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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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

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This group of changes to LCRIS includes revisions to many of the LCRIS for chapter 12 for serials. They are the result of recommendations from LC's Serial Record Division staff, CONSER participants, and the work of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office/Program for Cooperative Cataloging (CPSO/PCC) Task Group on LC-Issued Descriptive Cataloging Documentation.

Part of the charge of the CPSO/PCC task group is to review the LCRIS and 1) make recommendations with respect to including in AACR2 material from existing LCRIS and 2) make recommendations for other changes. Many of the attached revisions contain bracketed statements beginning "Recommended future placement." Proposals regarding additions to or replacements for specific AACR2 rules are being forwarded to the PCC Task Group on AACR2R Code Revision.

The CPSO/PCC task group also recommends that LCRIS be oriented to bibliographic control in a machine-readable environment. The attached revisions reflect this by the absence of terminology specific to 3" x 5" images of bibliographic data and by using the content designation conventions of USMARC in the examples. EXCEPTION: although the examples reflect USMARC content designation, they differ slightly in form in that for clarity of presentation, each subfield code is preceded and followed by a space:

form in USMARC: 245 00#aGlobal studies.#pLatin America.
form in LCRI: 245 00 #a Global studies. #p Latin America.

Also for clarity, the content designated examples are presented in a monotype font. The revisions reflect a few other stylistic changes.

The revisions reflect another CPSO/PCC task group recommendation, namely, explicit and clear identification of "LC practice" as distinguished from the common practice sometimes called "national" practice. This is done by means of the introductory phrase "LC practice:" (or "LC/CONSER practice:" as appropriate). Thus for those libraries that wish to follow national practice, "LC practice:" is discretionary.

Although the CPSO/PCC task group is reviewing all the LCRIS, it was the consensus of the task group and the serials cataloging staff named above that there were compelling reasons for the LCRIS for Chapter 12 to be reissued as a single package at this time.

This package also includes a revision of LCRI 21.30J reflecting the changes brought about by format integration as they relate to using the 246 field for varying forms of title and using the redefined 740 field for added entry access to the uncontrolled form of certain kinds of titles. This has been a major change in the way title added entries are recorded, and the attached revision documents this transition through the use of many examples and considerable information about content designation *per se*. This has lengthened the LCRI, for which some have expressed concern. CPSO appreciates this concern but judges that a change of this magnitude merits a thorough, integrated statement describing the change, supported by ample examples. Once the transition is completed and the changes have become a matter of every-day practice, the LCRI will be revised to reduce its length.

Please note the following about the examples in LCRI 21.30J:

- 1) some have been taken from actual bibliographic records but the records themselves may not have been changed to reflect current practice;
- 2) they are usually not complete in every detail for every condition; instead, they often only illustrate a particular point.

While the revision focuses on the changes described above, it contains a few changes in policy as follows:

- 1) For alternative titles, now always make a title added entry for the first part of the title. (Previously, the title added entry was restricted to titles consisting of three words or less, to reflect LC's system.)
- 2) For items derived from comic strips, a title added entry is no longer required for the comic strip when the title proper of the item does not begin with the title of the strip. (The title of the strip is already present in the uniform title.)

3) For alternate forms of titles and for corrected titles, a distinction is now made between titles proper and variant titles: title added entries are required for the former; those for the latter are at the discretion of the cataloger. (The previous guidelines sometimes mentioned "title proper" and sometimes didn't, leading to confusion on what the title added entry policy was.)

Revised LCRI 21.30J also includes the stylistic changes described above.

In addition, this package includes revisions to several LCRIs for chapters 21-24 as the result of discussions between the British Library and the Library of Congress.

1.6A2. SERIES AREA. Sources of information. [Rev.]

Chief Source

The provisions of 2.0B2, 5.0B2, and 12.0B1 apply to series (numbered and unnumbered). For main series-subseries, however, a source with both titles in the preliminaries or in a publisher's listing is the chief source — cf. LCRI 1.6H.

1.6H. SERIES AREA. Subseries. [Rev.]

Applicability

These guidelines deal with the series area and related series tracings. Therefore, they apply whenever an item meets these conditions:

1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. 13.3);

2) the item also bears at least two titles that it shares with other items; the cataloger judges that the titles are related, one being a larger (usually more comprehensive in scope) title than the others; the other title(s) is (are) then a component of the larger one, i.e., subseries. (See below for separate, unrelated series that appear on an item.)

Note the following aspects:

1) If there is doubt whether one of the group titles is a subseries or a second series, treat it as a second series; this means that each series is recorded in its own series statement (cf. 1.6J1) and each series is established as a separate entity.

2) If one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial, treat each as separate series.

3) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated as one entity or established separately.

4) Treat such phrases as "new series," "second series," "series 77" as part of the series numbering and not as a subseries if the phrase indicates a new designation system (cf. 12.3G); however, if the series is unnumbered, generally treat such a phrase as a subseries.

5) Treat an item with numbering following a designation such as "supplement to [title of a serial]" as a separate series.

6) Do not treat an unnumbered supplement as a series, but give the statement as a quoted note if it is not recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area and make an added entry for the serial itself on the bibliographic record for the analyzable title (cf. 21.28B).

Transcription

The following instructions are based on rules 12.1B4-12.1B6. Do not apply rule 25.6. For a title to be treated as a subseries, both the main series and the subseries must appear in the same source in one of the preliminaries or in the publisher's listing; proximity in the same source is not a factor. If the main series and subseries appear in more than one of these sources and the titles differ, use the source that comes first in the list of sources

in 2.0B2, 5.0B2, and 12.0B1.

1) If the main series is unnumbered, a) record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H1); b) establish only one entry for the series; include in the series entry both the main series and the subseries.

series statement

440 Ø0 †a Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. †p Stockholm economic studies ; †v new ser., 7)

series authority record

130 Ø0 †a Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. †p Stockholm economic studies

(Do not establish Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis separately)

series statement

440 Ø0 †a Etudes et documents tchadiens. †n Série B ; †v 2

series authority record

130 Ø0 †a Etudes et documents tchadiens. †n Série B

(Do not establish Etudes et documents tchadiens separately)

series statement

440 Ø0 †a Progress in nuclear energy. †n Series V, †p Metallurgy and fuels ; †v v. 4

series authority record

130 Ø0 †a Progress in nuclear energy. †n Series V, †p Metallurgy and fuels

(Do not establish Progress in nuclear energy separately)

Exception: If the main series appears on a later publication without any subseries, at that point establish the main series separately and trace it separately for this and any other item showing only the main series. However, if later items show both the main series and a subseries, use in the tracing only the form in which the subseries is already established.

2) If the main series has its own numbering

a) record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H1);

b) establish the main series on one authority record and establish the subseries on another.

series statement

490 1Ø †a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; †v 8. †a Artes aplicadas ; †v 1

series authority records

130 Ø0 †a Biblioteca de arte hispánico

130 Ø0 †a Biblioteca de arte hispánico. †p Artes aplicadas

series tracings

830 Ø0 †a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; †v 8.

830 Ø0 †a Biblioteca de arte hispánico. †p Artes aplicadas ; †v 1.

series statement

490 1Ø †a Department of State publication ; †v 8499. †a East Asian and Pacific series ; †v 173

series authority records

130 Ø0 †a Department of State publication

(Cf. 21.1B3; "for background only; not intended to be a formal statement of United States policy")

130 Ø0 †a Department of State publication. †p East Asian and Pacific series

series tracings

830 Ø0 †a Department of State publication ; †v 8499.

830 Ø0 †a Department of State publication. †p East Asian and Pacific series ; †v 173.

3) If a hierarchy of main and multiple subseries is involved and only some are numbered, treat the numbered ones under 2) above and the unnumbered ones under 1).

Note that if the main series and the subseries do not appear together in the same source in one of the preliminaries or in the publisher's listing, each series is recorded in its own series statement and each is established separately.

series statements

490 1# #a Bulletin / Engineering Experiment Station, West Virginia University ; #v 111

490 1# #a West Virginia University bulletin ; #n ser. 74, no. 11-13

series authority records

130 #0 #a Bulletin (West Virginia University. Engineering Experiment Station)

130 #0 #a West Virginia University bulletin

series tracings

830 #0 #a Bulletin (West Virginia University. Engineering Experiment Station) ; #v 111.

830 #0 #a West Virginia University bulletin ; #n ser. 74, #v no. 11-13.

12.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Serials Issued in Cumulations

Some serials issued in cumulations have a publication pattern whereby the individual issues for a certain period are rearranged, corrected, and perhaps expanded and reissued as a cumulation that may or may not have the same title as the individual issues. The contents of the individual issues and the cumulation are basically the same. However, these cumulations should not be confused with other serials that are publications with different frequencies and entirely different contents although the titles may be the same, e.g., an annual publication that gives the total figures for the year but does not include the monthly figures that appeared in the individual monthly issues. Separate records are generally made for these latter publications unless the numbering system ties them together.

Below are some criteria that can be used to determine when separate records should be made for such cumulations.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title but have different designation systems, e.g., the individual issues have volume numbering but the cumulation has only a date designation.

245 00 #a Law book guide.

362 0# #a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1973)-
(Monthly, except July and August)

245 00 #a Law book guide.

362 0# #a 1973-
(Annual)

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have different titles.

245 00 #a Index medicus.

362 0# #a New ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960)-
(Monthly)

245 00 #a Cumulated index medicus.

362 0# #a Vol. 1 (1960)-
(Annual)

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have a continuous numeric designation.

245 00 †a International nursing index.
362 0‡ †a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1966)-
(Quarterly; the first three issues called v. 1, no. 1-3; the fourth issue, an annual cumulation, called v. 1, no. 4)

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title and are identified by date designations only.

110 2‡ †a Library of Congress.
245 00 †a Library of Congress name headings with references.
362 0‡ †a Jan./Mar. 1974-
(Quarterly; the first three issues called Jan./Mar. 1974-July/Sept. 1974; the fourth issue, an annual cumulation, called 1974)

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

Serials Issued in Parts

For serials issued in parts, the criteria listed below can be used to determine when separate records are made and when they are not.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual parts are unnumbered or otherwise undesignated as parts of one publication.

110 2‡ †a Singapore Airlines.
245 00 †a Annual report. †p Operating review.

110 2‡ †a Singapore Airlines
245 00 †a Annual report. †p Financial report
(The operating review and the financial report are two parts that make up the airline's annual report)

b) the individual parts have their own numbering system or date designation.

245 00 †a Chemical abstracts. †p Chemical substance index.

362 0‡ †a 101 CS1 (Jan.-June 1984)-

245 00 †a Chemical abstracts. Formula index.

362 0‡ †a 101 F1 (July-Dec. 1984)-

245 00 †a Journal of polymer science. †n Part A, †p General papers.

362 0‡ †a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963)-

245 00 †a Journal of polymer science. †n Part B, †p Polymer letters.

362 0‡ †a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963)-

c) the parts can be purchased separately.

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual parts do not have a numbering system or date designation of their own.

245 00 †a U.S. physicians reference listing.

362 0‡ †a 1974-

(Each directory is published in ten volumes and a reference volume and numbered v. 1-11)

245 00 †a Who's who in computers and data processing.

362 0‡ †a 1971-

(Issued in three volumes: v. 1, Systems analysts and programmers; v. 2, Data processing managers and directors; v. 3, Other computer professionals)

b) the parts have a continuous pagination or enumeration.

245 00 †a Journal of the Indian Institute of Science.

(Issued in three sections: Section A = Vol. 59, no. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9; Section B = Vol. 59, no. 2, 6, 10; Section C = Vol. 59, no. 4, 8, 12)

245 00 †a Inorganica chimica acta.

(Issued in three sections: Articles and letters = Vols. 96-105; Bioinorganic chemistry articles and letters = Vols. 106-108; F-block elements articles and letters = Vols. 109-110)

c) the parts cannot be purchased separately.

d) the parts appear to be designed to be used together.

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

Reprinted Issues of Serials

1) Separate records are generally made for reprinted serials if the reprinted issues are published by a publisher not responsible for the original.

2) Separate records are generally not made for reprinted serials if the serial issues are reprinted by the publisher of the original. If these issues carry a different or an additional title, add a note on the record for the original and provide an added entry.

246 1‡ †i Some issues reprinted with title: †a
Geography research forum

246 1‡ †i Some vols. reissued with cover title:
†a Amica news bulletins, †f <1971-1983>

LC practice. When the Library of Congress acquires reprinted issues of a serial title to fill in gaps in its holdings of the original, a separate bibliographic record for the reprinted issue(s) will not be created.

12.0B1. GENERAL RULES. Sources of information. Printed serials. [Rev.]

First Issue

The basis for the description is the first issue of the serial. In determining which issue is first, disregard the date of publication, etc., and use the designation on the issues. For serials that carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the lowest or earliest (in the alphabet) designation. For serials that do not carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the earliest chronological designation. (If the actual first issue is not available, use these same guidelines to determine which issue should be used as the basis for the description.)

Serials may be issued with terms such as "premier," "sample," or "preview." The term "premier" generally implies the first true issue. Do not, however, base the description

on an issue that bears only wording such as "Sample," "Preview," or "Introductory issue." Such wording generally indicates that the publisher is testing the potential audience for the serial and it is possible that the serial may never be published. Such issues generally do not have numbering. An issue that bears numbering that precedes "1," such as "Vol. 1, no. 0," "No. 0," or "Vol. 0," may be treated as the first issue, provided that there is clear evidence that the issue is not merely serving as a sample or introductory issue.

LC practice: The National Serials Data Program (NSDP) creates records for sample issues in order to assign the ISSN. If LC later catalogs the serial, the description is based on the first "true" issue and a note is given to explain the sample issue.

Since the title page (or title page substitute) of the first issue is the chief source of information for a printed serial, a title page that is published to cover the volume is generally not used as the chief source. Use a volume title page as the chief source only when there is no source on an individual issue that is sufficient for the description of the serial. In such cases, give a source of title note such as:

500 0# #a Title from volume t.p.

If the description has been formulated from the first issue of a serial, the body of the entry remains unchanged throughout the life of the serial. If issues after the first have data different from those recorded in the body of the entry, record the different data in the note area as necessary. However, if the differences are in the title proper, create a separate record when appropriate (21.2C). (For changes in the main entry heading, see 21.3B.)

Title Page Substitute

If a serial lacking a title page has a title (the same title or different titles) on more than one source in the item, choose as the title page substitute the source that appears first in the preferred order of sources listed in the rule. Use the *entire page* from which the title was taken as the title page substitute, not just the caption area, masthead area, etc. Do not enclose in brackets any data found anywhere on that page.

Exceptions

1) In any instance in which the item has two or more different titles and the title that appears in a less preferred source is known (because of a trademark or other symbol that appears with it) to be the stable title that does not vary from issue to issue, use the source with the stable title as the title page substitute.

2) Apply this exception also in any instance in which two or more issues are in hand and the title appearing in a less preferred source remains stable from issue to issue (e.g., if the masthead title remains stable but the cover title changes from issue to issue, use the masthead as the title page substitute).

3) When working retrospectively, apply the principle given above in cases where a title page is added or dropped. For example, if the title on the cover and the title on the title page are different and some issues lack a title page, the cover can be used as the chief source.

Reprints of Serials¹

In order that the description of the reprint resemble and file with the description of the original, the earliest *issue* reprinted is used as the chief source for the first three areas of the description. Data for these areas may be taken from any place on the reprinted issue without the use of brackets. If it is known that the description of the original would include data that are not on the reprinted issue, the data may be supplied in brackets.

In the publication, distribution, etc. area the place of publication, publisher, and date of the reprint are recorded, using brackets if the data do not come from a prescribed source on the reprint.

¹[Recommended future placement of this section: LCRI 1.11]

The physical description area gives the physical description of the reprint, not the original.

A series is recorded if the reprint appears in a series.

Usually a single note gives important details about the original while other notes give necessary information about the reprint. Notes giving the sources of the title or the issue on which the description is based are not given.

12.0F. GENERAL RULE. Inaccuracies. [Rev.]

For serials, when there is evidence from later issues or other presentations of the title in the piece being described that there is an inaccuracy or misspelling in the title proper of the item, do not transcribe the inaccuracy or misspelling as it appears followed by [sic] or give a missing letter or letters in square brackets or add i.e. and the correction in square brackets (cf. 1.0F). Instead, use the correct form as the title proper and give the rejected form as an added entry with an explanatory note.

chief source:

Housing sarts

transcription:

245 00 †a Housing starts

246 1‡ †i Issue for 1986 has title: †a Housing
sarts

500 †‡ †a Description based on 1986; title from
cover.

12.1B1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA. Title proper. [New]

Statements Relating to Earlier Title, Title Absorbed, Etc.²

Generally, do not include as part of the title proper, even when consistently so presented in various locations in the serial, statements that mention an earlier title, title absorbed, etc., even when such statements are grammatically linked to the rest of the title.

chief source:

International gas report, incorporating World gas report

transcription:

245 00 †a International gas report.

780 05 †t World gas report

12.1B3. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA. Title proper.³ [Rev.]

Words, Phrases, Etc.

In any case of doubt as to whether a word, phrase, or other statement is part of the title proper, apply the same guidelines as given in this rule in regard to the inclusion of a corporate body's name (or abbreviation of that name) as part of the title proper.

²[This information formerly included in LCRI 12.1B3; recommended future placement: AACR2 12.1B1]

³[For information formerly contained in this LCRI, see LCRI 12.1B1; recommended future placement: AACR2 12.1B3]

Common Title/Section Title

In applying rule 12.1B4, consider all presentations of the common title and section title within the item. If any one source within the preliminaries or in the publisher's listing presents both titles, regardless of the proximity of the titles within the same source, consider the application of 12.1B4 rather than 12.1B6. If 12.1B4 is to be applied, the source containing both titles is the chief source of information for the item.

Common Title or Unnumbered Series?

When there is only one designation on the item it may be difficult to determine if the more comprehensive title is a common title or the title of an unnumbered series. To help make this determination, consider the presence of other records in the catalog in which the common title appears, either treated as a series or as part of the title proper.

a) Treat both titles as the title proper if:

(1) the comprehensive title is carried by a group of related serials that are issued by the same publisher in a similar format. Frequently the section title will consist of no more than a geographic designation or subject phrase.

Common title and section title

245 00 †a Global studies. †p Latin America.

245 00 †a CAS bioTech updates. †p Pharmaceutical applications

245 00 †a Situation and outlook report. †p Agricultural resources

(2) the section title is dependent on the more comprehensive title (cf. LCRI 25.6A), or the more comprehensive title is essentially general (e.g., "Acts," "Abstracts," "Journal," "Proceedings") and the second title includes or consists of a subject phrase that indicates a division of the general title.

Common title and section title

245 00 †a Directory. †p Plastics-molders

245 00 †a Acta ciencia Indica. †p Mathematics

245 00 †a Proceedings. †p Chemical sciences

b) Treat the more comprehensive title as a series in all other cases or in case of doubt.

Serial and unnumbered series

245 00 †a Women and the law
4XX From the state capitals

245 00 †a Massachusetts facts
4XX Flying the colors

12.1B7. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA. Title proper.⁴
[Rev.]

Mark of Omission at the End of the Title

If a date or numbering occurs at the end of the title proper, do not transcribe it as part of the title proper.

source: The Year in Sports 1993
transcription: 245 00 †a The year in sports.

Consider the date to be part of the title proper and include a mark of omission for the following situations:

1) there is a linking word between the designation and the preceding part of the title proper.

source: Sport in 1981
transcription: 245 00 †a Sport in ...

2) case endings of one or more words in the chronological designation link these words with antecedents within the preceding part of the title proper.

source: Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat 1980
transcription: 245 00 †a Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat ...

Omission of Other Names, Numbers, Etc., That Vary

Omit from a title proper, using a mark of omission, any name or number that can be expected to vary. Since these omissions will not be data that are part of the numeric or chronological designation of the serial, they may be explained in notes if it is considered important to do so.

source: Frommer's Washington, D.C., on \$35 a day
transcription:
245 00 †a Frommer's Washington, D.C., on \$... a
day
500 †† †a Each issue has an amount in the title,
i.e., 1982 has \$25; 1984 has \$35.

source: The annual report of Governor Rhoades
transcription: 245 00 †a The annual report of Governor
...

Omission of Designation Wording from Titles

When the chronological designation is expressed as a span of dates, consider all portions of the date to be part of the chronological designation and not part of the title, even if part of the date remains constant from year to year, e.g., the month.

245 00 †a Annual report of the Center for the fiscal
year ...
362 0‡ †a July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962-
(Report year is from July 1 to June 30)
245 00 †a Biennial report for the years ...
362 0‡ †a 1988 and 1989-
245 00 †a Informe de labores realizadas del ...
362 0‡ †a 10 de junio de 1975 al 30 de junio de 1976-

⁴[For other information formerly contained in this LCRI, see LCRI 12.3C1; recommended future placement: add to AACR2 12.1B1]

12.2B3. EDITION AREA. Edition statement. [Rev.]

Option Decision to Transcribe Parallel Statement(s)

*LC/CONSER practice*⁵: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

12.3. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA⁶. [Rev.]

Designation Required

A publication must bear a numeric or chronological designation in order to be considered a serial (cf. LCRI 12.0A).

Sources

If a serial has both a numeric and a chronological designation, record both even if they do not appear in the same source. If there is more than one representation of a designation, or part of a designation, generally prefer the most complete presentation, provided that it appears prominently or is stated formally.

chief source: Volume 1 May 1990
contents page: Volume 1 Number 1 May 1990
transcription: 362 0ø ÷a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1990)-

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

preface: This report covers 1990
(*The only date given prominently is the copyright date*)
transcription: 362 0ø ÷a 1990-

Designation Must Identify the Issue

Numbers or dates that are used *alone* as the designation must be sufficiently complete to "identify" the issue. For example, the date for a monthly periodical must bear at least the month and year in order to be transcribed as a chronological designation.

1st issue (biweekly): Nov. 1, 1995
2nd issue (biweekly): Nov. 14, 1995
transcription: 362 0ø ÷a Nov. 1, 1995-

If a serial carries *both* a number and a date, and either one or the other is sufficient to identify the issue, record both as the designation.

1st issue: Volume 1 May 1990
2nd issue: Volume 1 June 1990
transcription: 362 0ø ÷a Vol. 1 (May 1990)-

1st issue: Volume 1, no. 1, 1990
2nd issue: Volume 1, no. 2, 1990
transcription: 362 0ø ÷a Vol. 1, no. 1 (1990)-

⁵The National Library of Canada applies the option.

⁶[For information formerly contained in this LCRI, see LCRI 12.3B1 and LCRI 12.3C1]

12.3B1. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. Numeric and/or alphabetic designation⁷. [New]

Premier Issues

When the first issue bears wording implying "first," such as "premier issue," in addition to numbering, prefer to give the numbering because words such as these are not likely to continue as numeric designations on subsequent issues. If words such as "premier issue" have been recorded because there was no number or date on the first issue, supply numbering once it appears on subsequent issues according to 12.3D1.

source: Volume 1, no. 1 Premier issue

transcription:

362 0 ϕ #a Vol. 1, no. 1-

515 ϕ # #a First issue also called "Premier issue."
(Optional note)

source (1st issue): Premier issue

transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a Premier issue

source (2nd issue): No. 2

revised transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a [No. 1]-

515 ϕ # #a First issue lacks
numbering and is called
"Premier issue."

Sources

If all elements of the numeric designation do not appear on the same source, use judgment when deciding whether to piece them together or whether to omit part of the numbering. Take into consideration numbering found on later issues, when available. If in doubt, do not piece together.

chief source: Volume 1 Spring 1989

contents page: Number 1 Spring 1989

(Serial is issued quarterly)

transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a Vol. 1 (spring 1989)-

(Cataloger is in doubt whether "number 1" is another way of saying "volume 1")

chief source, 1st issue: No. 1 May-June 1992

contents page, 1st issue: Vol. 1

chief source, 2nd issue: No. 2 July-August 1992

contents page, 2nd issue: Vol. 1, no. 2

transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May-June 1992)-

(Evidence in 2nd issue clarifies publisher's intent)

Date Serves As Volume Number

A date may serve as a volume number preceded or followed by internal numbering that repeats each year. Treat both as the numeric designation and record the number following the date.

source: 1/1984

transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a 1984/1-

source: no. 1 1981

transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a 1981, no. 1-

source: 82-1

transcription: 362 0 ϕ #a 82-1-

⁷[Some information contained in this LCRI was formerly given in LCRI 12.3]

source: no. 1-95
transcription: 362 00 #a no. 95-1-

12.3C1. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. Chronological designation⁸. [New]

Choosing the Chronological Designation

When choosing the chronological designation, consider the type of date(s) given on the item. The chronological designation may represent the approximate time of publication (e.g., the May 1990 issue of a monthly), the coverage of the contents (e.g., fiscal year 1990), or the date of a meeting or event. An identifying date that reflects the publishing of the serial may be used as a chronological designation when there is no numeric designation to identify each issue and the publication is more likely to bear a formal chronological designation on subsequent issues (e.g., a directory). (For other types of publications, apply 12.3D and supply "no. 1" in brackets.)

If more than one expression of a chronological designation is given, prefer to use the one that provides the clearest indication of the period covered by the contents (if such a determination is possible). (See also LCRI 12.3.)

source: 1994 Conference on ... held June 14-15, 1994
transcription: 362 00 #a 1994-

Multiple Dates

When the chronological designation consists of multiple dates, each of which is associated with a different aspect of the title (e.g., 1990 report and 1991 forecast), use the first date as the chronological designation and make a note explaining the second date.

source: Review of agriculture 1982 and outlook for 1983
transcription:
245 00 #a Review of agriculture ... and outlook
for ...
362 00 #a 1982-
515 00 #a Includes the outlook for the following
year.

Recording a Chronological Designation When a Date Serves As the Volume Number

When a date, or portion of the date, is recorded as the numeric designation, record a chronological designation only when a separate complete date appears on the publication.

source: 83-2 February 1983
transcription: 362 00 #a 83-2 (Feb. 1983)-

source: 94-1 January
transcription: 362 00 #a 94-1-

12.3E. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. Alternative numbering, etc., systems. [Rev.]

Record a second or third system of numeric and/or chronological designation with the first system if it, too, identifies the issue (cf. 12.3B1). Prefer to record as the first a system that uses the form of volume number and internal number. If more than one numeric system is recorded, generally record the chronological system with the first numeric system (cf. 12.3C4).

⁸[Some information contained in this LCRI was formerly given in LCRI 12.1B7 and LCRI 12.3]

300 00 #a 2 v.
362 00 #a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1986)-v. 2, no. 3 (Mar. 1987)

300 00 #a 22 v.
362 00 #a No. 1-no. 22.

300 00 #a 12 v.
362 00 #a No. 1-no. 12.
515 00 #a No. 8/9 issued in combined form.

300 00 #a 140 v.
362 00 #a Vol. 1-v. 142.
515 00 #a Vols. 89 and 92 not published.

300 00 #a 2 v.
362 00 #a Jan. 1987-May 1988.

300 00 #a 1 v.
362 00 #a Jan./Feb. 1985-Nov./Dec. 1985.

Reprint example:

300 00 #a 4 v.
362 00 #a 1945-1961.
580 00 #a Reprint. Originally published: New York : Columbia University Press, 1945-1961.

Post-Publication Details

In recording bibliographic details for items that have been, or will be, bound by someone other than the publisher, formulate volume and illustration statements in the physical description and note areas based on the item as issued by the publisher, rather than as bound after publication.

12.7A2. NOTE AREA. [Rev.]

Linking Notes

In notes referring to another serial (i.e., linking notes), cite the entry under which the serial appears in the catalog against which the searching and cataloging is done. For legal works and translations that are entered under uniform title, construct the linking notes as follows:

main entry name heading/uniform title/title proper.

related record:

110 20 #a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige forskningsråd.
240 10 #a Årsberetning. #1 English
245 00 #a Annual report.

linking note:

780 00 #a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige forskningsråd. #s Årsberetning. English. #t Annual report

main entry uniform title heading/title proper.

related record: 130 00 #a Hung chi. #1 English.
245 10 #a China report. #p Red flag.

linking note:

780 00 #t Hung chi. English. China report. Red flag

Do not include other title information or statements of responsibility in linking notes.
Exception: In cases in which the title proper of the related serial is the name of a body and other title information has been supplied to indicate the type or nature of the publication (see 1.1E6), include also the other title information in the link.

780 00 †a Workmen's Compensation Commission. †t
Workmen's Compensation Commission : [annual
report]

If the note cites a main entry heading, give the heading in AACR2 form. If the main entry heading on the catalog record for the related serial is not in AACR2 form, change it to the AACR2 form.

If the related serial is not represented in the catalog, cite in the note the entry that would be used were the related serial cataloged under AACR2.¹⁰

When specific information regarding a related work is unknown, give general information in a note.

580 †† †a Translated from the Russian.
580 †† †a Also available in French and German eds.

12.7B. NOTE AREA. Notes. [Rev.]

Designations in Notes

When it is known that data in a note do not apply to all issues of a serial, give in the note the designations of the first and last issues to which they do apply. Prefer chronological designations because generally they are more succinct and meaningful than numeric designations.

Numeric and chronological designations as given in these notes may be condensed to whatever extent is possible without distorting the clarity of the statement or making it unclear which actual issues carried the data given. In case of doubt as to whether the note will be clear with condensed designations, do not condense the designations.

span: enero 1980-dic. 1981
in note: 1980-1981

span: Jan. 15, 1981-Feb. 10, 1983
in note: 1981-Feb. 10, 1983

span: v. 1, no. 1-v. 3, no. 12
in note: v. 1-3

span: July 1, 1990-June 30, 1991-July 1, 1994-June 30, 1995
in note: 1990/1991-1994/1995

or

in note: 1990/91-1994/95

Language of Notes

Following 1.0E1, give notes in English. However, words included in designations (e.g., seasons, months) may be given in the language in which they appear or translated into English.

span: märts 1980-dets. 1981
in note: märts 1980-1981

or

in note: Mar. 1980-1981

¹⁰[*Future placement:* AACR2 12.7A2 (replace the last sentence of the rule)]

12.7B1. NOTE AREA. Frequency. [Rev.]

LC practice: Always make a note on the known frequency of a serial even if the frequency is apparent from the rest of the description.

12.7B4. NOTE AREA. Variations in title. [Rev.]

When considered important, make a note about any title by which the serial has come to be known or identified even though this title does not appear anywhere on the serial. Make an added entry for this title.

245 00 †a Library of Congress information bulletin.
246 1b †i Popularly known as: †a LCIB

Option Decision to Romanize Title Proper

LC/CONSER practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

12.7B5. NOTE AREA. Parallel titles and other title information. [Rev.]

Over time, parallel titles may be added to¹¹, removed from, or given in a varying form on the chief source of issues of a serial.

If this information is considered to be important, record it in a note. Include in the note the name of the language of the title being referred to. Do not use the term "parallel title" in notes because not all users will be familiar with this term.

246 1p †i Issues for déc. 1979- have English title:
†a Studies of comparative literature

246 1p †i Issues for Mar. 1981- have Russian title:
†a Sbornik

500 †p †a Issues for summer 1983- lack English
title.

500 †p †a Vols. for 1981-1982 lack Arabic and French
titles.

500 †p †a German title varies.

246 1p †i Swedish title varies: †a Årsbok †f 1980-

If the order of titles (including the title proper) changes on the chief source, a general note may be given.

500 †p †a Order of titles varies.

If the title proper is no longer present, refer to 21.2C.

12.7B7a). Translation. [New]

Translated Editions

~~If a serial has been translated, give the title of the translation in a note on the bibliographic record for the original. (This is in addition to the data about the original that appear on the bibliographic record for the translation.) If the title is not known, give a~~

¹¹Do not consider the title proper to have changed although the addition of the title in another language or script would affect the choice of title proper if the description were based on the other issue (LCRI 21.2C).

general note:

Translated as: Revue des céréales et des graines
oléagineuses
Issued also in a German translation

CANCEL; last sentence moved to LCRI 12.7A2; LCRI no longer needed

12.7B7c). NOTE AREA. *Continued by.* [Rev.]

Option Decision to Give Date of Change

LC/CONSER practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

12.7B7e). NOTE AREA. *Split.* [Rev.]

Option Decision to Give Names of Other Serials Resulting from Split

LC/CONSER practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

12.7B7f). NOTE AREA. *Absorption.* [Rev.]

Option Decision to Give Date of Absorption

LC/CONSER practice: Apply the optional provision of the rule whenever the information is readily available.

12.7B7g). NOTE AREA. *Edition.*¹² [Rev.]

If a serial has another edition differing in partial content and/or in language, give the title of the other edition on the bibliographic record for the edition being cataloged.

580 †a English ed. of: New French books.
775 †t New French books

~~12.7B7i). *Supplements.* [Rev.] [Formerly 12.7B7k)]~~

Serial Supplements to Other Serials

— Note serial supplements on the bibliographic records for the related serial even if the supplements are represented by their own bibliographic records (cf. LCRI 21.28B). Also, on those separate bibliographic records created for some serial supplements, give linking notes to the related serials.

— (The examples below illustrate the notes as well as the added entries specified in LCRI 21.28B.)

1) *No separate bibliographic record for the supplement*

_____ *supplement title:* Who's who in consulting. A periodic
_____ supplement

¹²[Recommended future placement: replace AACR2 12.7B7g]

~~record for related serial: Who's who in consulting
note on that record: Supplement issued between editions~~

~~supplement title: New York law review. Occasional
supplement~~

~~record for related serial: New York law review
note on that record: Supplements accompany some issues~~

~~supplement title: Running notes~~

~~supplement title: Running newsletter~~

~~record for related serial: Walking, jogging, or running for
health~~

~~note on that record: Has supplement: Running notes, 1972-
1980; Running newsletter, 1981~~

~~added entries on that record: Running notes
Running newsletter~~

~~supplement title: Current changes in health plans
(Vol. 1, no. 1, March 1984, quarterly updates to an annual
publication)~~

~~record for related serial: Health plans~~

~~note on that record: Kept up to date between editions by
quarterly supplement with title: Current changes in health
plans~~

~~added entry on that record: Current changes in health plans~~

2) Separate bibliographic record for the supplement

~~record for supplement: Brand new ... supplement to the
Worldwide register of adult education~~

~~note on that record: Supplement to: Worldwide register of
adult education~~

~~added entry on that record: Worldwide register of adult
education~~

~~record for related serial: Worldwide register of adult
education~~

~~note on that record: Has supplement: Brand new ...
supplement to the Worldwide register of adult education~~

~~record for supplement: Données statistiques pour la Haute-
Normandie~~

~~notes on that record: Supplement to: Statistiques pour
l'économie normande, 1979~~

~~Supplement to: Aval, <1982>
added entry on that record: Statistiques pour l'économie
normande~~

~~added entry on that record: Aval~~

~~record for related serial: Statistiques pour l'économie
normande~~

~~note on that record: Has supplement: Données statistiques
pour la Haute-Normandie~~

~~record for related serial: Aval~~

~~note on that record: Has supplement: Données statistiques
pour la Haute-Normandie~~

~~record for supplement: Journal of cellular biochemistry.
Supplement~~

~~note on that record: Supplement to: Journal of cellular
biochemistry~~

~~(No added entry for the related serial)~~

~~record for related serial: Journal of cellular biochemistry~~

~~note on that record: Has supplement: Journal of cellular
biochemistry. Supplement~~

**CANCEL; LCRI no longer needed; some examples to be added to LCRI
21.28B**

12.7B8. NOTE AREA. Numbering and chronological designation. [Rev.]

Duration of Publication¹³

When the beginning and/or ending data are known but the issue(s) is not in hand, give this information in a note.

362 1~~h~~ †a Began with issue for Apr. 1970; ceased with issue for Feb. 1982.

362 1~~h~~ †a Published 1820-1864.

362 1~~h~~ †a Began in 1972.

362 1~~h~~ †a Ceased with v. 4, no. 4 (Aug. 1935).

12.7B9. NOTE AREA. Publication, distribution, etc. [Rev.]

Place of Publication

The intent of this LCRI is to limit the number of notes to those considered important. Two important changes related to place are those that

- 1) involve a change in country or region;

260 ~~h~~ †a Boston : †b Harvard University Press, †c 1988-

500 ~~h~~ †a Published: Austin : University of Texas, 1990-

- 2) involve a change in the place when the place has been used as a qualifier for the uniform title and/or key title.

130 0~~h~~ †a Careers in education (New York, N.Y.)

245 00 †a Careers in education

260 ~~h~~ †a New York, N.Y. : †b EMC Press, †c 1990.

500 ~~h~~ †a Published: Philadelphia : Harris Pub. Co., 1994-

Other specific changes may be noted at the discretion of the cataloger.

Date of Publication¹⁴

If the date of publication of the first issue (cf. 12.4F1) is later than the publication date of a subsequent issue, give the earliest date of publication in a note.

260 ~~h~~ †a Chicago : †b American Library Association, †c 1969-

362 0~~h~~ †a Vol. 1-

500 ~~h~~ †a Vol. 2 published in 1967.

¹³[Recommended future placement: add to AACR2 12.7B8]

¹⁴[Recommended future placement: add to AACR2 12.4F1]

When determining whether a conference has a name, cases arise that exhibit conflicting evidence insofar as two of the criteria in the definition of a corporate body are concerned: capitalization and the definite article. When the phrase is in a language that normally capitalizes each word of a name, even in running text, consider a capitalized phrase a name even if it is preceded by an indefinite article. (This statement cannot apply to other languages.)

named: In July of 1977 a Conference on Management Techniques in Libraries was held ...

unnamed: Late last year the Retail Manufacturers Association of the Greater Houston area sponsored the national conference on losses by theft at the ...

Another important point to bear in mind when deciding whether a phrase is a name is that the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting: "symposium," "conference," "workshop," "colloquium," etc. *Note:* Some notable sequential conferences that lack such a term are exceptionally considered to be named, e.g., Darmstädter Gespräch. In addition, phrases that combine acronyms or initialisms with the abbreviated form of the year are also considered to be named.

unnamed: A symposium titled "Coal Geology and the Future," sponsored by ...

named: GAGETECH '92
TOOLS Europe '92

Generic-Term Names of Meetings

When a generic-term name of a meeting designates a meeting of a body (as opposed to one merely sponsored by a body), the meeting may be considered as named, whether or not the generic term is strengthened by the name or abbreviation of the body. For example, "annual meeting" in relation to the Human Factors Society is named whether it appears as

Annual meeting *or*
HFS Annual Meeting *or*
Annual Meeting of the Human Factors Society.

N.B. If such a meeting is one of two or more bodies, reject its designation as a name.

Sixteenth annual United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority/
United States Federal Aviation Administration meeting

On the other hand, such generic-term designation for *sponsored* meetings are considered as named only if the name, the abbreviation of the name, or some other distinctive noun or adjective strengthen the generic term.

unnamed: Symposium no. 95
named: IAU Symposium no. 95

Record with lower-casing statements on the chief source that give the type of designation rejected as names according to this paragraph.

N.B. Occasionally in this context the body is one of the types that typically does its work in sessions of its members (i.e., committees, commissions, or similar bodies, such as panels, task forces, or working groups). Do not treat designations of the working sessions of these bodies as named, e.g., "Seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee for the Regional English Language Centre."

If the meeting is named according to these criteria, determine the form of the name according to the appropriate provisions of chapter 24 (e.g., 24.7; 24.13, TYPE 3; 24.13, TYPE 6).

In general, consider named *ad hoc* events of the types listed in the third paragraph at the top of page 313 to be corporate bodies.¹⁶ However, for art exhibitions, treat as corporate bodies only those that recur under the same name (e.g., Biennale di Venezia, Documenta).

21.30J. TITLES.

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¹⁶For Library of Congress descriptive catalogers only: cf. DCM Z11.2.

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Introduction

1) *Added entries for titles in the context of a machine-readable catalog.* The guidelines for providing added entries, including those for titles, are embodied in the cataloging rules (AACR2), the LCRIS; and any administrative decisions made locally by a

particular library. These guidelines reflect the conditions under which the bibliographic infrastructure formally calls for "added" access. In a unit-card environment, such access required preparation and filing of an additional unit card for each "added" access (as well, of course, as added access that was "derived," e.g., from the title).

Within the machine-readable environment, the MARC format content designation conventions support the formal guidelines mentioned above. What is different about the machine-readable environment, however, is that "access" becomes a function of the particular system used in support of the machine-readable catalog, and that in turn reflects the decisions of the system designers. There is, then, embedded within a machine-readable bibliographic record, not only the access called for by AACR2, as reflected in the content designation, but also the access designed into the system. For example, AACR2 may suggest no title added entry is needed in a specific situation. The mechanism used in this case is indicator position 1 of the 245 field containing the value "0" (No title added entry). However, a particular system may have been designed to index all 245 fields in all cases. Thus title access is provided in spite of the setting of the indicator value otherwise. Nevertheless, the guidelines in this LCRI on title added entries reflect and amplify those called for in AACR2 only; they do not take into account the kinds of access that any one system may (or may not) provide.

2) *Controlled/uncontrolled.* Added entries may be "controlled" or "uncontrolled." "Controlled" means that the data constituting the added entry are in the form that has been determined to be used in formally referring to an entity according to AACR2 and LCRIS. It is the "established" or "catalog-entry" form for the "name" of an entity, including a work. When it is determined that an entity is primarily responsible for the creation/emanation of a work, the controlled form for an entry for the work is a name/title combination. Otherwise, it is the title itself in the form that is determined to be used in the catalog ("uniform title heading"). Controlled added entries for works are stated in MARC in fields 700, 710-711 (name/title combinations) and 730 (uniform title heading).

The found form of a title, a form appearing on an item and limited to the title itself, divorced from any entity that may be primarily responsible for the work, is an "uncontrolled" form. It has not gone through the formal process of being established (catalog-entry form undetermined, although in some cases the controlled and uncontrolled forms might turn out to be one and the same). The focus of this LCRI is on providing added entries for titles in an uncontrolled form ("title added entry"). The LCRI states the various guidelines relating to title added entries. It begins with a description of the data constituting them and the mechanics of stating them in a machine-readable bibliographic record. These aspects are described first so that the examples used in subsequent sections of the LCRI will be understandable. Next is the basic guideline for title added entries for titles proper followed by guidelines related to permutations of titles proper. A section on items without collective title is followed by one on the guidelines related to other titles borne by an item. The LCRI concludes with sections on two special issues.

Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in MARC Record

There are three ways to accommodate title added entries in the MARC record:

- 1) deriving a title added entry from the title—245 field (Title statement);
- 2) deriving a title added entry from a varying form of a title that is explicitly recorded in a field defined for that purpose—246 field (Varying form of title);
- 3) recording a title added entry for a related/analytical title in a field defined for that purpose—740 field (Added entry — uncontrolled related/analytical title).

Prior to February 1995, all title added entries in records for monographs not derived from the 245 field were recorded in a 740 field (then named Added entry — variant title).

1) *Title added entry derived from 245 field.* A title added entry is derived from the 245 title field on the basis of indicator position 1 (use value "1" (Title added entry)). The data constituting such a derived added entry are those of the $\#a$ (Title), $\#n$ (Number of part/section of a work), and $\#p$ (Name of a part/section of a work) subfields as appropriate. In most cases a derived added entry equates to the title proper. Except for alternative titles and parts/designations of parts, the extent of a derived added entry is governed by the first mark of prescribed punctuation in the 245 field. When the added entry desired does not

equate to the #a, #n, or #p subfields of the 245 field as appropriate, it is necessary to use the 246 field for the added entry.

Retain initial articles and record an appropriate value in the non-filing indicator (indicator position 2). Use value "0" when an article is to be filed on as follows:

a) the title begins with an article that appears as part of a personal, geographic, or corporate name and is retained in such a name according to LCRI 22.4, LCRI 23.2, or AACR2 rule 24.5A;

b) the title begins with an article in a situation in which meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention, e.g., such titles as

"The" as an introductory element of generic nouns
"El Cid" in literary criticism of the 20th century

Include in the added entry for a title proper alternative titles and parts or designations of parts (and see also the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below under the separate section "Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper").

For items without a collective title, the added entry derived from field 245 equates to the title of the first work; see below the separate section "Items Without Collective Title."

2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field.* The implementation in February 1995 of changes related to format integration introduced a major change in the mechanism used for providing title added entries for varying forms of titles in machine-readable bibliographic records for monographs. Whereas previously all title added entries for varying forms of title had been recorded in a 740 field (with statements about such titles recorded in 500 note fields), the 246 field now carries most varying forms of title (for an exception, see below subsection 2) *Title access to independent titles* under the section "Items Without Collective Title"). Title added entries can be derived from this field based on the value in indicator position 1. Values in this indicator position provide for various combinations of data, including information that was previously conveyed in multiple fields (500/740).

Indicator position 1 (Note controller/title added entry) contains values that make it possible to generate notes/derive title added entries as follows:

<i>Ind. 1</i>	<i>Condition the value indicates</i>
0	Generate a note but not a title added entry
1	Generate a note and also a title added entry
2	Do not generate a note or a title added entry
3	Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry

Indicator position 2 (Type of title) contains values that make it possible to generate display constants describing the type of title data recorded in the 246 field as follows:

<i>Ind. 2</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Display constant the value indicates</i>
Ⓟ	No information provided (<i>LC practice:</i> The LC MUMS system represents the Ⓟ in this indicator position as a hyphen)	[no display constant]
0	Portion of title	[no display constant]
1	Parallel title	[no display constant]
2	Distinctive title (<i>LC practice:</i> Do not use this value for monographs)	[Distinctive title]
3	Other title (<i>LC practice:</i> Do not use this value for monographs)	[Other title]
4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

If the source of the varying title recorded in a 246 field is not one of those represented by values 4-8, the source may be explicitly recorded in an \neq i subfield that precedes the title data:

246 1 \neq \neq i Source as supplied by cataloger: \neq a Varying form of title

Note the following input conventions used with the 246 field:

- a) position the 246 field(s) following the 245 field;
- b) do not end the field with a mark of punctuation unless it is part of the data (e.g., an abbreviation);
- c) do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it;
- d) add a colon at the end of the cataloger-supplied text recorded in an \neq i subfield;
- e) *LC practice*: use three blank spaces for incomplete volume designation;
- f) *LC practice for input order*:

Input first

those 246 fields relating to the 245 field as identified by second indicator values 0, 1, and 8, generally in that order, which reflects found form followed by any alternate form

followed by any others in the order judged best.

3) *Title added entry recorded in 740 field*. As the result of format integration, the 740 field was redefined to be limited to added entry access for the uncontrolled form of two kinds of titles:

- a) uncontrolled analytical added entries for titles of independent works contained within the item;
- b) uncontrolled added entries for titles of related works external to the item.
(*LC practice*: do not apply except in some of the cataloging of collections of special materials; use 700-730 controlled form according to AACR2)

Do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it. End the field with a mark of punctuation.

Note that the redefined 740 uncontrolled "analytical" added entry does not replace the 700-730 controlled analytical added entry (name/title or title) for the independent work called for by AACR2.

Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper

Follow the provision of the rule to:

Make an added entry under the title proper of every item entered under a personal heading, a corporate heading, or a uniform title unless

- a) the title proper is essentially the same as the main entry heading or a reference to that heading

(*LC practice*: make the added entry even if the heading or a reference to that heading represents a personal or corporate name)

- or b) the title proper has been composed by the cataloger

(*LC practice*: do not make the added entry except in some of the cataloging of collections of special materials)

- or c) in a catalogue in which name-title and subject entries are interfiled, the title proper is identical to a subject heading assigned to the work or a direct reference to that subject heading

(*LC practice*: make the added entry)

- or d) a conventionalized uniform title has been used as the uniform title for a musical work (see 25.25-25.35).

LC/CONSER practice: Do not make a title added entry for a serial title consisting of no more than the English words "Annual report."

Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper

1) *General.* The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address title added entries for alternate forms (e.g., spelled-out form of an abbreviation, a number as a word) as well as other issues such as the treatment of alternative titles, corrected titles, items with collective titles. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When in doubt, be liberal in making additional title added entries. Note, however, when a single title exhibits several of the above conditions, it is not necessary to make all the possible added entries; instead, limit the additional added entries to those judged to be most useful.

245 10 †a XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3p †a 20 centuries and Mount Saint Helens
246 3p †a Twenty centuries and Mount Saint Helens

2) *Alternate forms*

a) *Abbreviations.* When an abbreviation occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the abbreviation if it is thought that some catalog users might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

245 10 †a Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport ...
246 3p †a Messieurs Ives of Bridgeport

245 10 †a Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3p †a Mount Saint Helens ...

245 10 †a St. Louis blues ...
246 3p †a Saint Louis blues ...

but 245 10 †a M'Liss and Louie ...
(Spelled out form of abbreviation unknown)

b) *Ampersand.* When an ampersand (or other symbol, e.g., +, representing the word "and") occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the word "and" in the language of the title.

245 10 †a A & B roads & motorways atlas of Great Britain ...
246 3p †a A and B roads and motorways atlas of Great Britain

c) *Letters and initialisms (including acronyms).* When a series of letters or an initialism occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, apply the following:

1) *With separating punctuation.*¹⁷ If the transcription shows separating punctuation, make a 246-derived title added entry in the form without any separating punctuation if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be recorded in that form in the source.

245 10 †a A.-G. Chemie ...
246 3p †a AG Chemie

245 14 †a The A-B-C-D of successful college writing ...
246 3p †a ABCD of successful college writing

¹⁷Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

2) *Without spacing or separating punctuation.* If the transcription does not show spacing or separating punctuation, normally do not make a 246-derived title added entry with spacing or separating punctuation.

d) *Numbers.* When a number occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry as follows:

(1) *Arabic numbers (excluding dates).* Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. In spelling out numbers in English, follow the style indicated in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press. For other languages, follow the preferred style of the language.

101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one
(An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)

425 = four hundred twenty-five, *not* four hundred and twenty-five

1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one
(An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)

1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, *not* twelve hundred twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six

2500 = twenty-five hundred, *not* two thousand five hundred

245 14 †a The 1-2-3 guide to libraries ...
246 3‡ †a One-two-three guide to libraries

245 10 †a 1 and 2 Thessalonians ...
246 3‡ †a First and Second Thessalonians

245 10 †a 1a Mostra Toscana/scultura ...
246 3‡ †a Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura

245 10 †a 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...
246 3‡ †a 3.2 and what goes with it
246 3‡ †a Three point two and what goes with it

245 14 †a The 3.2 beer law ...
246 3‡ †a Three-point-two beer law

245 10 †a 3:10 to Yuma ...
246 3‡ †a Three ten to Yuma

245 10 †a 27 wagons full of cotton ...
246 3‡ †a Twenty-seven wagons full of cotton

but 245 10 †a A4D desert speed run ...

245 10 †a 1/3 of an inch of French bread ...

245 10 †a 1/10th fours of 48 hours ...

245 10 †a 2° minute talk treasury ...

245 10 †a .300 Vickers machine gun mechanism made easy ...

245 10 †a 003° ...

245 10 †a 3.1416 and all that ...

245 14 †a The 5"/38 gun ...

(2) *Dates*

(a) *Dates representing a single year or span of years.* Do not make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in

arabic numerals representing a single year or a span of years. If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

245 10 †a 1915 : †b revue de guerre en deux actes ...

245 10 †a 1945-1975 Italia ...

(b) *Other dates.* If dates other than those representing a single year or a span of years are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. Make this judgment regardless of whether the numerals in the source are arabic or roman.

245 14 †a The XXth century citizen's atlas of the world ...

246 3‡ †a 20th century citizen's atlas of the world

246 3‡ †a Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the world

245 13 †a Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ...

246 3‡ †a 17. et 18. siècles

246 3‡ †a Dix-septième et dix-huitième siècles

245 10 †a Australian painting, XIX and XX centuries ...

246 3‡ †a Australian painting, 19th and 20th centuries

246 3‡ †a Australian painting, nineteenth and twentieth centuries

245 10 †a XX. századi művészet ...

246 3‡ †a 20. századi művészet

246 3‡ †a Huszadik századi művészet

245 10 †a Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. : †b Katalog ...

246 3‡ †a Arabskie dokumenty 9.-20. vv.

245 3‡ †a Arabskie dokumenty deviatogo-dvadtsatogo vv.

(3) *Roman numerals (excluding dates).* Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional 246-derived title added entry substituting the spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

245 10 †a World War II small arms ...

246 3‡ †a World War 2 small arms

246 3‡ †a World War Two small arms

245 10 †a Title XX comprehensive annual services plan ...

246 3‡ †a Title 20 comprehensive annual services plan

246 3‡ †a Title twenty comprehensive annual services plan

- 245 10 †a XXV s'ezd KPSS i problemy
ideologicheskoi bor'by ...
- 246 3‡ †a 25. s'ezd KPSS i problemy
ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i
Afriki
- 246 3‡ †a Dvadsat' piatyĭ s'ezd KPSS i problemy
ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i
Afriki

but

- 245 10 †a Neotropical Microlepidoptera XIX ...
- 246 3‡ †a Neotropical Microlepidoptera 19
(No derived added entry from spelled-out form)

(4) *Spelled-out form.* Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting an arabic numeral for the spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that was the form in the source.

- 245 14 †a The road of a thousand wonders ...
- 246 3‡ †a Road of 1000 wonders
- 245 12 †a A thousand and one facts about Soviet
Estonia ...
- 246 3‡ †a 1001 facts about Soviet Estonia
- 245 10 †a Eighty blocks from Tiffany's ...
- 246 3‡ †a 80 blocks from Tiffany's

but

- 245 10 †a Two years before the mast ...

e) *Signs and symbols.* When a sign or symbol occurs as one or in one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the name or a written form for the corresponding sign or symbol if this can be done concisely and if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the sign/symbol would be recorded in that form in the source.

- 245 10 †a Transforming #1 ...
- 246 3‡ †a Transforming number one
- 245 10 †a 100% cooperation with the United States
...
- 246 3‡ †a One hundred percent cooperation with the
United States
- 245 14 †a The \$2 window on Wall Street ...
- 246 3‡ †a Two dollar window on Wall Street
- 245 10 †a Poe[try] : †b a simple introduction ...
- 246 3‡ †a Poe
- 246 30 †a Simple introduction to experimental
poetry
- 500 †‡ †a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an
illustration of a tree.

but

- 245 10 †a Tables of the error function and its
derivative, [reproduction of equations
for the functions] ...

f) *Other.* If a title proper contains data within the first five words filed on for which there could be an alternate form that would be filed differently, make a 246-derived title added entry under that form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that form to be given in the source.

- 245 10 †a Actfive and other poems ...
- 246 3‡ †a Act five and other poems

3) *Alternative titles.* See the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below.

4) *Corrected titles proper* (cf. 1.0F1). (For corrected titles other than titles proper, see subsection 10) under "Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item" below.) In encountering titles proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, insure that there is title access through both the incorrect and the corrected forms.

a) *Titles corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]."* LC practice: In LC's system data in brackets preceded by "i.e." and the word "[sic]" enclosed in brackets are ignored in filing arrangements and are omitted from title search (compression) keys. Therefore, when either the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique is used, make two title added entries, a 245-derived one for the title proper and a 246-derived one for the title in its correct[ed] form.

245 14 †a The Paul Anthony Buck [i.e. Brick]
lectures ...

246 3‡ †a Paul Anthony Brick lectures

245 14 †a The wolrd [sic] of television ...

246 3‡ †a World of television

b) *Titles corrected by bracketing missing letters.* LC practice: If the title proper has been corrected by supplying in brackets a missing letter or letters, make two title added entries, a 245-derived one for the title proper containing the letter or letters supplied in brackets and a 246-derived one for the title as it appears in the source.

245 10 †a One day's d[u]ty ...

246 3‡ †a One day's dty

5) *Items with a collective title.* LC practice: If an item containing more than one work has a collective title, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the collective title.

6) *Items without a collective title.* See below the separate section "Items Without Collective Title."

7) *Portion of title proper*

a) *Alternative title.* For titles proper that contain an "alternative title," insure title access as follows:

1) to the complete title proper (245-derived title added entry);

2) to the first part of the title proper up to the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry);

3) to the part following the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry).

100 1‡ †a Hoffmann, Heinrich, †d 1809-1894.

240 10 †a Struwelpeter. †l English

245 10 †a Slovenly Peter, or, Cheerful stories and
funny pictures for good little folks.

246 30 †a Slovenly Peter

246 30 †a Cheerful stories and funny pictures for
good little folks

b) *Part or designation of part.* If the title proper contains a part or a designation of a part or both, make a 246-derived title added entry (usually for the part) when it is judged intelligible enough to be a likely candidate for access.

245 04 †a The sophisticated traveler. †p Winter,
love it or leave it / †c edited by A.M.
Rosenthal ...

246 30 †a Winter, love it or leave it

c) *Partial title.* Make a 246-derived title added entry for a portion of a title proper when it is judged that some users would consider the portion as the title proper.

- 100 1Ø †a Byrne, Robert, †d 1928-
 245 14 †a The New York times book of great chess
 victories and defeats / †c Robert Byrne.
 246 30 †a Book of great chess victories and defeats
 246 30 †a Great chess victories and defeats

This is often the case with art books whose title transcription begins with the artist's name; many users might perceive that name as a statement of responsibility rather than a title.

- 245 10 †a Paul Jenkins, anatomy of a cloud ...
 246 30 †a Anatomy of a cloud

d) *Statement of responsibility.* When a title proper begins with a separable statement of responsibility, make a 246-derived title added entry for the title without the initial statement of responsibility. Note that this applies regardless of whether a uniform title has been assigned the work or not, since the function of providing access through a varying form of title is separate and distinct from the function of collocation provided through a uniform title.

- 100 1Ø †a Shakespeare, William, †d 1564-1616.
 240 10 †a Midsummer night's dream
 245 10 †a Shakespeare's A midsummer night's dream ...
 246 30 †a Midsummer night's dream

8) *Uniform title. LC practice:* Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., cf. subsection 7) d) immediately above).

Items Without Collective Title

1) *Change in AACR2/content designation.* For items without a collective title, *Amendments 1993 to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* changed the placement of the general material designation ("GMD"), which in turn changed the manner of providing title access in such cases. The GMD now follows the first title transcribed instead of the last. That change stimulated a change in the content designation for items without a collective title: the second title immediately adjacent to the first is now treated as "remainder of title" (subfield †b). This change, effective 1994, applies in all cases even when a GMD is not being assigned to the item.

With GMD

pre-1994 policy

- 245 10 †a Title A ; Title B ; Title C †h [GMD] /
 †c statement of responsibility

1994- policy

- 245 10 †a Title A †h [GMD] ; †b Title B ; Title C
 / †c statement of responsibility

Without GMD

pre-1994 policy

- 245 10 †a Title A ; Title B / †c statement of
 responsibility

1994- policy

- 245 10 †a Title A ; †b Title B / †c statement of
 responsibility

This change in content designation meant some changes in the existing policy on providing access to the titles being recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area, since the titles immediately following the first are no longer included in the same subfield as the first (subfield †a). Subfield †a now ends before any other data element that follows the first title (the GMD, the second title, the first parallel title, the first other title information, the first statement of responsibility).

2) *Title access to independent titles.* Make a title added entry for each title being recorded if there are two or three titles (usually a 245-derived title added entry for the first; 740 title added entries for the others). If there are four or more titles being recorded, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the first. The second and third titles must be provided for explicitly by using the redefined 740 field (Added entry — Uncontrolled related/analytical title) and recording value "2" in the second indicator position (Analytical entry). (Cf. the examples in 3) *Title access to 245 title string* immediately below).

NOTE: record in a 246 field varying forms of an independent title occurring in a 245 †a subfield; record in a 740 field varying forms of an independent title occurring elsewhere (cf. the second example in subsection 3) *Title access to 245 title string* below).

3) *Title access to 245 title string. LC practice:* Make a title added entry for the complement of titles immediately adjacent to one another appearing at the beginning of the title and statement of responsibility area and treated as a unit. Provide this added entry explicitly by using a 246 3# field and recording the titles without the GMD but with the prescribed punctuation used in the title and statement of responsibility area. This added entry makes the data available in the same form as they were prior to the change in the GMD position and insures that there is no loss to those systems that heretofore may have made use of the data in this form for some kind of access.

100 1# †a Berkeley, George, †d 1685-1753.
 240 10 †a Treatise concerning the principles of human knowledge
 245 10 †a Principles of human knowledge ; †b and, Three dialogues / †c edited with introduction by Howard Robinson.
 246 3# †a Principles of human knowledge ; and, Three dialogues
 700 12 †a Berkeley, George, † 1685-1753. †t Three dialogues.
 740 02 †a Three dialogues.

100 0# †a Bede, †c the Venerable, Saint, †d 673-735.
 240 10 †a Selections. †l English. †f 1994
 245 14 †a The ecclesiastical history of the English people ; †b The greater chronicle ; Bede's letter to Egbert / †c Bede ; edited by ...
 246 3# †a Ecclesiastical history of the English people ; The greater chronicle ; Bede's letter to Egbert
 740 02 †a Greater chronicle.
 740 02 †a Bede's letter to Egbert.
 740 02 †a Letter to Egbert.

4) *Models illustrating title access.* The following models illustrate the various conditions of title access that may occur for items without a collective title. These models are **LIMITED** to showing the various patterns that may occur. They do **NOT** include any controlled forms of added entries, e.g., controlled analytic added entries, that might also be appropriate.

245 10 †a Title A †h [GMD] ; †b Title B / †c statement of responsibility.
 246 3# †a Title A ; Title B
 740 02 †a Title B.

245 10 †a Title A ; †b Title B / †c statement of responsibility.
 246 3# †a Title A ; Title B
 740 02 †a Title B.

245 10 †a Title A †h [GMD]. †b Title B.
 246 3# †a Title A. Title B
 740 02 †a Title B.

245 10 #a Title A. #b Title B.
 246 3# #a Title A. Title B
 740 02 #a Title B.

245 10 #a Title A #h [GMD] ; #b Title B ; Title C
 / #c statement of responsibility.
 246 3# #a Title A ; Title B ; Title C
 740 02 #a Title B.
 740 02 #a Title C.

245 10 #a Title A ; #b Title B ; Title C / #c
 statement of responsibility.
 246 3# #a Title A ; Title B ; Title C
 740 02 #a Title B.
 740 02 #a Title C.

245 10 #a Title A #h [GMD]. #b Title B : other
 title information. Title C.
 246 3# #a Title A. Title B
 740 02 #a Title B.
 740 02 #a Title C.

245 10 #a Title A. #b Title B : other title
 information. Title C.
 246 3# #a Title A. Title B
 740 02 #a Title B.
 740 02 #a Title C.

245 10 #a Title A #h [GMD] / #c statement of
 responsibility. Title B / statement of
 responsibility.
 740 02 #a Title B.

245 10 #a Title A / #c statement of
 responsibility. Title B / statement of
 responsibility.
 740 02 #a Title B.

245 10 #a Title A #h [GMD] : #b other title
 information / #c statement of
 responsibility. Title B : other title
 information / statement of
 responsibility.
 740 02 #a Title B.

245 10 #a Title A : #b other title information /
 #c statement of responsibility. Title B
 : other title information / statement of
 responsibility.
 740 02 #a Title B.

245 10 #a Title A #h [GMD] = #b Parallel title A /
 statement of responsibility. Title B =
 Parallel title B / statement of
 responsibility.
 246 31 #a Parallel title A
 740 02 #a Title B.
 740 02 #a Parallel title B.

245 10 #a Title A = #b Parallel title A / #c
 statement of responsibility. Title B =
 Parallel title B / statement of
 responsibility.
 246 31 #a Parallel title A
 740 02 #a Title B.
 740 02 #a Parallel title B.

245 10 †a Title A †h [GMD] = †b Parallel title A ;
 Title B = Parallel title B / †c
 statement of responsibility.

246 31 †a Parallel title A

740 02 †a Title B.

740 02 †a Parallel title B.

245 10 †a Title A = †b Parallel title A ; Title B
 = Parallel title B / †c statement of
 responsibility.

246 31 †a Parallel title A

740 02 †a Title B.

740 02 †a Parallel title B.

245 10 †a Title A †h [GMD] : †b other title
 information ; Title B : other title
 information / †c statement of
 responsibility.

740 02 †a Title B.

245 10 †a Title A : †b other title information ;
 Title B : other title information / †c
 statement of responsibility.

740 02 †a Title B.

Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item

1) *246 indicators.* For ease of reference, the values of the indicator positions of the 246 field are repeated here. For more complete information, see above the subsection 2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field* under the section "Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in the MARC Record."

<i>Ind. 1</i>	<i>Condition the value indicates</i>	
0	Generate a note but not a title added entry	
1	Generate a note and also a title added entry	
2	Do not generate a note or a title added entry	
3	Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry	
<i>Ind. 2</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Display constant the value indicates</i>
‡	No information provided <i>(LC practice: The LC MUMS system represents the ‡ in this indicator position as a hyphen)</i>	[no display constant]
0	Portion of title	[no display constant]
1	Parallel title	[no display constant]
2	Distinctive title <i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	[Distinctive title]
3	Other title <i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	[Other title]
4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

If the source of the varying title recorded in a 246 field is not one of those represented by values 4-8, the source may be explicitly recorded in an †i subfield that precedes the title data:

246 1‡ †i Source as supplied by cataloger: †a Varying form of title

2) *Scope.* The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address varying forms of title other than those related to the title proper. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When a single title exhibits several conditions, limit the additional title added entries to those judged to be most useful.

a) *General guideline.* Make 246-derived title added entries more or less automatically for cover titles, parallel titles, and added title page titles when they are significantly different from the title proper (cf. 21.2A1). *LC practice:* Be more restrictive about caption titles, half titles, running titles, and other title information. Generally, make added entries for these only if one of the following is true:

- 1) the work was also published under the title;
- 2) the work is cited in reference sources under the title;
- 3) the title is given such prominence by typography or by other means that it is reasonable to assume that the publication may be known by it or that persons examining the item might think that it is the main title of the publication.

b) *Source vs. type.* In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice:* In general, for titles from sources other than 245, for monographs, prefer to give the source using either one of the following second indicator values for source

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 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, e.g.,

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Parallel title |
| 2 | Distinctive 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, 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
```

3) *Alternate forms.* *LC practice:* With respect to making 246-derived title added entries for alternate forms (cf. subsection 2) *Alternate forms* under "Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper" above), use judgment on a case-by-case basis. If in doubt, do not make a 246-derived title added entry for a "variant of a variant."

4) *Accompanying material.* Treat the title of an accompanying item as an independent title of a work contained within the item. Provide a title added entry using field 740 with indicator values 02. In general, provide title access through varying forms of the title of an accompanying item in those cases judged to provide useful access, using the 740 02 field also as the means of stating any varying forms of independent titles.

- 245 00 †a OSHA plan writer †h [computer file] ...
- 300 †† †a 1 computer disk ; †c 5 1/4 in. + †e 1 manual (1 v.) ...
- 500 †† †a Title on manual: Dr. Young's OSHA plan writer.
- 740 02 †a Dr. Young's OSHA plan writer.

5) *Added title page title*

- 100 1† †a Abbott, R.
- 245 14 †a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / †by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
- 246 15 †a Offre de transport maritime de ligne régulière au Canada

6) *At head of title.* When title data appear at head of title, use a 246 field.

- 110 1† †a Colorado. †b Office of State Auditor.
- 245 10 †a Highway users tax fund performance audit.
- 246 1† †i At head of title: †a Report of the State Auditor

When data other than title data appear at head of title that are to be combined with the title proper in an added entry, record the "at head of title" data in a 500 note, and provide the title added entry through a 246 3† field:

- 110 2† †a Rand McNally and Company.
- 245 10 †a Chicago & vicinity 6 county StreetFinder / †c Rand McNally ...
- 246 3† †a Chicago and vicinity six county StreetFinder
- 246 3† †a Rand McNally, Chicago Tribune, Chicago & vicinity 6 county StreetFinder
- 500 †† †a At head of cover title: Rand McNally, Chicago Tribune.

7) *Binder's title.* If a binder's title varies significantly from the title proper (cf. 21.2A1), record the title in 246 1†.

- 100 1† †a Shaver, John I.
- 245 10 †a Mixed Commission on British and American Claims, John I. Shaver vs. United States, no. 51 : †b brief for claim.
- 246 1† †i Binder's title: †a Shaver vs. United States

LC practice: If a monograph has been bound only for LC's collections (i.e., it was not bound by the publisher or it was not one of the multiple copies that were bound subsequent to publication as part of a cooperative acquisitions program), record only the note and not the added entry. In such a case, make the note a copy-specific one (LCRI 1.7B20), e.g., 590 "LC copy has binder's title: ..." In case of doubt, do not assume that the item was bound only for LC.

8) *Caption title*

- 100 1† †a Ettling, E. †q (Emile)
- 245 10 †a Suite de valse sur l'opéra L'Africaine de Meyerbeer / †c E. Ettling.
- 246 16 †a Africaine

9) *Colophon title*

- 100 1† †a Melit'auri, K.
- 245 10 †a Varzia ...
- 246 1† †i Title in colophon: †a Vardzia

- 100 1p †a Teng, Hsiao-p'ing, †d 1904-
 240 10 †a Selections. †f 1983
 245 10 †a Teng Hsiao-p'ing wen hsüan, 1975-1982 nien
 ...
 246 1p †i Colophon title also in pinyin: †a Deng
 Xiaoping wenxuan

10) *Corrected titles other than title proper.* (For corrected titles proper see subsection 4) *Corrected titles proper* (cf. 1.0F1) above under "Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper.") In encountering titles other than title proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, use judgment to determine when to give access to incorrect and/or corrected forms.

a) *Titles corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]."* *LC practice:* In LC's system data in brackets preceded by "i.e." and the word "[sic]" enclosed in brackets are ignored in filing arrangements and are omitted from title search (compression) keys. Therefore, bear this in mind when providing title access in cases in which either the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique is used.

- 245 10 †a Etude cartographique [sic] de la structure économique et démographique [sic] de l'Europe occidentale = †b Kleiner Atlas der oekonomischen und demografischen Struktur von West Europa = Cartografic [sic] study on the economic and demographic [sic] structure of western Europe.
 246 31 †a Kleiner Atlas der oekonomischen und demografischen Struktur von West Europa
 246 31 †a Cartografic [sic] study on the economic and demographic [sic] structure of western Europe
 246 3p †a Etude cartographique de la structure économique et démographique de l'Europe occidentale
 246 3p †a Cartographic study on the economic and demographic structure of western Europe

b) *Titles corrected by bracketing missing letters.* *LC practice:* If the varying title has been corrected by supplying in brackets a missing letter or letters, make two 246-derived title added entries, one for the form containing the letter or letters supplied in brackets and one for the form as it appears in the source.

- 245 10 †a Title of work ...
 246 14 †a Varying ti[t]le on cover corrected in square brackets
 246 3p †a Incorrect form of varying tile
 245 10 †a Title of work ...
 246 1p †i Source of varying title: †a Varying ti[t]le corrected in square brackets
 246 3p †a Incorrect form of varying tile

11) *Cover title*

- 111 2p †a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands Development †d (1984 : †c Suraj Kund, India)
 245 10 †a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands Development : †b proceedings of the seminar held at Suraj Kund on March 8th, 9th, 10th 1984 / †c sponsored by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ; editor, Kamal Sharma.
 246 14 †a Economics of wastelands development

12) *Distinctive title.* *LC practice:* Do not use for monographs.

13) *Half title*

- 111 2p †a Bruckner-Symposion : †n (8th : †d 1986 :
†c Linz, Austria)
- 245 10 †a Bruckner Symposion ...
- 246 1p †i Half title: †a Bruckner-Symposion Linz 1986

14) *No title added entry derived from varying form of title data recorded.* There may be occasions when the information in a varying form of title is judged useful in aiding identification or showing the nature/scope of a work, but an added entry is judged not to be needed.

- 245 03 †a La fabbrica eterna / †c [coordinamento del
Convegno e del volume, Ernesto Brivio].
- 246 0p †i Subtitle on jacket: †a Cultura, logica
strutturale, conservazione delle cattedrali
gotiche

15) *Other title.* This category is available as a general kind of source not otherwise specified by another value in the second indicator position of 246. *LC practice:* Do not use for monographs; use subfield †i to state the specific location.

- 245 00 †a Ammunition.
- 246 13 †a UAW ammunition
(The publication is a serial)

16) *Other title information from 245*

- 111 2p †a Bruckner-Symposion : †n (8th : †d 1986 :
†c Linz, Austria)
- 245 10 †a Bruckner Symposion : †b Bruckner, Liszt,
Mahler und die Moderne, im Rahmen des
Internationalen Brucknerfestes Linz 1986,
17.-21. September 1986 : Bericht ...
- 246 30 †a Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler und die Moderne

17) *Parallel titles.* If a title in another language appears prominently on the publication, make a 246-derived title added entry for it. (It does not matter if the source is an added title page or if there is text in the language of the title.)

In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice:* In general, for titles from sources other than 245, prefer, for monographs, to give the source (using either one of the second indicator values for source exclusive of values "2-3") or subfield †i instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself. Thus for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title.

a) *Parallel title from 245*

- 100 1p †a Mossolow, N.
- 245 14 †a Die Geschichte von Namutoni =b Die
Verhaal van Namutoni = The history of
Namutoni / †c N. Mossolow.
- 246 31 †a Verhaal van Namutoni
- 246 31 †a History of Namutoni

b) *Parallel title from other than 245.* Insure that the source is always stated.

(1) *Indicate source by indicator*

- 100 1p †a Abbott, R.
- 245 14 †a The supply of liner shipping to Canada /
†c by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N.
Farinaccio.
- 246 15 †a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
régulière au Canada

(2) Indicate source by #i subfield

- 100 1# #a Brander Jonsson, Hedvig, #d 1949-
245 10 #a Bild och fromhetsliv i 1800-talets
Sverige / #c Hedvig Brander Jonsson.
246 1# #i Parallel title on p. [4] of cover: #a
Picture and piety in 19th century Sweden

18) Running title

- 100 0# #a Gregory, #c of Nyssa, Saint, #d ca. 335-
ca. 394.
240 10 #a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum
245 10 #a Gregorii Nysseni In Canticum canticorum
...
246 17 #a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum

245 00 #a Bangladesh Education Extension Centre
bulletin.
246 17 #a B.E.E.C. bulletin

19) Spine title

- 100 1# #a Parmentier, Henri.
245 10 #a On vacation / #c [illustrations by Henri
Parmentier].
246 18 #a Animal pals on vacation

20) Vols. [no.]-<[no.] > have title:

- 245 00 #a Reactions and processes ...
246 1# #i Pt. H has title: #a Chemometrics in
environmental chemistry

100 1# #a Wood, Neil S.
245 10 #a Evolution of the pedal car and other
riding toys, with prices ...
246 1# #i Vols. 2-<4 > have title: #a Evolution
of the pedal car, with price guide

21) Other source

- 245 00 #a Recent developments in real property law
practice, 1984/1985 #h [sound
recording].
246 1# #i Title on container: #a Recent
developments in real property law
practice (spring 1985)

Title Changes Related to Monographs

1) *Subsequent editions.* *LC practice:* When the title or choice of entry, or both, changes between editions cataloged separately (LCRI 1.7A4), state the fact of the change in a 500 note and link the two editions by means of a 700-730 controlled related work added entry for the heading for the previous edition in the record for the edition being cataloged.

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

2) *Subsequent updates to publications that are looseleaf for updating.* *LC practice:* 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.

When the title on the replacement title page differs from earlier title(s) (rule 1B10 of the publication cited above), record the latest title in 245; state in a 500 note the previous title(s). Use 246 3# for the added entries.

- 245 10 #a Securities fraud & commodities fraud ...
246 3# #a Securities law, fraud--SEC rule 10b-5
246 3# #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 3# #a Dominion companies law reporter
500 ## #a Title history: Dominion companies law
reporter (1949?-1976).

Analysis by Notes (Component Parts of Publications, Including Those That Are Looseleaf for Updating)

LC practice: Section 11 of the *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications* cited in the subsection immediately above describes a variety of conditions and alternatives for treating component parts of publications, including those that are looseleaf for updating. 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 1# #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 1# #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 3# #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.

22.2B. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT NAMES | 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 have died since December 31, 1900, to be contemporary. 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.¹⁸

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—Non-contemporaries

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-AACR2 cataloging if that heading is readily available on existing name authority record(s). Use the AACR2 form for the pre-AACR2 heading as the "basic" heading.

2) If multiple headings for the author are now being created for the first time, use the

¹⁸*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.

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]

On each of the other authority records created for the author, trace a cataloger-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 cataloger-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 1# #a Harris, John, #d 1916-
670 ## #a His Corporal Cotton's little war, 1979:
#b t.p. (John Harris)
670 ## #a LC data base, 1-18-84 #b (hdg.: Harris,
John, 1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max
Hennessy; John Harris)
670 ## #a Contemp. au., v. 93-96 #b (Harris, John,
1916- ; pseud.: Mark Hebden, Max
Hennessy)
500 1# #w nnc #a Hennessy, Max, #d 1916-
500 1# #w nnc #a Hebden, Mark, #d 1916-
663 ## #a For works of this author entered under
other names, search also under #b
Hebden, Mark, 1916- , #b Hennessy, Max,
1916-

Other headings

100 1# #a Hebden, Mark, #d 1916-
670 ## #a His Pel under pressure, 1983, c1980: #b
t.p. (Mark Hebden)
670 ## #a LC data base, 1-18-84 #b (hdg.: Harris,
John, 1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max
Hennessy; John Harris)
670 ## #a Contemp. au., v. 93-96 #b (Harris, John,
1916- ; pseud.: Mark Hebden, Max
Hennessy)
500 1# #w nnc #a Harris, John, #d 1916-
663 ## #a 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 †b Harris, John, 1916-

- 100 1‡ †a Hennessy, Max, †d 1916-
670 ‡‡ †a His Back to battle, 1980: †b t.p. (Max Hennessy)
670 ‡‡ †a LC data base, 1-18-84 †b (hdg.: Harris, John, 1916- ; usage: Mark Hebden; Max Hennessy; John Harris)
670 ‡‡ †a Contemp. au., v. 93-96 †b (Harris, John, 1916- ; pseuds.: Mark Hebden, Max Hennessy)
500 1‡ †w nnc †a Harris, John, †d 1916-
663 ‡‡ †a 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 †b Harris, John, 1916-

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 AACR2 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 AACR2 is needed in post-1987 cataloging, change existing records according to the instructions above for "Multiple Headings—Contemporaries."

22.8A1. ENTRY UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC. [Rev.]

If the name chosen for the heading is based on a form found in non-English sources (cf. 22.3B, 22.3C1) and the name found in these sources includes "words or phrases denoting place of origin, domicile, occupation, or other characteristic that are commonly associated with the name," use in the heading the forms for these words and phrases that are found in the sources used.

source: Shemu'el Duber mi-Barisov
heading: 100 0‡ †aShemu'el Duber, †c mi-Barisov
not 100 0‡ †aShemu'el Duber, †c of Barisov

If words and phrases denoting place, occupation, etc., appear only in complex statements that contain other elements, generally do not treat them as being "commonly associated" with the name. However, if the exclusion of such words and phrases results in a heading that conflicts, they may be added to the heading as a parenthetical qualifier (22.19A). (If added, use English forms whenever possible.)

Generally, this rule requires a comma between the name and an associated phrase. Note, however, that in languages other than English there are examples of a single name that cannot be broken down into the components "name" and "phrase." Do not punctuate these with a comma. (However, make a reference from the form using a comma.) Several examples are furnished by the

headings for Carmelites and certain other religious who formerly took a name in religion that combined a forename with the name of a saint, of a dogma, or of some event in the life of Jesus or Mary.

100 Oþ †a Marie de l'Incarnation
400 Oþ †a Marie, †c de l'Incarnation

100 Oþ †a Elisabeth de la Trinité
400 Oþ †a Elisabeth, †c de la Trinité

100 Oþ †a Marie de Saint Bernard
400 Oþ †a Marie, †c de Saint Bernard

but 100 Oþ †a John, †c of the Cross
400 Oþ †a John of the Cross

22.19. DISTINGUISHING TERMS. [Rev.]

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

For persons who lived before, or primarily before, 1901 and whose headings conflict, in the absence of firm dates resolve the conflict with one of the following additions:

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

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

In general, prefer terms of address over descriptive phrases, descriptive phrases over "flourished" date(s), "flourished" date(s) over "century" date(s). (*BL practice*: The British Library will generally use "flourished" or "century" dates in preference to terms of address; do not change such headings to conform to LC practice.) Also, prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases appearing with the name on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged over terms of address and descriptive phrases found elsewhere in the item, and prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases found in the item over those found in reference sources.

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

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

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

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

t.p.: a merchant of York
signed on p. 7: T.H.
heading: 100 Oþ †a T. H. †c (Merchant of York)

t.p.: T.L., a person of quality
heading: 100 Oþ †a T. L. †c (Person of quality)

t.p.: Will Dyer
on p. 12: wool merchant
heading: 100 1þ †a Dyer, Will, †c wool merchant

t.p.: William Jones

Jones (William) of Gloucester

heading: 100 1 ϕ †a Jones, William, †c of Gloucester

t.p.: Jean Wallace, eldest daughter of the said Alexander
Wallace

heading: 100 1 ϕ †a Wallace, Jean, †d 18th cent.

not 100 0 ϕ †a Wallace, Jean, †c eldest daughter
of the said Alexander Wallace

Musicians

When no other means is available for distinguishing between a musician and another person with the same name for whom a heading is already established (including changing the existing heading), a word designating a musician's occupation, such as "violinist," "keyboard player," or "soprano," may be used as a qualifier. The term used should be in English and in the form of an agent noun, e.g., "oboist" for one listed as playing the oboe.

Change a currently undifferentiated heading to one with such a qualifier when it is being used on a new bibliographic record. If a qualifier later appears to give a seriously inaccurate characterization of the musician, change the heading by 1) the addition of a date, 2) the addition of a fuller form of name, or 3) changing the qualifier.

Biblical Figures

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

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
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
 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.

	151	¥¥	‡a	Kyoto (Japan)
	151	¥¥	‡a	Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
<i>not</i>	151	¥¥	‡a	Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	151	¥¥	‡a	Cologne (Germany)
	151	¥¥	‡a	Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>not</i>	151	¥¥	‡a	Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	151	¥¥	‡a	Garching bei München (Germany)
<i>not</i>	151	¥¥	‡a	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.

in source: Montgomery County
gazetteer: Montgomery
heading: 151 ¥¥ ‡a Montgomery County (Md.)

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 *unless* the name is for a place or jurisdiction within the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, in which case the abbreviation "St." should be preferred to the spelled out form "Saint," *or* the name is for a place or jurisdiction in Canada, in which case the heading supplied by the National Library of Canada should be used.

in source: St. Joseph
gazetteer: Saint Joseph

heading: 151 §§ †a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
451 §§ †a St. Joseph (Mo.)

but

in source: St. Andrews
gazetteer: St. Andrews
heading: 151 §§ †a St. Andrews (Scotland)
451 §§ †a Saint Andrews (Scotland)

in source: St. John's
NLC heading: St. John's (Nfld.)
heading: 151 §§ †a St. John's (Nfld.)
451 §§ †a Saint John's (Nfld.)

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: 151 §§ †a Borno State (Nigeria)

BGN: Coast [brief] Province
heading: 151 §§ †a Coast Province (Kenya)

BGN: Sulzbach [brief] am Neckar
heading: 151 §§ †a Sulzbach am Neckar (Germany)

BGN: Vailly [brief]-sur-Sauldre
heading: 151 §§ †a Vailly-sur-Sauldre (France)

BGN: Kōra [brief]-chō
heading: 151 §§ †a 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: 151 §§ †a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia,
Germany)

but BGN: Sundern
sources: Sundern (Sauerland)
heading: 151 §§ †a 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.

151 §§ †a Kintire (Minn. : Township)
151 §§ †a 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	
(<i>Before 1990:</i> Moldavian S.S.R.)	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan

Turkmen S.S.R.
Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.

Turkmenistan
Ukraine
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.

24.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Punctuation

Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand. *Exceptions:*

1) For British headings, follow the punctuation in the publication, which normally will not include a comma before the conjunction in the series of words, e.g.,

110 1 ϕ #a Great Britain. #b Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food
not 110 1 ϕ #a Great Britain. #b Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries, and Food

2) For Canadian headings, follow the punctuation provided by the National Library of Canada.

Note: Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings other than those from the National Library of Canada or British or Irish headings coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (cf. example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

source: F&H Denby
heading: 110 2 ϕ #a F & H Denby

source: U. S. D. A. Symposium ...
heading: 111 2 ϕ #a U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

source: B B C Symphony ...
heading: 110 2 ϕ #a BBC Symphony ...

Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates."

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., follow the guidelines in LCRI 1.0E.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

source: Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística //Secc.
Información

heading: 110 1# #a Buenos Aires (Argentina :
Province). #b Dirección de la
Energía. #b Div. Estadística. #b
Secc. Información

When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash.

source: Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen

heading: 110 2# #a [Parent body]. #b Abteilung V-
Vermessungswesen

source: Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)

heading: 110 2# #a [Parent body]. #b Social and
Economic Sciences-Section K

source: Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water

heading: 110 2# #a [Parent body]. #b Sub-task Force
I-Gas Dissolved in Water

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

source: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

heading: 110 2# #a University of Nebraska-Lincoln

source: Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo

heading: 110 2# #a Centro abruzzese di ricerche
storiche-Teramo

"AACR2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General.* All headings newly coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR2 and current policy and are designated "AACR2" (with two exceptions). A heading already coded "AACR2 compatible" continues to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. The two situations in which a newly coded heading is coded "AACR2 compatible" are

a) The heading is for a body that is entered subordinately to another body whose heading has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

b) The heading is for a uniform title entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

Before September 1982, headings were coded "AACR2 compatible" if they had been established before 1981 and fell into one or more of the categories listed below. Also coded "AACR2 compatible" were headings established after 1980 for bodies that were entered subordinately to bodies whose headings had already been coded "AACR2 compatible" and headings for uniform titles entered under name headings that had already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

2) *Categories coded "AACR2 compatible."* The categories of headings that were coded "AACR2 compatible" were as follows:

a) *Quotation marks.* The existing heading lacked quotation marks even though the body's predominant usage showed quotation marks around one or more elements.

compatible heading: 110 2# #a Istituto tecnico C.
Gemmellaro di Catani
(AACR2 form: Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro" di Catani)

b) *Acronyms*. The existing heading contained an acronym in lower-cased letters after an initial capital letter even though the body's predominant usage showed the acronym all in capital letters.

compatible heading: 110 2# #a Amacom
(AACR2 form: AMACOM (Organization))

Note: If the body was famous, the heading was re-established in its AACR2 form.

c) *Terms of incorporation*

(1) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that did not agree with AACR2 capitalization.

compatible heading: 110 2# #a Art Nouveau, inc.
(AACR2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.)

(2) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that would not be retained under AACR2.

compatible heading: 110 2# #a Press Association, ltd.
(AACR2 form: Press Association)

compatible heading: 110 2# #a Schweizerisches Ost-
Institut, A.G.
(AACR2 form: Schweizerisches Ost-Institut)

(3) The existing heading lacked a term of incorporation that would be included under AACR2.

compatible heading: 110 2# #a Daumier Prints
(AACR2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.)

d) *Hierarchy*. The existing heading for a Chinese, Japanese, or Korean corporate body contained more hierarchy than AACR2 would permit.

compatible heading: 110 1# #a Japan. #b Hōmushō. #b
Keijikyoku
(AACR2 form: Japan. Keijikyoku)

24.13, TYPE 2. SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY. [Rev.]

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

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

English

administration
administrative ... (e.g., administrative office)
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
directorate
executive
... group (e.g., work group)
inspectorate
office
panel

secretariat
service
task force
working party

French

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

Spanish

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

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

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

24.18, TYPE 2. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY. [Rev.]

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

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

English

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

French

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

Spanish

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

secretariado
servicio
superintendencia

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

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

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

If a body is entered subordinately according to this rule, make a direct reference from the name of the subordinate body only if its name appears without the name of its parent body on the chief source of one of its own publications. Add the name of the government as a qualifier to the reference. *Note:* If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1, 1981, contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the situation (although a qualifier may need to be added to it).

SUBJECT CATALOGING

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 95-29 to 95-42, 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-eight subdivisions not previously divided by place, including twenty-three free-floating subdivisions listed below, were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

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

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.*

The subdivision —**Analytical guides**, which was established under the headings **Concerti grossi**, **Oratorios**, and **String ensembles**, was cancelled in favor of the subdivision —**Analysis, appreciation**, which is free-floating under musical compositions.

The subdivisions —**Food** and —**Textile fabrics**, which were established under the heading **Drying apparatus**, were replaced by the combinations **Food—Drying—Equipment and supplies** and **Textile fabrics—Drying—Equipment and supplies**. The subdivision —**Drying** is free-floating under headings for individual materials and products, and the subdivision —**Equipment and supplies** is free-floating under headings for processes.

The subdivisions —**Brewing industry**, —**Motels**, —**Real estate business**, and —**Textile industry**, which were established under the heading **Business mathematics**, were cancelled in favor of using the standard free-floating subdivision —**Mathematics** under the headings **Brewing industry**, **Motels**, **Real estate business**, and **Textile industry**.

2) *Subdivisions replaced by phrase headings.*

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

The subdivision —**Annual wage**, which was established under the heading **Wages**, was replaced by the heading **Guaranteed annual wage**.

The subdivision —**Four-wheel drive**, which was established under the headings **Automobiles** and **Trucks**, was replaced with the headings **Four-wheel drive vehicles** and **Four-wheel drive trucks**.

The subdivision —**Industry and trade**, which was established under the heading **Steel**, **Structural**, was cancelled and replaced by the heading **Structural steel industry**.

The subdivision —**Ornamental bindings**, which was established under the heading **Bookbinding**, was discontinued in favor of the direct heading **Fine bindings**.

The subdivision —**Overhead**, which was established under the heading **Electric lines**, was cancelled in favor of the direct heading **Overhead electric lines**.

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

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL95-29 - 95-42

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Ability testing	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Abstracting and indexing	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1100	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1140	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1188	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Boats	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Defects	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1158	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1195	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Drying	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1158	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1180	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Feeding and feeds	H 1147	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Fertility	H 1147	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Fishing	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Food	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1147	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Food service	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1151.5	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Four-wheel drive	H 1195	Four-wheel drive vehicles
—Genetic engineering	H 1147	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1180	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Heat treatment	H 1158	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Heating	H 1158	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Hunting	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Implements	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Industries	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Land tenure	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Liturgical objects	H 1185	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Material culture	H 1103	ADD: (May Subd Geog)

—Nests	H 1147	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Planting	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Recycling	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Social scientific criticism	H 1188	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 32-44, 1995

Abusive women (*May Subd Geog*)
 Acid-forming emissions (*May Subd Geog*)
 Birthday cakes (*May Subd Geog*)
 Camps for overweight children (*May Subd Geog*)
 Cheeseburgers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Communitarianism (*May Subd Geog*)
 Dampness in basements (*May Subd Geog*)
 Death marches (*May Subd Geog*)
 Electricity wheeling (*May Subd Geog*)
 Enemies (Persons) (*May Subd Geog*)
 French fries (*May Subd Geog*)
 Gay adoption (*May Subd Geog*)
 Gay-lesbian relationships (*May Subd Geog*)
 Get-well cards (*May Subd Geog*)
 Gopher servers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Head-up displays (*May Subd Geog*)
 Home offices (*May Subd Geog*)
 Infant carriers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Jellybeans (*May Subd Geog*)
 Jewish ghettos (*May Subd Geog*)
 Mail bombings (*May Subd Geog*)
 Most Valuable Player Award (Baseball)
 Nationalism and sports (*May Subd Geog*)
 New Age poetry
 Nursing errors (*May Subd Geog*)
 Overweight children (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ozone-depleting substance (*May Subd Geog*)
 Parabolic antennas (*May Subd Geog*)
 Piracy (Copyright) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Planet of the Apes films
 Private flying for the aged (*May Subd Geog*)
 Reading promotion (*May Subd Geog*)
 Reality television programs (*May Subd Geog*)
 Religion in the workplace (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sanitary landfill closures (*May Subd Geog*)
 Scenic byways (*May Subd Geog*)
 School crisis management (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sensationalism in television (*May Subd Geog*)
 Snowmaking (*May Subd Geog*)
 Stateless persons (*May Subd Geog*)
 Telecommuting centers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Trade shows (*May Subd Geog*)
 Vanity presses (*May Subd Geog*)
 WAIS (Information retrieval system) (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 29-42, 1995.

Cancelled Heading

Replacement Heading

Afro-Americans as consumers	Afro-American consumers	YES
Aged as authors	Aged authors	YES
Aged as consumers	Aged consumers	YES
Airplanes, Private	Private planes	YES
Airplanes, Private—Taxation	Private planes—Taxation	YES
Airplanes, Private—Taxation—Law and legislation	Private planes—Taxation—Law and legislation	YES
Animal food	Food of animal origin	YES
Animal food—Composition	Food of animal origin—Composition	NO
Animal food—Contamination	Food of animal origin—Contamination	YES
Animal food—Fat content	Food of animal origin—Fat content	YES
Animal food—Religious aspects	Food of animal origin—Religious aspects	NO
Animal food—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Food of animal origin—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Animal food—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Food of animal origin—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Animal food—Toxicology	Food of animal origin—Toxicology	YES
Aquatic sciences libraries	Aquatic science libraries	YES
Architecture, Shaker	Shaker architecture	YES
Argentina—History—1910-	Argentina—History—20th century	NO
Argentina—Politics and government—1910-	Argentina—Politics and government—20th century	NO
Arid regions fauna	Arid regions animals	YES
Art, Shaker	Shaker art	YES
Art museums, University and college	College art museums	YES
Asian Americans as consumers	Asian American consumers	YES
Atropa (Plant)	Atropa (Plants)	YES
Automobiles—Four-wheel drive	Four-wheel drive vehicles	YES
Banana	Bananas	YES
Banana—Diseases and pests	Bananas—Diseases and pests	YES
Banana—Processing	Bananas—Processing	NO
Banana—Varieties	Bananas—Varieties	YES
Bank notes—Portraits	Portraits on bank notes	NO
Baskets, Shaker	Shaker baskets	YES
Belladonna	Belladonna (Drug)	YES
Belladonna	Belladonna (Plant)	YES
Blacks as consumers	Consumers, Black	YES
Book industries and trade—Biography	Book industries and trade—Employees—Biography	NO
Bookbinding—Ornamental bindings	Fine bindings	YES
Boulders, The (Ariz.)	Boulders (Ariz. : Resort)	NO
Box	Boxwood	YES
Buddhism—China—Tibet—Liturgical objects	Buddhism—Liturgical objects—China—Tibet	
Business mathematics—Brewing industry	Brewing industry—Mathematics	NO
Business mathematics—Motels	Motels—Mathematics	NO
Business mathematics—Real estate business	Real estate business—Mathematics	NO
Business mathematics—Textile industry	Textile industry—Mathematics	NO
Cabinetmakers, Shaker	Shaker cabinetmakers	YES
Canyon fauna	Canyon animals	YES
Cave-dwellers	Cave dwellers	YES
Cave-dwellings	Cave dwellings	YES
Cave fauna	Cave animals	YES
Cerrado fauna	Cerrado animals	YES
Chairs, Shaker	Shaker chairs	YES
Children as actors	Child actors	YES
Children as artists	Child artists	YES

Children as authors	Child authors	YES
Children as collectors	Child collectors	YES
Children as consumers	Child consumers	YES
Children as musicians	Child musicians	YES
Children as photographers	Child photographers	YES
Children as printers	Child printers	YES
Children as teachers	Child teachers	YES
Children as volunteers	Child volunteers	YES
Children as witnesses	Child witnesses	YES
Coastal fauna	Coastal animals	YES
Cod-fisheries	Cod fisheries	YES
Compost fauna	Compost animals	YES
Conca de Barbará (Spain)	Conca de Barbará Region (Spain)	NO
Concerti grossi—Analytical guides	Concerti grossi—Analysis, appreciation	NO
Decorative arts, Shaker	Shaker decorative arts	YES
Desert fauna	Desert animals	YES
Desert fauna—Physiology	Desert animals—Physiology	NO
Dowayo (African people)	Dowayo (African people)	YES
Drawing, Shaker	Shaker drawing	YES
Drying apparatus—Food	Food—Drying—Equipment and supplies	NO
Drying apparatus—Textile fabrics	Textile fabrics—Drying—Equipment and supplies	NO
Electric lines—Overhead	Overhead electric lines	YES
Electric lines—Overhead—Fault location	Overhead electric lines—Fault location	YES
Electric lines—Overhead—Right of way	Overhead electric lines—Right of way	YES
Electric lines—Overhead—Sag	Overhead electric lines—Sag	YES
Electric lines—Overhead—Vibration	Overhead electric lines—Vibration	YES
Eleocharis dulcis	Chinese water chestnut	YES
Ethnology—Tibet	Ethnology—China—Tibet	
Euphorbia cerifera	Candelilla	YES
Euphorbia esula	Leafy spurge	YES
Faba bean	Fava bean	YES
Faba bean as feed	Fava bean as feed	YES
Farmers, Jewish	Jewish farmers	YES
Fisher (Animal)	Fisher (Mammal)	YES
Flour and feed trade	Feed industry	YES
Flour and feed trade	Flour industry	YES
Flour and feed trade—Seasonal variations	Feed industry—Seasonal variations	YES
Flour and feed trade—Seasonal variations	Flour industry—Seasonal variations	YES
Folk songs, Kuanua	Folk songs, Tolai	YES
Free will and determinism (Islam)	Free will and determinism—Religious aspects—Islam	NO
Freshwater fauna	Freshwater animals	YES
Furniture, Shaker	Shaker furniture	YES
Fusarium lycopersici	Fusarium oxysporum	YES
Fusarium oxysporum cubense	Fusarium oxysporum	YES
Fuses (Ordnance)	Fuzes (Ordnance)	YES
Garden fauna	Garden animals	YES
Gazelle Peninsula (New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea)	Gazelle Peninsula (Papua New Guinea)	NO
General strike	General strikes	YES
German-American literature	German American literature	YES
German-American literature—Catholic authors	German American literature—Catholic authors	NO
German-American newspapers	German American newspapers	YES
German-American poetry	German American poetry	YES
German-American wit and humor	German American wit and humor	YES
Germany—History—Great Blood Purge, 1934	Germany—History—Night of the Long Knives, 1934	NO
Giant pied-billed grebe	Atitlan grebe	YES

Giftwares	Giftware	YES
Goddesses (in numismatics)	Goddesses in numismatics	YES
Gowda dialect	Gauda dialect	YES
Handicapped as consumers	Handicapped consumers	YES
Hegra festning (Norway)—Siege, 1940	Hegra festning (Hegra, Norway)—Siege, 1940	NO
Heights, The (New York, N.Y.)	Heights (New York, N.Y.)	NO
Hermitage, The (Hermitage, Tenn.)	Hermitage (Hermitage, Tenn.)	NO
Hispanic Americans as consumers	Hispanic American consumers	YES
Homatropin	Homatropine	YES
Incorrigibles (Juvenile delinquency)	Juvenile recidivists	YES
Indians of North America—Southern States—Food	Indians of North America—Food—Southern States	
Information services and state	Information policy	YES
Information services and state	Information services—Government policy	YES
Island fauna	Island animals	YES
Jabim language	Yabim language	YES
Jewish councils and synods	Jewish councils	YES
Jews—Publishing	Jewish publishing	YES
Jivaro literature	Shuar literature	YES
Jivaro poetry	Shuar poetry	YES
Kuanua language	Tolai language	YES
Lake fauna	Lake animals	YES
Libraries, County	Public libraries	YES
Libraries, Regional	Regional libraries	YES
Lycæides melissa	Melissa blue butterfly	YES
Manila hemp	Abaca (Fiber)	YES
Manila hemp	Abaca (Plant)	YES
Manila hemp industry	Abaca industry	YES
Maori (New Zealand people)—Weapons	Weapons, Maori	YES
Maresme (Spain)	Maresme Region (Spain)	NO
Masaridae	Pollen wasps	YES
Measuring-tapes	Tape measures	YES
Mentana, Battle of, 1867	Mentana (Italy), Battle of, 1867	NO
Miniature bottles, Beer	Miniature beer bottles	YES
Miniature bottles, Liquor	Miniature liquor bottles	YES
Miniature cans, Beer	Miniature beer cans	YES
Minorities as consumers	Minority consumers	YES
Minorities as consumers—United States	Minority consumers—United States	
Moriarity submarine boat	Moriarity submarine	NO
Mountain fauna	Mountain animals	YES
Natrix fasciata	Nerodia fasciata	YES
Natrix sipedon	Nerodia sipedon	YES
Oratorios—Analytical guides	Oratorios—Analysis, appreciation	NO
Otter River Watershed (Massachusetts)	Otter River Watershed (Mass.)	NO
Pasoh Forest Reserve (Selangor)	Pasoh Forest Reserve (Negeri Sembilan)	NO
Patu	Patus	YES
Pipe, Cast-iron	Cast-iron pipe	YES
Pipe, Iron	Iron pipe	YES
Podilymbus gigas	Atitlan grebe	YES
Polyradiculoneuritis	Guillain-Barré syndrome	YES
Polyradiculoneuritis in children	Guillain-Barré syndrome in children	YES
Pond fauna	Pond animals	YES
Poor as consumers	Low-income consumers	YES
Railroad stations—Japan—Food service	Railroad stations—Food service—Japan	
Readiness for school—Ability testing	Readiness for school—Testing	NO
Red Hills (Fla.)	Red Hills (Fla. and Ga.)	NO
Rich as consumers	Affluent consumers	YES
Rifa'iyah	Rifā'iyah	YES
Roadside fauna	Roadside animals	YES
Sales personnel—Ability testing	Selling—Ability testing	YES
San Joaquin River Valley (Calif.)	San Joaquin Valley (Calif.)	NO

Sand dune fauna	Sand dune animals	YES
Scar family	Scarr family	NO
Single people as consumers	Single consumers	YES
Sisak, Battle of, 1593	Sisak (Croatia), Battle of, 1593	NO
Soil fauna	Soil animals	YES
Steel, Structural—Industry and trade	Structural steel industry	YES
Stream fauna	Stream animals	YES
String ensembles—Analytical guides	String ensembles—Analysis, appreciation	NO
Student Self-concept Scale	Student Self-Concept Scale	YES
Submarine boat captains	Submarine captains	YES
Submarine boat combat	Submarine combat	YES
Submarine boats	Submarines (Ships)	YES
Submarine boats—Hydrodynamics	Submarines (Ships)—Hydrodynamics	NO
Submarine boats—Markings	Submarines (Ships)—Markings	YES
Submarine boats—Models	Submarines (Ships)—Models	NO
Submarine boats—Recognition	Submarines (Ships)—Recognition	YES
Sun in literature	Sun—In literature	NO
Tableware, Stainless steel	Stainless steel tableware	YES
Taxation of aliens	Aliens—Taxation	YES
Teenagers as actors	Teenage actors	YES
Teenagers as artists	Teenage artists	YES
Teenagers as consumers	Teenage consumers	YES
Tenement-houses	Tenement houses	YES
Terceira (Azores)	Terceira Island (Azores)	NO
Textile fabrics, Shaker	Shaker textile fabrics	YES
Tohono O'Odham Indian Reservation (Ariz.)	Papago Indian Reservation (Ariz.)	NO
Tomato wilt	Tomato wilts	YES
Trade and professional associations	Professional associations	YES
Trade and professional associations	Trade associations	YES
Trade and professional associations—Law and legislation	Professional associations—Law and legislation	YES
Trade and professional associations—Law and legislation	Trade associations—Law and legislation	YES
Trade and professional associations— Political activity	Professional associations—Political activity	YES
Trade and professional associations— Political activity	Trade associations—Political activity	YES
Transportation—Records and correspondence—Indexing	Transportation—Records and correspondence—Abstracting and indexing	YES
Trasimeno Lake, Battle of, 217 B.C.	Trasimeno, Lake (Italy), Battle of, 217 B.C.	NO
Treenware, Shaker	Shaker treenware	YES
Trickle irrigation	Microirrigation	YES
Trucks—Four-wheel drive	Four-wheel drive trucks	YES
Urban fauna	Urban animals	YES
Wages—Annual wage	Guaranteed annual wage	YES
Wages—Annual wage—Law and legislation	Guaranteed annual wage—Law and legislation	YES
Warsaw (Poland)—History— Uprising of 1943	Warsaw (Poland)—History—Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943	NO
Water chestnut	Water chestnuts	YES
Wolverines, Fossil	Wolverine, Fossil	YES
Women's music	Feminist music	YES
Women's music	Lesbian music	YES
Women, Arab, in literature	Arabs in literature	NO
Women, Arab, in literature	Women in literature	NO
Woodpile fauna	Woodpile animals	YES
Youth, Bahai	Bahai youth	YES
Youth as actors	Young actors	YES
Youth as artists	Young artists	YES
Youth as consumers	Young consumers	YES
Yugoslavia—History—1945-	Yugoslavia—History—1945-1980	NO
Yugoslavia—History—1945-	Yugoslavia—History—1980-1992	NO
Yugoslavia—History—1945-	Yugoslavia—History—1992-	NO

Yugoslavia—Politics and government—1945-1992
Yugoslavia—Politics and government—1945-1992

Yugoslavia—Politics and government— 1945-1980 NO
Yugoslavia—Politics and government— 1980-1992 NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading

Bolero (Ballet)
Firebird (Ballet)
Giselle (Ballet)
Isadora (Ballet)
Medea (Ballet)
Mount Everest Expedition, 1921
Petroushka (Ballet)
Romeo and Juliet (Ballet)
Shelburne Farms (Vt.)
Swan lake (Ballet)
Tango (Ballet)

Replacement Name Heading

Bolero (Choreographic work)
Firebird (Choreographic work : Béjart)
Giselle (Choreographic work)
Isadora (Choreographic work : MacMillan)
Medea (Choreographic work : Butler)
Mount Everest Expedition (1921)
Petroushka (Choreographic work)
Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
Shelburne Farms (Shelburne, Vt.)
Swan lake (Choreographic work)
Tango (Choreographic work : Araiz)

PUBLICATIONS

CLASSIFICATION PLUS

The Library of Congress is putting the finishing touches on *Classification Plus*, a new automated cataloging tool. The Cataloging Distribution Service will demonstrate *Classification Plus* in a special presentation at the American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, January 20-22, 1996, in San Antonio, Texas. *Classification Plus* is a full-text, Windows-based CD-ROM product combining *Library of Congress Classification Schedules* and the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, two of the most popular and most heavily used LC cataloging products. Both publications—the subject headings and the classification schedules—will be published on a single CD-ROM disc.

Driving *Classification Plus* is the same Folio[®] software used in the companion product Cataloger's Desktop. With *Classification Plus* users can follow hypertext links between files, view headings in an expandable hierarchical display, and construct complex query searches using boolean, keyword, phrase, wild card, truncated, and proximity searching. Users will also be able to access LCSH and the classification schedules through the Windows interface along with their other computer applications. Finally, *Classification Plus* can be used on either a single-user workstation or on a local area network (LAN).

Classification Plus will be available as an annual subscription with quarterly issues. The first issue, expected in early 1996, will include the entire *Library of Congress Subject Headings* plus the following six classification schedules: H (Social Sciences), R (Medicine), L (Education), E-F (American History), T (Technology), and Z (Library Science). Additional schedules will be added during the subscription year as they become available.

For further information on the price and availability of *Classification Plus*, please contact Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75720, Washington, DC 20013-5720. Telephone 1-800-255-3666 (U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100. Fax: (202) 707-1334. TDD: (202) 707-0012. Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov