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## LC TO IMPLEMENT CORE-LEVEL CATALOGING

### Background

The concept of a core-level cataloging record stems from the Cooperative Cataloging Council's (now Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)) Task Group 4: Standards. Its final report of October 29, 1993, included among its recommendations a core-level record for books. It further recommended that "... if the concept of a core-level record is judged viable, similar standards should be developed for the monographic forms of non-book materials ..." Such standards have now been developed for books, graphic materials, moving image materials, music and non-music sound recordings, printed music and music manuscripts. A core-level record has also been developed for nonroman script materials (LC will apply to books in JACKPHY languages (Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, Yiddish), and for serials. Standards for computer files and rare books are pending approval at the time of this writing.

The idea behind the core-level record is to state a level of cataloging that will increase the pool of catalog records available for common use. This level attempts to do this as follows:

- 1) through a complement of data elements judged sufficient to provide an acceptable level of access to materials and at the same time at a level that will attract the participation of additional agencies willing to provide cataloging at that level, thus increasing the pool of records that can be shared;
- 2) through a complement of data elements done to a predictable standard in support of use of such a record with a minimum of intervention at any particular site.

Core-level cataloging contains a complement of data elements less than that for full-level cataloging but more than that for minimal level cataloging. For books, core-level cataloging essentially calls for fewer notes, fewer subject headings, and fewer added entries. The emphasis is on cataloger's judgment, with the flexibility to add additional elements in particular cases. When it was developed, core-level was seen as a dynamic level of cataloging, i.e., one in which particular records could be upgraded to full-level to meet a particular library's requirements. Core-level cataloging exemplifies the traditional conventions of bibliographic control as stated for **full-level**, with the exceptions specifically applicable to core-level. All access points are in authorized forms and supported by authority work. For additional information, cf. *Introduction to the Program for Cooperative Cataloging BIBCO Core Record Standard* (URL: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/coreintro.html>).

### LC Implementation of Core-Level

LC's implementation of core-level is based on an experiment conducted from May-October 1996. The Cataloging Management Team (CMT) accepted the recommendation stemming from this experiment "that LC core-level cataloging be added to the *répertoire* of cataloging modes" along with other recommendations, including a set of data elements judged appropriate to the LC environment to augment the basic set of data elements constituting the various PCC core-level standards. Final preparations are being made for this implementation (now scheduled to begin no earlier than November 1, 1998, in the units of the Cataloging Directorate and the Serial Record Division).

In general, the materials that are candidates for core-level treatment include:

- books (including those in JACKPHY languages and those cataloged through the CIP (Cataloging in Publication) program)
- computer files (after a core-level standard for these materials is approved)
- music and sound recordings not otherwise cataloged under Production Level Cataloging (a form of brief cataloging developed especially for these materials)
- rare books (after a core-level standard for these materials is approved)
- serials.

For materials done under the CIP program and those for which LC does original cataloging, in essence, LC core-level cataloging becomes the base mode of cataloging, but with cataloging teams having the discretion to use cataloging levels to more nearly keep current (as many items go out as come in). This discretion can be exercised as follows: for materials in priority 1-3, the cataloging is "at least LC core-level" (the term "at least" in this context means that a team always has the

discretion to do the cataloging at a level higher than the one stated if the team can do so and meet its commitment to arrears reduction). In exercising this discretion, it is assumed that decisions to choose another mode will be based on the merit of the material being cataloged or on the prevailing interests of any particular user group or constituency that a team works with. The only materials consistently receiving full-level cataloging are those designated for an LC reference assignment. LC will also continue to make use of external records for copy cataloging, including those done by PCC participants.

### LC Core-Level Data Elements

LC has determined to apply, as appropriate, additional elements judged fitting to the LC environment. This augmented standard is referred to as "LC core-level" or an "LC core-level record." The LC core-level record meets the standard prescribed by IFLA's *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*. These additional data elements are as follows:

- 008 all fixed fields will be coded for music and sound recordings
- 024 0 (International Standard Recording Code), if present on item
- 041 (Language code)
- 043 (Geographic area code)
- 050 (Library of Congress call number) alternate number
- 082 (Dewey Decimal call number)
- 240 (Uniform title) in all cases as applicable
- 504 (Bibliography note)
- in 6XX (subject access) fields, multiple headings may be applied when needed

to represent a compound or multi-element topic, when reciprocal headings are used, or when a standard array is prescribed

For JACKPHY materials, all data occurring in other title information and statements of responsibility are included in full romanization. In fields 100-130, 600-651, and 700-730, paired nonroman script fields are assigned only in cases of problematic romanization or in cases in which such fields support ready identification of a person or entity.

### Identification of LC Core-Level Records

*Non-CIP Materials.* Materials not receiving CIP cataloging will be identified by the following two data elements:

- USMARC Leader 17 (Encoding level) = 4
- 042 (Authentication code) = pcc

When the core-level cataloging experiment was done at LC, the decision was made to use the code "pcc" in the 042 field to emphasize the "coreness" of the record ("pcc" identifies records prepared by members of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging). If for any reason a record is upgraded from core- to full-level, the encoding level is changed to blank and the 042 = pcc field is deleted. At the Initial Bibliographic Control (IBC) stage, records will continue to be identified as being "in-process" with encoding level 5 (this is because certain internal and external data manipulations are done off this value). After an item enters the cataloging stream, the identification of core-level will be made.

#### *CIP Materials*

Value 8 in USMARC Leader 17 is needed to identify records in the CIP state until the record is upgraded based on receipt of the item. Therefore, only 042 = pcc is available to identify CIP records being done at core-level. When the item is received and the record is upgraded, the encoding level will be changed to 4 instead of blank; the 042 = pcc will remain in the record.

### Summary of Priorities and Cataloging Levels

#### Priorities/Cataloging Levels

- 1) *Terms and abbreviations used.* Certain terms/abbreviations are used as follows:

IBC = Initial bibliographic control. The term used to encompass all processing done before items reach the cataloging divisions, including their representation in the in process file by a record called an "IBC record."

- ExSR = External Source Record
- LC IBC = LC created IBC record

ExSR IBC = IBC record is based on an ExSR. ExSR IBC records are candidates for copy cataloging because 1) the language of cataloging (e.g., statement of extent/illustrations, notes) is English **and** 2) if the work is one for which LC normally provides subject access, there is at least **one** LCSH subject heading present.

RES IBC = IBC record is based on a resource record residing either in an external source (OCLC; RLIN) or in a resource file within LC. RES IBC records are **not** candidates for copy cataloging because 1) the language of cataloging (e.g., statement of extent/illustrations, notes) is other than English or 2) the language of cataloging is English and the work is one for which LC normally provides subject access but there is no LCSH subject heading present. These items are done as LC full-/core-level.

If the IBC record is an ExSR, the item receives copy cataloging but done at the level indicated. "Full-level" means that the record follows all the conventions specified in the LC documentation with respect both to the content of the record (data elements) and the conventions applicable to transcribing/supplying them. The term "at least" means that a team always has the discretion to do the cataloging at a level higher than the one stated if the team can do so and meet its commitment to arrearage reduction.

Summary table

Priority 1		
CIP	Non-CIP	
	LC IBC/RES IBC	ExSR IBC
begin at least as LC core-level (including NLM coop CIP) (042 = pcc identifies CIP records that will become LC core-level)	at least LC core-level	at least the LC equivalent

Priority 2		
Reference Assignment <sup>1</sup>	Non-Reference Assignment	
LC IBC/RES IBC/ExSR IBC	LC IBC/RES IBC	ExSR IBC
full-level or full-level equivalent copy cataloging	at least LC core-level	at least the LC equivalent

Priority 3	
LC IBC/RES IBC	ExSR IBC
at least LC core-level	at least the LC equivalent

Priority 4	
LC IBC/RES IBC	ExSR IBC
at least MLC but preferably LC core-level	at least LC core-level

In determining cataloging level using an ExSR, the idea is that, in general, the ExSR is never edited to a "lower" level. For materials in priority 1-3, the cataloging is "at least the LC equivalent" (the term "at least" in this context means that a team always has the discretion to do the cataloging at a higher level than the one stated if the team can do so and meet its commitment to arrearage reduction. In exercising this discretion, it is assumed that decisions to choose a higher level will be based on the merit of the material being cataloged or on the prevailing interests of any particular user group or constituency that a team works with.

If a full-level LC original cataloging record is available for another edition, use it as the basis of the IBC record and edit it to reflect the edition in hand (full-level).

## Identifying Characteristics of Records

### Symbols used

CAL = symbol of cataloging library in 040 ≠a  
 TRL = symbol of transcribing library in 040 ≠c  
 UPL = symbol of modifying library in 040 ≠d

Summary table

Category	Data Elements			
	Encoding Level Ldr 17	Cataloging Src. 008/39	042 Auth. Code	040 Cataloging Source <sup>1</sup>
LC copy cataloging (full-level equivalent)	b	d	lccopycat	≠a CAL ≠c TRL ≠d DLC
LC copy cataloging (DCM B13)	b	d	lccopycat	≠a CAL ≠c TRL ≠d DLC
PCC adapt (full; includes original PCC done in MUMS)	b	c	pcc	≠a CAL ≠c TRL ≠d DLC
PCC adapt (full; those done in MUMS as PCC upgrade of LC IBC)	b	b	pcc	≠a DLC ≠c DLC ≠d UPL ≠d DLC
PCC adapt (core)	4	c	pcc	≠a CAL ≠c TRL ≠d DLC
Non-PCC core	4	b	pcc	≠a DLC ≠c DLC <sup>2</sup>
LC original (full)	b	b	none	≠a DLC ≠c DLC
LC original (core (non- CIP))	4	b	pcc	≠a DLC ≠c DLC
LC original (core (CIP state))	8	b	pcc	≠a DLC ≠c DLC
LC original (core (upgraded from CIP after item received))	4	b	pcc	≠a DLC ≠c DLC

1. For LC staff working in RLIN, the LC symbol is DLC-R.
2. Non-PCC core-level exhibits aspects of both lccopycat and LC's identification of core-level; to simplify, treat as LC core-level.

### LC Core-Level Cataloging Data Elements—Books (Roman Catalog Records)

#### Introduction

Apply core-level cataloging to the category of books represented by catalog records in roman script following the guidelines for core-level treatment stated in Summary of Priorities and Cataloging Levels above.

#### Physical Description Fixed Field (007)

Code for microforms according to LC practice for each microform medium.

#### Fixed Fields (008)

Code all fixed fields and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging except use value 4 in Leader/17 (Encoding level). *Note:* Records in a CIP state contain value 8 in Leader/17 until CIP verification takes place.

## Variable Fields

Supply the following bibliographic data elements, which are designated by their content designation. Data elements not explicitly called for in the standard but that are added to an LC core-level record are indicated by #:

#	050	in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including assigning alternate class numbers for analytics in collected sets and bibliographies classed in Class Z if known or readily available
	100-130	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
#	240	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging; create authority records on the same basis as for full-level cataloging
	245	in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	246	see under 700-740
	250	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	260	in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	300	in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	440-490	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
#	5XX	include only those that support the identification/completeness (e.g., loose material inserted) of an item; a note whose sole purpose is to justify an added entry is not grounds for inclusion
	500	for source of title if not from title page
	502	for unpublished theses
#	504	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	505	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	533	as applicable and in the same manner as for current cataloging of microforms
	020	subfields #a, #z as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	6XX	If appropriate, assign at least one or two headings from the subject authority file and/or the name authority file to present the primary subject and/or form of the work at the appropriate level of specificity. Assign headings to provide access to the essential subject focus of the work. This focus should generally correspond to the meaning of the assigned class number.

Concentrating on the primary or essential subject focus of a work means that secondary or tertiary subjects will normally not be represented in the assigned subject headings of a core-level record, even if they constitute at least twenty percent of an item (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 1). Multiple headings may be needed to represent a compound or a multi-element topic for which a single heading neither exists nor can practically be constructed or established (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 10). Multiple headings may also be needed in situations where reciprocal headings are used, for example, [place 1]—Foreign relations—[place 2] and [place 2]—Foreign relations—[place 1], or where a standard array of headings is prescribed, for example, on biographies (cf. H 1330).

For the headings that are assigned, follow the conventions applied to full-level cataloging. For example, where appropriate, subdivide main headings by topical, geographic, chronological, and/or form subdivisions to bring out those aspects of the primary subject (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 16).

Assign headings at the level of specificity appropriate to the work (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 4). Establish new headings for discrete topics and named entities as they are needed.

700-740/246 Assign a complement that covers at least the primary relationships associated with a work, i.e., those relationships most likely to be thought of by users as an obvious means of access to a work. Use the following guidelines for relationships that may be less obvious:

1) *Corporate bodies.* Assign added entries for corporate bodies that bear significant responsibility for the work (observing the limits stated in AACR2 21.30).

2) *Related works* (AACR2 21.30G), e.g., when cataloging adaptations (AACR2 21.10), revisions (AACR2 21.12), supplements (AACR2 21.28A1), or screenplays (AACR2 21.28A1).

3) *Titles* (AACR 21.30J). Assign an added entry for the title proper (245-derived) of every item not entered under title. Assign added entries for alternative titles, parallel titles, titles on added title pages, and cover titles (246-derived). When using the 246 field, assign indicator values in the same manner as for full-level cataloging. For items without a collective title, assign the added entries specified in LCRI 21.30J.

4) *Analytical added entries* (AACR2 21.30M). Assign an analytical added entry under the heading for a work contained within an item being cataloged, e.g., when cataloging commentaries with text (AACR2 21.13) or collections covered by AACR2 21.7B, 21.7C, and 25.7.

Note that the core standard does not require that added entries be justified.

	800-830	as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
#	082	as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	040	#a DLC #c DLC [cataloging is LC original cataloging]
		#a CAL #c TRL #d DLC [cataloging is based on an external resource record]
#	041	subfields #a (for multilingual works) and #h (for translations) if readily available
	042	pcc
#	043	assign if readily ascertainable.

#### LC Core-Level Cataloging Data Elements—Music and Non-Music Sound Recordings

##### Introduction

Apply core-level cataloging to music and non-music sound recordings not intended for treatment under Production Level Cataloging (PLC). Core-level for these materials is essentially the same as that for books but also includes data elements unique to sound recordings. Data elements not explicitly called for in the standard but that are added to an LC core-level record are indicated by #; those related to non-music sound recordings are indicated by \*. For consistency and ease of application, code fixed fields as for full-level cataloging.

##### Physical Description Fixed Field (007)

Code for sound recordings according to LC practice for each type of sound recording.

##### Fixed Fields (008)

# Code all fixed fields and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging except use value 4 in leader/17 (Encoding level).

##### Variable Fields

Supply the following bibliographic data elements, which are designated by their content designation:

	050	shelf number only plus custodial designation
	100-130	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
#	240	in the same manner as for full-level cataloging; create authority records on the same basis as for full-level cataloging
	245	use all subfields as applicable; in cases of multiple parallel titles, <i>minimally</i> include the first title and any English parallel title
	250	as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	260	subfield #a (place of publication) if readily available; otherwise use "[S.l.]
	260	subfields #b, #c

- 300 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 440-490 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 028 subfields #a (issue number (or matrix number)) and #b (label name)
- 5XX *minimally*, include the following if appropriate; a note whose sole purpose is to justify an added entry is not grounds for inclusion:
- 500 label name and issue (or matrix) number); make only when an intelligible note in accord with AACR2 cannot be generated from the 028 field
- 500 form of composition and medium of performance if not stated or implied elsewhere in the record (including subject headings); a note on original medium may be made if applicable to the entire recording
- # 500 in support of completeness (e.g., loose material inserted)
- 546 language of sung text if not implied from 240 or 245
- 500 source of title proper as applicable
- 511 participants/performers
- 518 date and place of recording; (use sparingly and restrict to instances where the place and/or date of performance are judged to be crucial for description or access, e.g., jazz, organ recordings, original radio broadcasts, interviews)
- 500 compact disc note as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 500 accompanying material note (give if material is extensive or significant; tag 300 subfield #e may be used in lieu of this note at the cataloger's discretion)
- \* 520 summary note; (add only if necessary when content of the item is unclear from the rest of the record)
- # 504 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 505 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 533 as applicable
- # 024 ISRC, if present on item
- 020 subfields #a, #z as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 600-651 for music recordings: assign from LCSH one to three subject headings at the appropriate level of specificity; a recording of three major classical works, for example, may receive up to three headings; if more than three works are involved, assign 1-3 broader headings as necessary if no essential information will be lost; otherwise, assign the minimum number of headings necessary to provide essential information
- \* 6XX If appropriate, assign at least one or two headings from the subject authority file and/or the name authority file to represent the primary subject and/or form of the work at the appropriate level of specificity. Assign headings to provide access to the essential subject focus of the work. This focus should generally correspond to the meaning of the assigned class number.

Concentrating on the primary or essential subject focus of a work means that secondary or tertiary subjects will normally not be represented in the assigned subject headings of a core-level record, even if they constitute at least twenty percent of an item (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 1). Multiple headings may be needed to represent a compound or a multi-element topic for which a single heading neither exists nor can practically be constructed or established (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 10). Multiple headings may also be needed in situations where reciprocal headings are used, for example, [place 1]—Foreign relations—[place 2] and [place 2]—Foreign relations—[place 1], or where a standard array of headings is prescribed, for example, on biographies (cf. H 1330).

For the headings that are assigned, follow the conventions applied to full-level cataloging. For example, where appropriate, subdivide main headings by topical, geographic, chronological, and/or form subdivisions to bring out those aspects of the primary subject (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 16).



Assign headings at the level of specificity appropriate to the work (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 4). Establish new headings for discrete topics and named entities as they are needed.

700-740/246 Using judgment and assessing each item on a case by case basis, assign:

- 1) added entries for principal participants/performers;
- 2) an analytical added entry for the 2nd work when a recording containing two works is entered under the first;
- 3) analytical added entries for classical music may be made as in full-level cataloging; otherwise, use judgment in making additional analytical added entries;
- 4) title added entries only to bring out additional title access judged to be of exceptional importance.

Note that the core standard does not require that added entries be justified.

- 800-830 as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 040 #a DLC #c DLC [cataloging is LC original cataloging]  
#a CAL #c TRL #d DLC [cataloging is based on an external source record]
- 042 pcc
- 041 subfields #d (for multilingual works) and #h (for translations) if readily available
- # 043 assign if readily ascertainable

#### LC Core-level Cataloging Data Elements—Printed and Manuscript Music

##### Introduction

Apply core-level cataloging to printed and manuscript music not intended for treatment under Production Level Cataloging (PLC). Core-level for these non-PLC materials is essentially the same as that for books but also includes data elements unique to music. Data elements not explicitly called for in the standard but that are added to an LC core-level record are indicated by #. For consistency and ease of application, code fixed fields as for full-level cataloging.

##### Physical description fixed field (007)

Code for microforms according to LC practice for each microform medium.

##### Fixed fields (008)

# Code all fixed fields and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging except use value 4 in Leader/17 (Encoding level).

##### Variable fields

Supply the following bibliographic data elements, which are designated by their content designation:

- # 050 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including assigning alternate class numbers for analytics in collected sets and bibliographies classed in Class Z if known or readily available
- 100-130 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- # 240 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging; create authority records on the same basis as for full-level cataloging
- 245 use all subfields as applicable; in cases of multiple parallel titles, MINIMALLY include the first parallel title and any English parallel title
- 250 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 260 subfields #a, #b, #c
- 300 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 440-490 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging

- 028 subfields #a, #b (publisher/plate no. for music) if present on item
- 5XX *minimally*, include the following if appropriate; a note whose sole purpose is to justify an added entry is not grounds for inclusion:
- 500 form of composition and medium of performance if not stated or implied elsewhere in the record (including subject headings); a note on original medium may be made if applicable to the entire item
- # 500 in support of completeness (e.g., loose material inserted)
- 546 language of sung text if not implied from 240 or 245
- 500 source of title proper as applicable
- 502 for unpublished theses
- # 504 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 505 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 500 publisher/plate numbers for music (Make only when an intelligible note in accord with AACR2 cannot be generated from the 028 field.)
- 533 as applicable and in the same manner as for current cataloging of microforms
- 024 2 ISMN, if present on item
- 020 subfields #a, #z as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 6XX If appropriate, assign at least one or two headings from the subject authority file and/or the name authority file to represent the primary subject and/or form of the work at the appropriate level of specificity. Assign headings to provide access to the essential subject focus of the work. This focus should generally correspond to the meaning of the assigned class number.

For the headings that are assigned, follow the conventions applied to full-level cataloging.

Assign headings at the level of specificity appropriate to the work (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 4). Establish new headings for discrete topics and named entities as they are needed.

700-740/246 Using judgment and assessing each item on a case by case basis, assign:

- 1) a complement of added entries that covers at least the primary relationships associated with a work (e.g., arranger, editor, librettist);
- 2) an analytical added entry for the second work when a publication containing two works is entered under the first;
- 3) analytical added entries for classical music may be made as in full-level cataloging; use judgment making additional analytical added entries when controlled access is important;
- 4) added entries to bring out title access information judged to be important.

*NOTE:* For both 1 and 4 above, determination of primary relationships and of the relative importance of title access information are intended to reflect either individual cataloger's judgment or LC's Production Level Cataloging (PLC) guidelines.

Note that the core standard does not require that added entries be justified.

- 800-830 as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
- 040 #a DLC #c DLC [cataloging is LC original cataloging]
- #a CAL #c TRL #d DLC [cataloging is based on an external source record]
- 042 pcc
- 041 subfields #a (for multilingual works) and #h (for translations) if readily available
- # 043 assign if readily ascertainable

LC Core-level Cataloging Data Elements—Books (Nonroman Catalog Records)

## Introduction

Core-level cataloging for books in JACKPHY languages is the same as that for books represented by roman catalog records but also provides for including nonroman script data.

## Physical Description Fixed Field (007)

Code for microforms according to LC practice for each microform medium.

## Fixed Fields (008)

Code all fixed fields and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging except use value 4 in Leader/17 (Encoding level).

## Variable Fields

Supply the following bibliographic data elements, which are designated by their content designation. Data elements not explicitly called for in the standard but that are added to an LC core-level record are indicated by #:

# 050 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including assigning alternate class numbers for analytics in collected sets and bibliographies classed in Class Z if known or readily available

100-130 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, excluding a paired nonroman script field except in cases of problematic romanization or in cases in which such a field supports ready identification of a person or entity

# 240 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging; create authority records on the same basis as for full-level cataloging

245 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including a paired nonroman script field for subfields #a, #n, #p, #b, #c; if the 245 field contains subfield #h, replicate that subfield in the paired field, i.e., give it in English

246 see under 700-740

250 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including a paired nonroman script field for subfields #a, #b

260 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including a paired nonroman script field for subfields #a, #b, #c

300 in the same manner as for full-level cataloging

440-490 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, including a paired nonroman script field

# 5XX include only those that support the identification/completeness (e.g., loose material inserted) of an item; a note whose sole purpose is to justify an added entry is not grounds for inclusion

500 for source of title if not from title page

502 for unpublished theses

# 504 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging

505 as applicable and in the same manner as for full-level cataloging

533 as applicable and in the same manner as for current cataloging of microforms

020 subfields #a, #z as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging

600-651 If appropriate, assign at least one or two headings from the subject authority file and/or the name authority file to represent the primary subject and/or form of the work at the appropriate level of specificity. Assign headings to provide access to the essential subject focus of the work. This focus should generally correspond to the meaning of the assigned class number.

Concentrating on the primary or essential subject focus of a work means that secondary or tertiary subjects will normally not be represented in the assigned subject headings of a core-level record, even if they constitute at

least twenty percent of an item (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 1). Multiple headings may be needed to represent a compound or a multi-element topic for which a single heading neither exists nor can practically be constructed or established (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 10). Multiple headings may also be needed in situations where reciprocal headings are used, for example, [place 1]—Foreign relations—[place 2] and [place 2]—Foreign relations—[place 1], or where a standard array of headings is prescribed, for example, on biographies (cf. H 1330).

For the headings that are assigned, follow the conventions applied to full-level cataloging. For example, where appropriate, subdivide main headings by topical, geographic, chronological, and/or form subdivisions to bring out those aspects of the primary subject (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 16).

Assign headings at the level of specificity appropriate to the work (cf. SCM H 180, sec. 4). Establish new headings for discrete topics and named entities as they are needed. Do not assign a paired nonroman script field for 600, 610, 611, 630, 651 except in cases of problematic romanization or in cases in which such a field supports ready identification of a person or entity.

700-740/246 Assign a complement that covers at least the primary relationships associated with a work, i.e., those relationships most likely to be thought of by users as an obvious means of access to a work. Use the following guidelines for relationships that may be less obvious:

1) *Corporate bodies*. Assign added entries for corporate bodies that bear significant responsibility for the work (observing the limits stated in AACR2 21.30).

2) *Related works*. Assign added entries for a work to which the work being cataloged is closely related (AACR2 21.30G), e.g., when cataloging adaptations (AACR2 21.10), revisions (AACR2 21.12), supplements (AACR2 21.28A1), or screenplays (AACR2 21.28A1).

3) *Titles (AACR 21.30J)*. Assign an added entry for the title proper (245-derived) of every item not entered under title. Assign added entries for alternative titles, parallel titles, titles on added title pages, and cover titles (246-derived). When using the 246 field, assign indicator values in the same manner as for full-level cataloging. For items without a collective title, assign the added entries specified in LCRI 21.30J.

4) *Analytical added entries (AACR2 21.30M)*. Assign an analytical added entry under the heading for a work contained within an item being cataloged, e.g., when cataloging commentaries with text (AACR2 21.13) or collections covered by AACR2 21.7B, 21.7C, and 25.7.

Do not assign a paired nonroman script field for 700, 710, 711, 730 except in cases of problematic romanization or in cases in which such a field supports ready identification of a person or entity. Note that the core standard does not require that added entries be justified.

800-830 as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging, excluding a paired nonroman script field except in cases of problematic romanization or in cases in which such a field supports ready identification of a person or entity

#	082	as applicable in the same manner as for full-level cataloging
	040	≠a DLC-R ≠c DLC-R [cataloging is LC original cataloging input through RLIN] ≠a CAL ≠c TRL ≠d DLC-R [cataloging is based on an external source record]
#	041	subfields ≠a (for multilingual works) and ≠h (for translations) if readily available
	042	pcc
#	043	assign if readily ascertainable

#### PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE CATALOGING IDENTIFICATION CODE

At the request of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging Steering Committee, the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office has approved the USMARC identification code "DPCC" for use in series authority records created by LC staff and by NACO participants to indicate national-level tracing practice.

BIBCO participants who create full-level records for items in series are directed to follow the national tracing practice indicated by presence of "\$5 DPCC" in the 642 and 645 fields in series authority records (SARS) in the national authority file to assure consistency in the presence and form of series access points. The default national-level tracing decision will be to trace.

Background for decision

The treatment of series items varies from one library to another (if items are analyzed, if items are classified separately or as a collection, if an access point is included in analytic records) depending upon local needs and limitations. LC's local tracing practice has been the de facto "national" tracing practice for many years. However, considering LC's local tracing decision to be the national tracing decision causes the following problems in the context of BIBCO records:

1) Many BIBCO participants are doing retrospective cataloging for items in series processed by LC before LC changed its default tracing decision to "trace" in 1989 (at the request of other libraries) or even before LC changed its default analysis decision to "analyze in full" in 1971.

2) Due to increasing quantities of publications and a decreasing number of catalogers at LC, exceptions to the default decision of "analyze in full" are being made at LC to not analyze some series. Many BIBCO participants want to catalog at least some items in these series and want to include access points for the series in the BIBCO analytic records. However, LC's local tracing decision for these non-analyzed series is coded "n" for "not traced."

3) LC generally does not catalog issues of periodicals and does not create SARs for periodicals. Some BIBCO participants want to be able to catalog specific issues of periodicals for local reasons and want to include access points for the periodical in the BIBCO analytic records. However, if an SAR were created, LC's local tracing decision would be "n" for "not traced."

#### Implementation

*New SARs:* All LC staff and NACO SAR contributors will include national-level tracing practice in the 645 field as shown below in SARs for monographic series, multipart items, and other series (serial) regardless of that institution's local tracing decision. If the series is numbered, the national-level decision for form of numbering will be given in a 642 field.

642 #a [form of number in access point] #5 DPCC  
645 #a t #5 DPCC

LC will add its local tracing practice to the new SAR; a NACO participant has the option to add its local tracing practice to the new SAR.

642 #a [form of number in access point] #5 DPCC #5 DLC  
645 #a t #5 DPCC #5 DLC

642 #a [form of number in access point] #5 DPCC #5 laRedo  
645 #a t #5 DPCC #5 laRedo

*Existing SARs:* The national-level tracing practice information will be added in 645 and 642 fields as appropriate in existing SARs through a project managed by LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office:

# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

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## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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

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## 1.6H. SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

### Applicability

Apply the rules for subseries (based on 12.1B4-12.1B5) if

- 1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. AACR2 13.3); *and*
- 2) the item also bears at least two other titles that it shares with other items and those two titles are related: one title, the main series, is more comprehensive in scope or subject matter; the other title, the subseries, is more specific; *and*
- 3) *LC/NACO practice*: both the main series title and the subseries title appear in the same source in one of the preliminaries, in the publisher's listing, or in the colophon; proximity in the same source is not a factor. If the main series and subseries do not appear in the same source, record each title in its own series statement (cf. AACR2 1.6J).

### Additional Guidelines

When evaluating the titles shared with other items, consider the following:

- 1) If there is doubt whether one of the titles is a subseries or a second series, treat it as a second series.
- 2) If one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial, treat each as a separate series.
- 3) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated as one entity or established separately.
- 4) If a phrase such as "new series," "second series," etc., appears with a numbered series, record the phrase as part of the numbering for that series when the phrase accompanies a new sequence of numbering (cf. AACR2 12.3G). If the series is unnumbered or if the phrase is used with a new numbered series title and the original numbered series title is still being published, record such a phrase as a subseries designation.

### Access Points for Main Series and Subseries

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

### Changes Affecting Heading for Subseries<sup>1</sup>

1) *Omission/addition of main series*. If the subseries is entered indirectly, i.e., under a main series and that main series is not present on later issues, generally consider the discontinuance of the main series to constitute a title change. Also, if the subseries is entered directly and the main series is present on later issues, generally consider the addition of the main series to constitute a title change. *Exception*. If the presence or absence of the main series is not consistent, enter the subseries directly and consider the presence of the main series to constitute a variation in title.

2) *Title change*. If there is no change in the title of the main series but a change occurs in the title of the subseries that is entered indirectly, apply the criteria of AACR2 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A to the whole title proper (main series and subseries).

## 22.17. DATES. [Rev.]

### Headings That Do Not Conflict

Apply the optional provision. This means adding a date whenever it is known.

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<sup>1</sup>[Recommended future placement: add to the new LCRI for the new introductory rule in AACR2 Chapter 21]

## Twentieth Century Persons

For persons living in the twentieth century, the date upon which the heading is based should be a precise one. Specifically, add the date to headings for these persons only if it falls into any of the following categories:

- 1) The person is still living and the year of birth is known ("1900-").
- 2) The person is no longer living and the years of birth and death are known ("1900-1981").
- 3) The person is no longer living and only the year of birth is known ("b. 1900").
- 4) The person is no longer living and only the date of death is known ("d. 1981").

*Note:* If a date is a specific non-Gregorian year, add the Gregorian equivalent to the heading even if this means using a date in the form "1921 or 2."

## Pre-Twentieth Century Persons

For pre-twentieth century persons, less precise dates may be used. Consult the examples under 22.17A for guidance. Note one detail about the use of "flourished" dates: "Flourished" dates acceptable for addition to headings for pre-twentieth century persons normally express a span of years of activity. A single year "fl." may be used only in exceptional cases, as when a reference source itself designates the date in this way or there is one publication or other event in the person's life known to be the single or at least primary basis for a single year.

## Existing Headings Already Coded for AACR2

Do not add the date (birth or death) to an existing heading represented by a name authority record that has already been coded "AACR2" or "AACR2 compatible" (including in either case those labeled "preliminary"-008 byte 33 = d). However, if such a heading must be revised later, add the date.

## Existing Headings Being Coded for AACR2

Do not add the date (birth or death) to a heading being coded for AACR2 when the heading is represented by an access point on an existing bibliographic record in the catalog (i.e., the file against which the cataloging and searching is done) and is otherwise in accord with current policy. However, if the person is no longer living and the existing heading contains a date, change the date if it is obsolete in either form or fact. For example, if the existing heading has an open birth date such as "1861-," either add the death date (if available) or change the open birth date to "b. 1861," or, if the existing heading has an approximate date and the exact date is now available, use the exact date in the AACR2 heading.

## Abbreviations B.C. and A.D.

Use the abbreviation B.C. for dates in the pre-Christian era. Place the abbreviation at the end of a date or span of dates in that era.

**Nefertiti**, Queen of Egypt, 14th cent. B.C.  
**Spartacus**, d. 71 B.C.  
**Pericles**, 499-429 B.C.  
**Ajātasatru**, King of Magadha, ca. 494-ca. 467 B.C.

Use the abbreviation A.D. only when the dates span both eras.

**Augustus**, Emperor of Rome, 63 B.C.-14 A.D.  
**Ovid**, 43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.  
**Seneca, Lucius Annaeus**, ca. 4 B.C.-65 A.D.

If a date is questionable, place the question mark immediately following the date.

**Antonius Marcus**, 83?-30 B.C.  
**Vercingetorix**, Chief of the Arverni, d. 45? B.C.



## 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 & 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  
Ashkhabad  
Bavaria  
Bosnia and Hercegovina  
Brittany  
Bruges  
Burgundy  
Carinthia  
Crete  
Crimea  
Cuzco  
East Flanders  
Ghent  
Hesse  
Hokkaido  
Istanbul  
Jaffa  
Kyoto  
Louvain  
Lower Austria  
Lower Saxony  
Malacca  
Mantua  
Mexico City  
North Brabant  
North Holland  
North Rhine-Westphalia  
Nuremberg  
Osaka  
Padua

Picardy  
 Piraeus  
 Rabat  
 Rhineland-Palatinate  
 Saint Gall  
 Saxony  
 Saxony-Anhalt  
 Seville  
 Sicily  
 South Holland  
 Styria  
 Syracuse  
 Tehran [instead of Teheran]  
 Thuringia  
 Turin  
 Upper Austria  
 West Flanders  
 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	bb	‡a	Kyoto (Japan) <sup>2</sup>
	151	bb	‡a	Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	151	bb	‡a	Cologne (Germany)
	151	bb	‡a	Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	151	bb	‡a	Garching bei München (Germany)
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Garching bei Munich (Germany)

*Note:* Before 1999, headings for the provinces and major cities of China were established in a conventionalized English-language form based on the Wade-Giles romanization system. After 1998, these geographic administrative areas of China will be established in the BGN-approved pinyin form. Existing headings will be revised by LC on a project basis.

### 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 bb ‡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.

<sup>2</sup>MARC 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.

*in source:* St. Joseph  
*gazetteer:* Saint Joseph  
(GNIS: Saint Joseph)  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Saint Joseph (Mo.)  
451 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 St. Joseph (Mo.)

*but* *in source:* St. Andrews  
*gazetteer:* St. Andrews  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 St. Andrews (Scotland)  
451 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Saint Andrews (Scotland)

*in source:* St. John's  
*NLC heading:* St. John's (Nfld.)  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 St. John's (Nfld.)  
451 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 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 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Borno State (Nigeria)

*GNS:* Coast Province  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Coast Province (Kenya)

*GNS:* Sulz am Neckar  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

*GNS:* Villefranche-sur-Mer  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

*GNS:* Wimmera Shire  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

*GNS:* Kōra-chō  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 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 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Münster in Westfalen (Germany)  
*not* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany)

*but* *GNS:* Sundern  
*sources:* Sundern (Sauerland)  
*heading:* 151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 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 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 Kintire (Minn. : Township)  
(GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

151 𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂 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."

For populated places within China, if GNS shows both a form as a populated place (PPL) and as an administrative area (ADM) with "Shi" (municipality), chose as the heading for the administrative area the form without "Shi" even if this results in having to add the name of the province to the heading.

GNS: Xiamen (PPL); Xiamen Shi (ADM2)  
Heading: 151 bb †a Xiamen (Fujian Sheng, China)

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:

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.	Kazakstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova	Moldova
(Before 1990: Moldavian S.S.R.)	
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.

## 25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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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 publication<sup>3</sup>
- date of publication<sup>1</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement
- place of publication<sup>4</sup>
- place of publication<sup>2</sup> and date of publication<sup>1</sup>

#### 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.

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<sup>3</sup>Choose 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.

<sup>4</sup>If 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.

- 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 24.4C1); 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.)

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 belaruskai kul'tury (Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))  
*would be changed to*
- 130 †a \_\_\_\_\_ (Instytut belaruskai 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.

130 ‡a \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle Atlantic ed.)  
(current items labelled as "Mid-Atlantic edition")

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. ‡n Series W

*title proper:* Bulletin. Series A

search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin. Series A"

130 ‡a Bulletin. ‡n 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 publication<sup>5</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

110 2‡ ‡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.

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<sup>5</sup>Choose 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.

*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

*revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above*

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's  
 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.<sup>6</sup>

- 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)

### HEADINGS FOR CONVENTIONAL CHINESE PLACE NAMES

In anticipation of the Library of Congress changing from the Wade-Giles system of romanization for Chinese to pinyin, the Library is beginning to revise a closed list of Chinese place names representing the provinces and major cities of China that are currently established in a conventional English-language form that has been based on the Wade-Giles system. In addition, the provincial capitals will be revised, whether the current headings are established in a conventional English-language form or systematically romanized.

The changes to the authority records for these place names will begin in late winter/early spring 1999. Once the authority record is revised, the Library will begin to revise other authority records on which those geographic names have been used as entry elements for or qualifiers to other headings or references. Upon completion of the revisions to the authority records, the associated bibliographic records will be changed, although this may actually occur at the time the Library's database of Chinese records is converted programmatically to pinyin. Bibliographic records in other than Chinese will be done separately.

Below is the list of Chinese place names that the Library has identified for change at this time. As the changes are made, a very few additional place names may become involved as a result of the reference structure (e.g., earlier names of these places). The place names involving Sichuan Sheng have already been revised as the result of a pilot project conducted in late 1998.

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<sup>6</sup>While 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.



Current Heading	Revised Heading
Anhui Province (China) Hofei (China)	Anhui Sheng (China) Hefei (China)
Chekiang Province (China) Hang-chou (China)	Zhejiang Sheng (China) Hangzhou (China)
Fukien Province (China) Amoy (China) Fu-chou shih (China) Lin Village (Fukien Province, China) [provisional]	Fujian Sheng (China) Xiamen (Fujian Sheng, China) Fuzhou (Fujian Sheng, China) <sup>7</sup> Lin Village (Fujian Sheng, China) [provisional]
Hainan Province (China) Hai-k'ou shih (China)	Hainan Sheng (China) Haikou (Hainan Sheng, China)
Heilungkiang Province (China) Harbin (China) Tsitsihar (China)	Heilongjiang Sheng (China) Harbin (China) Qiqihar (China)
Honan Province (China) Houhua Village (China) [provisional] Cheng-chou shih (China)	Henan Sheng (China) Houhua Village (China) [provisional] Zhengzhou (China)
Hong Kong (China) Ha Tsuen (Hong Kong) Kowloon (China) Kwun Tong (Hong Kong) Mong Kok (Hong Kong) New Territories (China) New Kowloon (Hong Kong) Sai Kung (Hong Kong) San Tin (Hong Kong) Stanley (Hong Kong) Tsim-sha-tsui (Hong Kong) Sha Tin (Hong Kong) Sham Sui Po (Hong Kong) Tai Po (Hong Kong) Tsuen (Hong Kong) Tuen Mun (Hong Kong) Victoria (China) Wanchai (Hong Kong) Wong Tai Sin (Hong Kong) Yau Ma Twi (Hong Kong) Yuen Long (Hong Kong)	Hong Kong (China) <sup>8</sup> Ha Tsuen (China) Kowloon (China) Kwun Tong (China) Mong Kok (China) New Territories (China) New Kowloon (China) Sai Kung (China) San Tin (China) Chek Chue (China) Tsim Sha Tsui (China) Sha Tin (China) Sham Sui Po (China) Tai Po (China) Tsuen Wan (China) Tuen Mun (China) Victoria (China) Wan Chai (Hong Kong, China) Wong Tai Sin (China) Yau Ma Tei (China) Yuen Long (China)
Hopeh Province (China) Kalgan (China) Shih-chia-chuang shih (China)	Hebei Sheng (China) Zhangjiakou (China) Shijiazhuang (China)
Hunan Province (China) Ch'ang-sha shih (China)	Hunan Sheng (China) Changsha (Hunan Sheng, China)
Hupei Province (China) Wu-han shih (China)	Hubei Sheng (China) Wuhan (China)
Inner Mongolia (China) Darhan Muminggan Lianheqi (China) Hexigten Qi (China)	Inner Mongolia (China) Darhan Muminggan Lianheqi (China) Hexigten Qi (China : Banner)

<sup>7</sup>Do not establish separate headings for the municipality and the populated place. Use the heading for the populated place. Make a reference from the name of the municipality.

<sup>8</sup>The names of places in Hong Kong are subject to change as more information becomes available.

Hu-ho-hao-t'e shih (China)	Hohhot (China)
Hulun Buir Meng (China)	Hulun Buir Meng (China)
Jungar Qi (China)	Jungar Qi (China : Banner)
Ongniud Qi (China)	Ongniud Qi (China : Banner)
Otoq Qi (China)	Otoq Qi (China : Banner)
Urad Zhongqi (China)	Urad Zhongqi (China)
Zalantun Shi (China)	Zalantun (China)
Kansu Province (China)	Gansu Sheng (China)
Lan-chou shih (China)	Lanzhou (China)
Tien-chu Tibetan Autonomous Hsien (China)	Tianzhu Zangzu Zizhixian (China)
Kiangsi Province (China)	Jiangxi Sheng (China)
Nan-ch'ang shih (China)	Nanchang (China)
Kiangsu Province (China)	Jiangsu Sheng (China)
Kaixian'gong (China)	Kaixian'gong (China)
Nan-ching shih (China)	Nanjing (Jiangsu Sheng, China)
Kirin Province (China)	Jilin Sheng (China)
Kirin (China)	Jilin (China)
Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region (China)	Guangxi Zhuang Zizhiqu (China)
Nan-ning shih (China)	Nanning (China)
Kwangtung Province (China)	Guangdong Sheng (China)
Canton (China)	Guangzhou (China)
Swatow (China)	Shantou (Guangdong Sheng, China)
Kweichow Province (China)	Guizhou Sheng (China)
Kuei-yang shih (China)	Guiyang (Guizhou Sheng, China)
Liaoning Province (China)	Liaoning Sheng (China)
Dairen (China)	Dalian (China)
Port Arthur (China)	Lüshun (China)
Shen-yang shih (China)	Shenyang (Liaoning Sheng, China)
Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region (China)	Ningxia Hui Zizhiqu (China)
Yin-ch'uan shih (China)	Yinchuan (China)
Peking (China)	Beijing (China)
Shanghai (China)	Shanghai (China)
Shansi Province (China)	Shanxi Sheng (China)
T'ai-yüan shih (China)	Taiyuan (China)
Shantung Province (China)	Shandong Sheng (China)
Feng-chia (China)	Fengjia (Shandong Sheng, China)
Tsinan (China)	Jinan (China)
Tsingtao (China)	Qingdao (China)
Shensi Province (China)	Shaanxi Sheng (China)
Sian (China)	Xi'an (Shaanxi Sheng, China)
Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region (China)	Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu (China)
Aksu Shi (China)	Aksu (China)
Barkol (China)	Barkol (China)
Karamai (China)	Karamay (China)
Kashgar (China)	Kashi (China)
Kuqa Xian (China)	Kuqa Xian (China)
Manas Xian (China)	Manas Xian (China)
Markit Xian (China)	Markit Xian (China)
Tashqurghan Tajik Aptonom Nahiyisi (China)	Taxkorgan Tajik Zizhixian (China)
Urumchi (China)	Ürümqi (China)

Szechwan Province (China)  
Barkam (China : District)  
Ch'eng-tu (China)  
Ch'ung-ch'ing shih (China)  
Zamtang (China : District)  
Zoige (China : District)

Tibet (China)  
A-mdo (China)  
'Ba' ba (China) [provisional]  
Brag-g'yab (Tibet, China)  
'Broñ pa cho dgu (China) [provisional]  
Cha-phreñ (China)  
Dingri (Tibet, China)  
Jñānagañja ashrams (China)  
Koñ-ra (China)  
Lhar-tse (China)  
Lhasa (China)  
Lhasa (China : District)  
Lhatog (China)  
Lodrak Karchu (Tibet, China)  
Mi-ñag (Tibet, China)  
Mña'-ris (China)  
Myañ-yul (China)  
Ñag-roñ (China)  
Nyemo (China)  
Nyêtang (Tibet, China)  
Rgyal-mo-roñ (China)  
Rma-chu (China)  
Snañ-bzañ-sde-roñ-rdzoñ (China)  
Spo-bo (China : District)  
Spru-hreñ (China)  
Za-lu (China)

Tientsin (China)

Tsinghai Province (China)  
Hsi-ning shih (China)  
Qabqa (China)

Yunnan Province (China)  
K'un-ming shih (China)

Sichuan Sheng (China)  
Barkam Xian (China)  
Chengdu (China)  
Chongqing (China)  
Zamtang Xian (China)  
Zoigê Xian (China)

Tibet (China)  
Pagnag (China)  
'Ba' ba (China) [provisional]  
Brag-g'yab (Tibet, China)  
'Broñ pa cho dgu (China) [provisional]  
Cha-phreñ (China)  
Tingri (China)  
Jñānagañja ashrams (China)  
Koñ-ra (China)  
Lhar-tse (China)  
Lhasa (China)  
Lhasa (China : District) [provisional]  
Lhatog (China)  
Lodrak Karchu (China)  
Mi-ñag (Tibet, China)  
Mña'-ris (China)  
Myañ-yul (China)  
Ñag-roñ (China)  
Nyêmo Xian (China)  
Nyêtang (China)  
Rgyal-mo-roñ (China)  
Rma-chu (China)  
Snañ-bzañ-sde-roñ-rdzoñ (China)  
Bomi Xian (China)  
Spru-hreñ (China)  
Za-lu (China)

Tianjin (China)

Qinghai Sheng (China)  
Xining (Qinghai Sheng, China)  
Qabqa (China)

Yunnan Sheng (China)  
Kunming (China)

# SUBJECT CATALOGING

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## 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 98-29 to 98-43, 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. Nineteen subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including ten free-floating subdivisions listed below.

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

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.* The subdivision —**Microform catalogs** was cancelled under the pattern heading **English literature** and replaced with the subdivision —**Bibliography—Microform catalogs**, the standard free-floating subdivision combination used under other subjects for catalogs listing works stored in microform editions. The subdivision —**Membership, Afro-American** was changed to —**Afro-American membership** under the headings **Associations, institutions, etc.** and **School boards**. The latter subdivision was already in use under the heading **Trade-unions**. Sixty-nine subdivisions that represent topics, including occupations, industries, activities, and organizations (e.g., **Public relations—Architects**, **Public relations—Construction industry**, **Public relations—Disaster relief**, and **Public relations—Schools**) were cancelled in favor of using the subdivision —**Public relations** on a free-floating basis under main headings for those same topics. The subdivision had been authorized for use under names of individual corporate bodies and military services.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* The headings **Catholic Church and art**, **Lutheran Church and art**, and **Orthodox Eastern Church and art** were cancelled and replaced with headings that include subdivisions for a denomination: **Christianity and art—Catholic Church, Christianity and art—Lutheran Church**, and **Christianity and art—Orthodox Eastern Church**. These headings represent the preferred method for coordinating a Christian denomination with a religious topic. The phrase heading **Polygamy and Christianity** was revised to **Polygamy—Religious aspects—Christianity**. The standard method of expressing the religious aspects of a non-religious topic from the viewpoint of a particular religion is the subdivision —**Religious aspects** further subdivided by the religion.

3) *Simplification of documentation on free-floating subdivisions.* With the publication of 1998 update number 2 to the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* in fall 1998, the separate list of subdivisions used under literary authors (H 1155.4) was discontinued. Free-floating subdivisions authorized for use under names of individual literary authors are now included in the revised list of subdivisions used under names of persons (H 1110), and **Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616** no longer serves as a pattern heading. H 1110 now includes free-floating subdivisions used under names of individual persons in general as well as subdivisions authorized for use with persons belonging to specific categories of persons, such as literary authors and composers.

With consolidation of the lists, the free-floating subdivisions used under names of individual persons have been standardized. In the previous quarter, the subdivisions —**Biography** and —**Biography—Sources**, which had formerly been authorized for free-floating use only under literary authors, were discontinued as free-floating subdivisions under personal names. Biographies of literary authors are now treated in the same manner as biographies of other persons. For general biographies, the personal name heading for the author is assigned without subdivision. The subdivision —**Biography** is established only under headings for a few exceptional individuals with voluminous files, including **Jesus Christ; Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint; Muhammad, Prophet, d. 632; and Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616**.

Several other subdivisions that were formerly used only under names of literary authors were also discontinued in this quarter. The subdivision —**Contemporary England, [Contemporary France, Contemporary America, etc.]** was cancelled in favor of assigning the name of the author combined with appropriate additional headings to bring out place or time period. The subdivisions —**Editors** and —**Publishers** were cancelled in favor of assigning either —**Criticism, Textual** or —**Relations with editors**, or —**Relations with publishers**, as appropriate. The subdivision

—Relations with [*specific class of persons or ethnic group*] was already in use under names of persons other than literary authors. The specific subdivisions —Language—Dialects, —Language—Grammar, —Language—Pronunciation, —Language—Punctuation, and —Language—Word frequency were cancelled in favor of assigning the general subdivision —Language. The subdivision —Style was revised to the more explicit form —Literary style, and that subdivision is now authorized for use under literary authors for discussions of rhetoric, figures of speech, and artistic use of language in general. Many subdivisions that were not previously used under literary authors are now authorized for use with literary authors. For example, the subdivision —Themes, motives is used under names of persons, including literary authors, for discussions of the themes and motives in their creative works. The subdivision —Knowledge—[*specific subject*] had previously been used for a literary author's treatment of themes or specific subjects. The latter subdivision is now used under any person for discussions of the person's knowledge of a specific topic or educational background in a specific topic. The subdivision —Political activity, which had formerly been used only under literary authors, may now be used under other persons in place of a previously assigned subdivision —Career in politics.

The changes noted below to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the third quarter of 1998.

### CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS

WL98-29 - WL98-43

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Calibration	H 1095	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Chemotaxonomy	H 1180	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Contemporary England, [Contemporary America, Contemporary France, etc.]	H 1155.4	[name of author] combined with appropriate headings
—Cytotaxonomy	H 1180	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Editors	H 1155.4	[name of author]—Criticism, Textual or [name of author]—Relations with editors
—Fatigue	H 1149	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Games	H 1158	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Language—Dialects	H 1103	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Language—Grammar	H 1155.4	—Language
—Language—Pronunciation	H 1155.4	—Language
—Language—Punctuation	H 1155.4	—Language
—Language—Word frequency	H 1155.4	—Language
—Microform catalogs	H 1156	—Bibliography—Microform catalogs
—Packaging	H 1095	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1180	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Programming	H 1095	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Public relations	H 1105	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1159	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Publishers	H 1155.4	[name of author]—Criticism, Textual or [name of author]—Relations with publishers
—Seeds—Packaging	H 1180	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Sports	H 1103	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Style	H 1155.4	—Literary style

### SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

*Weekly Lists 32-44, 1998*

Administrative assistants (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Agrobiodiversity (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Alternative lifestyles (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Animation cels (*May Subd Geog*)  
 ASCII character set  
 Audience participation television programs (*May Subd Geog*)

Beach party films (*May Subd Geog*)  
Bicycle police (*May Subd Geog*)  
Bridegrooms (*May Subd Geog*)  
Cardiovascular fitness (*May Subd Geog*)  
Centennial Olympic Park Bombing, Atlanta, Ga., 1996  
Computer word games (*May Subd Geog*)  
Computer value-added resellers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Cowardice (*May Subd Geog*)  
Digital media (*May Subd Geog*)  
Divided government (*May Subd Geog*)  
Doghouses (*May Subd Geog*)  
Easter eggs (Computer programs) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Egg rolling (*May Subd Geog*)  
Enhanced oil recovery (*May Subd Geog*)  
Epic films (*May Subd Geog*)  
Evolutionary robotics (*May Subd Geog*)  
Federal aid (*May Subd Geog*)  
Formal gardens (*May Subd Geog*)  
Government aid (*May Subd Geog*)  
Hate groups (*May Subd Geog*)  
Hospice nurses (*May Subd Geog*)  
Hospital television programs (*May Subd Geog*)  
Industrial music (*May Subd Geog*)  
Internet searching (*May Subd Geog*)  
Internet telephony (*May Subd Geog*)  
Ironman triathlons (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jungle films (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jungle television programs (*May Subd Geog*)  
Luges (*May Subd Geog*)  
Magic shows (*May Subd Geog*)  
Military-owned business enterprises (*May Subd Geog*)  
Motorcycle police (*May Subd Geog*)  
Mummy films (*May Subd Geog*)  
National protected areas systems (*May Subd Geog*)  
No-load mutual funds (*May Subd Geog*)  
Nuclear accidents (*May Subd Geog*)  
Occult fiction  
Parish nursing (*May Subd Geog*)  
Park concessions (*May Subd Geog*)  
Park lodging facilities (*May Subd Geog*)  
Police recruits (*May Subd Geog*)  
Prostitutes' customers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Protected areas (*May Subd Geog*)  
Repetition compulsion (*May Subd Geog*)  
Rookie football players (*May Subd Geog*)  
Scholarly Web sites (*May Subd Geog*)  
Septuplets (*May Subd Geog*)  
Serials librarianship (*May Subd Geog*)  
Shrunken heads (*May Subd Geog*)  
Silk flower arrangements (*May Subd Geog*)  
Special events (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sports addiction (*May Subd Geog*)  
Squeak toys (*May Subd Geog*)  
Stored-value cards (*May Subd Geog*)  
Strong interactions (Nuclear physics)  
Suicide pacts (*May Subd Geog*)  
Support service (Management) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Suspense fiction  
Telephone slamming (*May Subd Geog*)  
Thin people (*May Subd Geog*)  
Three-dimensional chess (*May Subd Geog*)  
Toy ducks (*May Subd Geog*)  
Unsolicited electronic mail messages (*May Subd Geog*)  
Vermicomposting (*May Subd Geog*)  
Virtual pets (*May Subd Geog*)  
Wakeboarding (*May Subd Geog*)  
Web site development (*May Subd Geog*)  
Webmasters (*May Subd Geog*)

**REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS**

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 29-43, 1998.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Acting for television	Television acting	YES
Advertising—Sex oriented businesses	Advertising—Sex-oriented businesses	YES
Anti-rent troubles, New York, 1839-1846	Antirent War, N. Y., 1839-1846	NO
Apache pocket mouse	Plains pocket mouse	YES
Associations, institutions, etc.— Membership, Afro-American	Associations, institutions, etc.— Afro-American membership	YES
Bahía Blanca (Argentina : Bay)	Bahía Blanca Estuary (Argentina)	NO
Bassa (Liberian people)	Bassa (Liberian and Sierra Leone people)	YES
Bassa language (Liberia)	Bassa language (Liberia and Sierra Leone)	YES
Beagles (Dogs)	Beagle (Dog breed)	YES
Bena-bena language	Benabena language	YES
Better-business bureaus	Better business bureaus	YES
BMW automobile	BMW automobiles	NO
Boxers (Dogs)	Boxer (Dog breed)	YES
Cairn terriers	Cairn terrier	YES
California woodpecker	Acorn woodpecker	YES
Cataloging of fantastic literature	Cataloging of fantasy literature	YES
Catholic Church and art	Christianity and art—Catholic Church	NO
Cellular radio	Cellular telephone systems	YES
Cellular radio	Cellular telephone services industry	YES
Cellular radio	Cellular telephones	YES
Cellular radio—Equipment and supplies	Cellular telephone systems—Equipment and supplies	NO
Cellular radio—Law and legislation	Cellular telephone systems—Law and legislation	YES
Cellular radio—Standards	Cellular telephone systems—Standards	YES
Cellular radio equipment industry	Cellular telephone equipment industry	YES
Chance composition	Aleatory music—History and criticism	NO
Chance compositions	Aleatory music	NO
Chihuahua dogs	Chihuahua (Dog breed)	YES
Chikuzen Peasant Uprising, 1873	Chikuzen Peasant Uprising, Japan, 1873	NO
Clair Engle Lake (Calif.)	Trinity Lake (Calif.)	NO
Classification—Books—Fantastic literature	Classification—Books—Fantasy literature	NO
Cloud Peak Primitive Area (Wyo.)	Cloud Peak Wilderness (Wyo.)	NO
Coelenterata	Cnidaria	YES
Coelenterata	Ctenophora	YES
Coelenterata—Anatomy	Cnidaria—Anatomy	NO
Coelenterata—Anatomy	Ctenophora—Anatomy	NO
Coelenterata, Fossil	Cnidaria, Fossil	YES
Coelenterata, Fossil	Ctenophora, Fossil	YES
Coelenterata, Fossil—Type specimens	Cnidaria, Fossil—Type specimens	YES
Coelenterata, Fossil—Type specimens	Ctenophora, Fossil—Type specimens	YES
Color printers (Data processing systems)	Color computer printers	YES
Computer programming management	Computer programming—Management	NO
Congo (Democratic Republic)—Foreign relations—1960-	Congo (Democratic Republic)—Foreign relations—1960-1997	NO
Congo (Democratic Republic)—Foreign relations—1960-	Congo (Democratic Republic)—Foreign relations—1997-	NO
Congo (Democratic Republic)— History—1960-	Congo (Democratic Republic)—History— 1960-1997	NO
Congo (Democratic Republic)— History—1960-	Congo (Democratic Republic)—History— 1997-	NO
Congo (Democratic Republic)—Politics and government—1960-	Congo (Democratic Republic)—Politics and government—1960-1997	NO

Congo (Democratic Republic)—Politics and government—1960-	Congo (Democratic Republic)—Politics and government—1997-	NO
Construction machinery operators	Construction equipment operators	YES
Construction machinery operators—Diseases	Construction equipment operators—Diseases	YES
Construction machinery operators—Health and hygiene	Construction equipment operators—Health and hygiene	YES
Cookery (Horse meat)	Cookery (Horsemeat)	NO
Cuba—Economic conditions—1959-	Cuba—Economic conditions—1959-1990	NO
Cuba—Economic conditions—1959-	Cuba—Economic conditions—1990-	NO
Cypress Hills Provincial Park (Sask.)	Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park (Alta. and Sask.)	NO
Dance-orchestra music	Dance orchestra music	NO
Duduk (Oboe) music (Duduks (2))	Duduk (Oboe) music (Duduks (Oboes) (2))	NO
Electronic data processing—Programming	Computer programming	YES
Electronic digital computers—Programming	Computer programming	YES
Electronic digital computers—Programming—Computer-assisted instruction	Computer programming—Computer-assisted instruction	NO
Embroidery, Coptic	Coptic embroidery	YES
Embroidery, Jewish	Jewish embroidery	YES
English literature—Microform catalogs	English literature—Bibliography—Microform catalogs	NO
Ensérune (France)	Ensérune (Extinct city)	NO
Eritrea—History—1962-1993	Eritrea—History—Revolution, 1962-1993	NO
Fantastic comic books, strips, etc.	Fantasy comic books, strips, etc.	YES
Fantastic drama, American	Fantasy drama, American	YES
Fantastic drama, English	Fantasy drama, English	YES
Fantastic drama, European	Fantasy drama, European	NO
Fantastic fiction	Fantasy fiction	NO
Fantastic fiction—Collectibles	Fantasy fiction—Collectibles	YES
Fantastic fiction—Women authors	Fantasy fiction—Women authors	NO
Fantastic fiction, American	Fantasy fiction, American	YES
Fantastic fiction, Argentine	Fantasy fiction, Argentine	YES
Fantastic fiction, Australian	Fantasy fiction, Australian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Austrian	Fantasy fiction, Austrian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Belarusian	Fantasy fiction, Belarusian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Belgian (French)	Fantasy fiction, Belgian (French)	YES
Fantastic fiction, Brazilian	Fantasy fiction, Brazilian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Bulgarian	Fantasy fiction, Bulgarian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Canadian	Fantasy fiction, Canadian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Chilean	Fantasy fiction, Chilean	YES
Fantastic fiction, Chinese	Fantasy fiction, Chinese	YES
Fantastic fiction, Croatian	Fantasy fiction, Croatian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Czech	Fantasy fiction, Czech	YES
Fantastic fiction, Danish	Fantasy fiction, Danish	YES
Fantastic fiction, Dutch	Fantasy fiction, Dutch	YES
Fantastic fiction, English	Fantasy fiction, English	YES
Fantastic fiction, Flemish	Fantasy fiction, Flemish	YES
Fantastic fiction, French	Fantasy fiction, French	YES
Fantastic fiction, French-Canadian	Fantasy fiction, French-Canadian	YES
Fantastic fiction, German	Fantasy fiction, German	YES
Fantastic fiction, Greek (Modern)	Fantasy fiction, Greek (Modern)	YES
Fantastic fiction, Hebrew	Fantasy fiction, Hebrew	YES
Fantastic fiction, Indic (English)	Fantasy fiction, Indic (English)	YES
Fantastic fiction, Israeli	Fantasy fiction, Israeli	YES
Fantastic fiction, Italian	Fantasy fiction, Italian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Japanese	Fantasy fiction, Japanese	YES
Fantastic fiction, Latin American	Fantasy fiction, Latin American	NO
Fantastic fiction, Macedonian	Fantasy fiction, Macedonian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Martinique (French)	Fantasy fiction, Martinique (French)	YES
Fantastic fiction, Mexican	Fantasy fiction, Mexican	YES
Fantastic fiction, New Zealand	Fantasy fiction, New Zealand	YES
Fantastic fiction, Norwegian	Fantasy fiction, Norwegian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Panamanian	Fantasy fiction, Panamanian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Peruvian	Fantasy fiction, Peruvian	YES



Fantastic fiction, Polish	Fantasy fiction, Polish	YES
Fantastic fiction, Portuguese	Fantasy fiction, Portuguese	YES
Fantastic fiction, Romanian	Fantasy fiction, Romanian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Russian	Fantasy fiction, Russian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Scottish	Fantasy fiction, Scottish	YES
Fantastic fiction, Serbian	Fantasy fiction, Serbian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Spanish	Fantasy fiction, Spanish	YES
Fantastic fiction, Spanish American	Fantasy fiction, Spanish American	NO
Fantastic fiction, Swedish	Fantasy fiction, Swedish	YES
Fantastic fiction, Ukrainian	Fantasy fiction, Ukrainian	YES
Fantastic fiction, Uruguayan	Fantasy fiction, Uruguayan	YES
Fantastic fiction, Uzbek	Fantasy fiction, Uzbek	YES
Fantastic fiction, Venezuelan	Fantasy fiction, Venezuelan	YES
Fantastic fiction, Yiddish	Fantasy fiction, Yiddish	YES
Fantastic fiction, Yugoslav	Fantasy fiction, Yugoslav	YES
Fantastic films	Fantasy films	YES
Fantastic films—Religious aspects	Fantasy films—Religious aspects	NO
Fantastic literature	Fantasy literature	NO
Fantastic literature, American	Fantasy literature, American	YES
Fantastic literature, Belgian (French)	Fantasy literature, Belgian (French)	YES
Fantastic literature, Bulgarian	Fantasy literature, Bulgarian	YES
Fantastic literature, English	Fantasy literature, English	YES
Fantastic literature, European	Fantasy literature, European	NO
Fantastic literature, French	Fantasy literature, French	YES
Fantastic literature, German	Fantasy literature, German	YES
Fantastic literature, Italian	Fantasy literature, Italian	YES
Fantastic literature, Latin (Medieval and modern)	Fantasy literature, Latin (Medieval and modern)	YES
Fantastic literature, Latin American	Fantasy literature, Latin American	NO
Fantastic literature, Polish	Fantasy literature, Polish	YES
Fantastic literature, Scottish	Fantasy literature, Scottish	YES
Fantastic literature, Serbian	Fantasy literature, Serbian	YES
Fantastic literature, Spanish	Fantasy literature, Spanish	YES
Fantastic literature, Spanish American	Fantasy literature, Spanish American	NO
Fantastic poetry	Fantasy poetry	NO
Fantastic poetry, American	Fantasy poetry, American	YES
Fantastic poetry, Brazilian	Fantasy poetry, Brazilian	YES
Fantastic poetry, Dutch	Fantasy poetry, Dutch	YES
Fantastic poetry, English	Fantasy poetry, English	YES
Fantastic poetry, Finnish	Fantasy poetry, Finnish	YES
Fantastic poetry, German	Fantasy poetry, German	YES
Fantastic poetry, Russian	Fantasy poetry, Russian	YES
Fantastic television programs	Fantasy television programs	YES
Fasciola and fascioliasis	Fasciola	YES
Fasciola and fascioliasis	Fascioliasis	YES
Fiat automobile	Fiat automobiles	NO
Finger-sucking	Finger sucking	YES
Foulkes family	Faulk family	NO
Fulk family	Faulk family	NO
Fungs	Funj dynasty, 1504-1821	NO
Galleria mellonella	Greater wax moth	YES
Game-laws	Game laws	YES
Game-laws (Jewish law)	Game laws (Jewish law)	NO
Gontard dollhouse	Gontard Dollhouse	NO
Great Danes	Great Dane	YES
Hacket family	Hackett family	NO
Hair-work	Hairwork	YES
Hair-work, Ornamental	Ornamental hairwork	YES
Helleborus niger	Christmas rose	YES
Heteromys	Forest spiny pocket mice	YES
Heteromys anomalus	Trinidad spiny pocket mouse	YES
Horse meat	Horsemeat	YES
Illustrated books—15th and 16th centuries	Illustrated books—History—15th and 16th centuries	NO
Illustrated books—17th century	Illustrated books—History—17th century	NO
Illustrated books—18th century	Illustrated books—History—18th century	NO
Illustrated books—19th century	Illustrated books—History—19th century	NO
Illustrated books—20th century	Illustrated books—History—20th century	NO

Illustrated books—Japan—17th century	Illustrated books—Japan—History 17th century	
Insurance, Business interruption	Business income insurance	YES
Insurance, Business interruption—Law and legislation	Business income insurance—Law and legislation	YES
Integrated library systems (Computers)	Integrated library systems (Computer systems)	YES
Iran—Economic conditions—1979-	Iran—Economic conditions—1979-1997	NO
Iran—Economic conditions—1979-	Iran—Economic conditions—1997-	NO
Iran—Foreign relations—1979-	Iran—Foreign relations—1979-1997	NO
Iran—Foreign relations—1979-	Iran—Foreign relations—1997-	NO
Iran—History—1979-	Iran—History—1979-1997	NO
Iran—History—1979-	Iran—History—1997-	NO
Iran—Politics and government—1979-	Iran—Politics and government—1979-1997	NO
Iran—Politics and government—1979-	Iran—Politics and government—1997-	NO
Iran—Social conditions—1979-	Iran—Social conditions—1979-1997	NO
Iran—Social conditions—1979-	Iran—Social conditions—1997-	NO
Japanese Zall (Huis ten Bosch, Hague, Netherlands)	Japanese Zaal (Huis ten Bosch, Hague, Netherlands)	NO
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive ridley turtle	YES
Libraries, Storage	Library storage centers	YES
Liriope (Coelenterata)	Liriope (Cnidaria)	YES
Loggia dei Lanzi (Florence, Italy)	Loggia della Signoria (Florence, Italy)	NO
Lotus automobile	Lotus automobiles	NO
Lutheran Church and art	Christianity and art—Lutheran Church	NO
Mahoning Creek Lake (Armstrong County, Pa.)	Mahoning Creek Lake (Pa.)	NO
McWhinney, Tish (Fictitious character)	McWhinny, Tish (Fictitious character)	NO
Melanin—Synthesis	Melanins—Synthesis	NO
Meriones	Jirds	YES
Minuet	Minuet (Music)	NO
Moon jelly (Coelenterata)	Moon jelly (Cnidaria)	YES
Mountain pygmy-possum	Mountain pygmy possum	YES
Mozambique—History—1975-1994	Mozambique—History—Independence and Civil War, 1975-1994	NO
Mudge (Fictitious character)	Mudge (Fictitious character : Foster)	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Coptic	Coptic mural painting and decoration	YES
Natural gardens, American	Natural gardens—United States	
Nature-printing and nature-prints	Nature prints	YES
Needlework, Jewish	Jewish needlework	YES
Ngarinjin language	Ngarinyin language	YES
Nigeria—Politics and government—1984-	Nigeria—Politics and government—1984-1993	NO
Nigeria—Politics and government—1984-	Nigeria—Politics and government—1993-	NO
Non-indigenous pests	Nonindigenous pests	YES
Optimality (Linguistics)	Optimality theory (Linguistics)	NO
Orthodox Eastern Church and art	Christianity and art—Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Paramyxine	Eptatretus	YES
Paramyxinidae	Myxinidae	YES
Pavan	Pavan (Dance)	YES
Pavan	Pavan (Music)	YES
Perognathus fasciatus	Olive-backed pocket mouse	YES
Plants, Cultivated—Germplasm resources	Germplasm resources, Plant	YES
Pogona	Bearded dragons (Reptiles)	YES
Polygamy and Christianity	Polygamy—Religious aspects—Christianity	NO
Polypodium (Coelenterata)	Polypodium (Cnidaria)	YES
Presidents—United States—Sports	Presidents—Sports—United States	
Printers (Data processing systems)	Computer printers	YES
Printers (Data processing systems)—Upgrading	Computer printers—Upgrading	YES
Programming (Electronic computers)	Computer programming	YES
Programming (Electronic computers)—Vocational guidance	Computer programming—Vocational guidance	YES
Promotion of special events	Special events—Marketing	NO
Promotion of special events—Law and legislation	Special events—Marketing—Law and legislation	YES

Public relations—Accountants	Accountants—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Agriculture	Agriculture—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Archaeology	Archaeology—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Architects	Architects—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Archives	Archives—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Art museums	Art museums—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Automobile trade	Automobile industry and trade—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Banks and banking	Banks and banking—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Bar associations	Bar associations—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Broadcasting	Broadcasting—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Central business districts	Central business districts—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Churches	Churches—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Clergy	Clergy—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Community health nursing	Community health nursing—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Computer industry	Computer industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Conservation of natural resources	Conservation of natural resources—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Construction industry	Construction industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Consulting engineers	Consulting engineers—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Convention facilities	Convention facilities—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Corporations	Corporations—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Courts	Courts—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Dentistry	Dentistry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Disaster relief	Disaster relief—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Electric utilities	Electric utilities—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Employers' associations	Employers' associations—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Endowments	Endowments—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Forest products industry	Forest products industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Health facilities	Health facilities—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Health planning	Health planning—Public relations	YES
Public relations—High technology industries	High technology industries—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Historic sites	Historic sites—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Hospitals	Hospitals—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Hotels	Hotels—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Instructional materials centers	Instructional materials centers—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Language and languages	Public relations—Language	NO
Public relations—Language and languages—Study and teaching	Language and languages—Study and teaching—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Lawyers	Lawyers—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Libraries	Libraries—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Libraries—Awards	Libraries—Public relations—Awards	YES
Public relations—Local government	Local government—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Long-term care facilities	Long-term care facilities—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Missions	Missions—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Motels	Motels—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Motion picture industry	Motion picture industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Municipal government	Municipal government—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Museums	Museums—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Newspapers	Newspapers—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Nuclear industry	Nuclear industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Nursing homes	Nursing homes—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Parks	Parks—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Performing arts	Performing arts—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Petroleum industry	Petroleum industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Public utilities	Public utilities—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Recreation areas	Recreation areas—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Restaurants	Restaurants—Public relations	YES
Public relations—School libraries	School libraries—Public relations	YES

Public relations—School music	School music—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Schools	Schools—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Science museums	Science museums—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Small business	Small business—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Social service	Social service—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Sports	Sports—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Theater	Theater—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Tobacco industry	Tobacco industry—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Trade-unions	Trade-unions—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Transportation	Transportation—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Universities and colleges	Universities and colleges—Public relations	YES
Public relations—Water pollution control	Water pollution control—Public relations	YES
Rattle	Rattle (Musical instrument)	YES
Rimed offices	Rhymed offices	NO
Rookies (Baseball)	Rookie baseball players	YES
S.E.5 (Fighter planes)	S.E.5 (Fighter plane)	NO
SE5a (Fighter plane)	S.E.5a (Fighter plane)	NO
Saguaro National Monument (Ariz.)	Saguaro National Park (Ariz.)	NO
Scaridae	Parrotfishes	YES
School boards—United States—Membership, Afro-American	School boards—Afro-American membership	YES
Sex oriented businesses	Sex-oriented businesses	YES
Sex oriented businesses—Law and legislation	Sex-oriented businesses—Law and legislation	YES
Sex oriented periodicals	Sex-oriented periodicals	YES
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Art	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Characters—Afro-Americans	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Characters—Anglo-Indians	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Characters—Gauchos	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Contemporary England, [Contemporary America, Contemporary France, etc.]	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Dramatic works	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Editors	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Criticism, Textual	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Editors	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Relations with editors	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Exile	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Fictional works	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Imprisonment	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language—Dialects	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language—Grammar	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language—Pronunciation	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language—Punctuation	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language—Word frequency	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Language	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Motion picture plays	<i>no replacement</i>	
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Publishers	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Criticism, Textual	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Publishers	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Relations with publishers	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Radio and television plays	<i>no replacement</i>	

Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616— Style	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Literary style	NO
SIMATIC S 3 (Computer system)	SIMATIC S3 (Computer system)	NO
SIMATIC S 5 (Computer system)	SIMATIC S5 (Computer system)	NO
Slave-trade	Slave trade	YES
Slave-trade in literature	Slave trade in literature	NO
Slavery (International law)	Slavery—Law and legislation	YES
Soft-coated wheaten terriers	Soft coated wheaten terrier	YES
Somalia—Foreign relations—1960-	Somalia—Foreign relations—1960-1991	NO
Somalia—Foreign relations—1960-	Somalia—Foreign relations—1991-	NO
Somalia—Politics and government— 1960-	Somalia—Politics and government— 1960-1991	NO
Somalia—Politics and government— 1960-	Somalia—Politics and government— 1991-	NO
Songs with mouth-organ	Songs with harmonica	NO
Stettheimer dollhouse	Stettheimer Dollhouse	NO
String instrument music	Stringed instrument music	NO
String-orchestra music	String orchestra music	NO
String-orchestra music, Arranged	String orchestra music, Arranged	NO
Subject headings—Fantastic literature	Subject headings—Fantasy literature	NO
Sudan—History—To 1820	Sudan—History—To 1821	NO
Sudan—History—1820-	Sudan—History—1821-	NO
Sudan—History—1862-1899	Sudan—History—1821-1881	NO
Sudan—History—1862-1899	Sudan—History—1881-1899	NO
Symptomatology	Symptoms	YES
Trade-unions—Construction machinery operators	Trade-unions—Construction equipment operators	YES
Transvolcanica Mountains (Mexico)	Transverse Volcanic Range (Mexico)	NO
Tupinambis	Tegus	YES
Tupinambis nigropunctatus	Black tegu	YES
Tuvalu language	Tuvaluan language	YES
Veterinary allergy	Allergy in animals	YES
Web sites—Authorship	Web sites—Design	NO
Yorkshire terriers	Yorkshire terrier	YES
Yugoslav War, 1991-	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995	YES
Yugoslav War, 1991- —Campaigns	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Campaigns	YES
Yugoslav War, 1991- —Campaigns— Bosnia and Hercegovina	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Campaigns— Bosnia and Hercegovina	
Yugoslav War, 1991- —Concentration camps	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Concentration camps	YES
Yugoslav War, 1991- —Concentration camps—Bosnia and Hercegovina	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Concentration camps—Bosnia and Hercegovina	
Yugoslav War, 1991- —Reconstruction	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Reconstruction	YES

### SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Albrechtsmeister, fl. 1430-1450. Albrecht Altar	Master of the Albrecht Altar, fl. 1430- 1450. Albrecht Altar
Benozzo, di Lese, 1492-1497. Cavalcade of the Magi	Benozzo, di Lese, 1420-1497. Journey of the Magi
Calcar, Jan Stephan van, 1499-1546? Porträt des Melchior von Brauweiler	Calcar, Jan Stephan van, 1499-1546? Melchior von Brauweiler
Embriachi, Baldassare degli, 15th cent. Pavia altarpiece	Embriachi, Baldassare degli, 15th cent. Trittico di Pavia
Ernst, Max, 1891-1976. Pietà or revolution by night	Ernst, Max, 1891-1976. Pietà
Ernst, Max, 1891-1976. Temptation of Saint Anthony	Ernst, Max, 1891-1976. Temptation of St. Anthony
Fiasella, Domenico, 1589-1669. Storie di Ester	Fiasella, Domenico, 1589-1669. Esther before Abasuerus
Giotto, 1266?-1337. Madonna col bambino	Giotto, 1266?-1337. Virgin and child (ca. 1295)
Giovanni Dalmata, ca. 1440-ca. 1509. Altare della Madonna della Palla	Giovanni Dalmata, ca. 1440-ca. 1509. Altar of the Madonna della Palla
González, Julio, 1876-1942. Kiss	González, Julio, 1876-1942. Baiser

- Grünewald, Matthias, 16th cent.  
Maria-Schnee-Altar
- Juan de Leví, 14th/15th cent. Retablo  
de Santa Catalina, San Lorenzo y  
San Prudencio
- Klinger, Max, 1857-1920. Glove cycle  
Leonardo, da Vinci, 1452-1519. Virgin  
with the yarn winder
- Li, Kung-lin, 1049-1106. Illustrations  
to the Classic of filial piety
- Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich,  
1711-1765. Poltavskaiia bataliia  
Manjaca (Bosnia and Hercegovina :  
Concentration camp)
- Mantegna, Andrea, 1431-1506. Saint  
Luke
- National Greenback Party
- Pacher, Michael, 15th cent. Sankt  
Wolfgang Altar
- Picasso, Pablo, 1881-1973. Young  
ladies of Avignon
- Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn,  
1606-1669. Adoration of the  
shepherds : with the lamp
- Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn,  
1606-1669. Saint John the Baptist  
preaching
- Rosso Fiorentino, 1494-1540. Gloria  
di Cristo
- Rubens, Peter Paul, Sir, 1577-1640.  
Crucifixion of Saint Peter
- Saenredam, Pieter Jansz, 1597-1665.  
Sint Bavo-kerk te Haarlem (1648)
- Tegetthoff Expedition, 1872-1874
- Tintoretto, 1518-1594. Assumption
- Tintoretto, 1518-1594. Finding of the  
body of Saint Mark
- Titian, ca. 1488-1576. Portrait of Pietro  
Aretino
- Vuolvinius, 9th cent. Golden Altar of  
Sant'Ambrogio
- White House Easter Egg Roll,  
Washington, D.C.
- Grünewald, Matthias, 16th cent.  
Maria-Schnee Altar
- Juan de Leví, 14th/15th cent. Altarpiece  
of SS. Laurence, Catherine, and  
Prudence
- Klinger, Max, 1857-1920. Glove  
Leonardo, da Vinci, 1452-1519. Madonna  
of the yarnwinder
- Li, Kung-lin, 1049-1106. Classic of filial  
piety
- Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765.  
Battle of Poltava
- Manjaca (Concentration camp)
- Mantegna, Andrea, 1431-1506. St. Luke
- National Independent Party (U.S.)
- Pacher, Michael, 15th cent. St. Wolfgang  
altarpiece
- Picasso, Pablo, 1881-1973. Demoiselles  
d'Avignon
- Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn,  
1606-1669. Adoration of the shepherds  
(1654)
- Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn,  
1606-1669. St. John the Baptist  
preaching
- Rosso Fiorentino, 1494-1540. Christ in  
glory
- Rubens, Peter Paul, Sir, 1577-1640.  
Crucifixion of St. Peter
- Saenredam, Pieter Jansz, 1597-1665.  
Interior of St. Bavo, Haarlem (1648)
- Österreichisch-Ungarische Polarexpedition  
(1872-1874)
- Tintoretto, 1518-1594. Assumption of  
the Virgin Mary (Munich, Germany)
- Tintoretto, 1518-1594. Finding of the  
body of St. Mark
- Titian, ca. 1488-1576. Pietro Aretino  
(Palazzo Pitti)
- Vuolvinius, 9th cent. Golden Altar of  
S. Ambrogio
- White House Easter Egg Roll

## MARC

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

### Additions:

Ido [art]  
Karaim [tut]

### Changes:

from Bena-bena [paa]      to Benabena [paa]  
Tuvalu [tv]                      to Tuvaluan [tv]

# ROMANIZATION

Below are three *draft* romanization tables: Manchu, Classical Mongolian (Vertical script), and Oirat/Kalmyk. These tables were prepared by Wayne V. Richer, Wilson Library, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Wash., for the ALCTS/CCS/Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials. These drafts are being published here to solicit any comments from the library community. Please mail any comments to Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4305, or email comments to cpso@loc.gov for receipt by May 31, 1999.

## MANCHU

Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final	Romanization
ᡤ	ᡤ	ᡤ	ᡤ	a
ᡤᡠ	ᡤᡠ	ᡤᡠ	ᡤᡠ	e
ᡤᡡ	ᡤᡡ	ᡤᡡ	ᡤᡡ	i
ᡤᡢ	ᡤᡢ	ᡤᡢ	ᡤᡢ	o
ᡤᡣ	ᡤᡣ	ᡤᡣ	ᡤᡣ	u
ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ü
	ᡤᡥ	ᡤᡥ	ᡤᡥ	n
	ᡤᡦ	ᡤᡦ	ᡤᡦ	k (1)
	ᡤᡧ	ᡤᡧ	ᡤᡧ	k (2)
	ᡤᡨ	ᡤᡨ	ᡤᡨ	g (1)
	ᡤᡩ	ᡤᡩ	ᡤᡩ	g (2)
	ᡤᡪ	ᡤᡪ	ᡤᡪ	h (1)
	ᡤᡫ	ᡤᡫ	ᡤᡫ	h (2)
	ᡤᡬ	ᡤᡬ	ᡤᡬ	b
	ᡤᡭ	ᡤᡭ	ᡤᡭ	p
	ᡤᡮ	ᡤᡮ	ᡤᡮ	s
	ᡤᡯ	ᡤᡯ	ᡤᡯ	š
	ᡤᡰ	ᡤᡰ	ᡤᡰ	t (1)
	ᡤᡱ	ᡤᡱ	ᡤᡱ	t (2)
	ᡤᡲ	ᡤᡲ	ᡤᡲ	d (1)
	ᡤᡳ	ᡤᡳ	ᡤᡳ	d (2)
	ᡤᡴ	ᡤᡴ	ᡤᡴ	i
	ᡤᡵ	ᡤᡵ	ᡤᡵ	m
	ᡤᡶ	ᡤᡶ	ᡤᡶ	č
	ᡤᡷ	ᡤᡷ	ᡤᡷ	j
	ᡤᡸ	ᡤᡸ	ᡤᡸ	y

—	ʀ	ʃ	r
ʌ	ʀ	—	f (3)
ʌ	d	—	f
ʌ	d	—	w (3)
—	ʃ	ʃ	ng

- (1) Before a, o and ū.
- (2) Before e, i and u.
- (3) Before a and e only.

**Letters and digraphs used in foreign words (initial or isolated forms shown)**

ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ
ʌ	ʀ	ʃ	ʃ

Attach case endings with a hyphen.



CLASSICAL MONGOLIAN (VERTICAL SCRIPT)

<u>Initial</u>	<u>Medial</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Romanization</u>
ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ ᠠ	a a
ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ ᠡ	e e
ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	e (foreign words)
ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	i
ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	o/u
ᠥ	ᠥ ᠥ	ᠥ	ö/ü
ᠦ	ᠦ ᠦ	ᠦ	n
ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	ng
ᠪ	ᠪ ᠪ	ᠪ ᠪ	q
ᠮ	ᠮ ᠮ	ᠮ ᠮ	š
ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	b
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	p
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	f
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ ᠮ	*s
ᠮ	ᠮ		*š
ᠮ	ᠮ		t/c
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	d
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	l
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	m
ᠮ	ᠮ		e
ᠮ	ᠮ		j
ᠮ	ᠮ ᠮ	ᠮ	y
ᠮ	ᠮ		k/g
		ᠮ	g
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	k, g (foreign words)
ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	k (foreign words)

к  
с  
л  
ж  
ш  
щ  
ф  
х

а  
в  
г  
д  
е  
ё

и  
й  
к  
л  
м  
н

р  
у  
h (foreign words)  
c (foreign words)  
z (foreign words)  
Z (foreign words)  
i (Chinese words)

# OIRAT / KALMYK

	Initial	Medial	Final	
1	з	з	з )	A
2	д	д	д д	E
3	д	д	д д	I
4	д	д	д	O
6	д	д	д	Ö
5	д	д	д	U
7	д	д	д	Ü
8	й	й й	й	N
9	—	з	з	NG
10	й	й	—	X
11	ой	ой	—	G
12	о	о	о	B
13	о	о	—	P
14	о	о о	—	F
15	о	о	о о	S
16	о	о	о	Š
17	о	о	—	T
18	о	о	о	D
19	о	о	о	L
20	о	о	о о	M
21	о	о	—	C
22	о	о	—	Č
23	о	о	о	Ž
24	о о о о о	о о о о о	—	J
25	й	й й	й	Y
26	о	о	—	K
10.5	—	з	з	Q

Initial	Medial	Final	
27. ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ	ㄅ ㄆ	—	G
28. ㄏ ㄏ	ㄏ ㄏ	ㄏ	R
29. ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ ㄏ	V
30. ㄏ	ㄏ	—	H

**LIGATURES** (ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄏ ㄏ ㄏ)

INITIAL				FINAL		
ㄅ	BA	ㄅ KA	ㄅ	ㄅ	ㄅ	ㄅ
ㄆ	BE	ㄆ KE	ㄆ	ㄆ	ㄆ	ㄆ
ㄇ	BI	ㄇ KI	ㄇ	ㄇ	ㄇ	ㄇ etc.
ㄏ	BO	ㄏ KO	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ
ㄏ	BU	ㄏ KU	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ
ㄏ	Bō	ㄏ Kō	ㄏ (ㄏ)	ㄏ (ㄏ)	ㄏ (ㄏ)	ㄏ (ㄏ)
ㄏ	Bū	ㄏ Kū	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ

**DIPHTHONGS, LONG VOWELS**

INITIAL	MEDIAL	FINAL	
ㄏ	ㄏ	—	Ā
ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	Ē
ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	Ō
ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ī, ī
ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	AYI, AI
ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	EYI, EI
ㄏ	ㄏ	(var. for AU)	AO
ㄏ	ㄏ		AU
ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	OYL, OI

q̇ In stems with ligatures in first syllable  
romanize the same as rounded vowel of 2nd syllable  
Back vocalic - romanize q̇ as o

2nd rounded  
vowel in  
2nd syllable

q̇ - bogoni

### Doubled vowels

q̇q̇ = uu      q̇q̇ = üü



1

2



3

4

