

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

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GENERAL

REVISED CATALOGING PRIORITIES AND LEVELS OF CATALOGING REVIEW

During the fall of 1989 the Library of Congress reviewed its internal system for assigning priorities to newly acquired monographs, serials, and microforms. In February 1990 the Library's Management Team approved a new revision of the Library's cataloging priorities and levels of cataloging system; most parts of this new system were implemented by the end of September 1990.

When this new system was implemented, it was decided that an evaluative study would be made at the end of the first full year of use. This fall the Library will conduct a review of the system, including the involvement of LC staff and its major constituents to determine what effects, if any, these changes have had on the access to LC records during the past year.

Any users of LC data who wish to submit comments or questions on this issue should contact Glen Zimmerman, Director for Technical Processes Research, Collections Services, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 (Telephone: 202-707-2810; FAX: 202-707-6269).

SUBJECT SUBDIVISION CONFERENCE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS CONFERENCE PRELIMINARY REPORT

The Library of Congress, with funding from the Council on Library Resources, sponsored an invitational conference at Airlie House, Va., May 9-12, 1991, to address subdivision practice in the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* system (LCSH). The purpose of the conference was threefold

- 1) To make the assignment of subject headings more efficient;
- 2) To enhance and encourage cooperative cataloging efforts; and
- 3) To improve subject access for online public access catalog (OPAC) users.

Several working assumptions governed the conference deliberations.

- 1) Libraries are functioning in an automated, online environment.
- 2) The current generation of OPACs accommodates and supports keyword searching, Boolean operations, alphabetical browsing, and a viable system of cross references.
- 3) The national libraries are committed to cooperative cataloging.
- 4) The recommended technique must support machine validation.
- 5) The conference will make recommendations for the future and not be unduly constrained by current implementations and systems.
- 6) Issues such as the form and language of LCSH, the implications for multiple thesauri, and the need for a subject cataloging code are out of the scope of this conference.

Four position papers were commissioned to serve as working documents for the conference. In addition, three responses were prepared for each paper addressing the pros, cons, and automation implications of each proposal. The papers do not necessarily reflect the opinions of those who were asked to develop the position. One day of the conference was devoted to discussing these papers.

Proposal #1: The Limited Use of Free-floating Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System. Paper prepared by Mary K. D. Pietris, chief, Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress. Arnold Wajenberg, principal cataloguer, University of Illinois Libraries, and Jessica Milstead responded with pro and con arguments, respectively. Kathleen Bales, manager, Library Applications, The Research Libraries Group, Inc., described the automation implications of this proposal.

Proposal #2: The Expanded Use of Free-floating Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System. Paper prepared by Martha O'Hara Conway, research analyst, Office for Technical Processes Research, Library of Congress, and Karen Markey Drabenstott, associate professor, School of Information and Library Studies, University of Michigan. Elaine Svenonius, professor, Graduate School of Information and Library Science, University of California, Los Angeles, and Mary Dykstra, director and professor, School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, responded with pro and con arguments, respectively. Bernard Hurley, director of library systems, University of California, Berkeley, described the automation implications of this proposal.

Proposal #3: Alternatives to Subject Strings in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System. Paper prepared by Lois Mai Chan, professor, College of Library and Information Science, University of Kentucky. Jennifer Younger, assistant director for technical services, Ohio State University Libraries, and George Gibbs, assistant dean for technical services and collections, Watson Library, University of Kansas, responded with pro and con arguments, respectively. Stephen Davis, assistant director, library systems, Columbia University Libraries, described the automation implications of this proposal.

Proposal #4: Streamlining Subdivision Selection and Establishing Strings as Headings in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System. Paper prepared by Carol Mandel, director, technical services, Columbia University Libraries; Lee Leighton, head, Catalog Department, University Library, University of California, Berkeley; and Robert Wolven, assistant director, bibliographic control, Columbia University Libraries. Peri Schuyler, director, MeSH, National Library of Medicine, and Peter Lisbon, chief subject cataloger, Widener Library, Harvard University, responded with pro and con arguments, respectively. Diane Vizine-Goetz, research scientist, Office of Research, OCLC, Inc., described the automation implications of this proposal.

Two other presentations provided additional context for the Subject Subdivisions Conference. Lynn El-Hoshy, subject cataloging policy specialist, Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress, provided a "tutorial" on free-floating subdivisions as they are used in the LCSH system. Her presentation was helpful in ensuring a common understanding of current subdivision practice. Karen Markey Drabenstott described in detail the various sources from which subdivisions appended to topical headings assigned to bibliographic records in the OCLC database come. Her presentation, based on research funded by OCLC, Inc., reminded conference participants of the difficulties associated with machine validation of subject headings with free-floating subdivisions.

In part because the four proposals were not mutually exclusive, the recommendations that emerged from the conference are not based on a single proposal but rather on a convergence of the issues that were considered most important by the conference participants. As such, the context within which the recommendations were drafted is important.

As is sometimes the case, there was not enough time to address fully the implications which surround the conference recommendations, nor was everyone in complete agreement on everything. Consensus readily emerged on some recommendations, such as the recommendation that the Library of Congress continue the current policy of indirect geographic subdivision and the recommendation that

subdivisions in the LCSH system be simplified. Other recommendations, however, though endorsed in concept, proved difficult to articulate and are presented in less precise language. The first recommendation is a good example of such language. It is hoped that, as implementation considerations arise, the "less clear" language will become more—if not crystal—clear.

Some of the recommendations call for specific changes to be implemented in the LCSH system and will require careful consideration by the Library of Congress, while other recommendations urge investigation into a particular issue on the part of the Library of Congress, the bibliographic utilities, various ALA committees, and others. In fact, some of the issues touched upon by the recommendations, while not explicitly discussed at the conference, are being otherwise addressed. The proposal to include the indirect form of geographic names in authority records for geographic headings is again before the ALCTS/LITA/RASD Committee on Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information (MARBI), and a special subcommittee of the ALCTS/CCS Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) has been formed to address the nature and use of "form subdivisions" in subject retrieval. Finally, it should be pointed out that the recommendations are not presented in any particular order.

It is hoped that this report provides the many interested parties who did not have the advantage of attending the Subject Subdivisions Conference with at least some of the context necessary to a meaningful understanding of the conference recommendations. The recommendations have been endorsed by the conference participants who, after the conference, reviewed and commented on two successive versions of their recommendations. The final recommendations from the Subject Subdivisions Conference have been forwarded to Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for collections services, Library of Congress.

Recommendations from the Subject Subdivisions Conference

1) Under topical headings (as opposed to name or place headings), place, chronological, and form subdivisions shall be applied as needed and on an individual basis, based upon the judgment of the cataloger as to their appropriateness to the item being cataloged. If the cataloger chooses to apply subdivisions, the subdivisions should always appear in the following order: topical, geographic, chronological, form. This is not to suggest that each type of subdivision shall always be present under each heading; it is simply to specify a standard order for them when they are assigned.

When a non-topical subdivision element is expressed in a topical main heading, then as a general rule the main heading should be used rather than a subdivision under a topical heading. A topical heading should not receive geographic subdivision if it is used as a topical subdivision after geographic subject headings.

2) The developing "national authority file" should contain authority records for topical headings and for topical heading-topical subdivision(s) combinations. Further non-topical elements in any given string will not normally be established, unless such a record is desirable for cross-reference purposes. Authority records for headings containing subdivisions governed by pattern and free-floating lists will not require formal editorial review.

Topical subdivision records and coding showing relationships between headings and topical subdivisions would be desirable features to help create the file and to assist validation.

The conference encourages the Library of Congress to continue and expand its programs by which other libraries contribute to a national subject authority file.

3) Chronological subdivisions under topical headings should relate to the coverage of the content of the item and not to its date of issue. The Library of Congress should investigate using numerals as dates or date ranges in chronological subdivisions. The Library of Congress should consider the pros and cons of the use of free-form chronological subdivisions. Vendors and utilities should be encouraged to develop range searching capabilities.

4) The question of whether subdivisions should be coded specifically to improve online displays for end users should be considered by organizations such as the Network Development/MARC Standards Office at the Library of Congress, MARBI and SAC of the American Library Association, and the utilities, among others. In particular, the Library of Congress should investigate implementing a separate subfield code for form subdivisions.

5) The current policy of indirect geographic subdivision should be continued. The Library of Congress should investigate including the indirect form of geographic headings in authority records for geographic names.

6) The conference strongly recommends that the Library of Congress simplify subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. Target areas for simplification include the reduction of overly fine distinctions, the consolidation of lists, and an increase in consistency in syntax.

The conference acknowledges the potential impact of such changes on existing files, but the changes are of such importance that they should be made regardless of possible disruptions to existing databases.

The conference urges the Library of Congress to pursue vigorously enhancements to its automated systems that could compensate for disruptions caused by these changes.

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. Vertical lines in the outside margins (|) in revised interpretations indicate where changes have occurred.

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Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

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

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

- 1) use v for consonants, e.g., vox, Victoria;
- 2) use u for vowels, e.g., uva, Ursa Major;
- 3) use w for consonantal uu or vv, e.g., Windelia.

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

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

- 1) use j for consonants, e.g., jus, Julius;
- 2) use i for vowels, e.g., iter, Ilias.

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

Matter That Cannot Be Reproduced by the Typographical Facilities Available

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

In the context of machine-readable catalog records note that as used in 1.0E and in the preceding paragraph, "facilities available" means the totality of characters that can be represented in machine-readable form and displayed/printed (known as the "MARC character set"; referred to hereafter as the "character set"). Conventions appropriate to particular character set situations have been developed as follows:

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

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

Super/Subscript Characters

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

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

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

chief source: Estimating $L_x(1)$
transcription: Estimating $L_{\underline{x}}(1)$
(Suggested note: On t.p. "x" is subscript)

chief source: ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k -type centers
transcription: ENDOR hyperfine constants of $V_{\underline{k}}$ -type centers
(Suggested note: On t.p. "k" is subscript)

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

Greek Letters

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

If the letter appears separately, give the name of the letter in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English) enclosed within brackets. For searching purposes, insure that the bracketed interpolation is not connected with other letters. Thus, if no space appears in the source on either side of the Greek letter, put a space on either side of the bracketed interpolation, except when this interpolation is already distinct from adjacent letters by the presence of characters that serve as separators. *N.B.* This provision is necessary, because brackets do not serve as separators for searching purposes.¹

¹ "Separators" are defined as characters that divide groups of letters or numbers into multiple words, in the context of constructing search keys. The most frequent examples are the ISBD marks of punctuation, as well as opening and closing parentheses, the hyphen, and double quotes.

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

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

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

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

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

chief source: The $\cos \pi \lambda$ theorem ...
transcription: The \cos [pi lambda] theorem ...

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

chief source: The bias in $dT/d \Delta$ calculated ...
transcription: The bias in dT/d [Delta] calculated ...

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

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

chief source: Zara θ ustra and Φ ilo
transcription: Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

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

Special Marks of Contraction

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

on source: Breuiarium monasticū s'm ritum \ddagger morem monacho \ast Ordinis S. Benedicti de obseruatia Casinēsis Cōgregationis ...
transcription: Breuiarium monasticu[m] s[ecundu]m ritum [et] morem monacho[rum] Ordinis S. Benedicti de obserua[n]tia Casine[n]sis Co[n]gregationis ...

Do not expand conventional abbreviations in which a period follows a letter or letters. However, when an abbreviation standing for an entire word appears in the

source, record instead the word itself, enclosing it in brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum] [et] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction cannot be determined, substitute a question mark within brackets for each element in question, e.g., "... amico[?] [?] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction is conjectural, use the question mark after the supplied letters or word within the same set of brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum?] ..."

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

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

Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks

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

$\alpha = \underline{a}$

$\beta = \underline{b}$

$\epsilon = \underline{e}$

$\partial = \underline{e}$

$\Phi = \underline{f}$

$\gamma = \underline{g}$

$\bar{\Gamma} = \underline{g}$

$\sigma\prime = \underline{G}$

$\bar{b} = \underline{j}$

$\bar{b} = \underline{I}$

$\bar{l} = \underline{l}$

$\bar{c} = \underline{o}$

$\sigma = \underline{s}$

$\int = \underline{s}$

$\theta = \underline{t}$

$\bar{v} = \underline{u}$

$\psi = \underline{u}$

$v = \underline{v}$

$\beta = \underline{v}$

u = w

3 = z

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

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

Old German small "e" (Fürsten) = umlaut (Fürsten)

"Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ß) written as ligature = ss
(Ausslegung)

"Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ſ) written as two letters = sz
(Auslegung)

Degree symbol (600°) = superscript zero (600⁰)

Inch/inches, second/seconds = tvěrdyř znak (")

Foot/feet, minute/minutes = mřagkiř znak (')

Superscript or subscript period = dot above (˙) or dot below (˘)

IPA character for glottal stop (ʔ) = ayn (ʔ)

A_˙ below a letter (e_˙) = dot below the letter (ė)

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

Signs and Symbols

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

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

transcription: "W" today! Tomorrow?

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

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

chief source: R̄ for tomorrow

transcription: Rx for tomorrow

chief source: When I was your age 

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

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

chief source: Yell-⊖ pages : environmental resources
transcription: Yell-⊖ pages : environmental resources


chief source: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night
transcription: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

chief source: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniĭa AI, B^VI
transcription: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniĭa A|2BVI
(*Suggested note:* On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and "VI" is superscript)

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

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

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

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

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

1.6B. Title proper of series. [Rev.]

Recording Section Title Without the Title That is Common to All Sections

Rule 12.1B6 stipulates that "If the title of a section or supplement is presented in the chief source of information without the title that is common to all sections, give the title of the section or supplement as the title proper." In some cases the title proper comprises a configuration that would be regarded as a designation of a section followed by the section title were a common title present.

Serie B, Forskningsrapporter
Serie E, Varios
Serie G, Estudios doctrinales

In order that these configurations not be confused with those that are indeed section designations/titles, apply the following punctuation convention: when such configurations are being recorded in the absence of a common title, use a dash (two adjacent hyphens) in place of a comma-space to make it absolutely clear that the entire configuration is the title. Use this convention whenever such a configuration is being recorded, i.e., series statement (untraced, traced the same, or traced differently), series added entry, heading on a series authority record, or reference tracing on a series authority record.

series traced the same: (Serie G—Estudios doctrinales ; 26)

series statement: (Serie B—Forskningsrapporter / Yleisradio Oy., Suunnittelu- ja tutkimusosasto, ISSN 0355-5216 ; 2)

series tracing: Sarja B—Tutkimusraportit (Yleisradio Oy. Suunnittelu- ja tutkimusosasto) ; 2

reference tracing: Serie B—Forskningsrapporter (Yleisradio Oy. Suunnittelu- ja tutkimusosasto)

series statement: (Serie E—Varios / Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas ; 8)

series tracing: Serie E—Varios ; 8

Note that of the configurations in question some may constitute a common title itself, followed by a section designation and the title of a section. In such cases follow 12.1B5 in punctuating the designation of the section and its title.

series statement: (Serie A—Fuentes / Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas. b), Textos y estudios legislativos ; no. 6)

series tracing: Serie A—Fuentes. b), Textos y estudios legislativos ; no. 6

1.6C. Parallel titles of series. [Rev.]

If a series title appears in two or more languages, choose as the title proper for the series statement the title that matches the language (or the clearly predominant language) of the particular item being cataloged. If this criterion cannot be applied, choose the first title. Record the other titles according to the provisions of the second-level description in rule 1.1D2. (Apply this without regard to where the item is issued.)

When the series title is a main series and a subseries, choose as the title proper for the series statement the main series and subseries in the language that matches the language of the item being cataloged. If this criterion cannot be applied, choose the first main series and subseries that are given in the same language.

Consider for possible parallel title transcription (under the provisions of 1.1D2) only those main series and subseries given in the same language. Ignore for parallel title any main series or subseries that doesn't have a corresponding subseries or main series in the same language.

Text in French

source for main series and subseries: Main series in French, Spanish, and English; subseries in French and English
490 1: French main series. French subseries = English main series. English subseries

Text in Russian

source for main series and subseries: Main series in Estonian, Russian, and Latin; subseries in Latin
490 1: Latin main series. Latin subseries

1.6G. Numbering within series. [Rev.]

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

1) *General.* In the series statement record the series numbering in the terms given in the item after the series title to which it relates. Use standard abbreviations and arabic numerals unless an exception stated in Appendix C.2B2 applies. Note that ordinal numbers are recorded in access points as ordinal numbers; they are not converted to cardinal numbers. If there is no abbreviation for the term, give only the number if the term is long. If the term appears in the source in an abbreviated form, record the same abbreviated form in the series statement (and in the tracing if traced differently). However, convert "N.^o" to "no." Generally consider designations such as "new series" part of the numbering designation *unless* the series is unnumbered. In the latter case consider the designation to constitute the title of a subseries.

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

For multipart items, record *volumes* comprising several separately issued and numbered *parts in terms of volumes only*. For example, record a four-part multipart item constituting volume 2 of a series as "v. 2," not "v. 2, pt. 1-4." Follow this practice also

when the holdings of a multipart item are incomplete. This means that an account of the volumes comprising the multipart item is kept in the physical description area, not in the series statement.

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

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

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

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

3) *More than one system of numbering.* Consider a series to have more than one system of designation only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself. Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement,² separating each designation by a space-equals sign-space. In the series tracing, however, transcribe only one of the systems. (To accomplish this, trace the series explicitly.)

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

but in source: neue Folge Band 51³ Nummer 237
series statement: ; n.F., Bd. 51, Nr. 237
series tracing: ; n.F., Nr. 237

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

in source: new series 5 (94)⁴
series statement: ; new ser., 5 = 94
series tracing: ; new ser., 5

but in source: vvp. 76 (157)⁵
series statement: ; vvp. 76 (157)
series tracing: ; vvp. 76

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

²Omit the additional numeric designation(s) if given in overly complicated or lengthy statement(s) and give the information in a note instead.

³Although a volume is made up of several items, each item within the volume is identified by a consecutive number only.

⁴i.e., new series 5, whole series 94.

⁵Numbered also in continuation of the superseded publication.

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

4) *Numbering included in the title proper or occurring at the beginning of the title proper.* When formulating a series heading for a series that includes in the title proper a date or numbering that varies from issue to issue, follow 12.1B7.

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

series authority record: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.

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

in source: The twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture

series statement: (L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; 26th)

series authority record: L. Ray Buckendale lecture

series tracing: Series

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

series statement: (31. tom Biblioteki SIB)

series authority record: Biblioteka SIB

series tracing: Series: Biblioteka SIB ; 31. t.

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

in source: 1-1979

series statement: ; 1-1979

series tracing: ; 1979-1

in source: 1/79

series statement: ; 1/79

series tracing: ; 79/1

but *in source:* 79/1

series statement: ; 79/1

series tracing: ; 79/1

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

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

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

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

tracing, trace the series explicitly.

in source: E-041

series statement: ; E-041

series tracing: ; 041

(The numbering of this series is preceded variously by the letters B, E, G, GA, etc.)

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

series statement: (Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie ; Bd. 10 = Handbook of technical documentation and bibliography ; v. 10)

series authority record: Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie

series tracing: Series: Handbuch der technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie ; Bd. 10

series statement: (Tutkimuksia, ISSN 0355-2071 ; n:o 56 = Undersökningar = Studies)

series authority record: Tutkimuksia (Finland. Tilastokeskus)

series tracing: Series: Tutkimuksia (Finland. Tilastokeskus) ; n:o 56

series statement: (Studies presented to the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions = Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats ; 39)

series authority record: Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats (Cf. 12.0B1)

series tracing: Series: Etudes présentées à la Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'Etats ; 39

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

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

in source: 49th Congress, 1st Session Senate Mis. doc. no. 82

series statement: (Mis. doc. / 49th Congress, 1st Session, Senate ; no. 82)

series authority record: Mis. doc. (United States. Congress. Senate)

series tracing: Series: Mis. doc. (United States. Congress. Senate) ; 49th Congress, 1st session, no. 82

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

series statements: (Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia dell'arte ; 7) (Actas del XXIII Congreso Internacional de Historia del Arte ; 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

series tracing: Series: Kieler historische Studien ; Bd. 25

1.7B2. Language of the item and/or translation or adaptation. [Rev.]

General Application

Generally restrict the making of language and script notes to the situations covered in this directive. (Note: In this statement "language" and "language of the item" mean the language or languages of the content of the item (e.g., for books the language of the text); "title data" means title proper and other title information.)

If the language of the item is not clear from the transcription of the title data, make a note naming the language whether or not the language is named after a uniform title. Use "and" in all cases to link two languages (or the final two when more than two are named). If more than one language is named, give the predominant language first if readily apparent; name the other languages in alphabetical order. If a predominant language is not apparent, name the languages in alphabetical order.

Articles chiefly in French; one article each in English and Italian
Arabic and English
Text in Coptic and French; notes in French

Special Application

In addition to the conditions cited above, record in a note the language of the item being cataloged (whether or not the language is identified in the uniform title or in the body of the entry) in the following cases:

1) the item is in one or more of the following languages: Amharic, Georgian, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, a non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet;

2) the item is in a language indigenous to one or more of the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia (other than Indonesian), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Tibet;

3) the item is in a language indigenous to Africa and is in a roman script;

4) the item is in a language that is not primarily written in one script. Name both the language and the script in language notes. (*Note:* Do not add "script" to the name of a script unless the name is also the name of a language.)

In Konkani (Kannada script)
In Konkani (Devanagari)

In Serbo-Croatian (roman)
In Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic)

In Syriac (Nestorian)
In Syriac (Estrangelo)
In Syriac (Jacobite)

5) the item is written in a script other than the primary one for the language. Name both the language and the script in the language notes.

In Panjabi
(*For a publication using the Gurmukhi script*)
but In Panjabi (Devanagari)

In Sanskrit
(*For a publication using the Devanagari script*)
but In Sanskrit (Grantha)

In Sindhi
(*For a publication using the Persian script*)
but In Sindhi (Gurmukhi)

In Azerbaijani
(*For a publication using the Cyrillic script*)
but In Azerbaijani (Arabic script)
In Azerbaijani (roman)

In Church Slavic
(*For a publication using the Cyrillic script*)
but In Church Slavic (Glagolitic)
(*For a publication using the Glagolitic script*)

Note that more information may be added to language and script notes whenever the case warrants it.

Form of Language

For the form of the name of the language, use the latest edition of the *USMARC Code List for Languages*. *Note:* For an early form of a modern language that appears in inverted form (e.g., French, Old; English, Middle), use the direct form in the note (e.g., Old French, Middle English). *Exception:* For some dialects that cannot be established separately, the Subject Cataloging Division supplies a specific language name for use in the note area only.

Greek represents a special case. Use "Greek" to cover all forms of this language. If, however, the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, name the specific form of the translation in the note. If the item contains text in two or more specific forms, name the specific forms in the note. In specifying the form of the Greek, use only one or more of the following terms: Ancient Greek (for all pre-Hellenistic Greek), Hellenistic Greek (for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600), Biblical Greek (for the Septuagint and the New Testament), Medieval Greek (for 600-1452), Modern Greek (after 1452).

Ancient Greek text and Modern Greek translation

Languages That Omit Vowels

When a chief source in a nonroman script is vocalized or partially vocalized and this fact is significant, make one of the following notes as appropriate:

Title page vocalized
Title page partially vocalized

2.7B1. Nature, scope, or artistic form. [Rev.]*General Application*

For books, generally restrict the making of the note about the nature, scope, or artistic form of the item to the situations covered below. For books that are belles lettres, record in a note the term for the literary form only when the title is misleading. Do not consider titles of literary works misleading simply because they are fanciful.

Special Application

Record in a note the literary form of the book being cataloged if it contains one or more literary works by one author *and* it meets one of the following conditions:

- 1) the item is in one or more of the following languages: Amharic, Armenian, Arabic, Georgian, Persian, Ottoman Turkish, or Turkish;
- 2) the item is in a non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet;
- 3) the item is in a language indigenous to one or more of the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tibet, or Vietnam;
- 4) the item is in a language indigenous to Africa and in the roman script.

Make the note whether or not the form is identified in the uniform title or in the body of the entry.

Literary Form Note

When giving the literary form note, base it on the following literary forms: drama; fiction; poetry; literature (used for an item containing works in more than one

form). The note should be worded according to the cataloger's approximation of the publication; the words chosen do not necessarily have to use one of the terms listed above (e.g., "Plays" instead of "Drama").

2.12-2.18. Early Printed Monographs. [Rev.]

The Library of Congress does not apply these rules. Instead, for any book published before 1801, it uses, effective July 1, 1991, *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books*. (Before July 1, 1991, it used *Bibliographic Description of Rare Books*.) For books published after 1800, it applies 2.0-2.11.

12.3. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. [Rev.]

General Information About Designations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recording the Numeric Designation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recording the Chronological Designation

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

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

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

21.1B2. General rule. [Rev.]*Applicability*

In determining whether a work should be entered under the name of a corporate body, the cataloger makes two determinations, keeping in mind that in many instances information appearing only in the content of the work will have to be taken into account in order to ascertain if the second determination particularly applies (cf. 21.0B1, last sentence).

1) Does the work emanate from the corporate body involved? As indicated in footnote 2 to chapter 21, a work emanates from a corporate body if one of the following conditions applies:

a) The corporate body has issued (published) the work. Normally this means that the name of the corporate body appears in a position indicative of publication (e.g., for books, the imprint position) in the chief source of information or appears elsewhere as a formal publication statement.

b) Corporate body A has caused the work to be issued (published). Generally, the name of a different body, corporate body B, appears on the chief source of information (cf. above) or elsewhere as a formal publisher statement. Body A has arranged for body B, named as publisher, to issue the work because body A has no facilities for publishing. The arrangement between the two bodies is in some cases explicitly stated, e.g., "Published for the Historical Association by Routledge & Paul." In other cases it must be inferred from evidence in the publication. For example, the name of body A at head of title (the name of a commercial publisher appears in publisher position) commonly indicates that body A has caused the item to be issued (published), or, if the work appears in a series for which body A has editorial responsibility but is published by a commercial publisher, body A has caused the work to be issued (published).

c) The corporate body, although the originator of the work, does not meet the test of issuing (publishing) in either category a) or b) above. In this case, body B, which has no responsibility for the content, issues (publishes) a work whose content originates with body A. For example, a work is prepared by corporate body A which functions as a consulting body, commissioned by body B for that purpose; the completed work is published by body B. In this case the content of the work originates with body A although it has no responsibility for publication of the work. A similar situation occurs when a commercial publisher arranges to publish the card catalog of a library in book form. The library has no real responsibility for publication; it has only given

permission to the commercial publisher to undertake publication. However, since the content of the catalog has been prepared by the library's cataloging staff, the content of the publication originates with the library. In all those cases, consider that "originates with" is equivalent to "emanates from."

d) If there is doubt that the work emanates from the corporate body, assume that the corporate body is involved with the work.

2) Does the work fall into one or more of the categories listed in 21.1B2? In answering this question, the following points should be kept in mind:

a) Judge that a work falls into a particular category if that category accounts for the predominant content, or the purpose, of the work. That is, there may be some material that does not fall into one of the categories; that material may be ignored for the purpose of making the determination. For example, a work may contain factual data to support a statement of official position, when the official position is the chief purpose of the work.

b) If there is any doubt as to whether a work falls into one or more of the categories, ignore the involvement of a corporate body in determining the main entry heading and enter it either under personal author or title as appropriate. Make an added entry for the corporate body, however, even if not prominently named.

3) There is no rule comparable to AACR 1 rule 17A-B for making a determination of whether the main entry heading for a work is to be under the name of a person or of a corporate body. When a work emanating from a corporate body bears the name of one or more persons as authors, it is necessary, first of all, to determine if the main entry heading is the name of the corporate body according to the provisions of 21.1B2. If the work does not meet the two conditions imposed by 21.1B2 or if there is doubt that it does, it is necessary next to determine if the work may be entered under the heading for a person named, according to the provisions of the appropriate rule, e.g., 21.4A, 21.6. If entry under the name of a person is not permitted, by default the main entry is under title (21.1C1c). Make an added entry under the heading for the corporate body if the main entry is under the name of a person or under title.

Category A

To belong to this category the work must deal with the body itself.

The words "administrative nature" indicate works dealing with the management or conduct of the affairs of the body itself, including works that describe the activities of the body either in general terms or for a particular period of time, e.g., minutes of meetings, reports of activities for a particular period.

Normally, such works are intended in the first instance for internal use, although they may be available to others. Some, particularly reports of activities, progress, etc., may be required by superior or related bodies. Other works, particularly general descriptions of objectives or activities, may be generally available for purposes of public relations.

"Internal policy" is limited to policies formulated for the conduct of the affairs of the body itself. For works concerned with policies relating to topics of wider concern to a body, see category c.

In the case of religious denominations and local churches, category a includes works that deal with the organization and government of the denomination or local church, e.g., *The Book of Discipline of the United Methodist Church*.

Category C

This category is best characterized by saying that it deals with those works that present official statements of position of a body on matters other than the affairs of the body itself. Use judgment in applying the category.

Category D

This category may not be applied to any type of body other than those stated. Note the emphasis upon the collective aspect of the work. It must deal with the activities of many persons involved in a corporate body covered by the category, not with the activities of a single person.

For the body to be considered as the main entry heading, Library of Congress policy requires the name of the conference, expedition, etc., to appear on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged, not just appear prominently.

Category E

This category emphasizes that the responsibility of a performing group must go beyond "mere performance, execution, etc." This means that the group must be responsible to a major degree for the artistic content of the work being performed. A typical example is an acting group that performs by means of improvisation. The group collectively "plans" the drama, that is, determines the broad outline of the plot, the nature of the characters, etc., in the absence of a written dialogue. The development of the drama proceeds entirely on the basis of improvised dialogue. The performance is recorded, and it is the recording that is being cataloged.

Category F

Use judgment in deciding whether the corporate body is the producer of the cartographic work, i.e., take into account such factors as the nature of the body and its cartographic output as well as any special information about the cartography of the particular work.

Art Catalogs

Categories a and d of rule 21.1B2 include wording that justifies exhibitions as main entry headings. Note, however, that there are very few exhibitions that are establishable as corporate bodies (cf. LCRI 21.1B1).

The remainder of this interpretation is applicable to the remaining cases (the majority) in which the exhibition is not establishable, but consideration of a corporate main entry heading is still necessary in view of the presence of the name of a museum or other body related to the event.

Apply 21.1B2a to the catalog of an exhibition of the works of two or more artists if it meets the following conditions:

- 1) It presents itself as a catalog.
- 2) It emanates from a corporate body.
- 3) All the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates.
- 4) The wording of the chief source explicitly links the catalog to the corporate body that owns the works listed.

Henry Moore to Gilbert & George : modern British art
from the Tate Gallery : Palais des beaux-arts, Brussels,
28 September-17 November 1873. — London : Tate
Gallery Publications Dept.

Apply 21.1B2a to a catalog of the works of two or more artists that is not related to an exhibition if it meets both the following conditions:

- 1) It emanates from a corporate body.
- 2) All the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates.

Catalogue of the Italian paintings before 1800 / by Peter
Tomory. — Sarasota, Fla. : John & Mabel Ringling
Museum of Art

Note that the presence of reproductions of the artists' works or reproductions and text about the artists or the artists' works is not a factor in choosing the main entry for either type of catalog.

If 21.1B2a cannot be applied, enter the catalog under the heading for the person who prepared the catalog or under title, as appropriate.

For the catalog (exhibition or other) of the works of a single artist, apply LCRI 21.17B.

Consultants' Reports

Enter a work prepared by a consultant under the heading for the body that hired the consultant if the hiring body takes the consultant's document and adopts it in some clear way that fits a category of 21.1B2, category c being the most likely possibility. One of the clearest ways for the hiring body to do this is for it to make explicit recommendations or policy statements of its *own* superimposed on the consultant's material (no matter that the original material is copied, even if verbatim). Another clear way is for the hiring body to represent as its very own the recommendations that originated with the consultant—perhaps even without adding any new material.

If the hiring body does not take the stand described above and simply passes on the material without position statements of its own, then enter the work under the heading for the consultant if this is a person or persons not constituting a corporate body, i.e., apply 21.4A or 21.6. If the consultant is a corporate body, test the case under 21.1B2 in relation to the consultant in the same way as was done in relation to the hiring body. If the work simply reports on a subject without making the consultant's own definite recommendations, it is most likely that the work will not fit any of the categories of 21.1B2, and, therefore, main entry would be under title. If the work instead contains the policy statements or definite recommendations of the consultant, then main entry will probably be under the heading for the consultant.

21.1B3. [Rev.]

If the proceedings of a named conference, expedition, etc., are not entered under the conference, expedition, etc., because the name does not appear on the chief source of information (LCRI 21.1B2, Category D), make an added entry for the conference, expedition, etc., if named prominently in the item.

21.30E. Corporate bodies. [Rev.]

If a corporate body is a sponsor of a conference, make an added entry for the body when the body is prominently named.

If a prominently named corporate body functions as the issuing body for the series, make an added entry for the body only if it has responsibility for the work in addition to its responsibility for the series. In case of doubt, make an added entry.

If an added entry is needed on a sound recording for both the chorus and orchestra of an opera company, opera house, etc., make the added entry for the parent body alone. If an added entry is needed for the chorus alone or for the orchestra alone, make the added entry specifically for the body involved.

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

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

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

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

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

English or Vernacular Forms

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

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

Amoy
Anhui Province
Bavaria
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Canton
Carinthia
Chekiang Province
Corsica
Crete
Croatia
Dairen
East Flanders
Fukien Province
Ghent
Harbin
Heilungkiang Province
Hesse
Hokkaido
Honan Province
Hopeh Province
Hunan Province
Hupeh Province
Inner Mongolia
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kalgan
Kansu Province
Kiangsi Province
Kiangsu Province
Kirin
Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
Kwangtung Province
Kweichow Province
Kyoto
Liaoning Province
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Macedonia (Republic)

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

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

	Kyoto (Japan)
	Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
<i>not</i>	Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	Cologne (Germany)
	Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>not</i>	Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	Garching bei München (Germany)
<i>not</i>	Garching bei Munich (Germany)

Modifications of the Name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5) *U.S. Townships.* For U.S. townships (called "towns" in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the

name of the state.

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

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

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

Special Decisions

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

2) *Germany.* For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)" for 1949-1990 and "Germany" after 1990. For the German Democratic Republic, use "Germany (East)."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Armenian S.S.R.
Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.
Kazakh S.S.R.
Kirghiz S.S.R.
Latvia
Lithuania

Moldavian S.S.R.
(Before 1990)
Moldova
(Beginning 1990)
Russian S.F.S.R.
Tajik S.S.R.
Turkmen S.S.R.
Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.

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

24.13, TYPE 2. [Rev.]

Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination."

For names of corporate bodies whose official language is English, French, or Spanish, the Library will attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within these entities that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), other type 2 words for these languages are

English

administration
administrative ... (e.g., administrative office)
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
... group (e.g., work group)
office
panel
secretariat
service
task force
working party

French

administration
agence
bureau
cabinet
comité
commissariat
commission
délégation
direction
groupe de ...
inspection
mission
office
secrétariat
service

Spanish

administración
agencia
asesoría
comisaría
comisión
comité
consejería
coordinación
delegación
diputación
dirección
directoria
fiscalía
gabinete
gerencia
grupo de ...
jefatura
junta
negociado
oficina
secretaría
secretariado
servicio
superintendencia

For bodies with names in English, French, or Spanish, only names containing one or more of the words listed above are to be treated according to type 2.

For the type's second criterion, "provided that the name of the higher body is required for the identification of the subordinate body," use judgment.

24.18, TYPE 2. [Rev.]

Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination." Whether or not a word has such an implication depends on whether it is used commonly in a particular jurisdiction as part of the names of government subdivisions. Use judgment; if in doubt, consider that the word does not have such an implication.

For names of government bodies whose official language is English, French, or Spanish, the Library will attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within these entities that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), other type 2 words for these languages are

English

administration
administrative ... (e.g., administrative office)
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
... group (e.g., work group)
office
panel
secretariat
service
task force
working party

French

administration
agence
bureau
cabinet
comité
commissariat
commission
délégation
direction
groupe de ...
inspection
mission
office
secrétariat
service

Spanish

administración
agencia
asesoría
comisaría
comisión
comité
consejería
coordinación
delegación
diputación
dirección
directoria
fiscalía
gabinete
gerencia
grupo de ...
jefatura
junta
negociado
oficina
secretaría
secretariado
servicio
superintendencia

For bodies with names in English, French, or Spanish, only names containing one or more of the words listed above are to be treated according to type 2.

If the name passes the test described above, then evaluate it in terms of the second criterion in type 2: "provided that the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Apply this criterion in the following way: If the name of the government is stated explicitly or implied in the wording of the name, enter it independently; in all other cases, enter it subordinatedly. (*Note:* In applying the single criterion of "name of government ... stated explicitly or implied," note the following special decision: "England," "Scotland," and "Wales" imply "Great Britain.") Apply this interpretation to the name of agencies at any level of government. (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 2 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. 24.4C).

If a body is entered subordinately according to this rule, 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. Add the name of the government as a qualifier to the reference. *Note:* If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1, 1981, contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the situation (although a qualifier may need to be added to it).

26.2. NAMES OF PERSONS. [Rev.]

Preliminary Note

1) Record all forms of name found on the chief source of the work being cataloged (including CIP title pages). For forms of name that are not on the chief source but that are found in the normal course of examining the work, be selective: record only those forms that are judged to add important information identifying the author (most commonly, a fuller form of name) or justification for tracing a needed reference. In particular, do not record a form that consists of a surname alone when that form is a variant. References are traced only from recorded forms. See the guidelines below when deciding which recorded forms require references.

2) These guidelines are applicable primarily when establishing headings initially. Use judgment when deciding how many additional variants require recording and/or tracing as references.

General Principles

1) Normally, trace a reference from the old catalog heading. If the form of the resulting references (e.g., the way it is structured, *not* its degree of fullness) is not in accord with current policy, code it "do not make" and trace another reference constructed according to current policy.

2) Trace a reference from each variant that affects the primary elements of the name. For the normal, inverted heading this means variations in all elements to the left of the comma and in the first element to the right of the comma. Do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or to the same form as the heading on another record.

3) Use judgment in referring from other variants (i.e., those that do not affect the primary entry elements). One frequently applicable factor is a rather common-sounding surname seen in the form found prominently.

4) Make one reference from each possible entry element of the name chosen as the heading, including each *separate* particle or prefix but excluding connectives such as "y" and "und." (In this connection, ignore the "Bure" example on p. 545 of AACR 2; this is based on actual usage, not an arbitrary permutation of the heading.) *Exception:* In German, Dutch, and related languages, do not refer from the definite article following a prefix.

5) Generally, make only one reference from each variant, normally constructing it in the form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading (cf. specific instructions in LCRI 26.1). In addition, if applicable, make *one* reference under each surname element, other than particles and prefixes, not already referred from. Normally, do not otherwise make references that are "variants of the variant."

Follow these principles when creating new headings, and follow them, also, as closely as possible when evaluating references on existing authority records and when creating automated authority records for headings found in the machine files (or in the manual catalog, if this has been consulted). For already evaluated reference structures, generally, allow the references to stand that are not provided for in these instructions.

- 100 Freeman, Robert, 1948-
670 His Hidden treasure, 1980: t.p. (Robert Freeman)
670 Phone call to author, 3/31/82 (Robert Eliot Freeman;
b. 6/18/48)
(No references)
- 100 Jenkins, Barbara
670 Jenkins, P. The walk west, 1981: CIP t.p. (Barbara
Jenkins) CIP data sheet (Barbara Jo Pennell Jenkins)
(No references)
- 100 Klughorn, Jason
670 His Mud pies, 1980: t.p. (Jason Klughorn) CIP data
sheet (Jay Klughorn)
400 Klughorn, Jay
- 100 Jackson, Richard L.
670 Conflict and cooperation in police labour relations,
c1980: t.p. (Richard L. Jackson) p. 239 (Rick Jackson)
400 Jackson, Rick
- 100 Inmon, William H.
670 His Effective data base design, 1980: t.p. (William H.
Inmon)
670 His Design review methodology for a data base
environment, c1982: t.p. (W.H. Inmon)
400 Inmon, W. H. (William H.)
- 100 Hendrix, Louise Butts
670 Her Sutter Buttes, land of Histun Yani, Sutter County,
California, c1980: t.p. (Louise Butts Hendrix) about the
author née Louise Butts)
400 Butts, Louise
- 100 Morgan, C. J. (Carol Jean)
670 National Career Education Conf. (1977 : Canberra,
A.C.T.) Issues in career education, 1977: t.p. (C.J.
Morgan) p. 141 (Dr. C.J. (Kim) Morgan)
670 Aust. nat. bib. (Morgan, Carol Jean)
400 Morgan, Kim
400 Morgan, Carol Jean
- 100 Welch, Kenneth R. G.
670 His Herpetology of Europe and southwest Asia, 1983:
CIP t.p. (K.R.G. Welch) book t.p. (Kenneth R.G. Welch)
400 Welch, K. R. G. (Kenneth R. G.)
- 100 Clark, T. J. (Timothy J.)
670 His Image of the people, 1982: t.p. (T.J. Clark)
670 LC database, 7/14/83 (hdg.: Clark, Timothy J.; usage:
T.J. Clark)
400 Clark, Timothy J.
- 100 Gueligue, E. Sèlidji (Eugène Sèlidji)
670 His Lire, écrire et parler fon, 1978- : t. 1, t.p. (E. Sèlidji
Gueligue) pref. (Eugène Sèlidji Gueligue)
400 Gueligue, Eugène Sèlidji

- 100 Meier-David, Huguette
 670 Zado, R. Die kleine Rodung, 1978: t.p. (Huguette Meier-David) verso t.p. (Huguette Meier David) p. 16 (Huguette Meyer-David)
 400 David, Huguette Meier-
 400 Meyer-David, Huguette
not also 400 Meier David, Huguette
 ("Meier-David" and "Meier David" file the same)
 400 David, Huguette Meyer-
 (This is a variant of the variant "400 Meyer-David, Huguette" traced above)
- 100 Moreno, Montserrat
 670 Her Aprendizaje y desarrollo intelectual, 1980: t.p. (Montserrat Moreno) cover p. 4 (Montserrat Moreno Marimon)
 400 Moreno Marimon, Montserrat
 400 Marimon, Montserrat Moreno
- 100 Marure, Mateo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 670 Vela. Un procer preterido, 1980: p. 17 (Matheo Antonio Marure y Guzmán) p. 20 (Matheo Antonio Marure Guzmán) p. 21 (Matheo Antonio Marure)
 670 Moore, R.E. Hist. dic. of Guat., 1967 (Marure, Mateo Antonio)
 400 Marure y Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 400 Marure Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 400 Marure, Matheo Antonio, 1783?-1814
 400 Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure y, 1783?-1814
 400 Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure, 1783?-1814
 (Only one of the two preceding references should be made; it does not matter which)
- 100 García de Miguel, J. M. (José María)
 670 His Quimica del cristal, 1978: t.p. (J.M. García de Miguel)
 670 Sp 78-Apr (García de Miguel, José María)
 400 De Miguel, J. M. García (José María García)
 400 Miguel, J. M. García de (José María García)
 400 García de Miguel, José María

Special Considerations

1) When in romance language names a surname is abbreviated to a single letter, do not refer from it.

Jara S., A. Antonio
not 400 S., A. Antonio Jara

2) If the form being referred from is purely initials and the full form is a normal forename-surname one, make one reference from the initials in direct order and make one, also, from the initial that represents the entry element in the heading.

Scottow, Joshua, 1618-1698
 400 J. S. (Joshua Scottow), 1618-1698
 400 S., J. (Joshua Scottow), 1618-1698

3) When a Hebrew surname begins with "Ben-," do not make a reference from the surname element that follows.

Ben-Gurion, David, 1886-1973
not 400 Gurion, David Ben-, 1886-1973

D. Preliminaries. [Rev.]

Treat a bibliographic data sheet, technical report documentation page, etc., appearing in a U.S. document as a preliminary only when the leaf or page precedes the title page. (This means that the definition of "preliminaries" must be followed, with no special exception for these data sheets.)

"Cover" in the list of sources means pages 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the cover, both flaps of the cover, and the spine.

The plural "title pages" in the list of sources means the title pages that pertain to the particular entity being cataloged but not to those that pertain to another entity of which it may be a part.

Note: Treat a verso of a title page substitute or any other pages preceding a title page substitute as preliminary only if it forms part of the cover.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 19-31, 1991

American Sign Language (*May Subd Geog*)
Big Apple (Nickname)
Burritos (Cookery) (*May Subd Geog*)
Child care consultants (*May Subd Geog*)
Dog walking (*May Subd Geog*)
Ecopsychiatry (*May Subd Geog*)
Espresso (*May Subd Geog*)
Evening gowns (*May Subd Geog*)
Garden tractors (*May Subd Geog*)
Gay college students (*May Subd Geog*)
Historical reenactments (*May Subd Geog*)
Illegal arms transfers (*May Subd Geog*)
Interfaith families (*May Subd Geog*)
Mars landing sites
Minimal level cataloging (*May Subd Geog*)
Nintendo video games
Poison pills (Securities) (*May Subd Geog*)
Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (*May Subd Geog*)
Property tax relief (*May Subd Geog*)
Screwball comedy films (*May Subd Geog*)
Shareware (Computer software) (*May Subd Geog*)
Status of forces agreements (*May Subd Geog*)
Strategic alliances (Business) (*May Subd Geog*)
Total knee replacement (*May Subd Geog*)
Women alcoholics (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 14-27, 1991.

<i>Cancelled heading</i>	<i>Replacement heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Adnexitis	Pelvic inflammatory disease	YES
Advertising-Munitions	Advertising-Defense industries	YES

Africa-Civilization-Occidental influences	Africa-Civilization-Western influences	NO
Africa, East-Civilization-Occidental influences	Africa, East-Civilization-Western influences	NO
Africa, West-Civilization-Occidental influences	Africa, West-Civilization-Western influences	NO
Afro-American costume designers	Afro-American fashion designers	YES
Afro-Americans-Families	Afro-American families	YES
Akye (African people)	Attie (African people)	YES
Algebras, Iukaszewicz	Iukaszewicz algebras	NO
Algebras, Post	Post algebras	NO
Altars, Fon (African people)	Altars, Fon	YES
Amazon River Estuary	Amazon River Estuary (Brazil)	NO
American literature-Asian-American authors	American literature-Asian American authors	NO
American poetry-Asian-American authors	American poetry-Asian American authors	NO
Amu Darya-Delta	Amu Darya Delta (Uzbek S.S.R.)	NO
Animals (in numismatics)	Animals in numismatics	YES
Antietam, Battle of, 1862	Antietam, Battle of, Md., 1862	NO
Apma (Vanuatu people)	Apma (Vanuatuan people)	YES
Architecture-Japan-Occidental influences	Architecture-Japan-Western influences	NO
Architecture (in numismatics)	Architecture in numismatics	YES
Architecture, Fang (West African people)	Architecture, Fang	YES
Architecture, Gun (African people)	Architecture, Gun	YES
Architecture, Japanese-Occidental influences	Architecture, Japanese-Western influences	NO
Architecture, Maori (New Zealand people)	Architecture, Maori	YES
Architecture, Minangkabau (Indonesian people)	Architecture, Minangkabau	YES
Architecture, Toraja (Indonesian people)	Architecture, Toraja	YES
Armaments	Military readiness	NO
Armaments	Military weapons	NO
Arms and armor	Armor	YES
Arms and armor	Weapons	YES
Arms and armor-Exhibitions	Armor-Exhibitions	NO
Arms and armor-Exhibitions	Weapons-Exhibitions	NO
Arms and armor-Private collections	Armor-Private collections	YES
Arms and armor-Private collections	Weapons-Private collections	YES
Arms and armor-Japan	Armor-Japan	
Arms and armor-Japan	Weapons-Japan	
Arms and armor-Japan-History	Armor-Japan-History	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History	Weapons-Japan-History	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History-Kamakura-Momoyama periods, 1185-1600	Armor-Japan-History-Kamakura Momoyama periods, 1185-1600	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History-Kamakura-Momoyama periods, 1185-1600	Weapons-Japan-History-Kamakura Momoyama periods, 1185-1600	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History-Edo period, 1600-1868	Armor-Japan-History-Edo period, 1600-1868	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History-Edo period, 1600-1868	Weapons-Japan-History-Edo period, 1600-1868	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History Meiji period, 1868-1912	Armor-Japan-History-Meiji period, 1868-1912	NO
Arms and armor-Japan-History-Meiji period, 1868-1912	Weapons-Japan-History-Meiji period, 1868-1912	NO

Arms and armor, Ancient	Armor, Ancient	YES
Arms and armor, Ancient	Weapons, Ancient	YES
Arms and armor, Ancient-India	Armor, Ancient-India	
Arms and armor, Ancient-India	Weapons, Ancient-India	
Arms and armor, Islamic	Islamic armor	YES
Arms and armor, Islamic	Islamic weapons	YES
Arms and armor, Mycenaean	Armor, Mycenaean	YES
Arms and armor, Mycenaean	Weapons, Mycenaean	YES
Arms and armor, Prehistoric	Armor, Prehistoric	YES
Arms and armor, Prehistoric	Weapons, Prehistoric	YES
Arms and armor, Primitive	Armor, Primitive	YES
Arms and armor, Primitive	Weapons, Primitive	YES
Arms and armor in art	Armor in art	NO
Arms and armor in art	Weapons in art	NO
Arms and armor (in numismatics)	Armor in numismatics	YES
Arms and armor (in numismatics)	Weapons in numismatics	YES
Art, Abelam (Papua New Guinea people)	Art, Abelam	YES
Art, Asmat (Indonesian people)	Art, Asmat	YES
Art, Bamun (African people)	Art, Bamun	YES
Art, Batak (Indonesian people)	Art, Batak	YES
Art, Bijago (African people)	Art, Bijago	YES
Art, Bini (African people)	Art, Bini	YES
Art, Chokwe (African people)	Art, Chokwe	YES
Art, Dan (African people)	Art, Dan	YES
Art, Elema (Papua New Guinea people)	Art, Elema	YES
Art, Fali (African people)	Art, Fali	YES
Art, Fang (African people)	Art, Fan	YES
Art, Fon (African people)	Art, Fon	YES
Art, Hembra (African people)	Art, Hembra	YES
Art, Hima (African people)	Art, Hima	YES
Art, Igbo (African people)	Art, Igbo	YES
Art, Kom (African people)	Art, Kom	YES
Art, Kotoko (African people)	Art, Kotoko	YES
Art, LoWiili (African people)	Art, LoWiili	YES
Art, Mambila (African people)	Art, Mambila	YES
Art, Mangbetu (African people)	Art, Mangbetu	YES
Art, Maori (New Zealand people)	Art, Maori	YES
Art, Massim (Papua New Guinea people)	Art, Massim	YES
Art, Mbuti (African people)	Art, Mbuti	YES
Art, Mimika (Indonesian people)	Art, Mimika	YES
Art, Mitsogho (African people)	Art, Mitsogho	YES
Art, Ndebele (African people)	Art, Ndebele	YES
Art, Nuba (African people)	Art, Nuba	YES
Art, Pende (African people)	Art, Pende	YES
Art, Punan (Bornean people)	Art, Punan	YES
Art, Rundi (African people)	Art, Rundi	YES
Art, Ryukyu	Art, Ryukyuan	YES
Art, San (African people)	Art, San	YES
Art, São (Chad people)	Art, São	YES
Art, Senufo (African people)	Art, Senufo	YES
Art, Songe (African people)	Art, Songe	YES
Art, Tabwa (African people)	Art, Tabwa	YES
Art, Taveta (African people)	Art, Taveta	YES
Art, Tboli (Philippine people)	Art, Tboli	YES
Art, Warli (Indic people)	Art, Warli	YES
Art, Yoruba (African people)	Art, Yoruba	YES
Art, Zande (African people)	Art, Zande	YES
Art, Zulu (African people)	Art, Zulu	YES

Art objects, Maori (New Zealand people)	Art objects, Maori	YES
Arts, Fang (West African people)	Arts, Fang	YES
Arts, German-Berlin (Germany)	Arts, German-Germany-Berlin	
Arts, German-Berlin (Germany)-Dutch influences	Arts, German-Germany-Berlin-Dutch influences	
Arts, Igbo (African people)	Arts, Igbo	YES
Arts, Japanese-Occidental influences	Arts, Japanese-Western influences	NO
Arts, Maratha (Indic people)	Arts, Maratha	YES
Arts, Montagnard (Vietnamese people)	Arts, Montagnard	YES
Arts, Occidental	Arts	YES
Arts, Occidental-Japanese influences	Arts-Japanese influences	NO
Arts, Turkish-Occidental influences	Arts, Turkish-Western influences	NO
Arts, Warli (Indic people)	Arts, Warli	YES
Arts, Yoruba (African people)	Arts, Yoruba	YES
Asian-American newspapers	Asian American newspapers	YES
Asian-American periodicals	Asian American periodicals	YES
Asian Americans-Families	Asian American families	YES
Astronomy, Lushai (Indic people)	Astronomy, Lushai	NO
Astronomy, Yi (Chinese people)	Astronomy, Yi	NO
Athabasca River (Alta.)-Delta	Peace-Athabasca Delta (Alta.)	NO
Australian aborigines-Mixed bloods	Australian aborigines-Mixed descent	NO
Authors, French Guiana	Authors, French Guianese	YES
Automobiles-Showrooms	Automobile showrooms	YES
Bacteria, Phtyopathogenic	Phytopathogenic bacteria	YES
Bacteria, Phytopathogenic-Control	Phytopathogenic bacteria-Control	YES
Bacteria, Phytopathogenic-Host plants	Phytopathogenic bacteria-Host plants	YES
Bacteria, Psychrophilic	Psychrophilic bacteria	YES
Bacteria, Thermophilic	Thermophilic bacteria	YES
Bald Head (Bald Head Island, N.C.)	Bald Head (N.C.)	NO
Balese (African people)	Lese (African people)	YES
Ballads, Ryukyu	Ballads, Ryukyuan	YES
Bark painting, Gunwinggu (Australian people)	Bark painting, Gunwinggu	YES
Bassac River Estuary (Cambodia and Vietnam)	Bassac River Estuary (Vietnam)	NO
Beadwork, Yoruba (African people)	Beadwork, Yoruba	YES
Bear (in heraldry)	Bears in heraldry	YES
Berlin (Germany)-History-Allied occupation, 1945-	Berlin (Germany)-History-1945-1990	NO
Berlin question (1945-)	Berlin (Germany)-History-1945-1990	NO
Berlin question (1945-)	Berlin (Germany)-Politics and government-1945-1990	NO
Berlin wall (1961-)	Berlin Wall, Berlin, Germany, 1961-1989	NO
Berlin wall (1961-) in art	Berlin Wall, Berlin, Germany, 1961-1989, in art	NO
Bible-Influence-Civilization, Medieval	Bible-Influence-Medieval civilization	NO
Bible-Influence-Civilization, Occidental	Bible-Influence-Western civilization	NO
Bible (in numismatics)	Bible in numismatics	NO

Big Blue, Battle of the, 1864	Big Blue, Battle of the, Mo., 1864	NO
Binandeli (Papuan people)	Binandere (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Biography (as a literary form)	Biography as a literary form	NO
Birds (in numismatics)	Birds in numismatics	NO
Blacks-Families	Families, Black	YES
Blackwater River Estuary (Essex, England)	Blackwater River Estuary (England)	NO
Bosnia and Hercegovina-History-1918-	Bosnia and Hercegovina-History-1945-	NO
Bosnia and Hercegovina-History-1918-	Bosnia and Hercegovina-History-1918-1945	NO
Brandy Station, Battle of, 1863	Brandy Station (Va.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Brice's Crossroads, Battle of, 1864	Brice's Crossroads, Battle of, Miss., 1864	NO
Bridges (in numismatics)	Bridges in numismatics	NO
Bristoe Station, Battle of, 1863	Bristoe Station, Battle of, Va., 1863	NO
Bronzes, Bini (African people)	Bronzes, Bini	YES
Brothers (in religious orders, congregations, etc.)	Brothers (Religious)	YES
Burdekin River (Qld.)-Delta	Burdekin River Delta (Qld.)	NO
Business-Information services	Business information services	YES
Business-Information services-Utilization	Business information services-Utilization	NO
Calcasieu Pass, Battle of, 1864	Calcasieu Pass (La.), Battle of, 1864	NO
Calls (for animals)	Animal calls	YES
Camel, Bactrian	Bactrian camel	YES
Camp of Diocletian (Palmyra)	Camp of Diocletian (Tadmur, Syria)	NO
Campbell River Estuary (Sayward District, B.C. : River)	Campbell River Estuary (Sayward District, B.C.)	NO
Carnifex Ferry, Battle of, 1861	Carnifex Ferry, Battle of, W. Va., 1861	NO
Castles (in heraldry)	Castles in heraldry	YES
Castles (in numismatics)	Castles in numismatics	NO
Catholic Church-Relations (Canon law)	Canon law	NO
Catholic Church-Relations (Canon law)	Catholic Church-Relations	NO
Catholic Church-Relations (diplomatic)	Catholic Church-Foreign relations	YES
Catholic Church-Relations (diplomatic)-Treaties	Catholic Church-Foreign relations-Treaties	NO
Cauvery River (India)-Delta	Cauvery River Delta (India)	NO
Cedar Creek, Battle of, 1864	Cedar Creek (Va.), Battle of, 1864	NO
Cedar Mountain, Battle of, 1862	Cedar Mountain (Culpeper County, Va.), Battle of, 1862	NO
Chancellorsville, Battle of, 1863	Chancellorsville (Va.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Chao Phraya River (Thailand)-Delta	Chao Phraya River Delta (Thailand)	NO
Chap-books	Chapbooks	NO
Chap-books, American	Chapbooks, American	YES
Chap-books, Brazilian	Chapbooks, Brazilian	YES
Chap-books, Catalan	Chapbooks, Catalan	YES
Chap-books, English	Chapbooks, English	YES
Chap-books, French	Chapbooks, French	YES
Chap-books, Greek (Modern)	Chapbooks, Greek (Modern)	YES
Chap-books, Nigerian	Chapbooks, Nigerian	YES

Chap-books, Portuguese	Chapbooks, Portuguese	YES
Chap-books, Spanish	Chapbooks, Spanish	YES
Chattanooga, Battle of, 1863	Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Chickamauga, Battle of, 1863	Chickamauga (Ga.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Chile-Civilization-Occidental influences	Chile-Civilization-Western influences	NO
China-Civilization-Occidental influences	China-Civilization-Western influences	NO
China-Intellectual life-Occidental influences	China-Intellectual life-Western influences	NO
Christian art and symbolism-Soviet Union-Occidental influences	Christian art and symbolism-Soviet Union-Western influences	NO
Chu River (China)-Delta	Chu River Delta (China)	NO
Circus cyaneus	Circus cyaneus	YES
Civil defense-Warning systems	Civil defense warning systems	YES
Civilization, Arab-Occidental influences	Civilization, Arab-Western influences	NO
Civilization, Islamic-Occidental influences	Civilization, Islamic-Western influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental	Civilization, Western	NO
Civilization, Occidental-African influences	Civilization, Western-African influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Arab influences	Civilization, Western-Arab influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Chinese influences	Civilization, Western-Chinese influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Classical influences	Civilization, Western-Classical influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Dutch influences	Civilization, Western-Dutch influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Egyptian influences	Civilization, Western-Egyptian influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Greek influences	Civilization, Western-Greek influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Hindu influences	Civilization, Western-Hindu influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Islamic influences	Civilization, Western-Islamic influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Italian influences	Civilization, Western-Italian influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-Roman influences	Civilization, Western-Roman influences	NO
Civilization, Occidental-18th century	Civilization, Western-18th century	NO
Claret	Wine and wine making-France-Bordelais	
Clothing and dress, Primitive	Costume	YES
Coasters (for drinks)	Coasters (Trays)	YES
Cold Harbor, Battle of, 1864	Cold Harbor (Va.), Battle of, 1864	NO
Collar (in heraldry)	Collars in heraldry	YES
Color prints, Japanese-Occidental influences	Color prints, Japanese-Western influences	NO
Colorado Desert (Calif. and Mex.)	Colorado Desert (Calif. and Mexico)	NO
Colorado River (Colo-Mexico)-Delta	Colorado River Delta (Mexico)	NO
Colorado River (Tex.)-Delta	Colorado River Delta (Tex.)	NO
Columbia River Estuary	Columbia River Estuary (Or. and Wash.)	NO
Colville River (Alaska)-Delta	Colville River Delta (Alaska)	NO
Communism and anthropology	Marxist anthropology	YES

Connecticut River Estuary	Connecticut River Estuary (Conn.)	NO
Cookery, Afro-American	Afro-American cookery	NO
Cookery, Mexican American	Mexican American cookery	NO
Corruption (in politics)	Political corruption	YES
Corruption (in politics)- Brazil	Political corruption-Brazil	
Corruption (in politics)- United States	Political corruption-United States	
Corruption (in politics) in literature	Political corruption in literature	NO
Costume designers-United States	Fashion designers-United States	
Courts, Sotho (African people)	Courts, Sotho	NO
Crime passionnel	Crimes of passion	YES
Crowns (in heraldry)	Crowns in heraldry	YES
Cuban Americans-Families	Cuban American families	YES
Cumberland Gap, Battle of, 1862	Cumberland Gap Campaign, 1862	NO
Danube River-Delta	Danube River Delta (Romania and Ukraine)	NO
Deans (in schools)	Deans (Education)	YES
Decoration and ornament, Iban (Bornean people)	Decoration and ornament, Iban	YES
Decoration and ornament, Karo-Batak (Indonesian people)	Decoration and ornament, Karo-Batak	YES
Decoration and ornament, Maranao (Philippine people)	Decoration and ornament, Maranao	YES
Decoration and ornament, Yi (Chinese people)	Decoration and ornament, Yi	YES
Decorative arts, Batak (Indonesian people)	Decorative arts, Batak (Indonesia)	YES
Decorative arts, Fula (African people)	Decorative arts, Fula	YES
Decorative arts, Hmong (Asian people)	Decorative arts, Hmong	YES
Decorative arts, Maori (New Zealand people)	Decorative arts, Maori	YES
Dedications (in books)	Dedications	NO
Dei gratia (in royal titles)	Dei gratia in royal titles	NO
Delaware River Estuary (N.Y.-Del. and N.J.)	Delaware River Estuary	NO
Developing countries- Civilization-Occidental influences	Developing countries- Civilization-Western influences	NO
Developing countries- Literatures-Occidental influences	Developing countries- Literatures-Western influences	NO
Discoveries (in geography)	Discoveries in geography	NO
Discoveries (in geography)- American, [Belgian, Dutch, etc.]	Discoveries in geography- American, [Belgian, Dutch, etc.]	NO
Dnieper River Estuary	Dnieper River Estuary (Ukraine)	NO
Don River (R.S.F.S.R.)-Delta	Don River Delta (R.S.F.S.R.)	NO
Donkeys (in numismatics)	Donkeys in numismatics	YES
Drill (not military)	Marching drills	YES
Dromedary	Camels	YES
Dry-docks	Dry docks	YES
Eagle (in heraldry)	Eagles in heraldry	YES
Ebro River (Spain)-Delta	Ebro River Delta (Spain)	NO
Economic life (of economic goods)	Economic life of fixed assets	NO
Elbe River	Elbe River (Czechoslovakia and Germany)	NO
Elbe River Estuary	Elbe River Estuary (Germany)	NO

Elephant (in heraldry)	Elephants in heraldry	YES
Elephant (in numismatics)	Elephants in numismatics	NO
Embroidery, Hmong (Asian people)	Embroidery, Hmong	YES
Embroidery, Kara-Kalpak (Turkic people)	Embroidery, Kara-Kalpak	YES
Embroidery, Shoowa (African people)	Embroidery, Shoowa	YES
Employee counseling	Employees-Counseling of	YES
Ems River (Germany)	Ems River (Germany and Netherlands)	NO
Ems River Estuary (Germany)	Ems River Estuary (Germany and Netherlands)	NO
English literature-Occidental influences	English literature-Western influences	NO
Errata (in books)	Errata	NO
Ether (of space)	Ether (Space)	NO
Ethnology-Togoland	Ethnology-Togo	
Ethnology-Togoland	Ethnology-Ghana	
Euphrates River-Delta	Tigris-Euphrates Delta (Iraq and Iran)	NO
Facing head (in numismatics)	Facing heads (Numismatics)	YES
Fear, Cape (Smith Island, N.C.)	Fear, Cape (N.C.)	NO
Fillers (in paper, paint, etc.)	Fillers (Materials)	NO
Fishes, Deep-sea	Deep-sea fishes	YES
Flemish drama-19th century	Flemish drama-1830-1900	NO
Flemish prose literature-19th century	Flemish prose literature-1830-1900	NO
Florida-History-War of 1898	Florida-History-1865-Spanish-American War, 1898	NO
Florida-History-War of 1898		YES
Flowers (in heraldry)	Flowers in heraldry	YES
Folk art, Lapp	Folk art, Sami	YES
Folk dancing, Maori (New Zealand people)	Folk dancing, Maori	YES
Folk dancing, Toraja (Indonesian people)	Folk dancing, Toraja	YES
Folk dancing, Yoruba (African people)	Folk dancing, Yoruba	YES
Folk literature, Ryukyu	Folk literature, Ryukyuan	YES
Fraser River (B.C.)-Delta	Fraser River Delta (B.C.)	NO
Fredericksburg, Battle of, 1862	Fredericksburg (Va.), Battle of, 1862	NO
French Guiana fiction (French)	French Guianese fiction (French)	YES
French Guiana literature (French)	French Guianese literature (French)	YES
Ganges River (India and Bangladesh)-Delta	Ganges River Delta (Bangladesh and India)	NO
German literature-Germany (West)-Bavaria	German literature-Germany-Bavaria	
German literature-Germany (West)-Swabia	German literature-Germany-Swabia	
Germany-History-Allied occupation, 1945-	Germany-History-1945-1955	NO
Germany-History-Allied occupation, 1945- - Caricatures and cartoons	Germany-History-1945-1955- Caricatures and cartoons	NO
Germany-History-Allied occupation, 1945- -Pictorial works	Germany-History-1945-1955- Pictorial works	NO
Germany (East)-History-Uprising, 1953 (June)	Germany (East)-History-Uprising, 1953	NO

Gettysburg, Battle of, 1863	Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Goddesses, Yoruba (African people)	Goddesses, Yoruba	NO
Gods, Igbo (African people)	Gods, Igbo	NO
Gods, Lapp	Gods, Sami	NO
Gods, Yoruba (African people)	Gods, Yoruba	YES
Gods, Zela (African people)	Gods, Zela	YES
Gods (in numismatics)	Gods in numismatics	YES
Goldweights, Akan (African people)	Goldweights, Akan	YES
Good-will (in business, etc.)	Goodwill (Commerce)	YES
Great Lakes—Storm, 1913	Storms—Great Lakes	
Hagia Triada (Ancient city)	Hagia Triada Site (Greece)	NO
Hanafis	Hanafites	NO
Hand lenses	Magnifying glasses	YES
Heart—Muscle	Myocardium	NO
Heart—Muscle—Diseases	Myocardium—Diseases	YES
Heart—Muscle—Regeneration	Myocardium—Regeneration	NO
Helix	Helix (Mollusks)	YES
Heroes (in numismatics)	Heroes in numismatics	YES
Herring-gull	Herring gull	YES
Hispanic Americans—Families	Hispanic American families	YES
Hock (Wine)	Wine and wine making—Germany—Rhineland	
Homosexuality and employment	Gays—Employment	YES
Honeybee—Housing	Beehives	YES
Horsemen and horsewomen (in numismatics)	Horsemen and horsewomen in numismatics	YES
Horses (in heraldry)	Horses in heraldry	YES
Horses (in numismatics)	Horses in numismatics	YES
Hunting (in numismatics)	Hunting in numismatics	YES
Igorot language	Central Cordilleran languages	YES
Imams (Shiites) as teachers	Imams (Mosque officials) as teachers	NO
Imitation (in art)	Imitation in art	NO
Imitation (in literature)	Imitation in literature	NO
Immunity—Molecular aspects	Molecular immunology	YES
Indians—Arms and armor	Indians—Armor	NO
Indians—Arms and armor	Indians—Weapons	NO
Indians—Mixed bloods	Indians—Mixed descent	NO
Indians of Central America—Mixed bloods	Indians of Central America—Mixed descent	NO
Indians of Mexico—Arms and armor	Indians of Mexico—Armor	NO
Indians of Mexico—Arms and armor	Indians of Mexico—Weapons	NO
Indians of Mexico—Mixed bloods	Indians of Mexico—Mixed descent	NO
Indians of North America—Arms and armor	Indians of North America—Armor	NO
Indians of North America—Arms and armor	Indians of North America—Weapons	NO
Indians of North America—Claims (against the Indians)	Indians of North America—Claims against	NO
Indians of North America—First contact with Occidental civilization	Indians of North America—First contact with Europeans	NO
Indian of North America—Mixed bloods	Indians of North America—Mixed descent	NO
Indians of North America—Canada—Mixed bloods	Indians of North America—Canada—Mixed descent	NO
Indians of South America—Arms and armor	Indians of South America—Armor	NO

Indians of South America—Arms and armor	Indians of South America—Weapons	NO
Indians of South America—Mixed bloods	Indians of South America—Mixed descent	NO
Indians of South America—Colombia—Mixed bloods	Indians of South America—Colombia—Mixed descent	NO
Indus River—Delta	Indus River Delta (Pakistan)	NO
Information storage and retrieval systems—Polymers and polymerization	Information storage and retrieval systems—Polymers	NO
Iphigeneia (Greek mythology)	Iphigenia (Greek mythology)	NO
Iran—Civilization—Occidental influences	Iran—Civilization—Western influences	NO
Iraq—Kuwait Crisis, 1990-	Iraq—Kuwait Crisis, 1990-1991	NO
Ironwork, Fon (African people)	Ironwork, Fon	YES
Islamic countries—Civilization—Occidental influences	Islamic countries—Civilization—Western influences	NO
Italian Americans—Families	Italian American families	YES
Ivory Coast—Civilization—Occidental influences	Ivory Coast—Civilization—Western influences	NO
Japan—Civilization—Occidental influences	Japan—Civilization—Western influences	NO
Japanese Americans—Families	Japanese American families	YES
Jews—Families	Jewish families	YES
Jews—Families—Religious life	Jewish families—Religious life	NO
Kanagawa, Japan (Prefecture) in art	Kanagawa-ken (Japan) in art	NO
Kankanay dialect	Kankanay language	YES
Karatepe (Ancient city)	Karatepe Site (Turkey)	NO
Kashkai tribe	Qashqa'i (Turkic people)	YES
Kentucky—History—War of 1898	Kentucky—History—1865-	NO
Kentucky—History—War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Khitan Mongols	Khitan (Chinese people)	YES
Kings and rulers (in numismatics)	Kings and rulers in numismatics	YES
Korea—Civilization—Occidental influences	Korea—Civilization—Western influences	NO
Kuban River (R.S.F.S.R.)—Delta	Kuban River Delta (R.S.F.S.R.)	NO
Kuskokwim River (Alaska)—Delta	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (Alaska)	NO
Lake Taupo region, N.Z., in art	Taupo, Lake, Region (N.Z.) in art	NO
Lapps	Sami (European people)	YES
Lapps—Anthropometry	Sami (European people)—Anthropometry	NO
Lapps—Children	Sami (European people)—Children	NO
Lapps—Craniology	Sami (European people)—Craniology	NO
Lapps—Funeral rites and customs	Sami (European people)—Funeral rites and customs	NO
Lapps—Land tenure	Sami (European people)—Land tenure	NO
Lapps—Finland	Sami (European people)—Finland	
Lapps—Russian S.F.S.R.	Sami (European people)—Russian S.F.S.R.	
Lavaca River Estuary (Tex.)	Lavaca-Tres Palacios Estuary (Tex.)	NO
Law, Ao (Indic people)	Law, Ao	NO
Law, Bamileke (African people)	Law, Bamileke	NO
Law, Banjar (African people)	Law, Banjar	NO
Law, Chaga (African people)	Law, Chaga	NO

Law, Chokossi (African people)	Law, Chokossi	NO
Law, Dinka (African people)	Law, Dinka	NO
Law, Fulah	Law, Fulah	NO
Law, Hehe (African people)	Law, Hehe	NO
Law, Hmar (Indic people)	Law, Hmar	NO
Law, Igbo (African people)	Law, Igbo	NO
Law, Ila (African people)	Law, Ila	NO
Law, Jekri (African people)	Law, Jekri	NO
Law, Khasa (Indic people)	Law, Khasa	NO
Law, Kipsigis (African people)	Law, Kipsigis	YES
Law, Kuria (African people)	Law, Kuria	YES
Law, Luo (African people)	Law, Luo	NO
Law, Maori (New Zealand people)	Law, Maori	NO
Law, Meithei (Indic people)	Law, Meithei	NO
Law, Meos (Indic people)	Law, Meos	NO
Law, Murngin (Australian people)	Law, Murngin	NO
Law, Ngoni (African people)	Law, Ngoni	NO
Law, Nuer (African people)	Law, Nuer	NO
Law, Shona (African people)	Law, Shona	NO
Law, Sukuma (African people)	Law, Sukuma	NO
Law, Yanzi (African people)	Law, Yanzi	NO
Law, Yoruba (African people)	Law, Yoruba	NO
Legal deposit (of books, etc.)	Legal deposit of books, etc.	YES
Lengua-Mascoi lanugae	Lengua language	YES
Liebfraumilch	Wine and wine making- Germany-Rhineland	
Lions (in numismatics)	Lions in numismatics	YES
Literature, Comparative- Occidental and Oriental	Literature, Comparative- Western and Oriental	NO
Literature, Comparative- Oriental and Occidental	Literature, Comparative- Oriental and Western	NO
Llobregat River (Spain)-Delta	Llobregat River Delta (Spain)	NO
Lookout Mountain, Battle of, 1863	Lookout Mountain (Tenn.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Lorraine in art	Lorraine (France) in art	NO
Louisiana-History-War of 1898	Louisiana-History	NO
Louisiana-History-War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Lubaantun (City)	Lubaantun Site (Belize)	NO
Mackenzie River (N.W.T.)- Delta	Mackenzie River Delta (N.W.T.)	NO
Madeline Island (Mich.)	Madeline Island (Wis.)	NO
Mahakam River (Indonesia)- Delta	Mahakam River Delta (Indonesia)	NO
Malikis	Malikites	NO
Man, Primitive-First contact with Occidental civilization	First contact of aboriginal peoples with Westerners	YES
Maryland-History-War of 1898	Maryland-History	NO
Maryland-History-War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Masers, Celestial	Astronomical masers	NO
Maumee River Estuary (Ind. and Ohio)	Maumee River Estuary (Ohio)	NO
Maxims, Ryukyu	Maxims, Ryukyuan	YES
Mekong River-Delta	Mekong River Delta (Vietnam and Cambodia)	NO
Meuse, Battle of the, 1940-Monthermé	Meuse, Battle of the, 1940	NO
Mexican Americans-Families	Mexican American families	YES
Mezquital River (Mexico)	Mezquital River (Durango, Mexico)	NO
Mines and mineral resources (in numismatics)	Mines and mineral resources in numismatics	YES
Miniature arms	Miniature weapons.	YES

Missionary Ridge, Battle of, 1863	Missionary Ridge (Tenn. and Ga.), Battle of, 1863	NO
Missions, Tamil (Indic people)	Missions, Tamil	YES
Mississippi River-Delta	Mississippi River Delta (La.)	NO
Mobile River (Ala.)-Delta	Mobile River Delta (Ala.)	NO
Moen Island (Micronesia)	Weno Island (Micronesia)	NO
Monkey eating eagle	Monkey-eating eagle	YES
Montenegrin wit and humor	Serbian wit and humor-Yugoslavia-Montenegro	
Moravia in art	Moravia (Czechoslovakia) in art	NO
Mount Hope Cemetery (Mich.)	Mount Hope Cemetery (Shiawassee County, Mich.)	NO
Munition workers	Defense industries-Employees	NO
Munition workers	Weapons industry-Employees	NO
Munitions	Arms transfers	YES
Munitions	Defense industries	YES
Munitions	Military supplies	NO
Munitions	Military weapons	NO
Munitions	Weapons industry	YES
Munitions-Law and legislation	Arms transfers-Law and legislation	YES
Munitions-Law and legislation	Military readiness-Law and legislation	NO
Munitions-Law and legislation	Military weapons-Law and legislation	YES
Munitions-Religious aspects	Arms transfers-Religious aspects	NO
Munitions-Religious aspects-Buddhism, Christianity etc.]	Arms transfers-Religious aspects-Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Munkan tribe	Wik-Munkan (Australian people)	YES
Mural painting and decoration, Maratha (Indic people)	Mural painting and decoration, Maratha	YES
Muslims (in heraldry)	Muslims in heraldry	YES
Mythology, Basa (Cameroon people)	Mythology, Basa	YES
Mythology, Gond (Indic people)	Mythology, Gond	YES
Mythology, Hmong (Asian people)	Mythology, Hmong	YES
Mythology, Igbo (African people)	Mythology, Igbo	YES
Mythology, Kalang (Indonesian people)	Mythology, Kalang	YES
Mythology, Maori (New Zealand people)	Mythology, Maori	YES
Mythology, Murngin (Australian people)	Mythology, Murngin	YES
Mythology, Yaka (African people)	Mythology, Yaka	YES
Names, Mashona	Names, Shona	YES
Namibia-History-1946-	Namibia-History-1946-1990	NO
Namibia-History-1946-	Namibia-History-1990-	NO
Natural history (in numismatics)	Natural history in numismatics	NO
Navua River (Viti Levu, Fiji)	Navua River (Fiji)	NO
Neches River Estuary (Tex.)	Sabine-Neches Estuary (La. and Tex.)	NO
Needlework, Hmong (Asian people)	Needlework, Hmong	YES
Nervous system-Amphibians, [Birds, Fishes, etc.]	Amphibians-Nervous system; Birds-Nervous system; etc.	NO
New Jersey-History-War of 1898	New Jersey-History-1865-	NO

New Jersey--History--War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
New Orleans, Battle of, 1815	New Orleans (La.), Battle of, 1815	NO
New York (State)--History--War of 1898	New York (State)--History--1865-	NO
New York (State)--History--War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Niger River--Delta	Niger River Delta (Nigeria)	NO
Nigeria--Civilization--Occidental influences	Nigeria--Civilization--Western influences	NO
Nile River--Delta	Nile River Delta (Egypt)	NO
Norte Chico Region (Chile)	Norte Chico (Chile)	NO
Northwest, Pacific--Storm, 1962	Storms--Northwest, Pacific	
Occidental imprints	Western imprints (Western countries)	YES
Occidentals in Oriental art	Westerners in Oriental art	NO
Ohio--History--War of 1898	Ohio--History--1865-	NO
Ohio--History--War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Okavango River--Delta	Okavango River Delta (Botswana)	NO
Olympics (in numismatics)	Olympics in numismatics	NO
Omo Valley (Ethiopia)	Omo River Valley (Ethiopia and Kenya)	NO
Operation Desert Shield, 1990-	Operation Desert Shield, 1990-1991	NO
Ophthalmoscope and ophthalmoscopy	Ophthalmoscopes	YES
Ophthalmoscope and ophthalmoscopy	Ophthalmoscopy	YES
Orange River Estuary	Orange River Estuary (Namibia and South Africa)	NO
Oriental literature--Occidental influences	Oriental literature--Western influences	NO
Originality (in literature)	Originality in literature	NO
Orinoco River (Venezuela and Colombia)--Delta	Orinoco River Delta (Venezuela)	NO
Oriya poetry--Occidental influences	Oriya poetry--Western influences	NO
Ospreys	Osprey	YES
Oxidation, Electrolytic	Electrolytic oxidation	NO
Painting (in numismatics)	Painting in numismatics	NO
Painting, Japanese--Occidental influences	Painting, Japanese--Western influences	NO
Painting, Thai--Occidental influences	Painting, Thai--Western influences	NO
Painting, Yao (Southeast Asian people)	Painting, Yao (Southeast Asia)	YES
Panjabi philology--Occidental influences	Panjabi philology--Western influences	NO
Paraná (Brazil : State)--History--Revolution, 1893-1894	Paraná (Brazil : State)--History--Invasion, 1894	NO
Paraná River (Brazil-Argentina)--Delta	Paraná River Delta (Argentina)	NO
Parc National des Virunga (Zaire)	Parc national des Virunga (Zaire)	NO
Passion-music	Passion music	NO
Passion-music--History and criticism	Passion music--History and criticism	NO
Patarata Site (Mex.)	Patarata Site (Mexico)	NO
Peace River (B.C. and Alta.)--Delta	Peace-Athabasca Delta (Alta.)	NO

Penal laws (against nonconformists)	Dissenters, Religious—Legal status, laws, etc.	YES
Penal laws (against nonconformists)—England	Dissenters, Religious—Legal status, laws, etc.—England	
Periodicals, Ephemeral	Periodicals	NO
Philadelphia (Pa.)—History—War of 1898	Philadelphia (Pa.)—History	NO
Philadelphia (Pa.)—History—War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Philosophy, Balinese (Indonesian people)	Philosophy, Balinese	NO
Philosophy, Dogon (African people)	Philosophy, Dogon	NO
Philosophy, Fali (African people)	Philosophy, Fali	NO
Philosophy, Fataleka (Solomon Islands people)	Philosophy, Fataleka	NO
Philosophy, Gurma (African people)	Philosophy, Gurma	NO
Philosophy, Igbo (African people)	Philosophy, Igbo	NO
Philosophy, Kaguru (African people)	Philosophy, Kaguru	YES
Philosophy, Karanga (African people)	Philosophy, Karanga	NO
Philosophy, Kgaga (African people)	Philosophy, Kgaga	NO
Philosophy, Khasi (Indic people)	Philosophy, Khasi	NO
Philosophy, Lobi (African people)	Philosophy, Lobi	NO
Philosophy, Minangkabau (Indonesian people)	Philosophy, Minangkabau	NO
Philosophy, Nika (African people)	Philosophy, Nika	NO
Philosophy, Yanzi (African people)	Philosophy, Yanzi	NO
Philosophy, Yoruba (African people)	Philosophy, Yoruba	NO
Philosophy, Zulu (African people)	Philosophy, Zulu	YES
Photography—Early works to 1900	Photography—Early works to 1850	NO
Photography—Landscapes	Landscape photography	NO
Physicians, Maori (New Zealand people)	Physicians, Maori	YES
Picture-books	Picture books	YES
Picture-books for children	Picture books for children	YES
Picture-books for children—Educational aspects	Picture books for children—Educational aspects	NO
Po River (Italy)—Delta	Po River Delta (Italy)	NO
Poets, French Guiana	Poets, French Guianese	YES
Polish Americans—Families	Polish American families	YES
Polo (on skates)	Polo on skates	YES
Portrait sculpture (in numismatics)	Portrait sculpture in numismatics	YES
Pottery, Hausa (African people)	Pottery, Hausa	YES
Pottery, São (Chad people)	Pottery, São	YES
Prints, Japanese—Occidental influences	Prints, Japanese—Western influences	NO
Professional sports—Contracts	Professional sports contracts	YES
Proverbs, Ryukyu	Proverbs, Ryukyuan	YES
Psychologists, Maori (New Zealand people)	Psychologists, Maori	YES

Pterygoid muscle	Pterygoid muscles	NO
Puerto Ricans—Families	Puerto Rican families	YES
Puerto Rico—History—War of 1898	Puerto Rico—History—1898-1952	NO
Puerto Rico—History—War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Raclawice, Battle of, 1794	Raclawice (Poland), Battle of, 1794	NO
Rance River Estuary (Côtes-du-Nord, France)	Rance River Estuary (France)	NO
Random access storage	Random access memory	NO
Read-only storage	Read-only memory	NO
Reduction, Chemical	Reduction (Chemistry)	NO
Reduction, Electrolytic	Electrolytic reduction	NO
Registers (in early printed books)	Registers (Printing)	NO
Relief stations (for the poor)	Social service	YES
Reliquaries, Kota (African people)	Reliquaries, Kota	YES
Reliquaries, Mbete (African people)	Reliquaries, Mbete	YES
Rhine River—Delta	Rhine River Delta (Netherlands)	NO
Rhode Island—History—War of 1898	Rhode Island—History	NO
Rhode Island—History—War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Rio Sado (Portugal)	Sado River (Portugal)	NO
Romania—Economic conditions—1945-	Romania—Economic conditions—1945-1989	NO
Romania—Economic conditions—1945-	Romania—Economic conditions—1989-	NO
Romania—Economic policy—1945-	Romania—Economic policy—1945-1989	NO
Romania—Economic policy—1945-	Romania—Economic policy—1989-	NO
Rope-makers	Ropemakers	YES
Rugs, Shahsevan (Iranian people)	Rugs, Shahsevan	YES
Rural development—Social aspects	Rural development	YES
Rural development—Social aspects	Rural development—Sociological aspects	NO
Ruto (Lapp deity)	Ruto (Sami deity)	NO
Ryukyu drama	Ryukyuan drama	YES
Ryukyu fiction	Ryukyuan fiction	YES
Ryukyu language	Ryukyuan language	NO
Ryukyu literature	Ryukyuan literature	YES
Ryukyu philology	Ryukyuan philology	NO
Ryukyu poetry	Ryukyuan poetry	YES
Sabine River Estuary (Tex. and La.)	Sabine-Neches Estuary (Tex. and La.)	NO
Sacramento River (Calif.)—Delta	Delta Region (Calif.)	NO
Sacramento River Estuary (Calif.)	Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary (Calif.)	NO
Saint John River Estuary (Me. and N.B.)	Saint John River Estuary (N.B.)	
Saint Lawrence River Estuary	Saint Lawrence River Estuary (Québec)	NO
Samal language	Sama languages	YES
San Joaquin River (Calif.)—Delta	Delta Region (Calif.)	NO
San Joaquin River Estuary (Calif.)	Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary (Calif.)	NO

Scheldt River Estuary	Scheldt River Estuary (Netherlands and Belgium)	NO
Schleswig-Holstein in art	Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) in art	NO
Sculpture, Bambara (African people)	Sculpture, Bambara	YES
Sculpture, Baoulé (African people)	Sculpture, Baoulé	YES
Sculpture, Chokwe (African people)	Sculpture, Chokwe	YES
Sculpture, Erotic	Erotic sculpture	YES
Sculpture, Giriyama (African people)	Sculpture, Giriyama	YES
Sculpture, Hemba (African people)	Sculpture, Hemba	YES
Sculpture, Ijo (African people)	Sculpture, Ijo	YES
Sculpture, Kongo (African people)	Sculpture, Kongo	YES
Sculpture, Kota (African people)	Sculpture, Kota	YES
Sculpture, Lobi (African people)	Sculpture, Lobi	YES
Sculpture, Makonde (African people)	Sculpture, Makonde	YES
Sculpture, Mandingo (African people)	Sculpture, Mandingo	YES
Sculpture, Mbembe (Cross River African people)	Sculpture, Mbembe	YES
Sculpture, Mbete (African people)	Sculpture, Mbete	YES
Sculpture, Senufo (African people)	Sculpture, Senufo	YES
Sculpture, Shona (African people)	Sculpture, Shona	YES
Sculpture, Yoruba (African people)	Sculpture, Yoruba	YES
Sculpture, Zande (African people)	Sculpture, Zande	YES
Sea eagles	Haliaeetus	YES
Selenge River (Mongolia and R.S.F.S.R.)-Delta	Selenge River Delta (R.S.F.S.R.)	NO
Seminole Indians-Mixed bloods	Seminole Indians-Mixed descent	NO
Senegal River-Delta	Sengal River Delta (Mauritania and Senegal)	NO
Severn River Estuary (Wales and England)	Severn River Estuary (England and Wales)	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Forgeries-Collier, [Ireland, etc.]	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Forgeries	YES
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616-Forgeries-Collier, [Ireland, etc.]	[name of forger]	
Ships (in numismatics)	Ships in numismatics	NO
Shooters (of arms)	Shooters of firearms	YES
Singapore-Civilization- Occidental influences	Singapore-Civilization- Western influences	NO
Sjælland, Denmark, in art	Sjælland (Denmark) in art	NO
Songs, Ryukyu	Songs, Ryukyuan	YES
South Africa-Foreign relations-1978-	South Africa-Foreign relations-1978-1989	NO
South Africa-Foreign relations-1978-	South Africa-Foreign relations-1989-	NO

South Africa–Politics and government–1978-	South Africa–Politics and government–1978-1989	NO
South Africa–Politics and government–1978-	South Africa–Politics and government–1989-	NO
Sports (in numismatics)	Sports in numismatics	NO
Streptococcus faecalis	Enterococcus faecalis	YES
Streptococcus lactis	Lactococcus lactis	YES
Strikes and lockouts–Munitions industry	Strikes and lockouts–Defense industries	YES
Suenjelsijd (Lapp community)	Suenjelsijd (Sami community)	NO
Supervision of social workers	Social workers–Supervision of	YES
Supervision of student teachers	Student teachers–Supervision of	YES
Surgery, Plastic–Jurisprudence	Surgery, Plastic–Law and legislation	YES
Survival (after airplane accidents, shipwrecks, etc.)	Survival after airplane accidents, shipwrecks, etc.	NO
Swabian wit and humor	German wit and humor–Germany–Swabia	
Synuraceae	Mallomonadaceae	YES
Ta-ch'ing, China, in art	Ta-ch'ing shih (China) in art	NO
Tagliamento River (Italy)–Delta	Tagliamento River Delta (Italy)	NO
Tagus River Estuary (Spain and Portugal)	Tagus River Estuary (Portugal)	NO
Tamil literature–Occidental influences	Tamil literature–Western influences	NO
Tanna (Vanuatu people)	Tanna (Vanuatuan people)	YES
Terra-cotta sculpture, Mandingo (African people)	Terra-cotta sculpture, Mandingo	YES
Terrain study (Military science)	Military geography	YES
Teutonic Knights–Relations (diplomatic)	Teutonic Knights–Foreign relations	YES
Teutonic Knights–Relations (diplomatic)–Treaties	Teutonic Knights–Foreign relations–Treaties	NO
Textile fabrics, Bini (African people)	Textile fabrics, Bini	YES
Textile fabrics, Iban (Bornean people)	Textile fabrics, Iban	YES
Textile fabrics, Lampung (Indonesian people)	Textile fabrics, Lampung	YES
Textile fabrics, Maori (New Zealand people)	Textile fabrics, Maori	YES
Textile fabrics, Minangkabau (Indonesian people)	Textile fabrics, Minangkabau	YES
Textile fabrics, Senufo (African people)	Textile fabrics, Senufo	YES
Textile fabrics, Sumbanese (Indonesian people)	Textile fabrics, Sumbanese	YES
Textile fabrics, Toba-Batak (Indonesian people)	Textile fabrics, Toba-Batak	YES
Textile fabrics, Toraja (Indonesian people)	Textile fabrics, Toraja	YES
Textile fabrics, Yao (Southeast Asian people)	Textile fabrics, Yao (Southeast Asia)	YES
Ticks–Resistance to insecticides	Ticks–Insecticide resistance	NO
Tigris River–Delta	Tigris-Euphrates Delta (Iraq and Iran)	NO
Tijuana River Estuary (Mexico and Calif.)	Tijuana River Estuary (Calif.)	NO
Tōkaidō in art	Tōkaidō (Japan) in art	NO
Tonaachaw Historic District (Moen Island, Micronesia)	Tonaachaw Historic District (Micronesia)	NO

Tonina (Mexico)	Tonina Site (Mexico)	NO
Trade-unions-Munition workers	Trade-unions-Defense industry employees	YES
Transportation (in numismatics)	Transportation in numismatics	YES
Tres Palacios Creek Estuary (Tex.)	Lavaca-Tres Palacios Estuary (Tex.)	NO
Trials (Crime passionnel)	Trials (Crimes of passion)	YES
Trinity River (Tex.)-Delta	Trinity River Delta (Tex.)	NO
Turkey-Civilization-Occidental influences	Turkey-Civilization-Western influences	NO
Tyrolese wit and humor	Austrian wit and humor-Austria-Tyrol	
United States-Civil defense-Warning systems	Civil defense warning systems-United States	
United States-Foreign relations-War of 1898	United States-Foreign relations-1897-1901	NO
United States-History-War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
United States-History-War of 1898-Campaigns	Spanish-American War, 1898-Campaigns	YES
United States-History-War with France, 1798-1800	United States-History-1797-1801	NO
United States-Politics and government-War with France, 1798-1800	United States-Politics and government-1797-1801	NO
United States-Politics and government-War of 1898	United States-Politics and government-1897-1901	NO
United States. Navy-History-War with France, 1798-1800	United States. Navy-History-18th century	NO
United States. Navy-History-War of 1898	United States. Navy-History-Spanish-American War, 1898	NO
Universe, Destruction of	End of the universe	NO
Vietnam-Civilization-Occidental influences	Vietnam-Civilization-Western influences	NO
Vietnamese Americans-Families	Vietnamese American families	YES
Volga River (R.S.F.S.R.)-Delta	Volga River Delta (R.S.F.S.R.)	NO
Wabash and Erie Canal (Ind.)	Wabash and Erie Canal (Ind. and Ohio)	NO
Wages-Munition workers	Wages-Defense industries	YES
Washers (for bolts and screws)	Washers (Fasteners)	NO
Wave function	Wave functions	NO
West Virginia-History-War of 1898	West Virginia-History-To 1950	NO
West Virginia-History-War of 1898	Spanish-American War, 1898	YES
Whistling swan	Tundra swan	YES
Whooping-cough	Whooping cough	YES
Whooping-cough-Homeopathic treatment	Whooping cough-Homeopathic treatment	NO
Whooping-cough-Preventive inoculation	Whooping cough-Preventive inoculation	NO
Window-shade industry	Window shade industry	YES
Window-shades	Window shades	NO
Wine and wine making (in numismatics)	Wine and wine making in numismatics	NO
Women, Akha (Asian people)	Women, Akha	YES
Women, Bafokeng (African people)	Women, Bafokeng	YES
Women, Barabaig (African people)	Women, Barabaig	YES
Women, Bariba (African people)	Women, Bariba	YES
Women, Baruya (Papua New Guinea people)	Women, Baruya	YES

Women, Basa (Cameroon people)	Women, Basa	YES
Women, Beti (African people)	Women, Beti	YES
Women, Bhil (Indic people)	Women, Bhil	YES
Women, Bhotia (Tibetan people)	Women, Bhotia	YES
Women, Bobo (African people)	Women, Bobo	YES
Women, Dafla (Indic people)	Women, Dafla	YES
Women, Dogon (African people)	Women, Dogon	YES
Women, Fula (African people)	Women, Fula	YES
Women, Grebo (African people)	Women, Grebo	YES
Women, Hausa (African people)	Women, Hausa	YES
Women, Hima (African people)	Women, Hima	YES
Women, Hmong (Asian people)	Women, Hmong	YES
Women, Igbo (African people)	Women, Igbo	YES
Women, Kabre (African people)	Women, Kabre	YES
Women, Kamba (African people)	Women, Kamba	YES
Women, Karamojong (African people)	Women, Karamojong	YES
Women, Kela (African people)	Women, Kela	YES
Women, Kewa (Papua New Guinea people)	Women, Kewa	YES
Women, Kikuyu (African people)	Women, Kikuyu	YES
Women, Kuria (African people)	Women, Kuria	YES
Women, Lambadi (Indic people)	Women, Lambadi	YES
Women, Lango (African people)	Women, Lango	YES
Women, Lao (Tai people)	Women, Lao	YES
Women, Lebou (African people)	Women, Lebou	YES
Women, Lisu (Southeast Asian people)	Women, Lisu	YES
Women, Lushai (Indic people)	Women, Lushai	YES
Women, Mandingo (African people)	Women, Mandingo	YES
Women, Manga (African people)	Women, Manga	YES
Women, Maori (New Zealand people)	Women, Maori	YES
Women, Maratha (Indic people)	Women, Maratha	YES
Women, Masai (African people)	Women, Masai	YES
Women, Mawri (African people)	Women, Mawri	YES
Women, Minangkabau (Indonesian people)	Women, Minangkabau	YES
Women, Muria (Indic people)	Women, Muria	YES
Women, Newar (Nepalese people)	Women, Newar	YES
Women, Nuer (African people)	Women, Nuer	YES
Women, Raj Gond (Indic people)	Women, Raj Gond	YES
Women, Rajput (Indic people)	Women, Rajput	YES
Women, Rendile (African people)	Women, Rendile	YES
Women, Rodiya (Sri Lankan people)	Women, Rodiya	YES
Women, Sambia (Papua New Guinea people)	Women, Sambia	YES
Women, Saramacca (Surinam people)	Women, Saramacca	YES
Women, Sgaw Karen (Southeast Asian people)	Women, Sgaw Karen	YES
Women, Tanga (African people)	Women, Tanga	YES
Women, Tetum (Indonesian people)	Women, Tetum	YES
Women, Tivi (African people)	Women, Tivi	YES
Women, Tiwi (Australian people)	Women, Tiwi	YES
Women, Tonga (Zambesi people)	Women, Tonga (Zambesi)	YES
Women, Trukese (Micronesian people)	Women, Trukese	YES
Women, Yoruba (African people)	Women, Yoruba	YES
Women, Zaramo (African people)	Women, Zaramo	YES

Women, Zulu (African people)	Women, Zulu	YES
Women (in numismatics)	Women in numismatics	YES
Wood-carving, Chokwe (African people)	Wood-carving, Chokwe	YES
Wood-carving, Hemba (African people)	Wood-carving, Hemba	YES
Wood-carving, Igala (African people)	Wood-carving, Igala	YES
Wood-carving, Igbo (African people)	Wood-carving, Igbo	YES
Wood-carving, Maori (New Zealand people)	Wood-carving, Maori	YES
Wood-carving, Mbembe (Cross River African people)	Wood-carving, Mbembe	YES
Wood-carving, Toraja (Indonesian people)	Wood-carving, Toraja	YES
Wreckers (of ships)	Wreckers (Plunderers of ships)	NO
Yangtze River (China)-Delta	Yangtze River Delta (China)	NO
Yap language	Yapese language	YES
Yukon River (Yukon and Alaska)-Delta	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (Alaska)	NO
Zanj (African tribe)	Iraq-History-Zanj Rebellion, 868-883	NO
Zanj (African tribe)	Blacks-Iraq	
Zanj (African tribe)	Slaves-Iraq	
Zeravshan River (Tajik S.S.R. and Uzbek S.S.R.)	Zeravshan River Delta (Uzbek S.S.R.)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Alba Fucens (Ancient city)	Albe (Italy)
AppleTalk (Local area network system)	AppleTalk
Ardea (Ancient city)	Ardea (Italy)
Augusta (City)	Khisariã (Bulgaria)
dBASE II (Computer program)	dBase II (Computer program)
Gamzigrad (City)	Gamzigrad (Serbia)
High Altitude Pollution Program	High Altitude Pollution Program (U.S.)
IBM Database 2 (Computer system)	IBM Database 2
MS-DOS (Computer operating system)	MS-DOS (Computer file)
MVS (Computer system)	IBM MVS
Managing Your Money (Computer program)	Tobias, Andrew P. Managing your money (Computer file)
Manika (Ancient city)	Mãnika (Greece)
National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program	NVLAP (Program : U.S.)
NetWare (Computer operating system)	NetWare (Computer file)
OS/2 (Computer operating system)	OS/2 (Computer file)
PC DOS (Computer operating system)	PC-DOS (Computer file)
PICK (Computer operating system)	Pick (Computer program)
Patrons of Husbandry	National Grange
Prohibition Party	Prohibition Party (U.S.)
Rapacki plan	Rapacki Plan
SPACE (Computer program)	SPACE (Computer file)

LC CLASSIFICATION

NON-MUSIC SOUND RECORDINGS

In the interest of economy, the Library of Congress intends to discontinue providing classification numbers (field 050) on catalog records for non-music sound recordings. These numbers have never been used by LC, which has always shelved its collection of disc sound recordings by manufacturer's name and number. The Library discontinued providing numbers from the M classification schedule on catalog records for music recordings in 1989. Given the nature of sound recordings, class numbers are difficult to assign with consistency and are sometimes incomplete. Comments on the effect of this decision and the use made of these numbers by libraries should be sent, before December 31, 1991, to

Mary Kay Pietris
Chief, Office for Subject Cataloging Policy
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

PUBLICATIONS

ALA/LC ROMANIZATION TABLES

A new publication entitled *ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts*, edited by Randall K. Barry, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, brings together in one place all the romanization tables that have appeared over the past twenty years in the *Cataloging Service* and *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

The book features schemes developed by Library of Congress in consultation with foreign language specialists and approved by the American Library Association. The compilation includes 50 tables covering more than 140 languages and dialects written in nonroman scripts.

The tables can be used whenever the need arises to transliterate a vernacular or nonroman script into the roman alphabet.

Each nonroman character—alphabetic, syllabic, ideographic—is presented as unambiguously as possible. Characters in some scripts have been stylized to make them easily distinguishable from other similar characters.

When the transliterator needs to impart characteristics of a roman script such as capitalization, word division, or sentence demarcation that are not available in the original language, guidelines are provided.

Handwritten portions that appeared in the *Cataloging Service* or *Cataloging Service Bulletin* were replaced with modern scripts. Instructions for encoding special characters (such as an apostrophe) and character modifiers (diacritics) in machine-readable form have been added, which is an important advantage for those creating records following the USMARC formats.

ALA-LC Romanization Tables features easy to read tables, convenient index by languages, an appendix listing and describing special characters and character modifiers, a special section on character sets, and completely revised word division guidelines for Korean.

ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334 (\$24 (North America) and \$26 (international)).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS, 14TH EDITION

Library of Congress Subject Headings, 14th edition (LCSH 14th), the 1991 edition of this annual publication, contains approximately 186,000 subject headings—including 5,000 more entries than last year's edition. Headings that have been cancelled since the 13th edition are highlighted by an alphabetical list with their replacement headings. This list is especially valuable to librarians using LCSH for local authority control.

Besides the case-bound print edition, LCSH is offered in two additional formats. For professionals who wish subject data updated quarterly, both microfiche and CD-ROM versions are available. A 1991 subscription to *Library of Congress Subject Headings Cumulative Microform Edition* provides quarterly cumulations for \$85 (North America) or \$90 (internationally). The CD-ROM version, *CDMARC Subjects*, offers powerful search and retrieval capabilities. It provides quarterly cumulations, all necessary software, user's manual, keyboard template, ready-reference card, and free technical support. A 1991 subscription is \$315 (North America) or \$390 (internationally).

The 14th edition in print, or the microfiche or CD-ROM versions, may be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334. The three-volume print set is \$160 (North America) or \$190 (internationally).

SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL: SUBJECT HEADINGS, 4TH EDITION

Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, 4th edition, replaces the 1988 third edition and its updates and ensures that catalogers keep current with LC practice. The new edition is fully cumulated, updated, and reformatted to make it more readable.

In the absence of an official cataloging code for the "how-to's" of subject cataloging, *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* promotes national uniformity in cataloging practice through practical guidelines and procedures used in the Library to assign LC subject headings in a consistent, standardized manner in many different cataloging situations. The manual assists catalogers by providing answers to recurring problems and explains how LC handles the problems. Statements of procedures are often accompanied by examples of actual titles selected from the LC MARC bibliographic database or invented to illustrate a point. The manual also provides the rationale for assigning subject headings to specific types of works.

Among the new features, the 4th edition is geared toward catalogers working in automated environments. It assists libraries connected to local cataloging networks or engaged in cooperative cataloging projects with the Library of Congress. The new edition also reflects the growing trend toward cataloging simplification. For example, instructions on cataloging biographies (H 1330), surveys (H 2149), and translations (H 2220) have been greatly simplified. Also, a significant exception to the rules for placement of geographic subdivisions within the subject heading string has been eliminated. The 4th edition also includes guidelines on the use of free-floating subdivisions. (*Free-floating Subdivisions: An Alphabetical Index* is a companion to *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*.)

Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, 4th edition, is packaged as a two-volume binder set and includes one update in 1991. It may be ordered from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress,

Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334 (\$115 (North America) or \$130 (international)).

WORKING DRAFT OF KL-KWX, LAW OF ASIA AND EURASIA, AFRICA, PACIFIC AREA, AND ANTARCTICA

The working draft of KL-KWX, *Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area, and Antarctica*, is available in two volumes: Vol. 1, Jurisdictions, and Vol. 2, Tables and Form Subdivisions. This publication is a photocopy of the text from which the catalogers at the Library of Congress began to assign class numbers in July 1991. The pages are reproduced on double-sided, three-hole punched pages. No binder is supplied.

During the process of cataloging, changes will be made as required. No changes to the working draft will be published in *LC Classification Additions and Changes*. After indexing is completed, the first edition will be published. It will be necessary to purchase the published edition from the Cataloging Distribution Service in order to obtain the final text and the index.

The working draft of KL-KWX, *Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area, and Antarctica*, is available for \$26 (North America) or \$28 (International) from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

SUBCLASS DAW, CENTRAL EUROPE

The announcement concerning the development of subclass DAW erroneously entitled the subclass. Below is the text as it should have appeared.

A new subclass has been developed to cover general works on Central 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.

MAP CATALOGING MANUAL

For years the map cataloging community lacked a complete guide to help librarians do their jobs more effectively. To fill this need the Library of Congress has just issued *Map Cataloging Manual*, created by the Geography and Map Division. *Map Cataloging Manual* is a comprehensive and practical guide for cataloging and classifying non-book cartographic material. It is packaged as a 257-page, tabbed, looseleaf publication, to make it easy to add future updates. It was produced in response to the growing number of map catalogers who want to apply cataloging rules, practices, and procedures more consistently now that map records are being added to bibliographic utilities at an ever-increasing rate. The Geography and Map Division created the manual for use at LC and to disseminate this information throughout the Anglo-American cartographic cataloging community.

Map Cataloging Manual covers classification of non-book cartographic materials, subject analysis, minimal level cataloging, MARC content designation, special treatment, etc., representing a number of areas not covered by a 1982 manual issued by the American Library Association and prepared by the Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM). *Map Cataloging Manual* follows AACR 2 (1988 revision) and contains rule interpretations of LC's Geography and Map Division, as well as the full mechanism for developing call numbers for cartographic materials according to *Library of Congress Classification*, Class G, as proscribed in Tables I-V. It includes not only guidelines that have appeared in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, but also information not previously released.

Map Cataloging Manual costs \$30 (North America) or \$32 (international). Updates will be issued as the need arises. Copies may be ordered directly from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

CDMARC BIBLIOGRAPHIC

CDMARC Bibliographic, the Library of Congress USMARC databases on CD-ROM, was released in mid-August. Any institution with an IBM or IBM compatible personal computer and CD-ROM drives will have low-cost access to LC bibliographic records.

Four years of intensive development were spent to produce *CDMARC Bibliographic* and two additional CD-ROM products that are currently available—*CDMARC Names* and *CDMARC Subjects*. All three products have a similar user interface.

CDMARC Bibliographic provides more than four (4) million records on six (6) compact discs and is available for \$1,200 (North America) or \$1,250 (international). Fully cumulated updates (six new discs) are issued quarterly. There is no additional charge for multi-site use in a local area network (LAN).

CDMARC Bibliographic contains records in most languages of the world and includes not only records for monographic material, but also records for audiovisual, cartographic, music, and serially issued materials. Powerful retrieval software enables users to search any combination of nineteen (19) indexes using Boolean operators. Keywords can be used to search indexed fields. Many of the indexes, e.g., publisher, language, country of publication, publisher number (music), physical description, and form of material, are not available in other products. There are no "stopwords."

CDMARC Bibliographic can also be used to browse the Library of Congress MARC shelflist for titles cataloged since a particular language was first input to MARC (1968 for English).

By using vendor interfaces, records may be exported in USMARC format to many turnkey automated systems. Records may also be saved in ASCII format and used with popular word processing software packages to add local notes.

There are five (5) different screen displays that can be selected: catalog card, labeled record display, fully tagged MARC record display, *customized* MARC record display, and *customized* labeled record display.

Since *CDMARC Bibliographic* has been designed to operate on personal computers and multiple CD-ROM drives, there are specific hardware requirements that should be checked before ordering. A dedicated 800 number hotline provides user support that includes step-by-step installation help, if needed.

For further information write the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, (202) 707-6100, FAX (202) 707-1334.

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN INDEX

The *Cataloging Service Bulletin Index #1-52* (89 p., ISBN 0-936996-59-5), prepared by Nancy B. Olson, contains 9,234 entries and indexes CSB from Summer 1978 through Spring 1991. The index has been redesigned into a new format and includes a new feature—a separate index to the 62 romanization tables that have been published in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* and its predecessor, *Cataloging Service*. The index may be ordered from Soldier Creek Press, Inc., P.O. Box 734, Lake Crystal, Minn. 56055-0734, \$22.00. Standing orders are accepted.

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