

ISSN 0160-8029

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

COLLECTIONS SERVICES

Number 69, Summer 1995

Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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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

CPSO FORMAT INTEGRATION UPDATE NUMBER 1*Introduction*

As a result of continuing questions about format integration issues, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) is initiating a numbered documentation series called *CPSO Format Integration Update*. This will be a means to disseminate, as the need arises on an irregular basis, information stimulated by questions and, in some cases, the need to state changes or modifications to policies conveyed in the initial stages of the format integration training at LC.

This first update is being issued in response to questions put to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office about various title relationships/conditions applicable to monographs, particularly for fields 246, 247, 500, 700-740, and 760-787. It also announces a change in policy with respect to subfield $\neq f$ (Language code of table of contents) in the 041 field.

041 Subfield $\neq f$ (Change in Policy)

Initially, we intended to apply subfield $\neq f$ (Language code of table of contents) sparingly. We now have decided that when the language note (field 546) states the language of the table of contents, we will also supply the code of that language in subfield $\neq f$ of 041. LC staff will receive an updated version of DCM B5.10.1.5 which will read as follows (the content designation will be according to the LC MUMS system):

Summaries/Tables of contents.

a. *Summaries alone.* If an item includes a summary or summaries in language(s) other than that of the text(s), input codes for the languages of the summaries in English alphabetical code order in subfield $\neq b$ of field 041. (Abstracts are included in the category of "summaries.") Two subfield codes, $\neq a$ and $\neq b$, are required.

546 $\neq a$ Summaries in French, German, and Russian
041 0 $\neq a$ eng $\neq b$ fregerrus

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

Text in English translated from Danish with a summary in Danish.
041 1 $\neq a$ eng $\neq h$ dan $\neq b$ dan

c. *Table of contents.* If an item includes a table of contents in language(s) other than that of the text(s) and that fact is noted in a language note (546 field), input a code for the table of contents in English alphabetical code order in subfield $\neq f$ of field 041.

546 $\neq a$ Table of contents in English
041 0 $\neq a$ rus $\neq f$ eng

546 $\neq a$ Summary and table of contents also in English
041 0 $\neq a$ rus $\neq b$ eng $\neq f$ eng

546 $\neq a$ Summaries in German; table of contents in Polish and German
041 0 $\neq a$ pol $\neq b$ ger $\neq f$ gerpel

546 $\neq a$ Articles in Russian, English, and Italian with summaries in French; table of contents in French; abstract in English
041 0 $\neq a$ rusengita $\neq b$ engfre $\neq f$ fre

- 546 ≠a Text in Romanian with the table of contents in
 Romanian, English, and Russian
 041 0 ≠a rum ≠f engrus

Issues Related to Titles for Monographs

1) *Summary.* This section covers the following fields with respect to monographs:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 246 | Varying form of title |
| 247 | Former title or title variations; do not use |
| 740 | Added entry - Uncontrolled related/analytical title |
| 760-775 | Do not use |
| 776 | Additional physical form entry; use to link record for reproduction to record for original |
| 777-787 | Do not use |

Use cataloger's judgment in dealing with exceptional circumstances.

2) *246 Varying form of title*

a) *Title variations*

(1) *Portions of title proper (independent works, no collective title).*

When an item contains independent works but there is no collective title for the item as a whole, the 245 itself consists of the string of titles of the independent works. In such cases provide access to the independent works as follows:

(a) *First title.* Access to the work as a whole is through the standard technique of main entry, as appropriate, 245 ≠a subfield/uniform title (240 field) as appropriate. Title access is through a derived title added entry governed by value 1 in indicator 1 of the 245 field.

(b) *Second title.* Access to the work as a whole is through a standard added entry for the work in controlled (catalog-entry) form through 700-711 (name/title heading) or 730 (uniform title heading) as appropriate. Title access is through 740 02.

(c) *245 title string.* Title access through the string as a whole is through a 246 3b.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 100 1b | ≠a Surname, Forename |
| 240 10 | ≠a Uniform Title 1 (controlled) |
| 245 10 | ≠a Title 1 ; ≠b Title 2 / ≠c statement of responsibility |
| 246 3b | ≠a Title 1 ; Title 2 |

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 700 12 | ≠a Surname, Forename. ≠t Controlled Title 2 |
| 740 02 | ≠a Uncontrolled Title 2 |

(2) *At head of title.* When information appears at head of title which we want to combine with the title proper in an added entry, state the at head of title information in a 500 note, and provide the title added entry through a 246 3b field:

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 245 10 | ≠a Title of work / |
| 246 3b | ≠a Corporate Name title of work |

500	≠a At head of title: Corporate Name
-----	-------------------------------------

(3) *Corrections to title other than the title proper.* The practice here parallels that of 245, namely:

(a) *Use of "i.e." or "[sic]" to show correction.* State the form found with the appropriate cataloger's correction in 246; provide for a note/added entry using the appropriate indicator values; use subfield ≠i as appropriate. Use 246 3b to provide an added entry for the varying title in the correct form.

- 245 10 †a Title of work /
- 246 14 †a Varying titular [i.e., title] on cover corrected by "i.e." or indicated by "sic" in square brackets as needed
- 246 3b †a Correct form of varying title

- 245 10 †a Title of work /
- 246 1b †i Source of varying title: †a Varying titel [i.e., title] corrected by "i.e." or "sic" in square brackets as needed
- 246 3b †a Correct form of varying title

(b) *Use of square brackets to show correction.* State the form found with the appropriate cataloger's correction in 246; provide for a note/added entry using the appropriate indicator values; use subfield †i as appropriate. Use 246 3b to provide an added entry for the varying title in the incorrect form.

- 245 10 †a Title of work /
- 246 14 †a Varying ti[t]le on cover corrected in square brackets
- 246 3b †a Incorrect form of varying tile

- 245 10 †a Title of work /
- 246 1b †i Source of varying title: †a Varying ti[t]le corrected in square brackets
- 246 3b †a Incorrect form of varying tile

(4) *Title changes with subsequent editions.* When the title of a work or choice of access, or both, changes between editions (LCRI 1.7A4), state the fact of the change in a 500 note and link the two editions by means of a controlled (catalog-entry form) related work added entry for the heading for the previous edition in a 700-730 field in the record for the edition being cataloged.

- 100 1b †a Surname, Forename
- 245 10 †a Title of current edition ...
- 500 †a Earlier edition published under title: Title of earlier edition
- 700 1b †a Surname, Forename. †t Title of earlier edition

(5) *Title changes with subsequent updates to publications that are looseleaf for updating.* LC's practice with respect to looseleaf materials is stated in *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications* : with Special Emphasis on Legal Materials / by Adele Hallam. — 2nd ed. — Washington, D.C. : Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, 1989.

Replacement title page (rule 1B10). When the title on the replacement title page differs from earlier title(s), give the latest title in 245; state in a note the previous title(s). For a simple statement of the previous title, use 246 1b and an †i subfield for the note and added entry. If the statement of the previous title(s) is a complicated one, e.g., it contains multiple titles or contains information in addition to that of strict title information, use a combination of 500 and 246.

- 245 10 †a Securities fraud & commodities fraud ...
- 246 3b †a Securities law, fraud--SEC rule 10b-5
- 246 3b †a Securities fraud and commodities fraud
- 500 †a Title history: Securities law, fraud--SEC rule 10b-5 (1967-Oct.? 1979); Securities fraud and commodities fraud (1979-Dec. 1986)

- 245 10 †a Canada corporations law reporter ...
- 246 3b †a Dominion companies law reporter
- 500 †a Title history: Dominion companies law reporter (1949?-1976)

b) *Other titles: source vs. type designations.* In USMARC field 246, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive.

In general, for titles from sources other than 245, prefer to give the source (using either one of the second indicator values for source (other than 3))

- 4 Cover title
- 5 Added title page title
- 6 Caption title
- 7 Running title
- 8 Spine title

or subfield #i

- 245 10 #a Title of work /
- 246 1# #i Title from colophon: #a Varying form of title

- 245 10 #a Title of work /
- 246 1# #i Title on container: #a Parallel title on container

instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself

- 1 Parallel title
- 3 Other title

Thus for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a particular kind of title, e.g., a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title:

- 245 10 #a Title of work /
- 246 14 #a Parallel title from cover

This does not preclude, however, the cataloger also stating the "nature" of the title in subfield #i when judged appropriate:

- 245 10 #a Title of work /
- 246 0# #i Subtitle on jacket: #a Varying form of title that is subtitle on jacket

c) *Accompanying material.* For the title of an accompanying item, LC uses 740 02. We treat this as an independent title of a work contained within the item. In general, our policy is to advise catalogers to provide title access through varying forms of the title of an accompanying item in those cases that they judge provide useful access, using the 740 02 field also as the means of stating any varying forms of independent titles.

3) *247 Former title or title variations.* Do not use for monographs. In our initial format integration planning, we did not anticipate applying the 247 field to monographs. It is a field that was developed to accommodate certain latest entry serial cataloging situations during the transition to successive entry cataloging. According to current CONSER policy, it "is used only in the following situations: 1) records for reproduction microforms that have been 'cloned' from a latest entry record for the original serial and 2) for records created from preexisting cataloging when performing retrospective conversion. Field 247 is not used in current AACR 2 cataloging records." While 247 could probably be adapted for monographs, there appear to be no compelling data manipulation reasons for doing so. In addition, there are some instances of minor changes to serial titles that are currently recorded in 246. Therefore, after consulting with our colleagues in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, we have reaffirmed our initial decision to use 246 or a combination of 500/246 as described above for consistency of approach in limiting all varying title situations to field 246.

4) *740 Added entry - Uncontrolled related/analytical title*

Analysis. Component parts of publications, including those that are looseleaf for updating (section 11). This section of the rules for the publications cited above describes a variety of conditions and alternatives for treating them. Often, analysis by notes is the technique used. This may result in statements about the various component parts of publications, including those of looseleaf services, with reference to individual titles of these components. In general, such titles are treated as independent titles, and, since the material they represent is treated as part of the whole, the statements of particular situations are often a combination of 500 notes and title access provided through 740 02 fields. Some

representative examples follow:

- 100 1b †a Wright, Benjamin, †d 1957-
245 14 †a The law of electronic commerce : †b EDI, FAX,
and E-mail : technology, proof, and liability / †c
Benjamin Wright
500 †a "Special release: Chapter 21, Electronic health
care information : recordkeeping and privacy aspects"
(ix, 61 p.) issued in 1993
740 02 †a Electronic health care information
- 110 1b †a Colorado
240 10 †a Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1988-)
245 10 †a West's Colorado revised statutes annotated : †b
under arrangement of the Colorado revised statutes
246 30 †a Colorado revised statutes annotated
500 †a Kept up to date by revised volumes, interim
annotation service, and West's Colorado legislative
service
740 02 †a West's Colorado revised statutes annotated. †p
Interim annotation service
740 02 †a West's Colorado legislative service
- 245 00 †a Multistate sales tax guide
246 1b †a All-state sales tax reporter
500 †a Title history: All-state sales tax reporter (1952-
1992?)
500 †a Forms now issued in separate unnumbered volume
(pbk. format): Sales and use tax forms in current use
740 02 †a Multistate sales tax guide. †p Sales and use tax
forms in current use
740 02 †a Sales and use tax forms in current use

The above examples are intended to give the flavor of the treatment of these materials. They in no way cover the many different kinds of situations that need to be treated, especially among law materials.

- 5) 760-775 *Linking entries. Do not use for monographs*
- 6) 776 *Additional physical form entry. Use to link the record for a reproduction to the record for the original. Do this by including in the record for the reproduction a 776 field with a †w subfield that contains the control number of the record for the original.*
- 7) 777-787 *Linking entries. Do not use for monographs.*

LIBRARY INTRODUCES USE OF RESOURCE RECORDS

Initial Bibliographic Control (IBC) is the term used at the Library of Congress to encompass all processing of books done before items reach the cataloging divisions, including their representation internally by an in-process record called an "IBC record."

For some time, the Library has been making arrangements to obtain records to be used as the basis for IBC records. Called "resource records," the records come from a variety of sources, e.g., from vendors and from national bibliographies, and are stored in files internally at LC; some also come from RLIN and OCLC. Resource records exhibit a variety of characteristics and degrees of completeness. They are not candidates for copy cataloging because

- 1) the language of cataloging (e.g., statement of extent/illustrations, notes) is other than English;
- 2) or the language of cataloging is English and the work is one for which LC normally provides subject access, *but* there is no LCSH subject heading present.

These criteria have been established to accommodate internal workflows at LC under which copy cataloging is done by technicians.

Items cataloged under the resource record stream exhibit all the characteristics of full-level LC original cataloging. In addition, the control number of the system in which the record was created is retained and given in an 035 (System control number) field. The identifying characteristics of a catalog record based on a resource record are as follows:

040 ≠a DLC ≠c DLC

042 [none present in record]

035 ≠a [control number of exporting system]

008/39 (Cataloging source) = blank (Library of Congress)

Staff in the Library's Acquisitions and Support Services Directorate began to use resource records for IBC last fall on an experimental basis. Use of such records became a standard procedure in March 1995.

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 indicate where changes have occurred.

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

Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.B. For the transcription of any of these letters in bibliographic description for pre-1801 publications, apply *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (DCRB). For the use of uniform titles, so that DCRB titles file properly (i.e., together with the titles of post-1800 publications), see LCRI 25.1.

Matter That Cannot Be Reproduced by the Facilities Available

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

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

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

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

the use of the note.

Super/Subscript Characters

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greek Letters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Marks of Contraction

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

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

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

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

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

Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks

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

$\alpha = \underline{\alpha}$

$\text{b} = \underline{\text{b}}$

$\epsilon = \underline{\epsilon}$

$\Phi = \underline{\Phi}$

$\gamma = \underline{\gamma}$

$\sigma_1 = \underline{\sigma_1}$ $\sigma_1 = \underline{\sigma_1}$

$\text{b} = \underline{\text{b}}$ $\text{b} = \underline{\text{b}}$

$\text{l} = \underline{\text{l}}$

$\text{o} = \underline{\text{o}}$

$\sigma = \underline{\sigma}$

$\text{j} = \underline{\text{j}}$

$\theta = \underline{\theta}$

$\text{o} = \underline{\text{o}}$

$\gamma = \underline{\gamma}$

$\text{v} = \underline{\text{v}}$

$\beta = \underline{\beta}$

$\text{u} = \underline{\text{u}}$

$\text{z} = \underline{\text{z}}$

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

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

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

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

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

Schwa (ə) = ä

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

Inch/inches, second/seconds = tvěrdyĭ znak (°)

Foot/feet, minute/minutes = mĭāgkiĭ znak (′)

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

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

Ȧ, below a letter (e) = dot below the letter (ė)

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

Signs and Symbols

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

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

transcription: "W" today! Tomorrow?

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

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

chief source: R̄ for tomorrow

transcription: Rx for tomorrow

chief source: When I was your age



transcription: When I was your age STOP

(Suggested note: On t.p. "STOP" appears as a stop sign)

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

chief source: Yell-Ø pages : environmental resources

transcription: Yell-Q pages : environmental resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exception 1: Do not transcribe characters that indicate birth (e.g., an asterisk) or

death (e.g., a dagger) even if such characters are in the character set. Do not use a mark of omission; instead, explain the omission in a note.

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

chief source: Walter : *1926 $\overline{\text{II}}$ 1945 an der Ostfront
transcription: Walter : 1926 1945 an der Ostfront
(*Suggested note:* On t.p. "1926" is preceded by an asterisk; "1945" is preceded by an Iron Cross)

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

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

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

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

chief source: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniia A₂B^{VI}
transcription: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniia AI2BVI
(*Suggested note:* On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and "VI" is superscript)

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

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

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

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

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

1.8. STANDARD NUMBER AND TERMS OF AVAILABILITY AREA. [Rev.]

International Standard Book Number

1) *Existing standard numbering system.* The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system developed from the book numbering system introduced in the United Kingdom in 1967. The principles and procedures for international standard book numbering are now embodied in the International Organization for Standardization's Recommendation 2108.

The purpose of the ISBN is to identify one title or edition of a title from one specific publisher by number for processing and inventory control. The ISBN is carried in the MARC record and has become an additional access point in the catalog record in many computer-based systems, including the system at the Library of Congress.

Each ISBN consists of ten digits and is divided into four parts as follows:

a) *Group identifier*. This identifies the national, geographic, or other similar grouping of publishers. The group identifier varies in length according to likely output of items in a group; the larger the output, the smaller the group identifier. Group identifiers are allocated by the International ISBN Agency in Berlin; to date the following have been allocated:

0, 1	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia)
2	Belgium (French speaking), Canada (French speaking), France, Switzerland (French speaking)
3	Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland (German speaking)
4	Japan
5	Soviet Union
7	China
82	Norway
83	Poland
84	Spain and other selected Hispanic countries
85	Brazil
86	Yugoslavia
87	Denmark
88	Italy
90	Belgium (Dutch speaking), Netherlands
91	Sweden
92	International organizations, Unesco
950	Argentina
951	Finland
962	Hong Kong
963	Hungary
965	Israel
968	Mexico
971	Philippines
977	Egypt
978	Nigeria
99	Surinam

b) *Publisher identifier*. This identifies a particular publisher within a group. The length of this part varies; the larger a publisher's output, the shorter the publisher's identifier. Publisher identifiers are allocated by group or national ISBN agencies.

c) *Title identifier*. This identifies a particular title or edition of a title published by a particular publisher. The length of this part depends upon the length of the publisher identifier. Title identifiers are usually assigned by the publisher.

d) *Check digit*. This is always the last digit of the number; it consists of a single digit, 0-9, or the capital letter X, which represents the number 10. The check digit is derived from a calculation on the other nine digits and is used in computer systems to validate numbers as a means of checking against errors in transcription.

1) *Previous numbering system*. Prior to the adoption of the existing system, Standard Book Numbers (SBN) consisted of nine digits. The only difference between ISBNs and SBNs is that the latter do not contain a group identifier. SBNs were used only in the United Kingdom and the United States. With the inception of the ISBN system, all nine-digit numbers present in the LC MARC database were transformed into ISBNs by the addition of an initial zero to each number by means of computer program.

Transcription

Each ISBN (valid or invalid) recorded in the bibliographic record together with any

qualification and associated terms of availability constitutes a single incidence of the ISBN area.

Transcribe ISBNs that appear on CIP data sheets or on publications. Do not transcribe prices or other terms of availability. Add qualifiers to the numbers if these found data are followed by parenthetical qualifiers or if the found data are followed by succinct information appropriate to qualifiers, e.g., the infinity symbol (∞) which indicates permanent paper. Do not make up and use qualifiers additional to these found in the transcribed data. Transcribe first the number that is applicable to the item being described; transcribe other numbers in the order presented. Use judgment to deal with unusual, complex situations or unusual phenomena.

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 listed rather than the BGN-approved form:

Alma-Ata
Amoy
Anhui Province
Ashkhabad
Bavaria
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Canton
Carinthia
Chekiang Province
Corsica
Crete
Crimea
Dairen
East Flanders
Fukien Province
Ghent
Harbin
Heilungkiang Province
Hesse

Hokkaido
Honan Province
Hopoh 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
Tirana
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 the English-language terms "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 Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. (Consult Andriot's *Township Atlas of the United States* to determine if there is more than one township with the same name in the same state; if there is more than one, apply LCRI 23.4F1.)

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

Special Decisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up

"Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Use "London (England)" also as the qualifier added to a corporate heading for a body located in an outer borough when the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the particular outer borough. Otherwise, use the heading for the particular outer borough. (The inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster.)

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	Moldova
(<i>Before 1990: Moldavian S.S.R.</i>)	Russia (Federation)
Russian S.F.S.R.	Tajikistan
Tajik S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Ukraine
Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Uzbek S.S.R.	

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

ORDER OF NOTES

In response to a question on the order of notes, CPSO has issued the following statement:

For serials, the order of 5XX fields remains the same, numeric tag order, with two exceptions: 538 is put first in records for computer files and 533 is put last in all cases (followed by 539 (in OCLC), if used). General notes (500) are in AACR 2 order. See the *CONSER Editing Guide*, 1994 edition, the section on "Notes—General Information."

For books, the order in LC original cataloging remains the same: AACR 2 order, with the exception that in records for items intended for children, the 520 field is usually last. The 5XX fields are input in this order at LC, and that is the order they are in when the records are distributed. Once records are loaded into a particular system, the order of fields is that of the particular system.

For copy cataloging, LC accepts the order of notes that is in the record already; the Library does not ask staff to change the order.

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 95-01 to 95-15, changes were made in the following areas:

Recommendation #1. Toward achieving the recommended standard order of [topic]—[place]—[chronology]—[form] in LC subject heading strings, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is logical are now established with the designation (*May Subd Geog*). On a case-by-case basis, subdivisions not previously divided by place are being authorized for geographic subdivision. Thirty-one subdivisions not previously divided by place, including twenty-one free-floating subdivisions listed below, were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

Recommendation #3. A complicated chronological subarrangement that existed under the heading **France—History** has been simplified. Approximately fifty subdivisions representing individual years or overlapping spans of years during the revolutionary period of French history have been cancelled and replaced by headings representing broader time periods: **France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799**; **France—History—1789-1793**; **France—History—First Republic, 1792-1804**; **France—History—Reign of Terror, 1793-1794**; **France—History—Directory, 1795-1799**; and **France—History—Consulate and First Empire, 1799-1815**.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter of 1995, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Subdivisions replaced by phrase headings*

Six subdivisions were cancelled and replaced by phrase headings during this period.

The subdivisions —**Copyfitting** and —**Imposition, etc.**, which were established under the heading **Printing, Practical**, were replaced by the direct headings **Copyfitting** and **Imposition (Printing)**.

The subdivision —**Labels**, which was established under the headings **Sound recordings** and **Violin**, was cancelled and replaced by the headings **Record labels** and **Violin labels**.

The subdivisions —**Odometers** and —**Rearview mirrors**, which were established under the heading **Automobiles**, were discontinued in favor of the direct headings **Odometers** and **Rearview mirrors**.

The subdivision —**Pas de deux**, which was established under the heading **Ballet dancing**, was cancelled and replaced by the direct heading **Pas de deux**.

2) *Subdivisions updated to different forms*

Eight subdivisions established under the heading **Advertising** that represented industries, e.g., —**Jewelry trade** and —**Pork industry and trade**, were changed to forms representing products, e.g., —**Jewelry** and —**Pork**, to match the other subdivisions used under **Advertising**.

The subdivision —**Screen process printers**, which was established under the heading **Wages**, was replaced by —**Screen process printing industry** to match the other subdivisions used under that heading.

The hyphen was removed from the subdivision —**Gas-producers**, which is established under **Automobiles**.

3) Subdivisions no longer free-floating

The subdivisions —Capture, [date] and —Siege, [date], which were free-floating under headings for individual castles, forts, etc., and the subdivisions —History—Bombardment, [date] and —History—Siege, [date], which were free-floating under names of places, are no longer free-floating. Headings for specific bombardments, captures, and sieges will be established as needed.

4) Subdivisions no longer needed

The subdivision —Sieges, which had been authorized for free-floating use under names of individual castles, forts, etc., was discontinued. It is covered by the heading Sieges (*May Subd Geog*).

Below is a list of the changes to free-floating subdivisions that took place during the first quarter of 1995.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS WL95-01 - 95-15

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Absorption and adsorption	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Acoustic properties	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Affinity labeling	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Capture, [date]	H 1095	No longer free-floating; established where needed
—Cooling	H 1095	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Cytodiagnosis	H 1150	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Feminist criticism	H 1188	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Gas-producers	H 1195	—Gas producers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Harvesting—Machinery	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—History—Bombardment, [date]	H 1140	No longer free-floating; established where needed
—History—Siege, [date]	H 1140	No longer free-floating; established where needed
—Immunodiagnosis	H 1150	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Machinery	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Motors—Cooling	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Motors—Cooling systems	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Motors—Knock	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Motors—Mufflers—Acoustic properties	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Odometers	H 1195	Odometers (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Odometers—Law and legislation	H 1195	Odometers—Law and legislation (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Open admission	H 1151.5	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Palliative treatment	H 1150	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Precancerous conditions	H 1164	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Processing—Machinery	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Prognosis	H 1150	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Rearview mirrors	H 1195	Rearview mirrors (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Siege, [date]	H 1095	No longer free-floating; established where needed
—Sieges	H 1095	Sieges (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

—Sizes
—Transplanting—Machinery

H 1195
H 1180

ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 6-19, 1995

Allocation of organs, tissues, etc. *(May Subd Geog)*
Alternatives to psychiatric hospitalization *(May Subd Geog)*
Bachelor parties *(May Subd Geog)*
Baseball Strike, 1994-1995
Blind dates *(May Subd Geog)*
Carjacking *(May Subd Geog)*
Caroling *(May Subd Geog)*
Channel Tunnel (England and France)
Civil penalties *(May Subd Geog)*
Computer network resources *(May Subd Geog)*
Conservation biology *(May Subd Geog)*
Conservation easements *(May Subd Geog)*
Country music radio stations *(May Subd Geog)*
Document markup languages *(May Subd Geog)*
Dress codes *(May Subd Geog)*
Emoticons *(May Subd Geog)*
Employee screening *(May Subd Geog)*
Endangered ecosystems *(May Subd Geog)*
Eritreans *(May Subd Geog)*
European Union *(May Subd Geog)*
Female condoms *(May Subd Geog)*
Fine books *(May Subd Geog)*
Gay and lesbian studies *(May Subd Geog)*
Haunted castles *(May Subd Geog)*
HIV-positive persons *(May Subd Geog)*
HIV-positive women *(May Subd Geog)*
Homeless camps *(May Subd Geog)*
Ice cream cones *(May Subd Geog)*
Information superhighway *(May Subd Geog)*
Internet games *(May Subd Geog)*
Juneteenth *(May Subd Geog)*
Karaoke *(May Subd Geog)*
Learning strategies *(May Subd Geog)*
Living benefits *(May Subd Geog)*
Marriage mentoring *(May Subd Geog)*
Mentoring *(May Subd Geog)*
Mud racing *(May Subd Geog)*
Photo CD technology *(May Subd Geog)*
Postpartum contraception *(May Subd Geog)*
Rail-trails *(May Subd Geog)*
Reengineering (Management) *(May Subd Geog)*
Selfishness *(May Subd Geog)*
Serial murderers *(May Subd Geog)*
Sexual desire disorders *(May Subd Geog)*
Shivah (Jewish mourning period) *(May Subd Geog)*
Space race *(May Subd Geog)*
Special advertising sections *(May Subd Geog)*
Spring break *(May Subd Geog)*
Table grapes *(May Subd Geog)*
Tax return preparation industry *(May Subd Geog)*
Toolboxes *(May Subd Geog)*
Traditional fishing *(May Subd Geog)*
Unfunded mandates *(May Subd Geog)*
Whitewater Inquiry, 1993-
World Wide Web (Information retrieval system)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-15, 1995.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Accidents—Investigation	Accident investigation	YES
Advertising—Jewelry trade	Advertising—Jewelry	YES
Advertising—Jewelry trade—Law and legislation	Advertising—Jewelry—Law and legislation	YES
Advertising—Lumber trade	Advertising—Lumber	YES
Advertising—Map industry and trade	Advertising—Maps	YES
Advertising—Plastics industry	Advertising—Plastics	YES
Advertising—Pork industry and trade	Advertising—Pork	YES
Advertising—Soap trade	Advertising—Soap	YES
Advertising—Telecommunication industry	Advertising—Telecommunication	YES
Advertising—Tobacco industry	Advertising—Tobacco	YES
Advertising—Tobacco industry—Law and legislation	Advertising—Tobacco—Law and legislation	YES
Agave	Agaves	YES
Ale-pump	Ale pumps	YES
Algebra, Difference	Difference algebra	NO
Algebra, Differential	Differential algebra	NO
'Alī ibn Abī Tālib, 600 (ca.)-661, in the Koran	'Alī ibn Abī Tālib, Caliph, 600 (ca.)-661, in the Koran	NO
Alvaro de Lugo Post Office (Saint Thomas, V.I.)	Alvaro de Lugo Post Office (V.I.)	NO
Ampullas, Coronation	Ampullae (Containers)	YES
Amusement ride industry	Amusement ride equipment industry	YES
Appian Way	Appian Way (Italy)	NO
Asset-liability management (Banking)	Asset-liability management	YES
Aubrey C. Ottley Post Office (Saint Thomas, V.I.)	Aubrey C. Ottley Post Office (V.I.)	NO
Auditory meatus, Internal	Internal auditory meatus	NO
Automobiles—Gas-producers	Automobiles—Gas producers	YES
Automobiles—Odometers	Odometers	YES
Automobiles—Odometers—Law and legislation	Odometers—Law and legislation	YES
Automobiles—Rearview mirrors	Rearview mirrors	YES
Azalea	Azaleas	YES
Azalea—Varieties	Azaleas—Varieties	YES
Baking-powder	Baking powder	YES
Ballet dancing—Pas de deux	Pas de deux	YES
Ballot-box	Ballot boxes	YES
Barley yellow dwarf virus	Barley yellow dwarf viruses	YES
Bass	Basses (Fish)	YES
Bicycles—Restoration	Bicycles—Conservation and restoration	NO
Bindubi (Australian people)	Pintupi (Australian people)	YES
Camera obscura	Camera obscuras	YES
Campaign literature, 1844	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1848	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1852	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1856	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1856—Democratic	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1856—Democratic—Pennsylvania	Campaign literature—Pennsylvania	
Campaign literature, 1896	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1900	Campaign literature	YES

Campaign literature, 1900— Republican	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1914	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign literature, 1984	Campaign literature	YES
Campaign songs, 1840	Campaign songs	YES
Campaign songs, 1840—Whig	Campaign songs	YES
Capybaras	Capybara	YES
Castillo de San Juan de Ulúa (San Juan de Ulúa Island, Mexico)	Castillo de San Juan de Ulúa (Mexico)	NO
Catalogs, Sheaf	Sheaf catalogs	YES
Chiapa de Corso Site (Mexico)	Chiapa de Corzo Site (Mexico)	NO
Chiapas (Mexico)—History— Peasant Uprising, 1994	Chiapas (Mexico)—History—Peasant Uprising, 1994-	NO
Chumashan Indians—Antiquities	Chumash Indians—Antiquities	NO
Cicada	Cicada (Genus)	YES
Cicada, Fossil	Cicada (Genus), Fossil	YES
Cicadidae	Cicadas	YES
Continental system of Napoleon	Continental System (Economic blockade)	NO
Contracts, Joint and several	Joint and several contracts	YES
Corsica—History—French Revolution, 1789-1793	Corsica—History—1789-1794	NO
Costume—France—History—1789 1799	Costume—France—History—18th century	NO
Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary	Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary	YES
Custodianship accounts	Custodian accounts	YES
Custom houses	Customhouses	YES
Custom houses—Brazil	Customhouses—Brazil	
Custom houses—California	Customhouses—California	
Custom houses—Connecticut	Customhouses—Connecticut	
Custom houses—Denmark	Customhouses—Denmark	
Custom houses—Louisiana	Customhouses—Louisiana	
Custom houses—Massachusetts	Customhouses—Massachusetts	
Custom houses—Portugal	Customhouses—Portugal	
Custom houses—Rhode Island	Customhouses—Rhode Island	
Custom houses—Spain	Customhouses—Spain	
Custom houses—Texas	Customhouses—Texas	
Devices	Devices (Heraldry)	YES
Dicentrarchus labrax	European seabass	YES
Edentata	Xenarthra	YES
Edentata, Fossil	Xenarthra, Fossil	YES
Electronic and double bass music	Double-bass and electronic music	NO
Escutcheons	Escutcheons (Heraldry)	YES
Eskimos—Writing	Eskimos—Languages—Writing	NO
Felis lybica	African wildcat	YES
Flannelgraphs	Flannel boards	YES
Forests, Submerged	Submerged forests	YES
France—History—Revolution, 1789	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789— Juvenile literature	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799— Juvenile literature	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1790	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1791	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1792	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1793	France—History—1789-1793	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1794	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1795	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1796	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1789- 1797	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1790	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO

France—History—Revolution, 1790-1792	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1790-1793	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1790-1794	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791-1792	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791-1793	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791-1794	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791-1795	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791-1796	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1791-1797	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792—Campaigns	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799—Campaigns	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792—Pictorial works	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799—Pictorial works	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792-1793	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792-1794	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792-1795	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792-1796	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792-1797	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1792-1799	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793	France—History—Reign of Terror, 1793-1794	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793-1794	France—History—Reign of Terror, 1793-1794	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793-1795	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793-1796	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793-1797	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793-1798	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1793-1799	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1794	France—History—Reign of Terror, 1793-1794	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1794—Campaigns	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799—Campaigns	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1794—Pictorial works	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799—Pictorial works	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1794-1795	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1794-1796	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1794-1797	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1795	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1795-1796	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO

France—History—Revolution, 1795-1797	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1795-1799	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1796	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1796—Campaigns	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799—Campaigns	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1796-1797	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1796-1799	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1797	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1797—Campaigns	France—History—Revolution, 1789-1799—Campaigns	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1797-1798	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1797-1799	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1797-1802	France—History—First Republic, 1792-1804	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1798	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Revolution, 1799	France—History—Directory, 1795-1799	NO
France—History—Consulate and Empire, 1799-1815	France—History—Consulate and First Empire, 1799-1815	NO
Future life—Koranic teaching	Future life—Islam—Koranic teaching	NO
Gas-producers	Gas producers	YES
Giraffes	Giraffe	YES
Giraffes, Fossil	Giraffidae, Fossil	YES
Glottalisation (Phonetics)	Glottalization (Phonetics)	NO
Hackamore	Hackamores	YES
Hani (Chinese people)	Hani (Asian people)	YES
Heliothis armigera	Helicoverpa armigera	YES
Hydrochoeridae	Hydrochaeridae	YES
Interest (Law)	Interest (Ownership rights)	YES
Isurus	Mako sharks	YES
Isurus paucus	Longfin mako	YES
Iztaccihuatl (Mexico)	Iztaccihuatl (Mexico)	NO
Johne's disease	Paratuberculosis	YES
Kaca	Kacha (Hindu mythology)	NO
Libraries, Subscription	Subscription libraries	YES
Long Island, Battle of, 1776	Long Island (N.Y.), Battle of, 1776	NO
Lowell National Historical Park (Mass.)	Lowell National Historical Park (Lowell, Mass.)	NO
Mandrake	Mandrakes	YES
Mangrove swamp conservation	Mangrove conservation	YES
Mangrove swamp ecology	Mangrove ecology	YES
Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site (Atlanta, Ga.)	Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (Atlanta, Ga.)	NO
Maryland yellowthroat	Yellowthroat	YES
Measuring instruments, Chinese	Measuring instruments—China	
Men—Study and teaching	Men's studies	YES
Mentors in business	Mentoring in business	YES
Mentors in church work	Mentoring in church work	YES
Mentors in education	Mentoring in education	YES
Mentors in nursing	Mentoring in nursing	YES
Mentors in public administration	Mentoring in public administration	YES
Mentors in science	Mentoring in science	YES
Mentors in the professions	Mentoring in the professions	YES
Mint julep	Mint juleps	YES
Mirror-cases	Mirror cases	YES
Monasticism and religious orders for women, Anglican	Monasticism and religious orders for women—Anglican Communion	NO
Monasticism and religious orders for women, Lutheran	Monasticism and religious orders for women—Lutheran Church	NO
Monasticism and religious orders for women, Orthodox Eastern	Monasticism and religious orders for women—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO

Montaperto, Battle of, 1260	Montaperti (Italy), Battle of, 1260	NO
Ocelots	Ocelot	YES
Pallid bats	Pallid bat	YES
Parables, Buddhist	Buddhist parables	YES
Parables, Confucian	Confucian parables	YES
Parables, Hasidic	Hasidic parables	YES
Parables, Hindu	Hindu parables	YES
Parables, Jewish	Jewish parables	YES
Parables, Taoist	Taoist parables	YES
Paris (France)—History— Revolution, 1789-1799	Paris (France)—History—1789-1799	NO
Paris (France)—History—Consulate and Empire, 1799-1815	Paris (France)—History—1799-1815	NO
Persian Gulf War, 1991, in mass media	Persian Gulf War, 1991—Mass media and the war	NO
Pick your own farms	Pick-your-own farms	YES
Pingilapese language	Pingelap language	YES
Pintubi (Australian people)	Pintupi (Australian people)	YES
Prehensile-tailed porcupine	Coendou prehensilis	YES
Printing, Practical—Copyfitting	Copyfitting	YES
Printing, Practical—Imposition, etc.	Imposition (Printing)	YES
Qanat	Qanats	YES
Quercus gambellie	Quercus gambellii	YES
Rapid reading	Speed reading	YES
Reading (Elementary)—Phonetic method	Reading—Phonetic method	YES
Revenue-stamps	Revenue stamps	YES
Revenue-stamps—Collectors and collecting	Revenue stamps—Collectors and collecting	YES
Revenue-stamps—United States	Revenue stamps—United States	
Rhododendron	Rhododendrons	YES
Rhododendron—Diseases and pests	Rhododendrons—Diseases and pests	YES
Rhododendron—Varieties	Rhododendrons—Varieties	YES
Sacred Heart of Mary, Devotion to	Immaculate Heart of Mary, Devotion to	YES
Salar de Coipasa (Bolivia)	Coipasa, Salar de (Bolivia and Chile)	NO
Sanctuary of Santa Venera (Paestum, Italy)	Sanctuary of Santa Venera (Paestum)	NO
Sea bass	Sea basses	YES
Serbia—History—1945-	Serbia—History—1945-1992	NO
Serbia—History—1945-	Serbia—History—1992-	NO
Sound recordings—Labels	Record labels	YES
South Africa—Politics and government—1989-	South Africa—Politics and government 1989-1994	NO
South Africa—Politics and 1989-	South Africa—Politics and government 1994-	NO
Spiraea	Spireas	YES
Stamp-duties	Stamp duties	YES
Symmetric spaces, Hermitian	Hermitian symmetric spaces	NO
Tatra Mountains (Poland and Slovakia)	Tatra Mountains (Slovakia and Poland)	NO
Taxation, Double	Double taxation	YES
Taxation, Double—Treaties	Double taxation—Treaties	NO
Taxation, Exemption from	Tax exemption	YES
Taxation, Exemption from—Law and legislation	Tax exemption—Law and legislation	YES
Taxation, Progressive	Progressive taxation	YES
Taxol	Paclitaxel	NO
Temples, Mormon	Mormon temples	YES
Tochūdodate Site (Maruyama-shi, Japan)	Tochūdodate Site (Murayama-shi, Japan)	NO
Tokyo (Japan)—Civilization— 1600-1868	Tokyo (Japan)—Civilization	NO
Tractors—Gas-producers	Tractors—Gas producers	YES
Type-setting	Typesetting	YES
Type-setting machines	Typesetting machines	YES

Vendean War, 1793-1800	France—History—Wars of the Vendée, 1793-1832	NO
Vendean War, 1793-1800— Campaigns	France—History—Wars of the Vendée, 1793-1832—Campaigns	NO
Vendean War, 1793-1800— Campaigns—France	France—History—Wars of the Vendée 1832—Campaigns	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975, in mass media	Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Mass media and the conflict	NO
Violin—Labels	Violin labels	YES
Violone and double bass music	Violone and double-bass music	NO
Voegler family	Vogler family	NO
Voltage-clamp technique (Electrophysiology)	Voltage-clamp techniques (Electrophysiology)	YES
Wages—Screen process printers	Wages—Screen process printing industry	YES
Wart hog	Warthog	YES
Wealth, Ethics of	Wealth—Moral and ethical aspects	NO
Women—Study and teaching	Women's studies	YES
Writing, Luxeuil	Luxeuil script	YES
Yugoslavia—Politics and government—1945-	Yugoslavia—Politics and government— 1945-1992	NO
Yugoslavia—Politics and government—1945-	Yugoslavia—Politics and government— 1992-	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading

Replacement Name Heading

Aran Valley (Spain)	Arán (Spain)
Cinderella (Ballet)	Cinderella (Choreographic work)
Cinderella (Ballet)	Cinderella (Choreographic work : Christensen, L. and Smuin)
Clipper (Computer program language)	CA-Clipper
Corrymeela community	Corrymeela Community
Nutcracker (Ballet)	Nutcracker (Choreographic work)
Peru—History—Peru Bolivian Confederation, 1836-1839	Peru-Bolivian Confederation
Pillnitz, Declaration of, 1791	Pillnitzer Erklärung
Scheherazade (Ballet)	Schéhérazade (Choreographic work)
Steadfast tin soldier (Ballet)	Steadfast tin soldier (Choreographic work : Balanchine)

FAMILY NAMES

At the request of the archival community, the Library of Congress conducted a review of the current policy for the treatment of family names in both authority and bibliographic records. The Library sought the opinions of cataloging and reference staff throughout LC and the larger library community by relaying a request for comments on the policy through memoranda and electronic mail within LC and through *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, *LC Cataloging Newslines*, and various listservs outside LC. The comment period ran from September 1994 to March 1, 1995.

Of the approximately fifty responses received, thirty-three were in favor of retaining the current policy. Fourteen responses were in favor of changing the policy. For the most part, catalogers, genealogists, and reference librarians were in favor of retaining the current policy. Archivists were in favor of changing the policy. The request for comment stated that LC would not undertake a change in policy without the support and assistance of the library community at large. It is clear from the responses that the library community at large does not support a change of policy at this time. Because of the enormity of the proposed project (12,170 authority records and 32,000 bibliographic records), LC had requested the assistance of supporters of the policy change to provide maintenance of the authority and bibliographic files. There was no response to this request in the comments received.

The Library of Congress has determined that there should be no changes to the current policy for family names at this time. Catalogers will continue to provide *see* and *see also* references from variations in the name and related names as appropriate.

PUBLICATIONS

FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS

The Library of Congress has released the seventh edition of *Free-floating Subdivisions*.

Free-floating refers to a form or topical subdivision assigned by the subject cataloger under designated subjects without the usage being established editorially and, therefore, without the usage appearing in the subject authority file under each individual subject heading.

Utilizing the *Free-floating Subdivisions*, 7th edition, also helps when searching information in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, in which *Free-floating Subdivisions* appear. Published annually, the price for *Free-floating Subdivisions* is \$25 North America, \$30 outside North America. Order directly from: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section-FSUB, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75720, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; TDD: (202) 707-0012; fax: (202) 707-1334; Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov

USMARC SPECIFICATIONS FOR RECORD STRUCTURE, CHARACTER SETS, AND EXCHANGE MEDIA

The 1994 edition of the *USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media* is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress. The new edition is expanded considerably in the areas of character sets and specifications for exchange media.

Thirteen newly-defined characters for the Latin script and new basic and extended USMARC character sets for the Arabic script can now be found in the character sets section. The character sets in *USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media*, 1994 edition, include graphics of the characters in the corresponding vernacular script. The exchange media section now contains specifications for exchange of USMARC records using magnetic tape, microcomputer diskettes, and through electronic file transfer.

Each section of *USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media*, 1994 edition, includes its own glossary of terminology. The explanations of the USMARC record structure are illustrated graphically. Character sets are shown tabularly, in addition to lists arranged by coded character value.

USMARC Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media, 1994 edition, sells for \$22 (North America) and \$23 (outside North America). Order directly from: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section-USMARC, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75640, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; TDD: (202) 707-0012; fax: (202) 707-1334; Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov

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