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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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

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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****Looseleaf Publications****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.

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.

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{b} \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. Generally, make SARs for categories 1) through 5).

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{b} \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{b} \dagger a Grand Rapids : \dagger b Zondervan, \dagger c 1987
500 \cancel{b} \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{b} \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 \cancel{b} \dagger a Memphis, Tenn. : \dagger b Raccoon Books, \dagger 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 Kurt 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 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."

7) If the phrase is a slogan, motto, prize, etc., reject it as a series. Give it as a quoted note if it appears on the chief source.

in source: 25 años de paz
(Reject the phrase as a series)

in source: 50-letiiu pobedy posviashchaetsia
("Dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the victory")
(Reject the phrase as a series)

in source: Workers of the whole world, unite!
(Reject the phrase as a series)

in source: Premio Casa de las Américas 1994
(Reject the phrase as a series)

8) If an unnumbered genre/characterizing word in the singular form or plural form having singular meaning (e.g., "Novel," "Mystery," "Témoignage," "Essai," "Piano solo," "Graphics," "Multimedia") appears only on the cover or container, reject it as a series. Generally, do not give it as a quoted note.

9) If an unnumbered phrase indicating a broad subject or category (e.g., "Computers," "Etiquette," "Contemporary history," "Educational software") appears only on page 4 of cover or the flaps or on container, reject it as a series; the phrase is provided by the publisher/manufacturer for retail stores, etc. Do not give it as a quoted note.

10) If the publisher's listing is subdivided into broad categories, generally do not consider the captions to be series titles unless (a) the same phrases appear elsewhere in the item as series titles, (b) the phrases include a word such as "series," "library," "collection," etc., or (c) there is other evidence of intent to consider the captions to be series titles (e.g., the titles listed under each caption are numbered sequentially). Do not give as quoted notes.

in source: Romans et nouvelles
(*listing of six titles with authors -- no numbering*)
Théorie et essais
(*listing of four titles with authors -- no numbering*)
(*Reject both captions as series titles: words do not appear elsewhere as series titles.*)

in source: Vocal solos
(*listing of nine titles --- no numbering*)
Choral arrangements
(*listing of ten titles --- no numbering*)
Dance orchestrations
(*listing of three titles -- no numbering*)
(*Reject all captions as series titles: words do not appear elsewhere as series titles.*)

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 #b #a Special number of Malaysian journal of tropical geography.
 500 #b #a "Supplemento all'Annuario statistico italiano"—T.p. verso.
 500 #b #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

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]

languages but for which no separate editions of the series exist in any language. If no separate editions exist, establish a single heading, basing it on the first item in the series; if the first item is not available, base the heading provisionally on the earliest item available. If the first/earliest item itself is issued in several languages, choose the language of the title proper of the series according to the provisions of AACR2 1.0H. In case of doubt, assume that a single edition exists.

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

2) *Subsequent addition or omission of numbering*

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

(1) a numbered series has some random issues lacking numbering;

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

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

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

(2) a numbered series becomes unnumbered.

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

Multipart Item vs. Series³

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

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

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

Looseleaf Publications

[The following information is included in this LCRI until *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications* is revised.]

If the source giving the series is updated and now lacks that series, modify the bibliographic record to give the information about the former series in a note. Give an 8XX series added entry for the former series if the series is traced in your library.

existing bibliographic record:

260 #a _____ : #b _____, #c 1983-
4XX #a [Title of series]

modified bibliographic record:

260 #a _____ : #b _____, #c 1983-
no 4XX field
500 #a Series title, 1983-1995: [Title of series]
8XX #a [Series added entry]

If a replacement page, new binder, etc., shows a new series (either a different series or a title change from the former series), modify the bibliographic record to give the new series in the series area and give information about the former series in a note. Give an 8XX series added entry for the former series if the series is traced in your library.

existing bibliographic record:

260 #a _____ : #b _____, #c 1987-
4XX #a [Title of series]

modified bibliographic record:

260 #a _____ : #b _____, #c 1987-
4XX #a [Title of new series]
500 #a Series title, 1987-1997: [Title of former
series]
8XX #a [Title of former series]

If a replacement page, new binder, etc., has a series not present earlier, give the series in the series area and indicate in a note the beginning publication date of that series.

existing bibliographic record:

260 #a _____ : #b _____, #c 1994-
no 4XX field

modified bibliographic record:

260 #a _____ : #b _____, #c 1994-
4XX #a [Title of series]
500 #a Has series, 1997-

[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: 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 ♪♪ †a In Panjabi.

(For a publication using the Gurmukhi script)

but 546 ♪♪ †a In Panjabi †b (Devanagari).

546 ♪♪ †a In Sanskrit.

(For a publication using the Devanagari script)

but 546 ♪♪ †a In Sanskrit †b (Grantha).

546 ♪♪ †a In Sindhi.

(For a publication using the Persian script)

but 546 ♪♪ †a In Sindhi †b (Gurmukhi).

- 546 $\text{bb} \#a$ In Azerbaijani.
 (For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
- but 546 $\text{bb} \#a$ In Azerbaijani $\#b$ (Arabic script).
 546 $\text{bb} \#a$ In Azerbaijani $\#b$ (roman).
- 546 $\text{bb} \#a$ In Church Slavic.
 (For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
- but 546 $\text{bb} \#a$ 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 $\text{bb} \#a$ English and Sanskrit $\#b$ (Sanskrit in roman and Devanagari).
- 546 $\text{bb} \#a$ 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 $\text{bb} \#a$ Title page vocalized.
- 500 $\text{bb} \#a$ 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)

LC often reproduces more than one work on the same microform. For clarity, indicate this condition in the #e subfield of the 533 field in terms of the particular microform carrier.

- on 1 microfilm reel with other items
- on 1 microfilm reel with another item

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 †b †a Stuttgart : †b Im Quellverlag der Evangelischen Gesellschaft, †c 1947.
- 300 †b †a 64 p. ; †c 21 cm.
- 533 †b †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.

12.3G. Successive designations. [Rev.]

Rule 12.3G should be applied only after the cataloger has decided that "a serial (record)" not "serials (records)" is to be created based on the following guidelines:

Two Records

Create separate records when a serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series."

- record 1:* 362 0b †a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960)-v. 5, no. 6 (June 1964)
- record 2:* 362 0b †a Vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1964)-
- record 1:* 362 0b †a Tome 1-t. 8
(*Eight volumes published 1979-1986*)
- record 2:* 362 0b †a Tome 1 (1987)-

One Record

Create a single record with appropriate notes when any of the following changes occur in the numeric and/or chronological designations:

1) The numeric designation begins again with number "1" but has a different designating term.

- 362 0b †a Bd. 1, Heft 1 (Jan. 1966)-Bd. 12, Heft 6 (Dec. 1977) ; v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-
- 362 0b †a No. 1-no. 15 ; v. 1, no. 1-v. 5, no. 3

2) A serial begins with a chronological designation and changes to a numeric designation, beginning with "1," or the reverse—begins with numeric and changes to chronological. (*Note:* there is at any time only one uniquely identifying designation system.)

- 362 0b †a No. 1-no. 80 ; '79/1-'88/4
- 362 0b †a 1976-1984 ; 1st ed.-7th ed.

3) A serial begins again with the number "1" and the publisher links the old and new systems with the term "new series" or similar wording.

- 362 0b †a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-v. 2, no. 12 (Dec. 1979) ; new ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1980)-

4) A serial begins with only a chronological designation and then changes to a numeric designation that accounts for the previously published chronological issues.

- 362 0b †a 1984-
- 515 †b †a Issues published 1986- called 3-

Changes in Designation Systems

Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new designation system if it begins by having both a numeric and a chronological designation and drops one of the designations, or, if a serial begins with either a chronological or numeric designation and the other designation (numeric or chronological) is added later. Explain such changes in notes (see 12.7B8).

12.7A2. NOTE AREA. [Rev.]

Linking Notes

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

main entry name heading/uniform title/title proper.

related record:

110 2Ø †a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige
forskningsråd.
240 10 †a Årsberetning. †l English
245 00 †a Annual report.

linking note:

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

main entry uniform title heading/title proper.

related record: 130 0Ø †a Hung chi. †l English.
245 10 †a China report. †p Red flag.

linking note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Searching for Linking Note Information

LC practice: Generally, do not do research beyond the catalog against which the searching and cataloging is done when gathering information for a linking note.

Duration of Publication

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

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

362 1~~B~~ †a Published 1820-1864.

362 1~~B~~ †a Began in 1972.

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

Electronic Serials

LC/CONSER practice: When creating a separate record for an electronic serial issued remotely that is a reproduction or version for which not all existing issues have been digitized, in a note give the date of cataloging and the beginning coverage as of that date.

362 1~~B~~ †a Electronic coverage as of Sept. 21, 1997: Vol. 15, no. 1 (July 1983) -

If the coverage changes, i.e., further issues are digitized, change the information in the note without changing the description unless the first issue has been digitized.

21.1B2. General rule. [Rev.]

Applicability

In determining whether a work should be entered under the name of a corporate body, the cataloger makes two determinations, keeping in mind that in many instances information appearing only in the content of the work will have to be taken into account in order to ascertain if the second determination particularly applies (cf. 21.0B1, last sentence).

1) Does the work emanate from the corporate body involved? As indicated in footnote 2 to chapter 21, a work emanates from a corporate body if one of the following conditions applies:

a) The corporate body has issued (published) the work. Normally this means that the name of the corporate body appears in a position indicative of publication (e.g., for books, the imprint position) in the chief source of information or appears elsewhere as a formal publication statement.

b) Corporate body A has caused the work to be issued (published). Generally, the name of a different body, corporate body B, appears on the chief source of information (cf. above) or elsewhere as a formal publisher statement. Body A has arranged for body B, named as publisher, to issue the work because body A has no facilities for publishing. The arrangement between the two bodies is in some cases explicitly stated, e.g., "Published for the Historical Association by Routledge & Paul." In other cases it must be inferred from evidence in the publication. For example, the name of body A at head of title (the name of a commercial publisher appears in publisher position) commonly indicates that body A has caused the item to be issued (published), or, if the work appears in a series for which body A has editorial responsibility but is published by a commercial publisher, body A has caused the work to be issued (published).

c) The corporate body, although the originator of the work, does not meet the test of issuing (publishing) in either category a) or b) above. In this case, body B, which has no responsibility for the content, issues (publishes) a work whose content originates with body A. For example, a work is prepared by corporate body A which functions as a consulting body, commissioned by body B for that purpose; the completed work is published by body B. In this case the content of the work originates with body A although it has no responsibility for publication of the work. A similar situation occurs when a commercial publisher arranges to publish the card catalog of a library in book form. The library has no real responsibility for publication; it has only given permission to the commercial publisher to undertake publication. However, since the content of the catalog has been prepared by the library's cataloging staff, the content of the publication

originates with the library. In all those cases, consider that "originates with" is equivalent to "emanates from."

d) If there is doubt that the work emanates from the corporate body, assume that the corporate body is involved with the work.

2) Does the work fall into one or more of the categories listed in 21.1B2? In answering this question, the following points should be kept in mind:

a) Judge that a work falls into a particular category if that category accounts for the predominant content, or the purpose, of the work. That is, there may be some material that does not fall into one of the categories; that material may be ignored for the purpose of making the determination. For example, a work may contain factual data to support a statement of official position, when the official position is the chief purpose of the work.

b) If there is any doubt as to whether a work falls into one or more of the categories, ignore the involvement of a corporate body in determining the main entry heading and enter it either under personal author or title as appropriate. Make an added entry for the corporate body, however, even if not prominently named.

3) There is no rule comparable to AACR1 rule 17A-B for making a determination of whether the main entry heading for a work is to be under the name of a person or of a corporate body. When a work emanating from a corporate body bears the name of one or more persons as authors, it is necessary, first of all, to determine if the main entry heading is the name of the corporate body according to the provisions of 21.1B2. If the work does not meet the two conditions imposed by 21.1B2 or if there is doubt that it does, it is necessary next to determine if the work may be entered under the heading for a person named, according to the provisions of the appropriate rule, e.g., 21.4A, 21.6. If entry under the name of a person is not permitted, by default the main entry is under title (21.1C1c). Make an added entry under the heading for the corporate body if the main entry is under the name of a person or under title.

Category A

To belong to this category the work must deal with the body itself.

The words "administrative nature" indicate works dealing with the management or conduct of the affairs of the body itself, including works that describe the activities of the body either in general terms or for a particular period of time, e.g., minutes of meetings, reports of activities for a particular period.

Normally, such works are intended in the first instance for internal use, although they may be available to others. Some, particularly reports of activities, progress, etc., may be required by superior or related bodies. Other works, particularly general descriptions of objectives or activities, may be generally available for purposes of public relations.

"Internal policy" is limited to policies formulated for the conduct of the affairs of the body itself. For works concerned with policies relating to topics of wider concern to a body, see category c.

In the case of religious denominations and local churches, category a includes works that deal with the organization and government of the denomination or local church, e.g., *The Book of Discipline of the United Methodist Church*.

Category C

This category is best characterized by saying that it deals with those works that present official statements of position of a body on matters other than the affairs of the body itself. Use judgment in applying the category.

Category D

This category may not be applied to any type of body other than those stated. Note the emphasis upon the collective aspect of the work. It must deal with the activities of many persons involved in a corporate body covered by the category, not with the activities of a single person.

For the body to be considered as the main entry heading, Library of Congress policy requires the name of the conference, expedition, etc., to appear on the chief source of information of the item

being cataloged, not just appear prominently.

Category E

This category emphasizes that the responsibility of a performing group must go beyond "mere performance, execution, etc." This means that the group must be responsible to a major degree for the artistic content of the work being performed. A typical example is an acting group that performs by means of improvisation. The group collectively "plans" the drama, that is, determines the broad outline of the plot, the nature of the characters, etc., in the absence of a written dialogue. The development of the drama proceeds entirely on the basis of improvised dialogue. The performance is recorded, and it is the recording that is being cataloged.

Category F

Use judgment in deciding whether the corporate body is the producer of the cartographic work, i.e., take into account such factors as the nature of the body and its cartographic output as well as any special information about the cartography of the particular work.

Category G

LC/NACO practice: Add as new category in AACR2

g) named individual works of art by two or more artists acting as a corporate body.

Art Catalogs

Categories a and d of rule 21.1B2 include wording that justifies exhibitions as main entry headings. Note, however, that there are very few exhibitions that are establishable as corporate bodies (cf. LCRI 21.1B1).

The remainder of this interpretation is applicable to the remaining cases (the majority) in which the exhibition is not establishable, but consideration of a corporate main entry heading is still necessary in view of the presence of the name of a museum or other body related to the event.

Apply 21.1B2a to the catalog of an exhibition of the works of two or more artists if it meets the following conditions:

- 1) It presents itself as a catalog.
- 2) It emanates from a corporate body.
- 3) All the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates.
- 4) The wording of the chief source explicitly links the catalog to the corporate body that owns the works listed.

245 10 †a Henry Moore to Gilbert & George : †b modern
British art from the Tate Gallery : Palais des
beaux-arts, Brussels, 28 September-17 November
1873.
260 †b †a London : †b Tate Gallery Publications Dept.

Apply 21.1B2a to a catalog of the works of two or more artists that is not related to an exhibition if it meets both the following conditions:

- 1) It emanates from a corporate body.
- 2) All the works listed are held by the corporate body from which the catalog emanates.

245 10 †a Catalogue of the Italian paintings before 1800
/ †c by Peter Tomory.
260 †b †a Sarasota, Fla. : †b John & Mabel Ringling
Museum of Art

Note that the presence of reproductions of the artists' works or reproductions and text about the artists or the artists' works is not a factor in choosing the main entry for either type of catalog.

If 21.1B2a cannot be applied, enter the catalog under the heading for the person who prepared the catalog or under title, as appropriate.

For the catalog (exhibition or other) of the works of a single artist, apply LCRI 21.17B.

Consultants' Reports

Enter a work prepared by a consultant under the heading for the body that hired the consultant if the hiring body takes the consultant's document and adopts it in some clear way that fits a category of 21.1B2, category c being the most likely possibility. One of the clearest ways for the hiring body to do this is for it to make explicit recommendations or policy statements of its own superimposed on the consultant's material (no matter that the original material is copied, even if verbatim). Another clear way is for the hiring body to represent as its very own the recommendations that originated with the consultant—perhaps even without adding any new material.

If the hiring body does not take the stand described above and simply passes on the material without position statements of its own, then enter the work under the heading for the consultant if this is a person or persons not constituting a corporate body, i.e., apply 21.4A or 21.6. If the consultant is a corporate body, test the case under 21.1B2 in relation to the consultant in the same way as was done in relation to the hiring body. If the work simply reports on a subject without making the consultant's own definite recommendations, it is most likely that the work will not fit any of the categories of 21.1B2, and, therefore, main entry would be under title. If the work instead contains the policy statements or definite recommendations of the consultant, then main entry will probably be under the heading for the consultant.

21.2A. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. DEFINITION. [Rev.]

Title Changes of Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series), Unnumbered Monographic Series, and Unnumbered Multipart Items

In applying category a) of 21.2A1, consider that at least the following are covered in addition to those explicitly mentioned in the "e.g.," statement:

Arabic numeral(s) vs. roman numeral(s)

Hyphenated words vs. unhyphenated words

Initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation

Numbers or dates vs. spelled-out forms

One spelling vs. another spelling: apply this criterion both in the case of ordinary orthographic variations and in the case of official orthographic changes

One-word compounds vs. two-word compounds, whether hyphenated or not

Signs and symbols (e.g., "&") vs. spelled-out forms

In applying category b), do not consider the title proper to have changed if words that link the title to the chronologic or numeric designation (e.g., "for the year ending June 30" or "for the fiscal year") are added, changed, or dropped. Such words may be ignored even when they come within the first five words of the title; however, when this is the case, consider making an added entry for the variant form.

In applying category c), also do not consider the title proper to have changed if the name of the issuing body or an element of its hierarchy at the end of the title changes from one form to another (e.g., from an initialism to the spelled-out form, from a longer form to a shorter form).

However, if the body's name is deleted at the end of the title because that body has changed its name (cf. 24.1C) or that body is no longer associated with the item, consider that the title proper has changed.

Note that if the change is in the name of a body that is part of the title proper and the change requires the creation of a new heading for the body (cf. 24.1C), it is necessary to consider that the title proper has changed. This statement takes precedence over all the preceding statements.

"AACR 2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General*. All headings newly coded to AACR2 after August 1982 will be done in accord with AACR2 and existing LC policy and will be designated "AACR2" (with one exception). A heading already coded "AACR2 compatible" will continue to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. A heading for a uniform title coded after August 1982 will be coded "AACR2 compatible" if it is 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. (Exceptions to this policy are uniform titles established after 1980 that were entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible.")

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

a) *Hyphens*. The existing heading lacked a hyphen between forenames or compound surnames that would be present in the AACR 2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Dautheville, Anne France
(AACR2 form: Dautheville, Anne-France)

b) *Pseud*. The existing heading contained the term "pseud."

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Cecil, Henry, †c pseud.
(AACR2 form: Cecil, Henry)

c) *Extraneous forename/initial*. The existing heading contained a forename or forename initial that would not be present in the AACR2 form ("forename" includes any name element that is transcribed in the forename position, e.g., a maiden name, a patronymic).

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Williams, Gordon Willis
(AACR2 form: Williams, Gordon)

d) *Forename/initial lacking*. The existing heading lacked a forename or forename initial that would be present in the AACR2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Capet, Marcel
(AACR2 form: Capet, Marcel F.)

e) *Forename instead of initial*. The existing heading contained a forename that would be represented by an initial in the AACR2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Abrahamson, Max William
(AACR2 form: Abrahamson, Max W. (Max William))

f) *Initial instead of forename*. The existing heading contained a forename initial that would be represented by a forename in the AACR 2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Dromgoole, P.H.
(AACR2 form: Dromgoole, Philip H. (Philip Henry))

g) *Romanization*. The existing heading was established in its nonsystematically romanized form according to AACR1 rules for nonroman names rather than in the systematically romanized form.

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Maitra, Arun
(AACR2 form: Maitra, Aruna)

h) *Unused title*. The existing heading contained an unused British title of honor ("Sir," "Dame," "Lord," or "Lady").

compatible heading: 100 1Ø †a Bryant, Arthur, †c Sir
(AACR2 form: Bryant, Arthur)

i) "Bp./"Abp." The existing heading contained the abbreviation "Bp." or "Abp." rather than "Bishop" or "Archbishop."

compatible heading: 100 0# #a Ruricius #b I, #c Bp. of
Limoges

(AACR2 form: Ruricius I, Bishop of Limoges)

j) "(ca)." The existing heading contained "(ca.)" after the date.

compatible heading: 100 1# #a Pann, Anton, #d 1797 (ca.) -
1854

(AACR2 form: Pann, Anton, ca. 1797-1854)

k) "fl." The existing heading contained a twentieth century date in the form "fl. [date]."

compatible heading: 100 1# #a Nelson, David, #d fl. 1967-

(AACR2 form: Nelson, David)

Note: Such a heading is changed if a birth date becomes available.

l) *English term of address, etc.* The existing heading contained a term of address, etc., in English rather than in the vernacular form.

compatible heading: 100 0# #a Louis Antoine, #c Father

(AACR2 form: Louis Antoine, père)

m) *Cataloger-supplied place of residence, etc.* The existing heading contained an indication of a place of residence or field of interest that was supplied by the cataloger to resolve a conflict.

compatible heading: 100 1# #a Albrecht, Friedrich, #c of
Leipzig

(AACR2 form: Albrecht, Friedrich)

compatible form: 100 1# #a Miller, Jonathan, #c writer on
rapid transit

(AACR2 form: Miller, Jonathan)

Note: Such a heading is changed if a birth date becomes available.

3) Exceptions to the "AACR2 compatible" categories listed above were as follows:

a) The existing heading contained the term "pseud." and the person was famous.

b) The existing heading varied from the AACR2 form in fullness and the person was famous.

c) The existing heading contained a first forename instead of a first forename initial, or the heading contained a first forename initial instead of a first forename, and the heading had been used on a bibliographic record containing a U.S. place in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), U.S. Geological Survey (United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) domestic names system). GNIS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://www-nmd.usgs.gov/www/gnis/gnisform.html>). A recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide* may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

2) For names in Australia and New Zealand, base the heading on the form found on the

GEONet Names Server (GNS), Defense Mapping Agency (the BGN foreign names system). GNS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://164.214.2.50/gns/html/index.html>). A gazetteer published within the last two years may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

3) For names in Canada, use the heading provided by the National Library of Canada (NLC). Accept the NLC form, even if it differs from LC policy in such matters as abbreviations, diacritics, fullness, qualifiers, etc.

4) For names in Great Britain, base the name on a recent edition of *Bartholomew Gazetteer of Places in Great Britain*.

5) For other names, base the heading on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found on GNS (or an appropriate gazetteer if access to the World Wide Web is not available).

English or Vernacular Forms

If BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form listed rather than the BGN-approved form:

Alma-Ata
Amoy
Anhui Province
Ashkhabad
Bavaria
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Canton
Carinthia
Chekiang Province
Crete
Crimea
Cuzco
Dairen
East Flanders
Fukien Province
Ghent
Harbin
Heilungkiang Province
Hesse
Hokkaido
Honan Province
Hopeh Province
Hunan Province
Hupeh Province
Inner Mongolia
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kalgan
Kansu Province
Kiangsi Province
Kiangsu Province
Kirin
Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
Kwangtung Province
Kweichow Province
Kyoto
Liaoning Province
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Malacca

Mantua
 Mexico City
 Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region
 North Brabant
 North Holland
 North Rhine-Westphalia
 Nuremberg
 Osaka
 Padua
 Peking
 Picardy
 Piraeus
 Port Arthur
 Rabat
 Rhineland-Palatinate
 Saint Gall
 Saxony
 Saxony-Anhalt
 Seville
 Shanghai
 Shansi Province
 Shantung Province
 Shensi Province
 Sian
 Sicily
 Sinkiang Province
 Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
 South Holland
 Styria
 Swatow
 Syracuse
 Szechwan Province
 Tehran [instead of Teheran]
 Thuringia
 Tibet
 Tientsin
 Tsinan
 Tsinghai Province
 Tsingtao
 Tsitsihar
 Turin
 Upper Austria
 Urumchi
 West Flanders
 Yunnan Province
 Zurich

Note: If a foreign name is established in an English form, use the same form if the name is used by more than one jurisdictional level or is used as part of another name, whenever the same name occurs at the beginning of the name.

151 00 #a Kyoto (Japan)³
 151 00 #a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
not 151 00 #a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

 151 00 #a Cologne (Germany)
 151 00 #a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
not 151 00 #a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)

but 151 00 #a Garching bei München (Germany)
not 151 00 #a Garching bei Munich (Germany)

³MARC coding in the examples reflects the provisions of *USMARC Format for Authority Data* (except spaces added before and after subfield codes) and not any individual system.

Modifications of the Name

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

2) *Gazetteers.* If the name is based on the form found in a recently published gazetteer, generally use in the heading the form found on the item being cataloged rather than a shortened form or unabbreviated form found in a gazetteer, unless 23.5A is applicable.

in source: Montgomery County
gazetteer: Montgomery
(GNIS: Montgomery County)
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Montgomery County (Md.)

However, for the English-language terms "Saint" or "St." and "Mount" or "Mt.," always use the spelled out form regardless of the item being cataloged or other evidence *unless* the name is for a place or jurisdiction within the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, in which case the abbreviation "St." should be preferred to the spelled out form "Saint," *or* the name is for a place or jurisdiction in Canada, in which case the heading supplied by the National Library of Canada should be used. Make a reference from the form not used in the heading.

in source: St. Joseph
gazetteer: Saint Joseph
(GNIS: Saint Joseph)
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
451 ʘʘ †a St. Joseph (Mo.)

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

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

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

GNS: **Borno State**
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Borno State (Nigeria)

GNS: **Coast Province**
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Coast Province (Kenya)

GNS: **Sulz am Neckar**
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

GNS: **Villefranche-sur-Mer**
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

GNS: **Wimmera Shire**
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

GNS: **Kōra-chō**
heading: 151 ʘʘ †a Kōra-chō (Japan)

Note that in the case of conflicts, 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate smaller place" within parentheses after the conflicting name.

GNS: Münster

sources: Münster in Westfalen

heading: 151 ØØ †a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not 151 ØØ †a Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia,
Germany)

but GNS: Sundern

sources: Sundern (Sauerland)

heading: 151 ØØ †a Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis, Germany)

4) *Districts of India.* In order to have consistent headings for the districts of India, establish all of them with the word "District" (or its equivalent in non-English) omitted. If the resulting heading conflicts, as in the case of the city's bearing the same name, add "District" as an element of the parenthetical qualifier (24.6).

5) *U.S. Townships.* For U.S. townships (called "towns" in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the name of the state.

151 ØØ †a Kintire (Minn. : Township)
(GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

151 ØØ †a Milo (Me. : Town)
(GNIS: Milo, Town of)

These non-local jurisdictions are called "townships" in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If there is more than one township with the same name in the same state, apply LCRI 23.4F1.)

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

Special Decisions

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

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

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

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

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

a) Use "Corporation of London (England)" for items from the 677-acre entity also called the City of London.

b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body

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

6) *Soviet Union*. For the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union."

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

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

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

25.3A. [Rev.]

Named Individual Works of Art

Construct a uniform title for a named work of art when it is needed for an access point (main entry, added entry, subject entry) on a bibliographic record.⁴ Use as the uniform title the title found in English-language reference sources.⁵ If not found in English-language reference sources, use other reference sources. However, a reference source that routinely uses one language for all titles should not be used unless necessary. If the evidence is inconclusive, use (in this order of preference) the title found in:

- encyclopedias or dictionaries
- indexes
- a catalogue raisonné for the artist
- catalogs issued by the body owning the work of art.

Make name/title (or title, if responsibility for the work is unknown) references from titles not chosen as the uniform title.

Follow the rules in chapter 21 for the choice of access points.

100 1b †a Cole, Thomas, †d 1801-1848. †t Garden of Eden

⁴The term "bibliographic record" is here used to refer to a cataloging record that describes an item and provides access to the description. Such an item may be a book, serial, slide, picture, art original, etc. The term is used to distinguish such records from authority records for headings.

⁵Reference sources include books and articles written about a work of art. Cf. Footnote 1 to of AACR2 rule 22.1B.

- 100 1b †a Picasso, Pablo, †d 1881-1973. †t Demoiselles d'Avignon
- 400 1b †a Picasso, Pablo, †d 1881-1973. †t Young ladies of Avignon
- 100 0b †a Leonardo, †c da Vinci, †d 1452-1519. †t Mona Lisa
- 400 0b †a Leonardo, †c da Vinci, †d 1452-1519. †t Gioconda
- 400 0b †a Leonardo, †c da Vinci, †d 1452-1519. †t Joconde
- 100 0b †a Sebastián, †d 1947- †t Caballito
- 100 0b †a Christo, †d 1935- †t Wrapped Reichstag
- 400 0b †a Christo, †d 1935- †t Verhüllte Reichstag
- 400 0b †a Jeanne-Claude, †d 1935- †t Wrapped Reichstag
(N.B.: This reference is an exception to the principles of AACR2 whereby secondary access is made for joint creators on the bibliographic record for the item. References in name authority records are made here because most uses of headings for individual works of art will be as subject secondary entries)

Orthographic Reform

For items published in countries where orthographic reform has taken place (Indonesia and Malaysia, the Netherlands, Soviet Union, etc.), record the data appearing in the area preceding the physical description area and in the series area exactly as found in the source of information with regard to orthography.

For monographs, on the bibliographic record for any edition of a work whose title proper contains a word in the old orthography, provide a uniform title reflecting the new orthography, although no edition with the reformed orthography has been received.

For serials, apply 21.2A and 21.2C.

25.4A. WORKS CREATED BEFORE 1501. General rule. [New]

Named Individual Works of Art

Construct a uniform title for a named work of art when it is needed for an access point (main entry, added entry, subject entry) on a bibliographic record.⁶ Use as the uniform title the title found in English-language reference sources.⁷ If not found in English-language reference sources, use other reference sources. However, a reference source that routinely uses one language for all titles should not be used unless necessary. If the evidence is inconclusive, use (in this order of preference) the title found in:

- encyclopedias or dictionaries
- indexes
- a catalogue raisonné for the artist
- catalogs issued by the body owning the work of art.

Make name/title (or title, if responsibility for the work is unknown) from titles not chosen as uniform title.

Follow the rules in chapter 21 for the choice of access points.

- 130 †b †a Venus of Willendorf
 430 †b †a Willendorf Venus

⁶The term "bibliographic record" is here used to refer to a cataloging record that describes an item and provides access to the description. Such an item may be a book, serial, slide, picture, art original, etc. The term is used to distinguish such records from authority records for headings.

⁷Reference sources include books and articles written about a work of art. Cf. Footnote a to AACR2 rule 22.1B.

130 00 #a Nike of Samothrace
430 00 #a Victory of Samothrace
430 00 #a Winged Victory of Samothrace

100 00 #a Giotto, #d 1266?-1337. #t St. Stephen

100 00 #a Duccio, #c di Buoninsegna, #d d.
1319. #t Maestà

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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Series (Including Numbered Monographic Series)/Unnumbered Monographic Series Entered Under Name Heading

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U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Computer File Monographs

Computer File Series

Choreographic Works

- 1) *Background*
- 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

The first part of this LCRI addresses conflict resolution for serials (including numbered monographic series), for unnumbered series, and for multipart items. See the section "Computer file serials" below for specific guidelines about that category. Also, see the section "Monographs" below for guidelines about the use of qualifiers for single-volume monographs. This part of the LCRI represents *LC/CONSER/NACO practice*.

Note: Indicators are not given in the examples when the heading could be used in either an authority or a bibliographic record because the indicators in authority and bibliographic records are not the same for the 130 field. In the serials/series part of the LCRI, the lines in margins are used to indicate changes in policy or new information; margin lines are not used to indicate revised wording.

General

1) *The "catalog" when testing for conflict.* When searching the catalog to determine if a uniform title is needed for a serial/series or multipart item, define the "catalog" as the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. In addition, catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers and NACO participants) may take into account *any* serial/series or multipart item with the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog.

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

a) Take into account the title proper of a serial/series/multipart item; such a title proper can be found in the 245, 247, 4XX, 730, 760-787, 8XX fields of bibliographic records and the 1XX field of series authority records (SARS).

b) Do not take into account variant forms of title represented by added entries (246, 740 fields) in bibliographic records or by cross references (4XX fields) in name and series authority records. (*Note:* according to LCRI 26.5A, a qualifier is added to a cross reference in the authority record to break the conflict with a title proper in the same or another record.)

3) Resolve the conflict by using a uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title in the bibliographic or series authority record being created. Do not also add a uniform title heading or a name heading/uniform title to the existing record.

Exceptions

a) See 5) in the "Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series) ..." section below for adding "(Unnumbered)" as qualifier.

b) See 1)b) in the "Monographs" section below.

c) See 2) in the "Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name" section below.

4) Use the uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title whenever the serial/series or multipart item is referred to in other access points (added or subject entries, subseries headings, etc.) and in linking notes.

5) Do not predict a conflict.

6) *Republications.* When a serial/series/multipart item is republished (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a braille edition, etc.), do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these republications from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the republication. *Note:* computer file serials are not considered to be republications of paper serials; see "Computer file serials" below.

Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series)/Unnumbered Monographic Series Entered Under Title

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial or a series authority record for a serial/series, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier for any serial/series entered under title if the title proper is identical to the title proper of another

serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, or serial).

2) Choice of qualifying term

a) *Title proper is a "generic" title (i.e., it consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity, exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions).* Use as the qualifier the heading for the body issuing or publishing the serial/series. If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose the body responsible for issuing the serial/series, rather than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function, generally choose the one named first.

- 130 †a Bulletin (American Dairy Products Institute)
- 130 †a Bulletin (British Columbia. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources)
- 130 †a Bulletin (Université libre de Bruxelles. Service de physique des particules élémentaires)

- 130 †a Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Industry Economics)
- 130 †a Occasional paper (King's College (University of London). Dept. of Geography)
- 130 †a Occasional paper (Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace)

b) *Other situations.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not prescriptive and is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other.

- corporate body
- corporate body and date of publication⁸
- date of publication⁸
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement
- place of publication⁹
- place of publication⁹ and date of publication⁸

3) Form of qualifying term

a) *Corporate body.* Use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record for the corporate body.

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

b) *Place of publication.* Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.6); record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma (cf. AACR2 23.4A1).

- 130 †a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)
- 130 †a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)
- 130 †a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)

⁸Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

⁹If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

c) *Multiple qualifiers.* If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is "(Series)," give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

- 130 †a Bulletin (Canadian Association of University Teachers : 1973)
- 130 †a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)
- 130 †a WP (Series) (United States. Bureau of the Census)

4) *Change in qualifier*

a) *Body used as qualifier*

i) If the name of the body changes or the body is no longer involved with the serial/series, create a new record for the serial/series.

- 130 †a Monograph series (American Bar Association. Special Committee on Alternative Means of Dispute Resolution)
- 130 †a Monograph series (American Bar Association. Special Committee on Dispute Resolution)

ii) If the name of the body changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

- 130 †a _____ (Instytut belaruskaĭ kul'tury (Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
would be changed to
- 130 †a _____ (Instytut belaruskaĭ kul'tury (Minsk, Belarus))

b) *Place used as qualifier.*

i) If the serial/series "moves" to another city, do not create a new record. On a series authority record, add a reference from title proper with the new place as qualifier. In a serial bibliographic record, add information about the change in place of publication.

- 130 †a _____ (Chicago, Ill.)
- 430 †a _____ (Boston, Mass.)

ii) If the name of the place changes and a separate name authority record is created for that name, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Do not change the qualifier. In a series authority record, give a reference using the later form as the qualifier.

- 130 †a _____ (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
- 430 †a _____ (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
(two name authority records exist)

iii) if the name for the place changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

- 130 †a _____ (Kinshasa, Zaire)
would be changed to:
- 130 †a _____ (Kinshasa, Congo)

c) *Other qualifiers.* If the information used as qualifier changes in form or fact, do not create a new record. In a series authority record, add a reference from the title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification. In a serial bibliographic record, add information if appropriate.

5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series/serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Do not apply this technique when some issues of a series lack numbering.

6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article.* If the title of a section of a serial or the title of a subseries begins with an initial article, create a uniform title to delete that initial article. Delete the initial article even if the section or subseries title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation.

title proper: American men and women of science. The medical sciences

130 †a American men and women of science. †p Medical sciences

title proper: Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power

130 †a Progress in nuclear energy. †n Series VIII, †p Economics of nuclear power

7) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering.* Do not test such a serial common title or main series title for conflict by itself. Test the entire title proper (the serial common title and its section title or the unnumbered main series and its subseries) for conflict. If the entire title proper conflicts with another title proper, add a qualifier at the end of the title proper.

title proper: Bulletin. Series W

search in catalog for entire title = no conflict
130 †a Bulletin. †p Series W

title proper: Bulletin. Series A

search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin. Series A"
130 †a Bulletin. †p Series A ([qualifier])

8) *Serial common title or main series title has been issued alone or has numbering.* First, test the serial common title or the main series title by itself for conflict and add a qualifier if needed at the end of that title. Then, test that title (plus qualifier if needed) and the section or subseries title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the section or subseries title.

title proper of numbered main series & subseries: University papers. History series

search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with another "University papers"
130 †a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier and subseries title = no conflict

130 †a University papers ([qualifier]). †p History series

9) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title.* If the main title is already in the catalog, use its heading (may or may not have a qualifier) in the heading for the supplement. If the main title is not in the catalog, establish its AACR2 form (cf. LCRI 26.5B). Then, test the main title (plus qualifier if needed) and the supplement title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the supplement title.

title proper of main title with supplement: Statistical bulletin. Supplement
 search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical bulletin"
 130 †a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and supplement title = no conflict
 130 †a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). †p Supplement

Serials (Including Numbered Monographic Series)/Unnumbered Monographic Series Entered Under Name Heading

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial or a series authority record for a serial/series entered under a name heading, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record or in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial).

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other.

- date of publication¹⁰
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

110 2b †a World Food Programme.
 240 10 †a Annual report (1993)
 245 00 †a Annual report

Monographs

1) *Single-volume monograph or multipart item not analyzed*

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

245 00 †a France / †c préface de Pierre Mendès-France
 260 †b †a Genève ; †a New York : †b Nagel, †c 1955

245 00 †a France
 260 †b †a Paris : †b Librairie Larousse, †c 1967

245 00 †a France
 260 †b †a Paris : †b Documentation française, †c 1972

b) If another manifestation of a single-volume monograph or a not-analyzed multipart item requires a uniform title (e.g., a translation, excerpts) or if it is used in a subject or related work added entry, assign a uniform title to the particular work as needed (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.). Use the uniform title in all entries for the work. Change existing records in which the work appears as a main or secondary entry.

translation of the 1955 work above

130 0b †a France (Geneva, Switzerland). †l English
 245 00 †a France / †c preface by Pierre Mendès-France
 ; translated by William H. Parker
 260 †b †a Geneva ; †a New York : †b Nagel, †c 1956

¹⁰Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

130 0b †a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 00 †a France / †c préface de Pierre Mendès-France
260 †b †a Genève ; †a New York : †b Nagel, †c 1955

2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under title.*

a) Construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier for any multipart item entered under title if the title proper is identical to the title proper of another multipart item found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial).

b) Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

130 †a Continents of the world (Chicago, Ill.)

3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading.*

a) Construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier for any multipart item entered under a name heading to distinguish the multipart item from another multipart item with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial).

b) Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

100 1b †a Elias, Norbert. †t Über den Prozess der
Zivilisation. †l English (Oxford, England)

Series-Like Phrases

1) *Entry under title.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under title if the phrase is identical to the title proper of a serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

130 †a Interim reports (Australian National Antarctic
Research Expeditions)

2) *Entry under name heading.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under a name heading if the phrase is identical to a title proper of a serial/series entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record or in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

3) *Conflict with another phrase heading.* Do not create a separate series authority record for the second series-like phrase, constructing a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier. Instead, modify the existing series authority record to make it an undifferentiated phrase record.

130 †a Yolla Bolly Press book
130 †a Quarto book

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also to subseries titles entered subordinately.

130 †a Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne
(Series)
130 †a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
130 †a HAZ (Series)

- 130 †a Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida (Series)
- 130 †a Marco Polo (Series)
- 130 †a United States (Series)
- 130 †a DOD (Series)
- 130 †a Metropolitan Books (Series)
- 130 †a Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i umjetnosti). †p Odjeljenje društvenih nauka (Series)

2) If an existing title or phrase heading later conflicts with a name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the series authority record heading.

Radio and Television Programs

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

U.S. Census Publications

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

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: 130 †a Census of construction industries (1972)

title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products: 1972
 census of manufactures
uniform title: 130 †a Census of manufactures (1972). †p Numerical list of manufactured products

title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: 130 †a Census of housing (1960)

Comics

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

Motion Pictures

If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

New work

100 2b †a Copland, Aaron, †d 1900-
 245 14 †a The red pony ...
 (Music for the motion picture of the same title)

Existing works

- 100 2b †a Steinbeck, John, †d 1902-1968
245 14 †a The red pony ...
(A book)
245 04†a The red pony †h [motion picture] ...

Added entry on the new work

- 730 0b †a Red pony (Motion picture)

Revised record for the motion picture

- 130 0b †a Red pony (Motion picture)
245 14 †a The red pony †h [motion picture] ...

Computer File Monographs

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

If a computer file entered under title is needed in a subject entry or related work added entry and there is another work in the catalog with the same title proper that is also entered under title, add the qualifier "(Computer file)" to the title of the computer file. (This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work, including existing records for the computer file itself.)

New work

- 245 00 †a Microsoft Excel : †b arrays, functions, and
macros ...
(A book entered under title)

Existing work

- 245 00 †a Microsoft Excel †h [computer file] : †b
complete spreadsheet ...

Subject entry on the new work

- 630 00 †a Microsoft Excel (Computer file)

Revised record for the computer file

- 130 0b †a Microsoft Excel (Computer file)
245 00 †a Microsoft Excel †h [computer file] : †b
complete spreadsheet ...

If the addition of the qualifier "(Computer file)" does not resolve the conflict, add also the name of the producer (in catalog-entry form).

- 130 0b †a GEM (Computer file : Digital Research
(Firm))
130 0b †a GEM (Computer file : University of
Cambridge. Dept. of Applied Economics)

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

Computer File Serials

Create a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier for any computer serial entered under title if the title proper is identical to the title proper of another serial. Do not consider a computer file serial to be a secondary manifestation (i.e., a reproduction) of a

paper serial. Instead treat the computer file serial as a separate work and add a uniform title to distinguish between identical titles proper.

Existing paper serial

245 00 †a Social sciences index

New computer file serial

130 0b †a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)

245 00 †a Social sciences index †h [computer file]

In choosing a uniform title qualifier, prefer to use terms that describe the physical medium of the serial rather than place or corporate body. Use the most specific term or terms possible to distinguish the serial from others with the same title. Such terms may be taken from an edition statement or other title information.

130 0b †a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)

245 00 †a Peterson's financial aid service †h [computer file]

130 0b †a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh version)

245 00 †a Peterson's financial aid service †h [computer file]

Do not add a uniform title to a computer file serial when no conflicting title exists.

Choreographic Works

1) *Background*

In catalogs dealing with dance material, there is a need both to collocate different versions of the same basic work under the same title and to differentiate between the different versions of the work in a meaningful way. A choreographic dance work, i.e., a dance created by a specific person, will often have a title that is the same as or similar to a musical or literary work that accompanies or is related to it. In addition, many dance works, though known by the same title, have been revised or adapted by different choreographers. The Dance Heritage Coalition, a group of several institutions, including the Library of Congress, has received funding for a project to prepare a catalog of primary research resources in dance history, including manuscript and archival materials, audio and videotape, printed texts and music, and visual collections. The coalition will add authority records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

AACR2 does not include specific rules for the creation of uniform titles for choreographic works, and in the past LC has treated headings for individual choreographic dance works as subject headings, rather than name headings. However, because they do represent individual creative works and to meet the needs of the dance cataloging community, these headings should now be treated as name headings, and uniform titles for them will be constructed according to the guidelines below recommended by the Dance Heritage Coalition.

2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

a) *Qualifiers.* When the title of a choreographic dance work is needed as a subject or added entry, construct a uniform title consisting of the title of the work followed by the qualifier "(Choreographic work)." In addition, when the item represents a particular choreographer's version of the work, include the surname of the choreographer as part of the qualifier. Use the form of the surname found in the 100 field of the authority record for the choreographer.

130 †a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
(for a book of photographs from various productions of
choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play)

130 †a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work :
Smuin)

(for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of the
first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic adaptation of
Shakespeare's play)

If two or more choreographers share responsibility for the work, give their names in alphabetical order, unless one person is clearly principally responsible for the choreography, in which case that name should be listed first. Connect the names with the word "and."

- 130 †a Return of the native (Choreographic work : Jones and Zane)
130 †a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

As appropriate, also include the following additions to the qualifier:

i) Choreographer's surname, after the original choreographer's surname.

If the choreographic work is derived from another choreographic work, follow the name of the choreographer with a comma, the word "after," and the surname of the original choreographer.

- 130 †a How long brethren (Choreographic work : Tamiris)
130 †a How long brethren (Choreographic work : McIntyre, after Tamiris)
(for a notation score for a reconstruction of Helen Tamiris' original work)

ii) Date of a reconstruction

Optionally, if the material being cataloged relates to a reconstruction of a choreographic work that was originally staged at an earlier date, include in the qualifier the date of the reconstruction.

- 130 †a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work : Nijinsky)
130 †a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work : Markova, after Nijinsky : 1935)

b) Language of the title

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection*. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1974. 10 v. Annual supplement, *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*, 1975-

If the title is not found in the above source, consult the sources below, which are listed in order of precedence.

- Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.
Enciclopedia dello spettacolo
The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
Koegler, H. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet*. 2nd ed.
McDonagh, D. *The Complete Guide to Modern Dance*

- 130 †a Cinderella (Choreographic work)
430 †a Cendrillon (Choreographic work)
430 †a Cenerentola (Choreographic work)
130 †a Sylphide (Choreographic work)
430 †a Sylph of the Highlands (Choreographic work)

Named Individual Works of Art

Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size, owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession number)

to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.¹¹

- 100 1b †a Eyck, Jan van, †d 1390-1440. †t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda)
- 100 1b †a Eyck, Jan van, †d 1390-1440. †t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)
- 100 1b †a Cézanne, Paul, †d 1839-1906. †t Card players (Barnes Foundation)
- 100 1b †a Cézanne, Paul, †d 1839-1906. †t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)
- 100 1b †a Cézanne, Paul, †d 1839-1906. †t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art)
- 100 1b †a Cézanne, Paul, †d 1839-1906. †t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)
- 100 1b †a Pollock, Jackson, †d 1912-1956. †t Untitled (1936)
- 100 1b †a Pollock, Jackson, †d 1912-1956. †t Untitled (1937)
- (Title of both works is Untitled)
- 100 1b †a Picasso, Pablo, †d 1881-1973. †t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching)
- 100 1b †a Picasso, Pablo, †d 1881-1973. †t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching : 2nd state)

25.32A1. PARTS OF WORK. [New]

When selecting the title of a part of a musical work, follow 25.27A, 25.27B, and 25.28A, but not 25.29A.

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 98-05 to 98-17, 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 established with the designation (*May Subd Geog*). On a case-by-case basis, subdivisions not previously divided by place are authorized for geographic subdivision. Nine subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including three free-floating subdivisions listed below.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter of 1998, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions*

Phrase headings of the type [name of person, family, corporate body, or place] in mass media were replaced by a new free-floating subdivision —In mass media to be used under names of individual persons, families, corporate bodies, and places. Phrase headings of the type [topic] in mass media will continue to be established.

The phrase heading **Censorship (Judaism)** was changed to the preferred form for expressing

¹¹While date or owner (usually a museum) will often be the best qualifier, "appropriate" will depend upon the particular work of art, e.g., for a print, the state may be the best qualifier.

the religious aspects of an inherently non-religious topic from the viewpoint of an individual religion, **Censorship—Religious aspects—Judaism.**

Forty-one headings for topics in canon law that were established with qualifiers that included names of Christian denominations, e.g., **Canon law, Coptic; Divorce (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)**, were cancelled and replaced with headings formulated with subdivisions that represent the denomination, e.g., **Canon law—Coptic Church; Divorce (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church.**

3) *Subdivisions replaced with phrase headings.* The heading **Black market** is no longer authorized for subdivision by commodity. The combination **Black market—Foreign exchange** was changed to **Black market in foreign exchange.** The concept of a black market in other products will now be expressed by assignment of doubled headings. For example, the previous combination **Black market—Steel** was replaced by assignment of **Black market** with **Steel industry and trade.**

4) *Subdivisions updated to different forms*

The subdivision —**Services to the illiterate**, which was established under the heading **Public libraries**, was changed to —**Services to illiterate persons** under that same heading.

The traditional way of identifying bibliographies that list bibliographies, **Bibliography—Bibliography—[topic]**, was abandoned in favor of using a new free-floating form subdivision, —**Bibliography of bibliographies**, under headings of all types.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the first quarter of 1998.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL98-05 - WL98-17

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Cleaning	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Remodeling	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
—Tombs	H 1095	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1100	ADD: (May Subd Geog)
	H 1120	ADD: (May Subd Geog)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 7-18, 1998

Advance directives (Medical care) (May Subd Geog)
Antique and classic motorcycles (May Subd Geog)
Billiard parlors (May Subd Geog)
Black History Month (May Subd Geog)
Boards of directors (May Subd Geog)
Bow ties (May Subd Geog)
Browsers (Computer programs) (May Subd Geog)
Child caregivers (May Subd Geog)
Cider vinegar (May Subd Geog)
City promotion (May Subd Geog)
Computer technicians (May Subd Geog)
Cookies (Computer science) (May Subd Geog)
Cross-language information retrieval (May Subd Geog)
Deaf dogs (May Subd Geog)
Dublin Core (Not Subd Geog)
Electronic government information (May Subd Geog)
Electronic public records (May Subd Geog)
Engineered wood (May Subd Geog)
Executive search firms (May Subd Geog)
Food banks (May Subd Geog)
Food riots (May Subd Geog)
Freckles (May Subd Geog)

Girl Scout cookies (*May Subd Geog*)
 Green tea (*May Subd Geog*)
 Herding (*May Subd Geog*)
 Heritage tourism (*May Subd Geog*)
 Horse whisperers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Independent power producers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Interim executives (*May Subd Geog*)
 Jibaro (Puerto Rican identity)
 Knowledge workers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Library overdues (*May Subd Geog*)
 Male primary school teachers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Middle school education (*May Subd Geog*)
 Novelty balloons (*May Subd Geog*)
 Nude beaches (*May Subd Geog*)
 Off-road racing (*May Subd Geog*)
 Off-road vehicle trails (*May Subd Geog*)
 Off-road vehicles (*May Subd Geog*)
 Oil sketches (*May Subd Geog*)
 Organ trafficking (*May Subd Geog*)
 Parental alienation syndrome (*May Subd Geog*)
 Persian Gulf syndrome (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pesticide waste (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pickup trucks (*May Subd Geog*)
 Plug-ins (Computer programs) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Political ecology (*May Subd Geog*)
 Primary school teachers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Restraining orders (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sanctuary gardens (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sildenafil (*May Subd Geog*)
 UF Viagra (Trademark)
 Speed bumps (*May Subd Geog*)
 Speed humps (*May Subd Geog*)
 Student television stations (*May Subd Geog*)
 Subacute care (*May Subd Geog*)
 Techno music (*May Subd Geog*)
 Transmyocardial laser revascularization (*May Subd Geog*)
 Unicode (Computer character set)
 Urban parks (*May Subd Geog*)
 V-chips (*May Subd Geog*)
 Video description (*May Subd Geog*)
 World Heritage areas (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 5-17, 1998

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Actors, Jewish	Jewish actors	YES
Administrative law (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Administrative law (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Adultery (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Adultery (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Affinity (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Affinity (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Afghan hounds	Afghan hound	YES
Africa in mass media	Africa—In mass media	NO
Africa, Southern—Foreign relations— 1975-	Africa, Southern—Foreign relations— 1975-1994	NO
Africa, Southern—Foreign relations— 1975-	Africa, Southern—Foreign relations— 1994-	NO
Africa, Southern—Politics and government—1975-	Africa, Southern—Politics and government— 1975-1994	NO

Africa, Southern—Politics and government—1975-	Africa, Southern—Politics and government—1994-	NO
Airplanes—Jet propulsion—Air intakes	Jet engines—Air intakes	NO
Albania in mass media	Albania—In mass media	NO
Algeria—History—1962-	Algeria—History—1962-1990	NO
Algeria—History—1962-	Algeria—History—1990-	NO
Algeria—Politics and government—1962-	Algeria—Politics and government—1962-1990	NO
Algeria—Politics and government—1962-	Algeria—Politics and government—1990-	NO
Arab countries in mass media	Arab countries—In mass media	NO
Architecture, Carmelite	Carmelite architecture	YES
Armenian massacres, 1915-1923, in the press	Armenian massacres, 1915-1923—Press coverage	YES
Asia, Central, in mass media	Asia, Central—In mass media	NO
Astronomy, Hindu	Hindu astronomy	YES
Astronomy, Jewish	Jewish astronomy	YES
Atlantic bottlenosed dolphin	Bottlenose dolphin	YES
Balance	Balances (Weighing instruments)	YES
Balance	Equilibrium	YES
Balance, Electric	Electric balances	YES
Berardius arnuxii	Arnoux's beaked whale	YES
Bergense school of painting	Bergen school of art	NO
Betsileos	Betsileo (Malagasy people)	YES
Bibliography—Bibliography	Bibliographical literature—Bibliography	NO
Bibliography—Bibliography	Bibliography of bibliographies	NO
Bibliography—Bibliography—America	America—Bibliography of bibliographies	NO
Bibliography—Bibliography—Botany	Botany—Bibliography of bibliographies	NO
Bibliography—Bibliography—Early books	Early printed books—Bibliography of bibliographies	NO
Bibliography—Bibliography—Rare books	Rare books—Bibliography of bibliographies	NO
Bibliography—Bibliography—Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Bibliography of bibliographies	NO
Bibliography—Early printed books	Early printed books	YES
Bibliography—Early printed books—16th century	Early printed books—16th century	NO
Bibliography—Early printed books—17th century	Early printed books—17th century	NO
Bibliography—Early printed books—18th century	Early printed books—18th century	NO
Bibliography—Early printed books—19th century	Books—History—19th century	NO
Bibliography—Early printed books—19th century	Printing—History—19th century	NO
Black market—Foreign exchange	Black market in foreign exchange	YES
Black market—Steel	Black market	YES
Black market—Steel	Steel industry and trade	YES
Bottlenosed dolphins	Bottlenose dolphin	YES
Bottlenosed dolphins in art	Bottlenose dolphin in art	NO
Bulgaria in mass media	Bulgaria—In mass media	NO
Cambodia—History—1975-	Cambodia—History—1975-1979	NO
Cambodia—History—1975-	Cambodia—History—1979-	NO
Cambodia—Politics and government—1975-	Cambodia—Politics and government—1975-1979	NO
Cambodia—Politics and government—1975-	Cambodia—Politics and government—1979-	NO
Cambodian-Vietnamese Conflict, 1977-	Cambodian-Vietnamese Conflict, 1977-1991	NO
Canada in mass media	Canada—In mass media	NO
Canon law, Coptic	Canon law—Coptic Church	NO
Canon law, Eastern	Canon law—Eastern churches	NO
Canon law, Oriental	Canon law—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Canon law, Orthodox Eastern	Canon law—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO

Canon law, Orthodox Eastern— Codification	Canon law—Orthodox Eastern Church— Codification	NO
Canon law, Orthodox Eastern— Roman influences	Canon law—Orthodox Eastern Church— Roman influences	NO
Canon law, Protestant Episcopal	Canon law—[<i>name of appropriate religious denomination</i>]	NO
Canyon Rims Recreational Area (Utah)	Canyon Rims Recreation Area (Utah)	NO
Capacity and disability (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Capacity and disability (Canon law)— Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Cathode ray oscillograph	Cathode ray oscillographs	YES
Cathode ray oscilloscope	Oscilloscopes	YES
Censorship (Judaism)	Censorship—Religious aspects—Judaism	NO
Chamaerops humilis	European fan palm	YES
Chamber-orchestra music	Chamber orchestra music	NO
Chamber-orchestra music, Arranged	Chamber orchestra music, Arranged	NO
Children, Deaf	Deaf children	YES
Children, Deaf	Deafness in children	YES
Children, Deaf—Language	Deaf children—Language	NO
Children, Deaf—Means of communication	Deaf children—Means of communication	YES
Children of interracial marriage	Racially mixed children	YES
Chloromycetin	Chloramphenicol	YES
Chloromycetin—Side effects	Chloramphenicol—Side effects	YES
Church property (Canon law, Oriental)	Church property (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Church property (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Church property (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Church schools (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Church schools (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Church work with delinquent girls	Church work with female juvenile delinquents	YES
Clergy (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Clergy (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Community centers, Jewish	Jewish community centers	YES
Congo (Democratic Republic) in mass media	Congo (Democratic Republic)—In mass media	NO
Consanguinity (Canon law, Oriental)	Consanguinity (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Consanguinity (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Consanguinity (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Councils and synods (Canon law, Eastern)	Councils and synods (Canon law)—Eastern churches	NO
Criminal law (Canon law, Oriental)	Criminal law (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Criminal law (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Criminal law (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Dalits in literature	Untouchables in literature	NO
Dead animals, Removal and disposal of	Dead animal disposal	YES
Dead animals, Removal and disposal of—Law and legislation	Dead animal disposal—Law and legislation	YES
Dead bodies (Canon law, Eastern)	Dead bodies (Canon law)—Eastern churches	NO
Decision-making	Decision making	YES
Decision-making—Mathematical models	Decision making—Mathematical models	NO
Decision-making—Psychic aspects	Decision making—Psychic aspects	YES
Decision-making—Religious aspects	Decision making—Religious aspects	NO
Decision-making—Religious aspects— Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Decision making—Religious aspects— Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Decision-making, Group	Group decision making	YES
Decision-making, Group—Religious aspects	Group decision making—Religious aspects	NO
Decision-making, Group—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Group decision making—Religious aspects— Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO

Decision-making, Group—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Group decision making—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Decision-making, Group, in the Bible	Group decision making in the Bible	NO
Decision-making (Ethics)	Decision making—Moral and ethical aspects	YES
Decision-making in adolescence	Decision making in adolescence	YES
Decision-making in animals	Decision making in animals	YES
Decision-making in children	Decision making in children	YES
Decision-making in literature	Decision making in literature	NO
Delinquent girls	Female juvenile delinquents	YES
Developing countries in mass media	Developing countries—In mass media	NO
Divorce (Canon law, Coptic)	Divorce (Canon law)—Coptic Church	NO
Divorce (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Divorce (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Drapery	Draperies	YES
Drapery in interior decoration	Draperies in interior decoration	YES
Dromedary, Mount (Eurobodalla, N.S.W.)	Dromedary, Mount (Eurobodalla Shire, N.S.W.)	NO
Dry wall	Drywall	YES
Dry wall	Drywall construction	YES
Dry wall contractors	Drywall contractors	YES
Durazzo, Battle of, 48 B.C.	Dyrrhachium, Battle of, Durrës, Albania, 48 B.C.	NO
El Salvador in mass media	El Salvador—In mass media	NO
Embroidery, Georgian	Embroidery, Georgian (British)	YES
Emperors—Japan—Tombs	Emperors—Tombs—Japan	
Evidence (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Evidence (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Ex-priests, Catholic	Catholic ex-priests	YES
Folk songs, Burera	Folk songs, Burarra	YES
Forest reproduction	Forest regeneration	YES
Forests, County	County forests	YES
France—Economic conditions—1918-	France—Economic conditions—1918-1945	NO
France—Economic conditions—1918-	France—Economic conditions—1945-	NO
France—Economic conditions—1981-	France—Economic conditions—1981-1995	NO
France—Economic conditions—1981-	France—Economic conditions—1995-	NO
France—Economic policy—1981-	France—Economic policy—1981-1995	NO
France—Economic policy—1981-	France—Economic policy—1995-	NO
France—Social conditions—1945-	France—Social conditions—1945-1995	NO
France—Social conditions—1945-	France—Social conditions—1995-	NO
Gazehounds	Sighthounds	YES
German shepherd dogs	German shepherd dog	YES
Germany (East) in mass media	Germany (East)—In mass media	NO
Germany (West) in mass media	Germany (West)—In mass media	NO
Gorkio Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	Aušros Vartų Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	NO
Gorkio Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	Didžioji Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	NO
Gorkio Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	Pilies Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	NO
Haagse school of painting	Hague school of painting	NO
HEAO (Artificial satellite)	High Energy Astronomy Observatories	NO
Heroes—Mexico—Tombs	Heroes—Tombs—Mexico	
Heterosporium	Cladosporium	YES
Holly	Hollies	YES
Holly—Varieties	Hollies—Varieties	YES
Holy-Week music	Holy Week music	NO
Impediments to marriage (Canon law, Oriental)	Impediments to marriage (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Impediments to marriage (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Impediments to marriage (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Inheritance and succession (Canon law, Eastern)	Inheritance and succession (Canon law) Eastern churches	NO
Integrals, Path	Path integrals	NO
Istiophoridae	Billfishes	YES
Japan in mass media	Japan—In mass media	NO

Japanese spaniels	Japanese chin	YES
Kayo Bay (Irian Jaya, Indonesia)	Yos Sudarso, Teluk (Indonesia)	NO
Keoladeo Ghana National Park (India)	Keoladeo National Park (India)	NO
Kimch'i	Kimchi	YES
Kimch'i industry	Kimchi industry	YES
Korea (South) in mass media	Korea (South)—In mass media	NO
Lake Wobegon (Imaginary place)	Lake Wobegon (Minn. : Imaginary place)	NO
Latin America in mass media	Latin America—In mass media	NO
Law, Aztec	Aztec law	YES
Law, Chemehuevi	Chemehuevi law	YES
Law, Cherokee	Cherokee law	YES
Law, Cheyenne	Cheyenne law	YES
Law, Chickasaw	Chickasaw law	YES
Law, Choctaw	Choctaw law	YES
Law, Creek	Creek law	YES
Law, Dakota	Dakota law	YES
Law, Guahibo	Guahibo law	YES
Law, Inca	Inca law	YES
Law, Iroquois	Iroquois law	YES
Law, Jicarilla	Jicarilla law	YES
Law, Maya	Maya law	YES
Law, Meos	Law, Meo	NO
Law, Mohave	Mohave law	YES
Law, Nahua	Nahua law	YES
Law, Navajo	Navajo law	YES
Law, Siksika	Siksika law	YES
Law, Zapotec	Zapotec law	YES
Law, Zuni	Zuni law	YES
Lhasa apsos	Lhasa apso	YES
Light-beam oscillograph	Light-beam oscillographs	YES
Little Big Horn Battlefield (Mont.)	Little Bighorn Battlefield (Mont.)	NO
Lolium	Ryegrasses	YES
Magindanaos (Philippine people)	Magindanao (Philippine people)	YES
Magnetic balance	Magnetic balances	YES
Manometer	Manometers	YES
Marlin	Marlins	YES
Marriage (Canon law, Eastern)	Marriage (Canon law)—Eastern churches	NO
Marriage (Canon law, Oriental)	Marriage (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Marriage (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Marriage (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Marriage (Canon law, Protestant Episcopal)	Marriage (Canon law)—[<i>name of appropriate religious denomination</i>]	NO
Meos (Indic people)	Meo (Indic people)	YES
Meristem	Meristems	YES
Mexico in mass media	Mexico—In mass media	NO
Microbalance	Microbalances	YES
Middle East in mass media	Middle East—In mass media	NO
Monasticism and religious orders (Canon law, Oriental)	Monasticism and religious orders (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic churches	NO
Monasticism and religious orders (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Monasticism and religious orders (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Moors and heaths	Heathlands	YES
Moors and heaths	Moors (Wetlands)	YES
Moors and heaths—Fires and fire prevention	Heathlands—Fires and fire prevention	YES
Moors and heaths—Belgium	Heathlands—Belgium	
Moors and heaths—Belgium	Moors (Wetlands)—Belgium	
Moors and heaths—England	Heathlands—England	
Moors and heaths—England	Moors (Wetlands)—England	
Moors and heaths—Germany	Heathlands—Germany	
Moors and heaths—Germany	Moors (Wetlands)—Germany	
Moors and heaths—Germany (East)	Heathlands—Germany (East)	
Moors and heaths—Germany (East)	Moors (Wetlands)—Germany (East)	
Moors and heaths—Germany (West)	Heathlands—Germany (West)	
Moors and heaths—Germany (West)	Moors (Wetlands)—Germany (West)	
Moors and heaths—Netherlands	Heathlands—Netherlands	

Moors and heaths—Netherlands	Moors (Wetlands)—Netherlands	
Moors and heaths—Norway	Heathlands—Norway	
Moors and heaths—Norway	Moors (Wetlands)—Norway	
Moors and heaths—Scotland	Heathlands—Scotland	
Moors and heaths—Scotland	Moors (Wetlands)—Scotland	
Moors and heaths—South Africa	Heathlands—South Africa	
Moors and heaths—South Africa	Moors (Wetlands)—South Africa	
Moors and heaths in art	Heathlands in art	NO
Moors and heaths in art	Moors (Wetlands) in art	NO
Moors and heaths in literature	Heathlands in literature	NO
Moors and heaths in literature	Moors (Wetlands) in literature	NO
Mozambique—History—1975-	Mozambique—History—1975-1994	NO
Mozambique—History—1975-	Mozambique—History—1994-	NO
Mozambique—Politics and	Mozambique—Politics and government—	NO
government—1975-	1975-1994	
Mozambique—Politics and	Mozambique—Politics and government—	NO
government—1975-	1994-	
Nisqualli Indians	Nisqually Indians	YES
Nisqualli language	Nisqually language	YES
Northern Ireland in mass media	Northern Ireland—In mass media	NO
Norwegian elkounds	Norwegian elkhound	YES
Nullity (Canon law, Orthodox	Nullity (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern	NO
Eastern)	Church	
Oahe Dam (N.D.)	Oahe Dam (S.D.)	NO
Omdurman, Battle of, 1898	Omdurman (Sudan), Battle of, 1898	NO
Oscillograph	Oscillographs	YES
Parasitica	Parasitic wasps	YES
Parishes (Canon law, Orthodox	Parishes (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern	NO
Eastern)	Church	
Parthenogenesis (Animals)	Parthenogenesis in animals	YES
Parthenogenesis (Plants)	Parthenogenesis in plants	YES
Pas Moraine (Man.)	Pas Moraine, The (Man.)	NO
Patriarchs and patriarchate (Canon	Patriarchs and patriarchate (Canon law)—	NO
law, Oriental)	Oriental Catholic churches	
Penstemon	Penstemons	YES
Persons (Canon law, Oriental)	Persons (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic	NO
	churches	
Petty Creek (Mont.)	Petty Creek (Missoula County, Mont.)	NO
Philippines—History—Insurrection,	Philippines—History—Revolution,	NO
1896-1898	1896-1898	
Philippines—History—Insurrection,	Philippines—History—Philippine American	NO
1899-1901	War, 1899-1902	
Pilies skersgatvis (Vilnius, Lithuania)	Bernardinų Gatvė (Vilnius, Lithuania)	NO
Plasterboard	Drywall	YES
Presidents—United States—Tombs	Presidents—Tombs—United States	
Pressure balance	Pressure balances	YES
Procedure (Canon law, Oriental)	Procedure (Canon law)—Oriental Catholic	NO
	churches	
Procedure (Canon law, Orthodox	Procedure (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern	NO
Eastern)	Church	
Pseudomonas solanacearum	Ralstonia solanacearum	YES
Public libraries—Services to the	Public libraries—Services to illiterate	YES
illiterate	persons	
Remarriage (Canon law, Orthodox	Remarriage (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern	NO
Eastern)	Church	
Roadkills	Roadkill	YES
Rome—History—Civil War, 49-48	Rome—History—Civil War, 49-45 B.C.	NO
B.C.		
Rome—History—Civil War, 49-48	Rome—History—Civil War, 49-45 B.C.—	NO
B.C.—Campaigns	Campaigns	
Saint Ann, Lake (Alta.)	Sainte Anne, Lac (Alta.)	NO
Sampling oscilloscope	Sampling oscilloscopes	YES
Scottish terriers	Scottish terrier	YES
Selling—Drapery	Selling—Draperies	YES
Shaba (Zaire)—History	Katanga (Congo)—History	NO
South Africa—Politics and	South Africa—Politics and government—	NO
government—1948-	1948-1961	

South Africa—Politics and government—1948-	South Africa—Politics and government—1948-1994	NO
South Africa—Politics and government—1948-	South Africa—Politics and government—1961-1978	NO
South Africa—Politics and government—1948-	South Africa—Politics and government—1978-1989	NO
South Africa—Politics and government—1948-	South Africa—Politics and government—1989-1994	NO
South Africa—Politics and government—1948-	South Africa—Politics and government—1994-	NO
Stenella plagiodon	Atlantic spotted dolphin	YES
Stroboscope	Stroboscopes	YES
Sufism—Liturgy	Sufism—Rituals	NO
Summit Springs, Colo., Battle of, 1869	Summit Springs (Colo.), Battle of, 1869	NO
Superman	Superman (Philosophical concept)	NO
Superman in literature	Superman (Philosophical concept) in literature	NO
Superman in mass media	Superman (Fictitious character) in mass media	NO
Suzuki Vitara (All terrain vehicle)	Vitara sport utility vehicle	NO
Teufelsmoor (Germany)	Teufels Moor (Germany)	NO
Theological seminaries (Canon law, Orthodox Eastern)	Theological seminaries (Canon law)—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Thermobalance	Thermobalances	YES
Torsion balance	Torsion balances	YES
Trout Lake (Villas County, Wis.)	Trout Lake (Vilas County, Wis.)	NO
United States—History—Revolution, 1775-1783—German mercenaries	United States—History—Revolution, 1775-1783—Participation, German	NO
Vacuum microbalance	Vacuum microbalances	YES
Volkswagen automobile	Volkswagen automobiles	NO
Volkswagen automobile	Volkswagen Beetle automobile	NO
Weighing equipment industry	Weighing instruments industry	YES
Weighing-machines	Weighing instruments	YES
Weighing systems, Electronic	Electronic weighing systems	YES
Weighing systems, Electronic—Equipment and supplies	Electronic weighing systems—Equipment and supplies	NO
West (U.S.) in mass media	West (U.S.)—In mass media	NO
West Highland white terriers	West Highland white terrier	YES
Wilderness areas—Conservation	Wilderness areas	YES
Women dry wall contractors	Women drywall contractors	YES
Yellagonga Regional Park (Wanneroo, W.A.)	Yellagonga Regional Park (Wanneru, W.A.)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading

Don Quixote (Ballet)
 Dracula (Ballet)
 Emperor's new clothes (Ballet)
 Jewish Quarter (Jerusalem)
 La Boca (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
 Legend of Joseph (Ballet)
 Oflag II C (Dobiegniew, Poland : concentration camp)
 Source (Ballet)
 Sue's Leg (Ballet)
 Tour de France (Bicycle race)

Replacement Name Heading

Don Quixote (Choreographic work)
 Dracula (Choreographic work : Kudelka)
 Emperor's new clothes (Choreographic work : Hollander)
 Rova' ha-Yehudi (Jerusalem)
 Boca (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
 Joseph's legend (Choreographic work)
 Oflag II C (Concentration camp)
 Source (Choreographic work : Saint-Léon)
 Sue's leg (Choreographic work : Tharp)
 Tour de France (Race)

LANGUAGE CODES

The following additions have been made to 1996 edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages*:

Arakanese [sit]
Dolgan [tut]
Glosa (Artificial language) [art]
Kwiri [bnt]
Louisiana French Creole [cpf]
Nganasan [mis]
Woccon [sio]

PREMARC FILE/PREMARC REPLACEMENT PROCESS (PRP)

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SUMMARY HISTORY

Methodology Used To Create The File

In 1979, Carrollton Press and University Microfilms International issued a microform copy of the Library of Congress shelflist. In that same year, Carrollton Press announced that it would print a title index to this microform shelflist. The index would be generated from machine-readable records—from existing MARC records and from non-MARC records that would be converted to machine-readable form by Carrollton Press. The resulting body of machine-readable shelflist records was marketed by Carrollton Press under the name REMARC. Carrollton Press was acquired by UTLAS in 1986; UTLAS continued to market the records for several years until UTLAS itself was acquired by another company.

In 1980 the Library of Congress entered into an agreement with Carrollton Press to buy copies of the REMARC records. The non-MARC records, which were keyed in Scotland from hard

copy "blowbacks" of the microform shelflist records, were machine-readable but contained little content designation. These unedited records were sent to the Library on tape for further processing.

The principal feature of this processing was a suite of programs, which together were called format recognition. Format recognition took unedited cataloging data and produced a content-designated, MARC-formatted record. These programs were developed at the Library and were used as a part of LC's machine-readable cataloging (MARC) workflow until the advent of online input/update in 1980. Format recognition automatically content designated records based on "clues," such as keywords and punctuation, which implied specific content designation. A simplified explanation of the way this processing worked follows: the record was scanned for various clues--the presence of the abbreviations "p." and "cm.", for instance--which indicated that the physical description had been located. Scanning backwards from that point, the programs used punctuation and keywords to identify the imprint, edition statement, and title, and assign the appropriate tags, indicators, and subfield codes. The record was also scanned forward from the physical description and tagging for fields beyond the physical description, including added entries, was supplied. The fixed field data were generated. The resulting records were then loaded into a separate file called the PREMARC file (originally called the Shelflist file) and were indexed through both the Library's online systems (SCORPIO and MUMS).

PREMARC Input/Update System

Although the format recognition programs were very powerful, the results are not perfect because of keying errors, ambiguity in bibliographic data, and varying cataloging practices that were never incorporated into format recognition. During the 1970's, LC practice was to verify MARC records after format recognition. Since this verification step has not yet been undertaken for PREMARC, except on a very limited scale, the records have accumulated in the PREMARC file in their unverified state. An input/update system became available in April 1988 and many thousands of corrections have been made to individual PREMARC records by staff in the PREMARC Team, formerly in the MARC Editorial Division and currently in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO). In addition to various kinds of special clean-up efforts, records in the PREMARC file are corrected to reflect changes that affect access to material, usually changes in call numbers.

CONTENTS OF THE FILE

During 1978 and 1979, University Microfilms International microfilmed the Library's shelflist. Thus, the bulk of the records in the PREMARC file reflects the state of their counterpart shelflist cards as they were at that time. The "shelflist" actually had three components:

- 1) the principal card shelflist, housed in and maintained by the then Shelflist Section, Subject Cataloging Division;
- 2) the atlas and map shelflists, housed in and maintained by the Geography and Map Division;
- 3) the music shelflist, housed in and maintained by the then Music Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division.

In later stages of the project, records for the following materials were added:

- 1) non-MARC items cataloged 1978-1983, principally JACKPHY language materials, music and sound recordings;
- 2) non-MARC sound recordings cataloged before 1978;
- 3) filmstrips and motion pictures that are in the Library's collections and that were cataloged 1952-1968;
- 4) the unclassified law collection.

The PREMARC Team has added records representing items in the Priority 4 (P4) Collection and records representing various kinds of collections of ephemeral materials. As of September 30, 1997, the PREMARC file contained approximately 4.76 million records.

MISSING FROM THE FILE

Since the PREMARC file is based on the shelflist, categories not represented there are excluded, e.g., pre-1898 records, unadapted cooperative cataloging copy from cooperative cataloging programs in place prior to 1983.

Originally, dashed-on entries, which were keyed as separate records by Carrollton Press, were not added to the PREMARC file because they contain a control number that duplicates the one used for the main item. A technique has been developed to accommodate supplements and other similar material (essentially, a 500 general note preceded by "Supplemented by: ... " is added to the record for the main item). As they are discovered, they will be added.

An unknown number of the duplicate records weeded out after format recognition processing are false duplicates. Most resulted from keying errors. The identification and disposition of these false duplicates are still unresolved issues.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PREMARC RECORDS

A PREMARC record usually does not reflect the complete catalog card as it appeared in the shelflist. The following data elements were candidates for inclusion in the record according to the original LC-Carrollton Press agreement:

001	LC control number: if not available, a new number was assigned with the prefix "unk" (unknown)
050	LC call number
051	LC copy statement
1XX	Main entry
240	Uniform title: not always input
245	Title: generally keyed only through the first "full thought"; statements of responsibility not input
250	Edition
260	Imprint: only the first place and name keyed when multiple places and publishers present; printers and/or distributors not included
300	Collation: only "p. cm." input in many records created in the early stage of the project
6XX	Subject headings
7XX	Added entries
8XX	Series added entries
041	Language codes
043	Geographic area code

The following data elements usually were excluded:

350	Price (field now obsolete)
4XX	Series statements
5XX	Notes
020	ISBN
022	ISSN
082	Dewey number
086	Superintendent of Documents number

Records in non-roman scripts were handled either by inputting only the romanized portions or by partially romanizing the records. A note (500) was added ("Romanized.") when the title was romanized from its original script. The imprint (260) often contains only the date.

Records input during the later stages of the project may contain more complete information; for example, most of the records for sound recordings contain all notes found in the original record.

Since all records are in the books format (the records were processed through format recognition which was designed for books) and since notes generally were excluded, records for items in some formats are camouflaged.

1) Maps. Scale information recorded in a note was excluded. Map records can be identified, however, by a call number in the span G1000-9999.

2) Serials. Much of the information that would indicate that a bibliographic record was created for a serial was excluded: beginning numeric or alphabetic designation, a note giving earlier titles, a note giving earlier issuing bodies. Thus, records appear at first

glance to represent multipart items, since the imprint date is open or is a span of years. A note (500) was added ("Serial.") to some records at input; be aware, however, that this note was added erroneously to some records for multipart items. Other clues that might identify a serial record include the nature of the title itself, subject headings, and the presence of title added entries for other than partial or parallel titles. (But, earlier titles recorded on the verso of the ONC ("Official Name/Title Catalog" also referred to as "OCAT" ("Official Catalog")) main entry card as see references were not converted to added entries as part of the original input, since this catalog was not the source file for input.)

Another effect of including records for non-book items in the books format is that records for sound recordings and films have the header "Not in LC collection" when this is not the case in many instances.

SEARCH STRATEGY AND LIMITATIONS

1) Possible search keys are PCRD, NCRD, CARD; PTK, PATK, PPNK; ISBN, ISSN; FIND. ONUM is not a search key that can be used in PREMARC.

2) It is only possible to retrieve PREMARC records by using the file qualifier "f=prem"; again, the exception is that a file qualifier is not needed for a control number search of PREMARC.

3) When searching for a title in PREMARC, be thorough. Since the non-filing indicator was not always set accurately, it may be necessary to include the initial article as the first element of a search key. The numbering designation may also need to be included in the PTK search key for series titles of less than four words.

245 field: The book of the apple
PTK search: the,bot

740 field: The debt of Texas
PTK search: the,dot

830 field: Pädagogisches Magazin, Heft 1341.
PTK search: pad,mh

830 field: Forschungen zur Kolonialfrage, Bd. 3.
PTK search: for,zkb

Sometimes diacritics were not assigned correctly, subfielding may be incorrect, or words were misspelled. Try different combinations.

4) Several problems have been identified that stem from incorrect tagging or problems with format recognition; only a few are listed here. (Many records exhibiting some of these problems have been corrected.) If a record that should be in the PREMARC file is not retrieved, as a last resort use the FIND command without field identifiers.

- a) name with a word the same as a title of address tagged as uniform title

130 field: King, Mary Perry.

- b) some personal names tagged as corporate bodies

110 field: Eastman, Francis Smith, d 1846 or 7

- c) some uniform titles tagged as corporate bodies

710 field: Die Klage

- d) some corporate bodies tagged as personal names

700 field: Suffolk institute of archaeology and natural history,
Bury St. Edmunds

- e) some call numbers in a 110 or a 245 field with main entries in next field

f) some subordinate bodies coded as titles and some titles in name/title added entries coded as subordinate bodies

g) some fields missing or tagged incorrectly with other fields compressed into one field

050 field: Z152.09M2
245 field: Madan, Falconer, 1851-
300 field: A chart of Oxford printing '1468'-1900: [Oxford]
Printed at the Oxford university press, February,
1904. 50 p. illus., vii facsim. (incl. front., fold. chart)
28 cm.

h) many subject headings have incorrect 6XX tags (650 terms as 610, etc.); it may be more prudent just to use "find s [term]."

5) *Reminder:* The PREMARC file does *not* show usage since statements of responsibility and series statements are not included.

6) *Reminder:* When searching by control number, use a leading zero whenever the year prefix is a single digit. (This requirement is not limited to the PREMARC file but applies more often in PREMARC.)

pcrd 04-32573 (for a number printed as 4-32573)

USES OF THE FILE

At the Initial Bibliographic Control (IBC) stage, the PREMARC file is searched in cases in which previously the manual ONC would have been searched. *WARNING:* Since the file is still incomplete, absence of a record is not *ipso facto* evidence that LC does not hold the item.

Descriptive catalogers should not search the PREMARC file routinely. As noted above, usage is not available since statements of responsibility and series statements were not included. However, in cases of material published before about 1970, it is prudent to search the PREMARC file and, if the item is not found, one of the manual files, to preclude cataloging a duplicate. This is particularly the case for older material that LC is likely to hold.

Access points are not necessarily correct; if the ONC card was corrected rather than reprinted, the shelflist card was not corrected. Since consistency in the form of heading in PREMARC does not necessarily signify the correctness of that heading, the PREMARC file cannot be used to determine the form for a linking reference in an authority record.

However, the PREMARC file can be used as a resource for catalogers, e.g., to confirm that a record exists in the ONC, to determine the probable entry element of a heading for searching in the ONC, to supply information for resolving conflicts in personal name headings, to aid in identification of authors and their subject areas, to supply for subject purposes a call number and subject headings for a serial continuing under a new title.

UPGRADE STRATEGY FOR THE FILE AS A WHOLE

Manual Upgrade (PREMARC Staff)

Studies were undertaken in the late 1980's and a general PREMARC upgrade strategy applicable to the entire file was developed. That strategy depended upon the PREMARC staff updating each PREMARC record based on the original source card in the ONC. The plan was never implemented owing to a lack of resources and changing priorities.

Machine Upgrade (Replacement Records From An External Source)

In 1992 an alternate strategy for upgrading the PREMARC file began to be pursued. This strategy was based on sending candidate records from the PREMARC file to be matched against records in the OCLC database. Successfully matched records would be returned to LC to be loaded into the books master file; this would be possible because the records in OCLC had, for the most part, been made compatible with AACR2 either through efforts to update the database

by computer or through contributions from OCLC members. After an initial experiment with OCLC, the Cataloging Directorate issued a formal "Request for Quote" (RFQ) in 1993 to select, through competitive means, a source for PREMARC replacement records. CPSO prepared the RFQ and managed the selection process. OCLC was selected as the source in 1993, and detailed and coordinated planning was begun by staff from the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO), CPSO, and Information Technology Services (ITS). Approximately 1.475 million PREMARC replacement records were loaded into the PREMARC file in April 1998 replacing counterpart PREMARC records that previously resided there. This is called the "PREMARC Replacement Process" (PRP) and the replacement records themselves the "PREMARC Replacement subset." (Various factors, including some technical ones, influenced the decision to load the replacement records back into the PREMARC file instead of the books master file as originally planned.)

MAINTENANCE

Basic Principle

Catalogers have no official responsibility for maintenance to the PREMARC file in connection with their regular duties. However, the following corrections may be initiated (but do not do extra searching to initiate them):

- 1) Change of form of heading to effect consistency between forms used as main and added entries within the same PREMARC subset (replacement; "other") but *not* across subsets. (Headings are *not* updated solely to bring them in line with AACR2.)
- 2) Change to access point affecting retrieval (e.g., typographical/input error, incorrect tag).
- 3) Change affecting location of material (e.g., correction of error in call number).
- 4) Change of control number from "unk" number to real LCCN.
- 5) Cancellation of a PREMARC record, i.e., a PREMARC record duplicates cataloging for an item also represented by another record under a different LCCN in a file in the current catalog.
- 6) Notification that a bibliographic record should be added to PREMARC. (Double check this situation by searching title as well as LCCN, since the record could be in PREMARC under an "unk" number.)

Other corrections would not normally be made. However, if another correction is deemed important, send an explanation of the problem via the team leader to: Team Leader, PREMARC Team, CPSO.

Effect of the PRP on Heading Structure

Prior to the PRP, the heading structure in the PREMARC file reflected, for the most part, pre-AACR2 rules. There are many exceptions to this in the form of inconsistencies with particular headings (more than one form for the same entity or concept) or the fact that some of the records added in the later stages of building the file contained records that exemplified AACR2 forms (e.g., records for music). The heading structure is now further complicated by the PRP in that the subset of PRP records (identified by a 985 field containing "PREMARC REPLACEMENT" in subfield #e; the presence in the record of field 005) may reflect an AACR2 or AACR2 compatible heading structure. Thus the same entity or concept may be represented by both pre-AACR2 and AACR2 forms. Since the PRP subset is slated eventually to be incorporated into the current catalog sometime after implementation of the ILS, it does not seem prudent to expend the human resources required to reconcile cases of different forms of heading for the same entity or concept across the two subsets (replacement; "other"). Therefore, it is not necessary to notify the PREMARC Team of these discrepancies.

Effect of the Decision to Distribute the PRP Subset

The PRP subset of records will be forwarded to the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) to make available for purchase an initial, one-time special distribution of the 1.475 million records in the subset. Any subsequent update to a record in the PRP subset is forwarded to CDS for distribution through the books portion of the MARC Distribution Service. This permits external forms of records in the PRP subset to be in synchronization with the internal forms of

that subset, as is the case with records in the files that constitute the current catalog. Nevertheless, this introduces an anomaly that cannot be helped at this time. For very practical reasons, even after the PRP, the PREMARC file continues to be excluded from the universe of files catalogers will use for their daily work. As a result, note the following:

1) An entity or concept in the current catalog *may* be changed but the form in PREMARC will not. Thus those external sources that receive books records from both the current catalog and from the PRP subset, may receive records that contain different forms for the same entity or concept. (When it is necessary to change the form of an entity or concept, only the headings in bibliographic records in the current catalog will be changed.) This condition will obtain until records in the PRP subset can be incorporated into the current catalog.

2) To preclude distributing records from the PRP subset with different forms of heading for the same entity or concept, staff making changes to those records in the PREMARC file are asked to check *ALL* headings against the authority files after making any changes but before reverifying the record to ensure that the form of the heading in the PREMARC replacement record reflects the form in the authority record.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMARC REPLACEMENT PROCESS

In 1997-1998 LC sent to OCLC copies of PREMARC records for books. The records selected were the most likely to have replacement counterparts in OCLC and were the least likely to cause complications upon replacement at LC (e.g., records representing microform replacement at LC were not included). OCLC ran the candidate replacement records through a series of programs that processed them against the OCLC database. To ensure that a replacement record was for the same title represented by the PREMARC record, a successful match could be declared if OCLC matching algorithms were successful *and* the LCCN in the 010 field of the matched record was the same as the LCCN in the 001 field of the replacement candidate. Of the 3,930,450 replacement candidates sent to OCLC, 1,475,092 were determined to match counterpart records in OCLC for a match rate of 37.5%.

Copies of the replacement records were returned to LC, and in April 1998 the replacement process was executed. During the replacement process, various checks were made to ensure that replacement was appropriate. For example, the LCCN of the replacement record was checked against the files that constitute the current catalog to ensure uniqueness of LCCNs. If the LCCN of a replacement record did not have a counterpart PREMARC record, replacement did not occur. Other "no load" conditions were:

- PREMARC record contained 500 note with "Serial."
- PREMARC record was in a "verified" state
- PREMARC record contained evidence in field 985 of being in one of various projects such as American Memory
- PREMARC record contained multiple 050 fields
- PREMARC record lacked a 050 field

The replacement process really consisted of a "merge/replacement" process; the following fields in existing PREMARC records were retained in the replacement record:

- 050 LC call number
- 051 LC copy, issue, offprint statement
- 5XX Fields with subfield #5
- 510 Citation/references note
- 590 Local note
- 591 Local "with" note
- 710 Fields with subfield #5
- 952 Cataloger's note
- 955 Tracking field
- 985 Record history field

The following fields were generated in the replacement record:

- 985 Contains "PREMARC REPLACEMENT" in subfield #e (a separate 985 added if one was already present in the record)
- 042 Contains "premarc" in subfield #a
- 035 Contains the OCLC control number of the replacement record
- 005 Set to date of load (note that other PREMARC records *not* in the replacement subset do not contain 005)

The following settings were made in the replacement record:

The record was verified

Record status was set to "new"

Date entered on file: the date in the replacement record, i.e., the date input into OCLC

Date of last verification: date of load

Date of last transaction: date of load

Date of previous transaction: the date input into OCLC

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