

ISSN 0160-8029

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

# CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

## COLLECTIONS SERVICES

Number 58, Fall 1992  
Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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*Editorial address:* Office of the Director for Cataloging, Collections Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4300

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

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 78-51400

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

**CATALOGING DIRECTORATE REORGANIZATION**

On June 15, 1992, the Cataloging Directorate implemented the reorganization that has been in the planning stages since the Whole Book Cataloging Project evaluation was completed in June 1990. In essence the directorate has moved from a primarily assembly line approach to cataloging to a team approach. Teams in four subject- or area-oriented divisions are responsible for the full cataloging of the items for which each team is responsible (descriptive cataloging, subject cataloging, LC classification, and shelflisting) and the input of the data to the machine-readable record.

Below is a synopsis of the reorganized directorate.

The Descriptive, Shared, and Subject Cataloging Divisions and the Whole Book Cataloging Project merged to form four subject- or area-oriented divisions, each composed of eight to ten teams of eight to sixteen descriptive and subject catalogers and technicians from the former Shelflisting Section, Subject Cataloging Division.

- Arts and Sciences Cataloging Division
  - Art, Architecture, and Performing Arts Teams I and II
  - Biological and Agricultural Sciences Team
  - Medical Sciences and Biotechnology Team
  - Physical Sciences Teams I and II
  - Technology Teams I and II
- History and Literature Cataloging Division
  - Anglo-American History and Literature Teams I, II, and III
  - Children's Literature Team
  - General History and Literature Team
  - Germanic History and Literature Team
  - Hispanic History and Literature Team
  - Romance History and Literature Team
  - Slavic History and Literature Team
- Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division
  - Chinese Team
  - Cooperative Cataloging Teams I and II
  - Hebraica Team
  - Japanese Teams I and II
  - Korean/Chinese Team
  - Middle East/North Africa Team
  - South Asia Team
  - Southeast/South Asia Team
- Social Sciences Cataloging Division
  - Business and Economics Team
  - Central and Eastern European Team
  - Education, Sports, and Recreation Team
  - Germanic and Scandinavian Languages Team
  - Law Team
  - Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology Team
  - Religion, Philosophy, and Psychology Team
  - Romance Languages Team

The Special Materials Cataloging Division was expanded slightly to include the descriptive cataloging of books on music.

- Special Materials Cataloging Division
  - Computer Files Team
  - Microforms Team
  - Music and Sound Recordings Teams I and II
  - NUCMC Team
  - Rare Book Team

The Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, parts of the former Shelving Section, Subject Cataloging Division, and part of the MARC Editorial Division merged to form the Cataloging Policy and Support Office.

Cataloging Policy and Support Office  
Classification Editorial Team  
Policy Team  
PREMARC Team  
Quality Control and File Management Team  
Subject Headings Editorial Team  
Support Team

The Cataloging in Publication Division will be expanded to include staff for the verification of the CIP data with the books following publication.

The Decimal Classification Division remains generally as it was prior to the reorganization.

The Enhanced Cataloging Division will be reduced by the movement of the Post-Cataloging Section to the Cataloging in Publication Division.

The MARC Editorial Division will cease to exist sometime this fall and its staff will be transferred to other divisions, e.g., Cataloging Policy and Support Office.

## CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Below is a revision of the list of LC officers to whom to direct inquiries that appeared in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 47.

### *Policy matters relating to cataloging*

Sarah E. Thomas  
Director for Cataloging  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4300

### *Descriptive and subject cataloging (serials and monographs) and LC classification*

Chief  
Cataloging Policy and Support Office  
(CPSO)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4305

### *Decimal classification*

David A. Smith  
Chief, Decimal Classification  
Division (DEWEY)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4330

### *Computer file, microform, and music materials, manuscript collections, rare books, and sound recordings (descriptive and subject cataloging)*

Chief  
Special Materials Cataloging Division  
(SMCD)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4370

### *Cataloging-in-Publication Program*

Questions on descriptive or subject cataloging should be addressed to the officers mentioned above. Other questions relating to the program may be addressed to

John Celli  
Chief  
Cataloging in Publication Division  
(CIP)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4320

### *MARC tagging and inputting*

Chief  
Cataloging Policy and Support Office  
(CPSO)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4305

### *MARC tagging and inputting (serials)*

Dorothy J. Glasby  
Assistant Chief  
Serial Record Division (SRD)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4160

### *MARC communications formats*

Sally H. McCallum  
Chief  
Network Development/MARC  
Standards Office (NET  
DEV/MSO)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4020

### *National Serials Data Program*

Questions on descriptive or subject cataloging should be addressed to the officers mentioned above. Other questions related to the program may be addressed to

Regina Reynolds  
Head  
National Serials Data Program  
Section  
Serial Record Division (SRD)  
Washington, D.C. 20540-4160

### *Distribution of LC cataloging records (printed cards, MARC tapes, and CD-ROM) and LC technical publications*

Head  
Customer Services Section (CSS)  
Cataloging Distribution Service  
(CDS)  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. 20541-5017

# 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. Lines in the margins ( | ) of revised interpretations indicates where changes have occurred.

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## **1.11A.** [New]

### *Non-Microform Preservation Reproductions*

For reproductions of previously existing materials that are made for preservation purposes in formats other than microforms and for non-microform dissertations and other reproductions produced "on demand," the Library of Congress policy is as noted below.

1) Transcribe the bibliographic data appropriate to the *original* work being reproduced in the following areas:

title and statement of responsibility  
edition  
material (or type of publication) specific details  
publication, distribution, etc.  
physical description  
series

2) If appropriate, give in the title and statement of responsibility area the general material designation that is applicable to the format of the *reproduction* (cf. LCRI 1.1C).

3) Give in a single note (533 field) all other details relating to the *reproduction* and its publication/availability. Include in the note the following bibliographic data in the order listed:

format of the reproduction  
place and name of the agency responsible for the reproduction  
date of the reproduction  
physical description of the reproduction if different from the original  
series statement of the reproduction (if applicable)

Apply rules 1.4-1.6 for the formulation of the bibliographic data in the note. Enclose cataloger-supplied data in brackets. Omit the area divider (space-dash-space).

Barcarolle, op. 10, piano solo / Sergei Rachmaninoff. Valse in  
A♭, op. 64, no. 3, piano solo / Chopin [sound recording]. — [West  
Orange, N.J.] : Edison, [1921]  
1 sound disc : analog, 78 rpm, vertical, mono. ; 10 in.

Edison: 82202  
Sergei Rachmaninoff, piano  
Recorded at Edison Studios, New York, Apr. 19 (2nd work) and  
Apr. 23 (1st work), 1919  
Acoustic recording  
Sound tape reel. College Park, Md. : International Piano  
Archives at Maryland, 1989. 1 sound tape reel : analog, 15 ips, 2  
tracks, mono. ; 10 in., ¼ in. tape

*Note:* Items that are reproductions of materials prepared or assembled specially for bringing out an original edition are cataloged as editions, not as reproductions.

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

### *Republications*

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

Originally published: 1910

Originally published: Boston : Houghton, Mifflin, 1910

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Limited Editions*

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

#### *Photoreproduction*

"Photoreproduction" is a generic term that is no longer used, since the inception of AACR 2, to indicate a particular kind of reproduction. If a macroreproduction is one that is "on demand," i.e., the result of the reproduction process comprises only a single copy, the applicable term is "photocopy"; use the guidelines in LCRI 1.11A to catalog such an item. If a macroreproduction process comprises copies that represent an edition, use a general statement in a note to indicate the fact of reproduction, as appropriate, but do not use the term "photoreproduction."

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

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

### **Chapter 11. MICROFORMS. [Rev.]**

For microform reproductions of previously existing materials that are made for preservation purposes and for microform dissertations and other microform reproductions produced "on demand," Library of Congress policy is noted below.

1) Transcribe the bibliographic data appropriate to the *original* work being reproduced in the following areas:

title and statement of responsibility  
edition  
material (or type of publication) specific details  
publication, distribution, etc.  
physical description  
series

2) Give in the title and statement of responsibility area the general material designation "[microform]" (cf. LCRI 1.1C).

3) Give in a single note (533 field) all other details relating to the *reproduction* and its publication/availability. Include in the note the following bibliographic data in the order listed:

specific material designation of the microform  
place and name of the agency responsible for the reproduction  
date of the reproduction  
physical description of the microform  
series statement of the reproduction (if applicable)

Apply rules 1.4-1.6 for the formulation of the bibliographic data in the note. Enclose cataloger-supplied data in brackets. Omit the area divider (space-dash-space).

4) Consider the "agency responsible for the reproduction" to be the agency that selected the material to be filmed, arranged for filming, exercised control over production formats, has overall responsibility for quality, etc. If the agency is unknown, give "[s.n.]" Transcribe also the name of the agency from which to secure copies or the agency that made the microform if the agency is named in one of the prescribed sources for the publication, distribution, etc., area (11.0B2).

Oslo 1947 [microform] : Fragen zur Vorbereitung einer Welttagung christlicher Jugend. — Stuttgart : Im Quellverlag der Evangelischen Gesellschaft, 1947.  
64 p. ; 21 cm.

Microfilm. Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress Preservation Microfilming Program : Available from Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1992. 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

*Note:* Items that are microreproductions of materials prepared or assembled specifically for bringing out an original edition in microform are cataloged according to chapter 11 of AACR 2.

## **22.2B. Pseudonyms.** [Rev.]

22.2B3 says that if a person is a contemporary and uses more than one name, including at least one pseudonym, establish as many headings as names. For non-contemporaries, 22.2B2 says the same, provided the cataloger can identify what is called "separate bibliographic identities" (see below); otherwise, non-contemporaries have one heading/person. The following paragraphs provide guidelines for defining "contemporary" and "separate bibliographic identities," and for formulating the necessary cross reference structure.

### *Multiple Headings—Contemporaries*

1) Consider all living authors and any author who dies within the 20th century contemporaries. In case of doubt, do not consider the person a contemporary.

2) Note that the following instructions for multiple headings override 22.2C whenever there is both a name change involving the real name and also the use of one or more pseudonyms: multiple headings also for earlier and later real names.



3) If the works appear under more than one name (as known from publications or reference sources) and these names include at least one pseudonym, create multiple headings, one for each name, including the possibly unused real name. *Note:* Establish separate headings only for pseudonyms used (or likely to be used) on separately published works. Pseudonyms used in other contexts (e.g., newspaper articles) are not separately established.<sup>1</sup>

4) If different names appear in different editions of the same work, choose for all editions of the same work the name that predominates in the editions of the same work. If, however, a change in the person's bibliographic identification from an older name to a newer name that seems to be stable has taken place, choose that name for all editions. In case of doubt on any point, choose the name used latest for all editions.

#### *Multiple Headings—Others*

If the works appear under more than one name, including at least one pseudonym, consider whether the different works show separate bibliographic identities for the author because the works can be divided into clearly differentiated types (e.g., one name for boys' sport stories and another name for works on nuclear physics). If a clear differentiation based on this criterion is possible, create a different heading for each name. In case of doubt, do not consider that there are such separate bibliographic identities for the author and instead create a single heading for him/her (see the guideline at the end).

#### *Multiple Headings—"Basic" Headings*

If according to these guidelines, only two headings are created for the author, do not attempt to choose a "basic" heading (see the next section on references for the directive to connect the two headings with simple "see also" references). When more than two headings are created, however, identify one of the headings as the "basic" heading for purposes of simplifying the cross reference structure when necessary and for supplying the subject cataloger with a heading to be used as the subject of biographical or critical works. Choose the "basic" heading according to the following instructions:

1) If multiple headings for the author have already been created, look for evidence of a single heading used in pre-AACR 2 cataloging if that heading is readily available on existing name authority record(s). Use the AACR 2 form for the pre-AACR 2 heading as the "basic" heading.

2) If multiple headings for the author are now being created for the first time, use the existing single heading as the "basic" heading.

3) If multiple headings for the author already exist because there was no earlier indication that the multiple headings represented one person, use the predominant form as the "basic" heading.

#### *Multiple Headings—References*

1) If only two headings are created for an author, connect the names with simple *see also* references (cf. 26.2C1).

2) If more than two headings are created for an author, choose a "basic" heading according to the above guidelines. On the authority record for this heading, trace cataloger-generated *see also* references from all other headings used, justifying the references in 670 citations, according to normal practice. Provide a 663 cataloger-generated reference field listing all the other names established with the following text:

For works of this author entered under other names, search also  
under [list names]

---

<sup>1</sup>*For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only:* On the name authority record for the person, list in the 670 field all the known pseudonyms, but establish separate headings only for the pseudonyms used (or likely to be used) on separately published works. List the unestablished pseudonyms in a 667 field following the phrase "Pseudonyms not found on published works." Do not make references from the unestablished pseudonyms.

On each of the other authority records created for the author, trace a cataloguer-generated *see also* reference from the "basic" heading, justifying that reference in a 670 citation, according to normal practice. (Other names may be mentioned in the 670 if it is convenient to do so.) Provide a 663 cataloguer-generated reference field with the following text:

Works by this author are entered under the name used in the item.  
For a listing of other names used by this author, search also under  
[basic heading]

When the author uses another new name, create a new name authority record for that name and also add it to the reference structure and 663 listing on the authority record for the "basic" heading. (Do not add information about it to the authority records for other names used by the author.)

*Example*

*Basic heading*

- 100 field: Harris, John, 1916-  
670 field: His Corporal Cotton's little war, 1979: t.p. (John Harris)  
670 field: LC data base, 1-18-84 (hdg.: Harris, John, 1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John Harris)  
670 field: Contemp. au., v. 93-96 (Harris, John, 1916- ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)  
500 fields: Hennessy, Max, 1916-  
( $\neq w$ , position 4=c)<sup>2</sup>  
Hebden, Mark, 1916-  
( $\neq w$ , position 4=c)<sup>2</sup>  
663 field: For works of this author entered under other names, search also under Hebden, Mark, 1916- , Hennessy, Max, 1916-

*Other headings*

- 100 field: Hebden, Mark, 1916-  
670 field: His Pel under pressure, 1983, c1980: t.p. (Mark Hebden)  
670 field: LC data base, 1-18-84 (hdg.: Harris, John, 1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John Harris)  
670 field: Contemp. au., v. 93-96 (Harris, John, 1916- ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)  
500 field: Harris, John, 1916-  
( $\neq w$ , position 4=c)<sup>2</sup>  
663 field: Works by this author are entered under the name used in the item. For a listing of other names used by this author, search also under Harris, John, 1916-
- 100 field: Hennessy, Max, 1916-  
670 field: His Back to battle, 1980: t.p. (Max Hennessy)  
670 field: LC data base, 1-18-84 (hdg.: Harris, John, 1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John Harris)  
670 field: Contemp. au., v. 93-96 (Harris, John, 1916- ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)  
500 field: Harris, John, 1916-  
( $\neq w$ , position 4=c)<sup>2</sup>  
663 field: Works by this author are entered under the name used in the item. For a listing of other names used by this author, search also under Harris, John, 1916-

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<sup>2</sup>For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only: Code the reference as "cataloguer-generated."

### Single Heading

If the preceding guidelines do not result in multiple headings for an author, because

1) the author uses only a single name, which is a pseudonym;

or 2) the author is not a contemporary *and* does not have separate bibliographic identities;

choose one name as the basis for a single heading. If a choice is necessary, choose the name under which the person has come to be identified in later editions of his or her works, in critical works, or in other references sources (in that order of preference). Make simple *see* references from other names.

### Pre-1988 Policy

For contemporary authors whose works appear under several pseudonyms (or under the real name and one or more pseudonyms), rule 22.2C2 in the 1978 edition of AACR 2 required choosing for the heading the name used predominantly. References were made from the other names. Whenever a pseudonym (or real name) covered by a "see"-reference on a name authority record created according to the 1978 AACR 2 is needed in post-1987 cataloging, change existing records according to the instructions above for "Multiple Headings—Contemporaries."

## 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  
Brittany  
Bruges  
Burgundy  
Canton  
Carinthia  
Chekiang Province  
Corsica

Crete  
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  
Malacca  
Mantua  
Mexico City  
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  
Seville  
Shanghai  
Shansi Province  
Shantung Province  
Shensi Province  
Sian  
Sicily  
Sinkiang Province  
Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region  
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)**  
*not* Kyōto-fu (Japan)

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

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

#### *Modifications of the Name*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note that in the case of conflicts 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate smaller place" 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 Chosŏn Kwado Chōngbu (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 former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union."

For the republics that constituted the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

<i>Before 1992</i>	<i>After 1991</i>
Armenian S.S.R.	Armenia (Republic)
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Azerbaijan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Belarus
Estonia	Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.	Georgia (Republic)
Kazakh S.S.R.	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova ( <i>Before 1990: Moldavian S.S.R.</i> )	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Ukraine	Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.	Uzbekistan

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

#### **23.4B. General rule.** [Rev.]

##### *Islands and Island Groups*

Add to the name of an island or island group that is a jurisdiction the name of its larger jurisdiction only when the island or island group is located near the larger jurisdiction and is commonly associated with it. Otherwise, do not add the name of the larger jurisdiction. In case of doubt, do not add the larger jurisdiction.

	Crete (Greece)
	Sicily (Italy)
	Svalbard (Norway)
<i>but</i>	Greenland
<i>not</i>	Greenland (Denmark)
	Madeira Islands
<i>not</i>	Madeira Islands (Portugal)
	Réunion
<i>not</i>	Réunion (France)

For places on islands, see LCRI 23.4F2.

### Choice of Larger Place

When adding the name of a larger place as a qualifier, use the heading for the current name of the larger place. If the smaller place existed when the larger place had an earlier name, and the name in the item pertains to the earlier period, make a reference from the form that shows the earlier name of the larger place if the qualifier is appropriate for the smaller place.

Minsk (Belarus)  
x Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)

Charles Town (W. Va.)  
x Charles Town (Va.)

If the smaller place has changed its name or has ceased to exist, use as a qualifier the name the larger place had during the period in which the name of the smaller place is applicable.

not Leningrad (R.S.F.S.R.)  
Leningrad (Russia)

### Form of Larger Place

If the heading for the larger place being added to the smaller place is established according to the provisions of 24.6, do not include in the qualifier the additions prescribed in 24.6.

not Albany (N.Y.)  
Albany (N.Y. (State))

not Seoul (Korea)  
Seoul (Korea (South))

*Exception:* For Berlin as a government, use "Berlin (Germany)" before 1949 and after 1990. For 1949-1990, use "Berlin (Germany : East)" or "Berlin (Germany : West)," as appropriate. However, use "(Berlin, Germany)" as the qualifier in all cases when Berlin is being added to a corporate name heading (24.4C), unless the corporate names conflict.

### **25.5B. Conflict resolution.** [Rev.]

#### *Serials/Including Series*

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

a) Do not predict a conflict.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the work is published in more than one place or if the place of publication has changed, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published or the earliest issue for which a place is known or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. (Use caution when taking information from an existing bibliographic record for the serial needing a qualifier if the record was originally created before 1981; it may not necessarily show the earliest place since pre-AACR 2 cataloging codes specified giving the latest place.)

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

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

**Bulletin (Balai Pengolahan Galian (Indonesia))**  
**Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)**

**Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Agricultural  
Economics)**  
**Occasional paper (University of the West Indies (Cave Hill,  
Barbados). Institute of Social and Economic Research)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians : 1944)**  
**Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians : 1971)**  
*(Published between 1969 and 1971 under title: CAMRL newsletter)*

**Science bulletin (Chicago, Ill.)**  
**Science bulletin (Akron, Ohio : 1921)**  
**Science bulletin (Akron, Ohio : 1980)**  
*(Published between 1923 and 1980 under title: Science and technology bulletin)*

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

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

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

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

**Blue book contractors register (New York—New Jersey—Connecticut ed.)**  
**Blue book contractors register (Southern California ed.)**

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

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

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

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

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

7) *Special situations*

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

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

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

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

Otherwise, create a uniform title for the work only if there is another serial with *exactly* the same common title and title of a section or part, i.e., do not create a uniform title when there is another serial with a title that is the same as the common title but with a different title of a section or part. (Disregard the fact that one or more of the section titles of a particular common title may bear a uniform title but other section titles of the same title do not or that a particular common title when appearing alone has a uniform title but the same common title appearing with its section titles does not.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Canada. Dept. of Public Works**

[Annual report (1965)]

Annual report ...

**Canada. Dept. of Public Works**

[Annual report (1977)]

Annual report ...

(Published 1972-1975 under title: Report)

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

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

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

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

**Rose fanciers at large**

**Rose fanciers at large. Microform**

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

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

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

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

*Series Titles Identical to Corporate Names*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Monographs That Conflict*

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

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

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

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

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

**France (Geneva, Switzerland). English**

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

**France (Geneva, Switzerland)**

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

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

**Elias, Norbert**

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

**Elias, Norbert**

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

*Radio and Television Programs*

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

*U.S. Census Publications*

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

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

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

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

*Comics*

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

*Motion Pictures*

If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a

Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

*New work*

**Copland, Aaron, 1900-**

The red pony ...

*(Music for the motion picture of the same title)*

*Existing works*

**Steinbeck, John, 1902-1968**

The red pony ...

*(A book)*

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

*Added entry on the new work*

I. Red pony (Motion picture)

*Revised record for the motion picture*

**Red pony (Motion picture)**

The red pony [motion picture] ...

*Computer Files*

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

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

*New work*

Microsoft Excel : arrays, functions, and macros ...

*(A book entered under title)*

*Existing work*

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

*Added entry on the new work*

I. Microsoft Excel (Computer file)

*Revised record for the computer file*

**Microsoft Excel (Computer file)**

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

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

## 26. REFERENCES. [Rev.]

### *Reference Evaluation*

All cross references on authority records in the automated name authority file must eventually be in accordance with LC/AACR 2 practice in matters of form, style, and choice of references. Although much work was done prior to the adoption of AACR 2 to identify the correct AACR 2 heading, it was not possible to do this in advance for references. Near the end of 1980, a new fixed field (008/29)<sup>3</sup> was added to the authorities format to indicate explicitly the status of the references with regard to the heading. The values in this byte of the fixed field are

- a = references have been evaluated
- b = references have not been evaluated
- n = there are no references in the record

For records in the automated file *and* coded for AACR 2 at the time of the "flip" of the name authority file on November 15, 1980, the value "b" was automatically added to all records with cross references and "n" to all records without references. Records on the file but not coded for AACR 2 at the time of the "flip" and records created before 1981 but added to the database after November 15 had the fixed field value "b" set as the result of the master file conversion completed March 22, 1984.

When making any change to an authority record on which the references have not been evaluated, the descriptive cataloger must evaluate and adjust the references for AACR 2 and LC practice. This must be done even if no actual changes are made to the reference tracings.

In evaluating references, search the necessary related authority records to verify the AACR 2 forms. If the *headings* on the related records are already in correct AACR 2 form (and coded to so indicate this), it is not necessary to evaluate the references on these records unless some other change to the record is needed. Otherwise, apply LCRI 26.3B-C, *Evaluating Existing References*.

### *Linking References*

1) *Functions of linking references.* Linking references may serve in one or more of three different capacities: 1) As actual connections between different pre-1981 and post-1980 headings used; 2) As valid cross references leading to the form chosen as the post-1980 heading; and 3) As a mechanism for updating headings in pre-AACR 2 bibliographic records to the AACR 2 form.

a) *Connections between pre-1981 and post-1980 headings.* When the heading has been changed for AACR 2, the pre-1981 heading will generally be retained as a linking reference in the name authority file. Value "a" in position 3 of the  $\neq$ w control subfield of the 4xx fields is used to indicate the pre-1981 heading. It is the responsibility of the descriptive cataloger to trace the reference from the pre-1981 heading.

b) *Valid cross references.* The tracing from the pre-1981 heading may also be used to produce a valid cross reference to the post-1980 heading if it is appropriate in exactly the same form as the pre-1981 heading. Based on this decision of validity as an appropriate AACR 2 reference, add or delete value "a" in position 4 of the  $\neq$ w control subfield (do not make) as necessary. If the pre-1981 heading reference is valid in substance but not in form, make another tracing in the correct form. In this case the pre-1981 heading must have the value "a" in position 4. The examples below reflect the values that resulted from the name authority "flip."

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<sup>3</sup>For LC descriptive catalogers only: 008/29 = fixed field box 12.



110 Delaware Racing Commission

(008/10 = c)<sup>4</sup>

410 Delaware. Racing Commission.

(≠w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

The reference is a valid AACR 2 reference. Delete the period from the end of the tracing and change position 4 to value "n."

410 Delaware. Racing Commission

(≠w, position 3 = a; position 4 = n)

151 McAlester (Okla.)

(008/10 = c)<sup>2</sup>

451 McAlester, Okla.

(≠w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

The reference is not a valid AACR 2 reference; allow the tracing to remain exactly as it is to produce the linking reference only.

110 Illinois State Museum

(008/10 = c)<sup>2</sup>

410 Illinois. State Museum, Springfield, Ill.

(≠w, position 3 = a; position 4 = n)

The reference is valid for AACR 2 in substance but not in form; change position 4 to value "a" (do not make) in the tracing and trace another reference in the correct AACR 2 form.

410 Illinois. State Museum, Springfield, Ill.

(≠w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

410 Illinois. State Museum

(≠w, position 3 = n; position 4 = n)

c) *Mechanism for updating headings.* The linking reference from the old catalog heading was used as a mechanism for updating headings on pre-AACR 2 bibliographic records. At LC, it was done through the "bib flip" projects. Since June 3, 1985, LC catalogers have been responsible for initiating individual changes to update pre-AACR 2 headings when establishing or coding a heading for AACR 2 and there are bibliographic records in the machine file on which the heading appears in its pre-AACR 2 form.

Nevertheless, linking references will still be traced on authority records for the benefit of other libraries.

## 2) Guidelines for when to trace linking references

a) *General.* Trace a linking reference from the LC pre-AACR 2 heading whenever the reference tracing would serve to identify exactly the pre-AACR 2 form of heading found in MARC bibliographic records or would serve as a connection between the old and new LC catalogs. Do not trace a linking reference when there is no exact one-to-one correlation between the AACR 2 heading(s) and the pre-AACR 2 heading(s) or when the linking reference normalizes to the same form as the heading (see e) *Exceptions* below). Note that only one linking reference can be traced; when multiple linking references appear to be needed, the linking reference technique is probably not appropriate.

b) *Bibliographic records.* When establishing a new name authority record or assigning an AACR 2 heading to an existing name authority record and there are bibliographic records in the machine file with the heading in pre-AACR 2 form, initiate individual changes to update the heading to the AACR 2 form. Change only the particular heading being newly established or coded for AACR 2, although this may result in a mixture of AACR 2 and pre-AACR 2 headings on records that were originally cataloged under pre-AACR 2 rules. When working with a name heading, do not change name/title series added

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<sup>4</sup>For LC descriptive catalogers only: 008/10 = fixed field box 7.

entries to update the name portion of the added entry. (The entire series will be updated when the series authority record is prepared.) When the name of a conference is represented by an authority record that omits the number, date, and place qualifiers from the heading (cf. LCRI 24.7B) and there are pre-AACR 2 MARC bibliographic records under the heading for the conference that show qualifiers in pre-AACR 2 form, update the qualifiers to AACR 2 form and order.

c) *New name authority records.* Trace a linking reference from a pre-AACR 2 heading found on bibliographic records in the master books, serials, visual materials, maps, or music files when it differs from the AACR 2 heading. In rare cases when the manual authority card is examined, also trace a linking reference from the pre-AACR 2 heading even if there are no LC MARC records. Code the reference for "do not make" when it is not appropriate in the AACR 2 context.

NACO participants should trace linking references only from pre-AACR 2 headings found in LC MARC records; do not trace linking references from headings found in LC non-MARC bibliographic records or from headings in MARC records that were not created or input by LC.

*Note:* It will be necessary to standardize some obsolete pre-AACR 2 heading forms when tracing a linking reference, although the linking reference will be coded "do not make."

*pre-AACR 2 heading:* Plunket, Hon. Emmeline M[ary],  
1835-

*linking reference:* Plunket, Emmeline Mary, Hon., 1835-

*pre-AACR 2 heading:* Glocker, Ruby Moser (Clift)

*linking reference:* Glocker, Ruby Moser Clift

*pre-AACR 2 heading:* Prince, C[harles] L[eeson], 1821-1899

*linking reference:* Prince, Charles Leeson, 1821-1899

d) *Existing automated authority records.* When the linking reference is already traced, retain it unless one of the exceptions below is applicable. Do not routinely examine the file to see if there are MARC bibliographic records. Add or delete coding for "do not make," as appropriate.

When coding an uncoded authority record for AACR 2, convert the pre-AACR 2 heading into a linking reference when it differs from the AACR 2 heading (unless one of the exceptions below is applicable). Code the reference for "do not make" if it is not appropriate in the current catalog. Initiate changes to the MARC bibliographic records on which the old heading has been used.

When changing the heading on an authority record that has already been coded as AACR 2 or AACR 2 compatible and the former heading is retained as an appropriate see reference, code the reference as an earlier established form of heading by using the value "e" in #w, position 3.<sup>5</sup> Initiate changes to the MARC bibliographic records on which the old heading has been used.

e) *Exceptions.* Do not trace a linking reference when there is no one-to-one correlation between the AACR 2 heading(s) and the pre-AACR 2 heading(s) or when the linking reference normalizes to the same form as the heading.

When the linking reference is not used, supply information about the old catalog heading in the 667 field of the authority record, and initiate updates to MARC bibliographic records.

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<sup>5</sup>For LC descriptive catalogs only: See DCM Z2.5.5.

f) *Examples*

- 2 heading (1) *Multiple pre-AACR 2 forms being combined into a single AACR*

*pre-AACR 2 headings:* Hawaiian Islands; Hawaii (Ter.);  
Hawaii  
*AACR 2 heading:* **Hawaii**

Retain only one authority record for "Hawaii"; do not trace any linking references. In the 667 field add the information: Includes the old catalog headings: Hawaiian Islands; Hawaii (Ter.). Initiate changes to MARC bibliographic records.

- (2) *Single pre-AACR 2 form being divided into multiple AACR 2 headings (e.g., 22.2B)*

*pre-AACR 2 heading:* Linington, Elizabeth  
*AACR 2 headings:* **Linington, Elizabeth; Shannon, Dell,**  
1921- ; **Egan, Lesley,** 1921- ; **O'Neill, Egan,** 1921- ;  
**Blaisdell, Anne,** 1921-

Prepare authority records for all headings, connecting them with explanatory *see also* references; do not trace linking references. In the 667 field on the authority records for Shannon, Egan, O'Neill, and Blaisdell, make the note: Old catalog heading: Linington, Elizabeth.

Examine the bibliographic file under Linington and initiate changes to the headings on those records written under the names Shannon, Egan, O'Neill, and Blaisdell.

- (3) *Non exact one-to-one relationship, although only two headings may be involved*

*pre-AACR 2 heading:* National Research Council of Canada  
*AACR 2 headings:* **National Research Council of Canada**  
(for pre-1972 imprints); **National Research Council**  
**Canada** (for 1972- imprints)

Retain the authority record for "National Research Council of Canada" and create one for "National Research Council Canada," coding both as AACR 2. Trace *see also* references between the headings but do not trace a linking reference. In the 667 field of the authority record for "National Research Council of Canada" add the information: For pre-1972 imprints only. On the authority record for "National Research Council Canada" add in the 667 field the information: For 1972- imprints; old catalog heading: National Research Council of Canada. Examine the bibliographic files under "National Research Council of Canada" and initiate changes to the headings on those records with 1972- imprints.

- (4) *Conflicting personal name headings when the conflict is resolved by changing the existing heading*

*new heading:* **Smith, Paul**  
(No additional information is available)  
*existing heading:* **Smith, Paul**  
(The birth date is known and added to the heading to  
resolve the conflict: **Smith, Paul,** 1939- )

Change the authority record for the existing heading. Initiate changes to bibliographic records to agree with the new form of heading. Do not trace a linking reference or make a note about the old catalog heading. The change is not caused by a change for AACR 2.

- (5) *Linking reference would normalize to the same form as the heading*

*pre-AACR 2 heading:* Pluchart, Jean Jacques  
*AACR 2 heading:* **Pluchart, Jean-Jacques**

Do not trace a linking reference because it would normalize to the same form as the heading. In the 667 field make the note: Old catalog heading: Pluchart, Jean Jacques. Initiate changes to MARC bibliographic records.

3) *Special instructions on linking references for uniform titles.* For name/title uniform titles, trace or retain a linking reference from the old catalog heading 1) whenever a single pre-AACR 2 uniform title is replaced by a single AACR 2 uniform title or 2) whenever a pre-AACR uniform title included a form subheading (e.g., laws, statutes, etc.) in the name portion of the uniform title.

100 Homer.†Iliad  
400 Homerus.†Ilias  
(†w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

110 Argentina.†Ley no. 17.237  
410 Argentine Republic.†Laws, statutes, etc.†Ley no. 17.237  
(†w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

With regard to linking references for uniform titles traced on existing authority records, note the following situations:

a) For name-title headings when there is no change in the title portion of the heading, do not retain the reference from the pre-AACR 2 heading unless it included a form subheading (e.g., Laws, statutes, etc.).

100 Schillebeeckx, Edward,†1914-†Gerechtigheld en  
liefde.†English  
400 Schillebeeckx, Edward Cornelis Florentius Alfons,†1914-  
†Gerechtigheld en liefde.†English  
(†w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

The reference is a name-title one with no change in the title portion; do not retain the reference tracing.

b) When the *choice* of entry for a uniform title heading differs between AACR 2 and the old catalog entry, do not retain the reference from the old catalog heading, since there is to be no update of the pre-1981 bibliographic records for *choice* of entry.

130 History of the American aircraft industry.†Japanese  
430 Simonson, Gene Roger,†1927-†comp.†History of the  
American aircraft industry.†Japanese  
(†w, position 3 = a; position 4 = a)

The choice of entry differs for AACR 2; delete the entire reference tracing.

c) Collective uniform titles when there is no one-to-one relationship between the AACR 2 and pre-AACR 2 headings.

100 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von,†1749-1832.†Selections.  
†1980  
400 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von,†1749-1832.†Selected  
works  
(†w, position 3 = 2; position 4 = a)

Delete the entire reference tracing.

# SUBJECT CATALOGING

## SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

*Weekly Lists 19-32, 1992*

Abortion applicants (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Abused gay men (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Allergen-free accommodations (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Alternatives to imprisonment (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Breast implants (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Central Park Jogger Rape Trial, New York, N.Y., 1990  
 Community policing (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Community service (Punishment) (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Ethnic restaurants (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Finger spelling (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Former Soviet republics  
 Hamburgers (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Historic preservation (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Imaginary places (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Laser weapons (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Natural landscaping (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Overachievement (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Pen-based computers (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Permanent paper (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Personal shoppers (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Political correctness (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Polling places (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Potpies (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Problem youth (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Second surgical opinion programs (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Sexual abuse victims (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Shock incarceration (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Religious addiction (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Step aerobics (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Symbiogenesis (*May Subd Geog*)

## REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 13-22, 1992.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Achuale Indians	Achuar Indians	NO
Achuale language	Achuar language	YES
Acquisitions, Cooperative (Libraries)	Cooperative acquisition of library materials	YES
Akwe-Shavante Indians	Xavante Indians	NO
Akwe-Shavante language	Xavante language	YES
Andromeda (Nebula)	Andromeda Galaxy	NO
Antiquities—Thefts	Archaeological thefts	YES
Aphasics	Aphasic persons	YES
Applause, demonstrations, etc.	Applause	YES
Approximation, Diophantine	Diophantine approximation	NO
Araucanian Indians	Mapuche Indians	NO
Araucanian Indians—Religion and mythology	Mapuche Indians—Religion and mythology	NO
Araucanian Indians—Wars	Mapuche Indians—Wars	NO
Araucanian language	Mapuche language	YES
Arbovirus diseases	Arbovirus infections	YES

Arches, Concrete	Concrete arches	YES
Arches, Metal	Metal arches	YES
Arches, Oblique	Oblique arches	YES
Arches, Triumphal	Triumphal arches	YES
Arches, Triumphal—France	Triumphal arches—France	
Arches, Triumphal—Italy	Triumphal arches—Italy	
Arthropod-borne viruses	Arboviruses	YES
Artists, Expatriate	Expatriate artists	YES
Arts—Taiwan—Awards	Arts—Awards—Taiwan	
Astronomy, Spherical and practical	Spherical astronomy	YES
Atacamenian language	Atacamenano language	YES
Attack and defense (Military science)	Siege warfare	YES
Attack and defense (Military science)	Defensive (Military science)	NO
Attack and defense (Military science)	Offensive (Military science)	NO
Automobiles—Maintenance and repair—Tools and implements	Automobiles—Maintenance and repair—Equipment and supplies	NO
Bible—Collected works	Bible	YES
Bird-song	Birdsongs	YES
Bird-song—Recording and reproducing	Birdsongs—Recording and reproducing	NO
Bisayas (Philippine people)	Bisaya (Philippine people)	YES
Blacksmithing—Tools and implements	Blacksmithing—Equipment and supplies	NO
Boston (Mass.)—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Boston (Mass.)—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Building—Tools and implements	Building—Equipment and supplies	NO
Building—Tools and implements—Drawings	Building—Equipment and supplies—Drawings	NO
Carapana language (Tucanan)	Carapana language (Tucanoan)	YES
Catalogs, On-line	Online catalogs	YES
Catalogs, On-line—Subject access	Online catalogs—Subject access	NO
Catalogs, On-line—User education	Online catalogs—User education	NO
Cauqui dialect	Cauqui language	YES
Chakma (South Asian people)	Chakma (Asian people)	YES
Chaplains, School	School chaplains	YES
Chaplains, University and college	College chaplains	YES
Chavante language	Xavante language	YES
Children's apperception test	Children's Apperception Test	YES
Chuntaquiro language	Chontaquiro language	YES
Civilization, Latin	Rome—Civilization	NO
Classical antiquities—Thefts	Classical antiquities thefts	YES
Clock and watch making—Tools and implements	Clock and watch making—Equipment and supplies	NO
Club-houses	Clubhouses	YES
Club-houses—Electric equipment	Clubhouses—Electric equipment	NO
Club-houses—Nevada	Clubhouses—Nevada	

Cochimi language	Diegueño language	YES
Cohabitation	Unmarried couples	YES
Cohabitation—Religious aspects	Unmarried couples—Religious aspects	NO
Cohabitation—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Unmarried couples—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Community plays, etc.	Community theater	YES
Connecticut—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Connecticut—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Constants, Physical	Physical constants	NO
Copla	Coplas—History and criticism	NO
Cordell Hull Reservoir (Tenn.)	Cordell Hull Lake (Tenn.)	NO
Costume design—China—Awards	Costume design—Awards—China	
Coto language (Tucanoan)	Orejón language	YES
Craho Indians	Kraho Indians	NO
Creepers	Creepers (Birds)	YES
Croatia—History—1945-	Croatia—History—1945-1990	NO
Croatia—History—1945-	Croatia—History—1990-	NO
Crystals—Growth	Crystal growth	YES
Czechoslovakia—Economic policy—1965-	Czechoslovakia—Economic policy—1965-1989	NO
Czechoslovakia—Economic policy—1965-	Czechoslovakia—Economic policy—1989-	NO
Defensive (Military strategy)	Defensive (Military science)	NO
Delaware—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Delaware—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Descriptive cataloging—Uniform titles	Uniform titles (Cataloging)	NO
Didermocerus	Dicerorhinus	YES
Didermocerus sumatrensis	Sumatran rhinoceros	YES
Differential equations—Delay equations	Delay differential equations	NO
Diffraction, Geometrical	Geometrical diffraction	NO
Dusky grouse	Blue grouse	YES
Electric engineering—Tools and implements	Electric engineering—Equipment and supplies	NO
Electronics—Tools and equipment	Electronics—Equipment and supplies	NO
Engineering—Tools and implements—Rate-books	Engineering—Equipment and supplies—Rate-books	NO
Erythrura	Parrot finches	YES
Eucalyptus marginata	Jarrah	YES
Excavating machinery—Apparatus and supplies	Excavating machinery—Equipment and supplies	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Banjo music—Fake books	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Fiddle tunes—Fake books	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Folk dance music—Fake books	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Folk music—Fake books	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Guitar music—Fake books	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Mandolin music—Fake books	NO
Fakebooks (Music)	Popular music—Fake books	NO

Fatigue, Mental	Mental fatigue	YES
Finland—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations— Finland	
Fire-damp	Firedamp	YES
Fistula, Lacrimal	Lacrimal fistula	YES
Folk art—Taiwan—Awards	Folk art—Awards—Taiwan	
Forests and forestry—Tools and implements	Forests and forestry— Equipment and supplies	NO
Fort Zachary Taylor (Fla.)	Fort Zachary Taylor (Key West, Fla.)	NO
Four picture test	Four Picture Test	YES
France—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations—France	
Functional differential equations—Delay equations	Delay differential equations	NO
Gadus poutassou	Blue whiting	YES
Germany—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations— Germany	
Great Britain—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations—Great Britain	
Grus leucogeranus	Siberian crane	YES
Guaraúna language	Warao language	YES
Guayaqui Indians	Guayaki Indians	NO
Gunsmithing—Tools and implements	Gunsmithing—Equipment and supplies	NO
Hakkas	Hakka (Chinese people)	YES
Hakkas—Missions	Hakka (Chinese people)— Missions	YES
Hazel hen	Hazel grouse	YES
Hospitals, Military	Military hospitals	YES
Hospitals, Military— Cardiovascular services	Military hospitals— Cardiovascular services	YES
Hospitals, Military—Design and construction	Military hospitals—Design and construction	NO
Hospitals, Military—Law and legislation	Military hospitals—Law and legislation	YES
Hospitals, Military— Outpatient services	Military hospitals— Outpatient services	YES
Hospitals, Military—United States	Military hospitals—United States	
Hospitals, Veterans'	Veterans' hospitals	YES
Hospitals, Veterans'— Admission and discharge	Veterans' hospitals— Admission and discharge	NO
Hospitals, Veterans'— Cardiovascular services	Veterans' hospitals— Cardiovascular services	YES
Hospitals, Veterans'—Law and legislation	Veterans' hospitals—Law and legislation	YES
Hospitals, Veterans'— Medical staff	Veterans' hospitals—Medical staff	NO
Hospitals, Veterans'— Outpatient services	Veterans' hospitals— Outpatient services	YES
Hotels, taverns, etc.— Nonsmoking areas	Nonsmoking accommodations	YES



Ijo (African people)— Children	Children, Ijo	YES
Images, Optical	Optical images	NO
Inefficiency, Intellectual	Mental efficiency	YES
Inefficiency, Intellectual	Stupidity	YES
Jaw bone, Musical	Jawbone (Musical instrument)	YES
Jivaro Indians	Shuar Indians	NO
Jivaro Indians—Religion and mythology	Shuar Indians—Religion and mythology	NO
Jivaro language	Shuar language	YES
Kaingangue Indians	Kaingang Indians	NO
Kaingangue language	Kaingang language	YES
Kalingas	Kalinga (Philippine people)	YES
Kaluli (Papua New Guinea people)—Children	Children, Kaluli	YES
Korean-American poetry	Korean American poetry	YES
Kpelle (African people)— Children	Children, Kpelle	YES
Lacrimal organs	Lacrimal apparatus	NO
Lacrimal organs—Diseases	Lacrimal apparatus—Diseases	YES
Lacrimal organs—Surgery	Lacrimal apparatus—Surgery	YES
Lacrimal organs— Transplantation	Lacrimal apparatus— Transplantation	YES
Lactic dehydrogenase virus	Lactate dehydrogenase virus	YES
Lai language	Haka Chin language	NO
Latuka (African people)	Lotuko (African people)	YES
Latuka language	Lotuko language	YES
Legnica, Battle of, 1241	Legnica (Poland), Battle of, 1241	NO
Leiomyoma uteri	Uterine fibroids	YES
Lele (African people)— Children	Children, Lele	YES
Lengua language	Lengua dialect	YES
Librarians, Interchange of	Librarian exchange programs	YES
Libraries—Branches, delivery stations, etc.	Branch libraries	YES
Libraries, Cooperative society	Cooperative society libraries	YES
Libraries, Naval	Naval libraries	YES
Libraries, Package	Package libraries	YES
Libraries, Pharmacy school	Pharmacy school libraries	YES
Libraries, Proprietary	Proprietary libraries	YES
Libraries, Railroad Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association libraries	YES
Libraries, Real estate	Real estate libraries	YES
Libraries, Rental	Rental libraries	YES
Libraries, Traveling	Traveling libraries	YES
Libraries, Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association libraries	YES
Little Big Horn National Monument Battlefield (Mont.)	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (Mont.)	NO
Little Big Horn, Battle of the, 1876	Little Bighorn, Battle of the, Mont., 1876	NO
Little Big Horn, Battle of the, 1876, in art	Little Bighorn, Battle of the, Mont., 1876, in art	NO
Little Big Horn, Battle of the, 1876, in literature	Little Bighorn, Battle of the, Mont., 1876, in literature	NO
Lushai (Indic people)	Lushai (Asian people)	YES

Maori (New Zealand people)— Children	Children, Maori	YES
Margosa	Neem	YES
Maryland—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Maryland—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Massachusetts—Politics and government—French and Indian War, 1755-1763	Massachusetts—Politics and government—1755-1763	NO
Massachusetts—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Massachusetts—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Mechanics, Celestial	Celestial mechanics	NO
Michigan picture test	Michigan Picture Test	YES
Moluche language	Moluche dialect	YES
Moon, Theory of	Lunar theory	NO
National Visting Nurses Association Week	National Visiting Nurses Associations Week	YES
Netherlands—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations— Netherlands	
New Hampshire—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	New Hampshire—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
New Jersey—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	New Jersey—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
New York (State)—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	New York (State)—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Newspapers—Employees	Newspaper employees	YES
Newspapers—Sections, columns, etc.—Letters to the editor	Letters to the editor	YES
Nightingales	Nightingale	YES
North Carolina—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	North Carolina—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Numbers, Irrational	Irrational numbers	NO
Numbers, Transcendental	Transcendental numbers	NO
Offensive (Military strategy)	Offensive (Military science)	NO
Oksapmin (Papua New Guinea people)—Children	Children, Oksapmin	YES
On-line bibliographic searching	Online bibliographic searching	YES
On-line data processing	Online data processing	YES
On-line data processing— Downloading	Online data processing— Downloading	NO
On-line data processing— Library applications	Online data processing— Library applications	NO
On-line data processing— Uploading	Online data processing— Uploading	NO
Optics, Geometrical	Geometrical optics	YES
Optics, Physical	Physical optics	YES
Optics, Physiological	Physiological optics	YES
Optics, Physiological— Experiments	Physiological optics— Experiments	NO

Pampa Indians	Puelche Indians	NO
Pampa language	Puelche language	YES
Pancreatic cysts	Pancreas—Cysts	YES
Payagua Indians	Payagua Indians (Argentina)	NO
Pehuenche language	Pehuenche dialect	YES
Pennsylvania—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Pennsylvania—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Personnel service in rural schools	Counseling in rural education	YES
Photodermatitis	Photosensitivity disorders	YES
Photometry, Astronomical	Astronomical photometry	YES
Pipe-fittings	Pipe fittings	YES
Pipe-fittings—Ammonia	Pipe fittings	YES
Pipe-fittings—Ammonia	Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery	YES
Pipe-fittings—Welding	Pipe fittings—Welding	NO
Planets, Theory of	Planetary theory	NO
Pomo language (Eastern)	Eastern Pomo language	YES
Pomo language (Southeastern)	Southeastern Pomo language	YES
Prussia (Germany)—Armed Forces—Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations— Germany—Prussia	
Rag-pickers	Ragpickers	YES
Railroads—Tools and implements	Railroads—Equipment and supplies	NO
Restaurants, lunch rooms, etc.— Nonsmoking areas	Nonsmoking areas in restaurants	YES
Rhinoceros	Rhinoceroses	YES
Rhinoceros	Rhinoceros (Genus)	YES
Rhinoceros, Fossil	Rhinoceroses, Fossil	YES
Rhinoceros etruscus	Dicerorhinus etruscus	YES
Rhode Island—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Rhode Island—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Sami (European people)— Children	Children, Sami	YES
Senior apperception technique	Senior Apperception Technique	YES
Sherpas	Sherpa (Nepalese people)	YES
Shona (African people)— Children	Children, Shona	YES
Sisala language	Sissala language	YES
Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area (Idaho)	Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (Idaho)	NO
South Africa—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations—South Africa	
South Africa—Economic conditions—1961-	South Africa—Economic conditions—1961-1991	NO
South Africa—Economic conditions—1961-	South Africa—Economic conditions—1991-	
South Carolina—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	South Carolina—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO

Soviet Union—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations—Soviet Union	
Spain—Armed Forces— Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations—Spain	
Spiritual life—Anglican [Methodist, etc.] authors	Spiritual life—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Spiritual life—Catholic authors	Spiritual life—Catholic Church	NO
Spiritual life—History of doctrines	Spiritual life—Christianity— History of doctrines	NO
Spiritual life—Middle Ages, 600-1500	Spiritual life—Christianity— History of doctrines— Middle Ages, 600-1500	NO
Spiritual life—Modern period, 1500-	Spiritual life—Christianity— History of doctrines— Modern period, 1500-	NO
Spiritual life (Bonpo)	Spiritual life—Bonpo (Sect)	NO
Spiritual life (Buddhism)	Spiritual life—Buddhism	NO
Spiritual life (Buddhism)— Bka <sup>*</sup> -rgyud-pa authors	Spiritual life—Bka <sup>*</sup> -rgyud-pa (Sect)	NO
Spiritual life (Buddhism)— *Brug-pa authors	Spiritual life—*Brug-pa (Sect)	NO
Spiritual life (Buddhism)— Rñiñ-ma-pa authors	Spiritual life—Rñiñ-ma-pa (Sect)	NO
Spiritual life (Hinduism)	Spiritual life—Hinduism	NO
Spiritual life (Jainism)	Spiritual life—Jainism	NO
Spiritual life (Sikhism)	Spiritual life—Sikhism	NO
Spiritual life (Taoism)	Spiritual life—Taoism	NO
Spiritual life (Zen Buddhism)	Spiritual life—Zen Buddhism	NO
Stars, Double	Double stars	NO
Stars, Double—Atmospheres	Double stars—Atmospheres	NO
Stars, Double—Ephemerides	Double stars—Ephemerides	NO
Stars, Double—Masses	Double stars—Masses	NO
Stars, Double—Motion in line of sight	Double stars—Motion in line of sight	NO
Stars, Double—Orbits	Double stars—Orbits	NO
Stars, Double—Rotation	Double stars—Rotation	NO
Stars, Symbiotic	Symbiotic stars	NO
Students, Interchange of	Student exchange programs	YES
Students, Interchange of— Law and legislation	Student exchange programs— Law and legislation	YES
Suction lipectomy	Liposuction	YES
Sunda Strait, Battle of, 1942	Sunda Strait (Indonesia), Battle of, 1942	NO
Suttee	Sati	YES
Symonds picture story test	Symonds Picture Story Test	YES
Symphonies (String quintet)	Symphonies (Violins (2), viola, violoncello, double bass)	NO
Symphonies (String quintet), Arranged	Symphonies (Violins (2), viola, violoncello, double bass), Arranged	NO
Tapuyan languages	Gê languages	YES
Teachers, Interchange of	Teacher exchange programs	YES
Têtes de Boule Indians	Attikamek Indians	NO

Tetraonidae	Grouse	YES
Texas—Politics and government—Revolution, 1835-1836	Texas—Politics and government—1835-1836	NO
Texas—Politics and government—Republic, 1836-1846	Texas—Politics and government—1836-1846	NO
Theater—Applause, demonstrations, etc.	Applause	YES
Thematic apperception test	Thematic Apperception Test	YES
Theological seminaries, Catholic	Catholic theological seminaries	YES
Theological seminaries, Methodist	Methodist theological seminaries	YES
Theological seminaries, Presbyterian	Presbyterian theological seminaries	YES
Theological seminaries, Protestant	Protestant theological seminaries	YES
Tiriyó language	Trio language	YES
Tractors—Apparatus and supplies	Tractors—Equipment and supplies	NO
Tukanoan Indians	Tucanoan Indians	NO
Turkey—Sultans	Sultans—Turkey	
Uaiuai language	Waiwai language	YES
United States—Armed Forces—Documents	United States—Armed Forces—Records and correspondence	NO
United States—Armed Forces—Medals, badges, decorations, etc.	Military decorations—United States	
United States—Social life and customs—Revolution, 1775-1783	United States—Social life and customs—1775-1783	NO
United States. Army—Signaling	United States. Army—Communication systems	NO
United States. Navy—Signaling	United States. Navy—Communication systems	NO
Venezuela—Foreign relations—1958-	Venezuela—Foreign relations—1958-1974	NO
Venezuela—Foreign relations—1958-	Venezuela—Foreign relations—1974-	NO
Vermont—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Vermont—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Virginia—Politics and government—Revolution, 1775-1783	Virginia—Politics and government—1775-1783	NO
Virginia—Social life and customs—Revolution, 1775-1783	Virginia—Social life and customs—1775-1783	NO
VME buses (Microcomputers)	VME (Computer bus)	NO
Wahlstatt, Battle of, 1241	Legnica (Poland), Battle of, 1241	NO
Warrau Indians	Warao Indians	NO
Warrau language	Warao language	YES
Wisconsin—Politics and government—Civil War, 1861-1865	Wisconsin—Politics and government—1861-1865	NO

Wolof (African people)— Children	Children, Wolof	YES
World War, 1939-1945—Dogs	Dogs—War use	NO
World War, 1939-1945—Dogs	World War, 1939-1945	YES
World War, 1939-1945—Horses	War horses	YES
World War, 1939-1945—Horses	World War, 1939-1945	YES
World War, 1939-1945— Pigeons	Homing pigeons—War use	NO
World War, 1939-1945— Pigeons	World War, 1939-1945	YES
Yoruba (African people)— Children	Children, Yoruba	YES

### SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Accounts Receivable (Computer program)	Accounts receivable
ADAM (Computer program)	ADAM (Computer file)
ADDLIB (Computer program)	ADDLIB
ADEPT (Computer program)	ADEPT
AEMOVE (Computer program)	AEMOVE
AID (Computer program)	AID (Computer file)
ALINIES (Computer program)	ALINIES
AMOS (Computer program)	AMOS
ANACONDA (Computer program)	ANACONDA
ANOHMI (Computer program)	ANOHMI
ANOVA 45 (Computer program)	ANOVA 45
Apple Writer (Computer program)	Apple Writer
Apple Writer II (Computer program)	Apple Writer II
Apple Writer Iie (Computer program)	Apple Writer Iie
Apple Writer III (Computer program)	Apple Writer III
AQ7UNI (Computer program)	AQ7UNI
AQ11 (Computer program)	AQ11
AQVAL/1 (AQ7) (Computer program)	AQVAL/1 (AQ7)
ARKhIV (Computer program)	ARKhIV
ASOD (Computer program)	ASOD
ATLAS (Computer program)	ATLAS (Computer file)
AURA (Computer program)	AURA (Computer file)
BAKO (Computer program)	BAKO
BALANCE (Computer program)	BALANCE (Computer file)
Bank Street Writer (Computer program)	Bank Street writer
BASIC-HYPO (Computer file)	BASIC-HYPO
BAYMO 70 (Computer program)	BAYMO 70
BELIN (Computer program)	BELIN
BESI (Computer program)	BESI
BETA (Computer program)	BETA (Computer file)
BETKLA (Computer program)	BETKLA
BOOST (Computer program)	BOOST (Computer file)

BOPTIC (Computer program)	BOPTIC
Bulldog (Computer program)	Bulldog (Computer file)
Business filevision (Computer program)	Business filevision
CABIS (Computer program)	Cooper, Robin, 1951- CABIS
Calc Result (Computer program)	Calc result
CALCOMP (Computer program)	CALCOMP
CBREEZE (Computer program)	CBREEZE
CERES-Maize (Computer program)	CERES-Maize (Computer file)
ChebyCode (Computer program)	ChebyCode
CHEMIST (Computer program)	CHEMIST (Computer file)
CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG DATA (Computer file)	Chemotherapy drug data
CHEMOTHERAPY PROTOCOLS (Computer program)	Chemotherapy protocols
CHETAH (Computer program)	CHETAH
Clean Slate (Computer program)	Clean slate (Computer file)
CLEO (Computer program)	CLEO (Computer file)
CLUSTER/2 (Computer program)	CLUSTER/2
CLUSTID (Computer program)	CLUSTID
COMET (Computer program)	COMET (Computer file)
COMPRAN (Computer program)	COMPRAN (Computer file)
COMPUTE (Computer program)	COMPUTE (Computer file)
CONMIN (Computer program)	CONMIN
Context MBA (Computer program)	Context MBA
CONVERSE (Computer program)	CONVERSE
CORMAP (Computer program)	CORMAP
Cornerstone (Computer program)	Cornerstone (Computer file)
COSPA (Computer program)	COSPA
CRISP (Computer program)	CRISP (Computer file)
CRJE (Computer program)	CRJE
CRTMAINT (Computer program)	CRTMAINT
CRYSTAN (Computer program)	CRYSTAN
CSMP (Computer program)	CSMP
CSS (Computer program)	CSS
CURVES (Computer program)	CURVES (Computer file)
DB Master (Computer program)	DB master
DEBUG (Computer program)	DEBUG
DEMOS (Computer program)	DEMOS (Computer file)
DESC7 (Computer program)	DESC7
DESQ (Computer program)	DESQ
DFASUB (Computer program)	DFASUB
DIAFAL (Computer program)	DIAFAL
DisplayWrite (Computer program)	DisplayWrite (Computer file)
DisplayWrite 3 (Computer program)	DisplayWrite 3 (Computer file)
DISTRIB I (Computer program)	DISTRIB I
DIVERSE (Computer program)	DIVERSE
Dollars and Sense (Computer program)	Dollars and Sense (Computer file)
Double Agent (Computer program)	Double agent (Computer file)
Dow Jones Market Analyzer PLUS (Computer program)	Dow Jones market analyzer PLUS
DRAINMOD (Computer program)	DRAINMOD
DRS (Computer program)	DRS

Dyna-METRIC (Computer program)	Dyna-METRIC
DYNACALC (Computer program)	DYNACALC
EasyWriter (Computer program)	EasyWriter
EasyWriter II (Computer program)	EasyWriter II
ECCE (Computer program)	ECCE
ECOMAP (Computer program)	ECOMAP
ECONOCALC (Computer program)	ECONOCALC
EDITOR (Computer program)	EDITOR (Computer file)
EISPACK (Computer program)	EISPACK
ENDA (Computer program)	ENDA
English Opera House (Indianapolis, Ind.)	English's Opera House (Indianapolis, Ind.)
ENPORT-4 (Computer program)	ENPORT-4
ESEL (Computer program)	ESEL (Computer file)
ETS (Computer program)	ETS (Computer file)
EXABIRCH (Computer program)	EXABIRCH
Executive Assistant (Computer program)	Executive assistant
EXPOSUM (Computer program)	EXPOSUM
Expunging resolutions, 1834-1837	United States. Congress. Senate. Expunging resolution (1837, Jan. 16)
FACTOREP (Computer program)	FACTOREP
FAIRMODEL (Computer program)	Fairmodel
Farmington plan	Farmington Plan
FCHART (Computer program)	FCHART
FEED (Computer program)	FEED (Computer file)
FESWMS-TX (Computer program)	FESWMS-TX
FIFOTRAN-G1 (Computer program)	FIFOTRAN-G1
FIGURES II (Computer program)	FIGURES II
First Choice (Computer program)	First choice (Computer file)
Fluidmod (Computer program)	Fluidmod (Computer file)
FONTASY (Computer program)	FONTASY (Computer file)
FormDesigner (Computer program)	FormDesigner (Computer file)
FOSBIC (Computer program)	FOSBIC
Fred (Computer program)	Fred (Computer file)
GAT (Computer program)	GAT
GEM (Computer program)	GEM (Computer file)
General Ledger (Computer program)	General ledger (Computer file)
GENMIX (Computer program)	GENMIX
GIPSY (Computer program)	GIPSY (Computer file)
GLYPLIT (Computer program)	GLYPLIT
GPS (Computer program)	GPS
Graph-PAD (Computer program)	Graph-pad (Computer file)
GRAVIK (Computer program)	GRAVIK
GRID-P (Computer program)	GRID-P
GUIDON (Computer program)	GUIDON (Computer file)
Guru (Computer program)	Guru (Computer file)
HARVSIM (Computer program)	HARVSIM
Health Manpower Pilot Projects Program	Health Manpower Pilot Projects Program (Calif.)



Health Professions Career Opportunity Program	Health Professions Career Opportunity Program (Calif.)
HELP (Computer program)	HELP (Computer file)
Home Accountant (Computer program)	Home accountant
Home Accountant Plus (Computer program)	Home accountant plus
Home Money Manager (Computer program)	Home money manager
Homer (Computer program)	Homer (Computer file)
Horizon Spreadsheet (Computer program)	Horizon spreadsheet
HOTRAN (Computer program)	HOTRAN
ILLIP (Computer program)	ILLIP
ILLOD-(NOR-B) (Computer program)	ILLOD-(NOR-B)
ILLODIE-AIF (Computer program)	ILLODIE-AIF
In-Search (Computer program)	In-Search (Computer file)
INDUCE-1 (Computer program)	INDUCE-1
INTERACT (Computer program)	INTERACT (Computer file)
Interlace (Computer program)	Interlace
Inventory Accounting (Computer program)	Inventory accounting
JKDIGIT (Computer program)	JKDIGIT
JOBSHOP (Computer program)	JOBSHOP
KeepTrack (Computer program)	KeepTrack
LANDUSE (Computer program)	LANDUSE (Computer file)
Leading Edge Nutshell (Computer program)	Leading edge nutshell
LIBMAINT (Computer program)	LIBMAINT
LINK68 (Computer program)	LINK68
LITMAS (Computer program)	LITMAS
MAIN II (Computer program)	MAIN II
MANAGD (Computer program)	MANAGD
MAPSIT (Computer program)	MAPSIT
MARTHA (Computer program)	MARTHA (Computer file)
MATLAB (Computer program)	MATLAB
MEM-SIM (Computer program)	MEM-SIM
MERTL (Computer program)	MERTL
Microsoft Chart (Computer program)	Microsoft Chart (Computer file)
Microsoft File (Computer program)	Microsoft file
MIDIM7 (Computer program)	MIDIM7
MINI-REGRESSION (Computer program)	Mini-Regression
MINTS (Computer program)	MINTS
MNF (Computer program)	MNF
MONDEB (Computer program)	MONDEB
Monitor Command System (Computer program)	Monitor command system
MS-LIB (Computer program)	MS-LIB
MultiMate Advantage (Computer program)	MultiMate advantage
Multiplan-86 (Computer program)	Multiplan-86

MULTIVARIANCE (Computer program)	Multivariate
Music Major (Computer program)	Music major
NBSLD (Computer program)	NBSLD
NCHARAN (Computer program)	NCHARAN
NCR VRX OLPD (Computer program)	NCR VRX OLPD
NERS (Computer program)	NERS
NEWCAT (Computer program)	NEWCAT
nroff (Computer program)	NROFF
Ogontz plan	Ogontz Plan
Omnis 3 (Computer program)	Omnis 3
OMNITAB (Computer program)	OMNITAB
ON GUARD, INC. (Computer program)	On Guard, Inc.
OPDOS4 (Computer program)	OPDOS4
OverVUE (Computer program)	OverVUE
Patran II (Computer program)	Patran II (Computer file)
Payroll (Computer program)	Payroll (Computer file)
Payroll Accounting for Microcomputers (Computer program)	Payroll accounting for microcomputers
Personal Accounting Manager (Computer program)	Personal accounting manager
PHOENICS (Computer program)	PHOENICS
Plot Pak (Computer program)	Plot pak
PROUST (Computer program)	PROUST
RAPID (Computer program)	RAPID
Right to Read program	Right to Read Program
ROALD (Computer program)	ROALD
RRPLAN (Computer program)	RRPLAN
RRPM (Computer program)	RRPM
RTR Point and Figure Charting (Computer program)	RTR point and figure charting
RUN/C (Computer program)	RUN/C
SAKE (Computer program)	SAKE (Computer file)
Samna (Computer program)	Samna
SARGON (Computer program)	SARGON
SCEPTRE (Computer program)	SCEPTRE
SCRIPSIT (Computer program)	SCRIPSIT
SEAHIS (Computer program)	SEAHIS
Select Write (Computer program)	Select write (Computer file)
Selma and Meridian Railroad	Selma and Meridian Railroad Company
SHRAD2 (Computer program)	SHRAD2
SIARSSY (Computer program)	SIARSSY
SIGFMULA (Computer program)	SIGFMULA
Signal (Computer program)	Signal (Computer file)
SIMMQE (Computer program)	SIMMQE
SIMPL (Computer program)	SIMPL
SIMPLE (Computer program)	SIMPLE
SIPAYE (Computer program)	SIPAYE
SITAFUES (Computer program)	SITAFUES
SITAR (Computer program)	SITAR (Computer file)
SKB II P-3 (Computer program)	SKB II P-3
SKB II P-4 (Computer program)	SKB II P-4

SKYSOL (Computer program)	SKYSOL
Smart Spreadsheet (Computer program)	Smart spreadsheet
SmartWRITER (Computer program)	SmartWriter
SMS (Computer program)	SMS (Computer file)
SO4B (Computer program)	SO4B
SOCSIM (Computer program)	SOCSIM
SOLOMON (Computer program)	SOLOMON
SOLUTION-33 (Computer program)	Solution-33 (Computer file)
SPC-PC (Computer program)	SPC-PC
SPECIAL (Computer program)	SPECIAL (Computer file)
SPECTRUM IV (Computer program)	SPECTRUM IV
SPEED2 (Computer program)	SPEED2
SpeedScript (Computer program)	SpeedScript
Spellbinder (Computer program)	Spellbinder (Computer file)
SPROGS (Computer program)	SPROGS
STAR (Computer program)	STAR (Computer file)
StarBurst (Computer program)	StarBurst (Computer file)
STASIP (Computer program)	STASIP
STATPAK (Computer program)	STATPAK
STGPROC (Computer program)	STGPROC
STRATPLAN (Computer program)	STRATPLAN
SuperCalc (Computer program)	SuperCalc (Computer file)
SuperProject Plus (Computer program)	SuperProject plus
Superscripts (Computer program)	Superscripts
SYM-1 (Computer program)	SYM-1
SYM4 (Computer program)	SYM4
Symphony Link (Computer program)	Symphony link (Computer file)
System Management Facilities (Computer program)	System Management Facilities
TA-2M (Computer program)	TA-2M
TABRAP (Computer program)	TABRAP
TAGS (Computer program)	TAGS (Computer file)
TAGS-V (Computer program)	TAGS-V
TALLY (Computer program)	TALLY
TASK (Computer program)	TASK (Computer file)
TATR (Computer program)	TATR
TEA (Computer program)	TEA (Computer file)
TeloFacts (Computer program)	TeloFacts
TEPSAC (Computer program)	TEPSAC
TEVAP (Computer program)	TEVAP
TEXTEDIT (Computer program)	TEXTEDIT
THAID (Computer program)	THAID
THERM (Computer program)	THERM
ThinkTank (Computer program)	ThinkTank
TI CALC (Computer program)	TI CALC
TIMER (Computer program)	TIMER
TK!Solver (Computer program)	TK!Solver
TOTEM (Computer program)	TOTEM (Computer file)
TRACE (Computer program)	TRACE (Computer file)
Tracer (Computer program)	Tracer (Computer file)

TRANSAX (Computer program)	TRANSAX
TRANSMIT (Computer program)	Transmit
TRAS (Computer program)	TRAS (Computer file)
TRED (Computer program)	TRED
troff (Computer program)	TROFF
TSAR (Computer program)	TSAR
TUNIS (Computer program)	TUNIS
Turbo Editor Toolbox (Computer program)	Turbo editor toolbox (Computer file)
Turbo Graphix Toolbox (Computer program)	Turbo graphix toolbox (Computer file)
Turbo Prolog (Computer program)	Turbo prolog
Turbo Reflex (Computer program)	Turbo reflex
Twin (Computer program)	Twin
Typing Tutor III (Computer program)	Typing tutor III
UNIFAC (Computer program)	UNIFAC
UNIWAFT (Computer program)	UNIWAFT
UNIX C Shell (Computer program)	UNIX C shell
UTEXAS (Computer program)	UTEXAS
Ventura (Computer program)	Ventura (Computer file)
Versailles, Treaty of, 1783	France. Treaties, etc. Great Britain, 1783 Sept. 3
	Great Britain. Treaties, etc. Spain, 1783 Sept. 3
Versailles, Treaty of, 1783	
VIEW (Computer program)	VIEW (Computer file)
VIMCOS II (Computer program)	VIMCOS II
VIP Professional (Computer program)	VIP professional
Visi On (Computer program)	Visi on
VisiCalc (Computer program)	VisiCalc
VisiFile (Computer program)	VisiFile
VisiPlot (Computer program)	VisiPlot
VisiWord (Computer program)	VisiWord
VP-Info (Computer program)	VP-Info
Vu-Calc (Computer program)	Vu-Calc
VU-FILE (Compute program)	VU-FILE
WAPPP (Computer program)	WAPPP
Water Pollution Control Training Program	United States. Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. Training Program
WECAN (Computer program)	WECAN
WEED (Computer program)	WEED
WINDOWS (Computer program)	IBM MVS
Words & Figures (Computer program)	Words & figures (Computer file)
XYLOG (Computer program)	XYLOG
Y12M (Computer program)	Y12M
YAQ (Computer program)	YAQ

## SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying free-floating subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 92-13 through 92-22 changes were made in the following areas:

1) Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in differing forms:

The subdivisions —**Documents** and —**Signaling**, authorized for use under individual military services by H 1159, were cancelled in favor of the existing subdivisions —**Records and correspondence** and —**Communication systems**.

The subdivision —**Maintenance and repair—Tools and implements**, established under the heading **Automobiles** and authorized for use under types of land vehicles by H 1195, was replaced by —**Maintenance and repair—Equipment and supplies**. The subdivision —**Equipment and supplies** is a general free-floating subdivision.

2) Elimination of exceptional practices. Two subdivisions on the list of free-floating subdivisions used under names of places, H 1140, were discontinued in favor of dividing the corresponding main headings by place. The latter represents the standard order for topical headings:

- Population density
- Sultans

The subdivision —**Levees** was deleted from the list of subdivisions used under names of bodies of water, H 1145.5, in favor of dividing the main heading **Levees** by place, down to individual bodies of water, if necessary.

3) Subdivisions no longer needed as free-floating. The subdivisions —**Dogs**, —**Horses**, and —**Pigeons**, authorized for use under names of individual wars by H 1200, were cancelled in favor of assigning **Dogs—War use**, **War horses**, or **Homing pigeons—War use** in combination with the heading for an individual war.

4) The list of free-floating subdivisions used under types of newspapers, H 1163, was abolished, and the heading **Newspapers** is no longer designated as a pattern heading. Many of the subdivisions on that list were already included in the list of form and topical subdivisions of general application, H 1095. Individual authority records were created for heading/subdivision combinations that include subdivisions not on the general list that were needed for bibliographic records in the MARC data base.

## LC CLASSIFICATION

### SUBCLASS GE, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

A new subclass, GE, has been developed to cover general works on environmental sciences. The individual environmental sciences will continue to class as they have in the past. For example, human ecology classes in GF, environmental technology and pollution control in TD. The new subclass was published in *LC Classification: Additions and Changes*, list 247 (July-September 1990).

**THE FUTURE OF SUBDIVISIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS SYSTEM**

*The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System: Report from the Subject Subdivisions Conference Sponsored by the Library of Congress, May 9-12, 1991* is now available. The Subject Subdivisions Conference, which was funded by the Council on Library Resources, was a direct response to the library community's call for cataloging simplification. The conference specifically addressed subdivision practice in the Library of Congress subject headings system.

Edited by Martha O'Hara Conway, research analyst in the Technical Processes Research Office, the publication consists of 16 papers that address four proposals for change in subdivision practice. The papers address critical issues such as machine validation of subdivided headings, especially headings with free-floating subdivisions; order and display of subdivided headings; simplification of rules for assigning subdivisions; and the creation of a national subject authority file.

*The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Heading System* also includes an overview of the conference itself; the text of the six conference recommendations with illustrative examples for each; the implications of the conference from several perspectives, including those of LC and OCLC; a useful introduction to subdivision practice by a specialist from the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy (now part of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office); a brief account of a research project, which includes recommendations aimed at enhancing machine validation of subdivided headings; and a selective, annotated bibliography.

Among the 27 contributors to *The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System* are Marcia J. Bates (Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles), who has published widely on the topic of subject access; Lois Mai Chan (College of Library and Information Science, University of Kentucky), who recently authored *Library of Congress Subject Headings: Principles of Structure and Policies for Application* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1990); Karen M. Drabenstott, (School of Information and Library Studies, University of Michigan), who is recognized internationally for her intensive research in several areas of subject access; Carol Mandel, (Columbia University Libraries), whose ideas on cataloging simplification have reached a wide audience through articles such as "Cataloging Must Change!" (*Library Journal*, April 1, 1991); and Mary K.D. Pietris (former Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress).

Essential reading for practitioners and theorists alike, *The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System: Report from the Subject Subdivisions Conference Sponsored by the Library of Congress, May 9-12, 1991* reflects a wealth of knowledge about subject cataloging and subject access, especially with respect to today's online environment, and a genuine concern on the part of many—catalog, reference, and systems librarians as well as researchers, educators, and technical services administrators—for the future of the library catalog. The publication costs \$23 (North America) or \$25 (internationally). Order copies from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-5017; telephone: 1-800-255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; FAX: (202) 707-1334.

## SUBJECT CATALOGING MANUAL: CLASSIFICATION

Catalogers can now more easily assign Library of Congress classification numbers to library materials following LC policy and standards. *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification*, first edition, has just been published. Originally designed for everyday use by LC subject cataloging staff, the manual is an accumulation of guidelines dealing with commonly recurring questions that arise when using the LC classification system. It is a practical, time-saving, how-to manual that can help catalogers classify the way LC catalogers do; it is not a comprehensive treatise on classification or an exhaustive explanation of the LC classification system.

The guidelines help users formulate only the classification portion of the LC call number. This new manual should be used in conjunction with the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelving* (1987) which provides guidelines for formulating the unique Cutter portion of the call number.

The guide consists primarily of instruction sheets, which typically contain a background statement with a historical perspective or theoretical considerations, followed by procedures to carry out when dealing with a particular situation or topic. To help catalogers better understand the procedures, there are examples throughout of actual titles selected from the LC MARC bibliographic database or invented to illustrate specific points. A useful index is also included.

*Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification* covers general principles of classification; classification proposals; filing rules; alternate class numbers; form captions; topical Cutter numbers; plus classification policies related to abridgments of individual works, abstracts, archival inventories and manuscript catalogs, bound-with books, city regions and metropolitan areas, comic books, indexes, government documents, library resources, LC publications, court records, software, etc.

The looseleaf *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification* is available from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-5017; telephone: 1-800-255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; FAX: (202) 707-1334; \$27 (North America) or \$29 (internationally).

## NEW CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

Six LC classification schedules have recently been published.

*J: Political Science*, second edition, 1991 revision (1991), is an unindexed revision through 1991. A second edition was published in 1924, and it incorporated changes required by the political reorganization after World War I only to the extent required by the growth of the Library's collections. A reissue with supplementary pages was published in 1966. This new "second edition 1991 revision" integrates the changes made between 1924 and 1991 into the second edition. Only minor changes that do not affect substance have been made, such as deletion of final punctuation in accordance with current editorial practice. An index will be included in a future new edition. 408 pages. LCCN 91-31229; \$30 (North America) or \$35 (internationally).

*KL-KWX (draft): Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area and Antarctica* (working draft, looseleaf) (1991). Here is the working draft with which LC subject catalogers began assigning classification numbers in July 1991. During day-to-day cataloging since then, changes are being accumulated, and after indexing is completed, the first edition will be published; \$26 (North America) or \$28 (internationally).

*P-PM Supplement: Index to Languages and Dialects*, fourth edition (1991), is a cumulation of the index entries appearing between 1983 and September 1990 and their integration into the third edition, which was published in 1983. It reflects the continued growth and development in the language schedules. 118 pages. LCCN 90-27240; \$18 (North America) or \$20 (internationally).

*PQ, Part 1: French Literature*, second edition (1992), incorporates and integrates all changes made between 1966 and December 1991. The new edition improves the clarity of references and confer notes, deletes shelflist references, non-essential notes, certain obsolete and optional numbers, and superfluous examples. Information not essential to classification which is available in library authority records and reference sources is also deleted. Editorial changes include rephrasing of captions and notes to enhance clarity of meaning and to conform to more current word usage. This schedule should be used with *P-PZ, Language and Literature Tables*. 222 pages. LCCN 92-31750; \$27 (North America) or \$29 (internationally).

*PT, Part 2: Dutch and Scandinavian Literatures*, second edition (1992), incorporates and integrates all of the changes made between 1966 and December 1991. It clarifies references and confer notes, deletes shelflist references, non-essential notes, certain obsolete and optional numbers, and superfluous examples. Information not essential to classification which is available in library authority records and reference sources is also deleted. Editorial changes also include rephrasing of captions and notes to enhance clarity of meaning and to conform to more current word usage. This schedule should be used with the *P-PZ, Language and Literature Tables*. 121 pages. LCCN 92-7101; \$25 (North America) or \$27 (internationally).

*U: Military Science*, fifth edition (1992), replaces the 1974 fourth edition. It incorporates all changes made through December 1991, including updated terminology and notes and references arranged to conform to current practice. 167 pages. LCCN 92-13503; \$24 (North America) or \$27 (internationally).

All schedules are available from Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-5017; telephone: 1-800-255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; FAX: (202) 707-1334.

## **NETWORK PLANNING PAPER, NO. 22**

*The Role of the National Libraries in the Evolving National Network: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, December 9-11, 1991* is the title of the latest *Network Planning Paper*. Prepared under contract for LC's Network Development and MARC Standards Office, this 80-page report is the second in a series of three proceedings examining the roles and the impact of the actions of different libraries and library-related organizations in the evolving national network.

The proceedings of this meeting were transcribed; as a result, for the first time in many years, participants' comments are included in the paper. The decision was made to include the comments not only to provide readers with additional information, but also to give a fuller flavor of the meeting itself.

Four panel discussions are presented. Panel 1, "The Role of the National Libraries," discusses the functions of the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library in the developing national information network. Panel 2, "Reactions from the Bibliographic Utilities," presents the views of OCLC, the Research Libraries Group (RLG), and Western Library Network (WLN) in response to the discussions of Panel 1. Panel 3, "Reactions from the Private Sector," features DIALOG Information Services, Faxon, and SilverPlatter Information Ltd. Panel 4, "Reactions from Other Types



of Libraries," presents views particularly of federal, state, public, school, and research libraries. The appendices include the "Contributions to Networking at the National Libraries: The Last Three Years," and "Network-Related Policy Proposals from the Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services," as background papers prepared under contract and funded by the Council on Library Resources; "Perceptions of the New Environment of the Evolving National Information Network" attempts to establish a common baseline for the deliberations; and "Network-Related Recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services" was actually presented during a program session, but since its subject content was not a reaction to the presentation of the national libraries, it seemed to fit best in the publication as an appendix.

Network Planning Paper, no. 22, *The Role of the National Libraries in the Evolving National Network: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, December 9-11, 1991* is available directly Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-5017; telephone: 1-800-255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; FAX: (202) 707-1334; \$18 (North America) or \$20 (international). The first paper in this three-part series is also available; Network Planning Paper, no. 21, *Impact of Local Library Systems on the National Networking Environment: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, April 1-3, 1991* (142 pages); \$20 (North America) or \$22.75 (international). Discounts are available for bulk orders.

#### CUMULATED USMARC FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA

A cumulated *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* includes the base text as well the four updates that have been issued thus far: Update No. 1 (November 1988), Update No. 2 (August 1989), Update No. 3 (October 1990), Update No. 4 (December 1991). Note that the USMARC bibliographic format is the standard for the representation and exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form in the United States. It contains the data elements to be used with books, archival and manuscripts control, computer files, maps, music, visual materials, and serials.

New subscribers to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* need only purchase the 1992 cumulation; it sells for \$70 (North America) or \$85 (International). Included in the price are three three-ring binders.

For those who have already purchased the base text, the updates are available individually; their prices are as follows: Update No. 1 (1988) (includes binder No. 3): \$25; Update No. 2 (1989): \$25 (North America) or \$30 (International); Update No. 3 (1990): \$25 (North America) or \$30 (International); Update No. 4 (1991): \$24 (North America) or \$25 (International). The publications were prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office. To order them, contact the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-5017; telephone: 1-800-255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; FAX: (202) 707-1334.

