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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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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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1.1E5. OTHER TITLE INFORMATION. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC practice: Apply the optional provision of the rule on a case-by-case basis.

Single Other Title Information

If there are two or more titles that are parallel but other title information for only one of them, transcribe the other title information directly after the corresponding title, no matter the actual order in the source.

1.7B20. COPY BEING DESCRIBED, LIBRARY'S HOLDINGS, AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

LC practice: Routinely make notes on any special features or imperfections of the copy being described. Carefully distinguish between such copy-specific notes and other kinds of notes that record information valid for all copies of an edition. Introduce copy-specific notes with the phrase "LC copy ..." or "LC set ..." or "LC has ..." as appropriate. Formulate the note according to current cataloging conventions, including those for ending punctuation. Add the *MARC Code List for Organizations* (MCLO) code for LC (DLC) in subfield \$5 at the end of the field without any ending punctuation. Do not make such notes for serials.

```
500 ## $a LC copy imperfect: all after leaf 44
        wanting. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC set incomplete: v. 12 wanting. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC set lacks slides 7-9. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC has v. 1, 3-5, and 7 only. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC has no. 20, signed by author. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC has no. 145. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC copy not updated. $5 DLC
        (Loose-leaf publication)
```

1.7B21. "WITH" NOTES. [Rev.]

LC practice: Creating separate bibliographic records and applying the "With" note is generally appropriate in **copy-specific** situations, i.e., two or more works issued independently have been subsequently placed together under one cover or comparable packaging. (For an exception to the "subsequently placed together" limitation, see LCRI 3.1G1 and LCRI 11.1G1.) Additionally, rare books issued **universally** as one physical volume by the publisher, etc., with separate title pages, separate pagination/foiation, and separate collation (i.e., signatures) for each work included should also be cataloged separately and the "With" note applied (cf. *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (DCRB) 7C19).

For each item listed in a "with" note, give the title proper (or uniform title if one has been assigned), the statement of responsibility, and the entire publication, distribution, etc., area. If there are more than two works, cite all the other works in the record for the first work; in the records for succeeding works, cite only the first work. Use ISBD punctuation, except omit the period-space-dash-space between areas. When multiple items are listed, separate them by a space-dash (two adjacent hyphens)-space.

In general cataloging, for all copy-specific (or probably copy-specific) situations, add the statement "Bound together subsequent to publication" or the statement "Probably bound together subsequent to publication" **AND** add the *MARC Code List for Organizations* (MCLO) code for LC (DLC) in subfield \$5. For rare book cataloging, adding one or the other of the statements regarding "bound with" or "probably bound with" is optional according to DCRB and Rare Book Team practice. For universal bound-with situations, do not add subfield \$5.

Note on first bibliographic record (record for *Humiliations follow'd with deliverances*):

```
501 ## $a With: The Bostonian Ebenezer. Boston : Printed
        by B. Green & J. Allen, for Samuel Phillips,
        1698 – The cure of sorrow. Boston : Printed by
        B. Green, 1709. Bound together subsequent to
        publication. $5 DLC
```

Note on second and third bibliographic records (for *The Boston Ebenezer* and for *The cure of sorrow*):

```
501 ## $a With: Humiliations follow'd with deliverances.  
Boston : Printed by B. Green & J. Allen for S.  
Philips, 1697. Bound together subsequent to  
publication. $5 DLC
```

If the works are too numerous to be listed in the "With" note on the first bibliographic record, make an informal note. Include the MCLO code in a subfield \$5 only in the cases of copy-specific notes.

```
500 ## $a No. 3 in a vol. with binder's title: Brownist  
tracts, 1599-1644. $5 DLC
```

22.5D. Surnames with separately written prefixes. [Rev.]

Objective

The objective of this rule interpretation is to provide guidelines for the treatment of prefixes/particles (articles and prepositions) in certain names. Once a name and the appropriate references have been determined according to the appropriate rules, use the following guidelines in formulating the constituent parts of the name heading and references.

Guidelines

- 1) *General.* Apply these guidelines, as appropriate, to
 - a) the heading and to references in a name authority record;
 - b) a main or added entry (including subject) in a MARC bibliographic record.

In the examples used in the guidelines, only the germane references have been shown.

2) *Prefix/particle immediately following the entry element.* If the entry element of a name is followed directly by a prefix/particle without intervening data (e.g., forename(s), name(s) serving the function of a forename as in the case of certain Portuguese names, forename initial(s)), separate the prefix/particle from the entry element by a comma and place the prefix/particle, etc., in the MARC record as part of the \$c subfield, the subfield for words and phrases associated with the name. The purpose of this practice is to provide consistent treatment in setting off the entry element of such names for reasons of searching and sorting, i.e., to prevent prefixes/particles from being treated as forenames.

```
100 1# $a Walle-Lissnijder, $c van de  
400 1# $a Lissnijder, $c van de Walle  
400 1# $a Van de Walle-Lissnijder  
400 1# $a Walle-Lissnijder, Edm. van de
```

```
100 1# $a De Sanctis  
400 1# #a Sanctis, $c De
```

```
100 1# $a Cordemoy, Géraud de, $d d. 1684  
400 0# $a Fourneillis, $c des, $d d. 1684
```

```
100 1# $a Diego O., Carlos A. de  
400 1# $a Diego, $c de
```

```
but 100 1# $a De la Mare, Walter, $d 1873-1956  
400 1# $a La Mare, Walter De, $d 1873-1956  
400 1# $a Mare, Walter De la, $d 1873-1956
```

```
100 1# $a Von Furstenberg, George M., $d 1941-  
400 1# $a Furstenberg, George M. von, $d 1941-
```

100 1# \$a Cunha, José Antônio Flores da
 400 1# \$a Cunha, Flores da
 400 1# \$a Da Cunha, José Antônio Flores

3) *Prefixes/particles in names lacking forenames but containing words or phrases associated with the name.* Formulate such name headings or references with the prefixes/particles following any words or phrases associated with the name.

100 1# \$a Winter, \$c Doctor de
 (Do not make the reference Winter, de, Doctor)

100 1# \$a L'Epée, Charles-Michel de, \$d 1712-1789
 400 1# \$a L'Epée, \$c abbé de \$q (Charles-Michel), \$d
 1712-1789

100 1# \$a La Fayette, \$c Madame de \$q (Marie-Madelaine
 Pioche de La Vergne), \$d 1634-1693
 400 1# \$a LaFayette, \$c Madame de \$q (Marie-Madelaine
 Pioche de La Vergne), \$d 1634-1693
 400 1# \$a Fayette, \$c Madame de La \$q (Marie-Madelaine
 Pioche de La Vergne), \$d 1634-1693
 400 1# \$a De La Fayette, \$c Madame \$q (Marie-Madelaine
 Pioche de La Vergne), \$d 1634-1693
 (Do not make the reference La Fayette, de, Madame
 (Marie-Madelaine Pioche de La Vergne), 1634-1693
 or Fayette, de La, Madame (Marie-Madelaine Pioche
 de La Vergne), 1634-1693)

If such names include qualifications, formulate the data constituting the heading or references according to the pattern: entry element of the heading or reference, words or phrases associated with the name (\$c subfield), prefix/particle, qualifier, date.

100 1# \$a Lettow-Vorbeck, \$c General von \$q (Paul Emil),
 \$d 1870-1964
 400 1# \$a Vorbeck, Lettow, \$c General von \$q (Paul Emil),
 \$d 1870-1964
 400 1# \$a Lettow-Vorbeck, \$c Colonel von \$q (Paul Emil),
 \$d 1870-1964
 400 1# \$a Von Lettow-Vorbeck, \$c General \$q (Paul Emil),
 \$d 1870-1964

100 1# \$a Gatti de Gamond, \$c Madame \$q (Zoé Charlotte),
 \$d 1812-1854
 400 1# \$a De Gamond, Gatti, \$c Madame \$q (Zoé Charlotte),
 \$d 1812-1854
 400 1# \$a Gamond, Gatti de, \$c Madame \$q (Zoé Charlotte),
 \$d 1812-1854

100 1# \$a Sigaud de La Fond, \$c M. \$q (Joseph Aignan),
 \$d 1730-1810
 400 1# \$a De La Fond, Sigaud, \$c M. \$q (Joseph Aignan),
 \$d 1730-1810
 400 1# \$a La Fond, Sigaud de, \$c M. \$q (Joseph Aignan),
 \$d 1730-1810
 400 1# \$a Fond, Sigaud de La, \$c M. \$q (Joseph Aignan),
 \$d 1730-1810

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)
not 151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

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

but 151 ## \$a Garching bei München (Germany)
not 151 ## \$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 ## \$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.)

¹MARC coding in the examples reflects the provisions of *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data* (except spaces added before and after subfield codes) and not any individual system.

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 ## \$a 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 the generic term, use a single heading for both the populated place and any administrative unit..

GNS: Xiamen (PPL); Xiamen Shi (ADM2)

Heading: 151 ## \$a Xiamen (Fujian Sheng, China)
451 ## \$a Xiamen Shi (China)

GNS: Qixian (PPL); Qi Xian (ADM3)

Heading: 151 ## \$a Qi Xian (Shanxi Sheng, China)
451 ## \$a Qixian (Shanxi Sheng, China)

GNS: Feicheng (PPL); Feicheng Shi (ADM3)

LC database: 151 ## \$a Feicheng Xian (China)

Heading: 151 ## \$a Feicheng (Tai'an, Shandong Sheng, China)
451 ## \$a Feicheng Xian (China)
451 ## \$a Feicheng Shi (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:

Before 1992

After 1991

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

24.4B. NAMES NOT CONVEYING THE IDEA OF A CORPORATE BODY. [Rev.]

Surnames

Generally, do not add a general designation as a qualifier to a corporate name containing two or more surnames (without forenames or without forename initials).

	110 2# \$a Morgan and Morgan
<i>not</i>	110 2# \$a Morgan and Morgan (Firm)
<i>but</i>	110 2# \$a B. Morgan and D. Morgan (Firm)

Performing Duets

For performing duets, also do not add a general designation as a qualifier if the name contains two surnames (with or without forenames or forename initials) or if the name contains two forenames.

Initialisms and Acronyms

If the name chosen for the heading for a corporate body is an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier when the capitalized form is used in a *see* reference.

	110 2# \$a CAST (Group)
	410 2# \$a C.A.S.T.
	111 2# \$a CAV (Conference)

Ships

When establishing a heading for a ship, add a general designation in English as a qualifier if the name alone does not convey the idea of a corporate body. If there is any question as to whether there is an appropriate general term, take the term from the item being cataloged. If there is more than one ship with the same name, add a term as specific as necessary to resolve the conflict.

	110 2# \$a Ulua (Ship)
	(<i>Unique heading; qualifier added to clarify the meaning of the heading</i>)

110 2# \$a Franklin (Aircraft carrier)
110 2# \$a Franklin (Steamship)
(Two ships of the same name but each of a different type)

110 2# \$a Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CV6)
110 2# \$a Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CVA(N) 65)
(Two aircraft carriers with the same name)

Art Galleries

If the name of an art gallery needs a general designation qualifier and 24.5C is not applicable, use the term "(Gallery)" as a qualifier rather than a more specific term such as "(Art gallery)." (Do not use "(Gallery)" as a qualifier for an art museum needing a general designation qualifier.) *Note:* Do not change existing AACR 2-coded headings for art galleries solely to conform to this directive.

Consultant Firms

If the name of a consultant firm consists *solely* of subject words and the word "consultants" (or its equivalent in other languages), add a 24.4B-type qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier if the name contains other elements.

110 2# \$a Hospital Maintenance Consultants (Firm)

Multiple Qualifiers

If the name is eligible for another qualifier (as when the name conflicts or when the body is a directly entered government agency that is not an institution), add the qualifier called for in this rule first. Separate the qualifiers by a space-colon-space.

110 2# \$a Red Sea (Restaurant : Washington, D.C.)
110 2# \$a BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)

Pre-1981 Headings

Headings originally established before January 1981 that fell into either of the two categories listed below were coded "AACR2" prior to September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

- 1) The heading contained a qualifier that is not needed according to current policy.

110 2# \$a Chefs' Rights Alliance (Society)
(Do not change to: Chefs' Rights Alliance)

- 2) The heading lacked a qualifier that would be needed according to current policy.

110 2# \$a BFA Educational Media
(Do not change to: BFA Educational Media (Firm))

Performing Groups

In dealing with performing groups, apply the following:

- 1) If the name contains a word that specifically designates a performing group or a corporate body in general (e.g., band, consort, society) or contains a collective or plural noun (e.g., Ramblers, Boys, Hot Seven), do not add a designation to the name.

- 2) If the name is extremely vague, consisting primarily of single, common words (e.g., Circle, Who, Jets) or the name has the appearance of a personal name (e.g., Jethro Tull), add a designation to the name.

- 3) If the name falls between the above categories (e.g., Led Zeppelin, Jefferson Airplane, Road Apple, L.A. Contempo), add a designation to the name.

- 4) If there is doubt whether a designation should be added, add it.

Use the designation "(Musical group)" unless special circumstances (such as a conflict) require a more specific term.

Sports Teams

If the name of a sports team does not explicitly convey the information that the entity is a sports team, add a qualifier to the name. Include in the qualifier the term "team" following the name of the sport.

110 2# \$a Miami Dolphins (Football team)
110 2# \$a Chicago Blackhawks (Hockey team)

If the team is related to an institution, make a reference from the name of the team as a subheading of the institution.

110 2# \$a Ohio State Buckeyes (Football team)
410 2# \$a Ohio State University. \$b Buckeyes (Football team)

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 publication³
- date of publication³
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement
- place of publication⁴
- place of publication⁴ and date of publication³

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).

³Choose 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.

⁴If 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 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 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 publication⁵
- 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 ## \$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), 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

⁵Choose 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.

c) If a single-volume monograph or a not-analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper is used in a subject or related work added entry and the title proper is the same as 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), construct a uniform title consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier; follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

```
245 00 $a Gazetteer of Argentina : $b names approved by
      the United States Board on Geographic Names.
250 ## $a 3rd ed.
260 ## $a Washington : $b Defense Mapping Agency,
      $c 1992.
500 ## $a Rev. ed. of: Argentina. 1968.
730 0# $a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
```

*revised bibliographic record for the 1968 work cited in
500 field above*

```
130 0# $a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
245 10 $a Argentina : $b official standard names approved
      by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
260 ## $a Washington : $b Office of Geography, Dept. of
      the Interior, $c 1968.
```

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 :
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.⁶

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)

26.2. NAMES OF PERSONS. [Rev.]

Preliminary Note

These guidelines are applicable primarily when establishing headings initially.

Recording Variant Forms of Name

Record all forms of name found on the chief source of the work being cataloged (including CIP title pages). For forms of name that are not on the chief source but that are found in the normal course of examining the work, be selective: record only those forms that are judged to add important information identifying the author (most commonly, a fuller form of name) or to justify tracing a needed reference. In particular, do not record a form that consists of a surname alone when that form is a variant. References are traced only from recorded forms. See the guidelines below when deciding which recorded forms require references.

Referring from Variant Forms

1) Normally, do not trace a reference from the old catalog heading. However, if judged useful by the cataloger or for specified projects, a linking reference may be made. If the form of the resulting reference (i.e., the way it is structured, *not* its degree of fullness) is not in accord with

⁶While 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 policy, code it "do not make" and trace another reference constructed according to current policy.

2) Trace a reference from each variant that affects the primary elements of the name. For the normal, inverted heading this means variations in all elements to the left of the comma and in the first element to the right of the comma. Do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or to the same form as the heading on another record.

3) Refer from other variants (i.e., those that do not affect the primary entry elements) when it is judged the access to the catalog would be improved, e.g., when the heading is a common-sounding name.

4) Make one reference from each possible entry element of the name chosen as the heading, including each *separate* particle or prefix but excluding connectives such as "y" and "und." (In this connection, ignore the "Bure" example on p. 545 of AACR2; this is based on actual usage, not an arbitrary permutation of the heading.)

5) Generally, make only one reference from each variant, normally constructing it in the form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading (cf. specific instructions in LCRI 26.1). In addition, if applicable, make *one* reference under each surname element, other than particles and prefixes, not already referred from. Normally, do not otherwise make references that are "variants of the variant."

Follow these principles when creating new headings, and follow them, also, as closely as possible when evaluating references on existing authority records and when creating automated authority records for headings found in the machine files (or in the manual catalog, if this has been consulted). For already evaluated reference structures, generally, allow the references to stand that are not provided for in these instructions.

6) In constructing references, prefer forms corresponding to usage over forms corresponding to qualifiers (cf. the last example below).

Examples

```
100 1# $a Freeman, Robert, $d 1948-
670 ## $a His Hidden treasure, 1980: $b t.p. (Robert
      Freeman)
670 ## $a Phone call to author, 3/31/82 $b (Robert Eliot
      Freeman; b. 6/18/48)
      (No references)
```

```
100 1# $a Jenkins, Barbara
670 ## $a Jenkins, P. The walk west, 1981: $b CIP t.p.
      (Barbara Jenkins) CIP data sheet (Barbara Jo
      Pennell Jenkins)
      (No references)
```

```
100 1# $a Klughorn, Jason
400 1# $a Klughorn, Jay
670 ## $a His Mud pies, 1980: $b t.p. (Jason Klughorn)
      CIP data sheet (Jay Klughorn)
```

```
100 1# $a Jackson, Richard L.
400 1# $a Jackson, Rick
670 ## $a Conflict and cooperation in police labour
      relations, c1980: $b t.p. (Richard L. Jackson)
      p. 239 (Rick Jackson)
```

```
100 1# $a Inmon, William H.
400 1# $a Inmon, W. H. (William H.)
670 ## $a His Effective data base design, 1980: $b t.p.
      (William H. Inmon)
670 ## $a His Design review methodology for a data base
      environment, c1982: $b t.p. (W.H. Inmon)
```

100 1# \$a Hendrix, Louise Butts
400 1# \$a Butts, Louise
670 ## \$a Her Sutter Buttes, land of Histun Yani, Sutter
County, California, c1980: \$b t.p. (Louise
Butts Hendrix) about the author (née Louise
Butts)

100 1# \$a Morgan, C. J. \$q (Carol Jean)
400 1# \$a Morgan, Kim
400 1# \$a Morgan, Carol Jean
670 ## \$a National Career Education Conf. (1977 :
Canberra, A.C.T.) Issues in career education,
1977: \$b t.p. (C.J. Morgan) p. 141 (Dr. C.J.
(Kim) Morgan)
670 ## \$a Aust. nat. bib. \$b (Morgan, Carol Jean)

100 1# \$a Welch, Kenneth R. G.
400 1# \$a Welch, K. R. G. \$q (Kenneth R. G.)
670 ## \$a His Herpetology of Europe and southwest Asia,
1983: \$b CIP t.p. (K.R.G. Welch) book t.p.
(Kenneth R.G. Welch)

100 1# \$a Clark, T. J. \$q (Timothy J.)
400 1# \$a Clark, Timothy J.
670 ## \$a His Image of the people, 1982: \$b t.p. (T.J.
Clark)
670 ## \$a LC database, 7/14/83 \$b (hdg.: Clark, Timothy
J.; usage: T.J. Clark)

100 1# \$a Gueligue, E. Sèlidji \$q (Eugène Sèlidji)
400 1# \$a Gueligue, Eugène Sèlidji
670 ## \$a His Lire, écrire et parler fon, 1978- : \$b t.
1, t.p. (E. Sèlidji Gueligue) pref. (Eugène
Sèlidji Gueligue)

100 1# \$a Meier-David, Huguette
400 1# \$a David, Huguette Meier-
400 1# \$a Meyer-David, Huguette
400 1# \$a Meier David, Huguette
("Meier-David" and "Meier David" file the same)
400 1# \$a David, Huguette Meyer-
*("This is a variant of the variant "400 Meyer-David, Huguette"
traced above)*
670 ## \$a Zado, R. Die kleine Rodung, 1978: \$b t.p.
(Huguette Meier-David) verso t.p. (Huguette
Meier David) p. 16 (Huguette Meyer-David)

100 1# \$a Moreno, Montserrat
400 1# \$a Moreno Marimon, Montserrat
400 1# \$a Marimon, Montserrat Moreno
670 ## \$a Her Aprendizaje y desarrollo intelectual, 1980:
\$b t.p. (Montserrat Moreno) cover p. 4
(Montserrat Moreno Marimon)

not also

after August 31, 2001.⁷

Series authority records (SARs) used or created after August 31, 2001

SAR already in the national authority file. If the abbreviation in the “series numbering example” information (642 field) is not the prescribed abbreviation, change the 642 field to the prescribed abbreviation. For example, change “vol. 2” to “v. 2” or change “numb. 1” to “no. 1.” *LC catalogers:* Send SAR printout to CPSO. *PCC SAR participants:* Notify LC’s Cooperative Cataloging Team.

SAR being added to the national authority file. Substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation when giving the 642 field information.

Rationale for implementation decisions. It is recognized that the decision to change the 642 field in existing SARs will create split files in some local catalogs using bibliographic 4XX/8XX subfield \$v information for indexing, sorting, and display for some types of searches. However, the benefit of consistent actions for catalogers, the fact that no additional bibliographic records will be created that would need to be updated in the future, and the potential ability to set off the numeral from the abbreviation in the subfield \$v information in bibliographic records justify the decision to change existing SARs.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 01-29 to 01-41, 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. Eight subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including six free-floating subdivision listed below.

Recommendation #6. During the third quarter of 2001, 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 —**Equipment** was replaced with the standard free-floating subdivision —**Equipment and supplies** under the heading **Cargo handling**. The subdivision —**Quotations** was replaced with the subdivision —**Quotations, maxims, etc.** under the heading **Jewish law**. The subdivision —**Quotations, maxims, etc.** is authorized for free-floating use under topical headings for collections or discussions of quotations, maxims, etc., on those topics.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* The phrase headings **Fish detection** and **Forest fire detection** were cancelled and replaced by use of the subdivision —**Detection** under the headings **Fishes** and **Forest fires**. The subdivision —**Detection** is also established under such headings as **Climatic changes**; **Electric discharges**; **Mines (Military explosives)**.

3) *Subdivisions replaced with phrase headings.* The subdivision —**Music** was cancelled under the headings **Kindergarten** and **Nursery schools** and replaced with the phrase headings **Preschool music** and **School music**.

4) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The inverted subdivisions —**Writing, Chia-ku style** and —**Writing, Li style**, which had been established under the heading **Chinese language**, were revised to —**Writing—Jia gu style** and —**Writing—Li style**. Similarly, the subdivision —**Writing, Seal style**, which had been established under the headings **Chinese language** and

⁷The revision of B.5, published as part of *Amendments 2001*, was implemented by LC/PCC (with the approval of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR) prior to the implementation of the other revisions in those amendments.

Japanese language, was revised to —**Writing—Seal style**.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the third quarter of 2001.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL01-29 - WL01-41

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Motors—Exhaust gas	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Separation	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Serodiagnosis	H 1150	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Solubility	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Springs and suspension	H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Transcription	H 1154	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 32-45, 2001

Arpeggios
Bomb threats (*May Subd Geog*)
Commercial cycling businesses (*May Subd Geog*)
Contractarianism (Ethics) (*May Subd Geog*)
Digital printing (*May Subd Geog*)
Dogs—Barking (*May Subd Geog*)
Foreign language television programs (*May Subd Geog*)
Forest canopy gaps (*May Subd Geog*)
Gay and lesbian film festivals (*May Subd Geog*)
Girl groups (Musical groups) (*May Subd Geog*)
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (Food safety system) (*May Subd Geog*)
Junk sculpture (*May Subd Geog*)
Mars surface samples
Medicaid—Claims administration (*May Subd Geog*)
Medicare beneficiaries (*May Subd Geog*)
Nanosatellites (*May Subd Geog*)
Noise music (*May Subd Geog*)
Orphaned animals (*May Subd Geog*)
Paper garments (*May Subd Geog*)
Pastoral care (*May Subd Geog*)
PCI bus (Computer bus)
Peer-to-peer architecture (Computer networks)
Preservation photocopying (*May Subd Geog*)
Prostate-specific antigen
Racism in sports (*May Subd Geog*)
Retromarketing (*May Subd Geog*)
School taxes (*May Subd Geog*)
School-linked human services (*May Subd Geog*)
September 11 Terrorist Attacks, 2001
Sound effects music (*May Subd Geog*)
Storage area networks (Computer networks)
Team murder (*May Subd Geog*)
Temporary tattoos (*May Subd Geog*)
Terrorism in motion pictures
Text messages (Telephone systems) (*May Subd Geog*)
Transparency in government (*May Subd Geog*)
Tuition (*May Subd Geog*)
Vocal groups (*May Subd Geog*)
Vocal coaches (*May Subd Geog*)
War on Terrorism, 2001-

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 29-41, 2001.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Abkhazija (Georgia)—History	Abkhazia (Georgia)—History	NO
Abkhaziia (Georgia)—History— Uprising, 1992-1993	Abkhazia (Georgia)—History—Uprising, 1992-1993	NO
African American women—Societies, etc.	African American women—Societies and clubs	NO
Ammocoetes populations	Ammocoete populations	YES
Antiques, Oriental	Antiques—Asia	
Art metal-work, Oriental	Art metal-work—Asia	
Atlases, United Arab Emirates	Atlases, Emirian	NO
Bally family	Bailly family	NO
Bayle family	Bailly family	NO
Beaver Kill (Ulster County and Delaware County, N.Y.)	Beaver Kill (Ulster County-Delaware County, N.Y.)	NO
Bianzhong	Bian zhong	YES
Black-winged kite	Black-shouldered kite	YES
Bobolinks	Bobolink	YES
Box Canyon Falls (Ouray, Colo.)	Box Canyon Falls (Colo.)	NO
Cargo handling—Equipment	Cargo handling—Equipment and supplies	NO
China—History—Sian Incident, 1936	China—History—Xi'an Incident, 1936	NO
Chinese drama—Malaysia	Malaysian drama (Chinese)	YES
Chinese language—Writing, Chia-ku style	Chinese language—Writing—Jia gu style	NO
Chinese language—Writing, Li style	Chinese language—Writing—Li style	NO
Chinese language—Writing, Seal style	Chinese language—Writing—Seal style	NO
Ching hu	Jing hu	YES
Ching hu music	Jing hu music	YES
Chiu-lung River (China)	Jiulong River (Sichuan Sheng, China)	NO
Chrysanthemum leaf miner	Chromatomyia syngenesiae	YES
Chui ch'in	Zhui qin	YES
Chung hu	Zhong hu	YES
Chung hu and ko hu music	Zhong hu and ge hu music	YES
Chung hu music	Zhong hu music	YES
Cinclus mexicanus	American dipper	YES
Coffee leaf-miner	Coffee leafminer	YES
Community art projects	Community arts projects	YES
Concertos (Yang ch'in)	Concertos (Yang qin)	YES
Cookery, Oriental	Cookery, Asian	NO
Country music—To 1931	Old-time music	YES
Country music—1931-1940	Old-time music	YES
Country music—1941-1950	Country music—To 1951	NO
Cysticercosis, Cerebrospinal	Neurocysticercosis	YES
East Imperial Tombs (China)	Eastern Qing Tombs (China)	NO
Economic assistance, United Arab Emirates	Economic assistance, Emirian	YES
Empoasca devastans	Amrasca devastans	YES
Er hu	Er hu	YES
Er hu and yang ch'in music	Er hu and yang qin music	YES
Er hu music	Er hu music	YES
Fables, Asian	Fables, Oriental	NO
Fish detection	Fishes—Detection	YES
Forest fire detection	Forest fires—Detection	YES
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (Va.)	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (Va.)	NO
Glaucomys volans	Southern flying squirrel	YES
Hsien t'ien tao (Cult)	Xian tian dao (Cult)	YES
Ibis	Ibises	YES
Interviewing in social work	Interviewing in social service	YES

Issyk-Kul' (Kyrgyzstan)	Issyk-Kul' (Kyrgyzstan : Lake)	NO
Japanese language—Writing, Seal style	Japanese language—Writing—Seal style	NO
Jewish law—Quotations	Jewish law—Quotations, maxims, etc.	NO
Ju-chen (Manchurian people)	Jurchen (Manchurian people)	YES
Ju-chen language	Jurchen language	YES
Kao hu	Gao hu	YES
Kao hu music	Gao hu music	YES
Kelly, John (Fictitious character)	Clark, John (Fictitious character)	NO
Kindergarten—Music	Preschool music	YES
Kindergarten—Music	School music	YES
Ko hu	Ge hu	YES
Ko hu music	Ge hu music	YES
K'ung hou	Kong hou	YES
Lead-work	Leadwork	YES
Leaf-miners	Leafminers	YES
Lin An-t'ai ku ts'o (Taipei, Taiwan)	Lin Antai gu cuo (Taipei, Taiwan)	NO
Lin Pen-yüan t'ing yüan (Pan-ch'iao shih, Taiwan)	Lin Benyuan ting yuan (Pan-ch'iao shih, Taiwan)	NO
Liu ch'in	Liu qin	YES
Locust leaf-miner	Locust leafminer	YES
Lyra (Musical instrument)	Lira (Short-necked fiddle)	YES
Madison River (Mont. and Wyo.)	Madison River (Wyo. and Mont.)	NO
Madison River Valley (Mont. and Wyo.)	Madison River Valley (Wyo. and Mont.)	NO
Madison River Watershed (Mont. and Wyo.)	Madison River Watershed (Wyo. and Mont.)	NO
Marshall language	Marshallese language	YES
Merluccius albidus	Offshore hake	YES
Merluccius gayi	Chilean hake	YES
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	YES
Metal-work, Oriental	Metal-work—Asia	
Mogaveeras	Mogaveera (Indic people)	YES
Morin khuur	Morin huur	YES
Morin khuur music	Morin huur music	YES
Mound Stand (London, England)	Mound Stand (Lord's Cricket Ground, London, England)	NO
Mythology, Oriental	Mythology, Asian	NO
Mythology, Oriental	Mythology, Middle Eastern	NO
Mythology, Oriental, in art	Mythology, Asian, in art	NO
Nan hu	Er hu	YES
Nan hu	Gao hu	YES
No-cha (Chinese deity)	Nezha (Chinese deity)	NO
Nursery schools—Music	Preschool music	YES
Nursery schools—Music	School music	YES
One hundred thirty Bush Street (San Francisco, Calif.)	130 Bush Street (San Francisco, Calif.)	NO
Owens River Valley (Calif.)	Owens Valley (Calif.)	NO
Pan hu	Ban hu	YES
Pan hu music	Ban hu music	YES
Peking-Hankow Railway Strike, 1923	Jing Han tie lu Strike, 1923	NO
Pont-Aven school of art	Pont-Aven school of art (Movement)	NO
Potato leafroll	Potato leafroll disease	YES
Pottery Mound Site (N.M.)	Pottery Mound (N.M.)	NO
Quarai Ruins Site (N.M.)	Quarai Ruins (N.M.)	NO
Reduviidae	Assassin bugs	YES
Retreats—Hinduism	Spiritual retreats—Hinduism	NO
Retreats—United Methodist Church (U.S.)	Spiritual retreats—United Methodist Church (U.S.)	NO
Rhapsody (Music)	Rhapsodies (Music)	YES
Rio de la Plata, Battle of the, 1939	Rio de la Plata, Battle of the, Uruguay, 1939	NO
Riom Trial, 1942	Riom Trial, Riom, France, 1942	NO
Rivoli, Battle of, 1797	Rivoli (Italy), Battle of, 1797	NO
San hsien	San xian	YES
San hsien music	San xian music	YES
Serbia—Politics and government—1945-	Serbia—Politics and government—1945-1992	NO

Serbia—Politics and government—1945-	Serbia—Politics and government—1992-	NO
Serpentine leaf-miner	Serpentine leafminer	YES
She-k'ou Lin chai (She-k'ou ts'un, Taiwan)	Shekou Lin zhai (She-k'ou ts'un, Taiwan)	NO
Silverwork, Oriental	Silverwork—Asia	
Six hundred Lexington Avenue (New York, N.Y.)	600 Lexington Avenue (New York, N.Y.)	NO
So na	Suo na	YES
So na music	Suo na music	YES
Stringed instruments, Bowed	Bowed stringed instruments	YES
Stringed instruments, Bowed—Bowling	Bowed stringed instruments—Bowling	NO
Stringed instruments, Bowed—Construction	Bowed stringed instruments—Construction	YES
Stringed instruments, Bowed—Instruction and study	Bowed stringed instruments—Instruction and study	YES
Stringed instruments, Bowed—Instruction and study—Positions	Bowed stringed instruments—Positions	NO
Stringed instruments, Bowed—Methods	Bowed stringed instruments—Methods	NO
Stringed instruments, Bowed—China	Bowed stringed instruments—China	
Ta t'ung	Da tong	YES
T'ai su Group	Tai su Group	NO
Tangut	Tangut (Chinese people)	YES
Tao yin	Dao yin	YES
Television programs, Foreign	Foreign television programs	YES
Television programs, Foreign—Law and legislation	Foreign television programs—Law and legislation	YES
Textile fabrics, Oriental	Textile fabrics—Asia	
T'ien te sheng chiao	Tian de sheng jiao	YES
TJ Ruin Site (N.M.)	TJ Ruin (N.M.)	NO
Triatominae	Conenoses	YES
Trios (Piano, san hsien, erh hu)	Trios (Piano, san xian, er hu)	YES
Tung-hui Mound (China)	Donghui Mound (China)	NO
United Arab Emirates periodicals	Emirian periodicals	YES
United States—Economic policy—1993-	United States—Economic policy—1993-2001	NO
United States—Economic policy—1993-	United States—Economic policy—2001-	NO
Western Ch'ing Tombs (China)	Western Qing Tombs (China)	NO
Wind River (Wyo.)	Wind River (Wyo. : River)	NO
Yang ch'in	Yang qin	YES
Yang ch'in music	Yang qin music	YES
Yang ch'in with orchestra	Yang qin with orchestra	YES
Yang-chuang Site (China)	Yangzhuang Site (China)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Chhattisgarh Basin (India)	Chhattīsgarh (India)
Chin Shih t'ieh lu	Jing Han tie lu (China)
Feng huang ku niao yüan she ying pi sai	Feng huang gu niao yuan she ying bi sai (1989)
Hsiung shih mei shu hsin jen Chiang Project Orion	Xiong shi mei shu xin ren jiang Project Orion (United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
Rodrigues Island (Mauritius)	Rodrigues (Mauritius)
T'ai-wan sheng chu hsi pei she ying pi sai	Taiwan Sheng zhu xi bei she ying bi sai

LC CLASSIFICATION

LC CLASSIFICATION WEEKLY LISTS

Beginning in January 2002, additions and changes to the Library of Congress Classification are being posted weekly on the Cataloging Policy and Support Office home page at URL: <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso>>

Users should scroll down the page to the section titled **Library of Congress Classification**. The approved weekly lists of new and changed classification numbers appear as the first item in this section.

The quarterly publication *LC Classification: Additions and Changes* is being discontinued. List 284 (October-December 2001) will be the final issue.

MARC

The following addition should be noted for inclusion in the 2000 edition of the *MARC Code List for Languages*.

Sirinek [ypk]

ROMANIZATION

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CHINESE ROMANIZATION GUIDELINES

The Library of Congress has been urged to make two modifications to its new pinyin Chinese romanization guidelines. After having received input from the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) as well as from Library staff, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) recommends that two changes be made.

A) To add an umlaut over the letter u in the syllables lue and nue

The first proposal is that an umlaut be placed over the letter u in the syllables lue and nue. The Library of Congress pinyin romanization table currently does not place an umlaut over those letters. While the United States Board on Geographic Names consistently romanizes these syllables with umlauts, the National Library of China does not.

These reasons were given for adding the umlauts:

1) Umlauts are placed over the letter u in these syllables in both the Chinese standard, *Han yu pin yin fang an*, and the ISO standard for romanized Chinese.

2) The change should facilitate the storage and transmission of data, as well as international information exchange.

3) The syllables lue and nue are used infrequently, so the effect of the change will not be significant.

These reasons were given for maintaining the current practice:

1) The umlaut is not necessary because the umlaut is not needed to resolve a conflict. By contrast, an umlaut is used on two Chinese syllables (lǜ, nǜ) to distinguish them from other syllables that use the same letters but are pronounced differently (lu, nu).

2) The absence of diacritic marks is convenient for users, and should lead to fewer typographical errors in transcription.

The Library recommends that an umlaut be added to these syllables (lüe, nüe) so that they will conform to the Chinese guidelines as put forth in *Han yu pin yin fang an* and the ISO standard for Chinese. The change should reduce possible obstacles to the convenient international exchange of information.

Although the change would not affect filing and retrieval, the syllables lue and nue can be readily identified when they appear unattached to other syllables in bibliographic and authority files. The Library could consult with the major utilities to try to find a way to also identify these syllables when they are joined to others. Therefore, the Library proposes that an umlaut be added to those two Chinese romanized syllables in bibliographic databases.

B) To only use an apostrophe before joined syllables beginning with a vowel

The second proposal is that an apostrophe only be added before joined syllables that begin with a vowel (a, e, or o). The pinyin romanization guidelines currently call for an apostrophe to be added 1) before syllables beginning with joined letters a, e, or o, and 2) between joined syllables that end with the letter n and begin with the letter g.

These reasons were given for restricting use of the apostrophe:

1) The proposed change would bring Library practice into conformance with the Chinese standard, *Han yu pin yin fang an*, and the ISO standard for romanized Chinese.

2) The change should facilitate the storage and transmission of data, as well as international information exchange.

3) Because the current practice has been found by some to be confusing, there is concern that its application may have been inconsistent. If the apostrophe is only used before joined vowels, however, there should be no ambiguity about when it should be applied.

This reason has been given for maintaining the current practice: Adding an apostrophe between a joined final n and initial g is easy to apply, and makes it convenient for a reader to distinguish where the break occurs in these joined syllables.

Other major institutions generally apply the apostrophe in a manner consistent with the guidelines of *Han yu pin yin fang an*. The United States Board on Geographic Names applies the Chinese guidelines consistently. The National Library of China does not join romanized syllables and so does not apply this *Han yu pin yin fang an* guideline. The National Library of Australia generally applies the Chinese guidelines for the apostrophe.

The Library recommends that the proposed change be made: that is, that an apostrophe be added only before joined vowels; and that the practice of writing an apostrophe between the joined letters n and g, when one joined syllable ends with the letter n and the next begins with the letter g cease. This would bring Library practice into conformance with *Han yu pin yin fang an* and the ISO standard for Chinese and should reduce possible obstacles to the convenient international exchange of information in the future.

Although *Han yu pin yin fang an* directs that the apostrophe be added before joined syllables beginning with a vowel, or in cases of ambiguity, Library staff members felt that, if the apostrophe is indeed inserted in this manner, ambiguity should not occur. For example, consider how these two similar names (one real, the other possibly fictitious) would be distinguished in their romanized forms:

syllables: 'wang' 'ya' 'nan'
syllables: 'wang' 'yan' 'an'

No apostrophe is used in romanizing the first given name, because the joined syllable does not begin with a vowel. In the second given name, however, the joined syllable does begin with a vowel; therefore, it is preceded by an apostrophe.

Wang, Yanan
Wang, Yan'an

Therefore, the Library recommends that the new guideline make no mention of possible ambiguity, lest this suggestion lead to variant romanization practices.

The change in practice can be shown in the romanization as follows:

syllables: 'chen' 'an' 'guo'

Under the current practice, an apostrophe is inserted between the letters n and g in the joined syllables of the given name:

Chen, An'guo

The new procedures would see the apostrophe removed because the joined syllable begins with the letter g and not a vowel (a, e, o):

Chen, Anguo

Because there is no apostrophe, the given name could only represent the combination of the syllables 'an' and 'guo'.

This change would also not affect filing or retrieval of romanized Chinese data. The Library does not believe that it is feasible to identify the joined syllables from which apostrophes should be removed. Therefore, uses of the apostrophe in romanized Chinese that do not conform to the recommended practice will be changed on an as-encountered basis.

Comments on these proposed changes are requested by March 31, 2002. Additional supporting documentation is welcome. Address comments to

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