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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1998 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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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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1.1G2. ITEMS WITHOUT A COLLECTIVE TITLE. [Rev.]

For cartographic materials, motion pictures and videorecordings, computer files, and microforms, describe the item as a unit or make a description for each separately titled work, whichever solution seems better in the particular situation. For other materials, describe the item as a unit.

2.5C2. ILLUSTRATIVE MATTER. [Rev.]

Option Decision

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

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

2.5C5. ILLUSTRATIVE MATTER. [New]

LC practice: Apply the optional provision of the rule.

7.7B2. Language. [New]

Closed-Captioning for the Hearing Impaired

~~———— If the videorecording incorporates closed-captioning for the hearing impaired, make the following note:~~

~~———— Closed-captioned for the hearing impaired~~

CANCEL; covered by revised AACR2 rule 7.7B2
--

9.5B1. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION). [Rev.]

Option Decision

See LCRI 1.1C. *OPTIONAL ADDITION*. GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATION.

Specific Material Designation

For the period March 1994-March 1999, the Library of Congress used "computer laser optical disc." Effective April 1999, LC began using "computer optical disc."

9.5D1. [New]

~~———— Change paragraph a) under rule 9.5D1 to read as follows:~~

~~———— a) *Discs/Disks.* Give the diameter of the disc or disk in inches, to the next ¼ inch up.~~

~~———— 1 computer disk : col. ; 5¼ in.~~

~~———— 1 computer laser optical disc : col. ; 4¾ in.~~

CANCEL; covered by revised
AACR2 rule 9.5D1

21.1B2. General rule. [Rev.]

Applicability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) There is no rule comparable to AACR1 rule 17A-B for making a determination of whether the main entry heading for a work is to be under the name of a person or of a corporate body. When

a work emanating from a corporate body bears the name of one or more persons as authors, it is necessary, first of all, to determine if the main entry heading is the name of the corporate body according to the provisions of 21.1B2. If the work does not meet the two conditions imposed by 21.1B2 or if there is doubt that it does, it is necessary next to determine if the work may be entered under the heading for a person named, according to the provisions of the appropriate rule, e.g., 21.4A, 21.6. If entry under the name of a person is not permitted, by default the main entry is under title (21.1C1c). Make an added entry under the heading for the corporate body if the main entry is under the name of a person or under title.

Category A

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

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

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

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

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

Category C

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

Category D

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

For the body to be considered as the main entry heading, Library of Congress policy requires the name of the conference, expedition, etc., to appear on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged, not just appear prominently.

Category E

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

Category F

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

Category G

LC/NACO practice: Add as new category in AACR2

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

Art Catalogs

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

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

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

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

```
245 10 $a Henry Moore to Gilbert & George : $b modern  
British art from the Tate Gallery : Palais des  
beaux-arts, Brussels, 28 September-17 November  
1973.  
260 ## $a London : $b Tate Gallery Publications Dept.
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consultants' Reports

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

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

Subordinate Units

When a work falling into one or more of the categories given in 21.1B2 involves a parent body and one of its subordinate units (with the subordinate unit responsible only for the preparation of the contents of the work), enter the work under the heading for the parent body. Make an added entry under the heading for the subordinate unit if named prominently.

21.1B4. [Rev.]

~~When a work falling into one or more of the categories given in 21.1B2 involves a parent body and one of its subordinate bodies (with the subordinate body responsible only for the preparation of the contents of the work), enter the work under the heading for the parent body. Make an added entry under the heading for the subordinate body if named prominently.~~

CANCEL; replaced by LCRI 21.1B2

21.29G. ADDED ENTRIES. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

LC practice: Do not apply this rule.

Erratum

The reference in rule 21.29G should read “(see 26.6).”

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), U.S. Geological Survey (United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) domestic names system). GNIS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://www-nmd.usgs.gov/www/gnis/gnisform.html>). A recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas & 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://164.214.2.59/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 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan) ¹
	151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	151 ## \$a Cologne (Germany)
	151 ## \$a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	151 ## \$a Garching bei München (Germany)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Garching bei Munich (Germany)

¹MARC 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.

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 ## \$a Montgomery County (Md.)

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

in source: St. Joseph
gazetteer: Saint Joseph
(GNIS: Saint Joseph)
heading: 151 ## \$a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
451 ## \$a St. Joseph (Mo.)

but *in source:* St. Andrews
gazetteer: St. Andrews
heading: 151 ## \$a St. Andrews (Scotland)
451 ## \$a Saint Andrews (Scotland)

in source: St. John's
NLC heading: St. John's (Nfld.)
heading: 151 ## \$a St. John's (Nfld.)
451 ## \$a Saint John's (Nfld.)

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

GNS: **Borno State**
heading: 151 ## \$a Borno State (Nigeria)

GNS: **Coast Province**
heading: 151 ## \$a Coast Province (Kenya)

GNS: **Sulz am Neckar**
heading: 151 ## \$a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

GNS: **Villefranche-sur-Mer**
heading: 151 ## \$a Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

GNS: **Wimmera Shire**
heading: 151 ## †\$ Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

GNS: **Kōra-chō**

heading: 151 ## \$a Kōra-chō (Japan)

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

GNS: Münster
sources: Münster in Westfalen
heading: 151 ## \$a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not 151 ## \$a Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany)

but *GNS*: Sundern
sources: Sundern (Sauerland)
heading: 151 ## \$a Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis, Germany)

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

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

151 ## \$a Kintire (Minn. : Township)
(GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

151 ## \$a Milo (Me. : Town)
(GNIS: Milo, Town of)

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

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

Special Decisions

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

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 ## \$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 Chōngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948),

the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the Republic of Korea, use "Korea (South)." For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, use "Korea (North)."

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Before 1992</i>	<i>After 1991</i>
Armenian S.S.R.	Armenia (Republic)
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Azerbaijan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Belarus
Estonia	Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.	Georgia (Republic)
Kazakh S.S.R.	Kazakstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova	
(<i>Before 1990: Moldavian S.S.R.</i>)	Moldova
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.

24.7B. ADDITIONS. [Rev.]

Name Authority Records

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

Conflicts

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

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

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

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

bibliographic record: 111 2# \$a International Symposium
On Quality Control
(1974- \$n (1st : \$d 1974
: \$c Geneva, Switzerland)

Date

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

111 2# \$a GAGETECH `92 \$d (1992 : \$c Dearborn, Mich.)
111 2# \$a TOOLS Europe `94 \$d (1994 : \$c Versailles,
France)

Location

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

For electronic conferences, do not add the name of the local place or other location.

Two or More Meetings

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

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

24.26. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES.
[Rev.]

LC practice: AACR2, 1998 Revision, revised rule 24.26. Apply revised rule 24.26 to headings created after December 1999. Do not change headings created before January 2000 unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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- 1) *Background*
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Named Individual Works of Art

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 publication²
- date of publication¹
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement
- place of publication³
- place of publication² and date of publication¹

3) *Form of qualifying term*

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

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

b) *Place of publication*. Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.4C1); 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

²Choose 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.

³If 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.

the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
would be changed to
130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj 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 publication⁴
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

⁴Choose 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.

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 ## \$a Genève ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1955

245 00 \$a France
260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Librairie Larousse, \$c 1967

245 00 \$a France
260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Documentation française, \$c 1972

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

translation of the 1955 work above

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

revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 00 \$a France / \$c préface de Pierre Mendès-France
260 ## \$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 1# \$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

LC practice: 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

LC practice: 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 1# \$a Copland, Aaron, \$d 1900-

245 14 \$a The red pony ...

(*Music for the motion picture of the same title*)

Existing works

100 1# \$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 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)

Revised record for the motion picture

130 0# \$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 0# \$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 0# \$a GEM (Computer file : Digital Research
(Firm))
130 0# \$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 0# \$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 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM
version)
245 00 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h
[computer file]

130 0# \$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 :

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.⁵

100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda)
100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Barnes Foundation)
100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)
100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art)
100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1936)
100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1937)

(Title of both works is Untitled)

100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching)
100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching : 2nd state)

⁵While 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.

25.6A2. [Rev.]

Although the title of a part title contains a general term that can be abbreviated (e.g., "Preface," "Number ...") or contains a general term in a foreign language that has an English equivalent (e.g., "... Band," "Livre ..."), give the term in the exact form that is found in the source used for establishing the uniform title.

	Groupes algébriques. Tome 1
<i>not</i>	Groupes algébriques. T. 1
<i>not</i>	Groupes algébriques. Volume 1
<i>not</i>	Groupes algébriques. Vol. 1

When the title of a part title entered subordinately consists of both numbering and a specific title, give the number alone before the specific title. Omit such terms as "volume," "part," "tome," etc., that appear with the number. (Do not apply this to uniform titles for serials, monographic series, legal documents, or parts of musical works; cf. 12.1B5, LCRI 1.6H, 25.32A.)

	Introduction à la Bible. 1, Introduction générale
<i>not</i>	Introduction à la Bible. Tome 1, Introduction générale

A.33. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

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

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

SUBJECT CATALOGING

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS WL99-38 - WL99-42

There were no changed or cancelled free-floating subdivisions on weekly lists 38-42, 1999. The following is a revised listing for a free-floating subdivision changed on weekly list 99-19 and incorrectly reported in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 86 (Fall 1999).

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Juvenile—Instruction and study	H 1160	—Instruction and study—Juvenile

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 38-44, 1999

(During the summer of 1999, the Library of Congress replaced its older automated systems with an integrated library system. During this period of transition, weekly lists numbered 28-37 were not produced)

Aphrodisiac cookery
Barefoot water skiing (*May Subd Geog*)
Bossiness (*May Subd Geog*)
Children's festivals (*May Subd Geog*)
Compotes (Stewed fruit) (*May Subd Geog*)
Cop shows (*May Subd Geog*)
Downward mobility (Social sciences) (*May Subd Geog*)
Electronic filing of court documents (*May Subd Geog*)
Employer-sponsored health insurance (*May Subd Geog*)
Foster mothers (*May Subd Geog*)
Gay men—Relations with heterosexual women (*May Subd Geog*)
Globalization
Internet banking (*May Subd Geog*)
Internet literacy (*May Subd Geog*)
Internet television (*May Subd Geog*)
Leather bars (*May Subd Geog*)
Liability for emotional distress (*May Subd Geog*)
Motherless families (*May Subd Geog*)
Motorcycle workshops (*May Subd Geog*)
Murder for hire (*May Subd Geog*)
Mystery bookstores (*May Subd Geog*)
Novelty songs (*May Subd Geog*)
Offshore gas well drilling (*May Subd Geog*)
Oi music (*May Subd Geog*)
Outtakes (*May Subd Geog*)
Patients' associations (*May Subd Geog*)
Perfumed cards (*May Subd Geog*)
Piroshki (*May Subd Geog*)
Qualitative research (*May Subd Geog*)
Role reversal (*May Subd Geog*)
Saturated fatty acids (*May Subd Geog*)
School shootings (*May Subd Geog*)
Skiffle (*May Subd Geog*)
Snowballs (*May Subd Geog*)
TWA Flight 800 Crash, 1996
Vegetarian foods (*May Subd Geog*)
Vegetarian convenience foods (*May Subd Geog*)
Wetland management (*May Subd Geog*)
Wetland restoration (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 38-42, 1999. (During the summer of 1999, the Library of Congress replaced its older automated systems with an integrated library system. During this period of transition, weekly lists numbered 28-37 were not produced.)

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Bill (Fictitious character)	Bill (Fictitious character : Harrison)	NO
Finland—Economic conditions—1945-	Finland—Economic conditions—1945-1981	NO
Finland—Economic conditions—1945-	Finland—Economic conditions—1981-	NO
Gay-lesbian relationships	Gay men—Relations with lesbians	YES
Lesbian music	Women's music	YES
Music and society	Music—Social aspects	YES
Saw-palmetto	Saw palmetto	YES
White River (Ind.)	White River (Ind. : River)	NO

MARC

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

Additions

Busa [nic]
Tsakhur [cau]

Changes

<i>from</i>	Boma (Zaire) [bnt] Gaelic (Scots) [gae] Costanoan [nai] Kutchin [ath] Sipibo [sai] Tembo (Kivu, Zaire) [bnt] Thlingchadinne [ath] Tukkuthkutchin [ath]	<i>to</i>	Boma (Congo) [bnt] Scottish Gaelic [gae] Ohlone [nai] Gwich'in [gwi] Shipibo-Conibo [sai] Tembo (Sud-Kivu, Congo) [bnt] Dogrib [dgr] CANCELLED; covered by Gwich'in [gwi]
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As of December 31, 1999, the new code assignments for Gwich'in and Dogrib had not yet been implemented by the Library of Congress; until implementation, the Library will continue to use [ath] for these languages.

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ROMANIZATION

Below is a draft romanization table for Inuktitut for comment by the library community. Please forward comments by May 15, 2000, to

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