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# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

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## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 2002 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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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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- 5) Republications
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Edition or Copy of Monograph

Change in Cataloging Decision: Monograph/Serial

Change in Type of Issuance

Initial Articles

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**What Is Being Cataloged?**

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

Before creating a bibliographic record, determine what is being cataloged. Answer these two questions:

- 1) What aspect of the bibliographic resource will the bibliographic record represent?
  - a) A resource may not be part of a larger resource and so the bibliographic record can represent only that resource.
  - b) A resource may be part of a larger resource (one part of a multipart item, one analytic of a monographic series, one of several separate resources on a Web site, etc.). The bibliographic record could represent the “smaller” or the “larger” resource.
  - c) A resource may not be part of a larger resource but local cataloging policies may specify creating a bibliographic record for a made-up larger resource of materials that are not published, distributed, or produced together.<sup>1</sup>
- 2) What is the type of issuance of that aspect?
  - a) See both the definitions from AACR2 appendix D and the diagram in “Type of Issuance” below.
  - b) If the situation is still not clear, then consider the guidelines given in two other sections of this LCRI: “Monograph vs. Serial” and “Situations Requiring Further Consideration.”
  - c) See the section “Edition or Copy of Monograph” for guidelines about creating separate records for monographs.

It may be appropriate, after one or more bibliographic records have been cataloged, to change the cataloging decision (e.g., recatalog a monograph as a serial). See the section “Change

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<sup>1</sup>These guidelines do not address the cataloging of such a made-up larger resource. *LC catalogers*: See DCM C14 for collection-level cataloging guidelines; see DCM C12.7 for guidelines for 2A cataloging (creation of a collected set record for an unnumbered multipart item).

in Cataloging Decision” for guidelines.

Also, a publisher may change the type of issuance of a bibliographic resource. See the last section, “Change in Type of Issuance,” for guidelines.

## Type of Issuance

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

“Type of issuance” refers to how the bibliographic resource is published, distributed, or produced and, if it is updated, how it is updated. There are three types of issuance: monograph, serial, and integrating resource. (See the definitions from AACR2 appendix D and diagram below.)

*Monograph*: A bibliographic resource that is complete in one part or intended to be completed in a finite number of parts. The separate parts may or may not be numbered.

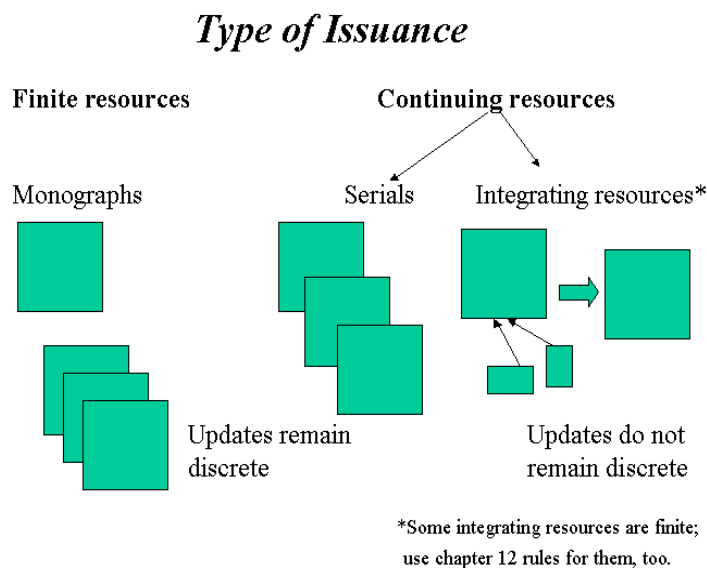
Use rules in chapter 1 and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.

*Serial*: A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion.

Use rules in chapter 1, chapter 12, and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.

*Integrating resource*: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources can be finite or continuing.

Use rules in chapter 1, chapter 12, and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.



In case of  
of issuance, apply the following guidelines:

doubt about type

If the decision has been narrowed down to “serial vs. integrating resource” and there is no information about the type of issuance but the resource has wording that refers to “edition,” determine if that wording represents a numeric designation or an edition statement. If it is a numeric designation, catalog the resource as a serial; if it is an edition statement, catalog it as an integrating resource.

If the decision has been narrowed down to “monograph vs. integrating resource” and there is no information about the type of issuance, catalog the resource as an integrating resource if there is a likelihood the resource will be updated (i.e., assume the updates will not be discrete); catalog as a monograph if there is no indication that the resource will ever be updated.

## Monograph vs. Serial

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

If the bibliographic resource to be cataloged and/or other bibliographic records in the database indicate that the resource has been or will be published in more than one part that will remain discrete or be published more than once, *consider the combination of characteristics below* in deciding whether to catalog the resource as a single-part/multipart monograph or as a serial. Note the exception for publications of limited-duration activities at the end of this section.

1) *Frequency of publication*

a) If the resource has a stated frequency of publication (in the title proper, in the preface, etc.), catalog as a serial.

b) If the resource is published in new editions, catalog as a serial if the frequency of the editions is one to two years; give greater consideration to continuing to catalog as monographs if the editions are published three or more years apart.

2) *Presence and type of numbering*. Although the presence of numbering is no longer part of the definition of a serial, most serials except for unnumbered monographic series will have numeric, alphabetic, and/or chronological designations.

a) If the resource has a numeric/alphabetic (e.g., volume 1; tome 3; Heft A) or chronological designation (e.g., 2001; June 2002; 2002-1) in the title proper or elsewhere in the resource and it is likely that the resource doesn't have a predetermined conclusion, catalog as a serial.

b) If the resource has acquired a numeric, alphabetic, or chronological designation after the first issue, recatalog as a serial.

c) If the resource is published in frequent editions (see 1)b) above), it must have a designation (e.g., date, numeric edition statement) that could be used as numbering in order to be cataloged as a serial.

3) *Likelihood of no predetermined conclusion*. If the resource indicates that there is no predetermined conclusion, catalog as a serial. If the resource doesn't have such information, assume that a resource that has either of the following characteristics is a serial if it also meets the criteria given above for frequency and numbering.

a) Title proper implies continuing publication. If the title proper includes words that imply continuing publication (e.g., "Advances in ...;" "Developments in ...;" "Progress in ..."), catalog as a serial. If the issues also have analyzable titles, analyze the issues.

b) A subscription can be placed for the resource.

Publications of limited-duration activities: Also use the serial rules in chapter 12 for the cataloging of certain resources related to limited-duration activities provided that these resources have some characteristics of serials: successive issues, numbering, and perhaps frequency. Examples include a daily bulletin issued during a non-recurring meeting, a quarterly activities report of a project, and an annual report of an expedition. Do not recatalog records for such resources created before Dec. 1, 2002.

### **Situations Requiring Further Consideration**

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

1) *Electronic resources*. If the resource was/is published in print, make the decision to catalog the electronic resource as a serial, integrating resource, or monograph based on the electronic resource itself, not on how it was issued in print. Information about the planned type of issuance may be given in the resource's "read me" files, etc.

a) Catalog as serial:

i) Remote access resource: a resource having material added as discrete, usually numbered issues (an "issue" can consist of a single article). The resource might contain a listing of back volumes, back issues, images of journal covers for sequential issues; only current issue may be available as a separate issue

ii) Direct access resource: a resource whose carrier is issued successively (this situation is analogous to a print serial whose latest volume supersedes any earlier volumes).

Note that such resources can be mounted on networks such that the successive issuance of the carrier is not observable to the cataloger or end user; when contributing cataloging in a shared environment (e.g., bibliographic utility), the record should reflect the carrier and type of issuance as published.

b) Catalog as an integrating resource:

i) Remote access resource: a resource having material added, changed, or deleted via updates that do not remain discrete (e.g., might contain articles from more than one journal).

ii) Direct access resource: no direct access resource can be issued as an integrating resource (assumption that would be changed if proven incorrect).

c) Catalog as a monograph: Remote or direct access resource: a resource complete in one part or intended to be complete in a finite number of parts, including those resources that are corrected via “errata” information.

2) *Resources issued in loose-leaf format.* When deciding to catalog a bibliographic resource issued in loose-leaf format as a serial, an integrating resource, or a monograph, make the decision based on the type of issuance of the primary component. If there is a stated frequency, determine if the frequency applies to the primary component or to any updates.

Note that a bibliographic resource issued in loose-leaf format is not automatically to be cataloged as an updating loose-leaf.

a) Catalog as a serial:

i) Resource otherwise meeting definition of serial whose issues remain discrete even though they are to be stored in a binder (as successive sections in the binder or subdivided/filed into separate sections in the binder)

ii) Resource whose binders are issued successively even though the contents filed into each binder may be updated in integrating fashion until the next binder is issued

b) Catalog as an integrating resource: Resource consisting of a binder or binders in which pages are added, removed, or replaced until the next edition of the resource is published or until complete

c) Catalog as a monograph: Resource complete as issued or intended to be complete in a finite number of parts

3) *Conference publications.* Conference publications typically consist of the minutes, proceedings, etc., of a regularly-held meeting of one or more corporate bodies or are publications that contain the proceedings, etc., of ongoing topical conferences, symposia, or colloquia.

a) Catalog as serials ongoing conference publications that are being cataloged for the first time, unless they are covered by the exclusions in paragraph b) below. Consider a conference publication to be “ongoing” if words such as “first” or “annual” appear in conjunction with the name of the conference or the title of the publication or if multiple successive issues show that the publication is continuing in nature.

b) Catalog as monographs those conference publications that are not ongoing or that:

i) have a title<sup>2</sup> unique to each issue appearing on the chief source, and/or

ii) are issued as part of a numbered monographic series.

Once the decision to catalog as a monograph or as a serial is determined based on the first—or earliest held—issue of a conference publication, prefer to retain that decision. When there is a change in the main entry for a conference publication cataloged as a serial, consider the publication to be “new” and decide whether to catalog it as a monograph or as a serial according to the above criteria.

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<sup>2</sup>Such unique titles are usually dedicated to a particular topic and vary from issue to issue and conference to conference. Use judgment when determining if thematic or slogan-like phrases constitute unique titles and, therefore, warrant monographic treatment.

4) *Supplements*. If the supplement can be used independently from the main resource, create a separate bibliographic record for it based on its type of issuance. For other situations, give a note about the material on the record for the main resource.

525 ## \$a Kept up-to-date by supplements.

Do not catalog a dependent supplement as a serial just because it has a stated frequency (e.g., an annual supplement to a monograph).

#### 5) *Republications*

a) Republication of a serial: Generally, catalog a republication of a serial as a serial. However, catalog the following as a monograph:

A republication of a single issue or a limited number of issues

A collection of bibliographically unrelated serials or articles.

b) Republication of a monograph: Catalog as a monograph.

c) Republication of an integrating resource: Catalog as a monograph or as an integrating resource based on the type of issuance of the republication.

6) *Printed travel guides*. *LC practice as of 2001*: When deciding whether to catalog a printed travel guide as a serial or as a monograph and there is no information about the likelihood that it will be continued indefinitely, apply the following guidelines:

a) Generally, catalog a travel guide as a serial if it is general in scope because such guides usually are continued indefinitely. “General in scope” means the guide contains a variety of current information, e.g., about where to go, where to stay, and what to do. Apply this policy to state, region, or country guides for the United States, to region or country guides for other countries, and to guides for major cities. If a numeric or chronological designation is not available, supply a chronological designation based on the publishing or copyright date (cf. LCRI 12.3C1).

b) In case of doubt, catalog as a monograph.

#### 7) *LC practice: Certain other printed resources*

After determining that the printed bibliographic resource

— is published in successive parts, and

— there is no information that the resource will be complete in a finite number of parts, and

— it isn't one of the resources noted in 1)-6) above, generally follow the decision to catalog as a monograph or as a serial for the specific categories in the two lists below. If the printed resource isn't represented by one of the categories below, catalog as a serial.

a) Catalog as monographs:

books “issued in parts” (fascicles)  
cartographic materials  
censuses  
encyclopedias  
hearings  
publications of five-year plans

b) Catalog as serials:

alumni directories  
college catalogs  
court reports  
sales/auction catalogs  
session laws

### **Edition or Copy of Monograph**

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

When a new manifestation of an item reaches the cataloger, the question arises as to whether this is a copy of an earlier manifestation or an edition separate from the earlier manifestation needing its own bibliographic record. Consult the definition of “Edition” in Appendix D. If, according to this definition, two items are known to be two different editions, create separate records for each.

Also, consider that a new edition is involved whenever

- 1) there is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content; or,
- 2) anything in the following areas or elements of areas differs from one bibliographic record to another: title and statement of responsibility area, edition area, the extent statement of the physical description area, and series area. (For an exception relating to CIP items, see below.)

Whenever the question relates to the publication, distribution, etc., area or to ISBNs, consider that the item is a copy if the only variation is one or more of the following:

- 1) a difference in the printing or copyright date when there is also a publication date;
- 2) a minor variation in an entity’s name. There are relatively few examples of this phenomenon, which arises when a publisher uses multiple forms concurrently. For example, “Duckworth” and “G. Duckworth” and “St. Martin’s” and “St. Martin’s Press” have been used at the same time by these publishers. A genuine name change, even if minor, should not be considered a variation;
- 3) the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN;
- 4) a difference in binding; or,
- 5) a difference in the edition statement or the series whenever the item is a CIP book issued by the publisher in both a hardbound and a softbound version.

For variations in the publication, distribution, etc., area not covered by the preceding statements, consider that the item is a new edition. Noteworthy examples for the publication, distribution, etc., area are variations involving different places or entities transcribed or any difference in an entity’s name that is suggestive of a sequence of names used, with one used for some time and another at some point replacing the first. For example, “Harper & Brothers” becomes “Harper & Row,” “Doubleday, Doran” becomes “Doubleday.”

*N.B.* Rare books in general follow the same policy, with exceptions as necessary.

### **Change in Cataloging Decision: Monograph/Serial**

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

At some point after one or more monograph bibliographic records has/have been created and another resource with the same choice of main entry and form of title proper is received for cataloging, determine if the resource should be cataloged as a serial to save the time of continuing to prepare separate monograph records. If the resource is a conference publication, see paragraph 3) in the section “Situations Requiring Further Consideration” above. Otherwise, consider the following aspects when making the decision to recatalog as a serial:

- 1) the resource should have a designation (e.g., date, numeric edition statement) that could be used as numbering;
- 2) the frequency of the editions is one to two years (give greater consideration to continuing to catalog as monographs if the editions are published three or more years apart).

Use judgment when deciding whether to cancel existing monograph records. If more than a few monograph records exist, generally do not cancel them; instead, add a note to the serial record saying that LC's earlier issues are cataloged as monographs.

```
500 ## $a Issues for the 1992-1999 conferences cataloged
as monographs. $5 DLC
```

If it is determined that a resource cataloged as a serial changes title proper with each issue, catalog the next issue as a monograph; allow the earlier serial record to remain in the database. Link the two records with “Continues/Continued by” notes.



## Change in Type of Issuance

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

The publisher of a bibliographic resource may decide to change the type of issuance: monograph to integrating resource (e.g., issuing replacement pages to what had been a single-part monograph stored in a binder), monograph to serial (e.g., expanding the plan for the content of a multipart item so it no longer has a predetermined conclusion), serial to integrating resource (e.g., changing from publishing as successive issues to publishing as an updating Web site), etc.

Sometimes the cataloger will not have enough information at the time of creating the bibliographic record to determine the correct form of issuance. Information available later will indicate that the type of issuance represented by the bibliographic record isn't correct.

In order to accommodate the requirements for the distribution of MARC records by the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service and the Library's ILS restrictions on deletion of records in the database, follow the appropriate instruction given in the table below when the type of issuance of a resource has changed or more information shows that the original decision on type of issuance wasn't correct.

[Note: Final decisions have not yet been made for all of the categories. When the information is available, this section of the LCRI will be posted on the CPSO public Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/>) until the LCRI is reissued.]

### Initial Articles

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

Transcribe initial articles as found: in the title and statement of responsibility area (see LCRI 21.30J for the guidelines on setting the non-filing indicator in relation to the title proper on MARC records), edition area, series area, and note area. For the publication, distribution, etc., area, generally do not transcribe articles preceding the name of the publisher, distributor, etc.

#### 1.2B4. EDITION STATEMENT. *OPTIONAL ADDITION*. [Rev.]

*LC practice*: Do not apply this optional rule to any case of merely *supposed* differences in issues that might make them different editions. Apply the option for *manifest* differences where the catalog records would otherwise show exactly the same information in the areas beginning with the title and statement of responsibility area and ending with the series area.

*LC/PCC practice for updating loose-leaves*: Apply the option if the main entry and/or title proper of a resource being cataloged would be the same as that of the resource it continues.

#### 1.4F1. DATE OF PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. [Rev.]

### Non-Gregorian Dates

If the item gives both the Gregorian and the non-Gregorian dates, record only the Gregorian date.

### Later Publication Dates

*LC/PCC practice*: If a U.S. trade publication has a publication date that is in the year following the year in which the publication is received, accept the later publication date as the date of the edition being cataloged. For example, if "2002" appears as the publication date on a publication received in 2001, give "2002" as the publication date.

### Library of Congress CIP Cataloging

*LC practice*: For the cataloging of LC CIPs at the galley stage, take the date of publication from the year given in the "projected publication date" provided by the publisher on the CIP data sheet. At the CIP verification stage, adjust this information, if necessary, according to normal procedures for non-CIP and post-CIP cataloging.

#### 1.4F6. DATE OF PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. [Rev.]

## Applicability

If the *edition* being cataloged (LCRI 1.0) lacks a date of publication, etc., apply the following:

- 1) If the item contains only a copyright date, give the copyright date. (See also LCRI 1.4F7.)

*t.p. verso:* Copyright ©1980  
*preface signed:* June 1980  
*transcription:* c1980

*t.p. verso:* Copyright ©1982  
*preface signed:* June 1981  
*transcription:* c1982

Ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest date for works copyrighted after 1977.

If a copyright date is being recorded, transcribe copyright dates other than a phonogram copyright date preceded by a lowercase "c"; transcribe the phonogram date preceded by a lowercase "p."

- 2) If the item contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the year is the same for both, give only the copyright date. Do not add the date of manufacture.

*t.p. verso:* Copyright ©1980 // 1980 printing  
*transcription:* c1980

- 3) If the item contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the years differ, give the copyright date. Add the date of manufacture (1.4G4).

*t.p. verso:* Copyright ©1978 // Sixth Printing 1980  
*preface signed:* June 1978  
*transcription:* c1978 (1980 printing)

- 4) If the item contains only a date of manufacture, apply the following in the order listed:

- a) Give the date of manufacture in brackets as an inferred date of publication, etc., if it can be assumed that the date of manufacture and the date of the edition being cataloged are identical; for books this means that the item is assumed to be the first printing of the edition.

*t.p. verso:* First Printing 1980  
*transcription:* [1980]

- b) Give the date of manufacture.

*t.p. verso:* 15th Impression 1980  
*transcription:* 1980 printing

## Later Copyright Dates

*LC/PCC practice:* If a U.S. trade publication lacking a publication date has a copyright date that is in the year following the year in which the publication is received, accept the later copyright date as a substitute for the publication date. For example, if "©2002" appears on a publication received in 2001, give "c2002" as the publication date.

## Indication of Manufacture

Materials other than printed books rarely show a date that could be called a "date of manufacture." In rare cases in which such items do indeed bear such date, it is unlikely that it will be recognized as such unless it is accompanied by a word or phrase indicative of manufacture. Whenever possible, the cataloger's designation to indicate that the date is one of manufacture should be derived from this accompanying word or phrase. If there is no word or phrase, the cataloger should use his or her imagination or knowledge to fit the particular item. If this fails also, there's the very general word "manufacture" found in rule 1.4F6 itself, e.g., "1967 manufacture."

## 1.6G. NUMBERING WITHIN SERIES. [Rev.]

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#### Inferred Numbering

#### Numbering Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

#### Numbering of and within a Specific Activity, Event

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### General

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about recording numbering in access points for series.

See the LCRI for appendix B.5 for information related to substituting a found abbreviation with a different prescribed abbreviation.

*LC/PCC practice:* If an ordinal number is abbreviated, record that abbreviated form.

*LC practice:* Record superscript letters "on the line" (e.g., "n<sup>o</sup>." as "no." or "2<sup>ème</sup>" as "2ème") as stated in LCRI 1.0E, "Super/Subscript Characters" section.

### More Than One System of Numbering

#### *Option Decision*

*LC/PCC practice:* Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement. *Note:* Consider a series to have more than one *system* of numbering only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself.

*in source:* Band 6 Nummer 2  
3. Jahrgang  
Nummer 32

4XX \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32  
*not* 4XX \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg. =  
Nr. 32

*(not a one-to-one relationship between "3. Jahrgang" and items in series)*

*in source:* new series 5 (94)  
*(i.e., 5 in new series, whole number 94)*

4XX \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v new ser., 5 = 94

### Numbering Combined with One or More Letters

If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe the letter(s) as part of the numbering unless the letter(s) is (are) transcribed at the end of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6B).

### Numbering Consisting of a Full/Partial Indication of Year and Numeral

If the numeral is combined with a full or partial indication of a year, determine if the year is the publication date or if the year is serving as a volume number and the numeral is a sequential number within that year. If the year is the publication date, omit the year information when transcribing the number. If the year is serving as a volume number (cf. rule 12.3C4), give the year

before the number. In case of doubt, assume that the year is serving as a volume number.

*in source:* 1-1996  
(year is publication date)  
4XX \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v 1

*in source:* 1-1995  
(year is serving as volume number)  
4XX \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v 1995-1

*in source:* 94/1  
(year is serving as volume number)  
4XX \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v 94/1

### Parallel Titles and Numbers

*LC/PCC practice:* If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering also appears in more than one language or script, record each number after the title proper/parallel title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

4XX \$a Veröffentlichungen mittelalterlicher  
Musikhandschriften ; \$v Nr. 20 = \$a Publications  
of mediaeval musical manuscripts ; \$v no. 20

4XX \$a Tutkimuksia ; \$v n:o 56 = \$a Undersökningar =  
\$a Studies

4XX \$a Carte / Commission géologique du Canada = \$a Map  
/ Geological Survey of Canada ; \$v 1665A

### Editions with Identical Series Numbering

When a revised edition of an existing work or an edition of an existing work (e.g., translation) is issued by the same publisher in the same series, the publisher may assign a new series number or the original series number to the revision, translation, etc. In the latter case, proceed as if no duplication of numbering exists.

*LC practice:* If the series is classified as a collection, distinguish the related editions from each other by adding the date of publication to the call number of the edition published later.

### Inferred Numbering

If the item being cataloged lacks a number but the other volumes in the series given in the publisher's listing have numbers, generally infer that the volume being cataloged is the next number in the series; record that number in the series statement in brackets. In case of doubt, consider the item to be unnumbered and the series to be "numbered/unnumbered."

### Numbering Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

If the series numbering appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series statement.

*LC practice: Exception.* If the series appearing in the cataloging data is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the numbering without brackets; record in a note the source of the numbering.

## Numbering of and within a Specific Activity, Event

*LC/PCC practice:* Do not include the numbering of the activity, event, etc., in subfield \$v with the volume numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications from that activity, event, etc. Record the numbering of the activity, event, etc., as part of the series title if it appears as part of the title on the item; if the numbering of the activity, event, etc., is included in the statement of responsibility for the series on the item, record it as part of the statement of responsibility in the series area if recording that data element.

4XX \$a Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia  
dell'arte ; \$v 7

4XX \$a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session, Senate  
; \$v no. 82

(See LCRI 21.30L for specific instructions about added entries for U.S. congressional publications.)

### 1.6G3. CHRONOLOGICAL DESIGNATION. [Rev.]

#### Option Decision

*LC/PCC practice:* Do not apply the option.

### 1.6H. SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

#### Applicability

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

- 1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. AACR2 13.3); *and*
- 2) the item also bears at least two other titles that it shares with other items and those two titles are related: one title, the main series, is more comprehensive in scope or subject matter; the other title, the subseries, is more specific; *and*
- 3) *LC/PCC practice:* both the main series title and the subseries title appear in the same prescribed source for the series area in the appropriate AACR2 chapter; proximity in the same source is not a factor. If the main series and subseries do not appear in the same source, record each title in its own series statement (cf. AACR2 1.6J). For atlases and materials cataloged according to chapters 2, 5, and 12, the source should be one of the preliminaries, the publisher's listing, or the colophon.

#### Additional Guidelines

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

- 1) If the titles represent resources with different modes of issuance (e.g., one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial), treat each as a separate series.
- 2) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated as one entity or established separately.

#### Access Points for Main Series and Subseries

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

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

1) *Omission/addition of main series.* If the subseries is entered indirectly, i.e., under a main series and that main series is not present on later issues, generally create a new heading. Also, if the

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

subseries is entered directly and the main series is present on later issues, generally create a new heading. If the presence/absence of the main series continues to be inconsistent, do not continue to make new headings; use the latest heading and add information/reference for the other form.

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

#### 1.6H7. ISSN OF SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

*LC/PCC practice:* If the ISSN of the subseries is unknown but that of the main series is known, add the ISSN of the main series as follows:

4XX \$a Main series, \$x ISSN ; \$v no. \$a Subseries  
; \$v no.

#### 1.7B. NOTES. [New]

Prefer the order of notes as specified in the rules unless there are mitigating circumstances that result in a different order (e.g., a policy decision applicable to a particular cooperative enterprise, the requirements of a particular system, an administrative decision not to re-order notes when doing copy cataloging).

#### 12.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

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#### **Serials Issued in Cumulations**

Some serials issued in cumulations have a publication pattern whereby the individual issues for a certain period are rearranged, corrected, and perhaps expanded and reissued as a cumulation that may or may not have the same title as the individual issues. The contents of the individual issues and the cumulation are basically the same. However, these cumulations should not be confused with other serials that are publications with different frequencies and entirely different contents although the titles may be the same, e.g., an annual publication that gives the total figures for the year but does not include the monthly figures that appeared in the individual monthly issues. Separate records are generally made for these latter publications unless the numbering system ties them together.

Below are some criteria that can be used to determine when separate records should be made for such cumulations.

- 1) Separate records are generally made if

- a) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title but have different numbering systems, e.g., the individual issues have numeric designations but the cumulation has only a chronological designation.

245 00 \$a Law book guide.  
362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1973) -  
*(Monthly, except July and August)*

245 00 \$a Law book guide.  
362 0# \$a 1973 -  
*(Annual)*

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have different titles and separate numbering systems.

245 00 \$a Index medicus.  
362 0# \$a New ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960) -  
*(Monthly)*

245 00 \$a Cumulated Index medicus.  
362 0# \$a Vol. 1 (1960) -  
*(Annual)*

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have a continuous numbering system; the cumulation may or may not have a different title.

245 00 \$a International nursing index.  
362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1966) -  
*(Quarterly; the first three issues called v. 1, no. 1-3; the fourth issue, an annual cumulation, called v. 1, no. 4)*

130 0# \$a Quarterly economic review (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
245 00 \$a Quarterly economic review / \$c European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.  
246 1# \$i Year-end issue replaced by: \$a Annual economic review  
310 ## \$a Quarterly  
362 0# \$a June 1992-

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title, have only chronological designations, and the cumulation is published in lieu of the last individual issue.

110 2# \$a Library of Congress.  
245 10 \$a Library of Congress name headings with references.  
362 0# \$a Jan./Mar. 1974 -  
*(Quarterly; the first three issues called Jan./Mar. 1974-July/Sept. 1974; the fourth issue, an annual cumulation, called 1974)*

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

### Serials Issued in Parts

For serials issued in parts, the criteria listed below can be used to determine when separate records are made and when they are not.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual parts are unnumbered or otherwise undesignated as parts of one serial.

110 2# \$a Singapore Airlines.  
245 10 \$a Annual report. \$p Operating review.

110 2# \$a Singapore Airlines  
245 10 \$a Annual report. \$p Financial report  
*(The operating review and the financial report  
are two parts that make up the airline's  
annual report)*

b) the individual parts have their own numbering system.

245 00 \$a Chemical abstracts. \$p Chemical substance  
index.

362 0# \$a 101 CS1 (Jan.-June 1984) -

245 00 \$a Chemical abstracts. \$p Formula index.

362 0# \$a 101 F1 (July-Dec. 1984) -

245 00 \$a Journal of polymer science. \$n Part A, \$p  
General papers.

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963) -

245 00 \$a Journal of polymer science. \$n Part B, \$p  
Polymer letters.

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963) -

c) the parts can be purchased separately.

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual parts do not have a numbering system that relates to the serial as  
a whole.

245 00 \$a U.S. physicians reference listing.

362 0# \$a 1974-

*(Each directory is published in ten volumes  
and a reference volume and numbered v. 1-  
11)*

245 00 \$a Who's who in computers and data processing.

362 0# \$a 1971-

*(Issued in three volumes: v. 1, Systems  
analysts and programmers; v. 2, Data  
processing managers and directors; v. 3, Other  
computer professionals)*

b) the parts have a continuous pagination or enumeration.

245 00 \$a Journal of the Indian Institute of Science.

*(Issued in three sections: Section A = Vol. 59,  
no. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9; Section B = Vol. 59, no. 2, 6,  
10; Section C = Vol. 59, no. 4, 8, 12)*

245 00 \$a Inorganica chimica acta.

*(Issued in three sections: Articles and letters  
= Vols. 96-105; Bioinorganic chemistry  
articles and letters = Vols. 106-108; F-block  
elements articles and letters = Vols. 109-110)*

c) the parts cannot be purchased separately.

d) the parts appear to be designed to be used together.

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

### Reprinted Issues of Non-Newspaper Serials

1) Separate records are generally made for reprinted serials if the reprinted issues are  
published by a publisher not responsible for the original.



2) Separate records are generally not made for reprinted serials if the serial issues are reprinted by the publisher of the original. If these issues carry a different or an additional title, add a note on the record for the original and provide an added entry.

```
246 1# $i Some issues reprinted with title: $a
      Geography research forum
```

```
246 1# $i Some vols. reissued with cover title: $a
      Amica news bulletins, $f <1971-1983>
```

*LC practice.* When the Library of Congress acquires reprinted issues of a serial title to fill in gaps in its holdings of the original, a separate bibliographic record for the reprinted issue(s) will not be created.

See LCRI 1.0 for guidelines about cataloging a reprint of serial issues as a serial or as a monograph. See LCRI 12.0B1 for information about the basis of description for reprints of printed serials.

## Newspapers

*LC practice:* LC's records for U.S. newspapers in microform follow the guidelines of the United States Newspaper Program (USNP). USNP is not required to follow the CONSER practice of creating separate records for U.S. titles in microform, but generally uses the "master record convention" to account for the various physical forms in which a newspaper is held. The bibliographic record describes the newspaper as it was originally published. The physical format, whether original newsprint, microform, or reprint, is described in the Copy Field of the OCLC local data record.

Because the USNP record provides a description only for the newspaper as originally published, 533 fields are not included in the bibliographic record. To fulfill one aspect of its national role, LC will add any important access points related only to a microform to the USNP record justified by a 500 note (because 533 fields are not included). The most likely access point will be the title of the series (830 field) in which the microform is published. The 500 note will be a general one (e.g., "Microform produced by \_\_\_\_\_ published in series: \_\_\_\_\_"); the span of holdings in that series will not be given.

## Loose-Leaf Services

A loose-leaf service is a publication issued in several component parts, often in a combination of updating loose-leaf and bound volumes containing both primary and secondary source material. Sometimes a loose-leaf service is called a reporter.

*LC/PCC practice:* Generally, create only one bibliographic record for the service as a whole; consider the service as a whole to be an integrating resource. In a note, list the component parts in enough detail to identify them. Give any volume designation that is found on a part. Optionally, include numeric or chronological designations of newsletters, bulletins, etc., within the service.

```
500 ## $a The reporter contains binders: Current
      developments; Monographs; State solid waste--
      Land use; Federal laws; Federal regulations;
      State water laws; State air laws; Mining;
      Decisions (later published in bound volumes as
      Environment reporter. Cases).
```

```
500 ## $a The service is divided into five parts:
      Treatise / by Jacob Mertens, Jr., and others
      (v., loose-leaf); Code, current volume (loose-
      leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1958-; Code
      commentary (v., loose-leaf); Regulations,
      current volume (loose-leaf) and bound volumes,
      1954-1960- ; Rulings, current volume (loose-
      leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1957-
```

If a component is lacking, give such information in a note.

```
500 ## $a Library of Congress lacks section: Mining. $5
      DLC
```

If, by exception, separate records are being created for the component parts, identify each part as an updating loose-leaf, multipart item, etc., and catalog it accordingly. In a note, indicate the relationship to the parent loose-leaf service and give a related work added entry for the loose-leaf service.

### 1) Pamphlets/paperbacks

Current information of temporary or permanent value may be published also in pamphlet or paperback form and be distributed to subscribers of a loose-leaf service as part of the subscription. Such publications are keyed to a section or a service or to several services. In addition to individual, distinctive titles, they carry also the title of the service and the numbering of a section of the service (usually a supplementary bulletin, to which is added a further distinguishing characteristic such as the words "Extra," "Section 2," etc. (e.g., "Bulletin 35, Extra" or "Report bulletin 24, Volume LIII (Section 2)").

*LC/PCC practice:* Although these publications are often indexed in the service, they are unsuitable for filing into the service. If such a publication is considered of permanent value, create a separate record. Because a pamphlet or paperback may be distributed to more than one service, do not include a note in the bibliographic record indicating a relationship to the loose-leaf service and do not give an added entry for the service.

At first, these publications may appear to be volumes in a monographic series because there is a comprehensive title (the title of the loose-leaf service), a type of numbering, and a volume title. To avoid confusion, create a series-like phrase series authority record; use the titles of the service and of the section of the service in the heading and give instructions for handling the materials in a note.

#### *series authority record*

```
130 #0 $a Tax ideas. $p Bulletin
667 ## $a A separately numbered section of the loose-leaf
service "Tax ideas." Bulletins issued in loose-
leaf format are filed as a section of the
parent loose-leaf. Catalog separately any
material published in pamphlet or paperback
form that carries the additional designation
"Section 2;" do not indicate a relationship to
the parent loose-leaf and do not give an added
entry for the parent loose-leaf.
```

### 2) Sections with independent numeric or chronological designations: bulletins, newsletters, etc.

Latest developments in a particular field are often reported and analyzed in special sections of a loose-leaf. These sections are typically called Bulletin, Newsletter, Report bulletin, Report, etc., and are for the most part indexed in the loose-leaf. They carry a numeric or chronological designation of their own. Information of permanent value from these sections is often later included in the main text and old issues can be periodically discarded or transferred.

*LC/PCC practice:* Do not create a separate record for such a section. Instead, on the bibliographic record for the updating loose-leaf, give a note explaining the inclusion of any separately numbered and separately titled section. Give an appropriate added entry for the section.

```
500 ## $a Includes separately numbered section: Report
bulletin.

500 ## $a Includes separately numbered bulletin: Criminal
law advocacy reporter.
```

### 3) Transfer volumes

A transfer volume is a bibliographic unit containing material of a permanent nature originally issued as a section or binder of a loose-leaf service. The material is transferred from the loose-leaf mode by one of the following methods: the material is reissued by the publisher in bound form and sent to the subscriber as part of a subscription or made available for separate purchase; the material is transferred from the original loose-leaf mode to permanent binders (sometimes supplied by the publisher) or bound separately by the subscriber.

*LC/PCC practice:* Generally, do not create a separate bibliographic record for the transfer material. Instead, on the bibliographic record for the updating loose-leaf, give a note explaining the inclusion of transfer material of permanent value. If the transfer section has a title of its own or acquires a title of its own in its transferred/bound stage, cite the title in the note and give an added entry.

500 ## \$a Material of permanent value is removed periodically and bound in separate volume.

500 ## \$a Material of permanent value is transferred from time to time to storage binders.

500 ## \$a Prebound, separately numbered volumes with title Administrative law decisions, containing reports of decisions of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, periodically replace the reports and decisions in the section entitled Administrative law decisions.

If a separate bibliographic record is created for the transfer material, include a note explaining the relationship to the updating loose-leaf.

245 00 \$a Environment reporter. \$p Cases.

500 ## \$a These volumes replace the opinions published in loose-leaf format in the "Decisions" binder of Environment reporter.

### **Change in Issuance**

For LC practice when a monograph or serial becomes an integrating resource, an integrating resource becomes a serial, etc., see LCRI 1.0.

### **Modifying Pre-December 2002 Records for Updating Loose-leafs**

*LC practice:*

The extent to which modifications due to changes should be made in records for updating loose-leafs created before LC's implementation of the 2002 Revision of AACR2 on Dec. 1, 2002, depends upon LC's decision on filing updates into those bibliographic resources.

If LC doesn't file updates, follow the guidelines below.

If the main entry and/or title proper changes on a current iteration, change the description and give a note and added entry for the earlier main entry and/or title proper. This modification of the bibliographic record is necessary to insure identification of the resource in the future.

If other data elements change, do not modify the bibliographic record.

If LC does file updates, change the description to reflect the latest iteration according to the rules in chapter 12. Give notes and added entries for changes if considered important. Insure that all name and series headings are in AACR2 form and are represented by authority records. Change the record as appropriate to follow current MARC 21 practice.

### **21.2B2. MONOGRAPHS IN MORE THAN ONE PHYSICAL PART.**

*Change in LC/PCC policy:* There should be only one record for an unnumbered multipart item. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for an unnumbered multipart item when the title proper changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002. (The LC/PCC policy has always been to have only one record for a numbered multipart item when the title proper changed.)

*LC/PCC practice:* Follow rule 1.0H2 and always use the first part if possible as the basis of the description for the collected set bibliographic record or as the basis of the heading in the series authority record. If that is not possible, use the first part that is available; in the collected set bibliographic record, make a "Description based on" note (see rule 1.7B23 and its LCRI).

21.3A2. CHANGES OF PERSONS OR BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR A WORK.  
MONOGRAPHS. [Rev.]

*Change in LC/PCC policy:* There should be only one record for an unnumbered multipart item. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for an unnumbered multipart item when the responsible person or body changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002. (The LC/PCC policy has always been to have only one record for a numbered multipart item when the responsible person or body changed.)

*LC/PCC practice:* Follow rule 1.0H2 and always use the first part if possible as the basis of the description for the collected set bibliographic record or as the basis of the heading in the series authority record. If that is not possible, use the first part that is available; in the collected set bibliographic record, make a "Description based on" note (see rule 1.7B23 and its LCRI).

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://geonames.usgs.gov/>). 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://www.nima.mil/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 *The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain*. Online access may be found at <http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk/>. Click on Map shop, then the arrow in Explore all of Great Britain to get a search form.

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  
 Navarre  
 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)
	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)

*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 are to 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 ## \$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."

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 "City of London (England)" for items from the 677-acre entity.

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.

## 26. REFERENCES. [Rev.]

### Reference Evaluation

All cross references on authority records in the automated name authority file must eventually be in accordance with LC/AACR 2 practice in matters of form, style, and choice of references. Although much work was done prior to the adoption of AACR2 to identify the correct AACR2 heading, it was not possible to do this in advance for references. Near the end of 1980, a new fixed field (008/29) was added to the authorities format to indicate explicitly the status of the references with regard to the heading. The values in this byte of the fixed field are

a = references have been evaluated  
b = references have not been evaluated  
n = there are no references in the record

For records in the automated file *and* coded for AACR2 at the time of the "flip" of the name authority file on November 15, 1980, the value "b" was automatically added to all records with cross references and "n" to all records without references. Records on the file but not coded for AACR2 at the time of the "flip" and records created before 1981 but added to the database after November 15 had the fixed field value "b" set as the result of the master file conversion completed March 22, 1984.

When making any change to an authority record on which the references have not been evaluated, the descriptive cataloger must evaluate and adjust the references for AACR2 and LC practice. This must be done even if no actual changes are made to the reference tracings.

In evaluating references, search the necessary related authority records to verify the AACR2 forms. If the *headings* on the related authority records are already in correct AACR2 form (and coded so to indicate this), it is not necessary also to evaluate the references on these records unless some other change to the record is needed. Otherwise, apply LCRI 26.3B-C, *Evaluating Existing References*.

### Linking References

References need not be made from the form used in pre-1981 cataloging to the form used under AACR2. Such references may be made, however, if judged useful by the cataloger or for specified projects. Although no longer routinely made, linking references are retained in existing authority records. The provisions below are being retained for use in those instances when the linking reference is judged useful and for historical purposes.

1) *Functions of linking references.* Linking references may serve in one or more of three different capacities: 1) As actual connections between different pre-1981 and post-1980 headings used; 2) As valid cross references leading to the form chosen as the post-1980 heading; and 3) As a mechanism for updating headings in pre-AACR2 bibliographic records to the AACR2 form.



a) *Connections between pre-1981 and post-1980 headings.* When the heading has been changed for AACR2, the pre-1981 heading will generally be retained as a linking reference in the name authority file. Value "a" in byte 2 (position 3) of the \$w control subfield of the 4xx fields is used to indicate the pre-1981 heading. It is the responsibility of the descriptive cataloger to trace the reference from the pre-1981 heading.

b) *Valid cross references.* The tracing from the pre-1981 heading may also be used to produce a valid cross reference to the post-1980 heading if it is appropriate in exactly the same form as the pre-1981 heading. Based on this decision of validity as an appropriate AACR2 reference, add or delete value "a" in byte 3 (position 4) of the \$w control subfield (do not make) as necessary. If the pre-1981 heading reference is valid in substance but not in form, make another tracing in the correct form. In this case the pre-1981 heading must have the value "a" in byte 3. The examples below reflect the values that resulted from the name authority "flip."

```
110 2# $a Delaware Racing Commission
      (008/10 = c)
410 1# $w nnaa $a Delaware. $b Racing Commission.
```

The reference is a valid AACR2 reference. Delete the period from the end of the tracing and remove the value in position 4.

```
410 1# $w nna $a Delaware. Racing Commission

151 ## $a McAlester (Okla.)
      (008/10 = c)
451 ## $w nnaa $a McAlester, Okla.
```

The reference is not a valid AACR2 reference; allow the tracing to remain exactly as it is to produce the linking reference only.

```
110 2# $a Illinois State Museum
      (008/10 = c)
410 1# $w nna $a Illinois. $b State Museum, Springfield,
      Ill.
```

The reference is valid for AACR2 in substance but not in form; add position 4 as value "a" (do not make) in the tracing and trace another reference in the correct AACR2 form.

```
410 1# $w nnaa $a Illinois. $b State Museum, Springfield,
      Ill.
410 1# $a Illinois. $b State Museum
```

c) *Mechanism for updating headings.* The linking reference from the old catalog heading was used as a mechanism for updating headings on pre-AACR2 bibliographic records. At LC, it was done through the "bib flip" projects. Since June 3, 1985, LC catalogers have been responsible for initiating individual changes to update pre-AACR2 headings when establishing or coding a heading for AACR2 and there are bibliographic records in the machine file on which the heading appears in its pre-AACR2 form.

Nevertheless, linking references will still be traced on authority records for the benefit of other libraries.

## 2) *Guidelines for when to trace linking references*

a) *General.* Trace a linking reference from the LC pre-AACR2 heading whenever the reference tracing would serve to identify exactly the pre-AACR2 form of heading found in MARC bibliographic records or would serve as a connection between the pre-AACR2 and post-AACR2 records. Do not trace a linking reference when there is no exact one-to-one correlation between the AACR2 heading(s) and the pre-AACR2 heading(s) or when the linking reference normalizes to the same form as the heading (see e) *Exceptions* below). Note that only one linking reference can be traced; when multiple linking references appear to be needed, the linking reference technique is probably not appropriate.

b) *Bibliographic records.* When establishing a new name authority record or assigning an AACR2 heading to an existing name authority record and there are bibliographic records in the machine file with the heading in pre-AACR2 form, initiate individual changes to update the heading to the AACR2 form. Change only the particular heading being newly established or coded

for AACR2, although this may result in a mixture of AACR2 and pre-AACR2 headings on records that were originally cataloged under pre-AACR2 rules. When working with a name heading, do not change name/title series added entries to update the name portion of the added entry. (The entire series will be updated when the series authority record is prepared.) When the name of a conference is represented by an authority record that omits the number, date, and place qualifiers from the heading (cf. LCRI 24.7B) and there are pre-AACR2 MARC bibliographic records under the heading for the conference that show qualifiers in pre-AACR2 form, update the qualifiers to AACR2 form and order.

c) *New name authority records.* Trace a linking reference from a pre-AACR2 heading found on bibliographic records in the master books, serials, visual materials, maps, or music files when it differs from the AACR2 heading. In rare cases when the manual authority card is examined, also trace a linking reference from the pre-AACR2 heading even if there are no LC MARC records. Code the reference for "do not make" when it is not appropriate in the AACR2 context.

NACO participants should trace linking references only from pre-AACR2 headings found in LCMARC records; do not trace linking references from headings found in LC non-MARC bibliographic records or from headings in MARC records that were not created or input by LC.

*Note:* It will be necessary to standardize some obsolete pre-AACR2 heading forms when tracing a linking reference, although the linking reference will be coded "do not make."

*pre-AACR2 heading*

100 1# \$a Plunket, Hon. Emmeline M[ary], \$d 1835-

*linking reference*

400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Plunket, Emmeline Mary, \$c Hon.,  
\$d 1835-

*pre-AACR2 heading*

100 1# \$a Glocker, Ruby Moser (Clift)

*linking reference*

400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Glocker, Ruby Moser Clift

*pre-AACR2 heading*

100 1# \$a Prince, C[harles] L[eeson], \$d 1821-1899

*linking reference*

400 1# \$w nna \$a Prince, Charles Leeson, \$d 1821-  
1899

d) *Existing automated authority records.* When the linking reference is already traced, retain it unless one of the exceptions below is applicable. Do not routinely examine the file to see if there are MARC bibliographic records. Add or delete coding for "do not make," as appropriate.

When coding an uncoded authority record for AACR2, convert the pre-AACR2 heading into a linking reference when it differs from the AACR2 heading (unless one of the exceptions below is applicable). Code the reference for "do not make" if it is not appropriate in the current catalog. Initiate changes to the MARC bibliographic records on which the old heading has been used.

When changing the heading on an authority record that has already been coded as AACR2 or AACR2 compatible and the former heading is retained as an appropriate see reference, code the reference as an earlier established form of heading by using the value "e" in \$w, position 3.<sup>2</sup> Initiate changes to the MARC bibliographic records on which the old heading has been used.

e) *Exceptions.* Do not trace a linking reference when there is no one-to-one correlation between the AACR2 heading(s) and the pre-AACR2 heading(s) or when the linking reference normalizes to the same form as the heading.

When the linking reference is not used, supply information about the old catalog heading in the 667 field of the authority record, and initiate updates to MARC bibliographic records.

f) *Examples*

(1) *Multiple pre-AACR2 forms being combined into a single AACR2 heading*

---

<sup>2</sup>For LC descriptive catalogers only: See DCM Z1 4XX, p. 1

*pre-AACR2 headings*

151 ## \$a Hawaiian Islands  
151 ## \$a Hawaii (Ter.)  
151 ## \$a Hawaii

*AACR2 heading*

151 ## \$a Hawaii

Retain only one authority record for "Hawaii"; do not trace any linking references. In the 667 field add the information: 667 ## \$a Includes the old catalog headings: Hawaiian Islands; Hawaii (Ter.). Initiate changes to MARC bibliographic records.

22.2B) (2) *Single pre-AACR2 form being divided into multiple AACR2 headings (e.g.,*

*pre-AACR2 heading*

100 1# \$a Linington, Elizabeth

*AACR2 headings*

100 1# \$a Linington, Elizabeth  
100 1# \$a Shannon, Dell, \$d 1921-  
100 1# \$a Egan, Lesley, \$d 1921-  
100 1# \$a O'Neill, Egan, \$d 1921-  
100 1# \$a Blaisdell, Anne, \$d 1921-

Prepare authority records for all headings, connecting them with explanatory *see also* references; do not trace linking references. In the 667 field on the authority records for Shannon, Egan, O'Neill, and Blaisdell, make the note: 667 ## \$a Old catalog heading: Linington, Elizabeth.

Examine the bibliographic file under Linington and initiate changes to the headings on those records written under the names Shannon, Egan, O'Neill, and Blaisdell.

*involved* (3) *Non exact one-to-one relationship, although only two headings may be*

*pre-AACR2 heading*

110 2# \$a National Research Council of Canada

*AACR2 headings*

110 2# \$a National Research Council of Canada  
(for pre-1972 imprints)  
110 2# \$a National Research Council Canada  
(for 1972- imprints)

Retain the authority record for "National Research Council of Canada" and create one for "National Research Council Canada," coding both as AACR2. Trace *see also* references between the headings but do not trace a linking reference. In the 667 field of the authority record for "National Research Council of Canada" add the information: 667 ## \$a For pre-1972 imprints only. On the authority record for "National Research Council Canada" add in the 667 field the information: 667 ## \$a For 1972- imprints; old catalog heading: National Research Council of Canada. Examine the bibliographic files under "National Research Council of Canada" and initiate changes to the headings on those records with 1972- imprints.

(4) *Conflicting personal name headings when the conflict is resolved by changing the existing heading*

*new heading*

100 1# \$a Smith, Paul  
(No additional information is available)

*existing heading*

100 1# \$a Smith, Paul  
(The birth date is known and added to the heading to resolve the conflict: 100 1# \$a Smith, Paul, \$d 1939- )

Change the authority record for the existing heading. Initiate changes to bibliographic records to agree with the new form of heading. Do not trace a linking reference or make a note about the old catalog heading. The change is not caused by a change for AACR2.

(5) *Linking reference would normalize to the same form as the heading*

*pre-AACR2 heading*

100 1# \$a Pluchart, Jean Jacques

*AACR2 heading*

100 1# \$a Pluchart, Jean-Jacques

Do not trace a linking reference because it would normalize to the same form as the heading. In the 667 field make the note: 667 ## \$a Old catalog heading: Pluchart, Jean Jacques. Initiate changes to MARC bibliographic records.

3) *Special instructions on linking references for uniform titles.* For name/title uniform titles, trace or retain a linking reference from the old catalog heading 1) whenever a single pre-AACR2 uniform title is replaced by a single AACR2 uniform title or 2) whenever a pre-AACR uniform title included a form subheading (e.g., laws, statutes, etc.) in the name portion of the uniform title.

100 0# \$a Homer. \$t Iliad  
400 0# \$w nnaa \$a Homerus. \$t Ilia

110 1# \$a Argentina. \$t Ley no. 17.237  
410 1# \$w nnaa \$a Argentine Republic. \$k Laws, statutes,  
etc. \$t Ley no. 17.237

With regard to linking references for uniform titles traced on existing authority records, note the following situations:

a) For name-title headings when there is no change in the title portion of the heading, do not retain the reference from the pre-AACR2 heading unless it included a form subheading (e.g., Laws, statutes, etc.).

100 1# \$a Schillebeeckx, Edward, \$d 1914- \$t  
Gerechtigheld en liefde. \$l English  
400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Schillebeeckx, Edward Cornelis  
Florentius Alfons, \$d 1914- \$t  
Gerechtigheld en liefde. \$l English

The reference is a name-title one with no change in the title portion; do not retain the reference tracing.

b) When the *choice* of entry for a uniform title heading differs between AACR2 and the old catalog entry, do not retain the reference from the old catalog heading, since there is to be no update of the pre-1981 bibliographic records for *choice* of entry.

130 #0 \$a History of the American aircraft industry. \$l  
Japanese  
400 #0 \$w nnaa \$a Simonson, Gene Roger, \$d 1927- \$e comp.  
\$t History of the American aircraft  
industry. \$l Japanese

The choice of entry differs for AACR2; delete the entire reference tracing.

c) Collective uniform titles when there is no one-to-one relationship between the AACR2 and pre-AACR2 headings.

100 1# \$a Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, \$d 1749-1832. \$t  
Selections. \$f 1980  
400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, \$d 1749-  
1832. \$t Selected works

Delete the entire reference tracing.

## 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 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 in of AACR2 rule 26.2A3; 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

100 1# \$a Marure, Mateo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814  
 400 1# \$a Marure y Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814  
 400 1# \$a Marure Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814  
 400 1# \$a Marure, Matheo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814  
 400 1# \$a Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure y, \$d 1783?-1814  
 400 1# \$a Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure, \$d 1783?-1814  
 (Only one of the two preceding references should be made; it does not matter which)

670 ## \$a Vela. Un procer preterido, 1980: \$b p. 17  
 (Matheo Antonio Marure y Guzmán) p. 20 (Matheo Antonio Marure Guzmán) p. 21 (Matheo Antonio Marure)

670 1# \$a Moore, R.E. Hist. dic. of Guat., 1967 \$b  
 (Marure, Mateo Antonio)

100 1# \$a García de Miguel, J. M \$q. (José María)  
 400 1# \$a De Miguel, J. M. García \$q (José María García)  
 400 1# \$a Miguel, J. M. García de \$q (José María García)  
 400 1# \$a García de Miguel, José María

670 ## \$a His Quimica del cristal, 1978: \$b t.p. (J.M. García de Miguel)

670 ## \$a Sp 78-Apr \$b (García de Miguel, José María)

100 1# \$a Van der Walt, C. J. \$q (Charl Jacobus)  
 400 1# \$a Van der Walt, Charl Jacobus  
 400 1# \$a Der Walt, C. J. van \$q (Charl Jacobus)  
 400 1# \$a Walt, C. J. van der \$q (Charl Jacobus)

100 1# \$a Mills, R. A. \$q (Rachel A.)  
 400 1# \$a Mills, Rachel

670 ## \$a Modern ocean floor processes and the geological record, 1998: \$b t.p. (R.A. Mills) pref. (Rachel Mills)

*not* 400 1# \$a Mills, Rachel A.

Note that if another Rachel Mills were already established in the authority file, the form of the cross reference in the above example would then become

400 1# \$a Mills, Rachel \$q (Rachel A.)

### Special Considerations

1) When in romance language names a surname is abbreviated to a single letter, do not refer from it.

100 1# \$a Jara S., A. Antonio  
*not* 400 1# \$a S., A. Antonio Jara

2) If the form being referred from is purely initials and the full form is a normal forename-surname one, make one reference from the initials in direct order and make one, also, from the initial that represents the entry element in the heading.

100 1# \$a Scottow, Joshua, \$d 1618-1698  
 400 0# \$a J. S. \$q (Joshua Scottow), \$d 1618-1698  
 400 1# \$a S., J. \$q (Joshua Scottow), \$d 1618-1698

3) When an Aramaic surname begins with "Bar," an Arabic surname begins with "Abd" or "Ibn," or a Hebrew surname begins with "Ben" or "Bat," do not make a reference from the surname element that follows.

100 1# \$a Ben-Gurion, David, \$d 1886-1973  
*not* 400 1# \$a Gurion, David Ben-, \$d 1886-1973

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#### Introduction

This LCRI represents *LC/NACO practice*.

Although rule 26.5A addresses only see references for traced series, this LCRI contains guidelines for see *and* see also references on series authority records for *all* categories represented by such authority records (monographic series, other serials, multipart items, series-like phrases) *regardless* of local treatment decisions concerning analysis, classification, and tracing practices. Unless a specific category is mentioned, the word "series" in this LCRI applies to all four categories.

*N.B.:* Full reference structure is *not* given for each example.

If an added entry is needed for a series in a bibliographic record, or if the heading for a series is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name/series authority record, use the heading on the series' own AACR2 bibliographic record or authority record.

#### General Guidelines for See References

In title references (subfield \$a, subfield \$n, and subfield \$p) and title portions of name/title references, omit an initial article unless it is to be filed on.

Add a qualifier to a reference if it conflicts with the heading of another publication according to the guidelines in LCRI 25.5B.

Add the qualifier "(Series)" to a reference if it is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name (cf. LCRI 25.5B).

Do *not* break a conflict between see references.

When using an existing series authority record, add any appropriate references not already in the record. Do *not* delete references made according to earlier policies.

#### Types of See References

##### 1) *Alternative forms not selected as series heading*

###### a) *Heading is uniform title*

(1) Give a name/title proper reference for the situations listed below. If the heading includes a parenthetical qualifier, do *not* include that qualifier when recording the title proper in the reference.

(a) when a body responsible for the series is a noncommercial one or is a commercial one whose responsibility extends beyond that of merely publishing the series; in this context, consider university presses as "commercial";

```
130 #0 $a Environmental sciences and application
410 2# $a United Nations Institute for Training and
      Research. $t Environmental sciences and
      application
```

```
130 #0 $a Langues à l'INALCO
410 2# $a Insitut national des langues et civilisations
      orientales. $t Langues à l'INALCO
```

```
130 #0 $a Studies in education (London, England)
410 2# $a University of London. $b Institute of
      Education. $t Studies in education
```

```
130 #0 $a Occasional paper (Mendocino Academy of
      Science)
410 2# $a Mendocino Academy of Science. $t Occasional
      paper
```

(b) when the name, an initialism/acronym, or part of the name of a corporate body is in the series title even if that body is not responsible for the series; however, do not make the reference if the body is a commercial publisher responsible only for publishing the series;

130 #0 \$a Harvard historical monographs  
410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$t Harvard historical monographs  
410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$b Dept. of History. \$t Harvard historical monographs  
*(Department of History is responsible for the series)*

(c) when the title of a *numbered* series consists solely of a form of a corporate body's name whether or not that form of name is identical with the name of the corporate body given as the heading on the body's name authority record.

130 #0 \$a Suffolk Records Society (Series)  
410 2# \$a Suffolk Records Society. \$t Suffolk Records Society

130 #0 \$a HAZ (Series)  
410 2# \$a Historical Association of Zambia. \$t HAZ

130 #0 \$a Institut sotsialististicheskogo prava (Series)  
410 2# \$a Institute on Socialist Law. \$t Institut sotsialististicheskogo prava

130 #0 \$a University of Warsaw, Institute of Psychology (Series)  
410 2# \$a Uniwersytet Warszawski. \$b Instytut Psychologii. \$t University of Warsaw, Institute of Psychology

(2) Give a reference from title proper when it differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name or a parenthetical qualifier.

130 #0 \$a EDI policy seminar report. \$l Spanish  
430 #0 \$a Informe de un seminario de política del IDE

130 #0 \$a Information (Zurich, Switzerland). \$l French  
*(reference not given from title proper in English: Information)*

130 #0 \$a Skrifter (Dansk folkemindesamling)  
*(reference not given from title proper: Skrifter)*

b) *Heading is name/title proper*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

110 2# \$a Library of Congress. \$b Manuscript Division. \$t Registers of papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress  
430 #0 \$a Registers of papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress

100 1# \$a Breuil, Henri, \$d 1877-1961. \$t Rock paintings of southern Africa  
430 #0 \$a Rock paintings of southern Africa

(2) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

100 1# \$a Brenner, Barbara. \$t Hide and seek science  
400 1# \$a Chardiet, Bernice. \$t Hide and seek science

c) *Heading is name/uniform title*

(1) Generally, give a reference from title proper.

```
100 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1811-1882. $t Selections. $f
1983
430 #0 $a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. $f 1983

100 1# $a Sterne, Laurence, $d 1713-1768. $t Works. $f
1978
430 #0 $a Florida edition of the works of Laurence
Sterne. $f 1978
```

(2) Generally, give a reference from name/title proper when the title proper differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name, a date, or a parenthetical qualifier.

```
100 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1811-1882. $t Selections. $f
1983
430 #0 $a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. $f 1983
400 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1811-1882. $t Selected
works of Henry James, Sr. $f 1983

100 1# $a Sterne, Laurence, $d 1713-1768. $t Works. $f
1978
430 #0 $a Florida edition of the works of Laurence
Sterne. $f 1978
400 1# $a Sterne, Laurence, $d 1713-1768. $t Florida
edition of the works of Laurence Sterne. $f
1978
```

(3) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

```
100 1# $a Landau, L. D. $q (Lev Davidovich), $d 1908-
1968. $t Teoreticheskaia fizika
400 1# $a Lifshits, E. M. $q (Evgenii Mikhailovich), $d
1908- $t Teoreticheskaia fizika
```

2) *Variants of title proper in another source in same/another issue*

Give a reference from a variant title found in the same item or found in another item with the same series title proper. Construct the reference in the same form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Parallel titles.* Give references for all parallel titles. If the heading is a main series and subseries, use the same language, when present, for all parts of the parallel main series/parallel subseries reference(s).

```
130 #0 $a Befolkningsstatistik og sociologisk statistik
430 #0 $a Bevölkerungs- und Sozialstatistik
430 #0 $a Demographic and social statistics
430 #0 $a Statistiques démographiques et sociales
430 #0 $a Statistiche demografiche e sociali
430 #0 $a Sociale en bevolkingsstatistiek

130 #0 $a Europäische Hochschulschriften. $n Reihe XXV,
$p Forst- und Holzwirtschaft
430 #0 $a Publications universitaires européennes. $n
Série XXV, $p Sciences forestières
430 #0 $a European university studies. $n Series XXV, $p
Forestry and forest products
```

b) *Other titles.* If important for access to the heading, give a reference from another form of the series title proper found on another source (e.g., on cover, on spine, on map panel, on label) of the same item or on another source of another item having the same series title proper.

130 #0 \$a Composers series (Contemporary Records (Firm))  
430 #0 \$a Contemporary composers series  
(Composers series was form on label; Contemporary  
composers series was form on container for same item)

130 #0 \$a Mathematical chemistry  
430 #0 \$a Mathematical chemistry series  
(Mathematical chemistry was form on ser. t.p.; Mathematical  
chemistry series was form on cover)

130 #0 \$a Historical geography research series  
430 #0 \$a Research paper series (Institute of British  
Geographers. Historical Geography Research  
Group)  
(Later issue with same series title proper on t.p. had cover p.  
3 title: Research paper series)

### 3) Partial titles

Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Typographical prominence.* Give a reference when part of the series title is given typographical prominence.

130 #0 \$a Springer proceedings in physics  
430 #0 \$a Proceedings in physics  
(On source "Springer" appears on one line and "proceedings  
in physics" on another line; other sources in item indicate  
title begins with "Springer")

b) *Subseries or section title.* Give a reference from the subseries or section title unless that title is dependent on the main/common title or is misleading without that title. Do not include a preceding designation in the reference.

130 #0 \$a Petite bibliothèque. \$n Série C, \$p Science  
récréative  
430 #0 \$a Science récréative  
  
130 #0 \$a Soviet scientific reviews supplement series.  
\$p Physiology and general biology  
430 #0 \$a Physiology and general biology  
  
130 #0 \$a Contributions in political science. \$p Soviet  
and American studies on the Third World  
430 #0 \$a Soviet and American studies on the Third World

c) *Generic noun.* Give a reference from the series title or subseries/section title omitting the introductory generic noun (e.g., Serie, Collection, Schriftenreihe) when that noun is followed by a noun or noun phrase. If the partial title reference would consist only of a proper name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to that reference.

130 #0 \$a Schriftenreihe Christliche Perspektiven im  
Sport  
430 #0 \$a Christliche Perspektiven im Sport  
  
130 #0 \$a Colección Documentos (Universidad Nacional del  
Litoral)  
430 #0 \$a Documentos (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)  
  
130 #0 \$a Coleção "Paulo Freire"  
430 #0 \$a Paulo Freire (Series)

d) *Person's forename, initial, or title.* When the series title begins with a person's forename(s), initial(s), or title, give a reference

from the surname and the remainder of the title;  
from the forename(s) and/or initial(s) and surname and remainder of the title.

130 #0 \$a Dr. Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological reprint  
430 #0 \$a Schultz ichthyological reprint  
430 #0 \$a Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological reprint

4) *Variations in title proper that are not "major changes" (applies only to monographic series, other serials, and series-like phrases)*

When the title proper or series-like phrase found on an earlier or later issue differs from the form used in the heading, give a *see* reference from the earlier/later form if the difference does not constitute a major change (cf. AACR2 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A). Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

130 #0 \$a Veröffentlichungen des Kölnischen  
Geschichtsvereins e.V.  
430 #0 \$a Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen  
Geschichtsvereins e.V.  
(later issue had title: Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen  
Geschichtsvereins e.V.; singular/plural change isn't a major  
change)

130 #0 \$a Bulletin (Southern Humanities Conference)  
430 #0 \$a Bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference  
(later issues had title: Bulletin of the Southern Humanities  
Conference; same body's name added to or subtracted from  
the title isn't a major change)

130 #0 \$a Wiley series in psychology of crime, policing,  
and law  
430 #0 \$a Wiley series in the psychology of crime,  
policing, and law  
(later issue had title: Wiley series in the psychology of crime,  
policing, and law; addition/omission of article isn't a major  
change)

130 #0 \$a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi  
yayınları. \$p Döner sermaye yayınları  
430 #0 \$a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi  
yayınları. \$p AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları  
(later issue had title: Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi  
yayınları. AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları; addition of body's  
initialism isn't a major change)

130 #0 \$a Seriiâ "Bibliofil'skie redkosti"  
430 #0 \$a Bibliofil'skie redkosti  
(addition/deletion of type of resource isn't a major change)

5) *Fluctuating titles*

a) *Different languages.* If the language of the numbered monographic series title proper on later issues varies according to the language of the text, give a reference from the series title proper in the other language(s). (Cf. LCRI 21.2A.) However, if there are parallel editions in different languages, establish separate headings (cf. LCRI 1.6).

130 #0 \$a Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft  
430 #0 \$a Pocketbooks of musicology

b) *Regular pattern.* If the title proper on later issues of a monographic series varies according to a regular pattern, give a reference from that later title.

6) *Other situations*

a) *Substitutions.* Use judgment when deciding whether a reference that is a modification of the form used in the heading (spelled out form for an abbreviation, word for symbol, word for numeral, arabic numeral for roman numeral, two words for compound word, initialism without periods for initialism with periods, etc.) is appropriate. Consider whether users might expect that form to have been the established form and whether the substitution would occur in the first five words. Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the

heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

```
130 #0 $a Mathématiques & applications
430 #0 $a Mathématiques et applications

130 #0 $a Advances in colour chemistry series
430 #0 $a Advances in color chemistry series

130 #0 $a Database search aids
430 $0 $a Data base search aids
```

b) *Other title information.* Give a reference from the other title information when it could be construed as the series title proper or subseries title. When an acronym or initialism of the title proper of a serial or an integrating resource is present (cf. AACR2 12.1B2), give a reference from the acronym or initialism.

```
130 #0 $a Worldly philosophy
430 #0 $a Studies at the intersection of philosophy and
      economics
      (Later issue had series subtitle: Studies at the intersection of
      philosophy and economics)

130 #0 $a Österreichische Schriftenreihe zum gewerblichen
      Rechtsschutz, Urheber- und Medienrecht
430 #0 $a ÖSGRUM
```

c) *Title of series/serial.*

Give a reference from the name of the main series (in its AACR2 form) and subseries when a subseries is not entered subordinately to the main series (cf. LCRI 1.6H).

```
130 #0 $a De signo
430 #0 $a Collana Sapiens. $p De signo
      (Subseries De signo is not entered subordinately to the main
      series; no source in preliminaries or publisher's listing in
      item has both main series title Collana Sapiens and subseries
      title)
```

Give a reference from the name of the serial (in its AACR2 form) and title of series when the name of a serial is contained in the series title proper.

```
130 #0 $a Quaderni della Rivista italiana di musicologia
430 #0 $a Rivista italiana di musicologia. $p Quaderni
      della Rivista italiana di musicologia
      (Rivista italiana di musicologia is a separately published
      serial)
```

d) *Multipart item: change of title or change in person or body responsible.* If the title proper changes (AACR2 21.2B2), give a reference from the later title. If the person or body responsible for the multipart item changes (AACR2 21.3A2), give a name/title proper reference from the later person or body.

e) *Romanization/word division.* Give a reference from a form representing another romanization or word division policy.

```
130 #0 $a Jibi inkoka rinsho
430 #0 $a Jibiinkoka rinsho
```

f) *Change in parenthetical qualifier not requiring a new record.* If there is a change in parenthetical qualifier in the series heading and a new record is not required (cf. LCRI 25.5B), give a reference from the series title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification.

```
130 #0 $a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Husum, Schleswig-
      Holstein, Germany)
430 #0 $a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Nienburg, Germany)
```

g) *Introductory words to title proper.* If introductory words to the title proper were not transcribed as part of the title proper in the heading (1.1B1), give a reference from the title

including those words.

```
130 #0 $a Easy handcrafts series
430 #0 $a Scandinavian heritage presents easy handcrafts
series
```

h) *Correction of title proper of a serial or an integrating resource.* If the title proper in the heading has been transcribed in a corrected form (cf. AACR2 12.0F, 12.1B1), give a reference for the title as it appears on the serial or integrating resource.

```
130 #0 $a Studies in American art
430 #0 $a Studies in Amerrican art
```

i) *Pre-AACR2 form of heading.* Optionally, include information about the pre-AACR2 form of heading in the series authority record. If there is a one-to-one relationship, give a reference from the pre-AACR2 form of heading and code subfield \$w appropriately. If there is not a one-to-one relationship or if the reference normalizes to the same form as a heading or another reference, give the pre-AACR2 heading information in a note.

```
130 #0 $a Bulletin of the Scripps Institution of
Oceanography, University of California, San
Diego
410 1# $w nnaa $a California. $b University. $b Scripps
Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla.
$t Bulletin
```

```
130 #0 $a APA private practice series
667 ## $a Includes the old catalog headings: American
Psychological Association. APA private practice
series; American Psychological Association.
A.P.A. private practice series
(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: only one
heading needed for AACR2 but two headings needed earlier)
```

```
130 #0 $a Monograph (International Violin, Guitar Makers
& Musicians Association)
667 ## $a Previous to AACR2 covered by the heading:
International Violin, Guitar Makers &
Musicians Association. Monograph
(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: two
headings needed for AACR2; other heading: Monograph
(Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association); only one
heading needed earlier because name change of body was
handled via latest entry cataloging)
```

```
130 #0 $a Journal of mathematical biology. $p Supplement
667 ## $a Old catalog heading: Journal of mathematical
biology : supplement
```

j) *Miscellaneous.* Give any other see reference not already mentioned if it is important for access to the heading.

```
130 #0 $a Discussion paper (University of East Anglia.
School of Development Studies)
430 #0 $a Development studies discussion paper
(Cataloger's judgment whether series title should be recorded
as Discussion paper or Development studies discussion paper
based on presentation; reference given from form not chosen
as approach to the heading for someone who would have
chosen the other form as series title)
```

## General Guidelines for See Also References

If the earlier or later heading is not represented by its own series authority record, give the earlier or later information in a note instead of giving a see also reference. End such a note with the label "[unevaluated heading]."

130 #0 \$a Occasional paper (University of Singapore.  
Dept. of Political Science)  
667 ## \$a Continues: Singapore (City). University. Dept.  
of Political Science. Occasional paper series -  
Department of Political Science, University of  
Singapore [unevaluated heading]

## See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

### 1) Monographic series and other serials

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2A, 21.2C, or 21.3B and related LCRIS, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with see also references.

For numbered monographic series, code subfield \$w to indicate whether the reference is for the earlier or later heading. Generally, do not code subfield \$w for unnumbered monographic series.

130 #0 \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures  
530 #0 \$w b \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement

130 #0 \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement  
530 #0 \$w a \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures

130 #0 \$a Weidenfeld psychology series  
530 #0 \$a Weidenfeld modern psychology series  
(series is unnumbered: subfield \$w is not coded)

130 #0 \$a Weidenfeld modern psychology series  
530 #0 \$a Weidenfeld psychology series  
(series is unnumbered: subfield \$w is not coded)

### 2) Multipart items

Remember that a change in main entry heading or title of a multipart item is handled with a see reference (see 6)d) above).

### 3) Series-like phrases

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2A, 21.2C, or 21.3B and related LCRIS, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with see also references. Generally, do not code subfield \$w.

130 #0 \$a Golden Press book  
530 #0 \$a Golden Press modern book

130 #0 \$a Golden Press modern book  
530 #0 \$a Golden Press book

## SUBJECT CATALOGING

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### SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 03-17 to 03-30 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. Five subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including one free-floating subdivision listed below.

*Recommendation #6.* During the second quarter of 2003, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

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1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.* The subdivision —**Testing equipment**, which had been established under the heading **Internal combustion engines**, was cancelled and replaced by the combination of two free-floating subdivisions: —**Testing—Equipment and supplies**.

2) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* Ten subdivisions were updated to different forms. The subdivision —**Assisted take-off** was revised to —**Assisted takeoff** under the heading **Airplanes**. Similarly, the subdivision —**Take-off** was revised to —**Takeoff** under that same heading and four additional headings for types of airplanes.

As part of the project to change the heading **Australian aborigines** to **Aboriginal Australians**, the subdivision —**Australian aboriginal** was revised to —**Aboriginal Australian** under the heading **Christianity and other religions**, and the subdivision —**Australian aborigines** was revised to **Aboriginal Australians** under the heading **Australia—Armed Forces**. The subdivision —**Australian aboriginal authors** was changed to —**Aboriginal Australian authors** under the headings **Australian drama** and **Australian literature**, and the subdivision —**Australian aboriginal influences** was changed to —**Aboriginal Australian influences** under the heading **Art, Australian**.

The subdivision —**Travel** replaced —**Journeys** under the heading **Presidents** and as a free-floating subdivision used under names of individual persons and groups of literary authors for works about voyages and travel undertaken by the person or members of the group. Under names of places, the subdivision —**Kings and rulers—Travel** will now be used instead of —**Kings and rulers—Journeys**.

Under headings for individual musical instruments and families of instruments, the subdivision —**Orchestral studies** was revised to —**Orchestral excerpts** to identify that type of material.

The subdivision —**Oriental influences** was replaced by —**Asian influences** under headings for literatures.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the second quarter of 2003.

#### CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS WL03/17-03/30

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Age	H 1147	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1180	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Journeys	H 1110	—Travel ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1155.2	—Travel ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Kings and rulers—Journeys	H 1140	—Kings and rulers—Travel ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Orchestral studies	H 1161	—Orchestral excerpts
—Oriental influences	H 1156	—Asian influences

#### ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS AND ABORIGINAL TASMANIANS

In consultation with the National Library of Australia, the Library of Congress recently changed the subject headings **Australian aborigines** and **Tasmanian aborigines** to **Aboriginal Australians** and **Aboriginal Tasmanians**. Other headings that included the terms **Australian aborigines** or **Australian aboriginal** were also changed. For example, **Australian aborigines in motion pictures** was changed to **Aboriginal Australians in motion pictures**; **Australian aboriginal poetry** was changed to **Aboriginal Australian poetry**; **Women, Australian aboriginal** was changed to **Women, Aboriginal Australian**; etc. Approximately 90 subject authority records were changed. The changes appeared on *Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly List 30* (July 23, 2003).

Using newly developed methods for changing large numbers of bibliographic records, the Library has updated and distributed approximately 4,500 bibliographic records that were affected by this change.

## **SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST**

*Weekly Lists 21-32, 2003*

Air-to-air missiles (*May Subd Geog*)  
Building commissioning (*May Subd Geog*)  
Bystander effect (*May Subd Geog*)  
Cancer vaccines (*May Subd Geog*)  
Cheminformatics (*May Subd Geog*)  
Chief operating officers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Comfort food (*May Subd Geog*)  
Consumer profiling (*May Subd Geog*)  
Currency overlay (*May Subd Geog*)  
Customer advisory boards (*May Subd Geog*)  
Cyberfeminism (*May Subd Geog*)  
Disabilities (*May Subd Geog*)  
Ecological houses (*May Subd Geog*)  
Garden squares (*May Subd Geog*)  
Gay social workers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Hand exercises (*May Subd Geog*)  
Hawala system (*May Subd Geog*)  
Homophobia in social work (*May Subd Geog*)  
Human smuggling (*May Subd Geog*)  
Internet in church work (*May Subd Geog*)  
Keyboard players (*May Subd Geog*)  
Kwanzaa cookery (*May Subd Geog*)  
Minivans (*May Subd Geog*)  
Music and globalization (*May Subd Geog*)  
News ombudsmen (*May Subd Geog*)  
Peace-building (*May Subd Geog*)  
Personal Internet use in the workplace (*May Subd Geog*)  
Plastic garments (*May Subd Geog*)  
Relevance logic (*May Subd Geog*)  
Religious right (*May Subd Geog*)  
Restrooms for people with disabilities (*May Subd Geog*)  
Riot control agents (*May Subd Geog*)  
Scimitars (*May Subd Geog*)  
Smoke sauna (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sound installations (Art) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Soundscapes (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sports rivalries (*May Subd Geog*)  
Student-centered learning (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sustainable buildings (*May Subd Geog*)  
Telephone directory assistance (*May Subd Geog*)  
Tissue engineering (*May Subd Geog*)  
Traditional ecological knowledge (*May Subd Geog*)  
Traffic fatalities (*May Subd Geog*)  
Trail bike trails (*May Subd Geog*)  
Webcams (*May Subd Geog*)  
Women suicide bombers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Worksite schools (*May Subd Geog*)

## **REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS**

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 17-30, 2003

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Accordion orchestras	Accordion bands	YES
Aged, Australian aboriginal	Aged, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Airline police—United States	Airline security personnel—United States	
Airplanes—Assisted take-off	Airplanes—Assisted takeoff	YES
Airplanes—Take-off	Airplanes—Takeoff	YES
Ait Atta (Berber tribe)	Ait 'Atta (Berber tribe)	YES

Aljubarrota (Portugal), Battle of, 1385	Aljubarrota, Battle of, Aljubarrota, Portugal, 1385	NO
Art, Australian—Australian aboriginal influences	Art, Australian—Aboriginal Australian influences	NO
Art, Australian aboriginal	Art, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Art, Australian aboriginal—Awards	Art, Aboriginal Australian—Awards	YES
Art, Australian aboriginal—Western influences	Art, Aboriginal Australian—Western influences	NO
Art, Jaina	Jaina art	YES
Artists, Australian aboriginal	Artists, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Arts, Australian aboriginal	Arts, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Astronomy, Australian aboriginal	Astronomy, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Athletes, Australian aboriginal	Athletes, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Atlantic Coast (Nfld.)	Atlantic Coast (N.L.)	NO
Australia—Armed Forces—Australian aborigines	Australia—Armed Forces—Aboriginal Australians	NO
Australian aboriginal literature	Aboriginal Australian literature	YES
Australian aboriginal newspapers	Aboriginal Australian newspapers	YES
Australian aboriginal periodicals	Aboriginal Australian periodicals	YES
Australian aboriginal poetry	Aboriginal Australian poetry	YES
Australian aborigines	Aboriginal Australians	YES
Australian aborigines—Agriculture	Aboriginal Australians—Agriculture	YES
Australian aborigines—Anthropometry	Aboriginal Australians—Anthropometry	YES
Australian aborigines—Antiquities	Aboriginal Australians—Antiquities	NO
Australian aborigines—Craniology	Aboriginal Australians—Craniology	YES
Australian aborigines—Criminal justice system	Aboriginal Australians—Criminal justice system	YES
Australian aborigines—Economic conditions	Aboriginal Australians—Economic conditions	NO
Australian aborigines—Employment	Aboriginal Australians—Employment	YES
Australian aborigines—Ethnic identity	Aboriginal Australians—Ethnic identity	NO
Australian aborigines—Food	Aboriginal Australians—Food	YES
Australian aborigines—Funeral customs and rites	Aboriginal Australians—Funeral customs and rites	YES
Australian aborigines—Games	Aboriginal Australians—Games	YES
Australian aborigines—Government relations	Aboriginal Australians—Government relations	NO
Australian aborigines—Hospital care	Aboriginal Australians—Hospital care	YES
Australian aborigines—Housing	Aboriginal Australians—Housing	YES
Australian aborigines—Implements	Aboriginal Australians—Implements	YES
Australian aborigines—Industries	Aboriginal Australians—Industries	YES
Australian aborigines—Kinship	Aboriginal Australians—Kinship	YES
Australian aborigines—Land tenure	Aboriginal Australians—Land tenure	YES
Australian aborigines—Languages	Aboriginal Australians—Languages	NO
Australian aborigines—Marriage customs and rites	Aboriginal Australians—Marriage customs and rites	YES
Australian aborigines—Mathematics	Aboriginal Australians—Mathematics	NO
Australian aborigines—Medals	Aboriginal Australians—Medals	YES
Australian aborigines—Medicine	Aboriginal Australians—Medicine	YES
Australian aborigines—Mines and mining	Aboriginal Australians—Mines and mining	YES
Australian aborigines—Mines and mining—Law and legislation	Aboriginal Australians—Mines and mining—Law and legislation	YES
Australian aborigines—Missions	Aboriginal Australians—Missions	YES
Australian aborigines—Mixed descent	Aboriginal Australians—Mixed descent	YES
Australian aborigines—Politics and government	Aboriginal Australians—Politics and government	NO
Australian aborigines—Reservations	Aboriginal Australians—Reservations	YES
Australian aborigines—Rites and ceremonies	Aboriginal Australians—Rites and ceremonies	NO
Australian aborigines—Sign language	Aboriginal Australians—Sign language	NO
Australian aborigines—Social conditions	Aboriginal Australians—Social conditions	NO
Australian aborigines—Urban residence	Aboriginal Australians—Urban residence	YES
Australian aborigines—Australia	Aboriginal Australians—Australia	
Australian aborigines—Australia—New South Wales	Aboriginal Australians—Australia—New South Wales	

Australian aborigines in art	Aboriginal Australians in art	NO
Australian aborigines in European art	Aboriginal Australians in art	NO
Australian aborigines in literature	Aboriginal Australians in literature	NO
Australian aborigines in mass media	Aboriginal Australians in mass media	NO
Australian aborigines in motion pictures	Aboriginal Australians in motion pictures	NO
Australian aborigines in television broadcasting	Aboriginal Australians in television broadcasting	YES
Australian aborigines with disabilities	Aboriginal Australians with disabilities	YES
Australian drama—Australian aboriginal authors	Australian drama—Aboriginal Australian authors	NO
Australian literature—Australian aboriginal authors	Australian literature—Aboriginal Australian authors	NO
Authors—Journeys	Authors—Travel	YES
Authors, English—Journeys	Authors, English—Travel	YES
Avalon Peninsula (Nfld.)	Avalon Peninsula (N.L.)	NO
'Ayn Jālūt, Battle of, 1260	Ayn Jalut, Battle of, Israel, 1260	NO
Bacalod, Battle of, 1903	Bacolod, Battle of, Philippines, 1903	NO
Badr, Battle of, 624	Badr, Battle of, Badr Hunayn, Saudi Arabia, 624	NO
Baie Verte Peninsula (Nfld.)	Baie Verte Peninsula (N.L.)	NO
Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve (Nfld.)	Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve (N.L.)	NO
Belle Isle, Strait of (Nfld.)	Belle Isle, Strait of (N.L.)	NO
Bembe (East African people)	Bembe (Congolese (Democratic Republic) people)	YES
Bembe (West African people)	Bembe (Congolese (Brazzaville) people)	YES
Berestechko (Ukraine), Battle of, 1651	Beresteczko, Battle of, Berestechko, Ukraine, 1651	NO
Berestechko (Ukraine), Battle of, 1651, in art	Beresteczko, Battle of, Berestechko, Ukraine, 1651, in art	NO
Bitola, Battle of, 1912	Monastir, Battle of, Bitola, Macedonia, 1912	NO
Black Brant rocket	Black Brant sounding rockets	NO
Bobo languages	Bwamu language	YES
Bonavista Bay (Nfld.)	Bonavista Bay (N.L.)	NO
Bonne Bay (Nfld.)	Bonne Bay (N.L.)	NO
Bonne Espérance (Nfld.)	Bonne Espérance (N.L.)	NO
Boys, Australian aboriginal	Boys, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Bregalnica, Battle of, 1913	Bregalnica, Battle of, Macedonia, 1913	NO
Brunete, Battle of, 1937	Brunete, Battle of, Brunete, Spain, 1937	NO
Buchans Lake (Nfld.)	Buchans Lake (N.L.)	NO
Bunnak family	Bunnag family	NO
Burin Peninsula (Nfld.)	Burin Peninsula (N.L.)	NO
Business enterprises, Australian aboriginal	Business enterprises, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Byczyna (Opole, Poland), Battle of, 1588	Byczyna, Battle of, Byczyna, Opole, Poland, 1588	NO
Bziiuk River (Russia), Battle of, 1796	Bziiuk River, Battle of, Russia, 1796	NO
Cabot Strait (Nfld. and N.S.)	Cabot Strait (N.L. and N.S.)	NO
Cacoecia	Archips	YES
Calderan, Battle of, 1514	Chaldiran, Battle of, Turkey, 1514	NO
Camel, Battle of the, 656	Camel, Battle of the, Iraq, 656	NO
Canada Bay (Nfld.)	Canada Bay (N.L.)	NO
Canna leaf-roller	Larger canna leafroller	YES
Canna leaf-roller	Lesser canna leafroller	YES
Carry Bow Cay (Belize)	Carrie Bow Cay (Belize)	NO
Catagonus wagneri	Chacoan peccary	YES
Cestoda	Tapeworms	YES
Cestoda—Physiology	Tapeworms—Physiology	NO
Cestode diseases	Tapeworm infections	YES
Change Islands (Nfld.)	Change Islands (N.L.)	NO
Chateau Bay (Nfld.)	Chateau Bay (N.L.)	NO
Château de Malagar (Saint-Macaire, France)	Château Malagar (Saint-Macaire, France)	NO
Children, Australian aboriginal	Children, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Chiracanthium	Yellow sac spiders	YES
Chiracanthium inclusum	Cheiracanthium inclusum	YES

Christianity and other religions— Australian aboriginal	Christianity and other religions—Aboriginal Australian	NO
Chudniv (Ukraine), Battle of, 1660	Cudnów, Battle of, Chudniv, Ukraine, 1660	NO
Citadel House Site (Greece)	Citadel House Site (Mycenae)	NO
Clarinet—Orchestra studies	Clarinet—Orchestral excerpts	NO
Come By Chance (Nfld.)	Come By Chance (N.L.)	NO
Conception Bay (Nfld.)	Conception Bay (N.L.)	NO
Cookery, Malayan	Cookery, Malay	NO
Cotton leaf-roller	Cotton leafroller	YES
Coulmiers, Battle of, 1870	Coulmiers, Battle of, Coulmiers, France, 1870	NO
Cow Head Group (Nfld.)	Cow Head Group (N.L.)	NO
Cowboys, Australian aboriginal	Cowboys, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Cricket players, Australian aboriginal	Cricket players, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Dan no Ura (Japan), Battle of, 1185	Dannoura, Battle of, Japan, 1185	NO
Dardanelles, Battle of the, 1656	Dardanelles, Battle of the, Turkey, 1656	NO
Dead Wolf Pond (Nfld.)	Dead Wolf Pond (N.L.)	NO
Diaoyu Cheng (Extinct city), Battle of, China, 1259	Diaoyu Cheng, Battle of, Diaoyu Cheng, 1259	NO
Didgora Mountain (Georgia), Battle of, 1121	Didgori, Battle of, Georgia, 1121	NO
Ditch, Battle of the, 627	Ditch, Battle of the, Medina, Saudi Arabia, 627	NO
Dollison family	Dolson family	NO
Don Juan (Legendary character) in art	Don Juan (Legendary character)—Art	NO
Dornach, Battle of, 1499	Dornach, Battle of, Dornach, Switzerland, 1499	NO
Double Mer (Nfld.)	Double Mer (N.L.)	NO
Drawing, Australian aboriginal	Drawing, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Dreamtime (Australian aboriginal mythology)	Dreamtime (Aboriginal Australian mythology)	YES
Drin River (Albania), Battle of, 1448	Drin River, Battle of, Albania, 1448	NO
Dürnkrut, Battle of, 1278	Marchfeld, Battle of, Austria, 1278	NO
Eastport Peninsula (Nfld.)	Eastport Peninsula (N.L.)	NO
Ebelsberg, Battle of, 1809	Ebelsberg, Battle of, Linz, Austria, 1809	NO
Eccentrics and eccentricities in literature	Eccentrics in literature	NO
English literature—Oriental influences	English literature—Asian influences	NO
Esquiman Channel (Nfld. and Québec)	Esquiman Channel (N.L. and Québec)	NO
Exploits, Bay of (Nfld.)	Exploits, Bay of (N.L.)	NO
Fajslawice (Poland), Battle of, 1863	Fajslawice, Battle of, Fajslawice, Poland, 1863	NO
Farmers, Australian aboriginal	Farmers, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Filicales	Polypodiales	YES
Filicales, Fossil	Polypodiales, Fossil	YES
Fleming Formation (Nfld. and Québec)	Fleming Formation (N.L. and Québec)	NO
Focke-Wulf 189 (Reconnaissance aircraft)	Focke-Wulf Fw 189 (Reconnaissance aircraft)	NO
Focke-Wulf 190 (Fighter planes)	Focke-Wulf Fw 190 (Fighter plane)	NO
Folk dancing, Malayan	Folk dancing, Malay	YES
Folk songs, Australian (Aboriginal)	Folk songs, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Fort Osage (Mo.)	Fort Osage (Mo. : Fort)	NO
Fortune Bay (Nfld.)	Fortune Bay (N.L.)	NO
Fruit-tree leaf roller	Fruittree leafroller	YES
Gander River (Nfld.)	Gander River (N.L.)	NO
Goura (Musical instrument)	Gora (Musical instrument)	YES
Grammos-Vitsi, Battle of, 1949	Grammos-Vitsi, Battle of, Greece, 1949	NO
Great Northern Peninsula (Nfld.)	Great Northern Peninsula (N.L.)	NO
Grochów (Warsaw, Poland), Battle of, 1831	Grochów, Battle of, Warsaw, Poland, 1831	NO
Gros Morne National Park (Nfld.)	Gros Morne National Park (N.L.)	NO
Guadalajara, Battle of, 1937	Guadalajara, Battle of, Brihuega, Spain, 1937	NO
Guilin (Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China), Battle of, 1944	Guilin, Battle of, Guilin, Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China, 1944	NO
Gulf brook lamprey	Least brook lamprey	YES

Hakodate, Battle of, 1868-1869	Hakodate, Battle of, Hakodate-shi, Japan, 1868-1869	NO
Halhaiin Gol, Battle of, 1939	Khalkhin Gol, Battle of, Mongolia, 1939	NO
Hamilton Inlet (Nfld.)	Hamilton Inlet (N.L.)	NO
Hanasor (Turkey), Battle of, 1897	Khanasor, Battle of, Turkey, 1897	NO
Ḥittīn, Battle of, 1187	Hattin, Battle of, Israel, 1187	NO
Ḥittīn, Battle of, 1187, in literature	Hattin, Battle of, Israel, 1187, in literature	NO
Humber Arm (Nfld.)	Humber Arm (N.L.)	NO
Iganie (Poland), Battle of, 1831	Iganie, Battle of, Iganie, Poland, 1831	NO
Indian Islands (Nfld.)	Indian Islands (N.L.)	NO
Internal combustion engines— Testing equipment	Internal combustion engines—Testing— Equipment and supplies	NO
Irian Jaya (Indonesia)—Description and travel	Papua (Indonesia)—Description and travel	NO
Irian Jaya (Indonesia)—Politics and government	Papua (Indonesia)—Politics and government	NO
Irian Jaya (Indonesia)—Politics and government—To 1963	Papua (Indonesia)—Politics and government— To 1963	NO
Irian Jaya (Indonesia)—Politics and government—1963-	Papua (Indonesia)—Politics and government— 1963-	NO
Isel Mountain, Battle of, 1809	Berg Isel, Battles of, Austria, 1809	NO
Ishibashiyama, Battle of, 1180	Ishibashiyama, Battle of, Japan, 1180	NO
Ishigakibaru, Battle of, 1600	Ishigakibaru, Battle of, Beppu-shi, Japan, 1600	NO
Ishiyama, Battle of, 1570-1580	Ishiyama, Battle of, Japan, 1570-1580	NO
Islands, Bay of (Nfld.)	Islands, Bay of (N.L.)	NO
Itsukushima, Battle of, 1555	Itsukushima, Battle of, Japan, 1555	NO
Jade art objects—China—History— Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	Jade art objects—China—History— Qin-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.	NO
Jeanne d'Arc Basin (Nfld.)	Jeanne d'Arc Basin (N.L.)	NO
Jesus Christ—Journeys	Jesus Christ—Travel	YES
Jet transports—Take-off	Jet transports—Takeoff	YES
Kagoro dialect	Kagoro dialect (Nigeria)	YES
Kápolna, Hungary (Heves), Battle of, 1849	Kápolna, Battle of, Kápolna, Heves Megye, Hungary, 1849	NO
Karana Kayasths	Karana Kayasthas	YES
Karbalā' (Iraq), Battle of, 680	Karbalā', Battle of, Karbalā', Iraq, 680	NO
Karbalā' (Iraq), Battle of, 680— Anniversaries, etc.	Karbalā', Battle of, Karbalā', Iraq, 680— Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Karbalā' (Iraq), Battle of, 680, in literature	Karbalā', Battle of, Karbalā', Iraq, 680, in literature	NO
Kassr-el-Kebir, Battle of, 1578	Alcazarquivir, Battle of, Qaṣr al-Kabīr, Larache, Morocco, 1578	NO
Kayasths	Kayasthas	YES
Khān Maysalūn, Battle of, 1920	Khān Maysalūn, Battle of, Khān Maysalūn, Syria, 1920	NO
Khaybar, Battle of, 628	Khaybar, Battle of, Khaybar, Saudi Arabia, 628	NO
Kings and rulers—Journeys	Kings and rulers—Travel	YES
Konotop (Sums'ka oblast', Ukraine), Battle of, 1659	Konotop, Battle of, Konotop, Sums'ka oblast', Ukraine, 1659	NO
Kosovo (Serbia )—History—Civil War, 1998-	Kosovo (Serbia)—History—Civil War, 1998-1999	NO
Kotodeshi Plain, Albania, Battle of, 1444	Torviolli, Battle of, Albania, 1444	NO
Krbava (Croatia), Battle of, 1493	Krbava, Battle of, Croatia, 1493	NO
Labrador (Nfld.)	Labrador (N.L.)	NO
Labrador Straits (Nfld.)	Labrador Straits (N.L.)	NO
Larch leaf-roller	Zeiraphera diniana	YES
Latrodectus	Widow spiders	YES
Latrodectus geometricus	Brown widow spider	YES
Laurentian Channel (Nfld. and N.S.)	Laurentian Channel (N.L. and N.S.)	NO
Leaf-rollers	Leafrollers	YES
Legnica (Poland), Battle of, 1241	Liegnitz, Battle of, Legnickie Pole, Poland, 1241	NO
Lethenteron	Lampetra	YES
Lethenteron alaskense	Alaskan brook lamprey	YES

Liaoyang (China), Battle of, 1904	Liaoyang, Battle of, Liaoyang, China, 1904	NO
Libraries and Australian aborigines	Libraries and Aboriginal Australians	YES
Libraries and readers	Public services (Libraries)	YES
Library catalogs and readers	Library catalogs and users	YES
Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865—Journeys	Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865—Travel	YES
Lipan, Battle of, 1434	Lipany, Battle of, Czech Republic, 1434	NO
Little Codroy River (Nfld.)	Little Codroy River (N.L.)	NO
Little Codroy River Watershed (Nfld.)	Little Codroy River Watershed (N.L.)	NO
Lomatium suksdorfii	Suksdorf's desert parsley	YES
Long Range Mountains (Nfld.)	Long Range Mountains (N.L.)	NO
Lotta (Fictitious character)	Lotta (Fictitious character : Lindgren)	NO
Maciejowice (Warsaw, Poland), Battle of, 1794	Maciejowice, Battle of, Maciejowice, Garwolin, Poland, 1794	NO
Makkovik Bay (Nfld.)	Makkovik Bay (N.L.)	NO
Malazgirt, Battle of, 1071	Manzikert, Battle of, Turkey, 1071	NO
Mansura, Battle of, 1250	Mansurah, Battle of, Mansūrah, Egypt, 1250	NO
Mansura, Battle of, 1250, in literature	Mansurah, Battle of, Mansūrah, Egypt, 1250, in literature	NO
Maracaibo Lake (Venezuela), Battle of, 1823	Lake Maracaibo, Battle of, Venezuela, 1823	NO
Medicine ball	Medicine balls	YES
Melville, Lake (Nfld.)	Melville, Lake (N.L.)	NO
Micropogon	Micropogonias	YES
Midgets	Dwarfs	YES
Midgets in art	Dwarfs in art	NO
Midgets in motion pictures	Dwarfs in motion pictures	NO
Mikatahara, Battle of, 1572	Mikatahara, Battle of, Japan, 1572	NO
Miniature painting, Jaina	Jaina miniature painting	YES
Mohács (Hungary), Battle of, 1526	Mohács, Battle of, Hungary, 1526	NO
Moose River All Terrain Vehicle Trail (Minn.)	Moose River ATV/OHM Trail (Minn.)	NO
Mount Mitchell (N.C.)	Mitchell, Mount (N.C. : Mountain)	NO
Mukhayyam Tall az Za'tar, Battle of, 1976	Mukhayyam Tall az Za'tar, Battle of, Lebanon, 1976	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Jaina	Jaina mural painting and decoration	YES
Mustelus canis	Smooth dogfish	YES
Mythology, Australian aboriginal	Mythology, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Mythology, Australian aboriginal, in art	Mythology, Aboriginal Australian, in art	NO
Mythology, Jaina, in art	Jaina mythology in art	NO
Nagashino, Battle of, 1575	Nagashino, Battle of, Japan, 1575	NO
Nagashino, Battle of, 1575, in art	Nagashino, Battle of, Japan, 1575, in art	NO
Nahāvand (Iran), Battle of, 642	Nahāvand, Battle of, Nahāvand, Iran, 642	NO
Nantucket pine moth	Nantucket pine tip moth	YES
Naoussa (Ēmathia, Greece), Battle of, 1949	Naoussa, Battle of, Naoussa, Ēmathia, Greece, 1949	NO
Neerwinden, Belgium, Battle of, 1693	Neerwinden, Battle of, Neerwinden, Belgium, 1693	NO
Neerwinden, Belgium, Battle of, 1793	Neerwinden, Battle of, Neerwinden, Belgium, 1793	NO
New World Island (Nfld.)	New World Island (N.L.)	NO
Newfoundland, Island of (Nfld.)	Newfoundland, Island of (N.L.)	NO
Nicholson, Kristy (Fictitious character)	Nicholson, Kirsty (Fictitious character)	NO
Nieuport, Battle of, 1600	Nieuwpoort, Battle of, Belgium, 1600	NO
Nizip, Battle of, 1839	Nizip, Battle of, Nizip, Turkey, 1839	NO
Nontariff trade barriers	Non-tariff trade barriers	YES
Nontariff trade barriers—Law and legislation	Non-tariff trade barriers—Law and legislation	YES
Nōrā (Dance)	Nōrā (Thai dance drama)	YES
Northwest River (Terra Nova National Park Region, Nfld.)	Northwest River (Terra Nova National Park Region, N.L.)	NO
Notre Dame Bay (Nfld.)	Notre Dame Bay (N.L.)	NO
Obertyn (Ukraine), Battle of, 1531	Obertyn, Battle of, Obertyn, Ukraine, 1531	NO
Odawara-shi (Japan), Battle of, 1590	Odawara, Battle of, Odawara-shi, Japan, 1590	NO

Offer Wadham Island (Nfld.)	Offer Wadham Island (N.L.)	NO
Okehazama (Japan), Battle of, 1560	Okehazama, Battle of, Japan, 1560	NO
Olomouc (Czech Republic), Battle of, 1242	Olomouc, Battle of, Olomouc, Czech Republic, 1242	NO
Oltenița (Romania), Battle of, 1853	Oltenitza, Battle of, Oltenița, Romania, 1853	NO
Orovnik, Macedonia, Battle of, 1448	Oranik, Battle of, Macedonia, 1448	NO
Ostrołęka (Ostrołęka, Poland), Battle of, 1831	Ostroleka, Battle of, Ostrołęka, Ostrołęka, Poland, 1831	NO
Painting, Australian aboriginal	Painting, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Pákozd (Hungary), Battle of, 1848	Pákozd, Battle of, Hungary, 1848	NO
Pantomimes with music, Sacred	Sacred pantomimes with music	YES
Pantomimes with music, Sacred—Vocal scores with piano	Sacred pantomimes with music—Vocal scores with piano	NO
Parker Valley (Ariz.)	Parker Valley (Ariz. and Calif.)	NO
Pelagonia, Battle of, 1259	Pelagonia, Battle of, Macedonia, 1259	NO
Perception, Disorders of	Perceptual disorders	YES
Petromyzonidae	Petromyzontidae	YES
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiĭ (Russia), Battle of, 1854	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiĭ, Battle of, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiĭ, Russia, 1854	NO
Philosophy, Australian aboriginal	Philosophy, Aboriginal Australian	NO
Piano—Orchestra studies	Piano—Orchestral excerpts	NO
Pinus pinea	Italian stone pine	YES
Pisagua (Chile), Battle of, 1879	Pisagua, Battle of, Pisagua, Chile, 1879	NO
Placentia Bay (Nfld.)	Placentia Bay (N.L.)	NO
Poland—History—To 960 (ca.)	Poland—History—To 960	NO
Poland—History—Stephen Bathory, 1575-1586	Poland—History—Stefan Batory, 1575-1586	NO
Port au Port Peninsula (Nfld.)	Port au Port Peninsula (N.L.)	NO
Potutory (Ukraine), Battle of, 1916	Potutory, Battle of, Potutory, Ukraine, 1916	NO
Presbytis entellus	Hanuman langur	YES
Presidents—Journeys	Presidents—Travel	YES
Prints, Australian aboriginal	Prints, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Prut River, Battle of, 1711	Pruth, Battle of, Romania, 1711	NO
Ptychocheilus	Pikeminnows	YES
Ptychocheilus lucius	Colorado pikeminnow	YES
Ptychocheilus oregonensis	Northern pikeminnow	YES
Qādisīyah, Battle of, 637	Qādisīyah, Battle of, Iraq, 637	NO
Quadrant	Quadrants (Astronomical instruments)	YES
Račławice (Poland), Battle of, 1794	Račławice, Battle of, Račławice, Poland, 1794	NO
Random Island (Nfld.)	Random Island (N.L.)	NO
Red-banded leaf-roller	Redbanded leafroller	YES
Red Cross	Red Cross and Red Crescent	YES
Red Cross—Biography	Red Cross and Red Crescent—Biography	NO
Red Cross—Juvenile literature	Red Cross and Red Crescent—Juvenile literature	NO
Red Cross—Public relations	Red Cross and Red Crescent—Public relations	YES
Red Cross on postage stamps	Red Cross and Red Crescent on postage stamps	NO
Red Indian Lake (Nfld.)	Red Indian Lake (N.L.)	NO
Rhinopithecus roxellana	Golden snub-nosed monkey	YES
Richelieu River (Québec)	Richelieu River (N.Y. and Vt.-Québec)	NO
Richelieu River Valley (Québec)	Richelieu River Valley (N.Y. and Vt.-Québec)	NO
Richelieu River Watershed (Québec)	Richelieu River Watershed (N.Y. and Vt.-Québec)	NO
Ridania, Battle of, 1517	Raydānīyah, Battle of, Raydānīyah, Egypt, 1517	NO
Robert's Arm Group (Nfld.)	Robert's Arm Group (N.L.)	NO
Roncesvalles, Battle of, 778	Roncesvalles, Battle of, Spain, 778	NO
Roncesvalles, Battle of, 778, in literature	Roncesvalles, Battle of, Spain, 778, in literature	NO
Ruvu River (Tanzania)	Ruvu River (Morogoro Region and Pwani Region, Tanzania)	NO



Ruvu River Watershed (Tanzania)	Ruvu River Watershed (Morogoro Region and Pwani Region, Tanzania)	NO
Sacramento squawfish	Sacramento pikeminnow	YES
Salt River (Ariz.)	Salt River (Ariz. : River)	NO
Sardinia (Italy)—History—Carlo Alberto, 1831-1849	Sardinia (Italy)—History—Charles Albert, 1831-1849	NO
Sculpture, Australian aboriginal	Sculpture, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Sculpture, Jaina	Jaina sculpture	YES
Seal Lake (Nfld.)	Seal Lake (N.L.)	NO
Seaplanes—Take-off	Seaplanes—Takeoff	YES
Securities, Privately placed	Privately placed securities	YES
Sekigahara, Battle of, 1600	Sekigahara, Battle of, Japan, 1600	NO
Sekigahara, Battle of, 1600, in art	Sekigahara, Battle of, Japan, 1600, in art	NO
Seward Park (Seattle, Wash.)	Seward Park (Seattle, Wash. : Park)	NO
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Journeys	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Travel	YES
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Journeys—Guidebooks	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Travel—Guidebooks	NO
Shallow Bay Formation (Nfld.)	Shallow Bay Formation (N.L.)	NO
Shimonita-machi (Japan), Battle of, 1864	Shimonita, Battle of, Shimonita-machi Japan, 1864	NO
Shizugatake, Battle of, 1583	Shizugatake, Battle of, Japan, 1583	NO
Shizugatake, Battle of, 1583, in art	Shizugatake, Battle of, Japan, 1583, in art	NO
Shōguns	Shoguns	YES
Shōguns' wives	Shoguns' wives	YES
Sia Indians	Zia Indians	YES
Sia painting	Zia painting	YES
Šiauliai (Lithuania), Battle of, 1236	Saule, Battle of, Lithuania, 1236	NO
Sibiu (Romania), Battle of, 1849	Nagyszeben, Battle of, Sibiu, Romania, 1849 (March 11)	NO
Siffin, Battle of, 657	Siffin, Battle of, Syria, 657	NO
Sin Aikst Indians	Senijextee Indians	YES
Sisak (Croatia), Battle of, 1593	Sisak, Battle of, Sisak, Croatia, 1593	NO
Soccer players, Australian aboriginal	Soccer players, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Songs, Australian (Aboriginal)	Songs, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Sunomata (Japan), Battle of, 1181	Sunomata, Battle of, Sunomata-chō, Japan, 1181	NO
Supersonic transport planes—Take-off	Supersonic transport planes—Takeoff	YES
Svensksund, Battle of, 1790	Svensksund, Battle of, Finland, 1790	NO
T34 (Tank)	T-34 (Tank)	NO
T-34-85 (Tank)	T-34 (Tank)	NO
TA 152 (Fighter plane)	Focke-Wulf Ta 152 (Fighter plane)	NO
Tabaruzaka, Battle of, 1877	Tabaruzaka, Battle of, Japan, 1877	NO
Tanahmerah language (Northeast Irian Jaya)	Tabla language	YES
Tannenberg, Battle of, 1410	Tannenberg, Battle of, Poland, 1410	NO
Tannenberg, Battle of, 1410—Anniversaries, etc.	Tannenberg, Battle of, Poland, 1410—Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Tasmanian aborigines	Aboriginal Tasmanians	YES
Tasmanian aborigines—Implements	Aboriginal Tasmanians—Implements	YES
Tasmanian aborigines—Mixed descent	Aboriginal Tasmanians—Mixed descent	YES
Telephone, Wireless	Radio	YES
Telephone, Wireless—Law and legislation	Radio—Law and legislation	YES
Telephone, Wireless—Stations	Radio stations	YES
Terra Nova National Park (Nfld.)	Terra Nova National Park (N.L.)	NO
Terrington Basin (Nfld. : Bay)	Terrington Basin (N.L. : Bay)	NO
Tete language	Nyungwe language	YES
Textile fabrics, Australian aboriginal	Textile fabrics, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Transport planes—Take-off	Transport plane—Takeoff	YES
Uhud, Battle of, 625	Uhud, Battle of, Saudi Arabia, 625	NO
Ulcinj (Montenegro), Battle of, 1880	Ulqin, Battle of, Ulcinj, Montenegro, 1880	NO
Valea Albă, Battle of, 1476	Valea Albă, Battle of, Romania, 1476	NO
Vaslui, Battle of, 1475	Vaslui, Battle of, Romania, 1475	NO
Villa Doria Pamphili (Rome, Italy)	Casino del bel respiro (Rome, Italy)	NO
Villa Doria Pamphili (Rome, Italy)	Villa Doria Pamphilj (Rome, Italy : Park)	NO

Voisey's Bay (Nfld.)	Voisey's Bay (N.L.)	NO
Volochayevka, Battle of, 1922	Volochaevka, Battle of, Russia, 1922	NO
Wadaryō, Battle of, 1864	Wadaryō, Battle of, Japan, 1864	NO
Washington Convention Center (Washington, D.C.)	Washington Convention Center (Washington, D.C. : Ninth Street)	NO
White River (Wash.)	White River (Pierce County and King County, Wash.)	NO
Wilgefortis (Legendary saint) in art	Wilgefortis (Legendary saint)—Art	NO
Women, Australian aboriginal	Women, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Women, Australian aboriginal, in literature	Women, Aboriginal Australian, in literature	NO
Women artists, Australian aboriginal	Women artists, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Yamazaki, Battle of, 1582	Yamazaki, Battle of, Japan, 1582	NO
Yarmuk River, Battle of the, 636	Yarmuk River, Battle of the, Syria, 636	NO
Yashima (Japan), Battle of, 1185	Yashima, Battle of, Japan, 1185	NO
Yeakley family	Yeagley family	NO
Yingxiong Islands (China), Battle of, 1955	Yijiangshan, Battle of, China, 1955	NO
Youth, Australian aboriginal	Youth, Aboriginal Australian	YES
Zhengzhou (China)—History	Zhengzhou Shi (China)—History	NO
Zhengzhou (China), Battle of, 1948	Zhengzhou, Battle of, Zhengzhou Shi, China, 1948	NO

### **SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS**

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Challenger Expedition, 1872-1876	Challenger Expedition (1872-1876)

## **MARC**

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The following additions and changes should be noted for inclusion in the 2003 edition of the *MARC Code List for Languages*.

Additions:

Bimin [paa]  
 Diriku [bnt]  
 Gwihatike [paa]  
 Kagoro (Mali) [nic]  
 Kayan [map]  
 Oroch [tut]  
 Pokomo [bnt]  
 Southern Tutchone [ath]

Changes:

<i>from:</i>	<i>to:</i>
Kagoro [nic]	Kagoro (Nigeria) [nic]
Tanahmerah (Northeast Irian Jaya) [paa]	Tabla [paa]
Tete [bnt]	Nyungwe [bnt]

## **ROMANIZATION**

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### **CHANGE IN YIDDISH ROMANIZATION PRACTICE**

As of July 1, 2003, LC romanization of certain vowel clusters in Yiddish has been simplified, as in the romanization scheme of the YIVO Institute of Jewish Research. Clusters of two vowels in which yud preceded by the vowel "i" is the first character were formerly romanized with a "y" between the first and second vowels. The "y" will now be omitted, in accordance with responses to the survey published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 77, summer 1997, p. 66-68.

Yiddish script	Former practice	New practice
קלאירעטאמ	maṭeriyaln	maṭerialn
טעיד	diyēt	diēt
עיפארגאילביב	bibliyografye	bibliografye
וויצ	Tsiyen	Tsien

Bibliographic and authority records employing the older romanization practice will be corrected as they are encountered in future LC cataloging. NACO libraries may correct headings and report them for bibliographic file maintenance.