

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

LIBRARY SERVICES

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Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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BEACHER WIGGINS APPOINTED DIRECTOR FOR CATALOGING

Beacher J.E. Wiggins has been appointed as Director for Cataloging, effective June 10, 1997. Wiggins has served as acting director for cataloging since January 8, 1995.

Wiggins first joined the Library of Congress in 1972 as a cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division. He was a section head there from January 1980 through September 1986 and assistant to the Associate Librarian for Collections Services from September 1986 to October 1991, when he was appointed chief of the Shared Cataloging Division. He became chief of the Arts and Sciences Cataloging Division (ASCD) in June 1992. He served concurrently as chief of ASCD and acting director.

Wiggins received a B.A. degree in English from Howard University in 1970 and an M.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin—Madison School of Library and Information Studies in 1972. The University of Wisconsin—Madison School of Library and Information Studies Alumni Association named him its Alumnus of the Year in 1994. Active in the American Library Association for more than fifteen years, he was a faculty member for the Library of Congress/ALA Resources and Technical Services Division Regional Authorities Institutes and for the Library of Congress Institutes on AACR2. Wiggins served as a mentor for the Library's Intern Class in 1991-1992.

Wiggins co-edited *The Linked Systems Project: A Networking Tool for Libraries*, in the *OCLC Library, Information, and Computer Science Series*, and has published numerous articles about automation and bibliographic control. He is currently chair of the Standards Committee on Title Page Information for Conference Proceedings of the National Information Standards Organization.

CATALOGING POLICY AND SUPPORT OFFICE HOME PAGE

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) now offers access to cataloging policy information through the World Wide Web. The address of the new CPSO home page is URL: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso>

The site may also be accessed through links from the Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate home page located at URL: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir>

The CPSO home page currently offers a varied selection of cataloging policy papers and reports, cataloging tools and documentation, information and announcements about the Library of Congress Classification, and information about CPSO itself. CPSO welcomes comments from the library community as to layout of the site and the usefulness of the material currently posted, as well as ideas and suggestions for additional types of material that might enhance its value to users. Information about how to contact CPSO is available on the home page.

LC TO IMPLEMENT CORE-LEVEL BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

On May 28, the Cataloging Management Team (CMT) voted to adopt the core-level bibliographic record in the Cataloging Directorate and Serial Record Division. The CMT based its decision primarily on the results of the core-level cataloging experiment conducted in the directorate from April to October 1996. The results of the experiment showed that productivity was higher for core-level cataloging than for full-level original cataloging in a variety of formats, languages, subjects, and scripts. The CMT also considered the results of experiments with core-level cataloging at Cornell University and the University of California, Los Angeles as well as LC's core-level cataloging project for serial publications. Over the next several months the directorate and Serial Record Division will develop implementation plans and revise documentation as needed to implement the core-level bibliographic record.

The core-level bibliographic record was defined by the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and CONSER to establish a national standard that is less complete than full-level cataloging but substantially more complete than minimal-level cataloging. All core-level

bibliographic records include a classification number and one or two subject access points where appropriate; all name, series, and subject access points are supported by appropriate authority work. Core-level bibliographic records created at LC will also include notes for bibliographic references as needed and decimal classification numbers for all works in scope for such treatment.

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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Series Statement Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

Series or Phrases

- 1) Unnumbered statement of the name of the body from which the publication emanated
- 2) Numbered statement of the name of the body from which the publication emanated
- 3) Unnumbered/numbered statement of the commercial publisher
- 4) Statement of in-house editor, etc.
- 5) Lecture series
- 6) Combination of letters or letters and numbers

Republications

Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

Supplements and Special Numbers to Serials

Series Title Grammatically Connected to Title of Item

Archival Moving Image Materials (AMIM)

One or Several Series Headings

Multipart Item vs. Series

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 \cancel{p} \dagger 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 \cancel{p} \dagger a San Diego, Calif. : \dagger b Published for the
American Astronautical Society by Univelt,
 \dagger c 1992

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

in source: An Evangelical Theological Society Publication
260 \cancel{p} \dagger a Grand Rapids : \dagger b Zondervan, \dagger c 1987
500 \cancel{p} \dagger 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 \dagger a Buckinghamshire Record Society ; \dagger v no. 21

in source: HAZ 6
4XX \dagger a HAZ ; \dagger 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 \cancel{p} \dagger a New York, NY : \dagger b DAW Books, \dagger c 1991
(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: A Raccoon Pamphlet

260 000 #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

260 000 #a New York, N.Y. : #b Wiley, #c 1993
500 000 #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.

500 000 #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 ...

500 000 #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.

500 000 #a "UC-13."
500 000 #a "CRN 780206-00050."
500 000 #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 (AMIM)

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. *LC practice:* LC uses this manual for all its moving image materials cataloging.

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.

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

Educational and technical series that are *not* necessarily intended to be viewed consecutively and very broad, "umbrella-like" television series that gather together large numbers of quite disparate programs for promotional purposes are recorded in the series area.

245 04 #a The last place on earth. #n Episode three, #p
Gentlemen & player
4XX #a Masterpiece theater

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.

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 LCRI]

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 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

1.6G2. NUMBERING FOR MULTIPART ITEMS. [Rev.]

LC practice: When a multipart item itself is in a series and the multipart item is classified as a collection, record the numbering of the series in the collected set record according to the following guidelines until the multipart item is complete.

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

1) Record the series numbering for the first or last volume as permanent data, i.e., not within angle brackets.

2) Record all the series numbering as permanent data when the first or last volume is in hand with other consecutive volumes of the multipart item and the series numbering is scattered.

3) In all other situations, record the series numbering as temporary data, i.e., within angle brackets.

Use a hyphen to separate consecutive numbers and a comma to separate scattered numbers. When the multipart item is complete, show all numbering as permanent data.

First or last volume of multipart item being cataloged

no other volumes

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <1 >
4XX †a _____; †v v. 13
(v. 1 of multipart item is v. 13 of series)

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. < 5>
4XX †a _____; †v no. -22
(v. 5 of multipart item is no. 22 of series)

other volumes and series numbering consecutive

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <1-2 >
4XX †a _____; †v no. 3-4 >
(v. 1-2 of multipart item are no. 3-4 of series)

other volumes and series numbering scattered

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <1-3 >
4XX †a _____; †v v. 5, 7, 10
(v. 1-3 of multipart item are v. 5, 7, 10 of series)

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <1, 3 >
4XX †a _____; †v no. 24, <30 >
(v. 1, 3 of multipart item are no. 24, 30 of series)

Volumes other than first or last volume of multipart item being cataloged

only one volume in hand:

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <2 >
4XX †a _____; †v no. <18 >
(v. 2 of multipart item is no. 18 of series)

more than one volume in hand and series numbering consecutive:

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <2-4 >
4XX †a _____; †v no. <9-11 >
(v. 2-4 of multipart item are no. 9-11 of series)

more than one volume in hand and series numbering scattered:

245 †a Multipart item title
300 †a v. <2, 4 >
4XX †a _____; †v no. <31, 42 >
(v. 2, 4 of multipart item are no. 31, 42 of series)

1.7B2. LANGUAGE OF THE ITEM AND/OR TRANSLATION OR ADAPTATION.
[Rev.]

General Application

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

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

546 †† †a Articles chiefly in French; one article
each in English and Italian.
546 †† †a Arabic and English.
546 †† †a Text in Coptic and French; notes in French.

Special Application

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

- 1) the item is in one or more of the following languages: Amharic, Georgian, Ottoman Turkish, a non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet;
- 2) the item is in a language indigenous to one or more of the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia (other than Indonesian), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Tibet;
- 3) the item is in a language indigenous to Africa and is in a roman script;
- 4) the item is in a language that is not primarily written in one script. Name both the language and the script in language notes. (Note: Do not add "script" to the name of a script unless the name is also the name of a language.)

546 †† †a In Konkani †b (Kannada script).
546 †† †a In Konkani †b (Devanagari).

546 †† †a In Serbo-Croatian †b (roman).
546 †† †a In Serbo-Croatian †b (Cyrillic).

546 †† †a In Syriac †b (Nestorian).
546 †† †a In Syriac †b (Estrangelo).
546 †† †a In Syriac †b (Jacobite).

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

- 546 ʘʘ †a In Panjabi.
(For a publication using the Gurmukhi script)
- but 546 ʘʘ †a In Panjabi †b (Devanagari).
- 546 ʘʘ †a In Sanskrit.
(For a publication using the Devanagari script)
- but 546 ʘʘ †a In Sanskrit †b (Grantha).
- 546 ʘʘ †a In Sindhi.
(For a publication using the Persian script)
- but 546 ʘʘ †a In Sindhi †b (Gurmukhi).
- 546 ʘʘ †a In Azerbaijani.
(For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
- but 546 ʘʘ †a In Azerbaijani †b (Arabic script).
546 ʘʘ †a In Azerbaijani †b (roman).
- 546 ʘʘ †a In Church Slavic.
(For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
- but 546 ʘʘ †a In Church Slavic †b (Glagolitic).
(For a publication using the Glagolitic script)

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

- 546 ʘʘ †a English and Sanskrit †b (Sanskrit in roman and Devanagari).
- 546 ʘʘ †a Hebrew, Akkadian (romanized), and German.
(note: the term "romanized" is not subfielded because subfield "a" is not repeatable)

Form of Language

When naming a language in a note, base the name on the form found in the current edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages* (and the updates published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*). Note the following when using the USMARC code list:

Use the name found in boldface type (e.g., "Frisian," not "Friesian").

Use the name for a specific language rather than the name of a language group (e.g., use "Bunun," not "Austronesian (Other)"). (Language groups are indicated by the term "languages" or by the qualifier "(Other).")

Do not include in the name parenthetical dates that appear with the name (e.g., use "Béarnais," not "Béarnais (post-1500)").

Retain other parenthetical qualifiers that appear with the name (e.g., "Afrihili (Artificial language)"; "Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)". For Serbo-Croatian, use "Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic)" or "Serbo-Croatian (roman)."

For the early form of a modern language that is found in an inverted form, use the early form in direct order in the note (e.g., for "French, Old (ca. 842-1400)," use "Old French").

Greek

For the USMARC code list forms "Attic Greek," "Greek, Ancient," and "Greek, Modern," use "Greek."

Exception: If the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, and a note naming the language is appropriate, use the specific form(s) in the note. In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms:

- "Ancient Greek" for the period before 300 B.C.
"Hellenistic Greek" for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600

"Biblical Greek" for the *Septuagint* and the *New Testament*
"Medieval Greek" for the period 600-1453
"Modern Greek" for the period 1453-

Languages That Omit Vowels

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

500 ʘʘ †a Title page vocalized.
500 ʘʘ †a Title page partially vocalized.

Translation Note

For translations, generally omit the note giving the original title if the original title is used in the uniform title main entry or used in the uniform title under a personal or corporate main entry.

CHAPTER 11. MICROFORMS. [Rev.]

LC practice: For microform reproductions of previously published materials and for microform dissertations, Library of Congress policy is noted below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 245 00 †a Oslo 1947 †h [microform] : †b Fragen zur Vorbereitung einer Welttagung christlicher Jugend.
- 260 †† †a Stuttgart : †b Im Quellverlag der Evangelischen Gesellschaft, †c 1947.
- 300 †† †a 64 p. ; †c 21 cm.
- 533 †† †a Microfilm. †b Washington, D.C. : †c Library of Congress Preservation Microfilming Program : †c Available from Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, †d 1992. †e 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

Note: Items that are microreproductions of materials prepared or assembled specifically for bringing out an original edition in microform are cataloged according to chapter 11 of AACR2.

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:

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, 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.

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.

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)

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 0# †a Actualités-Service. †n No 306 (Supplement
1)
730 0# †a Actualités-Service. †n No 306 (Supplement
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21.30J. TITLES.

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Introduction

1) *Added entries for titles in the context of a machine-readable catalog.* The guidelines for providing added entries, including those for titles, are embodied in the cataloging rules (AACR2), the LCRIS, and any administrative decisions made locally by a particular library. These guidelines reflect the conditions under which the bibliographic infrastructure formally calls for "added" access. In a unit-card environment, such access required preparation and filing of an additional unit card for each "added" access (as well, of course, as added access that was "derived," e.g., from the title).

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

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

The found form of a title, a form appearing on an item and limited to the title itself, divorced from any entity that may be primarily responsible for the work, is an "uncontrolled" form. It has not gone through the formal process of being established

(catalog-entry form undetermined, although in some cases the controlled and uncontrolled forms might turn out to be one and the same). The focus of this LCRI is on providing added entries for titles in an uncontrolled form ("title added entry"). The LCRI states the various guidelines relating to title added entries. It begins with a description of the data constituting them and the mechanics of stating them in a machine-readable bibliographic record. These aspects are described first so that the examples used in subsequent sections of the LCRI will be understandable. Next is the basic guideline for title added entries for titles proper followed by guidelines related to permutations of titles proper. A section on items without collective title is followed by one on the guidelines related to other titles borne by an item. The LCRI concludes with sections on two special issues.

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

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

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

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

1) *Title added entry derived from 245 field.* A title added entry is derived from the 245 title field on the basis of indicator position 1 (use value "1" (Title added entry)). The data constituting such a derived added entry are those of the †a (Title), †n (Number of part/section of a work), and †p (Name of a part/section of a work) subfields as appropriate. In most cases a derived added entry equates to the title proper. Except for alternative titles and parts/designations of parts, the extent of a derived added entry is governed by the first mark of prescribed punctuation in the 245 field. When the added entry desired does not equate to the †a, †n, or †p subfields of the 245 field as appropriate, it is necessary to use the 246 field for the added entry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on the value in indicator position 1. Values in this indicator position provide for various combinations of data, including information that was previously conveyed in multiple fields (500/740).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note the following input conventions used with the 246 field:

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

Input first

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

followed by any others in the order judged best.

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

a) uncontrolled analytical added entries for titles of independent works contained within the item;

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

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

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

Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper

Follow the provision of the rule to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*LC practice*: make the added entry)

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

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

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

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

245 10 †a XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...

246 3‡ †a 20 centuries and Mount Saint Helens

246 3‡ †a Twenty centuries and Mount Saint Helens

2) *Alternate forms*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) *With separating punctuation*.⁵ If the transcription shows separating punctuation, make a 246-derived title added entry in the form without any separating punctuation if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be recorded in that form in the source.

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

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

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

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

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

101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one
(An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)
425 = four hundred twenty-five, *not* four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one
(An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)
1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, *not* twelve hundred twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six
2500 = twenty-five hundred, *not* two thousand five hundred

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

⁵Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

- 245 10 †a 1 and 2 Thessalonians ...
 246 3‡ †a First and Second Thessalonians
- 245 10 †a 1a Mostra Toscana/scultura ...
 246 3‡ †a Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura
- 245 10 †a 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...
 246 3‡ †a 3.2 and what goes with it
 246 3‡ †a Three point two and what goes with it
- 245 14 †a The 3.2 beer law ...
 246 3‡ †a Three-point-two beer law
- 245 10 †a 3:10 to Yuma ...
 246 3‡ †a Three ten to Yuma
- 245 10 †a 27 wagons full of cotton ...
 246 3‡ †a Twenty-seven wagons full of cotton
- but*
- 245 10 †a A4D desert speed run ...
- 245 10 †a 1/3 of an inch of French bread ...
- 245 10 †a 1/10th fours of 48 hours ...
- 245 10 †a 2° minute talk treasury ...
- 245 10 †a .300 Vickers machine gun mechanism made
 easy ...
- 245 10 †a 003° ...
- 245 10 †a 3.1416 and all that ...
- 245 14 †a The 5"/38 gun ...

(2) *Dates*

(a) *Dates representing a single year or span of years.* Do not make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in arabic numerals representing a single year or a span of years. (*Exceptionally*, make such a 246-derived title added entry when it is the custom in a particular language, e.g., Chinese, to expect access through the written-out form of a date.) If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

- 245 10 †a 1915 : †b revue de guerre en deux actes ...
- 245 10 †a 1945-1975 Italia ...

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

- 245 14 †a The XXth century citizen's atlas of the
 world ...
- 246 3‡ †a 20th century citizen's atlas of the
 world
- 246 3‡ †a Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the
 world

- 245 13 †a Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ...
 246 3‡ †a 17. et 18. siècles
 246 3‡ †a Dix-septième et dix-huitième siècles
- 245 10 †a Australian painting, XIX and XX
 centuries ...
 246 3‡ †a Australian painting, 19th and 20th
 centuries
 246 3‡ †a Australian painting, nineteenth and
 twentieth centuries
- 245 10 †a XX. századi művészet ...
 246 3‡ †a 20. századi művészet
 246 3‡ †a Huszadik századi művészet
- 245 10 †a Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. : †b
 Katalog ...
 246 3‡ †a Arabskie dokumenty 9.-20. vv.
 245 3‡ †a Arabskie dokumenty deviatogo-dvadsatogo
 vv.

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

- 245 10 †a World War II small arms ...
 246 3‡ †a World War 2 small arms
 246 3‡ †a World War Two small arms
- 245 10 †a Title XX comprehensive annual services
 plan ...
 246 3‡ †a Title 20 comprehensive annual services
 plan
 246 3‡ †a Title twenty comprehensive annual
 services plan
- 245 10 †a XXV s'ezd KPSS i problemy
 ideologicheskoi bor'by ...
 246 3‡ †a 25. s'ezd KPSS i problemy
 ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i
 Afriki
 246 3‡ †a Dvadsat' piatyĭ s'ezd KPSS i problemy
 ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i
 Afriki

but

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

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

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

but 245 10 #a Two years before the mast ...

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

245 10 #a Transforming #1 ...

246 3# #a Transforming number one

245 10 #a 100% cooperation with the United States

...

246 3# #a One hundred percent cooperation with the United States

245 14 #a The \$2 window on Wall Street ...

246 3# #a Two dollar window on Wall Street

245 10 #a Poe[try] : #b a simple introduction ...

246 3# #a Poe

246 30 #a Simple introduction to experimental poetry

500 # #a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration of a tree.

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

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

245 10 #a Actfive and other poems ...

246 3# #a Act five and other poems

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

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

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

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

246 3# #a Paul Anthony Brick lectures

245 14 #a The world [sic] of television ...

246 3# #a World of television

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

245 10 †a One day's d[u]ty ...
246 3‡ †a One day's dtj

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

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

7) *Portion of title proper*

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

- 1) to the complete title proper (245-derived title added entry);
- 2) to the first part of the title proper up to the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry);
- 3) to the part following the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry).

100 1‡ †a Hoffmann, Heinrich, †d 1809-1894.
240 10 †a Struwelpeter. †l English
245 10 †a Slovenly Peter, or, Cheerful stories and
funny pictures for good little folks.
246 30 †a Slovenly Peter
246 30 †a Cheerful stories and funny pictures for
good little folks

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

245 04 †a The sophisticated traveler. †p Winter,
love it or leave it / †c edited by A.M.
Rosenthal ...
246 30 †a Winter, love it or leave it

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Items Without Collective Title

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

With GMD

pre-1994 policy

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

1994- policy

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

Without GMD

pre-1994 policy

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

1994- policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

one of the following second indicator values for source

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

or subfield #i

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

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

instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself, e.g.,

- 1 Parallel title
- 2 Distinctive title
- 3 Other title

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5) *Added title page title*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8) *Caption title*

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

9) *Colophon title*

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

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

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

"[sic]" technique is used.

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

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

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

11) *Cover title*

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

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

13) *Half title*

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

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

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

15) *Other title.* This category is available as a general kind of source not otherwise specified by another value in the second indicator position of 246. *LC practice:* Do not use

for monographs; use subfield \ddagger i to state the specific location.

245 00 \ddagger a Ammunition.
246 13 \ddagger a UAW ammunition
(The publication is a serial)

16) Other title information from 245

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

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

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

a) *Parallel title from 245*

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

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

(1) *Indicate source by indicator*

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

(2) *Indicate source by \ddagger i subfield*

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

18) *Running title*

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

245 00 †a Bangladesh Education Extension Centre
bulletin.

246 17 †a B.E.E.C. bulletin

19) *Spine title*

100 1‡ †a Parmentier, Henri.

245 10 †a On vacation / †c [illustrations by Henri
Parmentier].

246 18 †a Animal pals on vacation

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

245 00 †a Reactions and processes ...

246 1‡ †i Pt. H has title: †a Chemometrics in
environmental chemistry

100 1‡ †a Wood, Neil S.

245 10 †a Evolution of the pedal car and other
riding toys, with prices ...

246 1‡ †i Vols. 2-<4 > have title: †a Evolution
of the pedal car, with price guide

21) *Other source*

245 00 †a Recent developments in real property law
practice, 1984/1985 †h [sound
recording].

246 1‡ †i Title on container: †a Recent
developments in real property law
practice (spring 1985)

Title Changes Related to Monographs

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

100 1‡ †a Surname, Forename.

245 10 †a Title of current edition ...

500 ‡‡ †a Earlier edition published under title:
Title of earlier edition.

700 1‡ †a Surname, Forename. †t Title of earlier
edition.

2) *Subsequent updates to publications that are looseleaf for updating.* *LC practice:* LC's practice with respect to looseleaf materials is stated in *Cataloging rules for the description of looseleaf publications*: with special emphasis on legal materials / by Adele Hallam. — 2nd ed. — Washington, D.C. : Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, 1989.

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

245 10 †a Securities fraud & commodities fraud ...

246 3‡ †a Securities law, fraud--SEC rule 10b-5

246 3‡ †a Securities fraud and commodities fraud

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

245 10 †a Canada corporations law reporter ...

246 3‡ †a Dominion companies law reporter

500 ‡‡ †a Title history: Dominion companies law
reporter (1949?-1976).

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

LC practice: Section 11 of the *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications* cited in the subsection immediately above describes a variety of conditions and alternatives for treating component parts of publications, including those that are looseleaf for updating. Often, analysis by notes is the technique used. This may result in statements about the various component parts of publications, including those of looseleaf services, with reference to individual titles of these components. In general, such titles are treated as independent titles, and, since the material they represent is treated as part of the whole, the statements of particular situations are often a combination of 500 notes and title access provided through 740 02 fields. Some representative examples follow:

- 100 1# #a Wright, Benjamin, #d 1957-
- 245 14 #a The law of electronic commerce : #b EDI, FAX, and E-mail : technology, proof, and liability / #c Benjamin Wright.
- 500 ## #a "Special release: Chapter 21, Electronic health care information : recordkeeping and privacy aspects" (ix, 61 p.) issued in 1993.
- 740 02 #a Electronic health care information.

- 110 1# #a Colorado.
- 240 10 #a Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1988-)
- 245 10 #a West's Colorado revised statutes annotated : #b under arrangement of the Colorado revised statutes.
- 246 30 #a Colorado revised statutes annotated
- 500 ## #a Kept up to date by revised volumes, interim annotation service, and West's Colorado legislative service.
- 740 02 #a West's Colorado revised statutes annotated. #p Interim annotation service.
- 740 02 #a West's Colorado legislative service.

- 245 00 #a Multistate sales tax guide.
- 246 3# #a All-state sales tax reporter
- 500 ## #a Title history: All-state sales tax reporter (1952-1992).
- 500 ## #a Forms now issued in separate unnumbered volume (pbk. format): Sales and use tax forms in current use.
- 740 02 #a Multistate sales tax guide. #p Sales and use tax forms in current use.
- 740 02 #a Sales and use tax forms in current use.

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

21.30K1. TRANSLATORS. [Rev.]

LC practice: One of the five conditions in rule 21.30K1 for making an added entry for the translator of a work entered under a personal name heading is that "the translation is important in its own right." The Library of Congress applies this condition as follows: Make an added entry under the heading for the translator of a work of belles lettres when the name of the translator appears on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged. (*Note:* This policy is effective January 1994.)

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,
Québec)
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 Kōkō
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. Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with "(Concentration camp)." (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, 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)

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.

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).

24.7A. OMISSIONS. [NEW]

If the name of a conference consists of a phrase that combines an acronym or an initialism with the abbreviated form of the year, retain the abbreviated form of the year as part of the name.

111 2# †a GAGETECH '92 ...

111 2# †a TOOLS Europe '94 ...

Exception: Omit the abbreviated form of the year from the name of a conference if the conference is ongoing *and* the name of the conference remains the same for each conference except for the abbreviated form of the year *and* the name is needed for main or added entry on the bibliographic record for the conference proceedings cataloged as a serial. If the abbreviated form of the year is omitted from the name, add the term "Conference" (or similar appropriate English term) as a qualifier after the name. (Once the heading is established for a serial, that form of the heading is used on all other publications related to the conference.)

111 2# †a CAV (Conference)

(Names: CAV '90, CAV '91, CAV '92, CAV '93 ...; needed for main entry for the conference proceedings cataloged as a serial: Computer-aided verification: proceedings ...)

24.7B. ADDITIONS. [Rev.]

Name Authority Records

On the name authority record for a conference heading, do not add the number, date, or place to the name when the conference is an ongoing one, even if all the meetings were held in one place (cf. 24.7B4). Apply this both to meetings entered directly under their own names and to meetings entered subordinately to headings for corporate bodies.

Conflicts

If the name of an ongoing conference conflicts, add to the name an appropriate qualifier.

authority record: 111 2# †a Governor's Conference on
Education (Kan.)

bibliographic record: 111 2# †a Governor's Conference on
Education (Kan.) †n (1st
: †d 1954 : †c Topeka,
Kan.)

authority record: 111 2# †a International Symposium on
Quality Control (1974-)

bibliographic record: 111 2# †a International Symposium
OnQualityControl(1974-
) †n (1st : †d 1974 : †c
Geneva, Switzerland)

Date

If the name is followed by one or more additions, a date must always be included in these additions, even if this means repeating a year integrated within the name of the

conference.

111 2# †a GAGETECH '92 †d (1992 : †c Dearborn, Mich.)

111 2# †a TOOLS Europe '94 †d (1994 : †c Versailles, France)

Location

In deciding between using local place or institution, etc. (24.7B4), when establishing the heading for a named conference, add as the qualifier the local place or institution, etc., that appears with the conference name in the source for the conference name as opposed to other locations within the item where the conference name is repeated. If an institution's name appears in the source, transcribe the institution's name as the qualifier, or if a local place name appears, transcribe that. When transcribing an institution, give it in the nominative case in the language in which it is found in the item. (Even if the institution represents a subordinate unit, record its name rather than the name of the higher body alone.) When transcribing a local place, give its catalog-entry form (as modified by 23.4A1 and 24.4C1, second paragraph). If both an institution and a local place appear, prefer to use the name of the institution, etc., generally without the name of the local place unless the name of the institution is a very "weak" one (use judgment in this respect and do not be concerned about a high degree of consistency). *Note:* Do not use as location the name of a hotel, convention center, or office building unless the conference was held outside a local place.

Two or More Meetings

If the item being cataloged contains the proceedings, etc., of two meetings of the same conference and main entry under the heading for the conference is appropriate (cf. LCRI 21.1B2, Category D), enter the item under the heading for the first meeting and make an added entry under the heading for the second meeting even if the meetings are consecutively numbered.

If the item contains the proceedings, etc., of three or more meetings of the same conference, enter the item under the heading for the conference without any additions.

25.1. USE OF UNIFORM TITLES. [Rev.]

Updating Uniform Titles Entered Under Name Headings

Pre-AACR2 forms of uniform titles on machine-readable bibliographic records were updated to their AACR2 forms in the bibliographic "flip" of the database whenever the pre-AACR2 uniform title appeared as a valid linking reference on a name authority record for the uniform title. (See LCRI 26 for the situations in which a linking reference can be made for a uniform title.) Update individually each pre-AACR2 uniform title that appears on a bibliographic record and is not covered by a linking reference.

When assigning a uniform title to a newly cataloged item, search the database to verify that this particular uniform title has been formulated in accord with current policy on existing MARC bibliographic records. Update each bibliographic record that does not reflect current policy on uniform titles if the record falls into one of the categories listed below. (*Note:* Although a uniform title may not need to be assigned to the item being cataloged (cf. 25.1A), other editions of the item already in the file may show a uniform title; these existing uniform titles may need to be changed if they fall into one of the categories listed below.)

1) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for a single work, change the existing bibliographic records that pertain to the "basic" uniform title, i.e., without language, part, or other subdivisions. If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged contains a subdivision of the basic uniform title, change the bibliographic records that pertain to the same subdivision. (Existing bibliographic records for other subdivisions will be changed when these subdivisions are needed in new cataloging.)

2) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for the collective uniform title "Works" or "Selections" plus any of its subdivisions (e.g., date, language), change all the existing bibliographic records to reflect current policy on these two collective uniform titles (LCRI 25.8-25.9).

3) If the item being cataloged pertains to a collection of three or more works in one particular form, change all the existing bibliographic records pertaining to collections in this particular form to reflect current policy on works in a single form (LCRI 25.10).

4) Make changes to uniform titles that appear in all access points except series, i.e., main entries, added entries, subject entries.

5) Make even "small" corrections to bring the uniform titles into agreement with current practice, e.g., delete initial articles, change the connective between multiple languages from "and" to "&."

6) When changing or adding a uniform title to an existing bibliographic record, give the name heading portion in its correct AACR2 form even if a linking reference from the pre-AACR 2 form is traced on the name authority record for the name heading. Do not update other name headings on any of the bibliographic records being handled.

7) Change existing uniform title name authority records to reflect the revised bibliographic records. Adjust or delete invalid references but add only references that pertain to the item being cataloged. Create a name authority record for a uniform title only for the item being cataloged and only if one is needed according to current practice. *Optionally*, on these name authority records, trace a linking reference if one is appropriate according to LCRI 26. (Do not create a name authority record solely to trace a linking reference.)

Single Work or Collection

It is necessary to distinguish collections from publications that contain a single main work with lesser works. Normally, rely on the wording of the chief source to make this distinction, as reflected in the following manufactured examples:

Christmas Carol, The Old Curiosity
Shop and Pickwick Papers
(*A collection*)

The Mystery of Edwin Drood, with
completions of the story by various hands
(*An edition of the Dickens work,
with supplementary texts*)

Marine Fisheries Law and Coastal
Waterways Law
(*A collection*)

Commercial Code and Supplementary
Legislation
(*An edition of the codes, with
subordinate texts*)

Applicability

Use a uniform title unless the *complete* uniform title that would be assigned is exactly the same as the title proper of the item.

Exceptions

1) Do not use a uniform title when the only difference is the presence of an initial article in the bibliographic title proper.

2) For certain anonymous classics that are entered under uniform title main entry heading and that have been published in many editions, in different languages, and under different titles (e.g., Beowulf, Chanson de Roland), use a uniform title for all editions. This includes editions in the original language when the title proper is the same as the uniform title assigned.

When a title chosen for the uniform title involves regularization of i/j, u/v, apply the following: use "i" for vowels (e.g., iter, Ilias); use "j" for consonants (e.g., jus, Julius); use "u" for vowels (e.g., uva, Ursa Major); use "v" for consonants (e.g., vox, Victoria); use "w" for consonantal "uu" or "vv" (e.g., Windelia). Follow this directive for all uniform titles regardless of the particular publication or of the work it contains.

Exception: For the uniform title for a series published after 1800, transcribe "i" and "j" as they appear.

25.5C. LANGUAGE. [Rev.]

Form of Languages

When naming a language in a uniform title, use the name found in the current edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages* (and the updates published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*). Note the following when using the USMARC code list:

Use the name found in boldface type (e.g., "Frisian," not "Friesian").

Use the name for a specific language rather than the name of a language group (e.g., use "Bunun," not "Austronesian (Other)"). (Language groups are indicated by the term "languages" or by the qualifier "(Other).")

Do not include in the name parenthetical dates that appear with the name (e.g., use "Béarnais," not "Béarnais (post-1500)").

Retain other parenthetical qualifiers that appear with the name (e.g., "Afrihili (Artificial language)"; "Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)"). *Exception:* For "Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic)" and "Serbo-Croatian (roman)," use "Serbo-Croatian."

For the early form of a modern language that is found in an inverted form, follow AACR2 and use the early form in direct order within parentheses following the modern language (e.g., for "French, Old (ca. 842-1400)," use "French (Old French)").

For the AACR2 example, "French (Anglo-Norman)," use the USMARC code list form, "Anglo-Norman."

Greek

For the USMARC code list forms "Attic Greek," "Greek, Ancient," and "Greek, Modern," use "Greek."

Exception: If the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, use in the uniform title the specific form(s) within parentheses following "Greek." In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms:

- "Greek (Ancient Greek)" for the period before 300 B.C.
- "Greek (Hellenistic Greek)" for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600
- "Greek (Biblical Greek)" for the *Septuagint* and the *New Testament*
- "Greek (Medieval Greek)" for the period 600-1453
- "Greek (Modern Greek)" for the period 1453-

Multilingual Works

If a work was originally issued in a single edition in two or more languages and there is no evidence that one text represents the original and the others translations of this original, do not add the languages after the uniform title when the edition being cataloged is in all these languages. For example, some documents of international bodies are first issued with a text in all the official languages of the body; also, the laws of some countries with two official languages (e.g., Belgium, South Africa) are originally issued in both official languages. However, if another edition of such a work is issued in only one of the languages, or in additional languages, add the name of the language or "Polyglot" after the

uniform title for this edition, leaving the uniform title for the original without a language designation.

If a work was originally issued simultaneously in separate editions in different languages and there is no evidence that the text in one of the languages is the original, select one of the editions as the original according to 25.3C and treat the others as translations.

Unpublished Works

Occasionally an author's work is translated into another language but has not been published in the author's original language. If the translation indicates the original has never been published but gives the *author's* title in the original language, use this title in the uniform title on the translation. In case of doubt as to whether the original title given in the translation is indeed the original title, do not use that title as the uniform title.

26.4B. SEE REFERENCES. [Rev.]

Treaties, Etc.

1) *Form of references.* In general, construct a reference in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the main entry heading.

a) *All treaties, etc.* (except agreements falling under 21.35B1, categories c) and d), and 21.35D)

Refer from:

(1) *Different names or variants of the name²*

- 130 Ø0 †a Berne Convention for the Protection of
Literary and Artistic Works †d (1971)
(*An agreement between numerous governments*)
- 430 Ø0 †a International Convention Further Revising
the Berne Convention for the Protection
of Literary and Artistic Works of
September 9, 1886 †d (1971)
- 430 Ø0 †a Convention de Berne pour la protection des
oeuvres littéraires et artistiques †d
(1971)

- 110 1Ø †a Germany. †t Treaties, etc. †g Soviet
Union, †d 1939 Aug. 23
(*An agreement between two governments*)
- 430 Ø0 †a Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact †d (1939)
- 430 Ø0 †a Pakt Molotova-Ribbentropa †d (1939)
- 430 Ø0 †a Hitler-Stalin Pact †d (1939)

- 110 1Ø †a France. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1718 Apr. 21
(*An agreement between the Holy Roman Empire, France, and
the United Provinces of Netherlands*)
- 430 Ø0 †a Convention Between the Emperor, France, and
the Netherlands for the Reciprocal Return
of Deserters †d (1718)

(2) *Inverted form.* Refer from the inverted form of the name in English, if a treaty, etc., has become known by the locale where it was signed, etc., or if several related treaties, etc., have become known by the name of a locale. If a treaty, etc., has become known by several names (e.g., Treaty of ...; Peace of ...) generally make only a single inverted reference, choosing the name under which it is established, or, if entered under a signatory, the form under which it is likely best known.

²Distinguish between the name of a treaty, etc., and a bibliographic title, including subtitle, that may include the name of the treaty, etc. (The latter is traced as a title added entry on the bibliographic record.)

130 #0 #a Treaty of Bucharest #d (1913)
(An agreement between four governments)
430 #0 #a Bucharest, Treaty of #d (1913)

110 1# #a Great Britain. #t Treaties, etc. #g United
States, #d 1814 Dec. 24
(An agreement between two governments)
430 #0 #a Ghent, Treaty of #d (1814)

130 #0 # Treaty of Utrecht #d (1713)
(Collective name for several treaties)
430 #0 #a Utrecht, Treaty of #d (1713)

(3) AACR1 form of the heading for a treaty, etc., that was signed during the years 1967-1980 and originally established within that period (linking reference)³

In general, follow the provisions of LCRI 26 Linking references 1).

110 1# #a Pakistan. #t Treaties, etc. #g United
States, #d 1972 June 15
410 1# #w nnaa #a United States. #t Treaties, etc.
#g Pakistan, #d June 15, 1972⁴

³No linking reference is made from the heading of a treaty, etc., that was originally established under the ALA rules (as generally no one-to-one relationship exists between an ALA heading and an AACR heading) including those for treaties signed before 1967 but cataloged during the years 1967-1980, which the Library of Congress continued to catalog under the ALA rules (see *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 80 (April 1967)). The reference is not made because

1) Under the ALA rules (ALA 88) single treaties were entered under the party named first in the chief source, with the form subheading "Treaties, etc.," followed by the inclusive dates of administration and the name of the executive incumbent in the year of signing. (For instance, if the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed in 1905, were presented in the publication as a treaty between Japan and Russia, the main entry heading for the bibliographic record would be in the form "Japan. Treaties, etc., 1867-1912 (Mutsuhito)," with an added entry in the form "Russia. Treaties, etc., 1894-1917 (Nicholas II)." If the publication presented the treaty as one between Russia and Japan, the main and added entry headings were reversed.) Therefore, treaties were identified by groups, not individually. A single name authority record was prepared for all treaties of a government signed during a specific period, and all bibliographic records, related or unrelated, of such a period had identical headings, if the publications presented the signatory as the participant named first.

To complicate matters further, for certain governments, such as those of the British dominions, the subheading was followed only by the year of signature.

2) Under the ALA rule for multilateral treaties (88B), a treaty that was the product of an international conference was entered under the name of the conference, or if the conference was unnamed, under the body holding the meeting. (A simple see also reference to show the relationship is now made instead. See LCRI 26.4C.)

3) Under the ALA rules for multilateral treaties, a treaty between member countries within an international intergovernmental body was entered under the name of the body. (A simple see also reference is now made instead. See LCRI 26.4C.)

It is also helpful to remember that under the AACR1 rules a peace treaty, regardless of the number of signatories, was entered under the name by which it is known (AACR1, 25A2).

⁴When searching the database for the pre-AACR2 heading, other editions, etc., it is useful to bear in mind that previous to AACR2 "Treaties, etc." constituted a subheading, not a uniform title.

- 130 Ø0 †a Berne Convention for the Protection of
Literary and Artistic Works †d (1971)
430 Ø0 †w nnaa †a Berne convention for the protection
of literary and artistic works. †k
Revision, 1971

Note: Additional access by subject heading under ALA rules. Under the ALA rules an additional access point was given for a treaty, etc., that is commonly known by the locale where it was signed, etc. This access was a subject access and was given in the form of the name of the locale, followed by the phrase *Treaty of*, and the year of signing, etc. (This practice was continued in LC until the adoption of AACR2.) It is therefore necessary to distinguish between a valid inverted reference and that of a subject heading that was assigned in addition. Such a subject heading does not constitute a pre-AACR2 form of heading and should not be traced as such. Instead give a note: Prior to AACR2 represented also by the subject heading: ... Cancel such a heading still located in the subject headings file at the time of establishing the heading in the names file.

- 110 1Ø †a Japan. †t Treaties, etc. †g Russia, †d
1905 Sept. 5
667 ØØ †a Prior to AACR2 represented also by the
subject heading: Portsmouth, Treaty of,
1905

Similarly, during the period of application of the ALA rules to treaties, etc., a subject heading was also assigned to a treaty, etc., that is popularly known by the name of the negotiator(s), signer(s), etc. As above, document this information by adding an appropriate note.

- 110 1Ø †a Mexico. †t Treaties, etc. †g United States,
†d 1853 Dec. 30
667 ØØ †a Prior to AACR 2 represented also by the
subject heading: Gadsden treaty, 1853

b) *Treaties, etc. between two or three governments* (21.35A1, 25.16B1). Refer from the name(s) of the government(s) not chosen as the main entry heading, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day).

- 110 1Ø †a Great Britain. †t Treaties, etc. †g United
States, †d 1814 Dec. 24
(An agreement between two governments)
410 1Ø †a United States. †t Treaties, etc. †g Great
Britain, †d 1814 Dec. 24
110 1Ø †a France. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1718 Apr. 21
(An agreement between three governments)
410 1Ø †a Holy Roman Empire. †t Treaties, etc. †d
1718 Apr. 21
410 1Ø †a United Provinces of the Netherlands. †t
Treaties, etc. †d 1718 Apr. 21

c) *Treaties, etc. between four or more governments* (21.35A2, 25.16B2). Refer from the name of the government, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day) in the following cases:

- (1) home government (i.e., the government of the cataloging agency)
if it is a signatory
(2) government publishing the text of the treaty, if it is a signatory
(3) government named first in the chief source of information if it is
neither the home government nor the publishing government, but is a signatory.

130 00 †a Customs Convention on the Temporary
Importation of Professional Equipment †d
(1961)

(Ca. fifty signatories)

410 10 †a United States. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1961
June 8

(Signatory + home government + government publishing an
edition of the text in the Library's collections)

410 10 †a Great Britain. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1961
June 8

(Signatory + government publishing an edition of the text in the
Library's collections)

410 10 †a Ireland. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1961 June 8

(Signatory + government publishing an edition of the text in the
Library's collections)

Refer from the original signatories, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day) when the treaty, etc., was originally a bilateral or trilateral one but to which other countries acceded either at the time of signing or at a later date.

130 00 †a Treaty of Paris †d (1763)

(Signatories: France, Spain, and Great Britain; acceded to by
Portugal at the time of signing)

410 10 †a France. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1763 Feb. 10

410 10 †a Great Britain. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1763
Feb. 10

410 10 †a Spain. †t Treaties, etc. †d 1763 Feb. 10

130 00 †a Anti-Comintern Pact †d (1936)

(Signatories: Germany and Japan; subscribed to by Italy in 1937
and by several other countries before and during WWII)

410 10 †a Germany. †t Treaties, etc. †g Japan, †d
1936 Nov. 25

410 10 †a Japan. †t Treaties, etc. †g Germany, †d
1936 Nov. 25

d) *Agreements contracted by international intergovernmental bodies* (21.35B1)⁵. For categories 1) and 2), footnote 4, i.e., for agreements, etc., between parties all of which are empowered to make treaties, etc., follow guidelines in b) and c) above and construct the references accordingly.

110 10 †a International Development Association. †t
Treaties, etc. †g Kenya, †d 1980 Mar. 12

410 10 †a Kenya. †t Treaties, etc. †g International
Development Association, †d 1980 Mar. 12

110 10 †a United Nations. †t Treaties, etc. †g World
Intellectual Property Organization, †d 1975
Jan. 21

410 10 †a World Intellectual Property Organization.
†t Treaties, etc. †g United Nations, †d
1975 Jan. 21

When the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, is inappropriate (i.e., when one of the signatories is a government below the national level, or is a corporate body other than a national government, or is a corporate body other than an international intergovernmental body (see categories 3) and 4), footnote 4,)) make added entries instead of references. Do

⁵An agreement, etc., of an international intergovernmental body can be contracted between the body and

- 1) other international intergovernmental bodies, *or*
- 2) national governments, *or*
- 3) jurisdictions other than national governments, *or*
- 4) other corporate bodies.

not add a uniform title.

e) *Other agreements involving jurisdictions, and agreements between a government at any level, other than international intergovernmental bodies, and a non-governmental corporate body.* Make added entries instead of references in these cases. See 21.35D and 21.6C.

f) *Collections of treaties, etc.*⁶

(1) *Collections of treaties, etc., contracted between two parties.* For each of the categories a)-e) listed above (covering single treaties, etc.), a separate authority record is made for each treaty, etc., for the purpose of tracing references from the variant forms of the uniform title. However, in the case of collections of treaties, etc., contracted between two parties, a single authority record serves to cover all collections between the two given parties and is made only for the purpose of referring from the party not chosen as the main entry heading, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the name of the party chosen as the main entry heading. (Each bibliographic title of the collection is traced as a title added entry on the appropriate bibliographic record, not on the name authority record.)

110 1Ø †a Great Britain. †t Treaties, etc. †g United States
410 1Ø †a United States. †t Treaties, etc. †g Great Britain

(2) *Collections of treaties, etc. contracted between one party and two or more other parties.* Generally, no authority record is necessary. (The bibliographic title of each collection is given as a title added entry on the appropriate bibliographic record.)

A.33. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Below are some languages not specifically dealt with in rules A.34-A.52 nor in LCRI A.53-A.54, for which a guide for capitalization is needed.

Breton	Follow the rules for French
Galician	Follow the rules for Spanish
Georgian	Follow the rules in appendix A.34 for languages without a capitalization system
Occitan	Follow the rules for French
Mongolian	Follow the rules for English
Non-Slavic, Cyrillic languages	For all such languages except Azerbaijani and Moldavian, follow the rules for Russian. For Azerbaijani and Moldavian, follow the rules for English
Vietnamese	For Vietnamese corporate bodies, capitalize the first word and all proper nouns in the name

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF AACR

Attendance at the conference is by invitation only. Frequently updated information about the conference can be found at URL: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.htm>

⁶Excluded from consideration are serials and monographic series. For these the heading is constructed according to LCRI 25.5B. For series the appropriate references are traced on the series authority record.

110 1Ø †a Australia. †t Treaties, etc. (Australian treaty series)

As the nine papers being written for the conference are completed, they will be available at this URL, beginning probably in June. The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSCAACR) invites comments on, or critiques of, these papers. Rationales for other topics that the JSCAACR should address are also welcome.

In the brief descriptions below of the papers, points have been arbitrarily chosen to give a picture of their content. Obviously, the final papers will provide many more ideas than those presented here.

"The Principles of AACR," by Michael Gorman, Dean of Library Services, California State University, Fresno, and Pat Oddy, Head of Cataloguing, British Library, address some fundamental questions. Are the present AACR principles still valid for all media? Do the rules need simplifying? Are the rules flexible and responsive to change? What risks are involved in change? In what way do rule interpretations undermine AACR principles?

The bibliographic universe contains, in addition to the library's traditional collection, other sources of information available to the public, such as publishers' catalogs and bibliographies, discographies, and filmographies compiled according to other standards. "Bibliographic Universe (Functional Requirements)," by Tom Delsey, Director General, Corporate Policy and Communication, National Library of Canada, will describe some models of the bibliographic universe developed by various individuals and groups, and evaluate them in terms of accuracy, flexibility, efficiency, user-friendliness, and compatibility.

In his paper "AACR2 and Catalogue Production Technology" Rahmatollah Fattahi of Iran, presently a Ph. D. candidate at the School of Information, Library, and Archive Studies, University of New South Wales, will examine to what extent the rules in AACR2 match or fail to match the capabilities of present systems and those of the near future for searching, retrieval, and presentation of bibliographic information.

"The Work," by Martha Yee, Cataloging Supervisor, UCLA Film and TV Archive, discusses the question "What is a work?" by reviewing AACR2 rules by which a decision is made about whether an item is, or is not, to be considered a new work. Much of the paper is devoted to the problems that result from the lack of general rules for works of mixed responsibility.

In her paper "Bibliographic Relationships," Sherry Vellucci, Assistant Professor, Division of Library and Information Studies, St. John's University, discusses bibliographic relationships in terms of various linkages; their importance to users of bibliographic records and users of authority records; in the MARC environment; and in a relational database environment.

Crystal Graham, Serials Librarian, University of California, San Diego, and Jean Hiron, Acting CONSER Coordinator, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, detail "Issues Related to Seriality: Defining On-going Publications." They believe that the definition of "serial" in AACR2 is no longer adequate, that a broader concept of "on-going work" is needed. They also argue that the book-based chapter 1 and the paper-based chapter 12 do not accommodate the needs of all on-going library materials.

"Principal Access Points," by Ronald Hagler, Professor, School of Library, Archival, and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, deals with main entry and corporate body entry and their relationship to uniform titles and titles proper, the MARC format, and the need to restructure authority files to reflect the capabilities of computerization.

Rule 0.24, which mandates the cataloging of the item in hand, is one of the cardinal principles of AACR. However, libraries that include electronic resources in their catalogues no longer possess in physical form all the items listed in these catalogues. In her paper "Content vs. Carrier," Lynne Howarth, Dean, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, queries whether this fundamental rule should be retained, tinkered with, or reconstructed. Practical considerations, present realities, and international consequences are discussed.

The final speaker, Mick Ridley, Senior Computer Officer, University of Bradford, presents "Beyond MARC". How effective is MARC? Is MARC simply an embodiment of AACR? Do we need a transfer standard for catalog records? What is a good

structure/format for catalog records? Is the same structure/format needed for transfer, database storage, and presentation to users?

JSCAACR is interested in all points of view relating to AACR.

U.S. ALMANACS

LC generally will not be creating successive entries for the random and frequent title changes on volumes of 17th-19th century U.S. almanacs in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. This policy decision will be documented in a future revision of LCRI 21.2C.

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 97-01 to 97-13, changes were made in the following areas:

Recommendation #1. Toward achieving the recommended 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. Thirteen 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 first quarter of 1997, 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 **—Flaws**, which was established under the heading **Postage stamps**, was replaced by the subdivisions **—Errors** and **—Varieties**. The subdivision **—Errors** is currently established under the analogous headings **Coins** and **Numismatics**, and the subdivision **—Varieties** is free-floating under headings for plants and crops.

The subdivision **—Graduate work of women**, which was established under the heading **Universities and colleges**, was changed to **—Education (Graduate)** under the heading **Women**. The subdivision **—Education** qualified by **(Graduate)** or other appropriate educational levels is free-floating under classes of persons and ethnic groups.

2) *Elimination of exceptional practices.* The subdivision **—Manufactures**, which was authorized for use under names of places and headings of the type **[place]—Colonies**, was cancelled in favor of dividing the headings **Manufactures** or **Manufacturing industries** by place or by **—[place]—Colonies**.

Use of the subdivision **—Proclamations** was discontinued under names of places in favor of dividing the main heading **Proclamations** by place.

3) *Subdivisions replaced by phrase headings.* The subdivision **—Library bindings**, which was established under the heading **Bookbinding**, was cancelled and replaced by a direct phrase heading **Library bindings**.

4) *Phrase headings replaced by subdivisions.* Free-floating phrase headings of the type **[place or corporate body] in art** were replaced by a new free-floating subdivision **—In art** to be used under names of places and corporate bodies. Usage of the new subdivision parallels usage of the free-floating subdivision **—In literature** under names of places and corporate bodies.

The inverted phrase heading **Cultural property, Protection of** was cancelled in favor of use of the standard subdivision **—Protection** under a new heading **Cultural property**.

The phrase heading **Dance production** was cancelled and replaced by use of the subdivision **—Production and direction** under the heading **Dance**. The subdivision **—Production and direction** is established under other headings for performing arts and is a free-floating subdivision under musical compositions.

Below is a cumulated list of the changes to free-floating subdivisions that took place during the first quarter of 1997.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS **WL97-01 - WL97-13**

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Additives	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Color	H 1147	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Color—Fading	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Graduate work of women	H 1151.5	Women—Education (Graduate)
—Manufactures	H 1140	Manufactures—[place] Manufacturing industries— [place]
	H 1149.5	Manufactures—[place]— Colonies Manufacturing industries— [place]—Colonies
—Mythology	H 1147	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1164	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Proclamations	H 1140	Proclamations—[place]
—Science	H 1200	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Selection	H 1147	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Texture	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 5-17, 1997

Adult children living with parents (*May Subd Geog*)
 Africana libraries (*May Subd Geog*)
 Animal sanctuaries (*May Subd Geog*)
 Benign prostatic hyperplasia (*May Subd Geog*)
 Billionaires (*May Subd Geog*)
 Birthfathers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Biscotti (*May Subd Geog*)
 Children of Nazis (*May Subd Geog*)
 Cultural property—Repatriation (*May Subd Geog*)
 Cyberspace (*May Subd Geog*)
 Data mining (*May Subd Geog*)
 Day reporting centers (Corrections) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Detoxification (Substance abuse treatment) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Discrimination in financial services (*May Subd Geog*)
 Disposable contact lenses (*May Subd Geog*)
 Dog adoption (*May Subd Geog*)
 Drug couriers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ecological assessment (*May Subd Geog*)
 Electronic villages (Computer networks) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Electronic publications (*May Subd Geog*)
 Electronic information resources (*May Subd Geog*)
 Electronic information resource literacy (*May Subd Geog*)
 Environmental justice (*May Subd Geog*)
 Environmental enrichment (Animal culture) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Exercise for middle aged persons (*May Subd Geog*)

Fire drills (*May Subd Geog*)
 Fire management (*May Subd Geog*)
 Free climbing (*May Subd Geog*)
 Grandchildren of Holocaust survivors (*May Subd Geog*)
 Hale-Bopp comet
 Hindsight bias (Psychology) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Intelligent agents (Computer software) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Marshmallow (*May Subd Geog*)
 Memorial books (Holocaust) (*May Subd Geog*)
 MMX technology
 Museum docents (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ordination of gays (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ordination of lesbians (*May Subd Geog*)
 Paragliding (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pet adoption (*May Subd Geog*)
 Physical fitness for middle aged persons (*May Subd Geog*)
 Police subculture (*May Subd Geog*)
 Police witnesses (*May Subd Geog*)
 Road films (*May Subd Geog*)
 Self-insemination (*May Subd Geog*)
 Short people (*May Subd Geog*)
 Softball teams (*May Subd Geog*)
 Solo law practice (*May Subd Geog*)
 Subways—Fare evasion (*May Subd Geog*)
 Teasing (*May Subd Geog*)
 Technological literacy (*May Subd Geog*)
 Temporary help services (*May Subd Geog*)
 Term limits (Public office) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ticker symbols (*May Subd Geog*)
 Trademark searching (*May Subd Geog*)
 Viatical settlements (*May Subd Geog*)
 Wild animal products (*May Subd Geog*)
 Women's computer network resources (*May Subd Geog*)
 Zambonis (Trademark)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-13, 1997.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Absorption of light	Light absorption	YES
Aja dialect	Aja dialect (Benin and Togo)	YES
Angel fish	Freshwater angelfishes	YES
Angel fish	Scalare	YES
Architecture, Japanese—Western influences	Architecture—Japan—Western influences	NO
Auschwitz (Poland : Concentration camp)—Proposed bombing, 1944	Auschwitz (Concentration camp)—Proposed bombing, 1944	NO
Auschwitz Trial, Frankfurt am Main, 1963-1965	Auschwitz Trial, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 1963-1965	NO
Baka language (Cameroon)	Baka language (Cameroon and Gabon)	YES
Blue River (Colo.)	Blue River (Colo. : River)	NO
Bookbinding—Library bindings	Library bindings	YES
Brent-goose	Brant	YES
Brooke family	Brooks family	NO
Chechnia (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994-	Chechnia (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994-1996	NO
Citation of electronic information sources	Citation of electronic information resources	YES
Colors in art	Color in art	NO
Cultural property, Protection of	Cultural property—Protection	YES

Cultural property, Protection of (International law)	Cultural property—Protection (International law)	NO
Cultural property, Protection of—Law and legislation	Cultural property—Protection—Law and legislation	YES
Cultural property, Protection of—Law and legislation—Criminal provisions	Cultural property—Protection—Law and legislation—Criminal provisions	NO
Cutthroat trout, Sea-run	Coastal cutthroat trout	YES
Dance production	Dance—Production and direction	YES
Domra	Dömbra	YES
Duda	Dudy	YES
Eudiometer	Eudiometers	YES
Explorer truck	Explorer sport utility vehicle	NO
Façades	Facades	YES
Fantastic, The (Aesthetics)	Fantastic, The	NO
Fantastic, The (Aesthetics), in literature	Fantastic, The, in literature	NO
Farms, Abandoned	Abandoned farms	YES
Femininity (Psychology)	Femininity	YES
Femininity (Psychology) in literature	Femininity in literature	NO
Fishing lodges—Catch effort	Fishing—Catch effort	YES
Fishing lodges—Catch effort	Fishing lodges	YES
Folk songs, Baka (Cameroon)	Folk songs, Baka (Cameroon and Gabon)	YES
Folk songs, Narraganset	Folk songs, Narragansett	YES
Freedom in literature	Liberty in literature	NO
Gephart family	Gebhardt family	NO
German wirehaired pointers	German wirehaired pointer	YES
Great Britain—Colonies—Manufactures	Manufactures—Great Britain—Colonies	
Great Britain—Colonies—Manufactures	Manufacturing industries—Great Britain—Colonies	
Great Britain—Proclamations	Proclamations—Great Britain	
Hair-balls	Hairballs	YES
Hama Kaidō (Japan)	Hama Kaidō (Fukushima-ken, Japan)	NO
Harmonometer (Mechanical musical instrument)	Harmonometer	YES
Hawaii—Politics and government—1893-1898	Hawaii—Politics and government—1893-1900	NO
Henn family	Hennen family	NO
Illustrated books, Children's	Illustrated children's books	YES
Inheritance and succession (Tonga law)	Inheritance and succession (Tonga (Zambesi) law)	NO
Intel 80x86 (Microprocessor)	Intel 80x86 series microprocessors	NO
Italy in art	Italy—In art	NO
Kaleidoscope	Kaleidoscopes	YES
Keno (Game)	Keno	YES
Koran—Natural history	Nature in the Koran	NO
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks	YES
Law, Tonga	Law, Tonga (Zambesi)	NO
Lord's prayer in art	Lord's prayer—Illustrations	NO
Lotus, East Indian	East Indian lotus	YES
Lotus, East Indian—Religious aspects	East Indian lotus—Religious aspects	NO
Lotus, East Indian, in literature	East Indian lotus in literature	NO
Macquarie, Lake (N.S.W.)	Macquarie, Lake (N.S.W. : Lake)	NO
Malwa (India)	Malwa (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, India)	NO
Manufactures—Accounting	Manufacturing industries—Accounting	NO
Manufactures—Seasonal variations	Manufacturing industries—Seasonal variations	YES
Masculinity (Psychology)	Masculinity	YES
Masculinity (Psychology)—Religious aspects	Masculinity—Religious aspects	NO
Masculinity (Psychology)—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Masculinity—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO

Masculinity (Psychology) in art	Masculinity in art	NO
Masculinity (Psychology) in literature	Masculinity in literature	NO
Microtonic music	Microtonal music	NO
Mina dialect	Gen-Gbe dialect	YES
Narraganset Indians	Narragansett Indians	YES
Narraganset language	Narragansett language	YES
New England—Politics and government—Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775	New England—Politics and government To 1775	NO
Ocoee River	Ocoee River (Ga. and Tenn.)	NO
Orang Abung (Indonesian people)	Abung (Indonesian people)	YES
Parabolic antennas	Satellite dish antennas	YES
Petrarchism in literature	Petrarchism	NO
Pointers (Dogs)	Pointer (Dog breed)	YES
Pointers (Dogs)	Pointing dogs	YES
Polioptila	Gnatcatchers	YES
Postage stamps—Flaws	Postage stamps—Errors	YES
Postage stamps—Flaws	Postage stamps—Varieties	YES
Precious stones—Collectors and collectors	Precious stones—Collection and preservation	YES
Project Apollo (U.S.) in art	Project Apollo (U.S.)—In art	NO
Proverbs, Mina	Proverbs, Gen-Gbe	YES
Regina medal books	Regina Medal	NO
Rhodesia	Rhodesia (Region)	NO
Samgak Mountains (Korea)	Pukhan Mountains (Korea)	NO
Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area (Ariz.)	Santa Rita Experimental Range (Ariz.)	NO
Self-directed work groups	Self-directed work teams	YES
Serrasalmidae	Characidae	YES
Sexuality in art	Sex in art	NO
Sexuality in dance	Sex in dance	YES
Sexuality in music	Sex in music	NO
Sexuality in opera	Sex in opera	NO
Sexuality in popular culture	Sex in popular culture	YES
Shira (African people)	Sira (African people)	YES
Shira language	Sira language	YES
Shoot family	Shute family	NO
Shop fronts	Storefronts	YES
Silverwork, Roman	Silverwork—Rome	
Sky, Color of	Sky—Color	YES
Song-sparrows	Song sparrow	YES
Songs, Tonga (Tonga Islands)	Songs, Tongan	YES
Spinone	Spinone Italiano	YES
Stringed instruments, Bowed—Bow	Bow (Stringed instruments)	YES
Tanganyika—History	Tanzania—History	NO
Textile fabrics, Kurumba	Textile fabrics, Kurumba (Africa)	YES
Tonga language (Tonga Islands)	Tongan language	YES
U.S. states—Manufactures	Manufactures—United States—States	
U.S. states—Manufactures	Manufacturing industries—United States States	
United States—Manufactures	Manufactures—United States	
United States—Manufactures	Manufacturing industries—United States	
United States—Manufactures—Catalogs	Manufactures—United States—Catalogs	NO
United States—Manufactures—History	Manufactures—United States—History	NO
United States—Manufactures—History	Manufacturing industries—United States—History	NO
United States—Manufactures—Statistics	Manufactures—United States—Statistics	NO
United States—Manufactures—Statistics	Manufacturing industries—United States—Statistics	NO
Universities and colleges—Graduate work of women	Women—Education (Graduate)	YES
Vorpataril, Ivan (Fictitious character)	Vorpatril, Ivan (Fictitious character)	NO

Washington (D.C.)—Politics and government—1967-	Washington (D.C.)—Politics and government—1967-1995	NO
Washington (D.C.)—Politics and government—1967-	Washington (D.C.)—Politics and government—1995-	NO
Wild turkeys	Wild turkey	YES
Women, Kurumba	Women, Kurumba (India)	YES
Work groups	Teams in the workplace	YES
Work groups—Data processing	Teams in the workplace—Data processing	NO
Work groups—Law and legislation	Teams in the workplace—Law and legislation	YES

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Bergen-Belsen (Germany : Concentration camp)	Bergen-Belsen (Concentration camp)
Breendonk (Willebroek, Belgium : Concentration camp)	Breendonk (Concentration camp)
Brzezinka (Poland : Concentration camp)	Birkenau (Concentration camp)
Dachau (Germany : Concentration camp)	Dachau (Concentration camp)
Duderstadt (Germany : Concentration camp)	Duderstadt (Concentration camp)
Gambhira Festival	Gambhīrā (Folk festival)
Gandersheim (Germany : Concentration camp)	Gandersheim (Concentration camp)
Gunskirchen (Austria : Concentration camp)	Gunskirchen (Concentration camp)
Höherweg (Dusseldorf, Germany : Concentration camp)	Höherweg (Concentration camp)
Jaworzno (Kraków, Poland : Concentration camp)	Jaworzno (Concentration camp)
Kaltenkirchen (Germany : Concentration camp)	Kaltenkirchen (Concentration camp)
Majdanek (Poland : Concentration camp)	Majdanek (Concentration camp)
Mauthausen (Mauthausen, Austria : Concentration camp)	Mauthausen (Concentration camp)
Mittelsteine (Poland : Concentration camp)	Mittelsteine (Concentration camp)
National poultry improvement plan	National Poultry Improvement Plan (U.S.)
Neubrandenburg (Germany : Concentration camp)	Neubrandenburg (Concentration camp)
Obernheide (Germany : Concentration camp)	Obernheide (Concentration camp)
Ohrdruf (Germany : Concentration camp)	Ohrdruf (Concentration camp)
Ravensbrück (Germany : Concentration camp)	Ravensbrück (Concentration camp)
Schwarzheide (Germany : Concentration camp)	Schwarzheide (Concentration camp)
Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-1904	Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-1904)
Sobibór (Poland : Concentration camp)	Sobibór (Concentration camp)
Tanganyika	Tanzania
Terezín (Czech Republic : Concentration camp)	Theresienstadt (Concentration camp)
Wewelsburg (Germany : Concentration camp)	Wewelsburg (Concentration camp)

LC CLASSIFICATION

SUBCLASSES JZ AND KZ

Development work on two new subclasses, *JZ, International Relations*, and *KZ, Law of Nations*, has been completed. These new subclasses replace the former subclass *JX, International Law*.

On April 17, 1997, the Law Team, Social Sciences Cataloging Division, discontinued the use of *JX* and began, for a trial period, applying *JZ* and *KZ* to incoming current material and reclassifying a selection of older materials currently classed in *JX*. In cooperation with the Law Library of Congress, the team selected a wide range of materials for this purpose, with emphasis on intergovernmental congresses and treaties. These new class numbers also began to be assigned to treaty series and collections, war crime trials, and works on various international legal regimes, such as the high seas regimes and disarmament regimes.

Official implementation occurred on Law Day, May 1, 1997. On that date, subclass *JX* became obsolete. No new materials will be classified in *JX*.

Libraries intending to continue using *JX* should be aware that the Library of Congress will no longer maintain and distribute that schedule. An updated edition of Class J, Political Science, scheduled for publication in 1997, will include subclass *JZ*. It will also include subclass *JX* in the form of a "concordance," that is, a sequence of "see" references that will serve as a finding aid to the appropriate numbers in *JZ*, *K*, or *KZ*. Subclass *KZ* will be published as a separate volume, also in 1997.

MARC

The following changes have been made to language names and codes from the new 1996 edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages*:

<i>from</i>	Abnaki [alg]	<i>to</i>	Abenaki [alg]
	Aja [ewe]		Aja (Benin and Togo) [ewe]
	Baka (Cameroon) [nic]		Baka (Cameroon and Gabon) [nic]
	Kagayanen [phi]		Kagayanen [mno]
	Kussassi [nic]		Kusaal [nic]
	Manuvu [phi]		Manuvu [mno]
	Mina [ewe]		Gen-Gbe [ewe]
	Sangir [phi]		Sangil [map]
	Tonga (Tonga Islands) [ton]		Tongan [ton]

ROMANIZATION

PROPOSED CHANGES IN YIDDISH ROMANIZATION

The Library of Congress is reconsidering its practice in applying the ALA/LC romanization table for Yiddish. The Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) is soliciting responses from interested libraries regarding two issues: (1) romanization of forenames of Hebrew/Aramaic origin in Yiddish contexts; (2) romanization of certain Yiddish vowel combinations.

Various options are suggested below. Please express a preference for one option under each issue. Additional comments and supporting documentation are welcome.

Responses are requested before September 30, 1997, and should be addressed to

Cataloging Policy and Support Office
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540-4305
email: cpso@loc.gov

1) *Romanization of Forenames of Hebrew/Aramaic Origin in Yiddish Contexts*

The names of many Yiddish authors are established (under LCRI 22.3C) according to forms in the roman alphabet found prominently in their works. When there is no "found romanization," the rule interpretation requires that names be systematically romanized according to prescribed tables. When forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic origin appear in traditional Hebrew spellings, they are romanized according to the list of personal names in the latest available edition of *ha-Milon he-hadash* of Avraham Even-Shoshan. No attempt is made to substitute a romanization reflecting any Yiddish pronunciation, particularly of vowels, unless these are represented by characteristically Yiddish vowel characters. Thus

משה is romanized as Mosheh
מויזש is romanized as Moyshe

This practice is prescribed in Paul Maher's *Hebraica Cataloging* (Washington, D.C. : Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1987; abbreviated HCM), p. 23.

A proposal has been made to romanize traditionally-spelled forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation appearing in Yiddish contexts more closely in accordance with their Yiddish pronunciation in the dialect reflected in the ALA/LC Yiddish romanization table. The options under consideration are

- a) Retain current policy.
- b) Continue to establish names according to *HCM*, but add see references from Yiddish forms (to be provided in an authorized list) to new authority records *in every case* and to old name authority records on an "as encountered" basis.
- c) Establish new names in accordance with an authorized list of Yiddish forms, as of a stated date. See references from "Hebrew" forms (according to Even-Shoshan) will be provided. No change to old headings will be initiated by LC, but may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

If there is broad agreement in favor of a change in LC practice to option b) or c) above, LC will participate with interested libraries in developing an authorized list of romanized forenames¹ for use in establishing headings for Yiddish authors. The new policy and authorized list will be published in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* (CSB). A mechanism to enlarge and update the list as needed will be developed.

2) *Romanization of Certain Yiddish Vowel Combinations*

The romanization tables for Yiddish of both the YIVO Institute of Jewish Research and ALA/LC recognize five simple vowels: *a* (represented by the characters alef-patah), *e* (ayin), *i* (yod), *o* (alef-kamets), *u* (vay). When these vowels are combined in pairs, LC's prescribed romanization agrees with that of YIVO except for combinations in which the first vowel is *i* (yod), YIVO represents these with simple vowel combinations (*ia*, *ie*, etc.), like all the others; LC interposes a *y* between the two vowel letters (*iya*, *iey*, etc.).

¹Approved romanizations will be congruent with LC romanization practice for Yiddish words (as distinguished from names) of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation. Thus, changes in romanization practice will affect only vowels, while consonants and word-separators in the text will be romanized as found.

Characters	YIVO Romanization	LC Romanization
אָ (yod alef-patah)	ia	iya
ײַ (yod [◌] ayin)	ie	iye
ײ (yod yod)	ii	iyi
אָ (yod alef-kamets)	io	iyο
ײַ (yod vav)	iu	iyu

A proposal has been made to bring LC's treatment of these vowel combinations into agreement with YIVO's. The options under consideration are

- a) Retain current LC policy.
- b) Adopt the YIVO romanization of these Yiddish vowel combinations (that is, *ia*, *ie*, etc.)

If there is broad agreement in favor of the change, the new policy will be published in CSB and implemented as of a stated date. LC may undertake some retrospective clean-up immediately for certain common words containing the affected vowel combinations; most clean-up will occur on an "as encountered" basis, resulting in a degree of inconsistency in the LC database.

Fuller implementation of such a policy change will depend on assistance from other libraries.