

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

<i>Library of Congress Rule Interpretations and Music Cataloging Decisions</i>	2
Implementation of Change in Treatment of Tribes Recognized by the U.S. Government	2
Library of Congress Rule Interpretations	3

SUBJECT CATALOGING

Subdivision Simplification Progress	45
Changed or Cancelled Free-Floating Subdivisions	46
Subject Headings of Current Interest	46
Revised LC Subject Headings	47
Subject Headings Replaced by Name Headings	51

MARC

MARC Code List for Languages	51
------------------------------	----

Editorial postal address: Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library Services
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4305

Editorial electronic mail address: CPSO@loc.gov

Editorial fax number: (202) 707-6629

Subscription address: Customer Support Team, Cataloging Distribution Service
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-4912

Subscription electronic mail address: cdsinfo@loc.gov

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 78-51400

ISSN 0160-8029 *Key title:* Cataloging service bulletin

Copyright ©2005 the Library of Congress, except within the U.S.A.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS AND MUSIC CATALOGING DECISIONS

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office announces that the *Music Cataloging Decisions* (MCDs) have been absorbed into the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRI) beginning with LCRI 2005 Update, no. 1 (*Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 108). That update incorporates the MCDs retrospectively, including minor modifications and deletion of obsolete decisions. Future AACR2 rule interpretations regarding music will be issued only in the LCRI series.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGE IN TREATMENT OF TRIBES RECOGNIZED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office has determined that the appropriate MARC21 field for names of U.S. government recognized tribes as legal entities in name authority records will henceforth be the 151 (Geographic name) field instead of the previously used 110 (Corporate name) field. This is in keeping with the guidance provided in rule 21.35 of the *Anglo American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd edition (AACR2) in regard to treating tribal entities as national governments.

By authority of the U.S. Government, a growing number of tribal entities have been formally recognized and are federally acknowledged to have immunities and privileges by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States as well as powers, limitations, responsibilities, and obligations attributed to such tribes. This means that tribes recognized by the U.S. government are independent, autonomous political entities with inherent powers of self-government; they possess sovereignty and are equal to federal states. To date, there are over 500 recognized tribes within the continental United States alone. Virtually all federally recognized tribes have jurisdiction over some delimited area of land, a geographic place, although land and area vary with each tribe. Below are examples of registered names.

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington
Elk Valley Rancheria, California
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington
Akiak Native Community
Angoon Community Association
Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Native Village of Elim

When establishing headings for the LC/NAF, catalogers are instructed to consult the official list created and maintained by the Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), published and updated in the *Federal Register*. The original list of federally recognized tribes published Dec. 5th, 2003, entitled: *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs* is available on the CPSO Web site at: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsso/federalregister03-30244.pdf> Updated lists of tribal entities from the Federal Register will be posted as received. This source and its date of publication should be recorded in a 670 field in the name authority record and may be cited as "BIA Indian Entities".

Example of recognized tribe (complete name authority record fields not provided):

```

151 ## $a San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos
      Reservation, Arizona
670 ## $a BIA Indian Entities, Dec. 5, 2003 $b (San
      Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos
      Reservation, Arizona)

```

Note that formulation of populated places (ppls.) on reservations are governed by AACR2 Chapter 23 when found in the U.S. Board of Names Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) database on the Web at: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/bgn.html> and should also be established as 151 place names when these are different from the tribal entity.

Example of populated place name (complete name authority record fields not provided):

```

151 ## $a San Carlos (Ariz.)
670 ## $a GNIS, July 29, 2002 $b (San Carlos, Gila County,
      Arizona, PPL; 33°20'43"N, 110°27'09"W)

```

Both of these entities may subsequently be used as a corporate name heading (110) as needed, following the current practice for government names in AACR2 Chapter 24, rule 24.3E.

Example of possible heading:

```

110 1# $a San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos
      Reservation. $t Constitution

```

When the reservation as a geographic area, not the tribal entity, is the subject of an item being cataloged, the guidelines in the *LC Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* (SCM:SH) will continue to be applied and these place names will continue to be established as 151 headings in LCSH.

Example of subject heading:

```

010 ## $a sh90004101
151 ## $a San Carlos Indian Reservation (Ariz.)
550 ## $w g $a Indian reservations $z Arizona
670 ## $a Work cat.: Brown, J.G. Geology and ground-
      water resources of the San Carlos Indian
      Reservation .... Arizona, 1990: $b t.p. (San
      Carlos Indian Reservation, Gila, Graham, and
      Pinal counties, Arizona)
670 ## $a Rand McNally
781 #0 $z Arizona $z San Carlos Indian Reservation

```

Guidelines in the *LC Descriptive Cataloging Manual*, SCM:SH, and other relevant documentation will be adjusted to reflect this change. A special project will be undertaken at LC to change the existing headings to conform to this new practice. Questions, comments, etc. may be sent to: CPSO@loc.gov

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.

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.0	108	14
1.0A3	105	14
1.0C	103	22
1.0E	108	21
1.0G	44	9
1.1B1	100	17
1.1C	94	11
1.1D2	84	11
1.1E	44	10
1.1E5	98	17
1.1F1	13	4
1.1F4	14	6
1.1F6	44	11
1.1F7	44	11
1.1F11	84	11
1.1F15	17	6
1.1G1	48	10
1.1G2	97	13
1.1G3	44	11
1.2B4	102	17
1.2B5	84	11
1.2C4	84	11
1.2C5	84	11
1.2E3	84	12
1.4A2	67	14
1.4C7	15	3
1.4D1	44	12
1.4D2	84	12
1.4D3	89	10
1.4D4	100	18
1.4D5	97	17
1.4D6	66	11
1.4E	12	11
1.4E1	11	9
1.4F1	102	17
1.4F2	92	10
1.4F5	47	15
1.4F6	102	18
1.4F7	47	17
1.4F8	103	42
1.4G	14	9

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.4G4	84	12
1.5A3	100	22
1.5B4	84	13
1.5B5	8	9
1.5D2	84	13
1.5E1	50	23
1.6	105	21
1.6A2	103	50
1.6B	105	26
1.6C	79	12
1.6E1	76	16
1.6F	91	13
1.6G	102	19
1.6G2	77	18
1.6G3	102	21
1.6H	105	28
1.6H6	91	17
1.6H7	102	22
1.6J	105	29
1.7A1	44	16
1.7A3	46	23
1.7A4	60	14
1.7B	102	22
1.7B2	99	12
1.7B4	97	27
1.7B13	103	55
1.7B20	108	30
1.7B21	97	27
1.7B23	101	21
1.8	109	16
1.8B2	8	9
1.8E1	67	19
1.10	103	55
1.10D1	84	13
1.11A	103	55
1.11C	55	16
2.0B1	45	15
2.1C	47	30
2.2	41	14
2.2B1	44	20
2.2B3	44	20
2.2B4	84	13
2.4D1	47	30
2.4E	47	30
2.4G2	8	9
2.5B7	52	15
2.5B8	44	21

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
2.5B9	97	28
2.5B16	105	32
2.5B18	97	29
2.5B20	97	30
2.5B21	98	30
2.5B23	97	31
2.5C2	87	10
2.5C5	87	10
2.7B1	54	29
2.7B4	105	32
2.7B7	58	14
2.7B9	44	21
2.7B14	18	23
2.7B17	60	15
2.7B18	92	12
2.8C	67	19
2.12-2.18	54	30
3.1C	47	34
3.1G1	94	12
3.1G4	47	34
3.2B3	47	34
3.2B4	84	13
3.3B1	97	31
3.3B2	8	10
3.3B4	97	31
3.3C2	97	31
3.3D	97	31
3.4D1	8	10
3.4E	47	34
3.4G2	47	34
3.5B2	47	34
3.5B4	97	31
3.5C3	97	32
3.5C6	97	32
3.5D1	8	10
3.5D3	97	32
3.5D5	8	10
3.7B4	47	34
4.1C	47	35
4.1F2	47	35
4.2B3	47	35
4.5B2	47	35
4.5B3	47	35
4.7B4	47	35
5.1B1	108	30

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.1C	47	35
5.1F1	46	23
5.2B1	33	32
5.2B2	108	32
5.2B3	47	35
5.2B4	84	14
5.3	34	25
5.4D1	8	10
5.4E	47	35
5.4G2	47	35
5.5B1	108	32
5.5B2	52	16
5.5B3	47	36
5.7B1	108	33
5.7B4	47	36
5.7B7	108	34
5.7B10	108	34
5.7B18	108	34
5.7B19	108	36
6.0B1	108	36
6.1B1	44	25
6.1C	47	36
6.1F1	11	15
6.1G1	94	12
6.1G4	94	12
6.2B3	47	36
6.2B4	84	14
6.4D1	8	10
6.4E	47	36
6.4F1	93	12
6.4G2	47	36
6.5B1	109	18
6.5B2	108	37
6.5C7	108	38
6.5C8	108	38
6.7B1	55	17
6.7B4	47	36
6.7B6	13	14
6.7B10	108	38
6.7B11	108	39
6.7B18	108	39
6.7B19	109	18
7.1B1	97	32
7.1B2	8	11
7.1C	47	36
7.1G1	94	12

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
7.1G4	94	12
7.2B3	47	37
7.2B4	84	14
7.4C	13	16
7.4D1	47	37
7.4E	47	37
7.4F2	33	37
7.4G2	47	37
7.5B1	105	32
7.5B2	47	37
7.7B4	47	37
7.7B7	15	6
7.7B9	13	16
8.1C	47	37
8.2B3	47	37
8.2B4	84	14
8.4C	13	17
8.4D1	47	37
8.4E	47	37
8.4F2	33	33
8.4G2	47	38
8.5B1	64	12
8.5B2	33	40
8.5B6	47	38
8.5C1g)	47	38
8.7B4	47	38
8.7B7	15	6
8.7B9	13	16
8.7B18	13	17
9.1C	47	38
9.1G1	94	12
9.1G4	94	12
9.2B3	47	38
9.2B6	84	14
9.4D1	47	38
9.4E	47	39
9.4F4	94	13
9.4G2	47	39
9.5B1	105	33
9.5B3	105	33
9.5C2	47	39
9.5D1	94	13
9.7B	101	22
9.7B4	84	14
10.1C	47	39

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
10.2B3	47	39
10.2B4	84	15
10.4D1	47	39
10.4E	47	39
10.4G2	32	15
10.4G3	47	39
10.5B1	47	40
10.7B4	47	40
Chapter 11	81	20
11.1C	47	40
11.1G1	94	13
11.1G4	47	40
11.2B3	47	40
11.2B4	84	15
11.4D1	47	40
11.4E	47	40
11.5B1	47	40
11.7B4	47	40
12.0	102	22
12.0A	97	39
12.0B1	97	39
12.0B2	97	41
12.0B3	97	41
12.0H	97	42
12.1B2	99	16
12.1B3	91	20
12.1B4	97	42
12.1B7	97	43
12.1C	47	42
12.2B3	97	44
12.2F1	97	44
12.3	97	44
12.3A1	97	45
12.3B1	99	16
12.3C1	100	30
12.3C4	97	46
12.3D1	97	47
12.3E1	97	47
12.3G1	97	48
12.4D1	97	49
12.4D2	97	49
12.4E	47	42
12.4G3	97	49
12.5B1	97	49
12.5B2	97	49
12.5D2	97	50

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
12.6B1	101	28
12.6B2	97	51
12.7A2	100	30
12.7B1	97	54
12.7B4.1	97	55
12.7B4.2	105	34
12.7B5.2	100	33
12.7B6.2	97	58
12.7B7.1	97	58
12.7B8	100	33
12.7B8a)	97	60
12.7B8c)	97	60
12.7B8d	97	60
12.7B9.2	99	20
12.7B10	97	61
12.7B11.2	100	34
12.7B14.2	97	62
12.7B18	97	62
12.7B23	103	58
12.8B1	97	63
13.3	109	20
13.5	44	36
13.6	11	17
21.0B	45	19
21.0D	104	23
21.1A2	15	8
21.1B1	92	14
21.1B2	108	45
21.1C	18	34
21.2A1	105	35
21.2C	105	35
21.3A2	105	36
21.3B	101	30
21.4B	18	36
21.4C1	108	49
21.6C1	44	37
21.7B	65	11
21.7C	65	12
21.11B	23	21
21.17B	45	27
21.18B	45	28
21.18C1	108	49
21.21	108	49
21.23	44	37
21.23C	108	49
21.23D	36	18

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
21.27	45	31
21.28A	108	52
21.28B	101	31
21.28B1	100	35
21.29	12	24
21.29D	108	52
21.29G	97	65
21.30E	94	17
21.30F	109	23
21.30G	109	24
21.30H	108	57
21.30J	108	58
21.30K1	77	44
21.30K2	104	23
21.30L	108	81
21.30M	63	11
21.31B	45	48
21.31B1	91	21
21.31C	31	26
21.32A	45	48
21.33A	41	27
21.35A1	41	28
21.35A2	51	37
21.35B	41	28
21.35C	41	28
21.35E2	46	38
21.36C1-3	8	13
21.36C5-9	8	13
21.36C8	22	26
21.39	23	31
22.1	101	55
22.1B	103	60
22.1C	94	18
22.2	96	10
22.2A	43	32
22.2B	71	53
22.3A	91	22
22.3B1	47	52
22.3C	40	29
22.3C2	99	41
22.3D	47	53
22.4	41	34
22.5A	36	20
22.5C2	91	23
22.5C4	11	24
22.5C5	91	24
22.5D	96	11

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
22.5D1	31	28
22.6	45	50
22.8	79	20
22.8A1	71	55
22.8A2	44	46
22.10	64	25
22.11D	44	46
22.13B	11	25
22.14	11	26
22.15A	39	13
22.15B	94	19
22.16C	44	47
22.16D	44	47
22.17	108	87
22.17-22.20	44	48
22.18A	57	20
22.19	71	56
22.22	45	51
22.25B1	44	52
22.26C1c)	44	53
23.1	73	16
23.2	109	26
23.4B	60	20
23.4C	41	45
23.4D	41	46
23.4E	41	47
23.4F1	63	16
23.4F2	73	21
24.1	108	89
24.1B	44	53
24.2	47	54
24.2B	21	28
24.2C	13	34
24.2D	44	53
24.3A	45	54
24.3E	45	54
24.3G	21	28
24.4B	95	17
24.4C	65	21
24.4C4	64	25
24.4C5	64	26
24.5C1	34	41
24.6	78	62
24.7	76	32
24.7A	92	17
24.7B	92	18

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
24.7B2	8	14
24.8	74	37
24.8B	42	37
24.9	27	30
24.10B	90	10
24.13	53	39
24.13, TYPE 2	71	64
24.13, TYPE 3	25	67
24.13, TYPE 5	44	58
24.13, TYPE 6	44	58
24.14	18	76
24.15A	38	40
24.15B	16	46
24.17	45	58
24.18	44	62
24.18, TYPE 2	71	65
24.18, TYPE 3	44	63
24.18, TYPE 5	44	63
24.18, TYPE 6	44	63
24.18, TYPE 11	44	64
24.19	18	76
24.20B	13	42
24.20E	11	44
24.21B	44	64
24.21C	45	59
24.21D	16	48
24.23	45	59
24.24A	45	60
24.26	87	20
24.27C	44	65
24.27C3	55	20
25.1	77	51
25.2A	64	28
25.3A	105	36
25.4A	81	34
25.3B	44	65
25.5B	108	99
25.5B, Appendix I	108	114
25.5C	99	53
25.5D	44	67
25.6A	11	49
25.6A2	87	31
25.6B3	108	135
25.7	89	18
25.8	100	58
25.8-25.11	108	136
25.9	60	22
25.10	61	9

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
25.11	60	23
25.13	93	29
25.14	59	19
25.15A1	36	34
25.15A2	11	52
25.18A	23	45
25.19	11	52
25.23	44	68
25.25	108	137
25.25A	108	137
25.27	108	139
25.27A1	108	140
25.27A1, footnote 10	108	139
25.27D1	108	140
25.28	108	141
25.29A	44	68
25.30	108	141
25.30B1	108	142
25.30B3	108	142
25.30B4	108	144
25.30B5	108	144
25.30B7	108	145
25.30B10	108	145
25.30C2	108	145
25.30C3	108	146
25.30D	44	70
25.30D2	108	146
25.31B1	108	147
25.32A1	108	147
25.32A2	33	50
25.32B1	108	149
25.34B-25.34C	108	149
25.34B1	108	152
25.34C1	108	152
25.34C2	108	152
25.34C3	108	153
25.35	108	153
25.35C	108	153
25.35D1	108	155
25.35F	108	155
26	102	32
26.1	47	57
26.1A	47	60
26.2	102	36
26.2B2	45	77
26.2B3	44	79
26.2B4	15	30

26.2C	94	23
26.2D	44	80
26.2D2	30	22
26.3	32	53
26.3A3	27	38
26.3A4	109	32
26.3A6	21	45
26.3A7	67	21
26.3B-C	109	33
26.4B	108	155
<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
26.4B1	108	161
26.4B3	108	166
26.4B4	108	166
26.4C	51	49
26.4D2	44	82
26.4D3	108	169
26.5A	105	53
26.5B	94	23
26.6	44	82
A.2A	16	50
A.4A1	64	46
A.4D1	64	46
A.7A	18	85
A.15A	18, 21	86, 58
A.20	44	82
A.25	49	46
A.31	17	28
A.33	87	31
A.34	17	28
A.53	26	18
A.54	26	19
B.4	13	72
B.5	95	33
B.9	32	57
B.14	51	50
C.1	104	38
C.5C	44	84
C.7	44	85
C.8	108	169
D	108	170

1.8. STANDARD NUMBER AND TERMS OF AVAILABILITY AREA. [Rev.]

International Standard Book Number

1) *Existing standard numbering system.* The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system developed from the book numbering system introduced in the United Kingdom in 1967. The principles and procedures for international standard book numbering are now embodied in the International Organization for Standardization's Recommendation 2108. The purpose of the ISBN is to identify one title or manifestation from one specific publisher by number for processing and inventory control. The ISBN is carried in the MARC record and has become an additional access point in the catalog record in many computer-based systems, including the system at the Library of Congress.

Each ISBN consists of ten digits and is divided into four parts as follows:

a) *Group identifier.* This identifies the national, geographic, or other similar grouping of publishers. The group identifier varies in length according to likely output of items in a group; the larger the output, the smaller the group identifier. Group identifiers are allocated by the International ISBN Agency in Berlin. A numerical list of group identifiers may be found at <<http://www.isbn-international.org/html/prefix/allpref.htm>>.

b) *Publisher identifier.* This identifies a particular publisher within a group. The length of this part varies; the larger a publisher's output, the shorter the publisher's identifier. Publisher identifiers are allocated by group or national ISBN agencies.

c) *Title identifier.* This identifies a particular title or edition of a title published by a particular publisher. The length of this part depends upon the length of the publisher identifier. Title identifiers are usually assigned by the publisher.

d) *Check digit.* This is always the last digit of the number; it consists of a single digit, 0-9, or the capital letter X, which represents the number ten. The check digit is derived from a calculation on the other nine digits and is used in computer systems to validate numbers as a means of checking against errors in transcription.

2) *Previous numbering system.* Prior to the adoption of the existing system, Standard Book Numbers (SBN) consisted of nine digits. The only difference between ISBNs and SBNS is that the latter do not contain a group identifier. SBNS were used only in the United Kingdom and the United States. With the inception of the ISBN system, all nine-digit numbers present in the LC MARC database were transformed into ISBNs by the addition of an initial zero to each number by means of computer program. See below for information on expansion of the ISBN from ten to thirteen digits.

Transcription

Each ISBN (valid or invalid) recorded in the bibliographic record together with any qualification and associated terms of availability constitutes a single incidence of the ISBN area. In cases of multiple numbers, one or more of which is invalid, relating to precisely the same manifestation (e.g., a valid and invalid number; multiple invalid numbers), record them all in the same 020 field. Always record a valid number (\$a subfield) first followed by any invalid number(s) (\$z subfield).

LC practice: Transcribe ISBNs that appear on CIP data sheets or on bibliographic resources. Transcribe first the number that is applicable to the manifestation being described; transcribe other numbers in the order presented. Do not transcribe prices or other terms of availability.

Qualification

Always add the qualifier “(loose-leaf)” in cases of updating loose-leafs per 12.8E2.

LC practice: In general, add qualifiers to numbers only to provide information judged important or needed to clarify the relationship of the number to the manifestation, particularly in the case of multiple ISBNs recorded in one record. In addition to always adding the qualifier “(loose-leaf)” in cases of updating loose-leafs, some other examples of using qualification are:

- 1) to show a manifestation has been printed on permanent paper (sometimes indicated by the infinity symbol (∞));
- 2) to show type of binding if considered important;
- 3) in cases of multipart items, to show whether a number relates to the set as a whole or a particular volume in the set.

Prefer qualifiers found on the bibliographic resource itself when they are judged to convey a condition intelligibly. Use judgment to deal with unusual, complex situations or unusual phenomena.

Thirteen-digit ISBN

The ISBN is being expanded from ten digits to thirteen. The date for fully adopting ISBN thirteen is January 1, 2007. The revised International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard is due to be published at the beginning of 2005. Publishers then have two years to implement ISBN thirteen fully into all aspects of their businesses. For the interim period between 2005 and 2007, publishers are encouraged to supply both an ISBN ten and an ISBN thirteen for the same manifestation, based on guidelines issued by the International ISBN Agency (IIA). Beginning in 2007 publishers will supply only ISBN thirteen.

LC practice: In response to the desire of publishers to begin supplying ISBN thirteen prior to 2005 to be included in Cataloging in Publication (CIP) data for books to be published in the interim period and beyond, the Library of Congress will begin accommodating ISBN 13 on October 1, 2004.

For CIP and other bibliographic records created after October 1, 2004 and before January 1, 2007, that contain pairs of ISBN thirteen and ISBN ten, group them by manifestation in repeated MARC 21 020 fields, with the ISBN thirteen input preceding the ISBN ten, each number qualified as appropriate.

020 ## \$a 9781873671009 (hardbound)
020 ## \$a 1873671008 (hardbound)

Continue to follow the guidelines stated above for ISBN ten **except** to insure clarity, qualify each ISBN thirteen/ISBN ten pair by the manifestation to which it relates. Prefer the term used in the source when it is judged to convey a condition intelligibly. For a hardbound resource, there is no attempt to use a consistent term other than to use one that conveys the condition intelligibly. Continue the practice of giving the ISBN, now a pair, related to the manifestation represented by the bibliographic record first. **Note:** If only an ISBN thirteen is provided without an ISBN ten, input the ISBN thirteen. In such a case, follow the guidelines stated above for ISBN ten.

The guidelines for printing ISBN pairs in a book call for grouping the pairs of numbers by manifestation, giving the ISBN thirteen first with each number preceded by a print constant as follows:

ISBN-13: 978-1-873671-00-9
ISBN-10: 1-873671-008

Note that in cases of multiple pairs, the guidelines call for the pairs to be printed on separate lines down the page one pair after the other. This is in contrast to the current style used in CIP data (printed across the page as part of a single paragraph, each instance of an ISBN separated by a space-dash-space). If any books published prior to October 1, 2004 contain an ISBN thirteen/ISBN ten pair, add any ISBN thirteen or ISBN ten or both as appropriate at the time the bibliographic record is updated to reflect the book.

Note that all ISBN thirteen begin with the digits "978," and consist of thirteen digits. Note also, that because of the different lengths of ISBN ten and ISBN thirteen, the formula for calculating the check digit for each is different and will most often result in a different check digit.

6.5B1. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION) [Rev.]

Specific Material Designation

LC practice: Rule 6.5B1 authorizes the following terms for use in recording the specific material designation for a sound recording: sound cartridge, sound cassette, sound disc, sound tape reel, sound track film.

Effective May 1, 2000, add the term "sound disc cartridge" to the list. Use it to describe digitally encoded discs permanently encased in a cartridge (magneto optical disks, MiniDiscs, etc.)

Add as the third example:

300 ## \$a 2 sound disc cartridges

Multipart Items

For multipart items, give only the number of physical units (e.g., discs) in the physical description area. If the number of containers or discographic units (often called "volumes") differs from the number of physical units, give this information in notes (cf. LCRI 6.7B10, LCRI 6.7B18).

For multipart items that are not yet complete, give in the physical description area the cumulative number of physical units held in angle brackets (i.e., follow LCRI 1.0C 2)c4)) in all cases). If the holdings are not clear from the contents note (e.g., when there is no contents note), give them in a separate note (cf. 6.7B20, LCRI 1.7B20).

Option Decisions

LC practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

6.7B19. PUBLISHERS' NUMBERS. [Rev.]

Single Discs

When applying rule 6.7B19 to include the label name and number in a note, make this note the first one.

Transcribe spaces and hyphens in the publisher's numbers on sound recordings as they appear.

On item: S 37781

028 02 \$a S 37781 \$b Angel
(*Note generated:* Angel: S 37781)

On item: ARL1-3715

028 02 \$a ARL1-3715 \$b RCA Red Seal
(*Note generated:* RCA Red Seal: ARL1-3715)

On item: 1 C 065-99 615

028 02 \$a 1 C 065-99 615 \$b Deutsche Harmonia Mundi
(*Note generated:* Deutsche Harmonia Mundi: 1 C 065-99 615)

When a publisher's number appears in variant forms on a sound recording, its container, accompanying material, etc., transcribe only the form on the recording itself (e.g., the labels of a disc).

On disc: S-37337

On container: DS 37337

028 02 \$a S-37337 ...
(*Note generated:* Angel: S-37337)

When two or more distinct publisher's numbers appear on a sound recording, its container, accompanying material, etc., transcribe each in a separate note. Follow each number other than the first by an indication of its location, if appropriate.

500 ## \$a Pape: FSM 43721.
500 ## \$a Pape: POPR 790051 (on container).

Multi-Disc Sets

Separate the first and last numbers of a sequence by two hyphens.

On item: EES-101–EES-102

028 00 \$a EES-101 \$b Euphonic
028 00 \$a EES-102 \$b Euphonic
500 ## \$a Euphonic: EES-101--EES-102

When the item bears both a set number and numbers for the individual items (e.g., discs), give only the set number unless it does not appear on the individual items; in that case give the set number first, followed by the numbers of the individual items in parentheses.

500 ## \$a Philips: 6769 042 (9500 718–9500 719)

When an item consists of two or more individual units (e.g., discs), however, do not transcribe numbers that represent in a truncated form the numbers of the individual units.

On discs: LPX 18124
LPX 18125
LPX 18126
LPX 18127
LPX 18128
On container: LPX 18124-28

500 ## \$a Hungaroton: LPX 18124--LPX 18128.

On discs: HMC 1235
HMC 1236
HMC 1237
On container: HMC 1235.37

500 ## \$a Harmonia Mundi France: HMC 1235--HMC 1237.

Matrix Numbers

Give matrix numbers only if they are the only numbers shown on the item. Follow each matrix number by the word *matrix* in parentheses.

500 ## \$a Melodiia: C10 06767 (matrix)--C10 06768 (matrix)

Apply the principles for multi-disc sets (above) when a disc(s) bears only matrix numbers, but a different or variant number appears on the container.

Matrix numbers on disc: S10-17429
S10-17430
On container: S10 17429 008 [a "set" number]

500 ## \$a Melodiia: S10 17429 008 (S10-17429
(matrix))--S10-17430 (matrix)).

Matrix numbers on disc: S10-06513
S10-06514
On container: S10-06513-14 [a truncation of the matrix numbers]

500 ## \$a Melodiia: S10-06513 (matrix)--S10-06514
(matrix)

13.3. ANALYSIS OF MONOGRAPHIC SERIES AND MULTIPART MONOGRAPHS. [Rev.]

Series

When a publication in a monographic series that is analyzed in full lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a title that is dependent on the comprehensive title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that part, regardless of whether the part is numbered or not. Apply the following when preparing the record.

1) Transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title of the analytic.

2) If there is numbering only, transcribe the numbering as the section title; if there is numbering and also a dependent title, transcribe the numbering as enumeration (cf. 12.1B6) and the dependent title as the section title; if there is a dependent title but no numbering, transcribe the dependent title as the section title.

3) Do not formulate a series statement for the analytic record; instead, provide an additional access point in the form of an explicitly traced series added entry.

```
245 10 $a Studies in gypsy lore. $n Volume 25
830 #0 $a Studies in gypsy lore ; $v v. 25.
```

```
245 10 $a Studies in 19th century French literature. $n
Volume 57, $p Paris / $c edited ...
830 #0 $a Studies in 19th century French literature ; $v
v. 57.
not 245 10 $a Studies in 19th century French literature. $p
Paris / $c edited ...
440 #0 $a Studies in 19th century French literature ; $v
v. 57
not 245 10 $a Paris / $c edited ...
440 #0 $a Studies in 19th century French literature; $v
v. 57
```

Multipart Monographs

1) *Classified separately.* When a part of a multipart monograph that is classified separately lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a title that is dependent on the comprehensive title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that part, regardless of whether the part is numbered or not. Apply the following when preparing the record:

a) Transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title of the analytic.

b) If there is numbering only, transcribe the numbering as the section title; if there is numbering and also a dependent title, transcribe the numbering as enumeration or alphabetic designation and the dependent title as the section title; if there is a dependent title but no numbering, transcribe the dependent title as the section title.

c) Do not formulate a series statement for the analytic record; instead, provide an additional access point in the form of an explicitly traced series added entry.

```
245 10 $a Recent trends in elementary education. $n
Volume 1, $p Introduction
830 #0 $a Recent trends in elementary education ; $v v.
1.
not 245 10 $a Recent trends in elementary education. $p
Introduction.
300 ## $a 201 p. ; $c 25 cm.
440 #0 $a Recent trends in elementary education ; $v v.
1
```

(1) *Mixture of independent and dependent titles.* If a multipart monograph consists of parts whose individual titles are a mixture, i.e., some are independent of the comprehensive title and some are dependent on it, prepare a series authority record and use a regular series statement in the records of the analytics with *independent* titles.

The art of sewing
(*An unnumbered multipart item*)
Art of sewing
(*Series authority record*)
Basic tailoring
(*Title of analytic*)

245 00 \$a Basic tailoring / \$c ...
300 ## \$a 203 p. ; 26 cm.
440 #4 \$a The art of sewing

For the analytics with *dependent* titles, use the technique described in 1) above, i.e., do not use a series statement on the record for the analytic.

The sporting scene
(*Title of analytic*)

130 #0 \$a Art of sewing. \$p Sporting scene
245 14 \$a The art of sewing. \$p The sporting scene / \$c
...
300 ## \$a 203 p. ; \$c 26 cm.
830 #0 \$a Art of sewing.

(2) *All titles dependent titles: unnumbered.* If all the titles of the parts are dependent on the comprehensive title and the multipart monograph is unnumbered, for the analytics transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title and the title of the part as a section title. Do not prepare a series authority record.

100 1# \$a Bates, James D.
245 10 \$a Minnesota legal forms. \$p Probate / \$c ...

100 1# \$a Roer, Kathleen M.
245 10 \$a Minnesota legal forms. \$p Residential real estate / \$c ...

not 130 #0 \$a Minnesota legal forms
(*Series authority record for a multipart monograph with the following analytics:*)

100 1# \$a Bates, James D.
245 10 \$a Probate / \$c ...

100 1# \$a Roer, Kathleen M.
245 10 \$a Residential real estate / \$c ...

2) *Classified as a collection.* If classified as a collection, generally do not prepare a bibliographic record for

a part that lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a dependent title.

a) *Part lacks its own title.* If a contents note is being or has been made, use the statement "[without special title]" (cf. LCRI 2.7B18).

b) *Part has dependent title.* If a contents note is being or has been made, list the title in it.

LC music cataloging practice: When a multipart monograph containing the complete musical works of a composer is classified as a collection, prepare separate bibliographic records only for parts that meet one of the following criteria (applying the definition of musical work in 25.25A, footnote 9):

a) A single part (in one or more physical volumes) contains a single musical work or a single excerpt from a work.

b) A single part (in one or more physical volumes) contains two musical works or two excerpts from one or two works.

The purpose of this restriction is to avoid analytic bibliographic records for parts of such sets that would themselves receive collective uniform titles under 25.34B or 25.34C.

21.30F. OTHER RELATED PERSONS OR BODIES. [Rev.]

Art Exhibitions

Make an added entry under the heading for the institution (corporate body) in which an art exhibition is held. Make the added entry under the heading for each institution if there are three or fewer, or under the first if there are four or more.

Festschriften

Make an added entry for the person or corporate body honored by a festschrift whenever the honoree is named on the chief source of information for the item being cataloged.¹ Make the added entry even if the honoree will also be given subject access on the same record. (A festschrift is a complimentary or memorial publication usually in the form of a collection of essays, addresses, or biographical, bibliographical, scientific, or other contributions, often embodying the results of research, issued in honor of a person or corporate body, usually on the occasion of an anniversary celebration.)

Music

Make an added entry for any person mentioned in the title proper or other title information of a bibliographic record for a musical work or collection. Exception: Do not make an added entry if the person's relationship to the item is purely a subject relationship.

100 1# \$a Liszt, Franz, \$d 1811-1886.
240 10 \$a Präludium und Fuge über den Namen BACH

¹*For Library of Congress catalogers only:* Change also the value in 008 Festschrift to "1" (008/30) of the machine-readable record.

700 1# \$a Bach, Johann Sebastian, \$d 1685-1750.

Electronic or computer music studios. For recordings of electronic or computer music, make an added entry for the studio or studios where the music was realized, when the item being cataloged identifies the studio or studios. If more than three studios were involved, however, make no such added entries.

Many studios are (or can be assumed to be) corporate bodies and can be established as such, if not already established. For studios which are not corporate bodies and are not already established, follow the procedures outlined in Subject cataloging manual H 405, "Procedures for Group Two headings. Heading requested by descriptive cataloger for use as descriptive access point." For further guidance see DCM Z1, Appendix 1.

Library of Congress foundations and funds. If the work being cataloged was commissioned by a Library of Congress foundation or fund (e.g., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, McKim Fund), make an added entry under the corporate heading for the foundation or fund. Justify the added entry by naming the foundation or fund in a note (see 21.29F).

21.30G. RELATED WORKS. [Rev.]

General

Use the AACR2 form for the related work. When formulating the added entry, follow the provisions for "simple" added entries given in LCRI 21.30M. (Note: an explanation of the two types of added entries for works, related and analytical, is given in LCRI 21.30M.)

LC practice when the added entry is for a serial related work: Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form for the serial from an AACR2 bibliographic or authority record in the LC database. If such a record is lacking, search OCLC or RLIN for a CONSER AACR2 record. If there is no CONSER record, formulate the added entry according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

LC practice when the added entry is for a monographic related work: Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form for the monograph from an AACR2 bibliographic or authority record in the LC database. If such a record is lacking, formulate the added entry according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

PCC practice: Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form from a CONSER serial record, a monograph record, or an authority record. If such a record is lacking, formulate the added entry according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

When cataloging a separately published issue of a periodical (cf. LCRI 1.6), make a related work added entry for the periodical itself.

730 0# \$a Cataloging & classification quarterly.

Unnumbered Supplement or Special Number to a Serial

When cataloging an unnumbered supplement or special number to a serial, make a related work added entry for the serial itself. It is not a series added entry because the unnumbered supplement or special number is not considered to be a series (cf. LCRI 1.6).

1) For a special number, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield \$p, "Special number" in English.

```
730 0# $a Malaysian journal of tropical geography.  
      $p Special number.
```

2) If the supplement relates to the serial as a whole, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield \$p, "Supplement" in English.

```
730 0# $a Annuario statistico italiano. $p  
      Supplement.
```

3) If the supplement relates to a particular issue of a serial, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield \$n, both the number of the issue and the qualifier "(Supplement)" in English.

```
730 0# $a Musica jazz. $n 1985, n. 7 (Supplement).  
730 0# $a Actualités-Service. $n No 306 (Supplement).  
730 0# $a Bulletin (Association française pour  
      l'étude du quaternaire). $n No 50  
      (Supplement).  
730 0# $a Mondo. $n N. 33 (Supplement).  
730 0# $a Regione Trentino-Alto Adige. $n N. 8, 1976  
      (Supplement).
```

LC practice: If the supplement is to a title for which a series authority record exists, give the numbering in the form specified on the series authority record. This will insure that the added entry for the supplement to a particular number will file in proper relation to any series added entry for that number.

```
830 #0 $a Actualités-Service ; $v no 306.  
      (Series added entry on record for main work)
```

```
730 0# $a Actualités-Service. $n No 306 (Supplement).  
      (Related work added entry on record for supplement)
```

Note. A supplement that is numbered only in relation to a particular number of a serial (e.g., supplements 1 and 2 to v. 10, no. 1 of the serial) is considered to be unnumbered since there isn't a separate numbering system for that supplement.

LC practice: For such a supplement numbered in relation to the number of the serial, formulate the added entry as described above but include the number in the qualification.

```
730 0# $a Actualités-Service. $n No 306 (Supplement  
      1).
```

730 0# \$a Actualités-Service. \$n No 306 (Supplement 2).

Musical works

When an instrumental work or collection is based on, inspired by, etc., one or two individual literary works, make a simple added entry or entries (cf. LCRI 21.30M) for the literary work or works. (For vocal works based on literary works, see 21.19A.)

100 1# \$a Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilich, \$d 1840-1893.
240 10 \$a Romeo et Juliette (Fantasy-overture)
245 10 \$a Romeo und Julia : \$b Fantasie-Ouvertüre nach Shakespeare ...
700 1# \$a Shakespeare, William, \$d 1564-1616. \$t Romeo and Juliet.

When an instrumental or vocal work or collection is based on, inspired by, etc., one or two individual art works, make a simple added entry or entries for the art work or works.

100 1# \$a Pujol, Maximo Diego, \$d 1957-
245 10 \$a Guernica : \$b d'après l'œuvre de Pablo Picasso ...
700 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Guernica.

When an instrumental or vocal work or collection is based on, inspired by, etc., three or more works by the same author or artist, or an author's or artist's oeuvre in general, make an added entry for the author or artist.

100 1# \$a Henze, Hans Werner, \$d 1926-
240 10 \$a Royal winter music. \$n No. 1
245 10 \$a Royal winter music. \$p First sonata on Shakespearean characters ...
700 1# \$a Shakespeare, William, \$d 1564-1616.

100 1# \$a Mussorgsky, Modest Petrovich, \$d 1839-1881.
240 10 \$a Kartinki s vystavki
245 10 \$a Pictures at an exhibition ...
500 ## \$a Suite, based on paintings and drawings by Victor Hartmann.
700 1# \$a Gartman, Viktor Aleksandrovich, \$d 1834-1873.

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, base the heading on the form found in the Geoscience Australia Gazetteer of Australia database (<http://www.ga.gov.au/map/names/>). |
|

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. Additional information on Canadian place names may also be found in Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/search/search_e.php). |
|
|

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 Place name gazetteer.

5) For names in New Zealand, base the heading on the form found in Land Information New Zealand's New Zealand Geographic Placenames Database (<http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Placenames/SearchPlaceNames/searchplacenames/index.jsp>). |
|
|

6) 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). In all cases, a gazetteer published within the last two years may also be used when 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 (N.L.)
heading: 151 ## \$a St. John's (N.L.)
451 ## \$a Saint John's (N.L.)

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:

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

Moldova (Before 1990: Moldavian S.S.R.)	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Ukraine	Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.	Uzbekistan

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

26.3A4. INITIALS. [Rev.]

Initialism and Acronym References

When a heading or a reference consists of or contains an initialism or acronym, follow the usage of the body with respect to the capitalization of the initialism (all capital letters or not) and the punctuation of it (use of periods between the letters or not).

When the initialism occurs within the first five words of the heading or reference, provide cross references according to the following guidelines:

- a) Make references from all forms actually found that include variations in the punctuation of the initialism.
- b) When the only form found includes periods between the letters of the initialism, also make a reference from the form without periods.
- c) When the only form found is without periods between the letters, do not make up a reference from the form with periods inserted, since publications as well as reference sources show that a general abandonment of periods between corporate initials has already taken place and shows signs of becoming obsolete. Since, however, the criterion of usage is not practicable with existing records, do not delete these references already made, whether in evaluated or unevaluated reference structures.

```

110 2# $a World Meteorological Organization
410 2# $a WMO
410 2# $a Organisation météorologique mondiale
410 2# $a OMM

110 2# $a International Federation of Library
Associations and Institutions
410 2# $a IFLA

110 2# $a Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation
Commission
410 2# $a ORSANCO

110 2# $a COMPEX

```


410 2# \$a Combined Philatelic Exhibition of
Chicagoland

110 2# \$a A.G.A. Gas Supply Committee
410 2# \$a AGA Gas Supply Committee

110 2# \$a Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w
Poznaniu. Instytut Historii
410 2# \$a IH UAM

110 2# \$a TŠentral'nyĭ institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoĭ
informatšii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh
issledovaniĭ po khimicheskomu i neftĭanomu
mashinostroeniiu
410 2# \$a TŠINTIkhimneftemash

110 2# \$a Moskovskiĭ gorodskoĭ bank
410 2# \$a Mosgorbank

When, during evaluation of references currently traced on authority records, the cataloger finds MARC 21 field 664 (explanatory references) from initialisms/acronyms, convert them to simple *see* references in the form provided above.

26.3B-C. SEE ALSO REFERENCES AND EXPLANATORY REFERENCES. [Rev.]

Introduction

These instructions deal with the following types of cross references:

- 1) *see also* references, including "earlier/later heading" references;
- 2) *Explanatory references*
 - a) References requiring special texts
 - b) Private communications of heads of state, etc.
 - c) Initial and acronym references

For reasons of economy, LC will no longer make information references. Sequences of related headings formerly connected by information references are to be connected by simple *see also* references or earlier/later heading references as illustrated in the examples below. Convert an existing MARC 21 field 665 to *see also* references whenever the 665 field must be handled for any reason.

See Also References

See also references are used to connect related headings. When the relationship is not directly sequential or when information about the exact relationship is not known, the referral line of the references reads simply: *search also under*. When the relationship is sequential, a special type of *see also* reference is made and the referral line of the

reference reads: *search also under the earlier heading* or *search also under the later heading*. These special references are display constants that are generated from the MARC 21 coding supplied by the cataloger through the use of the subfield \$w and may be used whether the sequence results from a name change, reorganization, hierarchical change, official language change, or similar phenomenon. In case of doubt, do not use the special legends.

Normally, make references only to connect immediately adjacent headings, thus creating a chain of *see also* references leading from one heading to another. However, if the relationship is not clear, it is permissible to connect several headings without the use of the subfield \$w (cf. examples 2 and 10 below).

1) *Guidelines on making relational references*. When new information about a related body is discovered, apply one of the following alternatives:

a) If entries (bibliographic records, subdivisions, *see* references to other headings) are or will be under the related body, establish the body (if it is not already established) and make the appropriate *see also* or earlier/later heading references.

b) If the related body is not established in the automated file and no entries will be under it at this time but it is likely to be needed in the future, establish the related body. Trace appropriate references from the unused heading to the one under which entries are made. Also, trace the reverse reference (i.e., the one from the heading being used to the unused one). Trace any *see* references to the unused heading, since they will guide the user to the *see also* reference leading to the heading under which entries are made.

c) If the related body is not established in the automated file and it is not likely it will ever be needed, record data about the related body on the authority record for the heading being established. After the name in the source citation, bracket in a statement, e.g., "[no publs. in LC database]," "[no publs. in RLIN 21 database]." This alternative should not normally be applied when an earlier name is being established and the later name is the one for which no publications have been received.

```
110 2# $a Tucker Manufacturing & Engine Company
670 ## $a Tucker Mfg. & Engine Co. ... 1992: $b cover
      (Tucker Manufacturing & Engine Company,
      Arlington, Va.) pref. (Tucker Manufacturing
      Company [no publs. in LC database] formed in
      1879; Tucker interests combined in 1936 to form
      single firm known as Tucker Manufacturing &
      Engine Company)
```

2) *Evaluating existing references*. When evaluating existing *see also* references on authority records, normally, retain the reference (adjusting it to current practice and AACR2) if there is an authority record for the heading referred from in the LC/NAF. If there is no authority record, apply the guidelines above in deciding whether to retain or delete the reference. If the reference is retained, an authority record must be made for the heading.

3) *Procedures*

a) All headings connected by the references must be represented in machine-readable form, including those for which there are no bibliographic records. *All headings and references leading to the headings must be in correct LC AACR2 form*. Establish any heading not yet in the authority file.

b) *Source citations*. When giving data in the authority record, generally, cite only sources that deal with the immediately preceding and succeeding headings.

Always give the citation for the item being cataloged in a 670 field. If the work does not contain the name being established, give an explanatory note (e.g., "(name not given)"). Give other source citations as necessary.

If any other source gives only an earlier or later name but not the name used in the heading, cite the source in a 675 field. Do not, however, divide a citation for successive issues of a serial; give the complete citation in a 670 field if any volume contains the heading or in a 675 field if no volume contains the heading.

Justification on the authority record of preceding or succeeding headings is not required in the following cases:

- (1) changes in government heading because of an official language change;
- (2) changes involving only a parent body to which the body being established is subordinate;
- (3) when converting existing information references to *see also* references. Do not normally add source citations to justify references between headings already represented on the information reference. (It is assumed that the justification is present on the manual authority records.) Add sources to justify new references, however.

c) *Tracings*. On each name authority record, trace a *see also* reference for each heading to be connected, other than the heading for which the authority record is being prepared. If the display constant "search also under the earlier heading" or "search also under the later heading" is to be used, code the tracing as appropriate.

Change any existing references that are no longer appropriate (e.g., if necessary, change earlier/later heading references to simple *see also* references or vice versa). *Convert an existing 665 field to see also references whenever the 665 field must be changed for any reason*. If no change is needed to the 665 field, do not convert it to *see also* references. Complete the reference evaluation process for all the headings involved in the reference.

If *any change* is needed to the 665 field, delete it by completing the reference evaluation process for all headings involved, converting the 665 field to *see also* references according to the guidelines above. Note that this means some tracings will be deleted entirely.

d) *Geographic names*. Changes to geographic names are handled the same way as changes to corporate names.

e) *Conference names*. Use judgement in determining the need for adding earlier/later heading references for conference name changes, judging whether or not the addition of the *see also* reference is useful and/or improves access to the catalog. If *see also* references are created follow the guidelines provided above. (cf. examples in 9 below).

Examples

1) *Available information*: Some of the principal members of the Ballets des Champs Elysées left the company to form the Ballet de Paris; the former continued to exist, however.

authority record

```
110 2# $a Ballets des Champs Elysées  
510 2# $a Ballets de Paris
```

resulting reference

Ballet de Paris
search also under
Ballets des Champs Elysées

authority record

110 2# \$a Ballet de Paris
510 2# \$a Ballets des Champs Elysées

resulting reference

Ballets des Champs Elysées
search also under
Ballet de Paris

2) The available information about the relationship is not clear. All the headings are connected by *see also* references.

authority record

110 2# \$a College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
510 2# \$a University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine

resulting reference

University of Illinois at the Medical Center. College of Medicine
search also under
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago

authority record

110 2# \$a University of Illinois at the Medical Center.
College of Medicine
510 2# \$a College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago

resulting references

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago
search also under
University of Illinois at the Medical Center. College of Medicine

3) *Available information:* The American Material Handling Society changed its name to International Material Management Society.

authority record

110 2# \$a American Material Handling Society
510 2# \$w b \$a International Material Management Society

resulting reference

International Material Management Society
search also under the earlier heading
American Material Handling Society

authority record

110 2# \$a International Material Management Society
510 2# \$w a \$a American Material Handling Society

resulting reference

American Material Handling Society
search also under the later heading
International Material Management Society

4) *Available information:* The name of the International Union of American Republics was changed in 1910 to Union of American Republics and in 1949 to Organization of American States.

authority record

110 2# \$a International Union of American Republics
510 2# \$w b \$a Union of American Republics

resulting reference

Union of American Republics
search also under the earlier heading
International Union of American Republics

authority record

110 2# \$a Union of American Republics
510 2# \$w a \$a International Union of American Republics
510 2# \$w b \$a Organization of American States

resulting references

International Union of American Republics
search also under the later heading
Union of American Republics

Organization of American States
search also under the earlier heading
Union of American Republics

authority record

110 2# \$a Organization of American States
510 2# \$w a \$a Union of American Republics

resulting reference

Union of American Republics
search also under the later heading
Organization of American States

5) *Available information:* In 1954 the Screen Writers' Guild and the Radio Writers Guild merged to form the Writers Guild of America, West.

authority record

110 2# \$a Screen Writers' Guild
510 2# \$w b \$a Writers Guild of America, West

resulting reference

Writers Guild of America, West
search also under the earlier heading
Screen Writers' Guild

authority record

110 2# \$a Radio Writers Guild
510 2# \$w b \$a Writers Guild of America, West

resulting reference

Writers Guild of America, West
search also under the earlier heading
Radio Writers Guild

authority record

110 2# \$a Writers Guild of America, West
510 2# \$w a \$a Screen Writers' Guild
510 2# \$w a \$a Radio Writers Guild

resulting references

Screen Writers' Guild
search also under the later heading
Writers Guild of America, West

Radio Writers Guild
search also under the later heading
Writers Guild of America, West

6) *Available information:* The name of the American-Asian Education Exchange was changed in 1962 to American Afro-Asian Education Exchange; in 1967 the original name was resumed.

authority record

110 2# \$a American-Asian Education Exchange
510 2# \$a American Afro-Asian Education Exchange

resulting reference

American Afro-Asian Education Exchange
search also under
American-Asian Education Exchange

authority record

110 2# \$a American Afro-Asian Education Exchange
510 2# \$a American-Asian Education Exchange

resulting reference

American-Asian Education Exchange
search also under
American Afro-Asian Education Exchange

(References were made at the time of the first change of name that had the display constants "search also under the earlier heading/search also under the later heading." When the original name was resumed, the \$w was deleted resulting in simple *see also* references.)

7) *Available information:* Drabenderhöhe changed its name in 1961 to Bielstein; in 1969 Bielstein was absorbed by Wiehl.

authority record

151 ## \$a Drabenderhöhe (Germany)
551 ## \$w b \$a Bielstein (Germany)

resulting reference

Bielstein (Germany)
search also under the earlier heading
Drabenderhöhe (Germany)

authority record

151 ## \$a Bielstein (Germany)
551 ## \$w a \$a Drabenderhöhe (Germany)
551 ## \$a Wiehl (Germany)

resulting references

Drabenderhöhe (Germany)
search also under the later heading
Bielstein (Germany)

Wiehl (Germany)
search also under
Bielstein (Germany)

authority record

151 ## \$a Wiehl (Germany)
551 ## \$a Bielstein (Germany)

resulting reference

Bielstein (Germany)
search also under
Wiehl (Germany)

8) When under earlier cataloging rules a *see* reference tracing from one or more earlier names has already been made and, consequently, publications issued under one name are entered under another, retain the *see* reference tracing until the heading is needed for a new publication. When it is needed, establish the heading and convert the *see* reference tracing to a *see also* reference tracing (cf. LCRI 26.3). Do not change any existing bibliographic records.

Available information: The International Federation of General Factory Workers was established in 1907. In 1950 the name was changed to International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions and in 1964 to International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions. Works published before the change of name in 1964 are found under International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions.

a) *Earliest name not yet used as a heading*

authority record

110 2# \$a International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions
410 2# \$a International Federation of General Factory
Workers
510 2# \$w b \$a International Federation of Chemical and
General Workers' Unions

resulting references

International Federation of General Factory Workers
search under
International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General
Workers Unions

International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions
search also under the earlier heading
International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General
Workers Unions

authority record

110 2# \$a International Federation of Chemical and
General Workers' Unions
510 2# \$w a \$a International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions

resulting reference

International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General
Workers Unions
search also under the later heading
International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions

b) *Earliest name now needed as a heading.* When the heading "International Federation of General Factory Workers" is needed for a newly cataloged item, establish the heading and make a *see also* reference. Do not change any existing bibliographic records.

authority record

110 2# \$a International Federation of General Factory
Workers
510 2# \$w b \$a International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions

resulting reference

International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General
Workers Unions
search also under the earlier heading
International Federation of General Factory Workers

On the authority record for "International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers Unions,"
change the *see* reference to a *see also* reference.

authority record

110 2# \$a International Federation of Industrial
Organizations and General Workers Unions
510 2# \$w a \$a International Federation of General
Factory Workers
510 2# \$w b \$a International Federation of Chemical and
General Workers' Unions

resulting new reference

International Federation of General Factory Workers
search also under the later heading
International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General
Workers Unions

9) Connect authority records for named meetings in the same way as for other corporate names. Do not add
notes to the bibliographic records for unnamed meetings.

Available information: The 3rd, 7th, and 9th of the following series of meetings were named; the 4th, 5th, 6th,
and 8th were unnamed and the proceedings of those meetings are entered under title.

authority record

111 2# \$a Symposium on the Plasma Membrane \$d (1961 : \$c
New York, N.Y.)
511 2# \$w b \$a Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism \$d
(1965 : \$c New York, N.Y.)

resulting reference

Symposium on the Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York,
N.Y.)
search also under the earlier heading
Symposium on the Plasma Membrane (1961 : New York, N.Y.)

authority record

111 2# \$a Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism \$d (1965
: \$c New York, N.Y.)
511 2# \$w a \$a Symposium on the Plasma Membrane \$d (1961
: \$c New York, N.Y.)
511 2# \$w b \$a Basic Science Symposium

resulting references

Symposium on the Plasma Membrane (1961 : New York, N.Y.)
search also under the later heading
Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)

Basic Science Symposium
search also under the earlier heading
Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)

authority record

111 2# \$a Basic Science Symposium
511 2# \$w a \$a Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism \$d
(1965 : \$c New York, N.Y.)

resulting reference

Symposium on Macromolecular Metabolism (1965 : New York, N.Y.)
search also under the later heading
Basic Science Symposium

10) *Available information:* In 1963 the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission was replaced by the Arkansas Geological Commission. The following bodies are known to be related to these bodies but the nature of the relationship is uncertain: Arkansas. State Geologist; Arkansas. Office of the State Geologist; Arkansas. Division of Geology; Arkansas Geological and Conservation Commission. All the headings are connected to all the other headings, as illustrated by the following example showing only one of the headings:

authority record

110 2# \$a Arkansas Resources and Development Commission
510 2# \$a Arkansas Geological Commission
510 2# \$a Arkansas. \$b State Geologist
510 1# \$a Arkansas. \$b Office of the State Geologist
510 1# \$a Arkansas. \$b Division of Geology
510 2# \$a Arkansas Geological and Conservation Commission

resulting references

Arkansas Geological Commission
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas. State Geologist
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas. Office of the State Geologist
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas. Division of Geology
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

Arkansas Geological and Conservation Commission
search also under
Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

MARC 21 field 663/664 (Complex See Also and See References)

1) *"General" references.* Explanatory references of the type illustrated by the examples in 26.3C1 of AACR2 for "Aktiebolaget ...," "Conference ...," and "Catholic Church. Sacra ..." are not used on name authority records created by the Library of Congress or by PCC contributors. Instead, the specific reference is supplied in all authority records.

2) *Private communications of heads of state, etc.* Create reciprocal *see also* references to connect headings for heads of state, ecclesiastical officials, etc., to the corresponding official heading instead of the explanatory reference called for in 21.4D2 and illustrated in 26.3C1.

authority record

100 0# \$a Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, \$c Shah of Iran, \$d
1919-

510 1# \$a Iran. \$b Shah (1941-1979 : Mohammed Reza
Pahlavi)
(Subfield \$w not needed)

And

110 1# \$a Iran. \$b Shah (1941-1979 : Mohammed Reza
Pahlavi)

500 0# \$a Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, \$c Shah of Iran, \$d
1919-
(Subfield \$w not needed)

resulting references

Iran. Shah (1941-1979 : Mohammed Reza Pahlavi)
search also under
Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, 1919-

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, 1919-
search also under
Iran. Shah (1941-1979 : Mohammed Reza Pahlavi)

Before 2005, reciprocal references were not routinely provided from the personal name to the corporate name authority record. Add such references when maintenance work is required to the authority record for another reason.

Note: Catalogers are reminded that *LC Descriptive Cataloging Manual* (DCM) Z11 provides information for the appropriate coding of the MARC 21 fixed field (008) positions 11 and 15 as well as instructions for the addition of a "Subject usage" 667 note field when creating the corporate name authority record.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 05-01 to 05-15 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. One subdivision was authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter of 2005, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* Three phrase headings were revised to subdivision forms. **Angels (Buddhism)**, **Angels (Islam)**, and **Angels (Judaism)** became **Angels—Buddhism**, **Angels—Islam**, and **Angels—Judaism**, respectively.

2) *Subdivisions revised to different forms.* Four chronological subdivisions were revised under headings of the type **[country]—History** and one heading was cancelled. The heading **Austria—History—Nazi Putsch, July 1934** was revised to **Austria—History—Nazi Putsch, 1934** to delete the month this event occurred. The heading **Denmark—History—The Count's War, 1534-1536** was revised to **Denmark—History—Count's War, 1534-1536** to delete "The" as the beginning word of the subdivision. The heading **Scandinavia—History—The Count's War, 1534-1536** was cancelled in favor of assigning **Scandinavia—History—16th century** in

combination with **Denmark—History—Count's War, 1534-1536**. The heading **Ireland—History—The Union, 1800** was revised to **Ireland—History—Union, 1801** and **Scotland—History—The Union, 1707** was changed to **Scotland—History—Union, 1707**.

The following change to an existing free-floating subdivision took place during the first quarter of 2005.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
2005/01-15

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Augment	H 1154	—Augmentatives

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 3- , 2005

- 527 groups (*May Subd Geog*)
- After-school programs (*May Subd Geog*)
- Alpha courses (Christian education) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Alternative histories (Fiction)
- Backcountry skiing (*May Subd Geog*)
- Biologically-inspired computing (*May Subd Geog*)
- Bluegrass festivals (*May Subd Geog*)
- Cataloging of electronic information resources (*May Subd Geog*)
- Cause lawyers (*May Subd Geog*)
- Circus posters (*May Subd Geog*)
- Cold cases (Criminal investigation) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Corporatization (*May Subd Geog*)
- Crowd control (*May Subd Geog*)
- Dashboards (Management information systems) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Depleted uranium (*May Subd Geog*)
- Depleted uranium—Military applications (*May Subd Geog*)
- Dog day care (*May Subd Geog*)
- Drug reimportation (*May Subd Geog*)
- Edible forest gardens (*May Subd Geog*)
- Embedded war correspondents (*May Subd Geog*)
- Emergencies (*May Subd Geog*)
- Environmental films (*May Subd Geog*)
- Eurocodes (Standards)
- Fishery sciences (*May Subd Geog*)
- Floating islands (*May Subd Geog*)
- Food cooperatives (*May Subd Geog*)
- For-profit universities and colleges (*May Subd Geog*)
- Gay and lesbian dance parties (*May Subd Geog*)
- Gay male partner abuse (*May Subd Geog*)
- Gay online chat groups (*May Subd Geog*)

Geoparks (*May Subd Geog*)
Government Web portals (*May Subd Geog*)
GPS receivers (*May Subd Geog*)
Guided light transit (*May Subd Geog*)
Hazard mitigation (*May Subd Geog*)
High school radio stations (*May Subd Geog*)
In loco parentis (*May Subd Geog*)
Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2004
Interbank market (*May Subd Geog*)
Jazz-rock (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Lake acidification (*May Subd Geog*)
Lesbian partner abuse (*May Subd Geog*)
MMR vaccine (*May Subd Geog*)
National interest (*May Subd Geog*)
Nicobar Islands Earthquake, 2004
Operator logos (Cellular telephones) (*May Subd Geog*)
Parole boards (*May Subd Geog*)
Patient self-monitoring (*May Subd Geog*)
Permafrost (*May Subd Geog*)
Plasma displays (*May Subd Geog*)
Preventive mental health services (*May Subd Geog*)
Race films (*May Subd Geog*)
Ring tones (Cellular telephones) (*May Subd Geog*)
Rural African Americans (*May Subd Geog*)
Same-sex divorce (*May Subd Geog*)
Same-sex partner abuse (*May Subd Geog*)
School mascots (*May Subd Geog*)
Self-reliant living (*May Subd Geog*)
Self-managed learning (*May Subd Geog*)
Side-impact collisions (*May Subd Geog*)
Snowboarding injuries (*May Subd Geog*)
Social security individual investment accounts (*May Subd Geog*)
Sports and globalization (*May Subd Geog*)
Stolen generations (Australia) (*May Subd Geog*)
Suburban African Americans (*May Subd Geog*)
Sumatra Earthquake, 2004
Sustainable aquaculture (*May Subd Geog*)
Telecom hotels (*May Subd Geog*)
Tenants' associations (*May Subd Geog*)
Treadmill exercise (*May Subd Geog*)
Urban gardening (*May Subd Geog*)
Urban African Americans (*May Subd Geog*)
Virtual museums (*May Subd Geog*)
Water rescue dogs (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-15, 2005.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Adult children of narcotic addicts	Adult children of drug addicts	YES
Akademicheskiĭ maliĭ dramaticheskii teatr (Saint Petersburg, Russia)	Akademicheskiĭ malyĭ dramaticheskii teatr (Saint Petersburg, Russia)	NO
Alaska Panhandle	Alaska, Southeast	NO
Almanacs, Black Carib	Almanacs, Garifuna	YES
Amendments (Parliamentary practice)	Legislative amendments	YES
Angels (Buddhism)	Angels—Buddhism	NO
Angels (Buddhism) in art	Angels in art	NO
Angels (Islam)	Angels—Islam	NO
Angels (Islam)—Koranic teaching	Angels—Islam—Koranic teaching	NO
Angels (Judaism)	Angels—Judaism	NO
Aranda language	Western Arrernte language	YES
Artists and the theater	Artists and theater	YES
Austria—History—Nazi Putsch, July 1934	Austria—History—Nazi Putsch, 1934	NO
Authors and the theater	Authors and theater	YES
Back River (Nunavut)	Back River (N.W.T. and Nunavut)	NO
Back River Valley (Nunavut)	Back River Valley (N.W.T. and Nunavut)	NO
Bagore-ki-haveli (Udayapura, India)	Bagore-ki-Haveli (Udaipur, Rajasthan, India)	NO
Baldwin Hills (Calif.)	Baldwin Hills (Calif. : Mountains)	NO
Black Carib boys	Garifuna boys	YES
Black Carib calendar	Garifuna calendar	YES
Black Carib children	Garifuna children	YES
Black Carib Indians	Garifuna (Caribbean people)	YES
Black Carib Indians—First contact with Europeans	Garifuna (Caribbean people)—First contact with Europeans	YES
Black Carib language	Garifuna language	YES
Black Carib literature	Garifuna literature	YES
Black Carib poetry	Garifuna poetry	YES
Black Carib women	Garifuna women	YES
Black humor (Literature)	Black humor	YES
Brauer group	Brauer groups	NO
Breast feeding	Breastfeeding	YES
Breast feeding—Folklore	Breastfeeding—Folklore	NO
Breast feeding—Immunological aspects	Breastfeeding—Immunological aspects	NO
Breast feeding—Law and legislation	Breastfeeding—Law and legislation	YES
Breast feeding—Religious aspects	Breastfeeding—Religious aspects	NO
Breast feeding—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Breastfeeding—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Breast feeding in art	Breastfeeding in art	NO
Breast feeding in literature	Breastfeeding in literature	NO
Breast feeding promotion	Breastfeeding promotion	YES
Calligraphy, Buddhist	Buddhist calligraphy	YES
Calligraphy, Islamic	Islamic calligraphy	YES
Calligraphy, Islamic—India	Islamic calligraphy—India	
Calligraphy, Islamic, in art	Islamic calligraphy in art	NO
Calligraphy, Taoist	Taoist calligraphy	YES

Calligraphy, Zen	Zen calligraphy	YES
Chang Tang Plateau (China)	Chang Tang Plateau (China and India)	NO
Changpas (Indic people)	Changpa (Indic people)	YES
Children of narcotic addicts	Children of drug addicts	YES
Chloral habit	Chloral abuse	YES
Choruses, Sacred (Mixed voices, 4 parts) with organ and piano	Choruses, Sacred (Mixed voices) with keyboard ensemble	YES
Church work with narcotic addicts	Church work with drug addicts	YES
Cocaine habit	Cocaine abuse	YES
Cocaine habit in literature	Cocaine abuse in literature	NO
Crowders Creek (S.C.)	Crowders Creek (N.C. and S.C.)	NO
Dargari language	Tharrkari language	YES
Denmark—History—The Count's War, 1534-1536	Denmark—History—Count's War, 1534-1536	NO
Egyptian Theater (Boise, Idaho)	Egyptian Theatre (Boise, Idaho)	NO
Electronic and harpsichord music	Harpsichord and electronic music	YES
English language—Augment	English language—Augmentatives	NO
Etmopterus	Lantern sharks	YES
European Union in mass media	European Union—In mass media	NO
Folk songs, Black Carib	Folk songs, Garifuna	YES
Fork lift trucks	Forklift trucks	YES
Gamo language	Gamo language (Ethiopia)	YES
Gutters	Roof gutters	YES
Harmonica and electronic music	Electronic and harmonica music	YES
Heroin habit	Heroin abuse	YES
Heroin habit—Treatment	Heroin abuse—Treatment	YES
Hoverflies	Syrphidae	YES
Hu Mountain (China)	Hu Mountain (Jiangsu Sheng, China)	NO
Hymns, Black Carib	Hymns, Garifuna	YES
Immoral contracts (Islamic law)	Illegal contracts (Islamic law)	NO
Indian Coast (Australia)	Indian Coast (W.A.)	NO
Indian Creek (Lincoln County, N.C.)	Indian Creek (Catawba County-Lincoln County, N.C.)	NO
Indian Creek Watershed (Lincoln County, N.C.)	Indian Creek Watershed (Catawba County-Lincoln County, N.C.)	NO
Indians of North America—Wars—1868-1869	Washita Campaign, 1868-1869	NO
Ireland—History—The Union, 1800	Ireland—History—Union, 1801	NO
Islam and terrorism	Terrorism—Religious aspects—Islam	NO
Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park (Mont.)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park (Mont.)	NO
Lipotes vexillifer	Chinese river dolphin	YES
Long-headed flour-beetle	Longheaded flour beetle	YES
Maranungku language	Maranunggu language	YES
Mass media in breast feeding promotion	Mass media in breastfeeding promotion	YES
Matchless Mine (Lake Co., Colo.)	Matchless Mine (Lake County, Colo.)	NO
Mesarás Plain (Greece)	Mesara Plain (Greece)	NO
Metridiidae	Metridinidae	YES
Midea Site (Greece)	Midea (Extinct city)	NO
Mist Gas Field (Oregon)	Mist Gas Field (Or.)	NO
Morphine habit	Morphine abuse	YES
Morphine habit—Jurisprudence	Morphine abuse	YES
Morphine habit—Jurisprudence	Narcotic laws	YES

Narcotic addicts	Drug addicts	YES
Narcotic addicts—Legal status, laws, etc.	Drug addicts—Legal status, laws, etc.	YES
Narcotic addicts—Rehabilitation	Drug addicts—Rehabilitation	YES
Narcotic addicts' spouses	Drug addicts' spouses	YES
Narcotic addicts' writings	Drug addicts' writings	NO
Narcotic clinics	Substance abuse treatment facilities	YES
Narcotic enforcement agents	Drug enforcement agents	YES
Narcotic enforcement agents' spouses	Drug enforcement agents' spouses	YES
Narcotic habit	Drug addiction	YES
Narcotic habit—Complications	Drug addiction—Complications	YES
Narcotic habit—Hospitals	Substance abuse treatment facilities	YES
Narcotic habit—Treatment	Drug addiction—Treatment	YES
Narcotic habit in literature	Drug addiction in literature	NO
Narcotics, Control of	Drug control	YES
Narcotics and crime	Drug abuse and crime	YES
Narcotics and youth	Youth—Drug use	YES
Narcotics dealers	Drug dealers	YES
Narcotics in literature	Drug abuse in literature	NO
Narcotics in literature	Drugs in literature	NO
New Zealand—History—Maori War, 1845-1847	New Zealand—History—New Zealand Wars, 1843-1847	NO
North Shore (Mass.)	North Shore (Mass. : Coast)	NO
Opioid habit	Opioid abuse	YES
Opium habit	Opium abuse	YES
Opium habit in literature	Opium abuse in literature	NO
Oryzaephilus mercator	Merchant grain beetle	YES
Pahute Mesa (Nevada)	Pahute Mesa (Nev.)	NO
Parents of narcotic addicts	Parents of drug addicts	YES
Peng Chau (China)	Peng Chau (Islands District, China)	NO
Pochard	Common pochard	YES
Reparation	Reparation (Criminal justice)	YES
Reparations	Reparations for historical injustices	YES
Reparations	War reparations	YES
Restitution and indemnification claims (1933-)	[<i>headings for individual ethnic groups</i>]-Claims	NO
Restitution and indemnification claims (1933-)	Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945)—Reparations	NO
Restitution and indemnification claims (1933-)	World War, 1939-1945—Claims	NO
Restitution and indemnification claims (1933-)	World War, 1939-1945—Reparations	NO
Ricinodendron rautanenii	Manketti	YES
Ritarungo language	Ritharrngu language	YES
San Pedro Bay (Calif.)	San Pedro Bay (Calif. : Bay)	NO
Scandinavia—History—The Count's War, 1534-1536	Denmark—History—Count's War, 1534-1536	NO
Scandinavia—History—The Count's War, 1534-1536	Scandinavia—History—16th century	NO
Scotland—History—The Union, 1707	Scotland—History—Union, 1707	NO
Social work with narcotic addicts	Social work with drug addicts	YES
Spruce Island (Alaska)	Spruce Island (Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska)	NO
Swastika	Swastikas	YES
Sylarna (Sweden)	Sylarna (Sweden : Mountain)	NO
Syrinx (Greek mythology)	Syrinx (Greek deity)	NO
T'ai-lu-ko kuo chia kung yüan (Taiwan)	T'ai-lu-ke kuo chia kung yüan (Taiwan)	NO

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (Fla.)	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (Jacksonville, Fla.)	NO
Treadmill	Prison treadmills	YES
Treasure-trove	Treasure troves	YES
Treasure-trove—Folklore	Treasure troves—Folklore	NO
Treasure-trove—Religious aspects	Treasure troves—Religious aspects	NO
Treasure-trove—Romania	Treasure troves—Romania	
Treasure-trove (Byzantine law)	Treasure troves (Byzantine law)	NO
Treasure-trove (Roman law)	Treasure troves (Roman law)	NO
Trent Affair, Nov. 8, 1861	Trent Affair, 1861	NO
Tribolium castaneum	Red flour beetle	YES
Tribolium confusum	Confused flour beetle	YES
United States Highway 113	United States Highway 113 (Del. and Md.)	NO
United States Highway 222	United States Highway 222 (Pa. and Md.)	NO
United States Highway 550	United States Highway 550 (Colo. and N.M.)	NO
United States Highway 58	United States Highway 58 (Va. and Tenn.)	NO
Usury (Islamic law)	Interest (Islamic law)	NO
Vanikolo (Solomon Islands)	Vanikolo Island (Solomon Islands)	NO
Venezuelan Sign language	Venezuelan Sign Language	YES
Vipera aspis	Asp viper	YES
Wall Street	Securities industry—United States	
Wall Street	Wall Street (New York, N.Y.)	NO
Wall Street in literature	Wall Street (New York, N.Y.)—In literature	NO
Wet-nurses	Wet nurses	YES
Wet-nurses in literature	Wet nurses in literature	NO
Women narcotics dealers	Women drug dealers	YES
Yöngyöngdang (Seoul, Korea)	Yön'gyöngdang (Seoul, Korea)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Callias, Peace of, ca. 450-448 B.C.	Peace of Callias (ca. 449 B.C.)
Church of England. Book of common prayer. Psalter	Church of England. Psalter
Lady and the Unicorn (Tapestries)	Lady and the Unicorn
Little League World Series, Williamsport, Pa.	Little League World Series (Baseball)
Uttar Khand Region (India)	Uttaranchal (India)

MARC

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

Additions:

Filipino [fil]
Mirandese [mwl]
Newari, Old [nwc]
Klingon (Artificial language) [tlh]
Lojban (Artificial language) [jbo]

Changes:

from:

Bilin [cus]
Black Carib [cai]
Erzya [fiu]
Gamo [afa]
Karachay-Balkar [tut]
Kashubian [sla]
Lower Sorbian [wen]
Maranungku [aus]
Moksha [fiu]
Sicilian Italian [ita]
Sranan [cpe]
Upper Sorbian [wen]

to:

Bilin [byn]
Garifuna [cai]
Erzya [myv]
Gamo (Ethiopia) [afa]
Karachay-Balkar [krc]
Kashubian [csb]
Lower Sorbian [dsb]
Maranunggu [aus]
Moksha [mdf]
Sicilian Italian [scn]
Sranan [srn]
Upper Sorbian [hsb]