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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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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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Introduction

Transcribe in the series area the title of any comprehensive publication (monographic series, other serial, multipart item) of which the item is a part.¹

Unless a specific category is mentioned, the term "series" in any of the 1.6 LCRIS means any of the comprehensive publications mentioned above.

Organization of the LCRIS on Series

This general LCRI (1.6) addresses situations in which a series statement should be given in a bibliographic record. LCRI 1.6A1 adds missing information about punctuation within a series statement. LCRI 1.6A2 gives information about sources for the series statement. LCRIS for 1.6B-C, E-H deal with the separate data elements given in a series statement. LCRI 1.6J includes information about some special situations in which more than one series statement is given. The intent is that these LCRIS deal with the series statement only as an area of bibliographic description; however, until a new introductory rule or LCRI is written for AACR2 Chapter 21, LCRI 1.6 and LCRI 1.6H will continue to include some information about the number of series headings appropriate to specific situations.

¹[Recommended future placement of this sentence: combine this sentence with sentence in 1.6B1]

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about access points for series.

Series Statement Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

LC/NACO practice: If the series statement appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series area.

LC practice: Exception: If the series appearing in the cataloging data is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the series statement without brackets; record in a note the source of the series statement.

500 # \$ # a Series statement from cataloging data on
t.p. verso.

Series or Phrases

Distinguish between phrases that are true series and those that are not, with the latter sometimes included elsewhere in the bibliographic record (e.g., given as a quoted note) and sometimes not transcribed at all. A decision on series vs. phrase does not apply to such specific information as publishers' and plate numbers for printed music or publishers' stock numbers for sound recordings; such numbers are addressed in AACR2 rules 5.7B19 and 6.7B19.

LC/NACO practice: If a decision concerning the phrase has not been recorded in the national authority file, base the current decision primarily on judgment. The guidelines below apply to some common situations; it is *not* a closed list.

1) If the phrase is essentially an unnumbered statement of the name of the body from which the item emanates, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note if the name of the emanating body is not given elsewhere in the bibliographic record (e.g., in the publication, distribution, etc., area; in a note for the issuing body).

in source: An American Astronautical Society Publication
260 # \$ # a San Diego, Calif. : # b Published for the
American Astronautical Society by Univelt,
c 1992

(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: An Evangelical Theological Society Publication
260 # \$ # a Grand Rapids : # b Zondervan, # c 1987
500 # \$ # a "An Evangelical Theological Society
publication."

(Reject the phrase as a series; give it as a quoted note)

2) If the phrase is essentially a *numbered* statement of the name, initialism/acronym, or part of the name of the body from which it emanated and that body is not a commercial publisher, transcribe the information in the series area.

in source: Buckinghamshire Record Society No. 21
4XX # a Buckinghamshire Record Society ; # v no. 21

in source: HAZ 6
4XX # a HAZ ; # v 6

3) If the phrase is essentially a numbered/unnumbered statement of the commercial publisher or includes a sub-imprint name or name of a subsidiary, a division, etc., of a publishing firm, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note if the name is not given in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

in source: DAW Books No. 761
260 # \$ # a New York, NY : # b DAW Books, # c 1991
(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: A Raccoon Pamphlet

260 ꞑꞑ ꜑a Memphis, Tenn. : ꜑b Raccoon Books, ꜑c 1982
(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: An Interscience publication

260 ꞑꞑ ꜑a New York, N.Y. : ꜑b Wiley, ꜑c 1993
500 ꞑꞑ ꜑a "An Interscience publication."
(Reject the phrase as a series; give as a quoted note)

4) If the phrase includes the name of an in-house editor or the name or designation of some other official of the firm, etc., reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note.

500 ꞑꞑ ꜑a "A Helen and Curt Wolff book."

5) If a named lecture series appears on the item as a series title, i.e., it is not extracted from another context (e.g., other title information, prefatory material) and it has or is likely to have data that remain constant from issue to issue, treat the name of the lecture series as a series title. In case of doubt, do not treat the name as a series. If the name is rejected as a series, record the name in the title proper and statement of responsibility area or give the name with associated data in a quoted note.

245 10 ꜑a From morality to religion : ꜑b being the Gifford lecture delivered at the University of St. Andrews, 1938 / ꜑c ...

245 10 ꜑a Lincoln—an immortal sign ꜑h [sound recording] : ꜑b the first lecture in the Lincoln sesquicentennial lectures, The enduring Lincoln / ꜑c ...

500 ꞑꞑ ꜑a "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on comparative religion, 1972-73"--3rd prelim. p.

6) Do not treat as a series a number that cannot be associated with a series title. Generally, do not treat as a series a combination of letters or letters and numbers that cannot be associated with a series title if there is evidence that the combination is assigned either to every item the entity issues for control purposes or to certain groups of items for internal control or identification. Give the information as a quoted note; do not give the note on a bibliographic record for a serial.

500 ꞑꞑ ꜑a "UC-13."
500 ꞑꞑ ꜑a "CRN 780206-00050."
500 ꞑꞑ ꜑a "SP-MN."

Republications

When cataloging a republication, transcribe in the series area a series statement relating only to the republication.

4XX ꜑a Pierpont Morgan Library music manuscript reprint series
4XX ꜑a Reprints in Canadian history

In the bibliographic history note, transcribe, in parentheses, a series statement for the original series only if the original series statement was also reproduced in the republication. (Cf. LCRI 2.7B7)

Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

Several publishers (e.g., Haworth Press, Pergamon Press) publish separate hardcover or softcover editions of *selected* issues of their periodicals.

LC/NACO practice: Do not consider such a separately published issue to constitute an integral part of the periodical, i.e., do not consider it an analyzable issue of the periodical. In the bibliographic record for the separately published issue, give the pertinent information as a note, not as a series statement. (Cf. LCRI 21.30G for the related work added entry.)

500 ♯♯ ♯a Published also as v. 17, no. 1/2, 1993 of the Cataloging and classification quarterly.

Supplements and Special Numbers to Serials

Numbered supplements. Treat a numbered supplement to a serial as a series.

in source: Supplement to Word
monograph number 3

4XX ♯a Supplement to Word ; ♯v monograph no. 3

in source: Journal of Ultrastructure Research
Supplement 7

4XX ♯a Journal of ultrastructure research. ♯p
Supplement ; ♯v 7

Special numbers and unnumbered supplements

LC/NACO practice: Do not treat a special number or an unnumbered supplement to a serial as a series. Give the information in a note if it is not already recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area. (Cf. LCRI 21.30G for the related work added entry.)

500 ♯♯ ♯a Special number of Malaysian journal of tropical geography.

500 ♯♯ ♯a "Supplemento all'Annuario statistico italiano"—T.p. verso.

500 ♯♯ ♯a "Allegato al n. 7/85 di Musica jazz."

(*Note:* A supplement that is numbered only in relation to a particular number of a serial (e.g., supplements 1 and 2 to v. 10, no. 1 of the serial) is considered to be unnumbered since there isn't a separate numbering system for that supplement.)

Series Title Grammatically Connected to Title of Item

LC/NACO practice: If the series title is grammatically linked to the title of the item being cataloged, do *not* separate the series title from the latter. Record the grammatically-linked title as the title proper of the item; record information in the series area only if the series title is presented separately in another source in the item.

title on t.p.: Case Presentations in Heart Disease

another source lists titles: Case Presentations in Arterial Disease, Case Presentations in Clinical Geriatric Medicine, Case Presentations in Endocrinology and Diabetes, Case Presentations in Gastrointestinal Diseases, etc.

no source in item giving series title "Case Presentations" separately

100 10 ♯a Mackintosh, Alan.

245 10 ♯a Case presentations in heart disease

no 4XX field

Archival Moving Image Materials

Archival moving image materials practice: The cataloging of materials held by film and television archives is based on the cataloging manual *Archival Moving Image Materials*, issued by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress, in 1984. For television series, theatrical serials, newsreels, and educational and

technical series that are intended to be viewed consecutively, the title proper consists of the series *and* the episode, part, individual, or segment titles rather than just the episode, part, individual, or segment title with the series title recorded in the series area. When the episode or part title is preceded by a number or alphabetic designation, the designation is recorded before the episode or part title. LC applies this practice to all its moving image materials cataloging.

245 00 †a Mary Tyler Moore. †p Chuckles bites the dust
245 04 †a The march of time. †n Vol. 14, no. 18, †p
Watchdogs of the mail
245 00 †a Introduction to mathematics. †n No. 1, †p
Numeration system

One or Several Series Headings²

1) *Language editions*

a) *Numbered series.* Distinguish between series that are issued in two or more parallel editions, i.e., complete editions in each language for which separate records and the use of uniform titles (cf. AACR2 25.3C3) are appropriate and those that are issued variously in two or more languages but for which no separate editions of the series exist in any language. If no separate editions exist, establish a single heading, basing it on the first item in the series; if the first item is not available, base the heading provisionally on the earliest item available. If the first/earliest item itself is issued in several languages, choose the language of the title proper of the series according to the provisions of AACR2 1.0H. In case of doubt, assume that a single edition exists.

b) *Unnumbered series.* *LC/NACO practice:* If the language of the title of the series varies, establish separate headings for each language form and connect the headings by simple see also references. Do not assign AACR2 25.3C uniform titles.

2) *Subsequent addition or omission of numbering*

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

- (1) a numbered series has some random issues lacking numbering;
- (2) a series first issued as unnumbered later has numbers and the numbering system takes into account the previous unnumbered issues (e.g., the first ten issues were published without numbering; numbering starts with "volume 11").

b) *Multiple series.* Consider that multiple series exist if

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

c) In case of doubt, consider the series to be a single series until other differing information is available.

Multipart Item vs. Series³

AACR2 defines a multipart item as "a monograph complete, or intended to be complete, in a finite number of separate parts." This definition is not to mean that the number of volumes to be issued has necessarily been predetermined and that this information must be available from the item being cataloged. It means, instead, that the subject matter of the item is by its very nature either limited in scope or there are

²[Recommended future placement: add as part of a new introductory rule in AACR2 Chapter 21; as an interim measure, the information will be moved to a Chapter 21 LCR1]

³[Recommended future placement: add as part of a new introductory rule in AACR2 Chapter 21]

restrictions as to the time, activity, etc., that make a limitless continuation of the issuance of the publication unlikely. (Do not apply the theory that one could write on any subject *ad infinitum*.) A multipart item may be numbered or unnumbered.

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

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

Take into consideration the subject matter covered by both the collective title and the title of the part being cataloged. For example, if the title of the part within the collective title *Republics of the Soviet Union is Lithuania*, one can predict with a considerable degree of certainty that the part being cataloged is that of a multipart item. On the other hand, if the title of the part is *Medieval Tallinn*, the part being cataloged is much more likely to be that of a series. Also, the following types of publications are generally considered multipart items:

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

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

When still in doubt, consider the item to constitute a series.

The following are examples of titles of multipart items:

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

1.6E1. STATEMENTS OF RESPONSIBILITY RELATING TO SERIES. [Rev.]

The meaning of "in conjunction with" in the rule is understood to mean on the same source as the series title.

Apply cataloger's judgment when determining whether such a statement of responsibility is needed for identification of the series.

1.6G. NUMBERING WITHIN SERIES. [Rev.]

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General

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about recording numbering in access points for series.

For a number grammatically integrated with the series title, see LCRI 1.6B.⁴

If the term appearing with the number is already abbreviated, record that abbreviated form.

LC/NACO practice: If an ordinal number is abbreviated, record that abbreviated form.

LC practice: Record superscript letters "on the line" (e.g., "n^o." as "no." or "2^{me}" as "2^{ème}") as stated in LCRI 1.0E, "Super/Subscript Characters" section.

Numbering Errors⁵

If the series numbering that appears on the item is known to be incorrect, record in the series statement the numbering as it appears followed, in square brackets, by "i.e." and the correct numbering.

4XX †a Kieler historische Studien ; †v Bd. 24 [i.e.
25]

More Than One System of Numbering

Consider a series to have more than one *system* of numbering only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself.

Optionally, record designations from alternative systems of numbering.⁶

LC practice: Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement.

⁴[Recommended future placement of this information: add a reference to rule 1.6B1 in AACR2 rule 1.6G1 at the same time the recommended wording in LCRI 1.6B on numbering grammatically integrated with the series title is added to rule 1.6B1]

⁵[Recommended future placement: add to AACR2 rule 1.6G1]

⁶[Recommended future placement: add to AACR2 rule 1.6G1]

in source: Band 6 Nummer 2
3. Jahrgang
Nummer 32

4XX †a _____ ; †v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
not 4XX †a _____ ; †v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg.
= Nr. 32

(not a one-to-one relationship between "3. Jahrgang" and items in series)

in source: new series 5 (94)
(i.e., 5 in new series, whole number 94)

4XX †a _____ ; †v new ser., 5 = 94

Numbering Combined with One or More Letters

If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe the letter(s) as part of the numbering unless the letter(s) is (are) transcribed at the end of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6B).

Parallel Titles and Numbers

LC/NACO practice: If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering also appears in more than one language or script, record each number after the title proper/parallel title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

4XX †a Veröffentlichungen mittelalterlicher
Musikhandschriften ; †v Nr. 20 = †a
Publications of mediaeval musical
manuscripts ; †v no. 20

4XX †a Tutkimuksia ; †v n:o 56 = †a Undersökningar
= †a Studies

4XX †a Carte / Commission géologique du Canada =
†a Map / Geological Survey of Canada ; †v
1665A

Editions with Identical Series Numbering

When a revised edition of an existing work or an edition of an existing work (e.g., translation) is issued by the same publisher in the same series, the publisher may assign a new series number or the original series number to the revision, translation, etc. In the latter case, proceed as if no duplication of numbering exists.

LC practice: If the series is classified as a collection, distinguish the related editions from each other by adding the date of publication to the call number of the edition published later.

Inferred Numbering

If the item being cataloged lacks a number but the other volumes in the series given in the publisher's listing have numbers, generally infer that the volume being cataloged is the next number in the series; record that number in the series statement in brackets. In case of doubt, consider the item to be unnumbered and the series to be "numbered/unnumbered."

Numbering Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

If the series numbering appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series statement.

LC practice: Exception. If the series appearing in the cataloging data is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the numbering without brackets; record in a note the source of the numbering.

Numbering of and within a Specific Activity, Event

LC/NACO practice: Do not include the numbering of the activity, event, etc., in subfield #v with the volume numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications from that activity, event, etc. Record the numbering of the activity, event, etc., as part of the series title if it appears as part of the title on the item; if the numbering of the activity, event, etc., is included in the statement of responsibility for the series on the item, record it as part of the statement of responsibility in the series area if recording that data element.

4XX #a Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia dell'arte ; #v 7

4XX #a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session, Senate ; #v no. 82

(See LCRI 21.30L for specific instructions about added entries for U.S. congressional publications.)

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

International Standard Book Number

1) *Existing standard numbering system.* The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system developed from the book numbering system introduced in the United Kingdom in 1967. The principles and procedures for international standard book numbering are now embodied in the International Organization for Standardization's Recommendation 2108. The purpose of the ISBN is to identify one title or edition of a title from one specific publisher by number for processing and inventory control. The ISBN is carried in the MARC record and has become an additional access point in the catalog record in many computer-based systems, including the system at the Library of Congress.

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

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

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

977 Egypt
978 Nigeria
99 Surinam

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

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

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

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

Transcription

Each ISBN (valid or invalid) recorded in the bibliographic record together with any qualification and associated terms of availability constitutes a single incidence of the ISBN area. In cases of multiple numbers, one or more of which is invalid, relating to precisely the same edition (e.g., a valid and invalid number; multiple invalid numbers), record them all in the same 020 field. Always record a valid number (\neq a subfield) first followed by any invalid number(s) (\neq z subfield).

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

2.5C2. ILLUSTRATIVE MATTER. [Rev.]

Describe an illustrated printed monograph or serial as "ill." in all cases unless there are maps present or 2.5C5 is applicable.

N.B. The Library of Congress applies the LCRI as written, which results in a reduction of data given in the bibliographic record. Other libraries may wish in certain or indeed in all cases to give the fuller data without this reduction. In this respect bibliographic records must be considered equally valid or "correct," no matter which of the two practices is followed. This policy is especially important in the context of LC's handling records originally created by other libraries when LC is using them in its own cataloging; the fuller data should be left "as is."

12.0A. SCOPE. [Rev.]

Monograph vs. Serial Treatment of Publications

1) *Criteria for consideration as a serial*

- a) Issuance in successive parts.
- b) Parts carry unique numeric and/or chronological designation.

- c) Intended to continue indefinitely.

Note: The designation must appear prominently or in a formal statement. If, however, there is no designation appearing in a formal statement, a designation may be taken from an informal statement (e.g., in the text of the preface) if there is conclusive evidence that the title is a serial. Such evidence might be an explicit statement of intent to continue the title indefinitely, a statement of frequency in the title, or retrospectively, evidence that the title has been published in frequently issued editions.

chief source: 1978 Report to the Governor
designation: 1978

chief source: Formulary
Nineteenth edition
(Published semiannually in Jan. and July)
designation: 19th ed.

2) *Types of publications to be handled as monographs.* Catalog as a monograph any item not meeting the definition of a serial and items of the following types:

censuses
dictionaries
encyclopedias
hearings
publications of five-year plans and other similar programs
items issued for the duration of a single occurrence (e.g., a daily
bulletin issued for the duration of a *non-recurring* meeting)

3) *Determining intention to publish indefinitely.* The following guidelines are intended to help apply the definition of a serial when questions arise as to the publisher's intention. Treat publications falling into categories a-g below as serials.

a) Items with titles that imply continuing publication. *LC practice:* If the items also have monographic titles, analyze the individual items instead of cataloging as a serial.

"Advances in [subject]"
"Developments in [subject]"
"Progress in [subject]"

b) Items with a statement of frequency in the title or elsewhere in the publication.

c) Items with a numeric or chronological designation in the title.

d) Items of the following types: college catalogs, court reports, session laws.

e) Items for which it is known that a continuing subscription order can be placed with the publisher. (See also 4c for loose-leaf publications.)

f) Generally, items bearing an ISSN. Under the International Serials Data System, ISSNs can be assigned to unnumbered publications, loose-leaf publications, and other types of publications that would not be cataloged as serials, such as some conference and exhibition publications. (See 4b below).

g) Items that acquire a designation after the first issue(s), thereby becoming bona fide serial. (See 12.3D.)

4) *Special types of publications*

a) *Publications that are published in new editions.* If these publications carry acceptable designations (e.g., date or numeric edition designations), base the decision to catalog as serials on the frequency of the new editions. Catalog frequently issued editions (e.g., annual, biennial) as serials; catalog editions that are infrequent (e.g., generally more than five or six years apart) as monographs.

If these publications are updated by supplements, etc., between the editions, catalog the supplements, etc., separately as a serial only if the editions of the main work are cataloged as a serial and the supplements, etc., can be used independently of the editions they update (cf. LCRI 1.5E1).

b) *Conference publications.* Conference publications typically consist of the minutes, proceedings, etc., of a regularly-held meeting of one or more corporate bodies or are publications that contain the proceedings, etc., of ongoing topical conferences, symposia, or colloquia. Consider a conference publication to be "ongoing" if words such as "first" or "annual" appear on the chief source or other preliminaries in conjunction with the name of the conference or the title of the publication.

Treat as serials those ongoing conference publications that are being cataloged for the first time if they are issued in successive parts, the parts carry unique numeric and/or chronological designations, and publication is intended to continue indefinitely. Treat those conference publications as monographs if:

(1) a title unique to each issue appears on the chief source. Such unique titles are usually dedicated to a particular topic and vary from issue to issue and conference to conference. Use judgment when determining whether thematic or slogan-like phrases constitute unique titles and, therefore, warrant monographic treatment; and/or

(2) the conference publication is issued as part of a numbered monographic series.

Once the decision to catalog as a monograph or as a serial is determined based on the first—or earliest held—issue of a conference publication, prefer to retain that decision. When there is a change in the main entry for a conference publication cataloged as a serial, consider the publication to be "new" and decide whether to catalog it as a monograph or as a serial according to the above criteria.

Use judgment when changing the cataloging decision and when deciding whether to recatalog earlier issues. For instance, if a conference publication originally cataloged as a monograph exhibits evidence of seriality only after the first issue and the criteria above for treating as a serial are met, it is probably best to recatalog as a serial (as would be done for other serials). However, if several issues have been cataloged as monographs, it is probably best not to cancel them and recatalog. If a succession of issues has been cataloged as a serial or serials and it becomes clear that this decision is undesirable (e.g., the publication changes title with each issue), catalog the new issue as a monograph and allow the earlier serial record(s) to stand. A note may be added to the serial record to indicate the change in cataloging decision.

LC/CONSER practice: When LC catalogs or recatalogs a publication as a monograph, "xlc" is added to field 042 in any existing authenticated serial record. (The code "xlc" indicates that LC does not currently treat the publication as a serial.) LC will add notes to serial records indicating the change in cataloging decision. Other CONSER participants with different local cataloging decisions may continue to use and update serial records (e.g., add first issue information, note a change in place of publication) no longer used by LC. They should not, however, authenticate for the first time any record to which LC has added "xlc."

500 ~~0~~ #a Issues for 1993-1995 conferences cataloged separately.
#5 DLC

500 ~~0~~ #a Beginning with the 5th conference, issues are cataloged separately. #5 DLC

Exception: ISSN centers create serial records for ongoing conference publications even though they may meet one or more of the above criteria that would qualify them for monographic cataloging. *LC/CONSER practice:* If LC catalogs the publication as a monograph, "xlc" will be added to field 042 in the ISSN record. Other CONSER participants may continue to use/update these records without further authentication.

c) *Exhibition publications.* Catalog as a serial a publication of a named exhibition only if all the following conditions are met:

(1) the name of the exhibition remains constant and this can be documented by evidence in several issues of the item, in bibliographies, or in the catalogs

against which the item is being cataloged.

(2) the title remains constant and this can be documented by evidence in several issues of the item, in bibliographies, or in the catalogs against which the item is being cataloged.

(3) the issues lack individual titles, i.e., the specific titles that necessarily vary from exhibition to exhibition.

Once an exhibition publication has been treated as a serial, catalog earlier and later title changes to that publication as serials.

d) *Loose-leaf publications*

(1) Catalog as serials

(a) Publications meeting the definition of serials but issued in loose-leaf form simply to allow issues to be stored in a binder.

This category includes publications whose successive issues consist of parts that may be filed into separate sections of a binder but that do not replace parts already present (e.g., a monthly publication listing recalled products; each monthly issue consists of separately designated sheets to be filed into an annual binder divided into various product categories).

(b) Publications that consist of a basic binder or set of binders that are issued periodically (usually annually or biennially) and carry corresponding designations. Loose-leaf updates are issued between the periodic editions of the basic volume(s) (e.g., a 1979 volume, plus quarterly updates to be interfiled; 1980, plus quarterly updates to be interfiled).

(2) Reject as serials

(a) Publications consisting of a loose-leaf binder or finite number of binders to which new or replacement pages are added periodically.

Do not catalog as serials any of the updates, revised pages, or supplements to these publications, even though these updates, etc., are frequently issued in packages containing a numeric or chronological designation suggestive of serial publications.

(b) Generally do not catalog as a serial loose-leaf material of permanent value (e.g., court decisions) that constitutes a section of a loose-leaf publication and that at the end of the year or from time to time is transferred from the loose-leaf binder to a permanent binder or is sent by the publisher to the subscriber in a permanent volume that contains the material previously received in loose-leaf format. (Access to the special section and the transfer volumes is provided by an added entry on the bibliographic record for the loose-leaf; see also paragraph 4d below.)

e) *Publications that are integral parts of other publications.* Do not catalog as a separate entity, serial or monograph, a publication that forms an integral part of another publication. Examples include court rules of a U.S. state published as a volume of the state's code (whether the rules volume has or lacks volume numbering within the numbering system of the code or whether the code itself is or is not numbered in terms of volumes).

Generally do not catalog as a separate entity, serial or monograph, a component part of a loose-leaf service even though the entity carries an independent numeric or chronological designation and has a title that differs from the title of the service as a whole. (Access to the part is provided by an added entry; cf. Adele Hallam's *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications*.)

f) *Supplements, etc.* Do not catalog as a serial any supplements, etc., to a work cataloged as a monograph if the intent of the supplement, etc., is solely to update or enhance the contents of the monograph (e.g., one or several updates to an infrequently revised directory; supplements that can be used only in conjunction with the main work; see also LCRI 1.5E1 and paragraph 4a above).

g) *Reprints of serials.* In order that necessary access be provided, most reprints of serials will be cataloged as serials except the following which will be cataloged as monographs:

- (1) a reprint that is of a single issue or a limited number of issues.
- (2) a collection of bibliographically unrelated serials.

In case of doubt as to whether the item fits the criteria for cataloging as a monograph, catalog it as a serial.

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.

Prescribed Sources of Information⁷

There is an error in the listing for the series area. The whole publication is the prescribed source for the series area; however, the individual sources should be given in the same preferred order as in the first part of the rule for the chief source of information (i.e., the title page) and possible title page substitutes since the title recorded in the series area is for a serial.

Series	Series title page, analytical title page, cover, caption, masthead, editorial pages, colophon, other pages.
--------	---

Reprints of Serials⁸

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.

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.

21.30G. RELATED WORKS. [Rev.]

General

Formulate the added entry for another work according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title). Apply this both to simple and to analytical added entries (cf. LCRI 21.30M).

Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form for the work when that information is available (e.g., an AACR2 bibliographic or authority record for the work already exists). If that information is not available, apply the following:

⁷[Recommended future placement: correct the sources as shown for the series area in AACR2 12.0B1.]

⁸[Recommended future placement of this section: LCRI 1.11]

LC/CONSER practice:

1) If a MARC record⁹ exists for the work but there is no evidence that the entry for the work is in AACR2 form, determine the work's AACR2 form and recatalog the entry for the work. Update added entries on related records if not in accord with AACR2 (in both the choice of main entry and in the form for the main entry heading and the title).

2) If there is no MARC record for the work, establish its AACR2 form and create a name authority record.

NACO practice: Establish its AACR2 form and create a name authority record.

Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

When cataloging a separately published issue of a periodical (cf. LCRI 1.6), make a related work added entry for the periodical itself.

730 0# #a Cataloging & classification quarterly.

Unnumbered Supplement or Special Number to a Serial

When cataloging an unnumbered supplement or special number to a serial, make a related work added entry for the serial itself. It is not a series added entry because the unnumbered supplement or special number is not considered to be a series (cf. LCRI 1.6).

1) For a special number, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield #p, "Special number" in English.

730 0# #a Malaysian journal of tropical geography.
#p Special number.

2) If the supplement relates to the serial as a whole, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield #p, "Supplement" in English.

730 0# #a Annuario statistico italiano. #p
Supplement.

3) If the supplement relates to a particular issue of a serial, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield #n, both the number of the issue and the qualifier "(Supplement)" in English.

730 0# #a Musica jazz. #n 1985, n. 7 (Supplement)
730 0# #a Actualités-Service. #n No 306 (Supplement)
730 0# #a Bulletin (Association française pour
l'étude du quaternaire). #n No 50
(Supplement)
730 0# #a Mondo. #n N. 33 (Supplement)
730 0# #a Regione Trentino-Alto Adige. #n N. 8, 1976
(Supplement)

LC practice: If the supplement is to a title for which a series authority record exists, give the numbering in the form specified on the series authority record. This will insure that the added entry for the supplement to a particular number will file in proper relation to any series added entry for that number.

830 0# #a Actualités-Service ; #v no 306.
(Series added entry on record for main work)

730 0# #a Actualités-Service. #n No 306 (Supplement)
(Related work added entry on record for supplement)

⁹LC serial catalogers: If LC lacks the publication, do not recatalog a CONSER record. Instead, create a name authority record for the AACR2 form. Note that there will be both a name authority record and a bibliographic record for the same serial in the database.

Note. A supplement that is numbered only in relation to a particular number of a serial (e.g., supplements 1 and 2 to v. 10, no. 1 of the serial) is considered to be unnumbered since there isn't a separate numbering system for that supplement.

LC practice: For such a supplement numbered in relation to the number of the serial, formulate the added entry as described above but include the number in the qualification.

730 0p #a Actualités-Service. #n No 306 (Supplement
1)

730 0p #a Actualités-Service. #n No 306 (Supplement
2)

24.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagging them as X10.

Airplanes, Named
Airports
Almshouses
Aquariums, Public
Arboretums
Artificial satellites
Bars
Biological stations
Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)
Botanical gardens
Cemeteries
Chambers of commerce
Concentration camps
Concert halls
Country clubs
Crematories
Dance halls
Ecological stations
Factories
Funeral homes, mortuaries
Halfway houses
Herbariums
Hotels
Markets
Morgues
Motels
Night clubs
Nursing homes
Old age homes
Opera houses
Orphanages
Planetariums
Plans (Programs)
Poorhouses
Port authorities
Projects
Railroads
Research stations
Restaurants
Sanitariums
School districts
Service stations
Ships
Shipyards
Space vehicles
Stores, Retail

Studies (Research projects)
Tribes (as legal entities only)
Undertakers
Zoological gardens

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# †a Great Britain. †b Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food
not 110 1# †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 will be 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# †a F & H Denby

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

source: B B C Symphony ...
heading: 110 2# †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 (two hyphens).

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

Canadian Headings

If the National Library of Canada (NLC) form differs from LC/AACR2 form for capitalization, diacritics, or punctuation, follow NLC.

If a corporate name in French includes the diphthong œ, which appears in the NLC form as separate letters, use the NLC form in the heading.

Although NLC practice is to establish corporate names in both English and French as appropriate, LC practice is to use English whenever possible. *Exception:* Generally establish Québec corporate names in French.

If the NLC French-language heading is used and that heading has a qualifying term in French, change the term to the English term used in the NLC English-language equivalent heading.

NLC: CHAU-TV (Station de télévision : Carleton, Québec)

NLC equivalent: CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton,
Quebec)

heading: 110 2# #a CHAU-TV (Television station :
Carleton, Québec)

If an NLC corporate heading contains a geographic qualifier, use the LC-established form of the geographic name as the qualifier.

NLC: Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Quebec)

heading: 110 2# #a Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Québec)

"AACR2 Compatible" Headings

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

Airports

Before August 1996, airports were established as geographic names under the

provisions of chapter 23 AACR2, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish airports under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagged X10. If the name of the airport does not include the name of the place it serves, add the appropriate local place name qualifier. Do not make a reference through the local place in which the airport is located.

LC practice: Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

- 110 2# †a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport
- 110 2# †a Heathrow Airport (London, England)
- 110 2# †a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō
- 110 2# †a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)
- 110 2# †a Davis Airport (Montgomery County, Md.)

Cemeteries

Before August 1996 cemeteries were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996 establish all cemeteries as name headings, tagged X10.

LC practice: Headings for cemeteries existing in the subject authority file will be converted to name headings as a project by CPSO. CPSO will also revise existing name authority and bibliographic records as a project, but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

Establish cemeteries according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Qualify the name of the cemetery with the name of the local geographic place in which it is located, i.e., city, county, etc., even if the cemetery is national, state, provincial, etc., in character. (Revise existing headings that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging.) Do not make a reference through the place in which the cemetery is located.

- 110 2# †a National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
(Honolulu, Hawaii)
- 110 2# †a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency,
France)
- 110 2# †a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)
- 110 2# †a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie
(Warsaw, Poland)
- 110 2# †a Necrópolis Cristóbal Colón (Havana, Cuba)

Concentration Camps

Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged X10.

Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. (Revise existing headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

LC practice: Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010#z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; evaluate existing references (revise or delete); add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields¹; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate,

¹Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries*: Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

110 2# #a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)

410 2# #a KL Auschwitz

410 2# #a Konzentrationslager Auschwitz

110 2# #a Konsentrasiekamp te Bethulie

410 2# #a Bethulie (Concentration camp)

110 2# #a Nēsos Gyaros

410 2# #a Gioura (Concentration camp)

Plans, Programs, and Projects

Treat plans, programs, and projects as corporate bodies whether or not they have a staff. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

~~24.4C6. Year(s). [Formerly 24.4C8]~~

~~Always use dates as qualifiers to headings for expeditions, even if there is no current conflict. For the form of the qualifier, see rule 24.4C8. Follow 24.7 when the date appears in the name of the expedition.~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 24.7

24.7. CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, MEETINGS, ETC. [Rev.]

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below under the general principles for conference names, and establish them under the provisions of 24.7, AACR2, tagging them as X11.

- Athletic contests
- Competitions
- Contests
- Expeditions, Military
- Expeditions, Scientific
- Games (Events)
- Parades
- Public celebrations, pageants; anniversaries
- Races (Contests)
- Sporting events
- Tournaments

Events²

Before August 1996, events were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X11 or X50 respectively. After July 1996, establish all events¹ as name headings, tagged X11. Although AACR2 does not provide specifically for these types of headings,

²Defined here as an activity that is formally convened, directed toward a common goal, capable of being reconvened, and has a formal name, location, date, and duration that can be determined in advance of the date.

follow the general principles of 24.7, AACR2. Do not retain the pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference. Note that a qualifier of the type specified by 24.4B may be necessary when the name does not convey the idea of an event, e.g., Rose Bowl (Football game), but Miss America Pageant.

LC practice: Convert headings for events existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010 \neq z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; delete any 053 field; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields³; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries:* Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

- 111 2 \neq \neq a Rose Bowl (Football game)
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Rose Bowl Game

- 111 2 \neq \neq a Tournament of Roses
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Rose Bowl Parade
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Rose Parade
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Tournament of Roses Parade
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Pasadena Tournament of Roses

- 111 2 \neq \neq a Miss America Pageant

- 111 2 \neq \neq a World Cup (Soccer game)
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Coupe de monde (Soccer)
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Copa del Mundo de Fútbol
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Fussballweltmeisterschaft

- 111 2 \neq \neq a Tour de France (Race)

- 111 2 \neq \neq a International Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition, International
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Międzynarodowy Konkurs Skrzypcowy imienia Henryka Wieniawskiego

- 111 2 \neq \neq a World Jamboree of Boy Scouts
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Jamboree of Boy Scouts, World

- 111 2 \neq \neq a Iditarod (Race)
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Iditarod Sled Dog Race
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Iditarod Trail (Race)

- 111 2 \neq \neq a Daytona 500 (Race)
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Daytona Five Hundred (Race)
- 411 2 \neq \neq a Daytona International Speedway Race

Dates as Qualifiers

Always use dates as qualifiers to headings for expeditions, even if there is no current conflict. For the form of the qualifier, see rule 24.4C6.

³Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

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General Guidelines for See Also References

See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

- 1) Monographic series and other serials
- 2) Multipart items
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Introduction

This LCRI represents *LC/NACO practice*.

Although rule 26.5A addresses only see references for traced series, this LCRI contains guidelines for see *and* see also references on series authority records for *all* categories represented by such authority records (monographic series, other serials, multipart items, series-like phrases) *regardless* of local treatment decisions concerning analysis, classification, and tracing practices. Unless a specific category is mentioned, the word "series" in this LCRI applies to all four categories.

N.B.: Full reference structure is *not* given for each example.

If an added entry is needed for a series in a bibliographic record, or if the heading for a series is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name/series authority record, use the heading on the series' own AACR2 bibliographic record or authority record.

General Guidelines for See References

In title references (subfield †a, subfield †n, and subfield †p) and title portions of name/title references, omit an initial article unless it is to be filed on.

Add a qualifier to a reference if it conflicts with the title proper of another publication according to the guidelines in LCRI 25.5B.

Add the qualifier "(Series)" (cf. LCRI 25.5B) to a reference if it is the same as the name, an initialism/acronym, or part of the name of a corporate body.

Do *not* break a conflict between see references.

When using an existing series authority record, add any appropriate references not already in the record. Do *not* delete references made according to earlier policies.

Types of See References

- 1) *Alternative forms not selected as series heading*

- a) *Heading is uniform title*

(1) Give a name/title proper reference for the situations listed below. If the heading includes a parenthetical qualifier, do *not* include that qualifier when recording the title proper in the reference.

(a) when a body responsible for the series is a noncommercial one or is a commercial one whose responsibility extends beyond that of merely publishing the series; in this context, consider university presses as "commercial;"

130 †# †a Environmental sciences and application
410 2# †a United Nations Institute for Training and
Research. †t Environmental sciences and
application

130 †# †a Langues à l'INALCO
410 2# †a Institut national des langues et
civilisations orientales. †t Langues à
l'INALCO

- 130 00 †a Studies in education (London, England)
 410 20 †a University of London. †b Institute of
 Education. †t Studies in education
- 130 00 †a Occasional paper (Mendocino Academy of
 Science)
 410 20 †a Mendocino Academy of Science. †t Occasional
 paper

(b) when the name, an initialism/acronym, or part of the name of a corporate body is in the series title even if that body is not responsible for the series; however, do not make the reference if the body is a commercial publisher responsible only for publishing the series;

- 130 00 †a Harvard historical monographs
 410 20 †a Harvard University. †t Harvard historical
 monographs
 410 20 †a Harvard University. †b Dept. of History.
 †t Harvard historical monographs
(Department of History is responsible for the series)

(c) when the title of a *numbered* series consists solely of a form of a corporate body's name whether or not that form of name is identical with the name of the corporate body given as the heading on the body's name authority record.

- 130 00 †a Suffolk Records Society (Series)
 410 20 †a Suffolk Records Society. †t Suffolk Records
 Society

- 130 00 †a HAZ (Series)
 410 20 †a Historical Association of Zambia. †t HAZ

- 130 00 †a Institut sotsialisticheskogo prava
 (Series)
 410 20 †a Institute on Socialist Law. †t Institut
 sotsialisticheskogo prava

- 130 00 †a University of Warsaw, Institute of
 Psychology (Series)
 410 20 †a Uniwersytet Warszawski. †b Instytut
 Psychologii. †t University of Warsaw,
 Institute of Psychology

(2) Give a reference from title proper when it differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name or a parenthetical qualifier.

- 130 00 †a EDI policy seminar report. †l Spanish
 430 00 †a Informe de un seminario de política del IDE

- 130 00 †a Information (Zurich, Switzerland). †l
 French
*(reference not given from title proper in French:
 Information)*

- 130 00 †a Skrifter (Dansk folkemindesamling)
(reference not given from title proper: Skrifter)

b) *Heading is name/title proper*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

- 110 2# #a Library of Congress. #b Manuscript Division. †t Registers of papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress
- 430 # #a Registers of papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress
- 100 1# #a Breuil, Henri, †d 1877-1961. †t Rock paintings of southern Africa
- 430 # #a Rock paintings of southern Africa

(2) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

- 100 1# #a Brenner, Barbara. †t Hide and seek science
- 400 1# #a Chardiet, Bernice. †t Hide and seek science

c) *Heading is name/uniform title*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

- 100 1# #a James, Henry, †d 1811-1882. †t Selections. †f 1983
- 430 # #a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. †f 1983
- 100 1# #a Sterne, Laurence, †d 1713-1768. †t Works. †f 1978
- 430 # #a Florida edition of the works of Laurence Sterne. †f 1978

(2) Give a reference from name/title proper when the title proper differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name, a date, or a parenthetical qualifier.

- 100 1# #a James, Henry, †d 1811-1882. †t Selections. †f 1983
- 430 # #a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. †f 1983
- 400 1# #a James, Henry, †d 1811-1882. †t Selected works of Henry James, Sr. †f 1983
- 100 1# #a Sterne, Laurence, †d 1713-1768. †t Works. †f 1978
- 430 # #a Florida edition of the works of Laurence Sterne. †f 1978
- 400 1# #a Sterne, Laurence, †d 1713-1768. †t Florida edition of the works of Laurence Sterne. †f 1978

(3) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

- 100 1# #a Landau, L. D. †q (Lev Davidovich), †d 1908-1968. †t Teoreticheskaia fizika
- 400 1# #a Lifshits, E. M. †q (Evgenii Mikhailovich) †t Teoreticheskaia fizika

2) *Variants of title proper in another source in same/another issue*

Give a reference from a variant title found in the same item or found in another item with the same series title proper. Construct the reference in the same form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Parallel titles.* Give references for all parallel titles. If the heading is a main series and subseries, use the same language, when present, for all parts of the parallel main series/parallel subseries reference(s).

- 130 ¶¶ †a Befolkningsstatistik og sociologisk statistik
- 430 ¶¶ †a Bevölkerungs- und Sozialstatistik
- 430 ¶¶ †a Demographic and social statistics
- 430 ¶¶ †a Statistiques démographiques et sociales
- 430 ¶¶ †a Statistiche demografiche e sociali
- 430 ¶¶ †a Sociale en bevolkingsstatistiek

- 130 ¶¶ †a Europäische Hochschulschriften. †n Reihe XXV, †p Forst- und Holzwirtschaft
- 430 ¶¶ †a Publications universitaires européennes. †n Série XXV, †p Sciences forestières
- 430 ¶¶ †a European university studies. †n Series XXV, †p Forestry and forest products

b) *Other titles.* If important for access to the heading, give a reference from another form of the series title proper found on another source (e.g., on cover, on spine, on map panel, on label) of the same item or on another source of another item having the same series title proper.

- 130 ¶¶ †a Composers series (Contemporary Records (Firm))
- 430 ¶¶ †a Contemporary composers series
(Composers series was form on label; Contemporary composers series was form on container for same item)

- 130 ¶¶ †a Mathematical chemistry
- 430 ¶¶ †a Mathematical chemistry series
(Mathematical chemistry was form on ser. t.p.; Mathematical chemistry series was form on cover)

- 130 ¶¶ †a Historical geography research series
- 430 ¶¶ †a Research paper series (Institute of British Geographers. Historical Geography Research Group)
(Later issue with same series title proper on t.p. had cover p. 3 title: Research paper series)

3) *Partial titles*

Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Typographical prominence.* Give a reference when part of the series title is given typographical prominence.

- 130 ¶¶ †a Springer proceedings in physics
- 430 ¶¶ †a Proceedings in physics
(On source "Springer" appears on one line and "proceedings in physics" on another line; other sources in item indicate title begins with "Springer")

b) *Subseries or section title.* Give a reference from the subseries or section title unless that title is dependent on the main/common title or is misleading without that title. Do not include a preceding designation in the reference.

- 130 ¶¶ †a Petite bibliothèque. †n Série C, †p Science récréative
- 430 ¶¶ †a Science récréative

- 130 00 †a Soviet scientific reviews supplement series. †p Physiology and general biology
 430 00 †a Physiology and general biology
- 130 00 †a Contributions in political science. †p Soviet and American studies on the Third World
 430 00 †a Soviet and American studies on the Third World

c) *Generic noun.* Give a reference from the series title or subseries/section title omitting the introductory generic noun (e.g., Serie, Collection, Schriftenreihe) when that noun is followed by a noun or noun phrase. If the partial title reference would consist only of a proper name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to that reference.

- 130 00 †a Schriftenreihe Christliche Perspektiven im Sport
 430 00 †a Christliche Perspektiven im Sport
- 130 00 †a Colección Documentos (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)
 430 00 †a Documentos (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)
- 130 00 †a Coleção "Paulo Freire"
 430 00 †a Paulo Freire (Series)

d) *Person's forename, initial, or title.* When the series title begins with a person's forename(s), initial(s), or title, give a reference

from the surname and the remainder of the title;
 from the forename(s) and/or initial(s) and surname and remainder of the title.

- 130 00 †a Dr. Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological reprint
 430 00 †a Schultz ichthyological reprint
 430 00 †a Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological reprint

4) *Variations in title proper that are not title changes (applies only to monographic series and other serials)*

When the series title proper of an earlier or later issue differs from the form used in the heading, give a *see* reference from the earlier/later form if the difference does not constitute a title change (cf. AACR2 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A). Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

- 130 00 †a Veröffentlichungen des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V.
 430 00 †a Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V.
 (later issue had title: Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V.; singular/plural change doesn't require new authority record)
- 130 00 †a Bulletin (Southern Humanities Conference)
 430 00 †a Bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference
 (later issues had title: Bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference; same body's name added to or subtracted from end of title doesn't require new authority record)

- 130 00 †a Wiley series in psychology of crime,
policing, and law
430 00 †a Wiley series in the psychology of crime,
policing, and law
(later issue had title: Wiley series in the psychology of crime, policing,
and law; addition/omission of article doesn't require new authority
record)

- 130 00 †a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayımları. †p Döner sermaye yayımları
430 00 †a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayımları. †p AÜHF döner sermaye yayımları
(later issue had title: Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi yayımları.
AÜHF döner sermaye yayımları; addition of body's initialism coming
after first five words not changing the meaning of title and not indicating
a different subject matter doesn't require new authority record; note:
when heading is main series and subseries, start counting the five words
with the beginning of the main series title—cf. LCRI 1.6H)

5) Fluctuating titles

a) *Different languages.* If the language of the numbered series title proper on later issues varies according to the language of the text, give a reference from the series title proper in the other language(s). (Cf. LCRI 21.2C.) However, if there are parallel editions in different languages, establish separate headings.

- 130 00 †a Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft
430 00 †a Pocketbooks of musicology

b) *Flip-flops.* If it is noted *retrospectively* that a later series title is used on only a few issues, cancel the later series heading in favor of the earlier series heading and give a reference from the different title. (Cf. LCRI 21.2C.)

- 130 00 †a Title A
430 00 †a Title B
(No. 1-19 have Title A; no. 20-21 have Title B; no. 22- have Title A)

6) Unnumbered series in French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and the Slavic languages

If an introductory word such as "Série," "Collection," and "Edícia" is added to or omitted from the beginning of an *unnumbered* series title in French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and the Slavic languages on another issue, do not consider the different title to be a title change (cf. LCRI 21.2C). Give the other form as a see reference.

- 130 00 †a Seriiā "Bibliofil'skie redkosti"
430 00 †a Bibliofil'skie redkosti

7) Other situations

a) *Substitutions.* Use judgment when deciding whether a reference that is a modification of the form used in the heading (spelled out form for an abbreviation, word for symbol, word for numeral, arabic numeral for roman numeral, two words for compound word, initialism without periods for initialism with periods, etc.) is appropriate. Consider whether users might expect that form to have been the established form and whether the substitution would occur in the first five words. Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

- 130 00 †a Mathématiques & applications
430 00 †a Mathématiques et applications

130 00 †a Advances in colour chemistry series
430 00 †a Advances in color chemistry series

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Database search aids
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Data base search aids

b) *Other title information.* Give a reference from the other title information when it could be construed as the series title proper or subseries title. When a series title appears in full as well as an initialism on the chief source, give a reference from whichever form is not chosen as the series title proper (cf. AACR2 12.1B2).

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Worldly philosophy
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Studies at the intersection of philosophy
and economics
(Later issue had series subtitle: Studies at the intersection of philosophy
and economics)

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Österreichische Schriftenreihe zum
gewerblichen Rechtsschutz, Urheber- und
Medienrecht
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a ÖSGRUM

c) *Title of series/serial.*

Give a reference from the name of the main series (in its AACR2 form) and subseries when a subseries is not entered subordinately to the main series (cf. LCRI 1.6H).

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a De signo
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Collana Sapiens. ꞑp De signo
(Subseries De signo is not entered subordinately to the main series; no
source in preliminaries or publisher's listing in item has both main series
title Collana Sapiens and subseries title)

Give a reference from the name of the serial (in its AACR2 form) and title of series when the name of a serial is contained in the series title proper.

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Quaderni della Rivista italiana di
musicologia
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Rivista italiana di musicologia. ꞑp
Quaderni della Rivista italiana di
musicologia
(Rivista italiana di musicologia is a separately published serial)

d) *Numbered multipart item: change of title or change in person or body responsible.* If the title proper changes (AACR2 21.2B2), give a reference from the later title. If the person or body responsible for the multipart item changes (AACR2 21.3A2), give a name/title proper reference from the later person or body.

e) *Romanization/word division.* Give a reference from a form representing another romanization or word division policy.

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Hsüeh wen pi pei ts'ung shu
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Xue wen bi bei cong shu

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Jibi inkoka rinsho
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Jibiinkoka rinsho

f) *Change in non-corporate body parenthetical qualifier.* If there is a change in form or fact of a non-corporate body parenthetical qualifier in the series heading, give a reference from the series title proper and the changed qualifier.

130 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Husum, Schleswig-
Holstein, Germany)
430 ꞑ ꞑ ꞑ a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Nienburg, Germany)

g) *Pre-AACR2 form of heading.* Optionally, include information about the pre-AACR2 form of heading in the series authority record. If there is a one-to-one relationship, give a reference from the pre-AACR2 form of heading and code subfield ꞑw appropriately. If there is not a one-to-one relationship or if the reference normalizes to the

same form as a heading or another reference, give the pre-AACR2 heading information in a note.

130 00 #a Bulletin of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego

410 10 #w nnaa #a California. #b University. #b Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla. #t Bulletin

130 00 #a APA private practice series

667 00 #a Includes the old catalog headings: American Psychological Association. APA private practice series; American Psychological Association. A.P.A. private practice series

(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship; only one heading needed for AACR2 but two headings needed earlier)

130 00 #a Monograph (International Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association)

667 00 #a Previous to AACR2 covered by the heading: International Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association. Monograph

(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: two headings needed for AACR2; other heading: Monograph (Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association); only one heading needed earlier because name change of body was handled via latest entry cataloging)

130 00 #a Journal of mathematical biology. #p Supplement

667 00 #a Old catalog heading: Journal of mathematical biology : supplement

h) *Miscellaneous.* Give any other see reference not already mentioned if it is important for access to the heading.

130 00 #a Discussion paper (University of East Anglia. School of Development Studies)

430 00 #a Development studies discussion paper
(Cataloger's judgment whether series title should be recorded as Discussion paper or Development studies discussion paper based on presentation; reference given from form not chosen as approach to the heading for someone who would have chosen the other form as series title)

General Guidelines for See Also References

If the earlier or later heading is not represented by its own series authority record, give the earlier or later information in a note instead of giving a see also reference. End such a note with the label "[unevaluated heading]."

130 00 #a Occasional paper (University of Singapore. Dept. of Political Science)

667 00 #a Continues: Singapore (City). University. Dept. of Political Science. Occasional paper series - Department of Political Science, University of Singapore
[unevaluated heading]

See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

1) *Monographic series and other serials*

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2A, 21.2C, or 21.3B and related LCRIS, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with see

also references.

For numbered monographic series, code subfield $\neq w$ to indicate whether the reference is for the earlier or later heading. Generally, do not code subfield $\neq w$ for unnumbered monographic series.

130 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures
530 $\neq\neq$ $\neq w$ b $\neq a$ Royal Institute of Philosophy
supplement
(LC MUMS practice for subfield $\neq w = bnnn$)

130 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement
530 $\neq\neq$ $\neq w$ a $\neq a$ Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures
(LC MUMS practice for subfield $\neq w = annn$)

130 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Weidenfeld psychology series
530 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Weidenfeld modern psychology series
(series is unnumbered: subfield $\neq w$ is not coded; LC MUMS practice for
subfield $\neq w = nnnn$)

130 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Weidenfeld modern psychology series
530 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Weidenfeld psychology series
(series is unnumbered: subfield $\neq w$ is not coded; LC MUMS practice for
subfield $\neq w = nnnn$)

2) Multipart items

If a new series authority record is needed due to a change in title proper (AACR2 21.2B2) or a change in the person or body responsible (AACR2 21.3A2) for an *unnumbered* multipart item, connect the series authority records for the two headings with see also references. Generally, do not code subfield $\neq w$.

Remember that a change in main entry heading or title of a *numbered* multipart item is handled with a *see* reference (see 7)d) above).

3) Series-like phrases

Any change in a series-like phrase requires a new series authority record. Connect the records with see also references. Generally, do not code subfield $\neq w$.

130 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Aladdin book
530 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Aladdin books
(LC MUMS practice for subfield $\neq w = nnnn$)

130 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Aladdin books
530 $\neq\neq$ $\neq a$ Aladdin book
(LC MUMS practice for subfield $\neq w = nnnn$)

26.5B. REFERENCES TO ADDED ENTRIES FOR SERIES AND SERIALS. SERIALS. [Rev.]

This LCRI represents *LC/NACO/CONSER practice*.

Rule 26.5B addresses references to a serial used as an added entry. This LCRI covers the different circumstances to be found in a database.

1) AACR2 bibliographic record for the serial or series authority record for serial in database.

If an added entry is needed for a serial in another bibliographic record or if the heading for a serial is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name/series authority record, use the heading on the serial's own AACR2 bibliographic record or the series authority record for the serial. Add missing added entries to the bibliographic record or missing references to the series authority record for other corporate bodies related to the serial and for other forms of title of the serial (cf. rules 21.30E and 21.30J; LCRI 26.5A).

2) AACR2 bibliographic record for the serial or series authority record for the serial not in database.

If an added entry is needed for a serial in another bibliographic record or if the heading for a serial is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name/series authority record and there is *not* an AACR2 bibliographic record for the serial or a series authority record for the serial, apply the following:

LC/CONSER practice:

1) If a MARC record⁴ exists for the work but there is no evidence that the entry for the work is in AACR2 form, determine the work's AACR2 form and recatalog the entry for the work. Update added entries on related records if not in accord with AACR2 (in both the choice of main entry and in the form for the main entry heading and the title).

2) If there is no MARC record for the work, create a name authority record for the AACR2 form. Include see references for corporate bodies related to the serial and for different forms of title of the serial.

NACO practice: Create a name authority record for the AACR2 form. Include see references for corporate bodies related to the serial and for different forms of title of the serial.

⁴*LC serial catalogers:* If LC lacks the publication, do not recatalog a CONSER record. Instead, create a name authority record for the AACR2 form. Note that there will be both a name authority record and a bibliographic record for the same serial in the database.

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 96-43 to 96-52, changes were made in the following areas:

Recommendation #1. Toward achieving the recommending standard order of [topic]—[place]—[chronology]—[form] where it can be applied in LC subject heading strings, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is possible 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. Ten subdivisions not previously divided by place, including seven free-floating subdivisions listed below, were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

Recommendation #6. During the fourth quarter of 1996, 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 —**Aesthetics**, which was established under the heading **Dentistry**, was changed to —**Aesthetic aspects**, the same subdivision that is used under **Surgery**.

The subdivision —**Freight classification**, which was established under the headings **Railroads** and **Trucking**, was replaced by use of the standard free-floating subdivision —**Classification** under the headings **Railroads—Freight** and **Trucking**. The subdivision —**Freight traffic** was cancelled under the heading **Inland water transportation** and replaced by the subdivision —**Freight**, which is already in use with other modes of transportation.

The subdivision —**Jurisprudence**, which was established under the heading **Surgery, Operative**, was cancelled in favor of using **Surgery—Law and legislation**.

The subdivision —**Preservation and storage**, which was established under the headings **Microforms**, **Motion picture film**, and **Video tapes**, was replaced by two free-floating subdivisions —**Preservation** and —**Storage**.

2) *Elimination of exceptional practices.*

In conjunction with the changes to the cataloging of constitutional materials that were announced in *Cataloging Service Bulletin, No. 75 (Winter 1997)*, thirteen subdivisions that had been authorized for use under names of places, including —**Constitution**, —**Constitutional history**, and —**Constitutional law**, were discontinued in favor of dividing the main headings **Constitutions**, **Constitutional history**, **Constitutional law**, and **Constitutional amendments** geographically.

3) *Subdivisions replaced by phrase headings.*

The heading **Military education—Basic training** was replaced by the phrase heading **Basic training (Military education)**.

4) *Subdivision no longer needed.*

The subdivision —**Education—[topic]**, which was authorized for free-floating use under headings for classes of persons and ethnic groups, was discontinued in favor of assigning two headings: **[class of persons or ethnic group]—Education** and **[topic]—Study and teaching**.

A cumulated list of the changes to free-floating subdivisions that took place during the fourth quarter of 1996 follows.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL96-43 - WL96-52

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Audio equipment	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Bodies	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Constitution	H 1140	Constitutions—[place]
—Constitution—Amendments	H 1140	Constitutional amendments—[place]
—Constitution—Amendments—1st, [2nd, 3rd, etc.]	H 1140	Uniform title of the individual amendment
—Constitution—Signers	H 1140	Establish—Signers under titles of individual constitutions where needed
—Constitutional history	H 1140	Constitutional history—[place]
	H 1149.5	Constitutional history—[place]—Colonies
—Constitutional law	H 1140	Constitutional law—[place]
	H 1149.5	Constitutional law—[place]—Colonies
—Constitutional law—Amendments	H 1140	Constitutional amendments—[place]
—Constitutional law—Amendments—1st, [2nd, 3rd, etc.]	H 1140	Constitutional law—[place] and uniform title of the individual amendment
—Constitutional law—Amendments—Ratification	H 1140	Constitutional amendments—[place]—Ratification
—Constitutional law—Religious aspects	H 1140	Constitutional law—Religious aspects and Constitutional law—[place]
—Constitutional law—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	H 1140	Constitutional law—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.] and Constitutional law—[place]
—Constitutional law, State	H 1140	Constitutional law—[place]
—Constitutional law, State—Amendments	H 1140	Constitutional law—[place]—States
—Education—[topic]	H 1100	Constitutional amendments—[place]—States
	H 1103	[class of persons]—Education and [topic]—Study and teaching
—Job descriptions (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)	H 1153	[ethnic group]—Education and [topic]—Study and teaching
—Preservation	H 1095	—Employees—Job descriptions (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1164	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Sacred books—Preservation	H 1185	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Seeds—Storage	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Socialization	H 1103	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Storage	H 1095	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT SUBDIVISION CONFERENCE FIVE-YEAR REPORT

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIVE-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS December 1996

Executive Summary

Below is the report on the changes that have taken place in subdivision practice in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system in the five years since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie, Virginia, in May 1991. Following the conference, the Library of Congress addressed each of the six recommendations and made decisions regarding their implementation. In 1992, the Library began to implement the recommendations. The Library of Congress has an ongoing commitment to improve the Library of Congress Subject Headings system and to implement those recommendations that have been determined by the library community to be worthwhile. Since the implementations have now become part of the routine operations for the development and maintenance of the system, this is the final report to cover the Subject Subdivisions Conference recommendations as a whole. Highlights of the decisions made and the actions taken on each recommendation are reported below.

1) To facilitate geographic subdivision of headings, new topical headings for which geographic treatment is possible are now established with authorization for geographic subdivision, and such authorization is added to records for existing headings on a case-by-case basis. Currently forty-one percent of all headings, and fifty-four percent of topical headings are so authorized. To achieve a standard order of subdivisions where it can be applied, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is feasible are now established with authorization for further geographic subdivision, and such authorization is being added to existing topical subdivisions that were not previously divided by place. Currently, approximately sixty-one percent of free-floating subdivisions for which geographic subdivision is possible are so authorized. In 1993, the ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) established the Subcommittee on the Order of Subdivisions in Library of Congress Subject Heading Strings to pursue alternatives to the recommended order in special areas, such as art, literature, and history. The subcommittee submitted its final report to SAC in 1996. Its basic finding was that many of the goals of the Subject Subdivisions Conference would not be met by a wholesale implementation of the proposed standard order, but its feasibility studies supported the hypothesis that some level of default order was possible if several broad areas of exceptions were identified and specified. The report included specific recommendations for changes regarding application of the subdivision — **History** and the application of geographic and chronological subdivisions with art headings that the Library of Congress is currently considering.

2) OCLC's Office of Research has supported investigation of the feasibility of a machine-generated subject validation file that would contain full strings of all types of headings, including name, topical, and geographic headings. In 1994, a Task Group on the Subject Authority File was established by the predecessor of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) to define and evaluate the functional requirements and uses of the subject authority file and its relation to LCSH, including evaluating the feasibility and need for representing entire character strings in the authority file, and the necessity of creating authority records for subject subdivisions to allow for better online control of heading-subdivision combinations. Two of the task group's specific recommendations on investigating the recording of heading changes and identifying authority record changes to accommodate coding to allow automatic validation of heading-subdivision combinations were referred to SAC for consideration. The Library of Congress has begun planning for the creation of subdivision authority records to control free-floating subdivisions. The Library of Congress has expanded programs by which cooperating libraries may contribute subject headings proposals in the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO). Information on participating in SACO along with subject heading proposal forms may be accessed through LC's gopher and home page

3) The Library of Congress agreed that chronological subdivisions used under topical headings should relate to coverage of the contents of the items rather than to their date of issue and cancelled nearly 200 subdivisions that had been used to represent date of issue rather than contents. The Library has no immediate plans to use numerals for dates or date

ranges in chronological subdivisions in all cases, nor to change chronological subdivisions following the subdivision —History where alphabetic characters appear as the initial elements. The Library decided not to pursue the use of free-form date subdivisions.

4) In 1995, a proposal to define a new subfield $\neq v$ for form subdivisions in the USMARC authority and bibliographic formats was approved. The Library of Congress is now planning for the implementation of subfield $\neq v$ in authority and bibliographic records as well as the new field 155 for genre/form headings in authority records. The Library decided not to pursue further the coding of general subdivisions according to broad subject categories.

5) The Library of Congress agreed to continue its practice of indirect geographic subdivision. The Library is currently planning for the implementation of the 781 linking field in authority records for geographic headings to use for recording their indirect geographic subdivision form.

6) Simplifying the form and application of subdivisions continues on many fronts and specific changes to headings and subdivisions are regularly announced. Changes that are deemed desirable are made in spite of their impact on existing databases. A planned global update facility will aid in updating bibliographic records for one-to-one changes. To date, nearly 500 subdivisions have been discontinued, updated to more current forms, or replaced by existing subdivisions or phrase headings. Documentation on subdivisions and lists of free-floating subdivisions in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* have been improved and streamlined and a fifth edition of the manual was published in fall 1996.

Full Report

Following the Subject Subdivisions Conference that was held at Airlie House, Airlie, Virginia, in May 1991, the Library of Congress set up study teams to address each of the six recommendations that emerged from that conference. In January 1992, a report on *Cataloging Modifications at the Library of Congress*, which included the six recommendations and the Library's decisions on their implementation, was disseminated for discussion and comment. The subsequent publication of the conference proceedings, *The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System*, which included papers on the implications of the conference, facilitated awareness of possible changes in subdivision practice. In 1992, the Library of Congress began to implement the recommendations. The decisions that were made and the actions that have been taken on each recommendation in the five years since the conference was held are reported below.

Recommendation #1: *Under topical headings (as opposed to name or place headings), place, chronological, and form subdivisions shall be applied as needed and on an individual basis, based upon the judgment of the cataloger as to their appropriateness to the item being cataloged. If the cataloger chooses to apply subdivisions, the subdivisions should always appear in the following order: topical, geographic, chronological, form. This is not to suggest that each type of subdivision shall always be present under each heading; it is simply to specify a standard order for them when they are assigned. When a non-topical subdivision element is expressed or implied in a topical main heading, then as a general rule the main heading should be used rather than a subdivision under a topical heading. A topical heading should not receive geographic subdivision if it is used as a topical subdivision after geographic subject headings.*

The Library of Congress identified two critical elements in this recommendation: 1) facilitation of the assignment of geographic subdivisions, and 2) standardization of the order of subdivisions in topical subject heading strings.

To facilitate the assignment of geographic subdivisions, new topical headings for which geographic treatment is possible are now established with authorization for geographic subdivision. Geographic subdivision is authorized by code i in USMARC field 008/06 in subject authority records and is represented by the designation (*May Subd Geog*) in LCSH and other subject authority products. In the past, headings were established with authorization for geographic subdivision only if actual items being cataloged discussed that topic in a particular location. Authorization for geographic subdivision is added to records for existing headings on a case-by-case basis as they are modified for any reason. Projects to add geographic subdivision authorization to specific types of headings have been undertaken. Currently, forty-one percent of all headings, and fifty-four percent of topical headings are authorized for geographic subdivision.

To achieve the recommended standard order of [topic]—[place]—[chronology]—[form] where it can be applied, new topical subdivisions for which geographical orientation is feasible are now established with authorization for further geographic subdivision. For topical heading/topical subdivision combinations, the standard order of subdivisions was traditionally considered to be [topic]—[place]—[topic], for example, **Construction industry—France—Finance**, with a limited list of exceptional subdivisions for which further geographic subdivision was authorized in order to collocate by specific subtopics, for example, **Construction industry—Licenses—Virginia**. On a case-by-case basis, topical subdivisions not previously divided by place are now being authorized for geographic subdivision. To accelerate progress in moving toward a standard order of [topic]—[topic]—[place], a review of free-floating and non-free-floating subdivisions was begun in 1993 to add authorization for geographic subdivision to those that can be divided. Currently, approximately sixty-one percent of free-floating subdivisions for which geographic subdivision is possible are so authorized compared with twenty-eight percent in June 1993.

To bring the expression of more concepts into the recommended standard order of [topic]—[place] and to eliminate exceptional practices, seventy subdivisions on the list of free-floating subdivisions used under names of places were discontinued in favor of dividing the corresponding main headings by place. For example, the subdivision **—Industries**, which was previously used under names of places, was replaced by **Industries—[place]**. Nine subdivisions on the list of free-floating subdivisions used under names of bodies of water were cancelled in favor of dividing the corresponding main headings by place. For example, the previous heading **Mississippi River—Bridges** is now expressed as **Bridges—Mississippi River**.

The Library of Congress team that investigated this recommendation recognized that a significant change to current practice would occur if the proposed order were applied in special areas, such as art, literature, and history. They also recognized that potential loss of meaning could result in some categories of headings. Therefore, they recommended that those areas be studied further. At the 1993 midwinter meeting of ALA, the ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) passed a motion expressing concern about the applicability of the recommended order with the subdivision **—History**, and with headings for art, music, and literature. They voted to establish the Subcommittee on the Order of Subdivisions in Library of Congress Subject Heading Strings to pursue alternatives to the prescribed order in those cases, and to conduct a review of other potential problem areas. They encouraged the Library of Congress to continue its effort to authorize geographic subdivision of topical subdivisions during their review. The subcommittee began its work in 1993 and submitted its final report, including appendices of discussion papers and feasibility and end-user understanding studies, to SAC in January 1996 for transmittal to the Library of Congress. The basic finding of the subcommittee was that many of the goals of the Airlie House Subject Subdivisions Conference, particularly the improvement of subject access for online public access catalog users, would not be met by a wholesale implementation of the order proposed in the conference's first recommendation. The subcommittee's feasibility studies supported the hypothesis that some level of default order was possible if several broad areas of exceptions were identified and specified. The subcommittee recognized that the intent behind the recommendations was the goal of simplifying subject heading application and use of headings in OPACS. The subcommittee's report included specific recommendations for changes regarding application of the subdivision **—History** and the application of geographic and chronological subdivisions with art headings that the Library of Congress is currently considering.

Recommendation #2: *The developing "national authority file" should contain authority records for topical headings and for topical heading-topical subdivision(s) combinations. Further non-topical elements in any given string will not normally be established, unless such a record is desirable for cross-reference purposes. Authority records for headings containing subdivisions governed by pattern and free-floating lists will not require formal editorial review. Topical subdivision records and coding showing relationships between headings and topical subdivisions would be desirable features to help create the file and to assist validation. The conference encourages the Library of Congress to continue and expand its programs by which other libraries contribute to a national subject authority file.*

Following the Airlie House Conference, the Library of Congress worked with staff from OCLC's Office of Research to develop a base file of topical heading/topical subdivision strings derived from LC bibliographic records in the OCLC database for which corresponding

subject authority records did not exist. In 1994, the Cataloging Distribution Service surveyed MARC Distribution Service subscribers to assess the level of interest in such a file. Since then, Lois Mai Chan, Professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Kentucky, and Diane Vizine-Goetz of OCLC's Office of Research have investigated the feasibility of a machine-generated subject validation file that would contain full strings of all types of headings, including name, topical, and geographic headings. A report is currently in preparation: Lois Mai Chan and Diane Vizine-Goetz, "Feasibility of a Computer-Generated Subject Validation File Based on Frequency of Occurrence of Assigned Library of Congress Subject Headings: Phase I, Statistical Analysis," sponsored by the Office of Research, OCLC, Dublin, OH.

In 1994, the Cooperative Cataloging Council (CCC), the predecessor to the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), established a Task Group on the Subject Authority File to define and evaluate the functional requirements and uses of the subject authority file and its relation to LCSH (as a thesaurus), including evaluating the feasibility and need for representing entire character strings in the authority file, and the necessity of creating authority records for subject subdivisions to allow for better online control of subject heading/subject subdivision combinations. In its final report submitted to the CCC in November 1994, the Task Group made recommendations in four areas: 1) enhancements to the current subject authority file, 2) creation of a validation file, 3) creation and use of records for subdivisions, and 4) creation and use of authority records for heading-subdivision combinations. In 1995, the Executive Council of the PCC accepted the report of the Subject Authority File Task Group and asked that two of its specific recommendations be referred to SAC for further discussion and recommendations on actions needed for their implementation. They are: 1) "Investigate ways of recording the history of heading changes in authority records," and 2) "Identify changes to authority records for main headings and subdivisions needed to accommodate coding that will allow automatic validation of heading-subdivision combinations." In 1996, the SAC Subcommittee on Subject Authority File Recommendations was formed to study those issues.

The Library of Congress has begun planning for the creation of authority records for subdivisions in the subject authority file to control free-floating subdivisions.

Since the Airlie House Conference, the Library of Congress has expanded programs by which cooperating libraries may contribute subject heading proposals. The Cooperative Subject Cataloging Project (CSCP), which started in 1983, has been transformed into the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO), one of the components of the PCC. Currently over seventy libraries regularly contribute proposals to SACO. Information on participating in SACO is posted on LC MARVEL, the Library's gopher, and is accessible through the PCC's homepage on the Library's Web site. Also posted there are instructions for making proposals and a subject heading proposal form that may be downloaded to a local system, filled out, and emailed to LC's Cooperative Cataloging Team.

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

The Library agreed that chronological subdivisions under topical headings should relate to coverage of the contents of items and took steps to cancel over thirty subdivisions that had been used to represent an item's date of issue under selected headings. For example, five date subdivisions that had been established under the heading **Arithmetic** to break up the large file of records by date of publication were cancelled in favor of either assigning the unsubdivided heading, or using it with a form subdivision — **Early works to 1900**. In 1993, period subdivisions that had been established after more than 160 headings for regions and countries subdivided by — **Description and travel** were cancelled in favor of using the heading [place]—**Description and travel** without subdivision, or subdividing it by the free-floating form subdivision — **Early works to 1800** for works published prior to that date.

The Library of Congress has no immediate plans to use numerals for dates or date ranges in chronological subdivisions in all cases, nor to change chronological subdivisions used following the subdivision — **History** where alphabetic characters rather than numerals appear as the initial elements. However, words have been deleted from over one hundred

chronological subdivisions established under names of places where the words were deemed not necessary, for example, **England—Church history—Modern period, 1485-** was changed to **England—Church history—1485-** .

The Library of Congress decided not to pursue the use of free-form date subdivisions because such a change would require additional cataloging time for many items and would necessitate substantial enhancements to online systems.

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

Initial investigations at the Library of Congress determined that it would be possible to distinguish form subdivisions from other subdivisions. However, the Library deferred its decision on the need for a separate subfield code until after it received a report from the SAC subcommittee that was studying the issue. At the 1993 midwinter meeting of ALA, SAC voted to recommend to the Library of Congress that a separate subfield code for form subdivisions be implemented. Its Subcommittee on the Nature and Use of Form Data produced a definition of form data and investigated issues involved in applying that definition and a possible code. A discussion paper on defining a new subfield code for form subdivisions in the USMARC formats was considered by the USMARC Advisory Group at the February 1994 MARBI meetings. A fuller discussion paper that posed questions on retrospective conversion, the use of a form subdivision subfield by online systems, issues of authority control, implementation options, and general user opinions was considered by that same group at its June 1994 meetings. In February 1995, a proposal to define subfield $\neq v$ for form subdivisions in the USMARC formats was approved. Updates to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* and *USMARC Format for Authority Data* were subsequently issued that incorporate subfield $\neq v$ as well as X55 fields for genre/form headings. In 1995, the Library of Congress set up a Form/Genre Working Group to plan for the implementation of subfield $\neq v$ in authority and bibliographic records and the new field 155 for genre/form headings in authority records as well as the greater application of the existing 655 field for Index Term — Genre/Form in bibliographic records. In 1996, the new SAC Subcommittee on Form Headings/Subdivisions Implementation began deliberations to advise the Library of Congress on these issues and to foster greater awareness of form/genre access. Implementation of subfield $\neq v$ in authority and bibliographic records is expected later in 1997.

Because of workload considerations, the Library of Congress decided not to pursue further that aspect of the recommendation calling for coding general subdivisions according to broad subject categories. The application of subject category coding to subdivisions would require a substantial effort among many parties as well as changes to the format. It was not clear what use would be made of more specific subdivision coding or whether desired objectives could be achieved through the use of other elements in records, such as classification.

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

The Library of Congress agreed to continue its practice of indirect geographic subdivision. A longstanding exceptional practice of using the heading **New York (N.Y.)** directly as a subdivision was abandoned in February 1996 in favor of applying standard indirect geographic subdivision practice and assigning the city indirectly through **New York (State)**.

In 1992, a 781 linking field to use for recording the indirect geographic subdivision form of geographic headings was added to the USMARC authority format and included in its 1993 revision. The Library of Congress is currently planning for the addition of this field to its internal authority format and its implementation in both the name and subject authority files.

Recommendation #6: *The conference strongly recommends that the Library of Congress simplify subdivisions in the Library of Congress subject headings system. Target areas for*

simplification include the reduction of overly fine distinctions, the consolidation of lists, and increased consistency in syntax. The conference acknowledges the potential impact of such changes on existing files, but the changes are of such importance that they should be made in spite of possible disruptions to existing databases. The conference urges the Library of Congress to pursue vigorously enhancements to its automated systems that could compensate for disruptions caused by these changes.

Simplifying the form and application of subdivisions continues on many fronts according to general principles articulated by the original team that studied this recommendation. Specific changes to headings are announced in the *Weekly Lists* and the *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. In response to requests for an easily used list of changed free-floating subdivisions for ready reference, a list of changed or cancelled free-floating subdivisions is published quarterly in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

Changes that were deemed desirable have been made in spite of their impact on existing databases. A planned global update facility that is currently in development at the Library of Congress will aid in updating bibliographic records when there are one-to-one subject heading changes.

Progress in simplifying subdivisions may be reported in terms of the specific types of improvements made:

1) Reduction in overly fine distinction in subdivisions is being achieved by the cancellation or merger of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in differing forms. Since the conference took place, over seventy-five variant subdivisions have been discontinued or merged. For example, the subdivision —**Terms and phrases**, which was established under the general heading **Law** and authorized for use under headings for legal topics, was replaced by the existing free-floating subdivision —**Terminology**, which is used under topical headings in other fields.

2) As part of the effort to streamline documentation on free-floating subdivisions in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, the list of subdivisions used under groups of Indians was merged with the list of subdivisions used under ethnic groups, and the list of subdivisions used under domestic animals was merged with the list of subdivisions used under animals in general. Three additional lists of free-floating subdivisions were discontinued. Work continues on consolidating the lists of free-floating subdivisions used under names of individual persons and individual literary authors.

For the *1994 Update Number 1* to the *Subject Cataloging Manual*, individual pattern lists of free-floating subdivisions were shortened by removing from them: 1) subdivisions that are so specific to the heading that serves as the pattern that they are not, for all practical purposes, free-floating; and 2) subdivisions that are valid under a broader category that encompasses the pattern heading.

In early 1994, the Cooperative Cataloging Council established a task group to investigate subject cataloging documentation. In fall 1994, the task group distributed a survey to solicit comments and suggestions for improvements on the format, organization, and contents of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*. The group analyzed 219 returned surveys and submitted a report to the PCC in May 1995 for posting on LC MARVEL. Based on its discussions and analysis of the results of the survey, the task group prepared a statement of principles and recommendations for the next edition of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* for the Executive Council of the PCC in September 1995. In early 1996, subject cataloging policy specialists in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) began work on revised text for the manual with the assistance of catalogers detailed to CPSO. The four-volume fifth edition became available in fall 1996. It includes a form to return to CPSO for suggesting further improvements to documentation.

3) Over 250 subdivisions were cancelled in favor of phrase headings in cases where it was judged that a phrase would provide a better form of heading. For example, use of the free-floating subdivision —**Buildings** under types of institutions was discontinued in favor of establishing phrase headings: **Airports—Buildings** was changed to **Airport buildings**; **High schools—Buildings** was changed to **High school buildings**; and **Postal service—Buildings** was changed to **Post office buildings**.

4) Over sixty subdivisions were updated to more current forms. For example, the subdivision —**Preventive inoculation**, which was used under diseases, was changed to

—Vaccination, and the general free-floating subdivision —Data bases was updated to —Databases.

5) Thirty-five subdivisions that were determined to be no longer needed were discontinued. For example, the subdivision —Mechanical aids was cancelled under the headings **Composition (Music)** and **Harmony** with no replacement.

The Library of Congress has an ongoing commitment to improve the Library of Congress Subject Headings system and to implement those recommendations that have been determined by the library community to be worthwhile. Since the implementations have now become part of the routine operations for the development and maintenance of the system, this is the final report to cover the Subject Subdivision Conference recommendations as a whole.

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 45-52, 1996 and 1-4, 1997

Afro-Americans—Relations with Hispanic Americans
Alternative radio broadcasting (*May Subd Geog*)
Baseball attendance (*May Subd Geog*)
Baseball caps (*May Subd Geog*)
Bias-free language (*May Subd Geog*)
Buffalo meat (*May Subd Geog*)
Businesspeople (*May Subd Geog*)
Canoe camping (*May Subd Geog*)
Capitation fees (Medical care) (*May Subd Geog*)
Child slaves (*May Subd Geog*)
City dwellers (*May Subd Geog*)
Comic strip characters (*May Subd Geog*)
Covens (*May Subd Geog*)
Credit titles (Motion pictures, television, etc.) (*May Subd Geog*)
Electronic trading of securities (*May Subd Geog*)
Extrasolar planets
Former Yugoslav republics
Image files (*May Subd Geog*)
Indy cars (*May Subd Geog*)
Insect zoos (*May Subd Geog*)
Internet programming (*May Subd Geog*)
Investors in People
Learning contracts (*May Subd Geog*)
Martians (*May Subd Geog*)
Mass murderers (*May Subd Geog*)
Memetics (*May Subd Geog*)
Men in black (UFO phenomenon) (*May Subd Geog*)
Middle school teaching (*May Subd Geog*)
Minority gays (*May Subd Geog*)
Mountain resorts (*May Subd Geog*)
Necrotizing fasciitis (*May Subd Geog*)
Performance anxiety (*May Subd Geog*)
Plutonium as fuel (*May Subd Geog*)
Public-private sector cooperation (*May Subd Geog*)
Resourcefulness (*May Subd Geog*)
Road rage (*May Subd Geog*)
Single-sex classes (Education) (*May Subd Geog*)
Small gasoline engines (*May Subd Geog*)
Smoking and fires (*May Subd Geog*)
Sports gynecology (*May Subd Geog*)
Unionism (Irish politics)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 43-52, 1996.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Afro-Americans in business	Afro-American businesspeople	YES
Air-sacs (of birds)	Air sacs (Bird anatomy)	NO
Asian Americans in business	Asian American businesspeople	YES
Bahaya (African people)	Haya (African people)	YES
Biography—Fiction	Biographical fiction	NO
Blue goose	Snow goose	YES
Burdock	Burdocks	YES
Castor fiber	European beaver	YES
Chinese Americans in business	Chinese American businesspeople	YES
Cithern	Cittern	YES
Cithern—Methods	Cittern—Methods	NO
Cithern and lute music	Cittern and lute music	NO
Cithern and vihuela music	Cittern and vihuela music	NO
Cithern music	Cittern music	NO
Clothing trade—Job descriptions	Clothing trade—Employees—Job descriptions	YES
Constitutional law—Interpretation and construction	Constitutional law	YES
Constitutions, State	Constitutions—[country]—States	
Construction industry—Job descriptions	Construction industry—Employees—descriptions	YES
Deaf—Education—Bengali language	Bengali language—Study and teaching	YES
Deaf—Education—Bengali language	Deaf—Education	YES
Deaf—Education—Science	Deaf—Education	YES
Deaf—Education—Science	Science—Study and teaching	YES
Dentistry—Aesthetics	Dentistry—Aesthetic aspects	YES
Dübener Heide (Germany)	Düben Heath (Germany)	NO
Duets (Unspecified instrument and cithern)	Duets (Unspecified instrument and cittern)	NO
Dust—Prevention	Dust control	YES
East Indian Americans in business	East Indian American businesspeople	YES
Ethics, Chilean	Ethics—Chile	
Ethics, Chinese	Ethics—China	
Ethics, French	Ethics—France	
Ethics, Greek	Ethics—Greece	
Ethics, Hungarian	Ethics—Hungary	
Ethics, Indic	Ethics—India	
Ethics, Indonesian	Ethics—Indonesia	
Ethics, Iranian	Ethics—Iran	
Ethics, Japanese	Ethics—Japan	
Ethics, Korean	Ethics—Korea	
Ethics, Polish	Ethics—Poland	
Ethics, Romanian	Ethics—Romania	
Ethics, Vietnamese	Ethics—Vietnam	
Ethics, Zairian	Ethics—Zaire	
Filipino Americans in business	Filipino American businesspeople	YES
Film credits	Cinematographers—Credits	NO
Film credits	Motion picture actors and actresses—Credits	NO
Film credits	Motion picture producers and directors—Credits	NO
Film credits	Screenwriters—Credits	NO
Folk art, Norwegian	Folk art—Norway	
Formica (Insect)	Formica (Insects)	YES
Formica exsectoides	Allegheny mound ant	YES

France—Constitutional law	Constitutional law—France	
Gallinula chloropus	Common moorhen	YES
Germany—Constitutional law	Constitutional law—Germany	
Gerrymander	Gerrymandering	YES
Gifted children—Education— Science	Gifted children—Education	YES
Gifted children—Education— Science	Science—Study and teaching	YES
Graptemys	Map turtles	YES
Great Britain—Colonies— Constitutional history	Constitutional history—Great Britain— Colonies	
Great Britain—Colonies— Constitutional law	Constitutional law—Great Britain— Colonies	
Great Britain—Constitutional history	Constitutional history—Great Britain	
Handicapped children—Education— Music	Handicapped children—Education	YES
Handicapped children—Education— Music	Music—Instruction and study—Juvenile	NO
Handicapped children—Education— Social sciences	Handicapped children—Education	YES
Handicapped children—Education— Social sciences	Social sciences—Study and teaching	YES
Handicapped youth—Education— Science	Handicapped youth—Education	YES
Handicapped youth—Education— Science	Science—Study and teaching	YES
Henequen	Henequen (Plant)	YES
Hirumakizawa Site (Fukuchi-mura and Hachinohe-shi, Japan)	Hirumakizawa Site (Fukuchi-mura, Aomori-ken and Hachinohe-shi, Japan)	NO
Hispanic Americans in business	Hispanic American businesspeople	YES
Holy Roman Empire—Constitutional history	Constitutional history—Holy Roman Empire	
Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary (Thailand)	Khēt Raksā Phan Satpā Hūai khā khāng (Thailand)	NO
Huana (African people)	Hungana (African people)	YES
Ifa	Ifa (Cult)	YES
Ikazuchi Site (Fukuchi-mura, Japan)	Ikazuchi Site (Fukuchi-mura, Aomori-ken, Japan)	NO
Inland water transportation—Freight traffic	Inland water transportation—Freight	YES
Jewish businessmen	Jewish businesspeople	YES
Kentucky—Bicentennial celebrations, etc.	Kentucky—Centennial celebrations, etc.	NO
Logos	Logos (Christian theology)	NO
Logos	Logos (Philosophy)	NO
Logotype	Logos (Symbols)	YES
Logotype	Logotypes (Printing)	YES
Lüneburger Heide (Germany)	Lüneburg Heath (Germany)	NO
Madagascar—Politics and government—1960-	Madagascar—Politics and government 1960-1991	NO
Madagascar—Politics and government—1960-	Madagascar—Politics and government 1991-	NO
Mambwe language	Mambwe dialect	YES
Mentally handicapped children— Education—Dance	Dance—Study and teaching	YES
Mentally handicapped children— Education—Dance	Mentally handicapped children— Education	YES
Mezyn Site (Ukraine)	Mezyn Site (Ukraine)	NO
Microforms—Preservation and storage	Microforms—Preservation	YES
Microforms—Preservation and storage	Microforms—Storage	YES
Military education—Basic training	Basic training (Military education)	YES

Motion picture film—Preservation and storage	Motion picture film—Preservation	YES
Motion picture film—Preservation and storage	Motion picture film—Storage	YES
Mouse-deer	Chevrotains	YES
Muslim businessmen	Muslim businesspeople	YES
Naturschutzpark Lüneburger Heide (Germany)	Naturschutzgebiet Lüneburger Heide (Germany)	
New York (State)—Constitutional history	Constitutional history—New York (State)	
Nishiyama Site (Fukuchi-mura, Japan)	Nishiyama Site (Fukuchi-mura, Aomori-ken, Japan)	NO
Obertyn, Battle of, 1531	Obertyn (Ukraine), Battle of, 1531	NO
Phenakistoscopes	Phenakistoscopes	YES
Piranesi, Giambattista, 1720-1778. Views of Rome	Piranesi, Giovanni Battista, 1720-1778. Views of Rome	NO
Platy	Xiphophorus maculatus	YES
Platypoecilus	Platies	YES
Provincial constitutions	Constitutions—[country]—Provinces	
Quakers in business	Quaker businesspeople	YES
Railroads—Freight classification	Railroads—Freight—Classification	NO
Railroads—Rates	Railroads—Freight—Rates	YES
Railroads—Rates—Law and legislation	Railroads—Freight—Rates—Law and legislation	YES
Sambucus	Elders (Plants)	YES
Santiago River Valley (Peru)	Santiago River Valley (Ecuador and Peru)	NO
Sanwi dialect	Sanwi dialect	YES
Sisal hemp	Sisal (Fiber)	YES
Sisal hemp	Sisal (Plant)	YES
Sisal hemp industry	Sisal industry	YES
Slander	Libel and slander	YES
Slander (Islam)	Libel and slander—Religious aspects	NO
Sorbs—Education—Art	Art—Study and teaching	YES
Sorbs—Education—Art	Sorbs—Education	YES
South Asia—Literatures	South Asian literature	NO
Spiracle (Insects)	Spiracle (Insect anatomy)	NO
States, New—Constitutional law	Constitutional law	YES
States, New—Constitutional law	Constitutional law—Developing countries	
States, New—Constitutional law—European influences	Constitutional law—European influences	NO
Surgery, Operative—Jurisprudence	Surgery—Law and legislation	YES
Syrinx (of birds)	Syrinx (Bird anatomy)	NO
Tateno Site (Fukuchi-mura, Japan)	Tateno Site (Fukuchi-mura, Aomori-ken, Japan)	NO
Television credits	Television actors and actresses—Credits	NO
Television credits	Television producers and directors—Credits	NO
Trucking—Freight classification	Trucking—Classification	NO
United States—Constitution—Amendments	Constitutional amendments—United States	
United States—Constitution—Signers	United States. Constitution—Signers	NO
United States—Constitutional history	Constitutional history—United States	
United States—Constitutional history—Historiography	Constitutional history—United States—Historiography	
United States—Constitutional law	Constitutional law—United States	
United States—Constitutional law—Amendments	Constitutional amendments—United States	
United States—Constitutional law—Amendments—1st-10th	Constitutional amendments—United States	
United States—Constitutional law—Cases	Constitutional law—United States—Cases	
United States—Constitutional law—Contract clause	United States. Constitution—Contract clause	NO

United States—Constitutional law— Digests	Constitutional law—United States— Digests	
United States—Constitutional law— Economic liberties	Economic liberties (U.S. Constitution)	NO
United States—Constitutional law— Juvenile literature	Constitutional law—United States— Juvenile literature	
United States—Constitutional law— Welfare clause	United States. Constitution—Welfare clause	NO
Vibrator (for bowed instruments)	Vibrator (Bowed instruments)	YES
Video tapes—Preservation and storage	Video tapes—Preservation	YES
Video tapes—Preservation and storage	Video tapes—Storage	YES
Warsaw, Battle of, 1920	Warsaw (Poland), Battle of, 1920	NO
Women in business	Businesswomen	YES
Youth volunteers in community development	Youth volunteers in community development	YES
Youth volunteers in kibbutzim	Youth volunteers in kibbutzim	YES
Youth volunteers in social service	Youth volunteers in social service	YES

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Constance, Treaty of, 1153	Treaty of Constance (1153)
Constance, Treaty of, 1183	Treaty of Constance (1183)
Drancy (France : Concentration camp)	Drancy (Concentration camp)
Niumi (Kingdom)	Niumi
Salón Arturo Michelena, Valencia, Venezuela	Salón Arturo Michelena (Valencia, Venezuela)
Samui Island (Thailand)	Ko Samui (Thailand)
Sistine Chapel (Vatican Palace, Vatican City)	Cappella Sistina (Vatican Palace, Vatican City)
United States—Constitution	United States. Constitution
United States—Constitution— Amendments—1st-10th	United States. Constitution. 1st-10th Amendments
United States—Constitutional law— Amendments—1st-10th	United States. Constitution. 1st-10th Amendments

MARC

The following changes have been made to language names and codes in the *USMARC Code List for Languages* during the period from November 1996-mid-February 1997:

<i>from</i>	Aja [ewe]	<i>to</i>	Aja (Benin and Togo) [ewe]
	Baka (Cameroon) [nic]		Baka (Cameroon and Gabon) [nic]
	Mina [ewe]		Gen-Gbe [ewe]
	Tonga (Tonga Islands) [ton]		Tongan [ton]

PUBLICATIONS

USMARC Code List for Languages

USMARC Code List for Languages, 1996 edition, contains a list of languages and their associated three-character alphabetic codes for use in USMARC records. This revision contains all valid code and code assignments as of October 1996.

This new edition contains twenty-nine new language codes as well as the addition of

many languages to existing group codes, new references, and changes to reference and language names. Many of the changes in this edition are a result of the revision of the U.S. national language code standard, ANSI/NISO Z39.53, September 1994.

USMARC Code Lists for Languages, 1996 edition, sells for \$20 (North America) and \$22 (outside North America). ISBN: 0-8444-0936-7. 138 pages, softcover. Order from 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; home page: <http://www.loc.gov/cds>; email: [cgsinfo@mail.loc.gov](mailto:cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov)