	Folk songs, Gã	YES
Folk-songs, Gaelic	Folk songs, Gaelic	YES
Folk-songs, Gallegan	Folk songs, Gallegan	YES
Folk-songs, Ganda	Folk songs, Ganda	YES
Folk-songs, Garhwali	Folk songs, Garhwali	YES
Folk-songs, Garo	Folk songs, Garo	YES
Folk-songs, Gascon	Folk songs, Gascon	YES
Folk-songs, Gayo	Folk songs, Gayo	YES
Folk-songs, Gbaya	Folk songs, Gbaya	YES
Folk-songs, German	Folk songs, German	YES
Folk-songs, German-Switzerland	Folk songs, German-Switzerland	
Folk-songs, Gondi	Folk songs, Gondi	YES
Folk-songs, Greek	Folk songs, Greek	YES
Folk-songs, Greek (Modern)	Folk songs, Greek (Modern)	YES
Folk-songs, Guarani	Folk songs, Guarani	YES
Folk-songs, Gujarati	Folk songs, Gujarati	YES
Folk-songs, Gujuri	Folk songs, Gujuri	YES
Folk-songs, Havasupai	Folk songs, Havasupai	YES
Folk-songs, Hawaiian	Folk songs, Hawaiian	YES
Folk-songs, Hebrew	Folk songs, Hebrew	YES
Folk-songs, Himachali	Folk songs, Himachali	YES
Folk-songs, Hindi	Folk songs, Hindi	YES
Folk-songs, Hungarian	Folk songs, Hungarian	YES
Folk-songs, Iatmul	Folk songs, Iatmul	YES
Folk-songs, Icelandic	Folk songs, Icelandic	YES

Folk-songs, Indian	Folk songs, Indian	YES
Folk-songs, Ingush	Folk songs, Ingush	YES
Folk-songs, Inuit	Folk songs, Inuit	YES
Folk-songs, Inupiaq	Folk songs, Inupiaq	YES
Folk-songs, Irish	Folk songs, Irish	YES
Folk-songs, Italian	Folk songs, Italian	YES
Folk-songs, Japanese	Folk songs, Japanese	YES
Folk-songs, Javanese	Folk songs, Javanese	YES
Folk-songs, Kabyle	Folk songs, Kabyle	YES
Folk-songs, Kalatdlisut	Folk songs, Kalatdlisut	YES
Folk-songs, Kalmyk	Folk songs, Kalmyk	YES
Folk-songs, Kaluli	Folk songs, Kaluli	YES
Folk-songs, Kamba	Folk songs, Kamba	YES
Folk-songs, Kangri	Folk songs, Kangri	YES
Folk-songs, Kannada	Folk songs, Kannada	YES
Folk-songs, Karachay-Balkar	Folk songs, Karachay-Balkar	YES
Folk-songs, Karamojong	Folk songs, Karamojong	YES
Folk-songs, Karelian	Folk songs, Karelian	YES
Folk-songs, Karo-Batak	Folk songs, Karo-Batak	YES
Folk-songs, Kashubian	Folk songs, Kashubian	YES
Folk-songs, Kazakh	Folk songs, Kazakh	YES
Folk-songs, Kemak	Folk songs, Kemak	YES
Folk-songs, Khakass	Folk songs, Khakass	YES
Folk-songs, Khanty	Folk songs, Khanty	YES
Folk-songs, Khasi	Folk songs, Khasi	YES
Folk-songs, Kikuyu	Folk songs, Kikuyu	YES
Folk-songs, Kimbundu	Folk songs, Kimbundu	YES
Folk-songs, Kinyarwanda	Folk songs, Kinyarwanda	YES
Folk-songs, Kodagu	Folk songs, Kodagu	YES
Folk-songs, Konkani	Folk songs, Konkani	YES
Folk-songs, Korean	Folk songs, Korean	YES
Folk-songs, Kpelle	Folk songs, Kpelle	YES
Folk-songs, Kuanua	Folk songs, Kuanua	YES
Folk-songs, Kului	Folk songs, Kului	YES
Folk-songs, Kumauni	Folk songs, Kumauni	YES
Folk-songs, Kurdish	Folk songs, Kurdish	YES
Folk-songs, Kurukh	Folk songs, Kurukh	YES
Folk-songs, Ladakhi	Folk songs, Ladakhi	YES
Folk-songs, Ladin	Folk songs, Ladin	YES
Folk-songs, Ladino	Folk songs, Ladino	YES
Folk-songs, Langue d'oc	Folk songs, Langue d'oc	YES
Folk-songs, Lao	Folk songs, Lao	YES
Folk-songs, Lapp	Folk songs, Lapp	YES
Folk-songs, Latvian	Folk songs, Latvian	YES
Folk-songs, Lepcha	Folk songs, Lepcha	YES
Folk-songs, Lithuanian	Folk songs, Lithuanian	YES
Folk-songs, Livonian	Folk songs, Livonian	YES
Folk-songs, Lobi	Folk songs, Lobi	YES
Folk-songs, Low German	Folk songs, Low German	YES
Folk-songs, Lummi	Folk songs, Lummi	YES
Folk-songs, Lunda	Folk songs, Lunda	YES
Folk-songs, Lushai	Folk songs, Lushai	YES
Folk-songs, Macedonian	Folk songs, Macedonian	YES
Folk-songs, Maithili	Folk songs, Maithili	YES
Folk-songs, Malagasy	Folk songs, Malagasy	YES
Folk-songs, Malay	Folk songs, Malay	YES
Folk-songs, Malayalam	Folk songs, Malayalam	YES
Folk-songs, Mandailing	Folk songs, Mandailing	YES
Folk-songs, Mandingo	Folk songs, Mandingo	YES
Folk-songs, Mansi	Folk songs, Mansi	YES
Folk-songs, Manx	Folk songs, Manx	YES
Folk-songs, Maori	Folk songs, Maori	YES
Folk-songs, Maranao	Folk songs, Maranao	YES
Folk-songs, Marathi	Folk songs, Marathi	YES
Folk-songs, Mari	Folk songs, Mari	YES
Folk-songs, Marwari	Folk songs, Marwari	YES

Folk-songs, Moldavian	Folk songs, Moldavian	YES
Folk-songs, Mongolian	Folk songs, Mongolian	YES
Folk-songs, Mundari	Folk songs, Mundari	YES
Folk-songs, Newari	Folk songs, Newari	YES
Folk-songs, Ngbaka ma'bo	Folk songs, Ngbaka ma'bo	YES
Folk-songs, Nimadi	Folk songs, Nimadi	YES
Folk-songs, Nocte	Folk songs, Nocte	YES
Folk-songs, Norwegian	Folk songs, Norwegian	YES
Folk-songs, Nuer	Folk songs, Nuer	YES
Folk-songs, Nzakara	Folk songs, Nzakara	YES
Folk-songs, Old French	Folk songs, Old French	YES
Folk-songs, Oriya	Folk songs, Oriya	YES
Folk-songs, Paite	Folk songs, Paite	YES
Folk-songs, Palawano	Folk songs, Palawano	YES
Folk-songs, Panjabi	Folk songs, Panjabi	YES
Folk-songs, Papuan	Folk songs, Papuan	YES
Folk-songs, Pennsylvania German	Folk songs, Pennsylvania German	YES
Folk-songs, Polish	Folk songs, Polish	YES
Folk-songs, Portuguese	Folk songs, Portuguese	YES
Folk-songs, Portuguese-Brazil	Folk songs, Portuguese-Brazil	
Folk-songs, Pöthwari	Folk songs, Pöthwari	YES
Folk-songs, Provençal	Folk songs, Provençal	YES
Folk-songs, Punu	Folk songs, Punu	YES
Folk-songs, Quechua	Folk songs, Quechua	YES
Folk-songs, Raeto-Romance	Folk songs, Raeto-Romance	YES
Folk-songs, Rajasthani	Folk songs, Rajasthani	YES
Folk-songs, Romanian	Folk songs, Romanian	YES
Folk-songs, Romany	Folk songs, Romany	YES
Folk-songs, Rundi	Folk songs, Rundi	YES
Folk-songs, Russian	Folk songs, Russian	YES
Folk-songs, Salampasu	Folk songs, Salampasu	YES
Folk-songs, Sambalpuri	Folk songs, Sambalpuri	YES
Folk-songs, Samoan	Folk songs, Samoan	YES
Folk-songs, Santali	Folk songs, Santali	YES
Folk-songs, Sardinian	Folk songs, Sardinian	YES
Folk-songs, Saurashtri	Folk songs, Saurashtri	YES
Folk-songs, Scandinavian	Folk songs, Scandinavian	YES
Folk-songs, Scots	Folk songs, Scots	YES
Folk-songs, Serbo-Croatian	Folk songs, Serbo-Croatian	YES
Folk-songs, Simelungun	Folk songs, Simelungun	YES
Folk-songs, Sindhi	Folk songs, Sindhi	YES
Folk-songs, Sinhalese	Folk songs, Sinhalese	YES
Folk-songs, Slavic	Folk songs, Slavic	YES
Folk-songs, Slovak	Folk songs, Slovak	YES
Folk-songs, Slovenian	Folk songs, Slovenian	YES
Folk-songs, Somali	Folk songs, Somali	YES
Folk-songs, Sorbian	Folk songs, Sorbian	YES
Folk-songs, Southern Slavic	Folk songs, Southern Slavic	YES
Folk-songs, Spanish	Folk songs, Spanish	YES
Folk-songs, Spanish-Mexico	Folk songs, Spanish-Mexico	
Folk-songs, Spanish-Peru	Folk songs, Spanish-Peru	
Folk-songs, Sranan	Folk songs, Sranan	YES
Folk-songs, Sundanese	Folk songs, Sundanese	YES
Folk-songs, Swedish	Folk songs, Swedish	YES
Folk-songs, Tahitian	Folk songs, Tahitian	YES
Folk-songs, Tajik	Folk songs, Tajik	YES
Folk-songs, Tamang	Folk songs, Tamang	YES
Folk-songs, Tamazight	Folk songs, Tamazight	YES
Folk-songs, Tamil	Folk songs, Tamil	YES
Folk-songs, Tatar	Folk songs, Tatar	YES
Folk-songs, Teda	Folk songs, Teda	YES
Folk-songs, Teke	Folk songs, Teke	YES
Folk-songs, Telugu	Folk songs, Telugu	YES
Folk-songs, Tewa	Folk songs, Tewa	YES
Folk-songs, Thai	Folk songs, Thai	YES

Folk-songs, Tibetan	Folk songs, Tibetan	YES
Folk-songs, Tlingit	Folk songs, Tlingit	YES
Folk-songs, Toba-Batak	Folk songs, Toba-Batak	YES
Folk-songs, Tsogo	Folk songs, Tsogo	YES
Folk-songs, Tsonga	Folk songs, Tsonga	YES
Folk-songs, Tswana	Folk songs, Tswana	YES
Folk-songs, Turkish	Folk songs, Turkish	YES
Folk-songs, Tuvinian	Folk songs, Tuvinian	YES
Folk-songs, Ukrainian	Folk songs, Ukrainian	YES
Folk-songs, Urdu	Folk songs, Urdu	YES
Folk-songs, Usarufa	Folk songs, Usarufa	YES
Folk-songs, Uzbek	Folk songs, Uzbek	YES
Folk-songs, Vietnamese	Folk songs, Vietnamese	YES
Folk-songs, Walloon	Folk songs, Walloon	YES
Folk-songs, Welsh	Folk songs, Welsh	YES
Folk-songs, Yakut	Folk songs, Yakut	YES
Folk-songs, Yiddish	Folk songs, Yiddish	YES
Folk-songs, Yoruba	Folk songs, Yoruba	YES
Folk-songs, Zande	Folk songs, Zande	YES
Folk-songs, Zarma	Folk songs, Zarma	YES
Fools, Feast of	Feast of Fools	YES
Forest reserves-Moldavian S.S.R.	Forest reserves-Moldova	
Frankfurter Römer (Frankfurt am Main, Germany)-Kaisersaal	Kaisersaal (Frankfurter Römer, Frankfurt am Main, Germany)	NO
Ganglia, Autonomic	Autonomic ganglia	NO
Gaza Strip-History-Palestinian Uprising, 1987-	Intifada, 1987-	NO
Geography, Aerial	Aerial photography in geography	YES
Geography, Aerial	[place]-Aerial photographs	NO
Geography, Economic-Maps	Economic geography-Maps	NO
Geography, Economic-Mathematical models	Economic geography-Mathematical models	NO
German reunification question (1949-)	German reunification question (1949-1990)	NO
German reunification question (1949-) in motion pictures	German reunification question (1949-1990) in motion pictures	NO
Germany-Economic conditions-1945-	Germany-Economic conditions-1945-1990	NO
Germany-Economic conditions-1945-	Germany-Economic conditions-1990-	NO
Germany-Economic policy-1945-	Germany-Economic policy-1945-1990	NO
Germany-Economic policy-1945-	Germany-Economic policy-1990-	NO
Germany (East)-Politics and government-1989-	Germany (East)-Politics and government-1989-1990	NO
Germany (West)-Economic conditions-1974-	Germany (West)-Economic conditions-1974-1990	NO
Germany (West)-Economic policy-1974-	Germany (West)-Economic policy-1974-1990	NO
Germany (West)-Politics and government-1982-	Germany (West)-Politics and government-1982-1990	NO
Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome	Tourette syndrome	YES
Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome in children	Tourette syndrome in children	YES
Gordineshty Site (Moldavian S.S.R.)	Gordineshty Site (Moldova)	NO
Grenada-Politics and government-1974-	Grenada-Politics and government-1974-1983	NO
Grenada-Politics and government-1974-	Grenada-Politics and government-1983-	NO
Grenadian poetry (English)	Grenadian poetry	YES
Guinea-Literatures	Guinean literature	YES

Gullah dialect	Sea Islands Creole dialect	YES
Gururumba (New Guinea tribe)	Gururumba (New Guinea people)	YES
Hague in art	Hague (Netherlands) in art	NO
Hamilton, N.Z., in art	Hamilton (N.Z.) in art	NO
Hampton Court (Hampton, Middlesex)	Hampton Court (Richmond upon Thames, London, England)	NO
Health facilities—Cost of construction	Health facilities—Design and construction—Costs	NO
Health-officers	Health officers	YES
Health-officers—Training of	Health officers—Training of	YES
Health resorts, watering-places, etc.	Health resorts	YES
Health resorts, watering-places, etc.—Law and legislation	Health resorts—Law and legislation	YES
Health resorts, watering-places, etc.—Utilization	Health resorts—Utilization	NO
Health resorts, watering-places, etc.—China	Health resorts—China	
Health resorts, watering-places, etc.—Japan	Health resorts—Japan	
Health resorts, watering-places, etc.—Romania	Health resorts—Romania	
Health resorts, watering-places, etc., Ancient	Health resorts, Ancient	YES
Health resorts, watering-places, etc., Ancient—Israel	Health resorts, Ancient—Israel	
Hemangioma	Hemangiomas	YES
Holy Innocents, Feast of the	Feast of the Holy Innocents	YES
Holy Innocents, Massacre of the	Massacre of the Holy Innocents	NO
Holy Innocents, Massacre of the, in art	Massacre of the Holy Innocents in art	NO
Horn Sound (Spitsbergen Island, Norway)	Horn Sound (Norway)	NO
Hospitals—Cost of construction	Hospitals—Design and construction—Costs	NO
Hospitals, Rural—Swing beds	Hospital swing beds	YES
Ilongot (Philippine tribe)	Ilongot (Philippine people)	YES
Imams	Imams (Shiites)	YES
Imams as teachers	Imams (Shiites) as teachers	NO
Immaculate Conception, Feast of the	Feast of the Immaculate Conception	YES
Indians of North America as soldiers	United States—Armed Forces—Indians	NO
Information services employees	Information services industry—Employees	NO
Inheritance and succession (Toka law)	Inheritance and succession (Tonga law)	NO
Insurance, Fire—Maps and surveys	Insurance, Fire—Maps	NO
International Space Year	International Space Year, 1990	NO
Jesus Christ the King, Feast of	Feast of Jesus Christ the King	YES
Kabi tribe	Kabikabi (Australian people)	YES
Kala Oya River (Sri Lanka)	Kala River (Sri Lanka)	NO
Kaleri tribe	Mabo-Barkul (African people)	YES
Kaowerawédj (Papuan tribe)	Kaowerawédj (Indonesian people)	YES
Kara-Kalpaks	Kara-Kalpaks (Turkic people)	YES
Kelpie (Dogs)	Australian kelpie	YES
Kendal, Eng., in art	Kendal (England) in art	NO
Knights in book-plates	Knights in bookplates	NO
Kodru (Moldavian S.S.R. : Reserve)	Kodru (Moldova : Reserve)	NO

Kota language	Kota language (India)	YES
La Tène period	La Tène period	YES
La Tène period-Switzerland	La Tène period-Switzerland	
Landscape painting, Greek (Modern)	Landscape painting, Greek	YES
Languages	Language and languages	NO
Languages-Law and legislation	Language and languages-Law and legislation	NO
Languages-Philosophy	Language and languages-Philosophy	NO
Languages-Political aspects	Language and languages-Political aspects	NO
Languages-Religious aspects	Language and languages-Religious aspects	NO
Languages-Religious aspects-Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Language and languages-Religious aspects-Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Languages-Religious aspects-Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Language and languages-Religious aspects-Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Languages-Religious aspects-Christianity	Language and languages-Religious aspects-Christianity	NO
Languages-Revival	Language revival	NO
Law, Toka (African people)	Law, Tonga	NO
Lawa (Mon-Khmer tribe)	Lawa (Thai people)	YES
Liberia-Literatures	Liberian literature	YES
Licorice	Glycyrrhiza glabra	YES
Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865-Anniversaries, etc., [date]	Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865-Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Liskeard & Looe Union Canal, Eng.	Liskeard and Looe Union Canal (England)	NO
Loblolly-pine	Loblolly pine	YES
Loblolly-pine-Seeds	Loblolly pine-Seeds	NO
Loughborough War Memorial Tower and Carillon (Loughborough, Leicestershire)	Loughborough War Memorial Tower and Carillon (Loughborough, England)	NO
Love poetry, Moso	Love poetry, Naxi	YES
Mamanuas (Philippine people)	Mamanwa (Philippine people)	YES
Mangarayi language	Mangerai language	YES
Marine pipe-fitting	Marine pipe fitting	NO
Medical centers-Cost of construction	Medical centers-Design and construction-Costs	NO
Memory, Disorders of	Memory disorders	YES
Mewite tribe	Mewite (Australian people)	YES
Mexico-Politics and government-1970-	Mexico-Politics and government-1970-1988	NO
Mexico-Politics and government-1970-	Mexico-Politics and government-1988-	NO
Mihna	Mihnah	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.	Moldova	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.-Antiquities	Moldova-Antiquities	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.-Civilization	Moldova-Civilization	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.-Civilization-Russian influences	Moldova-Civilization-Russian influences	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.-Civilization-Ukrainian influences	Moldova-Civilization-Ukrainian influences	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.-History	Moldova-History	NO
Moldavian S.S.R.-History-Revolution, 1917-1921	Moldova-History-Revolution, 1917-1921	NO
Moldavian S.S.R. in motion pictures	Moldova in motion pictures	NO
Moso (Tribe)	Naxi (Chinese people)	YES
Moso language	Naxi language	YES
Moso literature	Naxi literature	YES

Moso poetry	Naxi poetry	YES
Muhammad, d. 632-Military leadership	Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632-Military leadership	NO
Muiu (New Guinea tribe)	Muyuw (New Guinea people)	YES
Mungarai (Australian tribe)	Mangerai (Australian people)	YES
Municipal insignia	Municipal emblems	YES
Music in book-plates	Music in bookplates	YES
Music-Performance-Auditions	Auditions	YES
National book week	National Book Week	YES
Nerves, Splanchnic	Splanchnic nerves	NO
Nerves, Splanchnic-Surgery	Splanchnic nerves-Surgery	YES
Nervous system, Autonomic	Autonomic nervous system	NO
Nervous system, Autonomic-Diseases	Autonomic nervous system-Diseases	YES
Nervous system, Autonomic-Diseases-Diagnosis	Autonomic nervous system-Diseases-Diagnosis	NO
Nervous system, Autonomic-Surgery	Autonomic nervous system-Surgery	YES
Nervous system, Parasympathetic	Parasympathetic nervous system	NO
Nervous system, Sympathetic	Sympathetic nervous system	NO
Nervous system, Sympathetic-Surgery	Sympathetic nervous system-Surgery	YES
Nervous system, Vasomotor	Vasomotor system	NO
New Hebrides poetry (English)	Vanuatuan poetry (English)	YES
Nude in book-plates	Nude in bookplates	NO
Ob-Ugrian poetry	Ob-Ugric poetry	YES
Pawtuxet Purchase, Rhode Island	Pawtuxet Purchase, R.I., 1638	NO
Pentecost festival	Pentecost Festival	YES
Pentecost festival music	Pentecost Festival-Music	NO
Philippines-Literatures	Philippine literature	YES
Photography, Aerial	Aerial photography	NO
Photography, Aerial-Equipment and supplies	Aerial photography-Equipment and supplies	NO
Phytoalexin	Phytoalexins	NO
Pipe-fitting	Pipe fitting	NO
Pipe-fitting-Law and legislation	Pipe fitting-Law and legislation	YES
Pipe-fitting-Vocational guidance	Pipe fitting-Vocational guidance	YES
Ponape Island (Micronesia)	Pohnpei Island (Micronesia)	NO
Porto-Alegre, Manuel de Araújo, barão de Santo Ângelo, 1806-1879. Coronation of Dom Pedro II	Porto Alegre, Manuel de Araújo, 1806-1879. Coronation of Dom Pedro II	NO
Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Feast of the	Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary	YES
Printing, Practical-Laser use in	Laser printing	YES
Problem solving, Group	Group problem solving	YES
Psalms (Music)-32d Psalm	Psalms (Music)-32nd Psalm	NO
Public utilities-Cost of construction	Public utilities-Design and construction-Costs	NO
Ragley Hall (Warwickshire)	Ragley Hall (England)	NO
Railroads-Cost of construction	Railroads-Design and construction-Costs	NO
Rathaus zu Münster (Münster in Westfalen, Germany)-Friedensaal	Friedenssaal (Rathaus zu Münster, Münster in Westfalen, Germany)	NO
Reformation Festival music	Reformation Festival-Music	NO
Resorcinal	Resorcinol	NO
Revolutionary poetry, Grenadian (English)	Revolutionary poetry, Grenadian	YES
Rivers-Moldavian S.S.R.	Rivers-Moldova	
Root-crops	Root crops	YES

Sacred Heart, Feast of the	Feast of the Sacred Heart	YES
Santeria (Cultus)	Santeria (Cult)	YES
Scrub-pine	Scrub pine	YES
Seine Valley (France)	Seine River Valley (France)	NO
Semiomelodion	Semeiomelodion	NO
Senegal-Literatures	Senegalese literature	YES
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616- Anniversaries, etc., [date]	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616- Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616- Translations, French, [German, etc.]	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616- Translations into French, [German, etc.]	NO
Shugborough (Staffordshire)	Shugborough (England)	NO
Sierra Nevada Mountains (Calif. and Nev.)	Sierra Nevada (Calif. and Nev.)	NO
Sierra Nevada Mountains (Calif. and Nev.)-Passes	Sierra Nevada (Calif. and Nev.)-Passes	NO
Sigatoka Dune Site (Viti Levu, Fiji)	Sigatoka Dune Site (Fiji)	NO
Slovak Socialist Republic (Czechoslovakia)	Slovak Republic (Czechoslovakia)	NO
Slovak Socialist Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History	Slovak Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History	NO
Slovak Socialist Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History- Uprising, 1848-1849	Slovak Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History- Uprising, 1848-1849	NO
Slovak Socialist Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History- 1918-	Slovak Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History- 1918-	NO
Slovak Socialist Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History- Uprising, 1944	Slovak Republic (Czechoslovakia)-History- Uprising, 1944	NO
Solomon Islands-Literatures	Solomon Islands literature	YES
Spain-Civilization, Islamic	Spain-Civilization-711-1516	NO
Spain-Civilization, Islamic	Civilization, Islamic	NO
Sudan-Politics and government-1956-	Sudan-Politics and government-1956-1985	NO
Sudan-Politics and government-1956-	Sudan-Politics and government-1985-	NO
Sugar-maple	Sugar maple	YES
Sugar-maple-Diseases and pests	Sugar maple-Diseases and pests	YES
Sugar-maple-Tapping	Sugar maple-Tapping	NO
Synchrocyclotron	Synchrocyclotrons	YES
Synchrotron	Synchrotrons	YES
Synchrotron, Zero gradient	Zero gradient synchrotrons	YES
Szczeciński Lagoon (Poland and Germany)	Szczecin Lagoon (Poland and Germany)	NO
Tamtam	Tam-tam	NO
Tenggerese	Tengger (Indonesian people)	YES
Therapeutics, Dental	Dental therapeutics	YES
Three Hierarchs, Feast of the	Feast of the Three Hierarchs	YES
Tōdaiji (Nara-shi, Japan)-Hokkedō	Hokkedō (Tōdaiji, Nara-shi, Japan)	NO
Toxoplasmosis, Ocular	Ocular toxoplasmosis	YES
Translations-Literature, Medieval	Literature, Medieval- Translations	NO
Translations-Literature, Modern	Literature, Modern- Translations	NO
Translations-Literature, Modern-17th century	Literature, Modern-17th century-Translations	NO
Translations-Literature, Modern-18th century	Literature, Modern-18th century-Translations	NO
Translations-Literature, Modern-19th century	Literature, Modern-19th century-Translations	NO
Translations-Literature, Modern-20th century	Literature, Modern-20th century-Translations	NO

Trinka Site (Moldavian S.S.R.)	Trinka Site (Moldova)	NO
Tshuosh (New Guinea tribe)	Sawos (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Tshuosh language	Sawos language	YES
Uea language	East Uvean language	NO
United States—Learned institutions and societies	Learned institutions and societies—United States	
Vecrīga (Rīga, Latvia)	Vecrīga (Rīga, Latvia)	NO
Venezuela—Politics and government—1958-	Venezuela—Politics and government—1958-1974	NO
Venezuela—Politics and government—1958-	Venezuela—Politics and government—1974-	NO
Visitation festival	Visitation Festival	YES
Wages—Information services employees	Wages—Information services industry	YES
Wagner, Richard, 1813-1883—Anniversaries, etc., [date]	Wagner, Richard, 1813-1883 Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Wakka tribe	Wakawaka (Australian people)	YES
West Bank—History—Palestinian Uprising, 1987-	Intifada, 1987-	NO
White-faced hornet	Baldfaced hornet	YES
Wine in book-plates	Wine in bookplates	NO
Women book-plate designers	Women bookplate designers	YES
Women in book-plates	Women in bookplates	NO
World War, 1939-1945, in book-plates	World War, 1939-1945, in bookplates	YES
Wunambal (Australian tribe)	Wunambal (Australian people)	YES
Yellow pine	Yellow pines	YES
Zaidites	Zaydis	YES
Zurich (Switzerland)—Dwellings	Dwellings—Switzerland—Zurich	

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Australian Antarctic Territory (Antarctic regions)	Australian Antarctic Territory
CADKEY (Computer system)	CADKey
Mekhitarists	Mekhitarists
ORACLE (Computer program)	Oracle (Computer file)
Rastatt, Treaty of, 1714	France. Treaties, etc. Holy Roman Empire, 1714 Mar. 6
UNIX (Computer operating system)	UNIX (Computer file)
UNIX System V (Computer operating system)	UNIX System V (Computer file)

RIVER DELTAS AND ESTUARIES

Use of the free-floating subdivision —Delta under names of individual rivers was discontinued in April 1991. Headings for river deltas are now to be established in the subject authority file by adding the term **Delta** to the heading for the river. Qualifiers are formulated according to the standard rules for qualifying geographic features given in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, H 810, to correspond to the geographic extent of the delta itself rather than the whole river, e.g., **Mississippi River Delta (La.)**; **Nile River Delta (Egypt)**. Deltas formed by the confluence of two rivers and known by a hyphenated form are now established in the form in which they are best known, e.g., **Peace-Athabasca Delta (Alta.)**. As geographic subdivisions, deltas are used directly or indirectly according to the geographic extent of the delta itself, e.g., **Drainage-Egypt—Nile River Delta**.

Use of the free-floating term **Estuary** added to names of individual rivers was discontinued in April 1991. River estuaries are now to be established in the subject

authority file by adding the term **Estuary** to the heading for the river. Qualifiers are formulated according to the standard rules for qualifying geographic headings to correspond to the geographic extent of the estuary itself rather than the whole river, e.g., **Columbia River Estuary (Or. and Wash.)**. Estuaries formed by the confluence of two rivers and known by a hyphenated form are established in the form in which they are best known, e.g., **Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary (Calif.)**. Estuaries known by specific names or not associated with a river are established under their own names, e.g. **Forth, Firth of (Scotland)**; **Tracy Arm (Alaska)**. As geographic subdivisions, estuaries are used directly or indirectly according to the geographic extent of the estuary itself.

Therefore, analogous geographic features are now treated in the same manner in subject heading practice. Both river deltas and estuaries are now geographic phrase headings qualified according to their own geographic extent and used as geographic subdivisions directly or indirectly according to that extent. Systems relying on machine validation will now have explicit authority records for each river delta or estuary. Headings for all river deltas and estuaries that have been used in bibliographic records in the MARC data base have been established.

ERRATUM

In *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 51 (Winter 1991), page 55, in the section on "Revised LC Subject Headings," there was a typographical error in the date for the Battle of Saint-Denis. The entry should have read

Saint-Denis, Que., Battle of 1837	Saint-Denis (Saint-Hyacinthe, Québec), Battle of, 1837	NO
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CLASSIFICATION

SUBCLASS DAW, EASTERN EUROPE

A new subclass has been developed to cover general works on Eastern Europe as a whole. This subclass was first published in *LC Classification: Additions and Changes*, list 238 (April-June 1990) and was incorporated in the third edition of D-DJ, *History (General), History of Europe, Part 1* (1990). D-DJ is available for \$30 (North America) or \$35 (International) from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

PUBLICATIONS

Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books

Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books (DCRB) is the second edition of the Library of Congress rare books cataloging rules, formerly titled *Bibliographic Description of Rare Books*, 1981. Users of the first edition will want to adopt the new code in order to adhere to current standards for describing rare materials. The Library of Congress will begin implementing DCRB on July 1, 1991.

The revised rules are the result of a collaboration between the Library of Congress and the Bibliographic Standards Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries' Rare Books and Manuscripts Section.

New features of DCRB include appendices on title added entries, transcription of early letter forms, minimal level cataloging, coding instructions for USMARC field

040, rare serials, and a concordance between DCRB and AACR 2 (1988 revision) rule numbers. A detailed index has been added. Improvements have been made to rules previously found to be problematic, including those addressing punctuation, early letter forms, other title information, unnumbered leaves, complex publisher statements, and single sheet publications. New optional rules allow recording of full collational formulae and "fingerprints."

Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books is available for \$21 (North America) or \$23 (internationally) from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

USMARC Classification Format

The *USMARC Format for Classification Data* joins the family of USMARC documents detailing standards for the representation and exchange of bibliographic, authority, holdings, and now classification data in machine-readable form.

The format specifications included in this document explain the content and structure of records for communicating classification data. Although developed to support the two major classification schemes used in the United States, the *Library of Congress Classification* and the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, other schemes can use the format and were considered in its development. Machine-readable classification data may be used in online public catalog retrieval systems, in systems to maintain and develop classification schedules, and in online systems for library classifiers.

USMARC Format for Classification Data was approved provisionally in June 1990 by the American Library Association's RTSD/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI), the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy of the Library of Congress, and the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee's Subcommittee on the MARC Format.

USMARC Format for Classification Data includes appendixes consisting of a glossary of classification terms and a section with full record examples. Appendix A, which illustrates full classification records, includes examples from the following classification schemes: *Library of Congress Classification*, *Dewey Decimal Classification*, *National Library of Medicine Classification*, and *Universal Decimal Classification*.

USMARC Format for Classification Data sells for \$30 (North America) and \$35 (international) and is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data Update No. 3

Update No. 3 to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is now available. The update contains additions and changes to the format resulting from proposals that were considered by the ALA ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at its January and June 1990 meetings. An important part of the update consists of some data elements (tags, indicators, subfield codes, and fixed field elements) that were made obsolete as a result of the format integration proposal considered by MARBI at its July 1988 meetings. The data elements made obsolete were those that were expected to have little impact on systems. Changes to such elements, however, caused numerous examples in the format to change.

USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data documentation is prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office and published by the Cataloging Distribution Service. Update No. 3 sells for \$25 to North American subscribers; \$30 to international subscribers. New subscribers to *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* can purchase a cumulated text (consisting of the base text; updates no. 1 and no. 2; and binders 1, 2, and 3) for \$100. To order the publications, contact the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

THE MUSIC CATALOG AVAILABLE IN MICROFICHE

A new music catalog in microfiche is available for the first time from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS). Both a 10-year cumulation and a new annual subscription service may be purchased. *The Music Catalog*, 1981-1990 cumulation, is \$90 for North American customers and \$100 for international customers, and the 1991 subscription to *The Music Catalog* with quarterly updates is \$100 and \$105.

The Music Catalog replaces the print publication *Library of Congress Catalogs: Music, Book on Music and Sound Recordings* and contains cataloging of music, as well as cataloging of books and serials on music and sound recordings (records, tapes, and compact discs) from LC's MARC database. Appropriate records from the extensive National Union Catalog database are also included.

The 10-year cumulation contains nearly 100,000 records. Both the subscription service and the cumulation offer separate indexes for names, titles, subjects, publisher numbers, and series.

For years, catalog cards produced by CDS served as the main source of this information. The cards were followed by the print publication that preceded the new microfiche product. Until the advent of the USMARC record, the print publication was often the local library's or music researcher's only link to the wider music world. It included not only LC cataloging but also cataloging contributed as a part of a cooperative project by nine libraries selected by the Music Library Association and the Library of Congress.

In 1984, the Library began distributing MARC music records in machine-readable form. In 1989, the Library of Congress began adding music records which were created by catalogers outside LC. Records are received by LC in card format from the following libraries: University of Toronto, Stanford University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Harvard University, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Bowling Green State University, Oberlin College, and Ohio State University. Upon receipt, LC inputs the records and subsequently distributes them.

All contributed music records represent full-level cataloging standards and are edited by LC staff to ensure that name, uniform title, series, and subject access points agree with corresponding LC authority records.

National Register of Microform Masters

The first quarterly issue of the Library's *MARC Distribution Service-National Register of Microform Masters* (MDS-NRMM) 1991 subscription service is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service. MDS-NRMM is a joint venture of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the Library of Congress. The data is material microfilmed from the collections of many libraries, primarily for preservation reasons. MDS-NRMM provides MARC records for microform master negatives, including locations of the masters; these records were originally included in the print publication, *National Register of Microform Masters*, published by the Library, 1965-1983 and are being converted to the USMARC format through a contract funded by ARL. Since 1983, microform master records have been included in the *National Union Catalog* or *New Serial Titles*. Post-1983 microform master records for monographs are included in *MARC Distribution Service-Books All*, and *MARC Distribution Service-Complete*. Post-1983 reports of serial microform masters, which are within the scope of the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program, are included in *MARC Distribution Service-Serials* and *MARC Distribution Service-Complete*.

All records are for U.S. and foreign monographic titles. By identifying the ownership of microform masters, MDS-NRMM provides essential information about their locations. By making machine-readable cataloging available for existing microform masters, the records can save libraries the expense of in-house preservation microfilming. The goal of the ARL/Library of Congress venture is the conversion into MARC format of the 460,000 Roman alphabet monographic reports in the NRMM print publication master file, a high priority of preservation librarians and administrators for more than ten years. The Library provides technical support for the production of

MDS-NRMM, as well as quality control through the MARC Editorial and Enhanced Cataloging Divisions.

Approximately 71,000 unique MARC records are ready for distribution, in addition to a file of approximately 61,500 records (the "retrospective" file) converted under an earlier contract. By the end of 1991, a approximately 250,000 records are expected to be distributed. The entire project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1992. When completed, the subscription service will have distributed approximately 460,000 records.

MARC Distribution Service-National Register of Microform Masters is available in the USMARC format on 9-track magnetic tape at 1600 or 6250 cpi density or on tape cartridge. The 1991 subscription is \$5,200 (North America) or \$5,565 (international). The retrospective file, also covering 1965-1983, includes approximately 61,500 records and is available for \$1,735 (North America) or \$1,760 (international). A test tape or tape cartridge, containing 100-200 records plus relevant MARC documentation, is available for \$250 (North America) or \$265 (international). To order the 1991 subscription, the retrospective file, or the test tape, contact: Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

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NON-SLAVIC LANGUAGES IN THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET

Komi (Molodtsov) (1919)

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APPENDIX

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