



Library of Congress / Washington  
Library Services

# CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents

Page

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations 3

## SUBJECT CATALOGING

Subdivision Simplification Process 99

Changed or Cancelled Free-Floating Subdivisions 100

Subject Headings of Current Interest 100

Revised LC Subject Headings 102

## MARC

MARC Code List for Languages 108

*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 Control Number: 78-51400

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

Copyright ©2006 the Library of Congress, except within the U.S.A.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

---

### 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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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	112	16
1.0E	112	35
1.0G	111	16
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	112	44

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.4F6	102	18
1.4F7	47	17
1.4F8	103	42
1.4G	14	9
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	105	29
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

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
2.4G2	8	9
2.5B7	52	15
2.5B8	44	21
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

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.1B1	108	30
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
10.2B3	47	39

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
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
12.6B1	101	28
12.6B2	97	51



<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
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	108	43
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	112	45
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
21.27	45	31
21.28A	108	52
21.28B	101	31

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
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	112	46
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	112	72
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	112	75
22.5C4	11	24
22.5C5	91	24
22.5D	96	11
22.5D1	31	28
22.6	45	50
22.8	79	20
22.8A1	112	76

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
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	110	15
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	111	42
23.2	110	18
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	111	44
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	110	24
24.7B2	8	14
24.8	74	37
24.8B	42	37
24.9	27	30
24.10B	90	10

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
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	112	76
25.5C	99	53
25.5D	44	67
25.6A	11	49
25.6A2	87	31
25.6B3	112	98
25.7	89	18
25.8	100	58
25.8-25.11	108	136
25.9	60	22
25.10	61	9
25.11	60	23
25.13	93	29
25.14	59	19
25.15A1	36	34
25.15A2	11	52
25.18A	23	45

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
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

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
26.3A7	67	21
26.3B-C	110	26
26.4B	108	155
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

**Introduction**

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Manual mode*
- 3) *Computerized mode*
- 4) *Application*

**Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records (General)**

- 1) *Punctuation/spacing within headings*
  - a) *Spaces following periods*
  - b) *Punctuation preceding the name of a language in uniform titles (240)*
  - c) *Ampersand*
  - d) *Parenthesis*
  - e) *Quotation mark*
  - f) *Open date*
- 2) *Ending mark of punctuation*
  - a) *Name authority records*
  - b) *Bibliographic records*

**Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records**

- 1) *Initials/letters*
  - a) *Name portion of heading*
    - Periods*
    - Spaces*
  - b) *"Additions" to name headings*
    - Periods*
    - Spaces*
- 2) *Names with portions abbreviated or missing*
- 3) *Surnames alone including prefixes/particles*
- 4) *Bibliographic description*

**Corporate Name Heading Access Points, Including Meetings, in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records**

- 1) *Quotation marks*
- 2) *Initials*
- 3) *Abbreviations*

- 4) *Place name at end*
- 5) *Numerical or alphabetical designation*
- 6) *Dash or hyphen*
- 7) *Year in conference name*
- 8) *Series of words*

### **Bibliographic Linking Entries**

#### **Other Parts of the Bibliographic Record (General)**

- 1) *Elements that are not initials, etc.*
- 2) *Initials, etc.*
- 3) *Year in the name of a conference*
- 4) *Dash in a title*
- 5) *Variant title*

#### **Punctuation in Titles Proper that is also ISBD Punctuation**

##### **Punctuation at the End of Fields 245, 250, 260, 300, 310/321, 362**

- 1) *Fields 245, 250*
- 2) *Field 260*
- 3) *Field 300*
- 4) *Fields 310/321*
- 5) *Field 362*

#### **Punctuation in Notes**

- 1) *Additional information expected*
- 2) *Ending mark of punctuation (5XX)*

#### **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data**

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Detailed guidelines for recording temporary/uncertain data*

- a) *Changes in title data (246/247)*
- b) *Publication, distribution, etc. area (260)*

*Permanent date*  
*Temporary date*  
*Non-Christian era date*

- c) *Physical description area (300)*

*General*  
*Bibliographic record*

- d) *Frequency information (310/321)*
- e) *Series area: open entry multipart items in series (4XX)*



- f) Series area: only some issues of a serial or parts of a multipart item in a series (4XX)
- g) Notes area (5XX)
- h) Bibliographic linking entry notes (76X-78X)

## Introduction

1) *General.* This is an overall statement related to punctuation/spacing conventions. For convenience, it addresses in one place conventions applicable to access points in bibliographic and name authority records and those applicable to other parts of the bibliographic record. Also as a matter of convenience, statements on punctuation/spacing are being retained at their relevant location throughout the LCRIS. As appropriate, there are references to these other LCRIS; in the other LCRIS there are references to this LCRI.

2) *Manual mode.* In the card catalog environment there were spacing and punctuation conventions appropriate to that environment. Blank spaces were used when it was thought data would be written in, for example following an open date. In general, two spaces were used between data elements in the “body of the entry” and to separate the units of headings. Double punctuation was to be avoided.

3) *Computerized mode.* The computerized environment calls for a different set of conventions. Much of the data in a MARC record are explicitly identified by content designation (tags, indicators, subfield codes). Upon output or display, the content designation is used to determine various display conventions including spacing. Internally there is often no spacing at all but instead content designation, particularly subfield codes. In displays that do not show content designation, spacing is substituted. How much spacing is at the discretion of a particular system. In the displays illustrated in this LCRI, one space is substituted for a subfield code. However, for data that are not subfielded (e.g, the constituent elements of a corporate name serving as a qualifier, the unsubfielded units in a linking entry field (hereafter “linking entry”), unsubfielded statements or data in the title and statement of responsibility area), it is necessary to establish the spacing to be input. The computerized environment is oriented to a single-space convention throughout authority and bibliographic records.

Note that some systems display a space on either side of a subfield code to aid the comprehension of subfielded data. Such “spaces” are also a function of display, i.e., they are not carried internally. In the examples in this LCRI, no spaces are used on either side of a subfield code to insure that there is no confusion about the spacing convention being illustrated.

*display:* 110 1# \$aCalifornia.\$bDept. of Water Resources.  
California. Dept. of Water Resources.

*display:* 130 #0 \$aBulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)  
Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)

*display:* 490 1# \$aBiblioteca de arte hispánico ;\$v8.\$aArtes  
aplicadas ;\$v1  
Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8. Artes aplicadas ; 1

*display:* 700 1# \$aEliot, T. S.\$q(Thomas Stearns),\$d1888-  
1965.\$tCocktail party.  
Eliot, T. S. (Thomas Stearns), 1888-1965. Cocktail  
party.

780 00 \$aLibrary of Congress. Division for the Blind and  
Physically Handicapped.\$tNews  
*display:* Library of Congress. Division for the Blind and  
Physically Handicapped. News

785 00 \$tJournal of polymer science. Part A, General  
papers  
*display:* Journal of polymer science. Part A, General papers

The examples show a display form meant only to illustrate suppression of subfields on display. How data are actually displayed is at the discretion of individual systems and agencies.

4) *Application.* To the extent that a particular system allows, apply the conventions stated in this and other LCRIS in lieu of any other explicit or implicit instructions in the rules (e.g., 1.IG3 regarding spacing following a period for certain cases of items without a collective title).

### Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records (General)

Follow these general conventions applicable to MARC 21 fields 1XX, 4XX, 5XX in authority records and fields 1XX, 240, 246/247, 4XX, 6XX, 70X-75X, and 8XX in bibliographic records. For bibliographic linking entries (MARC 21 fields 76X-78X) see the section: **Bibliographic Linking Entries.**

1) *Punctuation/spacing within headings.* Use internal punctuation to set off unambiguously the units of headings or reference tracings (including name/title portions of name/title fields). The marks of punctuation for this purpose are a period ( . ), a comma ( , ), a quotation mark ( " ), a question mark ( ? ), an exclamation mark ( ! ), and a hyphen ( - ).

a) *Spaces following periods.* Leave one space after a period or other mark of ending punctuation (see 1) immediately above) that serves to separate units of access points. If the period or other mark of ending punctuation is followed by a subfield code, the space can be generated on display. If no subfield code follows, e.g., as in units of parenthetical qualifiers, input the space. See the examples above in the **Introduction.**

b) *Punctuation preceding the name of a language in uniform titles (240).* Interpret the last sentence of rule 25.C1 as reading "Precede the language by a full stop unless the uniform title ends with an exclamation mark or a question mark."

240 10 \$a Bohème. \$p Sono andati? \$l English

*but*

240 10 \$a Opération "Vicaire." \$l German

Apply a similar approach to music uniform titles created in accord with rules 25.35B-25.35F.

240 10 \$a Hello Dolly! \$s Libretto

*but*

240 10 \$a Boris Godunov (1872). \$s Libretto. \$l English  
& Russian

240 10 \$a Was noch lebt--. \$s Vocal score

c) *Ampersand*. Input one space on either side of an ampersand or an ampersand equivalent used in a heading.

130 #0 \$aR & D report (University of Texas at Austin.  
Research and Development Center for Teacher  
Education)  
(*Heading on name authority record*)

130 0# \$aAmerica's favorite inns, B & Bs & small hotels.  
\$pMiddle Atlantic.  
(*Heading on bibliographic record*)

d) *Parenthesis*. If a unit of a heading or reference tracing other than the last ends in a closing parenthesis, input after the closing parenthesis the same punctuation, usually a period, that would be used if there were no parenthesis.

110 1# \$aNew York (State).\$bGovernor (1929-1932 :  
Roosevelt)  
(*Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record*)

110 2# \$aCatholic Church.\$bPope (1978- : John Paul  
II).\$tRedemptor hominis.\$lEnglish  
(*Heading on a name authority record*)

400 1# \$aSmith, A. G.\$q(Albert Gray), \$d1945-\$tDiscovering  
Canada  
(*Reference on a name authority record*)

e) *Quotation mark*. Use American-style double quotation marks instead of other forms of quotation marks. If a unit of a heading or reference tracing other than the last ends in a quotation mark, input a period or other mark of ending punctuation inside the quotation mark.

110 2# \$aCasa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana "Benjamín  
Carrión."\$bNúcleo de Bolívar  
(*Heading on a name authority record*)

111 2# \$aSimposio "Antropólogos y Misioneros: Posiciones  
Incompatibles?"\$d(1985 :\$cBogotá, Colombia)  
(*Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record*)

130 #0 \$aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières  
premières."\$pSérie "Energie"  
(*Heading on a name authority record*)

710 2# \$aName with "quote (qualifier and question  
mark)?"\$tTitle.  
(*Heading on a bibliographic record*)

f) *Open date*. Leave one space between an open date and any data that follow it within the same

subfield.

110 1# \$aVirginia.\$bGovernor (2002- : Warner)  
(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

When a subfield code immediately follows an open date do *not* leave a space

600 10 \$aCapote, Truman,\$d 1924-\$tBreakfast at Tiffany's.  
(Open date followed by a subfield code)

2) *Ending mark of punctuation.* For heading access points, an ending mark of punctuation is a period ( . ), closing parenthesis ( ) ), closing bracket ( ] ), quotation mark ( " ), question mark ( ? ), exclamation mark ( ! ), hyphen ( - ; usually used at the end of an open date).

a) *Name authority records.* Do not end headings or reference tracings with an ending mark of punctuation except when it is part of the data (e.g., a period in an abbreviation) or is called for by the cataloging rules (e.g., a parenthetical qualifier).

100 1# \$aSmith, John  
100 1# \$aSmith, John A.  
100 1# \$aSmith, J. A.\$q(John A.)  
100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$db. 1648?  
100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$d1924-  
110 2# \$aLibrary of Congress  
110 1# \$aNew York (State).\$bGovernor (1929-1932 :  
Roosevelt)  
110 2# \$aMoskovskiĭ fotoklub "Novator"  
130 #0 \$aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières  
premières."\$pSérie "Energie"

b) *Bibliographic records.* Except for a uniform title (field 240), a variant title (field 246), a former title (field 247), and 4XX series fields, end access points with either a period or other ending mark of punctuation. End a 240 uniform title, 246 variant title, 247 former title, and 4XX series with an ending mark of punctuation only when such a mark of punctuation is part of the data. Note that these guidelines relate to punctuation at the end of the data constituting an access point itself. Under certain circumstances, a field may actually end with MARC 21 subfield \$4 (Relator code) or \$5 (Institution to which field applies), in which case there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

100 1# \$aSmith, John.  
100 1# \$aSmith, John A.  
100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$db. 1648?

100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$d1924-

110 2# \$aLibrary of Congress.

110 1# \$aNew York (State).\$bGovernor (1929-1932 : Roosevelt)

700 1# \$aBrett, Jan,\$d1949-\$e ill.

700 1# \$aDemus, Jorg,\$d1928-\$4prf

710 2# \$aBeecham Choral Society.\$4prf

710 2# \$aRaymond Foye Editions,\$edonor.\$5DLC

Note that, as the last example shows, when a heading ends in a designation of function, it may also be followed by subfield \$4 or \$5 and the field itself does not end with punctuation.

When a heading ends in a quotation mark, place any mark of final punctuation that is also part of the data inside the quotation mark. Otherwise, place a period inside the mark of punctuation.

710 2# \$aName with "quote (qualifier and question mark)?"

710 2# \$aMoskovskiĭ gorodskoĭ klub "Kontakty-1."

830 #0 \$aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières premières."\$pSérie "Energie."

### Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 22.1B.

#### 1) Initials/letters

##### a) Name portion of heading

*Periods.* If the name of a person consists of or contains initials, input a period after an initial if it is certain that the letter is an initial. In case of doubt, do not input a period.

100 1# \$aEliot, T. S.  
100 0# \$aH. D.

If the name consists of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, omit or include periods according to the predominant usage of the person.

100 0# \$aX Y Z

*Spaces.* If the name contains two or more forenames represented by initials, consists entirely of initials, or consists entirely of separate letters that are not initials, input a single space between the initials/letters in all cases.

100 1# \$aEliot, T. S.  
100 0# \$aH. D.  
100 0# \$aX Y Z

b) *"Additions" to name headings*

*Periods.* With initials, include periods unless the author's predominant usage makes it clear that the author omits them.

*Spaces.* Do not leave spaces between single initials/letters.

100 1# \$aBrown, G. B., \$cF.I.P.S.

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials/letters.

100 1# \$aBrown, G. B., \$cPh. D.

2) *Names with portions abbreviated or missing.* If a part of a name is abbreviated (two or more letters present as opposed to a single letter used as an initial) or if a forename is missing from a name entered under surname, do not leave open space after the abbreviation or missing forename. Instead, insert, as appropriate,

a period:

100 1# \$aTissot  
(Add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)  
100 1# \$aCorpeleijn, W. F. Th.  
100 1# \$aJunager, Sv.-Aa.  
(The hyphen reflects the usage of the language of the name)

a period and one space:

100 1# \$aEnschedé, Ch. J.

a period and a comma:

100 1# \$aJones, Th., \$d1910-  
100 1# \$aCalles Ll., Alfonso  
100 1# \$aDahlan Aman, Mohd., \$cHaji  
(For these names, add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)

3) *Surnames alone including prefixes/particles.* If a name heading consisting entirely of one or more surnames also contains a separately written prefix/particle, see instructions in LCRI 22.5D.

4) *Bibliographic description.* Note that the spacing and punctuation conventions applied to personal names used in access points differ from those used in the descriptive portion of a bibliographic record; for the latter, see the section below: **Other Parts of the Bibliographic Record (General)**.

## Corporate Name Heading Access Points, Including Meetings, in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 24.1.

1) *Quotation marks.* If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (*cf.* example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading instead of other forms of quotation marks.

2) *Initials.* If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

*source:* F&H Denby  
*heading:* 110 2# \$aF & H Denby

*source:* U. S. D. A. Symposium ...  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aU.S.D.A. Symposium ...

*source:* B B C Symphony ...  
*heading:* 110 2# \$aBBC Symphony ...

3) *Abbreviations.* Precede or follow abbreviations consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates."

4) *Place name at end.* If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

110 2# \$aCalifornia State University, Northridge

5) *Numerical or alphabetical designation.* When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash (two hyphens).

*source:* Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a[Parent body]\$.bAbteilung V--Vermessungswesen

*source:* Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a[Parent body]\$.bSocial and Economic  
Sciences--Section K

*source:* Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a[Parent body]\$.bSub-task Force I--Gas  
Dissolved in Water

6) *Dash or hyphen.* If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

*source:* University of Nebraska—Lincoln  
*heading:* 110 2# \$aUniversity of Nebraska--Lincoln

*source:* Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a Centro abruzzese di  
ricerche storiche--Teramo

7) Year in conference name. If the form of name of a conference selected as the heading contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

*source:* CDS2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCDS 2000 ...

*source:* CP 2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCP 2000 ...

*source:* CP98  
*heading:* 111 2# CP 98 ...

*source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium ...

8) *Series of words.* Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand. *Exceptions:*

a) For British headings, follow the punctuation in the publication, which normally will not include a comma before the conjunction in the series of words, e.g.,

110 1# \$a Great Britain.\$bMinistry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food  
*not* 110 1# \$a Great Britain.\$bMinistry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries, and Food

b) For Canadian headings, follow the punctuation provided by the National Library of Canada.

*Note:* Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings other than those from the National Library of Canada or British or Irish headings coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

### **Bibliographic Linking Entries**

For linking entries (MARC 21 fields 76X-78X), in general follow the conventions in the sections above with respect to punctuation/spacing. Note, however, unlike name authority headings and references, the individual components of names in subfields \$a (Main entry heading), \$s (Uniform title), and \$t (Title) are not subfielded.

Subfields \$a and \$s end with a period or other mark of ending punctuation. Subfield \$t does not end in a mark of ending punctuation except when such a mark is part of the data. When subfield \$b (Edition) follows subfield \$t, subfield \$t ends in a period or other mark of ending punctuation. *Exception:* The National Library of Canada inputs a period at the end of subfield \$t. LC/CONSER and PCC practice is to retain the period when using these records.



Subfields \$x (ISSN) and \$g (Relationship information) are not preceded by a comma.

*LC practice:* In subfield \$w (Record control number) LC does not, for system reasons, supply the blank (space) at the end of a two-digit year LCCN called for by MARC 21.

### Other Parts of the Bibliographic Record (General)

1) *Elements that are not initials, etc.* Leave only one space after a period. If a personal name consists of separate letters, record the letters without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information.

*chief source:* X Y Z  
(Letters representing a personal name)

*transcription:* XYZ

2) *Initials, etc.* Record initials, initialisms, and acronyms without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information. Apply this provision also whether these elements are presented with or without periods.

Pel batesimo di S.A.R. Ludovico ...  
KL Ianuarius habet dies xxxi  
Monasterij B.M.V. campililioru[m]  
J.J. Rousseau  
\$aNew York :\$bW.W. Morrow,\$c1980.

In some cases personal name initials may be presented in a source without periods. When they are known to be initials, regularize the punctuation by inserting a period after each letter. In case of doubt, do not insert periods.

*chief source:* by T S Eliot  
*transcription:* by T.S. Eliot

*but* *chief source:* Dr. X goes to the movies  
*transcription:* Dr. X goes to the movies

Input one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

*source:* F&H Denby  
*transcription:* F & H Denby ...

*source:* AT&T Bell Laboratories technical journal  
*transcription:* AT & T Bell Laboratories technical journal ...

*source:* R&D report  
*transcription:* R & D report ...

*source:* U. S. D. A. Symposium ...  
*transcription:* U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

*source:* B B C Symphony ...  
*transcription:* BBC Symphony ...

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials.

Ph. D.  
Ad bibliothecam PP. Franciscan. in Anger  
Mr. J.P. Morgan  
Paratium camukamum /\$cMa. Pa. Periyacamit Turan  
\$aCharleston, W. Va. :\$b[s.n.],\$c1980.  
... by Wm. A. Brown

If two or more distinct initialisms (or set of initials), acronyms, or abbreviations appear in juxtaposition, separate each from the other with a space.

M. J.P. Rabaut  
(*i.e., Monsieur J.P. Rabaut*)  
  
par R.F. s. d. C. Paris ...  
(*i.e., par Roland Fréart, sieur de Chambray ...*)

3) *Year in the name of a conference.* When transcribing the name of a conference that contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

*source:* CDS2000  
*transcription:* CDS 2000

*source:* CP 2000  
*transcription:* CP 2000

*source:* CP98  
*transcription:* CP 98

*source:* ... ECOOP'98 workshop reader ...  
*transcription:* ... ECOOP '98 workshop reader ...

*source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium  
*transcription:* ECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium

4) *Dash in a title.* When transcribing a title that contains a dash and it is to be retained because the data element(s) following the dash are part of the title proper, transcribe the dash as two adjacent hyphens, with no space on either side of the hyphens.

*source:* Bridge reinspection report[dash]phase I ...  
*transcription:* Bridge reinspection report--phase I ...

*source:* Byrd family in Indiana[dash]1880-1990

*transcription:* Byrd family in Indiana--1880-1990

5) *Variant title.* Do not end a variant title (field 246) with a mark of ending punctuation except when it is part of the data (e.g., a period in an abbreviation).

### **Punctuation in Titles Proper that is also ISBD Punctuation**

For the very particular treatment of punctuation occurring in titles proper that is also ISBD punctuation, see LCRI 1.1B1.

### **Punctuation at the End of Fields 245, 250, 260, 300, 310/321, 362**

As rule 1.0C indicates, the ISBD punctuation between areas (period-space-dash-space) is omitted only when the next area is paragraphed. By long-standing practice, fields 245, 250, and 260 constitute a paragraph as do fields 300-4XX. That same long-standing practice treats MARC 21 5XX as individual paragraphs. Thus, the period-space-dash-space would not be used to separate the physical description area from the publication, distribution, etc., area or to separate the first note of the note area from the physical description or the series areas.

1) *Fields 245, 250.* If either field 245 or 250 does not end in a period, add one. Such a period is needed to generate the period-space-dash-space separator in a potential paragraphed display. In the following examples of paragraphed displays, the period of the period-space-dash-space separator is in the record but the "space-dash-space" is not; it is generated by the display software.

```
245 00 $aWhy me?.
260 ## $aBirmingham, Ala. :$bWesting Co.,$c1982.
display: Why me?. -- Birmingham, Ala. : Westing Co., 1982.
```

```
245 00 $aWestlake's A study of "Singin' in the rain".
260 ## $aBridgeport, Utah :$b[s.n.],$c1983.
display: Westlake's A study of "Singin' in the rain". --
        Bridgeport, Utah : [s.n.], 1983.
```

```
250 ## $a[1st ed.].
260 ## $aChicago, Ill. :$bPogner Corp.,$c1984-
display: . -- [1st ed.]. -- Chicago, Ill. : Pogner Corp., 1984-
```

2) *Field 260.* Field 260 ends with a period, a closing parenthesis, a closing bracket, a question mark, or a hyphen). *Exceptionally*, when no date is present in a serial or integrating resource description, the field does not end in a mark of ending punctuation unless it is part of the name of the publisher (i.e., in the absence of a date, no punctuation is added). Since it is *LC practice* for monographs to enclose temporary data within angle brackets (see **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data** below), this field may also end in an angle bracket.

3) *Field 300.* Field 300 ends in a period or a closing parenthesis. When field 300 is followed by a 4XX field, insure that it ends in a period. In the following examples, the parentheses surrounding the series statements are not in the record; instead, they are generated by the display software.

300 ## \$a271 p. ;\$c21 cm. +\$e1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves  
; 37 cm.).  
490 1# \$aResearch series  
*display:* 271 p. ; 21 cm. + 1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves ; 37 cm.).  
-- (Research series)

300 ## \$a96 p. :\$bill. ;\$c18 cm.  
440 #0 \$aR & D publications  
*display:* 96 p. : ill. ; 18 cm. -- (R & D publications)

4) *Fields 310/321.* These fields do not end in a period unless it is part of the data. They can end in a hyphen (open date), a right parenthesis (qualifying information), or an angle bracket (LC/CONSER practice for temporary data).

5) *Field 362.* For the ending mark of punctuation, apply the convention stated below in 2) *Ending mark of punctuation (5XX)* in the section **Punctuation in Notes**.

### **Punctuation in Notes**

1) *Additional information expected.* When additional information is expected, precede or follow a hyphen with one space.

246 1# \$iIssues for Oct. 1975- have title:\$aCrime &  
delinquency

500 ## \$aVol. 9- edited by G. Svehla has title ...

500 ## \$aVols. -10 translated by ...

500 ## \$aVols. for -1979 also have additional section  
called ...

2) *Ending mark of punctuation (5XX).* See also the section “g) *Notes area (5XX)*” below under **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data**.

For 5XX notes, an ending mark of punctuation is a period ( . ), quotation mark ( " ), question mark ( ? ), exclamation mark ( ! ), hyphen ( - ; used at the end of an open date, etc.), and (LC/CONSER practice) angle bracket ( > ). End each note with a period or other mark of ending punctuation.

504 ## \$aIncludes bibliographical references (p. 310-  
325).

If a note ends in a quotation mark, input a period or other mark of ending punctuation inside the quotation mark.

500 ## \$a "Circulated privately to her friends: not for  
sale."

Note that these guidelines relate to punctuation at the end of the data constituting a note itself. Under certain circumstances, a field may actually end with MARC 21 subfields as follows:

a) \$5 (Institution to which field applies), in which case there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

500 ## \$aLC set incomplete: v. 12 wanting. \$5DLC

b) \$u (Uniform Resource Identifier), in which case the last character in the field is whatever is the last character of the URI.

530 ## \$aElectronic version also available to purchase  
at:\$u http://www.thelearner.com

*but* 530 ## \$aAvailable online at the U.S. Census Bureau Web  
site (http://www.census.gov).

c) \$7 (Fixed-length data elements of reproduction) defined for used in field 533; when used, there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

533 ## \$aMicrofilm.\$m1962-1966.\$bAnn Arbor, Mich.  
:\$cUniversity Microfilms  
International,\$d1988.\$e1 microfilm reel ; 35  
mm.\$7d19621965miuuua

*EXCEPTIONS:*

*Incomplete 505 field, fields 510, 535, 536, 583, 586.* These fields do not end in a period or other mark of ending punctuation unless it is part of the data, e.g., a period that is part of an abbreviation or a hyphen at the end of an open date, etc.

**LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data**

*1) General.* Indicate that data are temporary or uncertain by enclosing them within angle brackets (<>). Such data display in all cases. Treat angle brackets as regular characters, applying normal spacing conventions preceding and following them as illustrated in the examples.

When a date is enclosed within angle brackets, do not use spacing to show that it is an open one: “<1981->”  
When an open date occurs outside angle brackets, use normal spacing preceding or following a hyphen unless preceded or followed by a temporary date enclosed within angle brackets, e.g., “1979-<1980>” or “<1979>-1980.”

When spans of beginning and/or ending dates or numbers include temporary data, give the hyphen within or outside the angle brackets as shown in the following examples:

<1966->  
<-no. 47>  
<May 2001-v. 3, no. 2>  
1998-<fall 2001>  
<Bd. 4>-Bd. 12

When holdings are enclosed within angle brackets, do not use spacing to show that they are temporary.

300 ## \$av. <1>

505 1# \$a-- v. 2. La foto-restituzione grafico-numerica.  
pt. 1. Generalita (2 v.). pt. 2. Photographie  
oblique <v. 1>

2) *Detailed guidelines for recording temporary/uncertain data.*

a) Changes in title data (246/247).

246 1# \$iAdded title page title <release 5, published  
1999>:\$aMath education scholarships  
(Updating loose-leaf)

246 1# \$iParallel title in HTML header <Jan. 13,  
2002>:\$aChildren and young persons  
(Updating Web site)

246 14 \$aState publications monthly checklist\$f<July  
1976->  
(Serial)

247 10 \$aMembership directory\$f<update 2, published 1999>  
(Updating loose-leaf)

b) *Publication, distribution, etc. area (260).* These conventions do not apply to serials or integrating resources (temporary data not recorded in this field).

*Permanent date.* If an entire date is judged to be permanent, record it without angle brackets.

, 1980-  
not <1980-> or , 1980-< >  
(v. <1>; v. 1 published in 1980)

*Temporary date.* If a portion of a date is temporary, enclose the portion in angle brackets.

, 1980-<1981>  
(v. <1-2>; v. 2. published in 1981)  
  
, <1981->  
(v. <2>; v. 1-2 published in 1981; LC has only v. 2)  
  
, <1979>-1981.  
(v. <2-3>; 3 v. set; LC does not have v. 1)  
  
, <c1978-c1980>  
(v. <2-3>; 5 v. set; LC does not have v. 1 or v. 5)

*Non-Christian era date.* When the expression of date includes one from the non-Christian era and that date is temporary (as when cataloging a multipart item from other than volume 1), consider the whole expression of date as temporary and give the whole in angle brackets, e.g., <Shōwa 57- [1982->

c) *Physical description area (300)*. These conventions do not apply to serials or integrating resources (temporary data not recorded in this field).

*General*. Holdings are recorded in holdings and item records. In general, record holdings for incomplete (“open entry”) multipart items in the bibliographic record as well.

*Bibliographic record*. Record holdings in angle brackets following the specific material designation until the item is complete and the record is closed.

1) When a single piece of a multipart item is held, record only the piece/number designation.

v. <1> :  
sheets <3> :  
sound discs <2> :  
film cassettes <B> :  
maps <4> :

2) When more than one piece of a multipart item is held, indicate the piece numbers/designations held inclusively, if they are consecutive, or individually if they are not consecutive.

v. <1-2> :  
film cassettes <3, 5> :  
microfilm reels <4, 6, 7-10> :  
microscope slides <A-C, E> :  
1 atlas (v. <1> ; maps (some col.) ; 43 cm.) + <1>  
texts (30 cm.)

3) For multipart items in which the number of bibliographic units differs from the number of physical units (as originally issued in contrast to subsequent binding (cf. LCRI 2.5B18)), formulate an intelligible statement of the situation as follows:

a) Record the numbers/designations of the bibliographic units held followed by a semicolon, the word “in” and the number of physical units; enclose the entire statement within angle brackets following the specific material designation.

v. <v. 1-2; in 3> :

b) In complicated situations it is necessary to judge the best formulation on a case-by-case basis. In general, when bibliographic units are themselves further divided into parts, etc., indicate this by using the numbers/designations applicable to each unit, separating this information by semicolons.

v. <v. 1, pt. 1; v. 2; in 3> :

The formulation given in the physical description area may depend upon whether a contents note is given, and if so, the information included there. For example, if all parts of a volume are held and are recorded in the notes area, it is not necessary to itemize them in the extent of item statement as well.

v. <v. 1, pts. A-B; v. 2, pts. A-B; v. 3, pts. A-B; v.  
4, pts. A-B; v. 5-14; in 18> :  
(No contents note given)

v. <v. 1; v. 2, pts. A-B; in 3> :  
505 1# \$aNo. 1, pt. 1. Inorganic ligands / compiled by  
Lars Gunnar Sillén. Pt. 2. Organic including  
macromolecule ligands / compiled by Arthur E.  
Martell -- [No. 2.] Pt. A. Inorganic ligands /  
compiled by Erik Högfeldt. Pt. B. Organic  
ligands / compiled by Douglas D. Perrin (2 v.)

v. <v. 1, pt. 1; v. 2; in 3>  
505 1# \$av. 1. Introduction <pt. 1> - v. 2. Guide (2.  
v.).

4) For multipart items in which the number of pieces is very large or the pieces have no individual numbering/designations, give in angle brackets the cumulative number of pieces held. If the set is incomplete, give the number *preceding* the specific material designation.

<50> playing cards  
(Complete in 52 playing cards)

<179> sheets  
(Complete in 200 sheets)

d) *Frequency information (310/321)*

310 ## \$aUpdated monthly,\$b<May 15, 2001>  
321 ## \$aUpdated quarterly,\$b<Sept. 9, 1999>  
(Updating loose-leaf)

310 ## \$aUpdated daily,\$b<Aug. 15, 2002>  
321 ## \$aFrequency varies,\$b<Feb. 2, 1999>  
(Updating Web site)

310 ## \$aQuarterly,\$b<Nov. 1984-v. 16, no. 3>  
321 ## \$aSemimonthly,\$b<Oct./Nov. 1971->  
(Serial)

e) *Series area: open entry multipart items in series (4XX)*. When a multipart item itself is in a series and the multipart item is classified as a collection, record the numbering of the series in the collected set record according to the following guidelines until the multipart item is complete.

1) Record the series numbering for the first or last volume as permanent data, i.e., not within angle brackets.

2) Record all the series numbering as permanent data when the first or last volume is in hand with other consecutive volumes of the multipart item and the series numbering is scattered.

3) In all other situations, record the series numbering as temporary data, i.e., within angle brackets.

Use a hyphen to separate consecutive numbers and a comma to separate scattered numbers. When the multipart



item is complete, show all numbering as permanent data.

*First or last volume of multipart item being cataloged*

*no other volumes*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vv. 13  
(v. 1 of multipart item is v. 13 of series)

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <5>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v no. 22  
(v. 5 of multipart item is no. 22 of series)

*other volumes and series numbering consecutive*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1-2>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v no. 3-<4>  
(v. 1-2 of multipart item are no. 3-4 of series)

*other volumes and series numbering scattered*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1-3>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v v. 5, 7, 10  
(v. 1-3 of multipart item are v. 5, 7, 10 of series)

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1, 3>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v no. 24, <30>  
(v. 1, 3 of multipart item are no. 24, 30 of series)

*Volumes other than first or last volume of multipart item being cataloged*

*only one volume in hand:*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <2>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v no. <18>  
(v. 2 of multipart item is no. 18 of series)

*more than one volume in hand and series numbering consecutive*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <2-4>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v no. <9-11>  
(v. 2-4 of multipart item are no. 9-11 of series)

*more than one volume in hand and series numbering scattered*

```
245 $aMultipart item title
300 $av. <2, 4>
4XX $a_____ ; $v no. <31, 42>
      (v. 2, 4 of multipart item are no. 31, 42 of series)
```

*Change from previous practice:* Note that it is no longer necessary to create an 8XX added entry solely because the numbering is not consecutive or the first number is not permanent. It is not necessary to change existing records that reflect the old practice until the record is closed. Optionally, such a record may be changed before it is closed subject to any directions made by a unit and applicable at the unit level. If it is necessary to create an 8XX added entry for some other reason, give the numbering in the same manner as for 4XX fields.

*f) Series area: only some issues of a serial or parts of a multipart item in a series (4XX).* If some issues of a serial or parts of a multipart item are in a series and others are not, precede the series title with an indication of the particular issues or parts to which the series applies. Separate the indication from the series title with a colon-space.

```
490 1# $a <1981->: Reference works
490 1# $a <1979>-May 1980: Department of State
      publication ; $v 7894
490 1# $a v. 1: Dance and dancers to-day ;$v 13
```

*g) Notes area (5XX).*

*Dates.* Record dates as provided in 1) *General* above.

```
500 ## Issued by: [body], 1888- ; by: [body], <1993->
```

*Volume numbers.* Record volume numbers as provided in 2) c) above.

```
500 ## $a Vols. <1.3, 2.1> edited by P.G. Durniok and
      published by P. Hanstein, Cologne.
```

```
500 ## $a Vol. <2> has imprint ...
```

```
500 ## $a Vols. 1-6 prepared by H. Lepage; v. 7-<8> by
      E. Duvernoy.
```

Do not use “empty” angle brackets; instead, insert one space after or before a hyphen if additional information is expected.

```
500 ## $a Vol. 9- edited by G. Svehla has title ...
```

```
500 ## $a Vols. -10 translated by ...
```

*Contents notes.* If volume one is not held, begin the field with two adjacent hyphens followed by a space and the number of the first volume actually held.

```
300 ## $a <v. 2, pt. 1-2; in 3>
505 1# $a -- v. 2. La foto-restituzione grafico-numerica.
      pt. 1. Generalita (2 v.). pt. 2. Photographie
      oblique <v. 1>
```

If the set is incomplete but volume one is held, put the space-dash-space before each title (other than for volume one) that is being recorded and leave four spaces for the missing volume(s).

When the number of bibliographic units differs from the number of physical units and the parts of each bibliographic unit are indicated in the contents note, record the numbers/designations of the parts that are incomplete in angle brackets. In general, include in the angle brackets any designation of the part, especially if this varies from the designation of the larger unit of which it is a part.

```
300 ## $a <pt. 1; pt. 2, v. 1; in 3>
505 1# $a pt. 1. Historical study. v. 1, Text. v. 2,
      Notes. -- pt. 2. Annexes: alphabetic repertory
      of noble families <v. 1>
```

h) *Bibliographic linking entry notes (76X-78X)*. Record dates and/or numbers as provided in 1) *General* above in this section.

```
777 08 $I Vols. for 1997-<2000> issued with:$t XYZ
      newsletter
```

```
770 0# $t Donneés statistiques pour la Haute
      -Normandie $g <1982->
```

#### 1.0E. LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT OF THE DESCRIPTION. [Rev.]

When applicable, apply these guidelines, including the use of brackets, to headings.

##### Font Features

Do not attempt to replicate font features such as bold and italic (e.g., when used to indicate a scientific name) through the use of underlining or other means of indicating such features.

##### Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

In general, transcribe letters as they appear in the source. However, convert earlier forms of letters and earlier forms of diacritical marks into their modern form, as specified herein. If there is any doubt as to the correct conversion of elements to modern forms, transcribe them from the source as exactly as possible. (See also the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*.)

The following represent a special case: u/v, uu, or vv/w. When these letters are used in Latin and some other languages without regard to their vocalic or consonantal value, so that "u" is used for a "v," etc., the transcription should be regularized. This means that for the bibliographic description of items published after 1800,

- 1) use v for consonants, e.g., vox, Victoria;

- 2) use u for vowels, e.g., uva, Ursa Major;
- 3) use w for consonantal uu or vv, e.g., Windelia.

Follow this guide also for publications of any date when the case is not one of bibliographic description, e.g., headings or citations from reference works.

The letters i/j should be handled differently. For the bibliographic descriptions of items published after 1800, transcribe "i" and "j" as they appear; do not attempt any regularization. Follow this stipulation also for uniform titles for series. For any other case of headings, citations from reference sources, etc.,

- 1) use j for consonants, e.g., jus, Julius;
- 2) use i for vowels, e.g., iter, Ilias.

*N.B.* For the transcription of any of these letters in bibliographic description for pre-1801 publications, apply *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (DCRB). For the use of uniform titles, so that DCRB titles file properly (i.e., together with the titles of post-1800 publications), see LCRI 25.1.

#### *Matter That Cannot Be Reproduced by the Facilities Available*

The rule, in effect, requires as much fidelity to the source as the technical capacity within the cataloging agency will allow. It recommends a "cataloguer's description in square brackets" for any "matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available." Generally, this is a practicable solution, but there are special instances in which doing other than describing the matter is appropriate. The main purposes of these instructions are to categorize all the methods to be employed, including a "cataloguer's description," and to give specific directions for each in terms of the particular character set phenomenon encountered.

In the context of machine-readable catalog records note that as used in 1.0E and in the preceding paragraph, "facilities available" means the totality of characters that can be represented in machine-readable form and displayed/printed (known as the "MARC-8 character set"; referred to hereafter as the "character set"). These characters can also be represented in the UCS/Unicode UTF-8 character set, but the guidelines in this LCRI apply only to that subset of the Unicode UTF-8 set that has a counterpart in MARC-8, i.e., the MARC repertoire of UTF-8. Conventions appropriate to particular character set situations have been developed as follows:

- Super/subscript characters
- Greek letters
- Special marks of contraction (e.g., older printed Latin)
- Special letters, diacritical marks, punctuation marks
- Signs and symbols

Apply the appropriate conventions described in the sections below. As judged appropriate, use notes to explain and added entries to provide additional access. In the special provisions below, notes are suggested as possible models for form, not to require the use of the note.

#### *Super/Subscript Characters*

If the super/subscript placement of a character is not essential to avoid serious distortion or loss of intelligibility (e.g., n<sup>o</sup>, 2<sup>e</sup>, M<sup>a</sup>), record the super/subscript character on the line in the regular manner (e.g., no., 2e). If a period is associated with the super/subscript letter (e.g., M.<sup>a</sup>) and the characters are the abbreviation of a single word, record the

period as the last element (e.g., Ma.). In case of serious distortion or loss of intelligibility, record the character in super/subscript position for all such characters available in the character set, namely, Arabic numerals (0-9), the minus sign (-), parentheses ( ), and the plus sign (+). In all other cases use the double underscore convention described in the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*. Give the letter being represented in upper or lower case according to the source.

*chief source:* The Severus scroll and IQIs<sup>a</sup>

*transcription:* 245 14 \$a The Severus scroll and the IQIs<sub>a</sub>

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "a" is superscript

*chief source:* Separation of <sup>59</sup>Fe<sup>III</sup> and <sup>59</sup>Fe<sup>II</sup> in neutron ...

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Separation of <sup>59</sup>Fe<sub>III</sub> and <sup>59</sup>Fe<sub>II</sub> in  
neutron ...

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "III" and "II" are  
superscript

*chief source:* Estimating L<sub>x</sub>(1)

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Estimating L<sub>x</sub>(1)

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "x" is subscript

*chief source:* ENDOR hyperfine constants of V<sub>k</sub>-type centers

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a ENDOR hyperfine constants of V<sub>k</sub>-  
type centers

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "k" is subscript

*chief source:* The structure of 1f<sub>7/2</sub> nuclei

*transcription:* 245 14 \$a The structure of 1f<sub>7/2</sub> nuclei

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "7/2" is subscript

### *Greek Letters*

In roman script records romanize all occurrences of Greek letters regardless of the facilities available (the intent is to assist filing and searching even though there are characters for alpha, beta, and gamma in the character set and certain Greek capital letters are identical to their roman equivalents). If the context shows that a Greek letter or letters is used to represent a letter in the International Phonetic Alphabet, however, see the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*.

If the letter appears separately, give the name of the letter in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English) enclosed within brackets. For searching purposes, insure that the bracketed interpolation is not connected with other letters. Thus, if no space appears in the source on either side of the Greek letter, put a space on either side of the bracketed interpolation, except when this interpolation is already distinct from adjacent letters by the presence of characters that serve as separators. *N.B.* This provision is necessary, because brackets do not serve as separators for searching purposes.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> "Separators" are defined as characters that divide groups of letters or numbers into multiple words, in the context of constructing search queries. The most frequent examples are the ISBD marks of punctuation, as well as opening and closing parentheses, the hyphen, and double quotes.

*chief source:*  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -, and  $\gamma$ -spectroscopy  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Alpha]-, [beta]-, and [gamma]-  
spectroscopy

*(A hyphen is a separator)*

*chief source:* Poly- $\alpha$ -amino acids ...  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$aPoly-[alpha]-amino acids ...

*chief source:* A history of  $\pi$  (pi) ...  
*transcription:* 245 12 \$a A history of [pi] (pi) ...  
*(Parentheses are separators, but a space precedes "(pi)" in the source)*

*chief source:* ... at infinity of certain subclasses of  $L^1 \Omega A(R)$   
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a ... at infinity of certain  
subclasses of  $L^1$  [Omega] A(R)  
*(The omega in the source is a capital letter)*

*chief source:* A catalogue of the Connecticut Alpha of the  $\Phi\beta\kappa$ ,  
August 1847  
*transcription:* 245 12 \$a A catalogue of the Connecticut  
Alpha of the [Phi Beta Kappa],  
August 1847

*chief source:* The  $\cos \pi \lambda$  theorem ...  
*transcription:* 245 14 \$a The cos [pi lambda] theorem ...

*chief source:* ... materials lists for high-power 10.6  $\mu$  windows ...  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a ... materials lists for high-power  
10.6 [mu] windows ...

*chief source:* The bias in  $dT/d \Delta$  calculated ...  
*transcription:* 245 14 \$a The bias in  $dT/d$  [Delta] calculated  
...

*chief source:* Z  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Zeta]  
*(The title consists solely of the Greek letter zeta)*

When a Greek letter is used in a word that is otherwise in the roman alphabet in the source, use the romanized form of the letter (instead of its name) in brackets.

*chief source:* Zara $\theta$ ustra and  $\Phi$ ilo  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

*chief source:* Oie wowapi waṅ Lakota-Ieska  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Oie wowapi waṅ Lakota-Ieska  
 (The letter in this example is from the International Phonetic Alphabet; therefore, the double underscore convention is used (cf. the section on Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks))

### *Special Marks of Contraction*

When special marks of contraction have been used by the printer in continuance of the manuscript tradition, expand affected words to their full form, enclosing supplied letters within brackets.

*on source:* Breuiarium monasticū s'm ritum morem  
 monacho Ordinis S. Benedicti de obseruātia Casinēsis  
 Cōgregationis ...  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Breuiarium monasticu[m] s[ecundu]m  
 ritum [et] morem monacho[rum]  
 Ordinis S. Benedicti de  
 obserua[n]tia Casine[n]sis  
 Co[n]gregationis ...

Do not expand conventional abbreviations in which a period follows a letter or letters. However, when an abbreviation standing for an entire word appears in the source, record instead the word itself, enclosing it in brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum] [et] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction cannot be determined, substitute a question mark within brackets for each element in question, e.g., "... amico[?] [?] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction is conjectural, use the question mark after the supplied letters or word within the same set of brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum?] ..."

When titles are "expanded," title added entries may be generated by the first indicator in the 245 field. The added entry will be exactly the same as the title proper (including the brackets around letters). To express a title added entry in any other form, use a 246 field.

246 3# \$a Breviarium monasticum secundum ritum et morem  
 monachorum Ordinis Sancti Benedicti de  
 observantia Casinensis Congregationis

### *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*

Use the double underscore (   ) as the conventional means of signaling special letters (including superscript and subscript letters), diacritical marks, and punctuation marks for which there is no exact representation in the character set. Use the double underscore with the nearest roman equivalent in cases in which the roman equivalent is obvious, e.g., ḅ = b; ḏ = d; ḑ = q; ḝ = f; ḥ = h; ḡ = g; ḷ = l; ṫ = t. When the nearest roman equivalent is not obvious or there is doubt that it is obvious, it is necessary to establish the equivalent, after which the list of equivalencies will be updated. The equivalencies below have been established to date, mostly from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Note that the IPA uses some Greek letters; when it is judged by the context (usually some form of linguistic study) that the Greek letter probably derives from its use in the IPA, use the double underscore convention or the equivalency indicated below, not the convention for Greek letters given above.

α = α

Ḅ = d

ε = e

ϕ = f

γ = g

ḡ = g

ḡ = G

ḥ = h

ḥ = H

ḷ = l

o = o

σ = s

∫ = s

θ = t

υ = u

ϋ = u

v = v

β = v

ϋ = w

z = z

Note that the use of the double underscore convention does not always insure a one-for-one equivalency; the intent, instead, is to signal those cases in which the character used in the catalog record is not an exact replication of the character in the source.

*Exception:* Do not use the double underscore convention in the following cases; use instead the equivalent indicated:

Old German small "e" (Fürsten) = umlaut (Fürsten)

"Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ß) written as ligature = ss (Ausslegung)

"Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ſz) written as two letters = sz (Auslegung)

Schwa (ə) = ä (e.g., as found in roman alphabet Azerbaijani)

Inch/inches, second/seconds = hard sign, double prime (tvěrdýjznak) (")



Foot/feet, minute/minutes = soft sign, prime (mīāgkī znak) (´)

Superscript or subscript period = dot above (˙) or dot below (̣)

IPA character for glottal stop (ʔ) = ayn (ʕ)

A | below a letter (e) = dot below the letter (ẹ)

### *Signs and Symbols*

The objective in treating signs and symbols not represented in the character set is to render or convey the intention without undue time and effort and with a minimum of interpolation, using one of the techniques described in this section. Note that a minimum of interpolation is wanted because those searching the machine catalog cannot very often be expected to "second-guess" the cataloger in this respect, i.e., users will normally formulate search queries that necessarily do not take interpolations into account. As judged appropriate, use notes to explain and added entries to provide additional access; the examples below are illustrative, not prescriptive.

1) If the symbol is judged not to be an integral or essential part of the title, do not intervene in the transcription. Instead, omit the symbol; explain its presence in a note if it is judged worth mentioning.

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a "W" today! Tomorrow?

*(On the title page the traditional female symbol appears under the letter "W" but the preface makes it clear that the symbol is not intended to form part of the title and gives the full title)*

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. the symbol for female appears under the letter "W"

*added entry:* 246 30 \$a Women today! Tomorrow?

2) Use existing characters when this can be done without serious distortion or loss of intelligibility.

*chief source:* R̥ for tomorrow

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Rx for tomorrow

*chief source:* When I was your age 

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a When I was your age STOP

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "STOP" appears as a stop sign

3) Use the double underscore convention (cf. the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*.)

*chief source:* Yell-θ pages : environmental resources

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Yell-θ pages : environmental resources

*chief source:* Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night

4) Substitute in the language of the context the word, phrase, etc., that is the obvious spoken/written equivalent (if unknown in the language of the context, use English); bracket the interpolated equivalent. If the element in the source is not preceded or followed by a space, in general precede or follow the bracketed interpolation by a space unless the preceding or following character in the source is itself also a separator or unless the use of a space would create an unintended result for searching.

*chief source:* I ♥ a piano  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a I [love] a piano  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[love]" appears as a heart

*chief source:* A study of the ♀  
*transcription:* 245 12 \$a A study of the [ankh]  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[ankh]" appears as the ankh symbol

*chief source:* Poe 🌲 and free verse  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Poe[try] and free verse  
(The interpolation is not preceded by a space because that would create two words for searching (brackets are not separators))  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration in the form of a tree

*chief source:* Tinglysningslovens §38  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Tinglysningslovens [paragraf] 38

*chief source:* Dokumentation der politischen Geschichte zur Reform des §144 STG  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Dokumentation der politischen Geschichte zur Reform des [Paragrafen] 144 STG

*chief source:* ... proposed rules governing §2255 proceedings ...  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a ... \$b ... proposed rules governing [section] 2255 proceedings ...

*chief source:* Roman Opalka : 16 Details aus dem Werk 1965/1-∞  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Roman Opalka : \$b 16 Details aus dem Werk 1965/1-[unendlich]  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[unendlich]" appears as the infinity symbol)

*chief source:* Opalka 1965/1-∞ : 9 juin-9 juillet 1982  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Opalka 1965/1-[l'infinité] : \$b 9 juin-9 juillet 1982  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[l'infinité]" appears as the infinity symbol

*chief source:* The added mass coefficient of a cylinder oscillating  
in shallow water in the limit  $K \rightarrow 0$  and  $K \infty$   
*transcription:* 245 14 \$a The added mass coefficient of a  
cylinder oscillating in shallow  
water in the limit  $K \rightarrow 0$   
and  $K$  [infinity]  
(The arrow is input as two hyphens and an angle bracket)  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[infinity]" appears as  
the infinity symbol

*Exception 1:* Do not transcribe characters that indicate birth (e.g., an asterisk) or death (e.g., a dagger) even if such characters are in the character set. Do not use a mark of omission; instead, explain the omission in a note.

*chief source:* In honor of Saint Basil the Great †379  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a In honor of Saint Basil the Great  
379  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "379" is preceded by a  
dagger

*chief source:* Walter : \*1926 †1945 an der Ostfront  
*transcription:* 245 00 \$a Walter : \$b 1926 1945 an der  
Ostfront  
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "1926" is preceded by an  
asterisk; "1945" is preceded by  
an Iron Cross

*Exception 2:* Ignore symbols indicating trademark (registered or otherwise), patent, etc. These include a superscript or subscript "R" enclosed in a circle (®) (ignore although included in the character set) and the superscript or subscript letters "TM" (™). Do not explain their presence in a note. (Ignore such symbols also when they appear with elements used in headings.)

*chief source:* The Gumby® books of letters  
*transcription:* 245 14 \$a The Gumby books of letters

If the spoken/written equivalent is not obvious or if there is doubt that it is obvious or if it is unknown, give an explanation or a description in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English).

*chief source:* ∇-structures  
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Inverted triangle]-structures

*chief source:* Poluprovodnikovye soedieniã  $A_2B^VI$   
*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Poluprovodnikovye soedieniã  $A_2B^VI$   
*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and  
"VI" is superscript

*chief source:* Some elementary properties of the category

Top<sub>M</sub> | B

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a Some elementary properties of the  
category Top<sub>M</sub> | B

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a On t.p. "M" is subscript

If a title consists solely of a sign or symbol or one or more marks of punctuation, provide an equivalent in all cases, even if the particular symbol is itself in the character set.

*chief source:* ☒ / Gregory Corso

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Ankh] / \$c Gregory Corso

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a The title consists solely of the  
ankh symbol

*chief source:* + : [novellaciklus] / Czakó Gábor

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Plusz : \$b novellaciklus] / \$c  
Czakó Gábor

("+" is in the character set)

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a The title consists solely of a  
plus sign

*chief source:* © / Free Spirits, Inc.

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Copyright] / \$c Free Spirits, Inc.

("©" is in the character set)

*suggested note:* 500 ## \$a The title consists solely of the  
the copyright symbol

*chief source:* ---- / Edvardas Gudavičius

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a [Keturi brūkšniai] / \$c Edvardas  
Gudavičius.

*suggested note:* 500 ## The title consists solely of four  
hyphens

but

*chief source:* ????? Steele's answers, by Daniel Steele ...

*transcription:* 245 10 \$a ????? Steele's answers / \$c by  
Daniel Steele ...

(Although the title begins with marks of punctuation, it also contains indexable  
data and no special intervention is required)

#### 1.4F5. OPTIONAL ADDITION. [Rev.]

##### Option Decision

*LC practice:* Apply the optional rule to materials other than books and printed serials whenever the copyright date of the item is different from the date of publication etc. (For books and printed serials, do not add a copyright date after

the publication date.)

*LC practice:* For LC original cataloging, if a copyright date other than a phonogram copyright date is being recorded, transcribe the copyright date preceded by a lowercase "c"; transcribe the phonogram copyright date preceded by a lowercase "p." When either "©" or "®" is used in other than LC original cataloging, retain it and treat as a "pass through" data element.

## 21.2C. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. SERIALS. [Rev.]

### *LC/PCC practice*

Apply this rule and LCRI only to serials (including monographic series) and to series-like phrases.

### *General guidelines*

1) When determining if there has been a major change or a minor change on a subsequent issue or part, compare the title on that issue or part (1) to the title proper recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area in the serial bibliographic record, or (2) to the title proper recorded in the heading of the series authority record for a monographic series or other serial.

2) Multiple minor changes in the title do not equal a major change.

In applying category b)i) of 21.2C2b, consider that "one spelling vs. another" applies both in the case of ordinary orthographic variations and in the case of official orthographic changes. Consider that "a change in grammatical form" includes singular vs. plural, adjective vs. noun, and genitive vs. nominative.

In applying category b)iii), if the change is in the name of a body that is part of the title proper and the change requires the creation of a new heading for the body (cf. 24.1C), consider such a change to be a major change. Consider the presence or absence of the name or title of the official of the body to be a minor change. Consider the presence or absence of the body to whom a publication is presented to be a minor change.

For category b)v), also consider the situation to apply when the title is given in more than one script. Do not consider there to be a major change if the addition of the title in another language or script on a later issue would affect the choice of title proper if the description were based on that issue.

For category b)vii), also consider the situation to apply when the language of the title varies according to the language of the text.

For categories b)v) and b)vii), consider that there has been a major change if there is evidence that the publisher intentionally changed the title; such evidence may include, for example, a statement by the publisher or a new ISSN printed on the publication.

In applying category b)viii), consider that "a list" means at least three terms.

In applying category b)ix), note that the change from one word to another (e.g., the change from "magazine" to "journal") is a major change. The word "series" does indicate a type of resource. A word denoting frequency (e.g., "monthly") does not indicate a type of resource.

## **Serials: Exceptions**

1) *Session Laws of the U.S. States. LC/PCC practice:* Consider all changes in the title proper to be minor changes and do not create new entries (cf. LCRI 25.15A1).

2) *17th-19th Century U.S. almanacs. LC practice:* Generally, consider all changes in the title proper to be minor changes and do not create new entries.

21.30J. TITLES. [Rev.]

### *Table of Contents*

#### **Introduction**

- 1) *Added entries for titles in the context of a machine-readable catalog*
- 2) *Controlled/uncontrolled*

#### **Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in MARC Record**

- 1) *Title added entry derived from 245 field*
- 2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field*
- 3) *Title added entry recorded in 740 field*

#### **Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper**

#### **Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper**

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Alternate forms*
  - a) *Abbreviations*
  - b) *Ampersand*
  - c) *Letters and initialisms (including acronyms)*
    - (1) *With separating punctuation*
    - (2) *Without spacing or separating punctuation*
  - d) *Numbers*
    - (1) *Arabic numbers (excluding dates)*
    - (2) *Dates*
      - (a) *Dates representing a single year or span of years*
      - (b) *Other dates*
    - (3) *Roman numerals (excluding dates)*
    - (4) *Spelled-out form*
  - e) *Signs and symbols*

- f) *Other*
- 3) *Alternative titles*
- 4) *Corrected titles proper*
  - a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]" or by bracketing missing letters*
  - b) *Titles of serials and integrating resources*
- 5) *Items with a collective title*
- 6) *Items without a collective title*
- 7) *Portion of title proper*
  - a) *Alternative title*
  - b) *Part or designation of part*
  - c) *Partial title*
  - d) *Statement of responsibility*
- 8) *Introductory words to title proper*
- 9) *Uniform title*

#### **Items Without Collective Title**

- 1) *Change in AACR 2/content designation*
- 2) *Title access to independent titles*
- 3) *Title access to 245 title string*
- 4) *Models illustrating title access*

#### **Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item**

- 1) *246 indicators*
- 2) *Scope*
  - a) *General guideline*
  - b) *Source vs. type*
- 3) *Alternate forms*
- 4) *Accompanying material*
- 5) *Added title page title*
- 6) *At head of title*
- 7) *Binder's title*
- 8) *Caption title*
- 9) *Colophon title*
- 10) *Corrected titles other than title proper*
  - a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]"*
  - b) *Titles of monographs with missing letters*
  - c) *Titles of serials and integrating resources*
- 11) *Cover title*

- 12) *Distinctive title*
- 13) *Half title*
- 14) *No title added entry derived from varying form of title data recorded*
- 15) *Other title*
- 16) *Other title information from 245*
  - a) *General*
  - b) *Acronym/initialism of full form of title proper of a serial or an integrating resource*
- 17) *Parallel titles*
  - a) *Parallel title from 245*
  - b) *Parallel title from other than 245*
    - (1) *Indicate source by indicator*
    - (2) *Indicate source by \$i subfield*
- 18) *Running title*
- 19) *Spine title*
- 20) *Other source*

#### **Title Changes Related to Subsequent Editions of Monographs**

#### **Title Change for Parts of a Multipart Item**

#### **Minor Change in Title of a Serial**

#### **Title Added Entries for Integrating Resources**

- 1) *Titles proper*
- 2) *Other title information and titles other than the title proper*

#### **Title Added Entries for Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles**

---

### **Introduction**

1) *Added entries for titles in the context of a machine-readable catalog.* The guidelines for providing added entries, including those for titles, are embodied in the cataloging rules (AACR2), the LCRIS, and any administrative decisions made locally by a particular library. These guidelines reflect the conditions under which the bibliographic infrastructure formally calls for "added" access. In a unit-card environment, such access required preparation and filing of an additional unit card for each "added" access (as well, of course, as added access that was "derived," e.g., from the title).

Within the machine-readable environment, the MARC format content designation conventions support the formal guidelines mentioned above. What is different about the machine-readable environment, however, is that "access" becomes a function of the particular system used in support of the machine-readable catalog, and that in turn reflects the decisions of the system designers. There is, then, embedded within a machine-readable bibliographic record, not only



the access called for by AACR2, as reflected in the content designation, but also the access designed into the system. For example, AACR2 may suggest no title added entry is needed in a specific situation. The mechanism used in this case is indicator position 1 of the 245 field containing the value "0" (No title added entry). However, a particular system may have been designed to index all 245 fields in all cases. Thus title access is provided in spite of the setting of the indicator value otherwise. Nevertheless, the guidelines in this LCRI on title added entries reflect and amplify those called for in AACR2 only; they do not take into account the kinds of access that any one system may (or may not) provide.

2) *Controlled/uncontrolled*. Added entries may be "controlled" or "uncontrolled." "Controlled" means that the data constituting the added entry are in the form that has been determined to be used in formally referring to an entity according to AACR2 and LCRIS. It is the "established" or "catalog-entry" form for the "name" of an entity, including a work. When it is determined that an entity is primarily responsible for the creation/emanation of a work, the controlled form for an entry for the work is a name/title combination. Otherwise, it is the title itself in the form that is determined to be used in the catalog ("uniform title heading"). Controlled added entries for works are stated in MARC in fields 700, 710-711 (name/title combinations) and 730 (uniform title heading).

The found form of a title, a form appearing on an item and limited to the title itself, divorced from any entity that may be primarily responsible for the work, is an "uncontrolled" form. It has not gone through the formal process of being established (catalog-entry form undetermined, although in some cases the controlled and uncontrolled forms might turn out to be one and the same). The focus of this LCRI is on providing added entries for titles in an uncontrolled form ("title added entry"). The LCRI states the various guidelines relating to title added entries. It begins with a description of the data constituting them and the mechanics of stating them in a machine-readable bibliographic record. These aspects are described first so that the examples used in subsequent sections of the LCRI will be understandable. Next is the basic guideline for title added entries for titles proper followed by guidelines related to permutations of titles proper. A section on items without collective title is followed by one on the guidelines related to other titles borne by an item. The LCRI concludes with sections on title changes related to monographs, integrating resources, and some electronic serials.

### **Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in MARC Record**

There are three ways to accommodate title added entries in the MARC record:

- 1) deriving a title added entry from the title—245 field (Title statement);
- 2) deriving a title added entry from a varying form of a title that is explicitly recorded in a field defined for that purpose—246 field (Varying form of title);
- 3) recording a title added entry for a related/analytical title in a field defined for that purpose—740 field (Added entry — uncontrolled related/analytical title).

Prior to February 1995, all title added entries in records for monographs not derived from the 245 field were recorded in a 740 field (then named Added entry — variant title).

1) *Title added entry derived from 245 field*. A title added entry is derived from the 245 title field on the basis of indicator position 1 (use value "1" (Title added entry)). The data constituting such a derived added entry are those of the \$a (Title), \$n (Number of part/section of a work), and \$p (Name of a part/section of a work) subfields as appropriate. In most cases a derived added entry equates to the title proper. Except for alternative titles and parts/designations of parts, the extent of a derived added entry is governed by the first mark of prescribed punctuation in the 245 field. When the added entry desired does not equate to the \$a, \$n, or \$p subfields of the 245 field as appropriate, it is necessary to use the 246 field for the added entry.

Retain initial articles and record an appropriate value in the non-filing indicator (indicator position 2). Use value

"0" when an article is to be filed on as follows:

a) the title begins with an article that appears as part of a personal, geographic, or corporate name and is retained in such a name according to LCRI 22.4, LCRI 23.2, or AACR2 rule 24.5A;

b) the title begins with an article in a situation in which meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention, e.g., such titles as

"The" as an introductory element of generic nouns  
"El Cid" in literary criticism of the 20th century

Include in the added entry for a title proper alternative titles and parts or designations of parts (and see also the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below under the separate section "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper**").

For items without a collective title, the added entry derived from field 245 equates to the title of the first work; see below the separate section "**Items Without Collective Title.**"

2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field.* The implementation in February 1995 of changes related to format integration introduced a major change in the mechanism used for providing title added entries for varying forms of titles in machine-readable bibliographic records for monographs. Whereas previously all title added entries for varying forms of title had been recorded in a 740 field (with statements about such titles recorded in 500 note fields), the 246 field now carries most varying forms of title (for an exception, see below subsection 2) *Title access to independent titles* under the section "**Items Without Collective Title**"). Title added entries can be derived from this field based on the value in indicator position 1. Values in this indicator position provide for various combinations of data, including information that was previously conveyed in multiple fields (500/740).

Indicator position 1 (Note controller/title added entry) contains values that make it possible to generate notes/derive title added entries as follows:

<i>Ind. 1</i>	<i>Condition the value indicates</i>
0	Generate a note but not a title added entry
1	Generate a note and also a title added entry
2	Do not generate a note or a title added entry
3	Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry

Indicator position 2 (Type of title) contains values that make it possible to generate display constants describing the type of title data recorded in the 246 field as follows:

<i>Ind. 2</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Display constant the value indicates</i>
#	No information provided	[no display constant]
0	Portion of title	[no display constant]
1	Parallel title	[no display constant]
2	Distinctive title ( <i>LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs</i> )	[Distinctive title]
3	Other title ( <i>LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs</i> )	[Other title]

4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

If the source of the varying title recorded in a 246 field is not one of those represented by values 4-8, the source may be explicitly recorded in an \$i subfield that precedes the title data:

246 1# \$i Source as supplied by cataloger: \$a Varying  
form of title

Note the following input conventions used with the 246 field:

- a) position the 246 field(s) following the 245 field;
- b) do not end the field with a mark of punctuation unless it is part of the data (e.g., an abbreviation);
- c) do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it;
- d) add a colon at the end of the cataloger-supplied text recorded in an \$i subfield;
- e) *LC practice*: use three blank spaces for incomplete volume designation;
- f) *LC practice for input order*:

Input first

those 246 fields relating to the 245 field as identified by second indicator values 0, 1, and #, generally in that order, which reflects found form followed by any alternate form

followed by any others in the order judged best.

3) *Title added entry recorded in 740 field*. As the result of format integration, the 740 field was redefined to be limited to added entry access for the uncontrolled form of two kinds of titles:

- a) uncontrolled analytical added entries for titles of independent works contained within the item;
- b) uncontrolled added entries for titles of related works external to the item.  
(*LC practice*: do not apply except in some of the cataloging of collections of special materials; use 700-730 controlled form according to AACR2)

Do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it. End the field with a mark of punctuation.

Note that the redefined 740 uncontrolled "analytical" added entry does not replace the 700-730 controlled analytical added entry (name/title or title) for the independent work called for by AACR2.

### **Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper**

Follow the provisions of the rule as written. *Option decision*. There are no conditions covered by the option decision for making "... such added entries in accordance with the policy of the cataloguing agency."

The provisions of the rule become effective September 1, 2003. *LC practice*: Catalogers may change the field from 245 00 to 245 10 only when updating a record for another reason.

Note: Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, the LC/CONSER practice was not to make a title added entry for a serial title consisting of no more than the English words 'Annual report.' Catalogers may change the field from 245 00 to 245 10 only when updating the record for another reason.

### Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper

1) *General.* The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address title added entries for alternate forms (e.g., spelled-out form of an abbreviation, a number as a word) as well as other issues such as the treatment of alternative titles, corrected titles, items with collective titles. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When in doubt, be liberal in making additional title added entries. Note, however, when a single title exhibits several of the above conditions, it is not necessary to make all the possible added entries; instead, limit the additional added entries to those judged to be most useful. Note: Generally do not make a 246-derived title added entry for a title that is not sufficiently distinctive to be a useful access point.

```
245 10 $a XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3# $a 20 centuries and Mount Saint Helens
246 3# $a Twenty centuries and Mount Saint Helens
```

#### 2) *Alternate forms*

a) *Abbreviations.* When an abbreviation occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the abbreviation if it is thought that some catalog users might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

```
245 10 $a Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport ...
246 3# $a Messieurs Ives of Bridgeport
```

```
245 10 $a Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3# $a Mount Saint Helens ...
```

```
245 10 $a St. Louis blues ...
246 3# $a Saint Louis blues ...
```

*but* 245 10 \$a M'Liss and Louie ...  
(*Spelled out form of abbreviation unknown*)

b) *Ampersand.* When an ampersand (or other symbol, e.g., +, representing the word "and") occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the word "and" in the language of the title.

```
245 10 $a A & B roads & motorways atlas of Great
      Britain ...
246 3# $a A and B roads and motorways atlas of Great
      Britain
```

```
245 10 $a Prelude & fugue ...
      (No 246-derived title added entry for spelled-out form because not sufficiently
      distinctive)
```

c) *Letters and initialisms (including acronyms)*. When a series of letters or an initialism occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, apply the following:

(1) *With separating punctuation*.<sup>2</sup> If the transcription shows separating punctuation, make a 246-derived title added entry in the form without any separating punctuation if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be recorded in that form in the source.

```
245 10 $a A.-G. Chemie ...
246 3# $a AG Chemie
```

```
245 14 $a The A-B-C-D of successful college writing ...
246 3# $a ABCD of successful college writing
```

(2) *Without spacing or separating punctuation*. If the transcription does not show spacing or separating punctuation, normally do not make a 246-derived title added entry with spacing or separating punctuation.

d) *Numbers*. When a number occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry as follows:

(1) *Arabic numbers (excluding dates)*. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. In spelling out numbers in English, follow the style indicated in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press. For other languages, follow the preferred style of the language.

```
101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one
      (An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)
425 = four hundred twenty-five, not four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one
      (An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)
1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, not twelve hundred
      twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six
2500 = twenty-five hundred, not two thousand five hundred
```

```
245 14 $a The 1-2-3 guide to libraries ...
246 3# $a One-two-three guide to libraries
```

```
245 10 $a 1 and 2 Thessalonians ...
246 3# $a First and Second Thessalonians
```

```
245 10 $a 1a Mostra Toscana/scultura ...
246 3# $a Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura
```

```
245 10 $a 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...
246 3# $a 3.2 and what goes with it
246 3# $a Three point two and what goes with it
```

---

<sup>2</sup>Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

245 14 \$a The 3.2 beer law ...  
 246 3# \$a Three-point-two beer law

245 10 \$a 3:10 to Yuma ...  
 246 3# \$a Three ten to Yuma

245 10 \$a 27 wagons full of cotton ...  
 246 3# \$a Twenty-seven wagons full of cotton

*but* 245 10 \$a A4D desert speed run ...

245 10 \$a 1/3 of an inch of French bread ...

245 10 \$a 1/10th fours of 48 hours ...

245 10 \$a 2° minute talk treasury ...

245 10 \$a .300 Vickers machine gun mechanism made easy  
 ...

245 10 \$a 003° ...

245 10 \$a 3.1416 and all that ...

245 14 \$a The 5"/38 gun ...

245 10 \$a Symphony no. III ...  
*(No 246-derived title added entry for spelled-out form because not sufficiently  
 distinctive)*

245 10 \$a Concerto for 2 violins and string  
 orchestra ...  
*(No 246-derived title added entry for spelled-out form because not sufficiently  
 distinctive)*

When a music title that is to be traced begins with a cardinal number that is not an integral part of the title, make an added entry under the title with the number omitted.

245 10 \$a 3 romances sans paroles : \$b pour piano, op.  
 17 / \$c par Gabriel Fauré.  
 246 3# \$a Trois romances sans paroles  
 246 30 \$a Romances sans paroles

245 10 \$a Symphony no. 3 \$h [sound recording] ; \$b  
 Three pieces in old style / \$c Górecki.  
 246 1# \$i Subtitle on container: \$a Symphony of  
 sorrowful songs  
 740 02 \$a Three pieces in old style  
 740 02 \$a 3 pieces in old style  
 740 02 \$a Pieces in old style

When such a title begins with an ordinal number that is not an integral part of the title, make only one title added entry: under the title with the number omitted.

245 10 \$a 3a suite brasileira : \$b sobre t emas  
originais, para piano = 3rd Brazilian  
suite : about originals [sic] themes / \$c  
Lorenzo Fernandez  
246 30 \$a Suite brasileira  
246 30 \$a Brazilian suite

(2) *Dates*

(a) *Dates representing a single year or span of years.* Do not make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in arabic numerals representing a single year or a span of years. (*Exceptionally*, make such a 246-derived title added entry when it is the custom in a particular language, e.g., Chinese, to expect access through the written-out form of a date.) If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

245 10 \$a 1915 : \$b revue de guerre en deux actes ...  
245 10 \$a 1945-1975 Italia...

(b) *Other dates.* If dates other than those representing a single year or a span of years are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. Make this judgment regardless of whether the numerals in the source are arabic or roman.

245 14 \$a The XXth century citizen's atlas of the  
world ...  
246 3# \$a 20th century citizen's atlas of the world  
246 3# \$a Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the  
world  
245 13 \$a Le XVIIe & XVIIIe si cles ...  
246 3# \$a 17. et 18. si cles  
246 3# \$a Dix-septi me et dix-huiti me si cles  
245 10 \$a Australian painting, XIX and XX centuries  
...  
246 3# \$a Australian painting, 19th and 20th centuries  
246 3# \$a Australian painting, nineteenth and  
twentieth centuries  
245 10 \$a XX. sz zadi m vészeti ...  
246 3# \$a 20. sz zadi m vészeti  
246 3# \$a Huszadik sz zadi m vészeti  
245 10 \$a Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. : \$b Katalog  
...

246 3# \$a Arabskie dokumenty 9.-20. vv.  
246 3# \$a Arabskie dokumenty deviatogo-dvadsatogo vv.

(3) *Roman numerals (excluding dates)*. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional 246-derived title added entry substituting the spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

245 10 \$a World War II small arms ...  
246 3# \$a World War 2 small arms  
246 3# \$a World War Two small arms

245 10 \$a Title XX comprehensive annual services plan  
...  
246 3# \$a Title 20 comprehensive annual services plan  
246 3# \$a Title twenty comprehensive annual services  
plan

245 10 \$a XXV s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi  
bor'by ...  
246 3# \$a 25. s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi  
bor'by v stranakh Azii i Afriki  
246 3# \$a Dvadsat' piatyi s'ezd KPSS i problemy  
ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i  
Afriki

*but* 245 10 \$a Neotropical Microlepidoptera XIX ...  
246 3# \$a Neotropical Microlepidoptera 19  
(No 246-derived title added entry from spelled-out form)

(4) *Spelled-out form*. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting an arabic numeral for the spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that was the form in the source.

245 14 \$a The road of a thousand wonders ...  
246 3# \$a Road of 1000 wonders

245 12 \$a A thousand and one facts about Soviet  
Estonia ...  
246 3# \$a 1001 facts about Soviet Estonia

245 10 \$a Eighty blocks from Tiffany's ...  
246 3# \$a 80 blocks from Tiffany's

*but* 245 10 \$a Two years before the mast ...

e) *Signs and symbols*. When a sign or symbol occurs as one or in one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the name or a written form for the corresponding sign or symbol if this can be done concisely and if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the sign/symbol would be recorded in that form in the source.



245 10 \$a Transforming #1 ...  
 246 3# \$a Transforming number one

245 10 \$a 100% cooperation with the United States ...  
 246 3# \$a One hundred percent cooperation with the  
 United States

245 14 \$a The \$2 window on Wall Street ...  
 246 3# \$a Two dollar window on Wall Street

245 10 \$a Registering for ©  
 246 3# \$a Registering for copyright

245 10 \$a Poe[try] : \$b a simple introduction ...  
 246 3# \$a Poe  
 246 30 \$a Simple introduction to experimental poetry  
 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration  
 of a tree.

*but* 245 10 \$a Tables of the error function and its  
 derivative, [reproduction of equations for  
 the functions] ...

f) *Other*. If a title proper contains data within the first five words filed on for which there could be an alternate form that would be filed differently, make a 246-derived title added entry under that form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that form to be given in the source.

245 10 \$a Actfive and other poems ...  
 246 3# \$a Act five and other poems

3) *Alternative titles*. See the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below.

4) *Corrected titles proper*. (For corrected titles other than titles proper, see subsection 10) under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item**" below.) In encountering titles proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, insure that there is title access through both the incorrect and the corrected forms.

a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]" or by bracketing missing letters (cf. 1.0F1)*. When the "[i.e. ...]" "[sic]" or bracketed letter(s) technique is used to correct a title proper, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form and one in its correct form.

245 02 \$a A nev [i.e. new] mechanism for transnational  
 media complaints ...  
 246 3# \$a Nev mechanism for transnational media  
 complaints  
 246 3# \$a New mechanism for transnational media  
 complaints

245 04 \$a The wolrd [sic] of television ...  
 246 3# \$a Wolrd of television  
 246 3# \$a World of television

```

100 1# $a Patriot, John.
245 10 $a One day's d[u]lty ...
246 3# $a One day's dtty
246 3# $a One day's duty

```

*Previous LC practice:* From November 1995 through November 2002, LC did not use the 246-derived added entry technique to provide access to a title in its uncorrected form. This reflected LC's use of a previous system in which certain data enclosed within brackets in field 245 were ignored in filing arrangements. There will be no systematic attempt to update these records.

b) *Titles of serials and integrating resources (cf. 12.0F, 12.1B1).* When the title proper has been transcribed in a corrected form without using brackets, also make a 246-derived title added entry for the title as it appears in the source. (This treatment assumes that the title on later issues will be in the correct form on the pieces.)

```

245 00 $a Housing starts ...
246 1# $i Title appears on v. 1, no. 1 as: $a Housing
      sarts

110 2# $a JLN Association.
245 10 $a Annual report ...
246 1# $i Title appears on 1999 report as: $a Annul
      report
362 0# $a 1999-

```

5) *Items with a collective title. LC practice:* If an item containing more than one work has a collective title, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the collective title.

6) *Items without a collective title.* See below the separate section "**Items Without Collective Title.**"

7) *Portion of title proper*

a) *Alternative title.* For titles proper that contain an "alternative title," insure title access as follows:

- 1) to the complete title proper (245-derived title added entry);
- 2) to the first part of the title proper up to the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry);
- 3) to the part following the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry).

```

100 1# $a Hoffmann, Heinrich, $d 1809-1894.
240 10 $a Struwelpeter. $l English
245 10 $a Slovenly Peter, or, Cheerful stories and funny
      pictures for good little folks.
246 30 $a Slovenly Peter
246 30 $a Cheerful stories and funny pictures for good
      little folks

```

b) *Part or designation of part.* If the title proper contains a part or a designation of a part or both, make a 246-derived title added entry (usually for the part) when it is judged intelligible enough to be a likely candidate for access.

```
245 04 $a The sophisticated traveler. $p Winter, love
      it or leave it / $c edited by A.M. Rosenthal
      ...
246 30 $a Winter, love it or leave it
```

c) *Partial title.* Make a 246-derived title added entry for a portion of a title proper when it is judged that some users would consider the portion as the title proper.

```
100 1# $a Byrne, Robert, $d 1928-
245 14 $a The New York times book of great chess
      victories and defeats / $c Robert Byrne.
246 30 $a Book of great chess victories and defeats
246 30 $a Great chess victories and defeats
```

This is often the case with art books whose title transcription begins with the artist's name; many users might perceive that name as a statement of responsibility rather than a title.

```
245 10 $a Paul Jenkins, anatomy of a cloud ...
246 30 $a Anatomy of a cloud
```

d) *Statement of responsibility.* When a title proper begins with a separable statement of responsibility, make a 246-derived title added entry for the title without the initial statement of responsibility. Note that this applies regardless of whether a uniform title has been assigned the work or not, since the function of providing access through a varying form of title is separate and distinct from the function of collocation provided through a uniform title.

```
100 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.
240 10 $a Midsummer night's dream
245 10 $a Shakespeare's A midsummer night's dream ...
246 30 $a Midsummer night's dream
```

8) *Introductory words to title proper.* If introductory words to the title proper were not transcribed as part of the title proper (1.1B1), make a 246-derived title added entry for the title including those words.

```
245 00 $a NASA quest
246 1# $i Title appears on item as: $a Welcome to NASA
      quest
```

9) *Uniform title. LC practice:* Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., cf. subsection 7) d) immediately above).

## Items Without Collective Title

1) *Change in AACR2/content designation.* For items without a collective title, *Amendments 1993* to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* changed the placement of the general material designation ("GMD"), which in turn changed the manner of providing title access in such cases. The GMD now follows the first title transcribed instead of the last. That change stimulated a change in the content designation for items without a collective title: the second title immediately

adjacent to the first is now treated as "remainder of title" (subfield \$b). This change, effective 1994, applies in all cases even when a GMD is not being assigned to the item.

#### **With GMD**

##### *pre-1994 policy*

245 10 \$a Title A ; Title B ; Title C \$h [GMD] / \$c  
statement of responsibility

##### *1994- policy*

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B ; Title C /  
\$c statement of responsibility

#### **Without GMD**

##### *pre-1994 policy*

245 10 \$a Title A ; Title B / \$c statement of  
responsibility

##### *1994- policy*

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B / \$c statement of  
responsibility

This change in content designation meant some changes in the existing policy on providing access to the titles being recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area, since the titles immediately following the first are no longer included in the same subfield as the first (subfield \$a). Subfield \$a now ends before any other data element that follows the first title (the GMD, the second title, the first parallel title, the first other title information, the first statement of responsibility).

2) *Title access to independent titles.* Make a title added entry for each title being recorded if there are two or three titles. Usually make a 245-derived title added entry for the first. The second and third titles must be provided for explicitly by using the redefined 740 field (Added entry — Uncontrolled related/analytical title) and recording value "2" in the second indicator position (Analytical entry). (Cf. the examples in 3) *Title access to 245 title string* immediately below). If there are four or more titles being recorded, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the first.

**NOTE:** record in a 246 field varying forms of an independent title occurring in a 245 \$a subfield; record in a 740 field varying forms of an independent title occurring elsewhere.

3) *Title access to 245 title string.* *Previous LC practice:* For the period February 1994 to November 2002, LC made a title added entry for the complement of titles immediately adjacent to one another appearing at the beginning of the title and statement of responsibility area and treated as a unit by recording the titles without the GMD but with the prescribed punctuation used in the title and statement of responsibility area. For the period February 1994-November 1995, field 740 0# was used to provide this added entry; from December 1995 to November 2002 field 246 3# was used. As of December 2002, LC follows the current practice described above in 2) *Title access to independent titles.* There will be no systematic attempt to update records done under the previous practice.

*Previous practice (December 1995-November 2002) showing use of field 246 3# to provide access to the 245 title string as it appears on the source.*

100 1# \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753.  
240 10 \$a Treatise concerning the principles of human knowledge  
245 10 \$a Principles of human knowledge ; \$b and, Three dialogues / \$c edited with introduction by Howard Robinson.  
246 3# \$a Principles of human knowledge ; and, Three dialogues  
700 12 \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753. \$t Three dialogues.  
740 02 \$a Three dialogues.

*Current practice (December 2002- ) showing that field 246 3# is no longer used to provide access to the 245 title string as it appears on the source.*

100 1# \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753.  
240 10 \$a Treatise concerning the principles of human knowledge  
245 10 \$a Principles of human knowledge ; \$b and, Three dialogues / \$c edited with introduction by Howard Robinson.  
700 12 \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753. \$t Three dialogues.  
740 02 \$a Three dialogues.

100 1# \$a Vaughan Williams, Ralph, \$d 1872-1959.  
245 10 \$a Flos campi \$h [sound recording] : \$b for viola, voices, and orchestra ; Suite for viola and orchestra / \$c Ralph Vaughan Williams.

*(Note: No 246-derived title added entry for the second title because it is not sufficiently distinctive)*

100 1# \$a Hilmar, František Matěj, \$d1803-1881.  
245 10 \$a Czech polkas \$h [sound recording] = \$b Tschechische Polkas / \$c František Hilmar.  
Slavonic maidens : orchestral suite = Slawische Frauen / Jan Malát.  
246 31 \$i Tschechische Polkas  
740 02 \$a Slavonic maidens.  
740 02 \$a Slawische Frauen.

100 1# \$a Haydn, Joseph, \$d 1732-1809.  
 245 10 \$a Sinfonie Nr. 45 fis-Moll Hob. I, 45 \$h [sound  
 recording] : \$b Abschieds-Sinfonie ; Sinfonie  
 Nr. 17 F-Dur, Hob. I, 17 ; Sinfonie Nr. 27 G-  
 Dur, Hob. I, 27 / \$c Joseph Haydn.  
 246 30 \$a Abschieds-Sinfonie  
 (Note: No 246-derived title added entry for the second and third titles because  
 they are not sufficiently distinctive)

4) *Models illustrating title access.* The following models illustrate the various conditions of title access that may occur for items without a collective title. These models are **LIMITED** to showing the various patterns that may occur. They do **NOT** include any controlled forms of added entries, e.g., controlled analytic added entries, that might also be appropriate.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B / \$c statement  
 of responsibility.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B / \$c statement of  
 responsibility.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD]. \$b Title B.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A. \$b Title B.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B ; Title C / \$c  
 statement of responsibility.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.  
 740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B ; Title C / \$c  
 statement of responsibility.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.  
 740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD]. \$b Title B : other title  
 information. Title C.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.  
 740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A. \$b Title B : other title  
 information. Title C.  
 740 02 \$a Title B.  
 740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B / statement of responsibility.  
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B / statement of responsibility.  
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] : \$b other title information / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B : other title information / statement of responsibility.  
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A : \$b other title information / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B : other title information / statement of responsibility.  
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] = \$b Parallel title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility.  
246 31 \$a Parallel title A  
740 02 \$a Title B.  
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A = \$b Parallel title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility.  
246 31 \$a Parallel title A  
740 02 \$a Title B.  
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] = \$b Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel title B / \$c statement of responsibility.  
246 31 \$a Parallel title A  
740 02 \$a Title B.  
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A = \$b Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel title B / \$c statement of responsibility.  
246 31 \$a Parallel title A  
740 02 \$a Title B.  
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] : \$b other title  
 information ; Title B : other title  
 information / \$c statement of  
 responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A : \$b other title information ; Title  
 B : other title information / \$c statement  
 of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

### Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item

1) *246 indicators*. For ease of reference, the values of the indicator positions of the 246 field are repeated here. For more complete information, see above the subsection 2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field* under the section "**Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in the MARC Record.**"

*Ind. 1*                      *Condition the value indicates*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0 | Generate a note but not a title added entry                |
| 1 | Generate a note and also a title added entry               |
| 2 | Do not generate a note or a title added entry              |
| 3 | Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry |

*Ind. 2*                      *Condition*    *Display constant the value indicates*

- |   |  |                          |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| # | No information provided                                    | [no display constant]    |
| 0 | Portion of title   | [no display constant]    |
| 1 | Parallel title   | [no display constant]    |
| 2 | Distinctive title  | [Distinctive title]      |
|   | <i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i> |                          |
| 3 | Other title  | [Other title]            |
|   | <i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i> |                          |
| 4 | Cover title  | [Cover title]            |
| 5 | Added title page title                                     | [Added title page title] |
| 6 | Caption title  | [Caption title]          |
| 7 | Running title  | [Running title]          |
| 8 | Spine title  | [Spine title]            |

If the source of the varying title recorded in a 246 field is not one of those represented by values 4-8, the source may be explicitly recorded in an \$i subfield that precedes the title data:

246 1# \$i Source as supplied by cataloger: \$a Varying  
 form of title

2) *Scope*. The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address varying forms of title other than those related to the title proper. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When a single title exhibits several conditions, limit the additional title added entries to those judged to be most useful.



a) *General guideline.* Make 246-derived title added entries more or less automatically for cover titles, parallel titles, and added title page titles when they are significantly different from the title proper. *LC practice:* Be more restrictive about caption titles, half titles, running titles for monographs, and other title information. Generally, make added entries for these only if one of the following is true:

- 1) the work was also published under the title;
- 2) the work is cited in reference sources under the title;
- 3) the title is given such prominence by typography or by other means that it is reasonable to assume that the publication may be known by it or that persons examining the item might think that it is the main title of the publication.

b) *Source vs. type.* In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice:* In general, for titles from sources other than 245, for monographs, prefer to give the source using either one of the following second indicator values for source

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 4 | Cover title            |
| 5 | Added title page title |
| 6 | Caption title          |
| 7 | Running title          |
| 8 | Spine title            |

or subfield \$i

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 1# $i Title from colophon: $a Varying form of title

245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 1# $i Title on container: $a Parallel title on
      container
```

instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself, e.g.,

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Parallel title    |
| 2 | Distinctive title |
| 3 | Other title       |

Thus, for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a particular kind of title, e.g., a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title:

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 14 $a Parallel title from cover
```

This does not preclude, however, also stating the "nature" of the title in subfield #i when judged appropriate:

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 0# $i Subtitle on jacket: $a Varying form of title
      that is subtitle on jacket
```

3) *Alternate forms. LC practice:* With respect to making 246-derived title added entries for alternate forms (cf. subsection 2) *Alternate forms* under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper**" above), use judgment on a case-by-case basis. If in doubt, do not make a 246-derived title added entry for a "variant of a variant."

4) *Accompanying material.* Treat the title of an accompanying item as an independent title of a work contained within the item. Provide a title added entry using field 740 with indicator values 02. In general, provide title access through varying forms of the title of an accompanying item in those cases judged to provide useful access, using the 740 02 field also as the means of stating any varying forms of independent titles.

```
245 00 $a OSHA plan writer $h [electronic resource]
...
300 ## $a 1 computer disk ; $c 5 1/4 in. + $e 1 manual
      (1 v.) ...
500 ## $a Title on manual: Dr. Young's OSHA plan
      writer.
740 02 $a Dr. Young's OSHA plan writer.
```

5) *Added title page title*

```
100 1# $a Abbott, R.
245 14 $a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / $c
      by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
246 15 $a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
      régulière au Canada
```

6) *At head of title.* When title data appear at head of title, use a 246 field.

```
110 1# $a Colorado. $b Office of State Auditor.
245 10 $a Highway users tax fund performance audit.
246 1# $i At head of title: $a Report of the State
      Auditor
```

When data other than title data appear at head of title that are to be combined with the title proper in an added entry, record the "at head of title" data in a 500 note, and provide the title added entry through a 246 3# field:

```
110 2# $a Rand McNally and Company.
245 10 $a Chicago & vicinity 6 county StreetFinder /
      $c Rand McNally ...
246 3# $a Chicago and vicinity six county StreetFinder
246 3# $a Rand McNally, Chicago Tribune, Chicago &
      vicinity 6 county StreetFinder
500 ## $a At head of cover title: Rand McNally,
      Chicago Tribune.
```

7) *Binder's title.* If a binder's title varies significantly from the title proper, record the title in 246 1#.

100 1# \$a Shaver, John I.  
 245 10 \$a Mixed Commission on British and American  
           Claims, John I. Shaver vs. United States, no.  
           51 : \$b brief for claim.  
 246 1# \$i Binder's title: \$a Shaver vs. United States

*LC practice:* If a monograph has been bound only for LC's collections (i.e., it was not bound by the publisher or it was not one of the multiple copies that were bound subsequent to publication as part of a cooperative acquisitions program), record only the note and not the added entry. In such a case, make the note a copy-specific one (LCRI 1.7B20), e.g., "LC copy has binder's title: ..." In case of doubt, do not assume that the item was bound only for LC.

8) *Caption title*

100 1# \$a Ettling, E. \$q (Emile)  
 245 10 \$a Suite de valse sur l'opéra L'Africaine de  
           Meyerbeer / \$c E. Ettling.  
 246 16 \$a Africaine

9) *Colophon title*

100 1# \$a Melit'auri, K.  
 245 10 \$a Varzia ...  
 246 1# \$i Title in colophon: \$a Vardzia

100 1# \$a Deng, Xiaoping, \$d 1904-  
 240 10 \$a Selections. \$f 1983  
 245 10 \$a Deng Xiaoping wen xuan, 1975-1982 nian ...  
 246 1# \$i Colophon title: \$a Deng Xiaoping wenxuan

10) *Corrected titles other than title proper* (cf. 1.0F1) above under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper.**") In encountering titles other than title proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, use judgment to determine when to give access to incorrect and/or corrected forms.

a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]."* When either the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique is used, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form, and one in its correct form.

110 2# \$a Katholiek Sociaal-Kerkelijk Instituut.  
 245 10 \$a Etude cartographique de la structure  
 économique et démographique de l'Europe  
 occidentale = \$b Kleiner Atlas der  
 oekonomischen und demografischen Struktur  
 von West Europa = Cartografic [sic] study on  
 the economic and demografic [sic] structure  
 of western Europe.  
 246 31 \$a Kleiner Atlas der oekonomischen und  
 demografischen Struktur von West Europa  
 246 31 \$a Cartografic study on the economic and  
 demografic structure of western Europe  
 246 3# \$a Cartographic study on the economic and  
 demographic structure of western Europe

b) *Titles of monographs with missing letters.* If the varying title contains a missing letter or letters, use one 246 field to provide a 246-derived title added entry for the variation as it appears in the source.

100 1# \$a Gold, Robert.  
 245 14 \$a The hills of home ...  
 246 34 \$a Hlls of home  
 (Varying form of title on cover)

c) *Titles of serials and integrating resources.* When the varying title has been transcribed in a corrected form without using brackets, also make a 246-derived title added entry for the varying title as it appears in the source.

245 00 \$a Linguistic research today ...  
 246 18 \$a Research in linguistics  
 246 1# \$i Spine title on v. 1: \$a Resarch in  
 linguistics

#### 11) *Cover title*

111 2# \$a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands  
 Development \$d (1984 : \$c Suraj Kund, India)  
 245 10 \$a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands  
 Development : \$b proceedings of the seminar  
 held at Suraj Kund on March 8th, 9th, 10th 1984  
 / \$c sponsored by National Bank for Agriculture  
 and Rural Development ; editor, Kamal Sharma.  
 246 14 \$a Economics of wastelands development

12) *Distinctive title.* LC practice: Do not use for monographs.

#### 13) *Half title*

111 2# \$a Bruckner-Symposion \$n (8th : \$d 1986 : \$c  
Linz, Austria)  
245 10 \$a Bruckner Symposion ...  
246 1# \$i Half title: \$a Bruckner-Symposion Linz 1986

14) *No title added entry derived from varying form of title data recorded.* There may be occasions when the information in a varying form of title is judged useful in aiding identification or showing the nature/scope of a work, but an added entry is judged not to be needed. NOTE: generally do not make a 246-derived title added entry for a title that is not sufficiently distinctive to be a useful access point.

245 03 \$a La fabbrica eterna / \$c [coordinamento del  
Convegno e del volume, Ernesto Brivio].  
246 0# \$i Subtitle on jacket: \$a Cultura, logica  
strutturale, conservazione delle cattedrali  
gotiche

245 10 \$a Sämtliche Werke = \$b Complete works ...  
(Note: No 246-derived title added entry for parallel title because not sufficiently  
distinctive)

245 10 \$a Ritual incantations : \$b for solo violoncello,  
concertino group of flute, oboe & violin, and  
chamber orchestra / \$c Augusta Read Thomas.  
246 0# \$i Subtitle from caption: \$a 'Cello concerto  
(Note: No 246-derived title added entry for caption title because not sufficiently  
distinctive)

15) *Other title.* This category is available as a general kind of source not otherwise specified by another value in the second indicator position of 246. *LC practice:* Do not use for monographs; use subfield \$i to state the specific location.

245 00 \$a Ammunition.  
246 13 \$a UAW ammunition  
(The publication is a serial)

16) *Other title information from 245*

a) *General*

111 2# \$a Bruckner-Symposion \$n (8th : \$d 1986 : \$c  
Linz, Austria)  
245 10 \$a Bruckner Symposion : \$b Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler  
und die Moderne, im Rahmen des Internationalen  
Brucknerfestes Linz 1986, 17.-21. September 1986  
: Bericht ...  
246 30 \$a Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler und die Moderne

b) *Acronym/initialism of full form of title proper of a serial or an integrating resource.* When other title information consists of an acronym/initialism of the the full form of the title recorded as the title proper in a bibliographic record for a serial or an integrating resource (rule 12.1B2), make a 246-derived title added entry for the

acronym or initialism.

```
245 00 $a Research in biology : $b RIB
246 30 $a RIB
```

17) *Parallel titles.* If a title in another language appears prominently on the publication, make a 246-derived title added entry for it. (It does not matter if the source is an added title page or if there is text in the language of the title.)

In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice:* In general, for titles from sources other than 245, prefer, for monographs, to give the source (using either one of the second indicator values for source exclusive of values "2-3") or subfield \$i instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself. Thus for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title.

a) *Parallel title from 245*

```
100 1# $a Mossolow, N.
245 14 $a Die Geschichte von Namutoni $b = Die Verhaal
      van Namutoni = The history of Namutoni / $c
      N. Mossolow.
246 31 $a Verhaal van Namutoni
246 31 $a History of Namutoni
```

b) *Parallel title from other than 245.* Insure that the source is always indicated.

(1) *Indicate source by indicator*

```
100 1# $a Abbott, R.
245 14 $a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / $c
      by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
246 15 $a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
      régulière au Canada
```

(2) *Indicate source by \$i subfield*

```
100 1# $a Brander Jonsson, Hedvig, $d 1949-
245 10 $a Bild och fromhetsliv i 1800-talets Sverige /
      $c Hedvig Brander Jonsson.
246 1# $i Parallel title on p. [4] of cover: $a
      Picture and piety in 19th century Sweden
```

18) *Running title*

```
100 0# $a Gregory, $c of Nyssa, Saint, $d ca. 335-ca.
      394.
240 10 $a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum
245 10 $a Gregorii Nysseni In Canticum canticorum ...
246 17 $a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum
```

245 00 \$a Bangladesh Education Extension Centre  
bulletin.  
246 17 \$a B.E.E.C. bulletin

19) *Spine title*

100 1# \$a Parmentier, Henri.  
245 10 \$a On vacation / \$c [illustrations by Henri  
Parmentier].  
246 18 \$a Animal pals on vacation

20) *Other source*

245 00 \$a Recent developments in real property law  
practice, 1984/1985 \$h [sound recording].  
246 1# \$i Title on container: \$a Recent developments  
in real property law practice (spring 1985)

**Title Changes Related to Subsequent Editions of Monographs**

*LC practice:* When the title or choice of entry, or both, changes between editions cataloged separately (LCRI 1.7A4), state the fact of the change in a 500 note and link the two editions by means of a 700-730 controlled related work added entry for the heading for the previous edition in the record for the edition being cataloged.

100 1# \$a Fortuyn, Pim, \$d 1948-  
245 13 \$a De islamisering van onze cultuur ...  
500 ## \$a Rev. ed. of: Tegen de islamisering van onze  
cultuur  
700 1# \$a Fortuyn, Pim, \$d 1948- \$t Tegen de  
islamisering van onze cultuur

**Title Change for Parts of a Multipart Item**

If the title proper changes between parts of a multipart item, give the other title proper in 246 1# . Identify the part(s) with that title in subfield \$i.

245 00 \$a Reactions and processes ...  
246 1# \$i Pt. H has title: \$a Chemometrics in  
environmental chemistry  
  
100 1# \$a Wood, Neil S.  
245 10 \$a Evolution of the pedal car and other riding  
toys, with prices ...  
246 1# \$i Vols. 2-<4> have title: \$a Evolution of  
the pedal car, with price guide

**Minor Change in Title of a Serial**

If the change in title proper of a later issue or part of a serial is only a minor change (cf. rule 21.2C2 give that title proper in a 246 1#. Identify the issue(s) or part(s) with that title in subfield \$i.

```
245 00 $a Research report on literacy efforts.
246 1# $i No. 17- have title: $a Research reports
      on literacy efforts
```

### **Title Added Entries for Integrating Resources**

1) *Title proper.* When the title proper on the latest iteration (e.g., on replacement title page of an updating loose-leaf, on updated Web site) differs from the earlier title proper, give the later title proper in the 245 field; give an added entry for the earlier title proper in a 247 field. See LCRI 12.7A2 for the content of the 247 field.

2) *Other title information and titles other than the title proper.* When other title information or a title other than the title proper has been added, changed, or deleted on the latest iteration and it is considered important to make a note, give the other title information or the title in a 246 field and explain the situation in subfield \$i. See LCRI 12.7B4.1, LCRI 12.7B5.2, and LCRI 12.7B6.2.

### **Title Added Entries for Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles**

If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, give an added entry for the earlier title proper in a 247 11 field. See LCRI 12.7B4.2 for information about the related 547 field. Also give such added entries if an aggregator presents a range of issues and does not retain earlier titles.

#### *existing record*

```
245 00 $a Asian age $h [electronic resource]
```

#### *same record updated*

```
245 00 $a Asian age online $h [electronic resource]
247 11 $a Asian age $f <Mar. 6, 2001>
547 ## $a All issues originally published with title
      Asian age have been reformatted with the new
      title: Asian age online.
```

## 22.1B. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

### *Persons Treated in the Same Manner as Authors*

In determining the name by which a person is commonly known, the rule distinguishes between “authors” and others. For purposes of simplification, generally use the approach applied to authors also to

1) persons who work in a context other than that of writing text, e.g., a painter, a sculptor, a performer whose name appears in a formal statement found in the item (e.g., statement of responsibility)

2) composers, regardless of whether their names appear in a statement of responsibility or not.

### *Form of Name*



1) *Surname alone—single author.* For a person known primarily as an author, if the chief source of information shows this person as the single author and shows his/her surname without other names, search briefly to see if there are other publications that are his/her works. If the search is successful, use the form found most frequently. Otherwise, use the surname without other names as the heading. Change the heading if subsequently received items show other names with the surname in the chief source of information. *N.B.* See LCRI 22.5C4 for a different treatment of authors writing in Portuguese.

2) *Surname alone—multiple authors.* For persons known primarily as authors, if the chief source of information shows more than one person as author and shows each surname without other names, add the forenames provided they can be found in the item being cataloged. Otherwise, follow the preceding instructions for single authors represented by surnames alone.

3) *Abbreviated name.* If the name selected for the heading for a person known primarily as an author contains a name represented by an abbreviation other than by an initial, use the abbreviated form in the heading. (If the full form of the name for the particular person is available at the time the heading is established, add it within parentheses, cf. 22.18.)

*name:* Wm. Brownridge

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Brownridge, Wm. \$q (William)

400 1# \$a Brownridge, William

*name:* Manuel Fdez.-Rivera García

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Fdez.-Rivera García, Manuel \$q  
(Fernández-Rivera García)

400 1# \$a Fernández-Rivera García, Manuel

*name:* Sa. Freeman

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Freeman, Sa. \$q (Samuel)

400 1# \$a Freeman, Samuel

*name:* Th. Ziehen

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Ziehen, Th. \$q (Theodor)

400 1# \$a Ziehen, Theodor

*name:* Th. de Waal

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Waal, Th. de

*name:* Mohd. Taib Osman

*heading:* 100 0# \$a Mohd. Taib Osman

4) *Phrase or other appellation.* For persons (either authors or others) known by only a phrase or other appellation that does not contain a real name (cf. 22.11), use the form found in English-language reference sources if the phrase, etc., was not used by the person but was assigned to him/her by scholars later.

#### *Sources for Names Treated as Authors*

1) The rule does not limit the consideration of chief source of information to publications issued during the person's lifetime; this is deliberate: consider also posthumous publications.

2) For persons living before 1801, when chief sources of information show one form of name and another form is used in modern reference sources in the person's language, prefer the latter.

3) Determine the name of a composer from the form found in the chief sources of information in publications of the printed music in the composer's language. If no form in these chief sources of information is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed in reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity, use the form found in the chief sources of information.

#### *Sources for Names Not Treated as Authors and Persons Who Appear Primarily as Subjects*

1) The "reference sources" mentioned in footnote 1 of the rules must be issued in the person's language or in the language of his/her country of residence or activity.

2) For persons who are found both in the usual reference tools (encyclopedias, etc.) and in other sources such as works about the person, two different forms may be seen, each consistently appearing in one of the two types of sources. In that case, use judgment and choose the form that is most likely to be the one sought by library users.

3) If the only reference source is the item being cataloged, generally use the fullest form found anywhere in the item whenever the name varies in fullness. If the item gives both a nickname and a real name, generally use the real name. When a less full form or a nickname is clearly the one by which the person is best known, however, use this less full form or the nickname in the heading.

#### **Punctuation/Spacing Conventions in Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records**

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

##### 1) *Initials/letters*

###### a) *Name portion of heading*

*Periods.* If the name of a person consists of or contains initials, input a period after an initial if it is certain that the letter is an initial. In case of doubt, do not input a period.

```
100 1# $a Eliot, T. S.  
100 0# $a H. D.
```

If the name consists of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, omit or include periods according to the predominant usage of the person.

```
100 0# $a X Y Z
```

*Spaces.* If the name contains two or more forenames represented by initials, consists entirely of initials, or consists entirely of separate letters that are not initials, input a single space between the initials/letters in all cases.

```
100 1# $a Eliot, T. S.  
100 0# $a H. D.  
100 0# $a X Y Z
```

b) *"Additions" to name headings*

*Periods.* With initials, include periods unless the author's predominant usage makes it clear that the author omits them.

*Spaces.* Do not leave spaces between single initials/letters.

100 1# \$a Brown, G. B., \$c F.I.P.S.

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials/letters.

100 1# \$a Brown, G. B., \$c Ph. D.

2) *Names with portions abbreviated or missing.* If a part of a name is abbreviated (two or more letters present as opposed to a single letter used as an initial) or if a forename is missing from a name entered under surname, do not leave open space after the abbreviation or missing forename. Instead, insert, as appropriate,

a period;

100 1# \$a Tissot.

*(Add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

100 1# \$a Corpeleijn, W. F. Th.

100 1# \$a Junager, Sv.-Aa.

*(The hyphen reflects the usage of the language of the name)*

a period and one space;

100 1# \$a Enschedé, Ch. J.

a period and a comma.

100 1# \$a Jones, Th., \$d 1910-

100 1# \$a Calles Ll., Alfonso

100 1# \$a Dahlan Aman, Mohd., \$c Haji

*(For these names, add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

3) *Surnames alone including prefixes/particles.* If a name heading consisting entirely of one or more surnames also contains a separately written prefix/particle, see instructions in LCRI 22.5D.

4) *Bibliographic description.* Note that the spacing and punctuation conventions applied to personal names used in access points differ from those used in the descriptive portion of a bibliographic record; for the latter, see LCRI 1.0C.

22.5C2. PREFERRED OR ESTABLISHED FORM KNOWN. [Rev.]

## Spanish

If a Spanish-language author abbreviates the first of the two surnames (the normal entry element), consider that

this is an indication of the person's preference. Make a reference from the first surname.

*name used:* Luis G. de Valdeavellano  
*full name:* Luis García de Valdeavellano  
*heading:* 100 1# \$a Valdeavellano, Luis G. de \$q (Luis  
García)  
400 1# \$a G. de Valdeavellano, Luis \$q (García  
de Valdeavellano)

## Hungarian

If a Hungarian name consists of two surnames and the first surname is represented by an initial or an abbreviation, enter the name under the second surname. Make a reference from the first surname.

*name:* B. Kovács László  
*heading:* 100 1# \$a Kovács, László B.  
*reference:* 400 1# \$a B. Kovács, László

*Note:* Change existing headings established before November 2000 not in accord with this policy when the headings are needed in current cataloging.

### 22.8A1. ENTRY UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC. [Rev.]

If the name chosen for the heading is based on a form found in non-English sources (cf. 22.3B, 22.3C1) and the name found in these sources includes "words or phrases denoting place of origin, domicile, occupation, or other characteristic that are commonly associated with the name," use in the heading the forms for these words and phrases that are found in the sources used.

*source:* Shemu'el Duber mi-Barisov  
*heading:* 100 0# †aShemu'el Duber, †c mi-Barisov  
*not* 100 0# †aShemu'el Duber, †c of Barisov

If words and phrases denoting place, occupation, etc., appear only in complex statements that contain other elements, generally do not treat them as being "commonly associated" with the name. However, if the exclusion of such words and phrases results in a heading that conflicts, they may be added to the heading as a parenthetical qualifier (22.19A). (If added, use English forms whenever possible.)

Generally, this rule requires a comma between the name and an associated phrase. Note, however, that in languages **other than English** there are examples of a single name that cannot be broken down into the components "name" and "phrase." Do not punctuate these with a comma. (However, make a reference from the form using a comma.) Several examples are furnished by the headings for Carmelites and certain other religious who formerly took a name in religion that combined a forename with the name of a saint, of a dogma, or of some event in the life of Jesus or Mary.

100 0# †a Marie de l'Incarnation  
400 0# †a Marie, †c de l'Incarnation

100 0~~8~~ ‡a Elisabeth de la Trinité  
400 0~~8~~ ‡a Elisabeth, ‡c de la Trinité

100 0~~8~~ ‡a Marie de Saint Bernard  
400 0~~8~~ ‡a Marie, ‡c de Saint Bernard

100 0~~8~~ ‡a John of the Cross  
400 0~~8~~ ‡a John, ‡c of the Cross

25.5B. APPENDIX I. [New]

Table of Contents

**Motion Pictures (including film and video formats)**

**Background**

**Guidelines**

**PCC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Motion Picture Itself)**

- 1) *Same title, different resources*
- 2) *Different titles in the same language*
- 3) *Dubbed motion picture*
- 4) *Motion picture with translated intertitles*
- 5) *Subtitled motion picture released under a different title*
- 6) *Motion picture filmed simultaneously in different languages under different titles*
- 7) *Comprehensive title/Individual title*

**PCC/LC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Providing Related Work/Subject Access When Cataloging Any Resource Related to a Motion Picture)**

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Various types of versions of motion pictures released under a different title*
- 3) *Motion picture filmed simultaneously in different languages under different titles*
- 4) *Comprehensive title/Individual title*

**Television Programs (including video and film formats)**

**Background**

**Guidelines**

**PCC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Television Program Itself)**

- 1) *Same title, different resources*
- 2) *Comprehensive title/Individual title*
- 3) *Compilations*

## **PCC/LC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Providing Related Work/Subject Access When Cataloging Any Resource Related to a Television Program)**

### **Radio Programs**

#### **Background**

#### **Guidelines**

##### **Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Radio Program Itself)**

- 1) *Same title, different resources*
- 2) *Comprehensive title/Individual title*
- 3) *Compilations*

##### **Assigning Uniform Titles (Providing Related Work/Subject Access When Cataloging Any Resource Related to a Radio Program)**

---

### **Motion Pictures (including film and video formats)**

#### *Background*

Because LC's Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) uses *Archival Moving Image Materials*, 2nd ed. (AMIM2) in cataloging motion pictures instead of AACR2 chapter 7, one of the purposes of this section of the LCRI is to provide guidance for those libraries using AACR2 (including LC when cataloging resources that are related to motion pictures). For informational purposes, the LCRI notes those instances in which the AMIM2 practice differs from the "PCC practice:" (i.e., AACR2 interpretation).

The approach taken for the PCC practice is a practical one, resulting in the following departures from a strict AACR2 approach:

- 1) consistent use of the qualifier "(Motion picture)" whenever a qualifier is needed;
- 2) limiting name authority records for motion pictures to the "work" level to the exclusion of name authority records for "language expressions" of the work, e.g., dubbed motion pictures.

These departures stem from various factors:

- 1) the character of moving image materials themselves;
- 2) the need to provide consistency to accommodate PCC participants working in a shared environment;
- 3) the need to accommodate two sets of rules that take different approaches on some points (e.g., AMIM2 treats simultaneously released motion pictures in different languages as separate works, whereas AACR2 treats one release as the original and the other releases as translations; AACR2 calls for using language as an element in a uniform title for dubbed motion pictures, whereas AMIM2 does not);
- 4) the need to manage in a clear way what could be confusing situations related to certain language conditions.

Because AMIM2 does not ever call for using a language element in a uniform title for moving image resources, limiting uniform titles to the "work" level precludes the possible confusion of authority records at both the "work" and "language expression" levels in support of disparate practices.

---

## Guidelines

The guidelines are based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed. (AACR2).

### PCC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Motion Picture Itself)<sup>3</sup>

Assign a uniform title for a motion picture in the following situations. (If cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title (e.g., an episode of a theatrical serial), follow also the guidelines in paragraph 7 of this section below.)

1) *Same title, different resources.* Assign a uniform title to distinguish a motion picture entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title proper (*cf.* rule 25.1A). In determining a possible conflict, follow the guidelines set out in “1) The ‘catalog’ when testing for conflict” and “2) Eligible title fields for conflict” under the section headed “General” at the beginning of LCRI 25.5B.

When it is necessary to qualify a uniform title for a motion picture to break a conflict, use the qualifier “(Motion picture).” In such cases create a uniform title name authority record for the motion picture. (Use this uniform title in all entries for the particular work; update existing records as needed to insure this uniformity.) Do not create separate name authority records for separate language versions of a particular motion picture. Instead, treat the titles of separate language versions as variant titles, and make *see* references from them on the name authority record for the motion picture.

*Bibliographic record for a previously cataloged resource:*

```
245 00 $a Stardust ...
```

*Bibliographic record for a motion picture with the same title now being cataloged:*

```
130 0# $a Stardust (Motion picture)
245 10 $a Stardust ...
```

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

```
130 #0 $a Stardust (Motion picture)
```

<p><b>Note:</b> AMIM2 does not follow this practice. Under AMIM2, a uniform title is not assigned solely to distinguish a motion picture entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title.</p>
--

If a resource has been distributed theatrically, nontheatrically, as a home video, and/or aired on television, use the qualifier applicable to the original distribution. When the original distribution is unknown, cannot be determined, or is not applicable (e.g., undistributed home movies), use the qualifier “(Motion picture).” Use the qualifier “(Motion picture)” when the original distribution is directly to the home video market. Use the qualifier “(Television program)” for those resources originally aired on television whether or not they have subsequent home video releases.

---

<sup>3</sup>Past PCC practice: PCC practice for primary access to motion pictures prior to 2005 may not reflect the guidelines in this LCRI with respect to the instances of qualification, to the form of qualification, or to the creation of a name authority record. Generally, continue to use such headings and name authority records. Do not make changes solely to reflect new practice. Limit changes to those stimulated by other conditions. Note that aside from creating a Name Authority Record (NAR) to qualify a heading for a motion picture, the usual conditions for creating a NAR as stated in the Introduction to Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM) Z1 continue to obtain.

If the uniform titles of different motion pictures would be the same, resolve the conflict by using the following additional qualifiers, in this order:

year of original release (if unreleased, year of original production)  
director or filmmaker (use the shortest intelligible form of the name)  
production company (use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record;  
in cases of multiple production companies, use the first one recorded in the statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area)

Change existing headings to insure, to the extent possible, synchronization between headings for different motion pictures with the same title.

*Bibliographic record for a previously cataloged motion picture:*

245 00 \$a King Kong ...  
260 ## \$a Hollywood : \$b RKO Radio Pictures, \$c  
1933.

*Bibliographic record for another motion picture with the same title now being cataloged:*

130 0# \$a King Kong (Motion picture : 1976)  
245 10 \$a King Kong ...  
260 ## \$a Hollywood : \$b Paramount Pictures, \$c  
1976 ...

*Name authority record for the motion picture now being cataloged:*

130 #0 \$a King Kong (Motion picture : 1976)

*Updated bibliographic record for the previously cataloged motion picture:*

130 0# \$a King Kong (Motion picture : 1933)  
245 10 \$a King Kong ...  
260 ## \$a Hollywood : \$b RKO Radio Pictures, \$c  
1933.

*Name authority record for the previously cataloged motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a King Kong (Motion picture : 1933)

When a preferred qualifier does not resolve a conflict, retain that qualifier and add another. This structure will preserve synchronization between the headings for different motion pictures with the same title.

*Bibliographic records:*

130 0# \$a Harlow (Motion picture : 1965 : Douglas)  
130 0# \$a Harlow (Motion picture : 1965 : Segal)  
130 0# \$a San Francisco (Motion picture : 1986 :  
Kaw Valley Films)



130 0# \$a San Francisco (Motion picture : 1986 :  
Cycle Vision Tours, Inc.)

2) *Different titles in the same language.* Assign a uniform title for a motion picture released under different titles in the same language (*cf.* rule 25.3C1).

*Bibliographic record for the U.S. version of a motion picture released earlier in the U.K. under a different title and the U.K. title conflicts with the title of another resource:*

130 0# \$a Stardust (Motion picture)  
245 10 \$a He loved an actress ...

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Stardust (Motion picture)  
430 #0 \$a He loved an actress

**Note:** AMIM2 assigns a uniform title to the original motion picture and links the original to any subsequent versions released under different titles through related-work uniform title added entries.

3) *Dubbed motion picture.* Assign a uniform title for a dubbed motion picture (*cf.* rule 25.5C1).

*Bibliographic record for a dubbed version of a motion picture:*

130 0# \$a Battaglia di Algeri. \$1 English.  
245 14 \$a The battle of Algiers ...  
(*The rule calls for adding language in the case of a dubbed motion picture*)

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Battaglia di Algeri  
430 #0 \$a Battle of Algiers  
  
*not* 130 #0 \$a Battaglia di Algeri. \$1 English

**Note:** AMIM2 assigns a uniform title to the original motion picture in the original language and links the original to the dubbed version through a related-work uniform title added entry in the record for the dubbed version.

Today's technology makes it possible to issue resources that contain various language-related conditions. In general, assign a uniform title and name the language(s) as specified in rule 25.5C1. For example, if a resource contains an original version of a motion picture and one dubbed in another language, name the original language second. If the resource contains two dubbed versions but not the original version, name both languages in the order specified by the rule. If a resource contains three or more dubbed versions, or the original and two or more dubbed versions, use the term "Polyglot" to identify the language in the uniform title.

*Bibliographic record for a motion picture with the original language and two dubbed versions:*

130 0# \$a To live and die in L.A. \$l Polyglot.  
245 10 \$a To live and die in L.A. ...  
(Original in English, dubbed in French and Spanish)

*A name authority record for the motion picture is not necessary.*

Note, however, that if a resource contains a mixture of options, some of which are language-related selections and others not (in terms of the cataloging rules), apply the language-related specifications accordingly. For example, if a resource contains an original version in English, a dubbed version in French, and a subtitled version in Spanish, assign a uniform title followed by the language French (dubbed version) and English (original version). This applies because although three versions are present, the rule only calls for the use of language in the uniform title for two (dubbed and original). The rule does not call for adding language in the case of a motion picture with subtitles.

*Bibliographic record for a motion picture with the original language, one dubbed version, and one subtitled version:*

130 0# \$a Raising Arizona. \$l French & English.  
245 10 \$a Raising Arizona ...  
(Original in English, dubbed in French, subtitled in Spanish)

*A name authority record for the motion picture is not necessary.*

4) *Motion picture with translated intertitles.* By analogy (there is no rule), apply to a silent motion picture that contains intertitles in a language different from that of the original release the same treatment as that applied to a dubbed motion picture.

*Bibliographic record for a version of a motion picture with translated intertitles:*

130 0# \$a Bronenoset's "Potemkin" (Motion picture).  
\$l English.  
245 14 \$a The battleship Potemkin ...  
(Add the language of the translated intertitles)

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Bronenoset's "Potemkin" (Motion picture)  
430 #0 \$a Battleship Potemkin  
  
not 130 #0 \$a Bronenoset's "Potemkin" (Motion picture).  
\$l English

5) *Subtitled motion picture released under a different title.* Assign a uniform title for a subtitled motion picture released under a different title (*cf.* rule 25.5C1). (The rule does not call for adding language in the case of a motion picture with subtitles.)

*Bibliographic record for a subtitled version of a motion picture released under a different title:*

130 0# \$a Shichinin no samurai.  
245 10 \$a Seven samurai ...

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Shichinin no samurai  
430 #0 \$a Seven samurai

**Note:** AMIM2 assigns a uniform title to the original motion picture in the original language and links the original to the subtitled version through a related-work uniform title added entry in the record for the subtitled version.

6) *Motion picture filmed simultaneously in different languages under different titles.* Assign a uniform title for a motion picture filmed simultaneously in different language versions (*cf.* rule 25.3C3). Use the uniform title called for by the rule.

*Bibliographic record for a German version of a motion picture filmed simultaneously in French and German:*

130 0# \$a Coup de grâce.  
245 14 \$a Der Fangschuss ...

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Coup de grâce  
430 #0 \$a Fangschuss

**Note:** AMIM2 does not collocate under one title but treats each simultaneous production as a separate resource and links them through related-work uniform title added entries.

7) *Comprehensive title/Individual title.* When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title, determine whether the individual titles were intended to be viewed consecutively or not. If the individual titles are to be viewed consecutively (e.g., theatrical serials, certain educational and technical materials), use as the title proper a structured combination of the components that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, chapter number) or both. In case of doubt, treat the individual title as intended to be viewed consecutively. Apply this treatment also to newsreels.

*Bibliographic record:*

245 04 \$a The nature of communism. \$n Vol. 1,  
\$p Introduction to the course ...  
(246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment  
of the usefulness of title access in that form)

*Bibliographic record:*

245 04 \$a The Lightning Raider. \$n Episode 11, \$p  
The bars of death ...  
246 30 \$a Bars of death  
*(246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that, unlike serial publications, a uniform title is not assigned solely to remove an initial article preceding an individual title but when one is assigned for some other reason, an initial article preceding an individual title is not retained)*

*Bibliographic record:*

245 00 \$a Works. \$n Volume 1 ...  
4XX \$a MacAcademy, the video training series  
*(Videorecording used for training for Microsoft Works)*

*Bibliographic record:*

130 0# \$a Introduction to mathematics (Motion picture). \$n No. 1, \$p Numeration.  
245 10 \$a Introduction to mathematics. \$n No. 1, \$p Numeration ...  
*(Illustrates a conflict with another resource. When the comprehensive title is in conflict, add a qualifier after the comprehensive title. Giving 246 title access or not is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form)*

*Name authority record:*

130 #0 \$a Introduction to mathematics (Motion picture)

If the comprehensive title represents a publisher/distributor series, treat it as a series statement.

*Bibliographic record:*

245 00 \$a 12 angry men ...  
4XX \$a Criterion collection  
*(“Criterion collection” is a series used by The Voyager Company when reissuing the motion picture on videodisc)*

*Bibliographic record:*

245 00 \$a Boogie nights ...  
4XX \$a New Line platinum series

**PCC/LC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Providing Related Work/Subject Access  
When Cataloging Any Resource Related to a Motion Picture)<sup>4</sup>**

1) *General.* In cataloging a resource related to a motion picture (e.g., a screenplay, a recording of music from a motion picture), use a related work (*cf.* rule 21.28)/subject added entry to provide related work/subject access to the motion picture. If it is necessary to distinguish a motion picture entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title, add the qualifier “(Motion picture).” In determining a possible conflict, follow the guidelines set out in “1) The ‘catalog’ when testing for conflict” and “2) Eligible title fields for conflict” under the section headed “General” at the beginning of LCRI 25.5B. If the motion picture for which related-work/subject access is being provided is an individual title associated with a comprehensive title, e.g., an episode of a theatrical serial, follow also the guidelines in paragraph 5 of this section below.

*Bibliographic record for the music for a motion picture:*

100 1# \$a Copland, Aaron, \$d 1900-  
245 14 \$a The red pony ...

*Related-work added entry for the motion picture that conflicts with the title of another motion picture:*

730 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture : 1949)  
(Date added to break conflict with another motion picture with the same title)

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Red pony (Motion picture : 1949)

*Bibliographic record for a book about a motion picture:*

100 1# \$a Coppola, Eleanor.  
245 10 \$a Notes ...

*Subject access for the motion picture that conflicts with another resource:*

630 00 \$a Apocalypse now (Motion picture)

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Apocalypse now (Motion picture)

2) *Various types of versions of motion pictures released under a different title.* If the related resource is a dubbed motion picture, a motion picture with translated intertitles, a subtitled motion picture, or a motion picture that has been released under a different title in the same language, use the uniform title of the original-release motion picture.

---

<sup>4</sup> Past PCC/LC practice: PCC/LC practice for secondary access for motion pictures prior to 2005 will have resulted in instances of qualification now no longer called for. Generally, continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after 2004 (routinely retain name authority records created in accord with these policies although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

*Title of original motion picture:* La battaglia di Algeri  
*Title of English language dubbed or subtitled motion picture:* The battle of  
Algers  
*Title of translated screenplay for the motion picture:* Gillo Pontecorvo's  
The battle of Algiers

*Bibliographic record for the screenplay:*

100 1# \$a Solinas, Franco, \$d 1927-  
240 10 \$a Battaglia di Algeri. \$l English  
245 10 \$a Gillo Pontecorvo's The battle of Algiers  
/ \$c a film written by Franco Solinas  
...

*Related-work added entry for the motion picture:*

730 0# \$a Battaglia di Algeri.

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Battaglia di Algeri  
430 #0 \$a Battle of Algiers

*Title of original motion picture:* Cabinet des Dr. Caligari  
*Title of motion picture with translated intertitles:* The cabinet of Dr. Caligari  
*Title of screenplay for motion picture with translated intertitles:* The cabinet  
of Dr. Caligari

*Bibliographic record for a related work:*

100 1# \$a Adkinson, R. V. \$q (Robert V.)  
245 14 \$a The cabinet of Dr. Caligari : \$b a film  
by Robert Wiene, Carl Mayer, and Hans  
Janowitz : English translation and  
description of action / \$c by R.V.  
Adkinson.  
  
4XX \$a Classic film scripts

*Related-work added entry for the motion picture:*

730 0# \$a Cabinet des Dr. Caligari.

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

130 #0 \$a Cabinet des Dr. Caligari  
430 #0 \$a Cabinet of Dr. Caligari

*Title of original motion picture:* Shichinin no samurai  
*Title of subtitled motion picture:* Seven samurai

*Title of screenplay for subtitled motion picture: Seven samurai*

*Bibliographic record for a screenplay:*

```
100 1# $a Kurosawa, Akira, $d 1910-
240 10 $a Shichinin no samurai. $l English
245 14 $a Seven samurai ...
```

*Related-work added entry for the motion picture:*

```
730 0# $a Shichinin no samurai.
```

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

```
130 #0 $a Shichinin no samurai
430 #0 $a Seven samurai
```

3) *Motion picture filmed simultaneously in different languages under different titles.* If the related resource is a motion picture filmed simultaneously in different languages (*cf.* rule 25.3C3), use the uniform title called for by the rule.

*Title of motion picture in French: Coup de grâce*

*Title of motion picture in German: Der Fangschuss*

*Title of English translation of screenplay for German version: Screenplay  
for Der Fangschuss*

*Bibliographic record for a screenplay:*

```
100 1# $a [Author]
240 10 $a [Title of original screenplay in
        German]. $l English
245 10 $a Screenplay for Der Fangschuss ...
```

*Related-work added entry for the motion picture:*

```
730 0# $a Coup de grâce
```

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

```
130 #0 $a Coup de grâce
430 #0 $a Fangschuss
```

4) *Comprehensive title/Individual title.* If the related resource is an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title, determine whether the individual titles were intended to be viewed consecutively or not. If they were not intended to be viewed consecutively, provide the related access to the individual title alone. If they were intended to be viewed consecutively (e.g., theatrical serials, certain educational and technical materials), provide as the related access a structured combination of components that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, chapter number) or both. Apply this treatment also when the resource being cataloged is related to a newsreel.

*Bibliographic record for a novelization of a motion picture:*

```
100 1# $a Goddard, Charles.  
245 14 $a The perils of Pauline : $b a motion  
picture novel ...
```

*Related-work added entry for a motion picture that conflicts with another motion picture with the same title:*

```
730 0# $a Perils of Pauline (Motion picture : 1914).  
$n Episode 12.  
(When the comprehensive title is in conflict, add a qualifier after the  
comprehensive title)
```

*Name authority record for the motion picture:*

```
130 #0 $a Perils of Pauline (Motion picture : 1914)
```

## **Television Programs (including video and film formats)**

### *Background*

Because LC's Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) uses *Archival Moving Image Materials*, 2nd ed. (AMIM2) in cataloging television programs and because AACR2 is silent on the cataloging of television programs, one of the purposes of this section of the LCRI is to provide guidance for those libraries using AACR2 (including LC when cataloging resources that are related to television programs).

The approach taken for the PCC practice is a practical one, resulting in the following departures from a strict AACR2 approach:

- 1) consistent use of the qualifier "(Television program)" whenever a qualifier is needed for programs originally aired on television;
- 2) limiting name authority records for television programs to the "work" level to the exclusion of name authority records for "language expressions" of the work., e.g., dubbed television programs.

### *Guidelines*

The guidelines are based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed. (AACR2).

## **PCC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Television Program Itself)<sup>5</sup>**

Assign a uniform title under the conditions listed for motion pictures that apply also to television programs. If cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title (e.g., an episode of a television series), follow also the

---

<sup>5</sup>Past PCC practice: PCC practice for primary access to television programs prior to 2005 may not reflect the guidelines in this LCRI with respect to the instances of qualification, to the form of qualification, or to the creation of a name authority record. Generally, continue to use such headings and name authority records. Do not make changes solely to reflect new practice. Limit changes to those stimulated by other conditions. Note that aside from creating a NAR to qualify a heading for a television program, the usual conditions for creating a NAR as stated in the Introduction to DCM Z1 continue to obtain.



guidelines in paragraph 2 of this section below. Note especially the following situations.

1) *Same title, different resources.* Assign a uniform title to distinguish a television program entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title (*cf.* rule 25.1A). In determining a possible conflict, follow the guidelines set out in “1) The ‘catalog’ when testing for conflict” and “2) Eligible title fields for conflict” under the section headed “General” at the beginning of LCRI 25.5B.

When it is necessary to qualify a uniform title for a television program to break a conflict, use the qualifier “(Television program).” In such cases create a uniform title name authority record for the television program. (Use this uniform title in all entries for the particular work; update existing records as needed to insure this uniformity.) Do not create separate name authority records for separate language versions of a particular television program or for variant titles. Instead, treat the titles of separate language versions as variant titles and make *see* references from them as well as other variant titles on the name authority record for the television program.

**Note:** AMIM2 does not follow this practice. Under AMIM2, a uniform title is not assigned solely to distinguish a television program entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title.

If a resource has been distributed theatrically, nontheatrically, as a home video, and/or aired on television, use the qualifier applicable to the original distribution. When the original distribution is unknown, cannot be determined, or is not applicable (e.g., undistributed home movies), use the qualifier “(Motion picture).” Use the qualifier “(Motion picture)” when the original distribution is directly to the home video market. Use the qualifier “(Television program)” for those resources originally aired on television whether or not they have subsequent home video releases.

If the uniform titles of different television programs would be the same, resolve the conflict by using the following additional qualifiers, in this order:

- year first telecast
- production company or network (use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record; in cases of multiple production companies, use the first one recorded in the statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area)
- country of production (use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the country minus any cataloger’s addition (*cf.* rule 24.4C1))

Change existing headings to insure, to the extent possible, synchronization between headings for different television programs with the same title. When a preferred qualifier does not resolve a conflict, retain that qualifier and add another. This structure will preserve synchronization between the headings for different television programs with the same title.

*Bibliographic records:*

130 0# \$a Othello (Television program : 1963 :  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation)

130 0# \$a Othello (Television program : 1963 :  
WOR-TV (Television station : New York,  
N.Y.))

*(Illustrates that a television station can be a production company)*

2) *Comprehensive title/Individual title.* When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title

(i.e., an original telecast series and not a publisher/distributor series that would be treated as a series statement), such as an episode of a television series, use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., an episode number) or both.

*a) Individual titles intended to be viewed consecutively.* Determine whether the individual titles are to be viewed consecutively (e.g., certain limited series such as "Roots," historical documentaries covering a specified time sequence, educational programs in which the material is presented sequentially). Viewing the individual titles consecutively actively contributes to, indeed may be dependent upon, an intelligible grasp of the material presented. If in doubt, treat the individual titles as not intended to be viewed consecutively.

Use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title, a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number), and an individual title when one is available.

*Bibliographic records:*

245 04 \$a The Civil War. \$n Episode 1, \$p 1861--the  
cause ...

245 04 \$a The Civil War. \$n Episode 2, \$p 1862--a  
very bloody affair ...

*Bibliographic record:*

130 0# \$a Introduction to mathematics (Television  
program). \$n No. 1, \$p Basic.

245 10 \$a Introduction to mathematics. \$n No. 1,  
\$p Basic ...

*(Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the  
qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Giving 246 title access or not is  
based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title  
access in that form)*

*Name authority record:*

130 #0 \$a Introduction to mathematics (Television  
program)

*Bibliographic records:*

245 00 \$a Roots--the next generations. \$n Show no.  
1 ...

245 00 \$a Roots--the next generations. \$n Show no.  
2 ...

*(Illustrates the absence of individual titles)*

*A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.*

In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].

*b) Individual titles not intended to be viewed consecutively.* Because there is not a consistent approach in the world of television distribution regarding the assignment of numbers used to identify episodes of television series (episode/production/show numbers), use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and an individual title when one is available. In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number). When an individual title is used and a numeric designation is available, provide access to the numeric designation through varying title.

*Bibliographic record:*

```
245 00 $a Mary Tyler Moore. $p Chuckles bites the
      dust ...
246 30 $a Chuckles bites the dust
246 3# $a Mary Tyler Moore. $n Episode no. 233
246 3# $a Mary Tyler Moore. $n Show no. 7507
      (246 for the individual title given or not based on the character of the individual
      title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that
      a single episode may have more than one type of number)
```

*A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.*

*Bibliographic record:*

```
130 0# $a Paper chase (Television program). $p Man
      who could be king.
245 14 $a The paper chase. $p The man who could be
      king ...
246 30 $a Man who could be king
246 3# $a Paper chase. $n Program no. T-704
      (Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the
      qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Illustrates that, unlike serials,
      a uniform title is not assigned solely to remove an initial article preceding an
      individual title, but when one is assigned for some other reason, an initial article
      preceding an individual title is not retained. Giving 246 title access or not to the
      individual title is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment
      of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that when giving access
      to the episode number, the comprehensive title used is the same as that used in
      field 245 except for initial articles)
```

*Name authority record for the television series:*

```
130 #0 $a Paper chase (Television program)
```

In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation. In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].

*Bibliographic records:*

```
245 00 America 2night. $n Episode no. 233 ...
245 00 Panorama. $n [1983-07-09] ...
```

If the comprehensive title represents a publisher/distributor series, treat it as a series statement:

*Bibliographic record:*

```
245 00 $a Tanner '88. $p The night of the  
Twinkies ...
```

```
246 30 $a Night of the Twinkies
```

```
246 3# $a Tanner '88. $n Volume 1
```

```
4XX $a Criterion television
```

*(“Criterion television” is a series used by The Voyager Company when reissuing the television program on videodisc. Giving 246 title access or not to the individual title is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form)*

3) *Compilations.* These are usually selected portions of a television series. They may or may not relate to a particular season; treat them accordingly as follows:

1) for those that are a compilation of all the programs telecast in a particular season, collocate them by using the uniform title of the work as a whole followed by the term “Season” as the standard term to denote what may be called variously “year 1,” “season one,” “first season,” “vol. 1,” “first year,” etc., followed by the number of the season;

*Bibliographic record*

```
130 0# $a All in the family (Television program). $n  
Season 1.
```

```
245 10 $a All in the family. $n The complete first  
season $h [videorecording] ...
```

*Name authority record for the television series:*

```
130 #0 All in the family (Television program)
```

*Caution:* Do not inadvertently treat a compilation of a complete series telecast over a short period of time as a season.

2) for selections from a particular season, use the pattern in 1) directly above and add the term “Selections”;

*Bibliographic record*

```
130 0# $a I love Lucy (Television program).  
$n Season 1. $k Selections.
```

```
245 10 $a I love Lucy. $n Season one. $n V. 9  
$h [videorecording] ...
```

*Name authority record for the television series:*

```
130 #0 I love Lucy (Television program)
```

*Bibliographic record:*

```
130 0# $a Rhoda. $n Season 3. $k Selections.
245 14 $a The very best of Rhoda. $n Season 3
      $h [videorecording] ...
      (Two episodes of the television show broadcast in 1976)
```

*A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.*

3) for selections from two or more seasons or for those covered by a special rubric such as “The best of ...”, use the uniform title of the work as a whole followed only by the term “Selections”; when a selection with a special rubric relates to a single season, however, use the pattern in 2) directly above.

*Bibliographic records:*

```
130 0# $a Simpsons (Television program).
      $k Selections.
245 14 $a The best of the Simpsons $h
      [videorecording] ...

130 0# $a Simpsons (Television program).
      $k Selections.
245 14 $a The Simpsons $h [videorecording]
      :$b political party ...
      (A compilation of politically themed episodes from the show)
```

*Name authority record:*

```
130 #0 $a Simpsons (Television program)
```

**PCC/LC Practice for Assigning Uniform Titles (Providing Related Work/Subject Access When Cataloging Any Resource Related to a Television Program)<sup>6</sup>**

In cataloging a resource related to a television program/series (e.g., a teleplay, a music recording for the television program/series), use a related work (*cf.* rule 21.28)/subject added entry to provide related-work/subject access to the television program/series. If it is necessary to distinguish a television program/series entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title, add the qualifier “(Television program).” In determining a possible conflict, follow the guidelines set out in “1) The ‘catalog’ when testing for conflict” and “2) Eligible title fields for conflict” under the section headed “General” at the beginning of LCRI 25.5B.

When a resource relates to a television series whose comprehensive title is not in conflict, do not use a qualifier.

*Bibliographic record:*

---

<sup>6</sup>Past PCC/LC practice: PCC/LC practice for secondary access for television programs prior to 2005 will have resulted in instances of qualification now no longer called for. Generally, continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after 2004 (routinely retain name authority records created in accord with these policies although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

100 1# \$a Fates, Gil, \$d 1913-  
245 10 \$a What's my line? : \$b the inside history of  
TV's most famous panel show ...

*Subject added entry for the television series:*

630 00 \$a What's my line?

*A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.*

When a resource relates to a television series whose title is in conflict with another resource entered under the same title, use a qualifier to break the conflict.

*Bibliographic record:*

100 1# \$a Dunning, Jennifer.  
245 10 \$a Great performances : \$b a celebration ...

*Subject added entry for the television series that conflicts with another resource:*

630 00 Great performances (Television program)

*Name authority record for the television series:*

130 #0 Great performances (Television program)

In such a case standard procedure calls for applying the uniform title to all instances of the comprehensive title, including the instances of structured combinations used for individual episodes of the television series:

*Bibliographic record for an episode of Great performances:*

130 0# \$a Great performances (Television program).  
\$p Solti conducts Mendelssohn ...  
245 00 \$a Great performances. \$p Solti conducts  
Mendelssohn ...

*LC practice:* Since in LC's catalog the actual episodes of a television series are cataloged according to AMIM2 rules, catalogers following AACR2 practice in providing related access to the television series will not update AMIM2 records to reflect the practice illustrated above. This is the result of applying one set of rules to the actual cataloging of the materials and another set when providing secondary/subject access.

## **Radio Programs**

### *Background*

For cataloging radio programs, LC follows the AACR2 approach stated in this LCRI. Therefore, PCC and LC practice are the same.

### *Guidelines*

The guidelines are based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed. (AACR2).

### Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Radio Program Itself)<sup>7</sup>

Assign a uniform title for a radio program in the following situations.

1) *Same title, different resources.* Assign a uniform title to distinguish a radio program entered under a title proper from another bibliographic resource entered under that same title (*cf.* rule 25.1A). In determining a possible conflict, follow the guidelines set out in “1) The ‘catalog’ when testing for conflict” and “2) Eligible title fields for conflict” under the section headed “General” at the beginning of LCRI 25.5B.

When it is necessary to qualify a uniform title for a radio program to break a conflict, use the qualifier “(Radio program).” In such cases create a uniform title name authority record for the radio program. (Use this uniform title in all entries for the particular work; update existing records as needed to insure this uniformity.) Do not create separate name authority records for separate language versions of a particular radio program or for variant titles. Instead, treat the titles of separate language versions as variant titles and make *see* references from them as well as other variant titles on the name authority record for the radio program.

If the uniform titles of different radio programs would be the same, resolve the conflict by using the following additional qualifiers, in this order:

- year first broadcast
- production company or network (use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record; in cases of multiple production companies, use the first one recorded in the statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area)
- country of production (use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger’s addition (*cf.* rule 24.4C1))

Change existing headings to insure, to the extent possible, synchronization between headings for different radio programs with the same title. When a preferred qualifier does not resolve a conflict, retain that qualifier and add another. This structure will preserve synchronization between the headings for different radio programs with the same title.

#### *Bibliographic records:*

```
130 0# $a Morning jazz (Radio program : 2004 :  
WPFW (Radio station : Washington, D.C.))
```

```
130 0# $a Morning jazz (Radio program : 2004 :  
WWUH (Radio station : West Hartford,  
Conn.))
```

*(Illustrates that a radio station can be a production company)*

2) *Comprehensive title/Individual title.* When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title

---

<sup>7</sup>Past PCC/LC practice: PCC/LC practice for primary access to radio programs prior to 2005 may not reflect the guidelines in this LCRI with respect to the instances of qualification, to the form of qualification, or to the creation of a name authority record. Generally, continue to use such headings and name authority records. Do not make changes solely to reflect new practice. Limit changes to those stimulated by other conditions. Note that aside from creating a NAR to qualify a heading for a radio program, the usual conditions for creating a NAR as stated in the Introduction to DCM Z1 continue to obtain.

(i.e., an original broadcast series and not a publisher/distributor series that would be treated as a series statement), such as an episode of a radio series, use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, program number, show number) or both.

*Bibliographic record:*

245 00 \$a Hollywood radio theatre. \$n Program no.  
133, \$p Lost in the storm ...

*Bibliographic record:*

245 00 \$a Adventures in research. \$n No. 586, \$p  
The moldy saucer ...

246 30 \$a Moldy saucer

*(246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that, unlike serials, a uniform title is not assigned solely to remove an initial article preceding an individual title but when one is assigned for some other reason, an initial article preceding an individual title is not retained)*

*Bibliographic record:*

130 0# \$a American folk music (Radio program). \$n  
Program no. C-21.

245 10 \$a American folk music. \$n Program no. C-21  
...

*(Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Illustrates the absence of an individual title)*

*Name authority record for the radio program:*

130 #0 \$a American folk music (Radio program)

In the absence of a numeric designation or an individual title, the date of broadcast can be used, if available, in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].

*Bibliographic record:*

130 0# \$a Jack Benny program (Radio program). \$n  
1946-03-10.

245 14 \$a The Jack Benny show. \$n [1946-03-10] ...

*Name authority record for the radio program:*

130 #0 \$a Jack Benny program (Radio program)

If the comprehensive title represents a publisher/distributor series, treat as a series statement:

*Bibliographic record:*



245 04 \$a The Bob Hope show. \$p Bob and Bing stop feuding ...

4XX \$a Golden days of radio  
(*“Golden days of radio” is a series the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service used to reissue various radio shows*)

3) *Compilations*. These are usually selected portions of a radio series. They may or may not relate to a particular season; treat them accordingly as follows:

1) for those that are a compilation of all the programs broadcast in a particular season, collocate them by using the uniform title of the work as a whole followed by the term “Season” as the standard term to denote what may be called variously “year 1,” “season one,” “first season,” “vol. 1,” “first year,” etc., followed by the number of the season;

*Bibliographic record*

130 0# \$a American Radio Company of the Air (Radio program). \$n Season 1.  
245 10 \$a Garrison Keillor’s American Radio Company. \$n The first season ...

*Name authority record for the radio series:*

130 #0 \$a American Radio Company of the Air (Radio program)

*Caution:* Do not inadvertently treat a compilation of a complete series broadcast over a short period of time as a season.

2) for selections from a particular season, use the pattern in 1) directly above and add the term “Selections”;

*Bibliographic record*

130 0# \$a Shadow (Radio program). \$n Season 2. \$k Selections.  
245 14 \$a The Shadow. \$n The best of season two ...  
(*Made up example*)

*Name authority record for the radio series:*

130 #0 \$a Shadow (Radio program)

3) for selections from two or more seasons or for those covered by a special rubric such as “The best of ...”, use the uniform title of the work as a whole followed only by the term “Selections”; when a selection with a special rubric relates to a single season, however, use the pattern in 2) directly above.

*Bibliographic record:*

```
130 0# $a All things considered (Radio program).  
    $k Selections.  
245 14 $a The best of All things considered ...
```

*Name authority record for the radio series:*

```
130 #0 $a All things considered (Radio program)
```

**Assigning Uniform Titles (Providing Related Work/Subject Access When Cataloging Any Resource Related to a Radio Program)<sup>8</sup>**

In cataloging a resource related to a radio program/series (e.g., a radio script, a recording of music from a radio program/series), use a related work (cf. rule 21.28)/subject added entry to provide related work/subject access to the radio program/series. If it is necessary to distinguish a radio program/series entered under a title proper from another resource entered under that same title, add the qualifier “(Radio program).” In determining a possible conflict, follow the guidelines set out in “1) The ‘catalog’ when testing for conflict” and “2) Eligible title fields for conflict” under the section headed “General” at the beginning of this LCRI. If the radio program/series for which related-work/subject access is being provided is an individual title associated with a comprehensive title, e.g., an episode of a radio serial, follow also the guidelines in 2. *Comprehensive/Individual title* immediately above.

25.6B3. PARTS OF A WORK. [Rev.]

**Television and Radio Series**

*PCC practice; LC practice for radio series; LC practice for secondary access only related to television series:* Compilations of selected portions of television and radio series may or may not relate to a particular season; treat them accordingly as follows:

1) for those that are a compilation of all the programs telecast or broadcast in a particular season, collocate them by using the uniform title of the work as a whole followed by the term “Season” as the standard term to denote what may be called variously “year 1,” “season one,” “first season,” “vol. 1,” “first year,” etc., followed by a number of the season;

```
130 0# $a All in the family (Television program). $n  
    Season 1.  
245 10 $a All in the family. $n The complete first  
    season $h [videorecording] ...  
  
130 0# $a American Radio Company of the Air (Radio  
    program). $n Season 1.  
245 10 $a Garrison Keillor's American Radio Company.  
    $n The first season ...
```

---

<sup>8</sup>Past PCC/LC practice: PCC/LC practice for secondary access for radio programs prior to 2005 will have resulted in instances of qualification now no longer called for. Generally, continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after 2004 (routinely retain name authority records created in accord with these policies although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

2) for selections from a particular season, use the pattern in 1) directly above and add the term "Selections";

130 0# \$a I love Lucy (Television program). \$n  
Season 1. \$k Selections.

245 10 \$a I love Lucy. \$n Season one. \$n V. 9 \$h  
[videorecording] ...

130 0# \$a Rhoda. \$n Season 3. \$k Selections

245 14 \$a The very best of Rhoda. \$n Season 3  
\$h [videorecording] ...

*(Two episodes of the television show broadcast in 1976)*

130 0# \$a Shadow (Radio program). \$n Season 2.  
\$k Selections.

245 14 \$a The Shadow. \$n The best of season two

...

*(Made up example)*

3) for selections from two or more seasons or for those covered by a special rubric such as "The best of ...", use the uniform title of the work as a whole followed only by the term "Selections"; when a selection with a special rubric relates to a single season, however, use the pattern in 2) directly above.

130 0# \$a Simpsons (Television program). \$k  
Selections.

245 14 \$a The best of the Simpsons \$h  
[videorecording] ...

130 0# \$a Simpsons (Television program). \$k Selections.

245 14 \$a The Simpsons \$h [videorecording]: \$b political  
party ...

*(A compilation of politically themed episodes from the show)*

130 0# \$a All things considered (Radio program).  
\$k Selections.

245 14 \$a The best of All things considered ...

## 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 06-04 to 06-14 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, including two free-floating subdivisions listed below, were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

*Recommendation #6.* During the first quarter of 2006, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* Because headings representing specific medical conditions involving stenosis were established inconsistently in LCSH as either phrases or subdivisions, five phrase headings were revised to subdivision form. The headings **Aortic valve stenosis**; **Coronary artery stenosis**; **Mitral stenosis**; **Pulmonary stenosis**; and **Pyloric stenosis** were revised to **Aortic valve—Stenosis**; **Coronary arteries—Stenosis**; **Mitral valve—Stenosis**; **Pulmonary valve—Stenosis**; and **Pylorus—Stenosis**.

2) *Subdivisions revised to phrase headings.* The heading **Online data processing—Uploading** was revised to **Uploading of data**. The headings **Pars plana—Inflammation** and **Spinal cord—Inflammation** were revised to **Pars planitis** and **Myelitis**, respectively. When terms incorporating the suffix “itis” are in general use, they are preferred over use of the subdivision —**Inflammation** under parts of the body.

2) *Subdivisions revised to different forms.* The form subdivision —**Weblogs** was revised to —**Blogs** to reflect popular usage. The chronological subdivision, —**Modern period, 1485-** was revised to —**1485-** under the heading **Great Britain—History** because it was felt that retention of the terms at the beginning of the chronological subdivision did not contribute to retrieval.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the first quarter of 2006.

#### **CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS**

**2006/04-14**

<b>Subdivision</b>	<b>List in SCM</b>	<b>Change or replacement</b>
—Deterioration	H 1095	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1158	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Sexual behavior	H 1100	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1103	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1147	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Weblogs	H 1095	—Blogs
	H 1100	—Blogs
	H 1103	—Blogs
	H 1110	—Blogs

#### **SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST**

*Weekly Lists 5-17, 2006*

Acceptance and commitment therapy (*May Subd Geog*)

Birth plans (*May Subd Geog*)

Camp (Style) (*May Subd Geog*)

Church robberies (*May Subd Geog*)

Collision detection (Computer animation) (*May Subd Geog*)

Command languages (Computer science) (*May Subd Geog*)

Community-supported agriculture (*May Subd Geog*)  
Computer anxiety (*May Subd Geog*)  
Crime and globalization (*May Subd Geog*)  
Deaf infants (*May Subd Geog*)  
Educational mobility (*May Subd Geog*)  
Electoral coalitions (*May Subd Geog*)  
Employability (*May Subd Geog*)  
Entry-level employees (*May Subd Geog*)  
Entry-level employment (*May Subd Geog*)  
Fear of contamination (*May Subd Geog*)  
First-time offenders (*May Subd Geog*)  
Fuel reduction (Wildfire prevention) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Gay caregivers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Head-on collisions (*May Subd Geog*)  
Human zoos (*May Subd Geog*)  
Interagency coordination (*May Subd Geog*)  
Internally displaced persons (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jewish fundamentalism (*May Subd Geog*)  
Marital dating (*May Subd Geog*)  
Medical tourism (*May Subd Geog*)  
Muslim diaspora  
Ocean bottom temperature (*May Subd Geog*)  
On-demand marketing (*May Subd Geog*)  
On-demand advertising (*May Subd Geog*)  
Paramours (*May Subd Geog*)  
Permaculture plants (*May Subd Geog*)  
Plastination (*May Subd Geog*)  
Police etiquette (*May Subd Geog*)  
Population aging (*May Subd Geog*)  
Regime change (*May Subd Geog*)  
Religious observances on public property (*May Subd Geog*)  
Religious militants (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sex toys (*May Subd Geog*)  
Sexual minority parents (*May Subd Geog*)  
Simulation games (*May Subd Geog*)  
Single-payer health care (*May Subd Geog*)  
Slow food movement (*May Subd Geog*)  
Social entrepreneurship (*May Subd Geog*)  
Space control (Military science) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Space telescopes (*May Subd Geog*)  
Spiritual care (Medical care) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Taxpayer advocates (*May Subd Geog*)  
Trance (Underground dance music) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Unsafe sex (*May Subd Geog*)  
Water currents (*May Subd Geog*)  
Well-being (*May Subd Geog*)  
Womanism (*May Subd Geog*)  
Wrong-way driving (*May Subd Geog*)

## REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 4-14, 2006

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Abelam (Papua New Guinea people)	Abelam (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Adnyamatana (Australian people)	Adnyamathanha (Australian people)	YES
Adnyamathanha (Australian people)	Adnyamathanha (Australian people)	YES
Adnyamathanha language	Adnyamathanha language	YES
Aḥmadī (Yemen)	Ḥudaydah, Port of (Yemen)	NO
Ak Koyunlus (Turkic people)	Ak Koyunlu (Turkic people)	YES
Alamblak (Papua New Guinea people)	Alamblak (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Alfures (New Guinea people)	Alfures (New Guinean people)	YES
Alien labor, Yemenite	Alien labor, Yemeni	YES
Ama (Papua New Guinea people)	Ama (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Ambonwari (Papua New Guinea people)	Ambonwari (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Ankave (Papua New Guinea people)	Ankave (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Annie (Fictitious character)	Annie (Fictitious character : Osborne)	NO
Ansitz Rottenbuch (Bolzano, Italy)	Ansitz Rottenbuch (Bolzano, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy)	NO
Aortic valve stenosis	Aortic valve— Stenosis	YES
Arabic literature—Yemen	Arabic literature—Yemen (Republic)	
Arabic poetry—Yemen	Arabic poetry—Yemen (Republic)	
Arapesh (Papua New Guinea people)	Arapesh (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Arenaria (Plant)	Sandworts	YES
Arenaria humifusa	Low sandwort	YES
Arslān family	Arslan family	NO
Art, Papua New Guinea	Art, Papua New Guinean	YES
Art, Yemenite	Art, Yemeni	YES
Auyana (Papua New Guinea people)	Auyana (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Awa (Papua New Guinea people)	Awa (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Baining (Papua New Guinea people)	Baining (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Baktaman (Papua New Guinea people)	Baktaman (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Banara (Papua New Guinea people)	Banara (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Banoni (Papua New Guinea people)	Banoni (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Barok (Papua New Guinea people)	Barok (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Baruya (Papua New Guinea people)	Baruya (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Bedamini (New Guinea people)	Bedamini (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Benabena (Papua New Guinea people)	Benabena (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Binandere (Papua New Guinea people)	Binandere (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Binumarien (Papua New Guinea people)	Binumarien (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Biwat (Papua New Guinea people)	Biwat (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Bogaya (Papua New Guinea people)	Bogaya (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Bombings—Yemen	Bombings—Yemen (Republic)	
Bosavi (Papua New Guinea people)	Bosavi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Boxing in motion pictures	Boxing films—History and criticism	NO
Bwaidoga (Papua New Guinea people)	Bwaidoga (Papua New Guinean people)	YES

Caernarvon Castle (Caernarvon, Wales)	Caernarfon Castle (Caernarfon, Wales)	NO
Canons, fugues, etc. (Voice)	Canons, fugues, etc. (Voices)	YES
Cape Horn (Chile)	Horn, Cape (Chile)	NO
Cape of Good Hope (South Africa : Cape)	Good Hope, Cape of (South Africa : Cape)	NO
Caravansaries—Yemen	Caravansaries—Yemen (Republic)	
Castel Roncolo (Bolzano, Italy)	Castel Roncolo (Bolzano, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy)	NO
Chambri (Papua New Guinea people)	Chambri (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Chimbu (New Guinea people)	Chimbu (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Coasts—Yemen	Coasts—Yemen (Republic)	
College verse, Papua New Guinea (English)	College verse, Papua New Guinean (English)	YES
Comparison advertising	Comparative advertising	YES
Comparison advertising—Law and legislation	Comparative advertising—Law and legislation	YES
Congridae	Conger eels	YES
Congrina	Bathycongrus	YES
Cookery, Papua New Guinea	Cookery, Papua New Guinean	NO
Cookery, Yemenite	Cookery, Yemeni	NO
Coronary artery stenosis	Coronary arteries—Stenosis	YES
Coronary artery stenosis—Relapse	Coronary arteries—Stenosis—Relapse	YES
Dani (New Guinea people)	Dani (New Guinean people)	YES
Dani (New Guinea people)—Missions	Dani (New Guinean people)—Missions	YES
Daribi (Papua New Guinea people)	Daribi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Dean, Forest of (England)	Dean, Forest of (England : Forest)	NO
Diesel motor—Alternate fuels	Diesel motor—Alternative fuels	YES
Drawing, Papua New Guinea	Drawing, Papua New Guinean	YES
Duna (Papua New Guinea people)	Duna (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Elema (Papua New Guinea people)	Elema (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Enga (New Guinea people)	Enga (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Ethnology—Yemen	Ethnology—Yemen (Republic)	
Ethnology—Yemen (People's Democratic Republic)	Ethnology—Yemen, South	
Etoro (Papua New Guinea people)	Etoro (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Extinct cities—Yemen	Extinct cities—Yemen (Republic)	
Eysink motorcycle	Eysink motorcycles	NO
Fasu (Papua New Guinea people)	Fasu (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Foi (Papua New Guinea people)	Foi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Folopa (Papua New Guinea people)	Folopa (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Fore (New Guinea people)	Fore (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Fore (New Guinea people)—Medicine	Fore (Papua New Guinean people)—Medicine	YES
Friendly societies	Fraternal organizations	YES
Friendly societies—Law and legislation	Fraternal organizations—Law and legislation	YES
Friendly societies—United States	Fraternal organizations—United States	
Gadsup (Papua New Guinea people)	Gadsup (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gahuku (Papua New Guinea people)	Gahuku (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Garfagnana (Italy)	Garfagnana (Italy : Region)	NO
Gargar (Papua New Guinea people)	Gargar (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Garia (Papua New Guinea people)	Garia (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gebusi (Papua New Guinea people)	Gebusi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gende (Papua New Guinea people)	Gende (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gende (Papua New Guinea people)—Anthropometry	Gende (Papua New Guinean people)—Anthropometry	YES

Gidra (Papua New Guinea people)	Gidra (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gimi (Papua New Guinea people)	Gimi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gnau (Papua New Guinea people)	Gnau (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Gnau (Papua New Guinea people)—Medicine	Gnau (Papua New Guinean people)—Medicine	YES
Gogodala (Papua New Guinea people)	Gogodala (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Great Britain—History—Modern period, 1485- Harbors—Yemen	Great Britain—History—1485- Harbors—Yemen (Republic)	NO
Hua (Papua New Guinea people)	Hua (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Huli (Papua New Guinea people)	Huli (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Huli (Papua New Guinea people)—Agriculture	Huli (Papua New Guinean people)—Agriculture	YES
Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus	Spotted night snake	YES
Hypsiglena tanzeri	Tanzer's night snake	YES
Iatmul (Papua New Guinea people)	Iatmul (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Iatmul (Papua New Guinea people)—Rites and ceremonies	Iatmul (Papua New Guinean people)—Rites and ceremonies	NO
Imbo Ungu (Papua New Guinea people)	Imbo Ungu (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition	Spark ignition engines	YES
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Alternate fuels	Spark ignition engines—Alternative fuels	YES
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Alternate fuels—Law and legislation	Spark ignition engines—Alternative fuels—Law and legislation	YES
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Combustion	Spark ignition engines—Combustion	YES
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Fuel consumption	Spark ignition engines—Fuel consumption	NO
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Fuel systems	Spark ignition engines—Fuel systems	NO
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Ignition	Spark ignition engines—Ignition	NO
Internal combustion engines, Spark ignition— Valve gears	Spark ignition engines—Valve gears	YES
Ipili (Papua New Guinea people)	Ipili (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Islands—Yemen	Islands—Yemen (Republic)	
Iwaidji language	Iwaidja language	YES
Jalé (New Guinea people)	Jalé (New Guinean people)	YES
Jalé (New Guinea people)—Missions	Jalé (New Guinean people)—Missions	YES
Jardins du Prieuré de Salagon (Mane, France)	Jardins du Prieuré de Salagon (Mane, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France)	NO
Jews—Yemen	Jews—Yemen (Republic)	
Jews, Yemenite	Jews, Yemeni	YES
Jews, Yemenite, in literature	Jews, Yemeni, in literature	NO
Kairiru (Papua New Guinea people)	Kairiru (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kalauna (Papua New Guinea people)	Kalauna (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kaluli (Papua New Guinea people)	Kaluli (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kamarān Channel (Yemen)	Kamaran Passage (Yemen)	NO
Kambot (Papua New Guinea people)	Kambot (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kapauku (New Guinea people)	Kapauku (New Guinean people)	YES
Karakoyunlus	Kara Koyunlu (Turkic people)	YES
Karts (Midget cars)	Karts (Automobiles)	YES
Kaulong (Papua New Guinea people)	Kaulong (Papua New Guinean people)	YES



Kawelka (New Guinea people)	Kawelka (New Guinean people)	YES
Kewa (Papua New Guinea people)	Kewa (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kittiwake	Kittiwakes	YES
Kiwai (Papua New Guinea people)	Kiwai (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Koita (Papua New Guinea people)	Koita (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kukukuku (Papua New Guinea people)	Kukukuku (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kuni (Papua New Guinea people)	Kuni (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Kunimaipa (Papua New Guinea people)	Kunimaipa (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kwanga (Papua New Guinea people)	Kwanga (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kwoma (Papua New Guinea people)	Kwoma (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Liawep (Papua New Guinea people)	Liawep (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mackenzie-King Estate (Québec)	Mackenzie King Estate (Gatineau and Chelsea, Québec)	NO
Madik (New Guinea people)	Madik (Indonesian people)	YES
Mailu (Papua New Guinea people)	Mailu (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Maisin (Papua New Guinea people)	Maisin (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mamusi (Papua New Guinea people)	Mamusi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Manam (Papua New Guinea people)	Manam (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Manambu (Papua New Guinea people)	Manambu (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mandak (Papua New Guinea people)	Mandak (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Manga (African people)	Manga (Nigerien and Nigerian people)	YES
Manus (Papua New Guinea people)	Manus (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Marind (New Guinea people)	Marind (Indonesian people)	YES
Maring (Papua New Guinea people)	Maring (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Massim (Papua New Guinea people)	Massim (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Massim (Papua New Guinea people)—Commerce	Massim (Papua New Guinean people)—Commerce	YES
Massim (Papua New Guinea people)—Rites and ceremonies	Massim (Papua New Guinean people)—Rites and ceremonies	NO
Mastodon	Mastodons	YES
Medlpa (Papua New Guinea people)	Medlpa (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mejprat (New Guinea people)	Mejprat (New Guinean people)	YES
Mekeo (Papua New Guinea people)	Mekeo (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mendi (Papua New Guinea people)	Mendi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Menya (Papua New Guinea people)	Menya (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mianmin (Papua New Guinea people)	Mianmin (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mihintale (Sri Lanka)	Mihintalekanda (Sri Lanka)	NO
Mitral stenosis	Mitral valve—Stenosis	YES
Monumento alla vittoria (Bolzano, Italy)	Monumento alla vittoria (Bolzano, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy)	NO
Motu (Papua New Guinea people)	Motu (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mouk (Papua New Guinea people)	Mouk (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Murik (Papua New Guinea people)	Murik (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Muyuw (New Guinea people)	Muyuw (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Mythology, Kota	Mythology, Kota (Africa)	YES
Nechsar National Park (Ethiopia)	Nechisar National Park (Ethiopia)	NO
Nekgini (Papua New Guinea people)	Nekgini (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Neuritis, Multiple	Polyneuritis	YES
Ngaing (Papua New Guinea people)	Ngaing (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Nukuma (Papua New Guinea people)	Nukuma (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Ok (Papua New Guinea people)	Ok (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Oksapmin (Papua New Guinea people)	Oksapmin (Papua New Guinean people)	YES

Online data processing—Uploading	Uploading of data	YES
Operation Ranch Hand	Operation Ranch Hand, 1962-1971	NO
Orokaiva (Papua New Guinea people)	Orokaiva (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Paiela (Papua New Guinea people)	Paiela (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Palais du Roi de Rome (Paris, France)	Palais du roi de Rome (Rambouillet, France)	NO
Papua New Guinea drama (English)	Papua New Guinean drama (English)	YES
Papua New Guinea fiction (English)	Papua New Guinean fiction (English)	YES
Papua New Guinea literature	Papua New Guinean literature	YES
Papua New Guinea literature (English)	Papua New Guinean literature (English)	YES
Papua New Guinea poetry (English)	Papua New Guinean poetry (English)	YES
Pars plana—Inflammation	Pars planitis	YES
Path analysis	Path analysis (Statistics)	NO
Piame (Papua New Guinea people)	Piame (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Plains—Yemen	Plains—Yemen (Republic)	
Polish American friendly societies	Polish American fraternal organizations	YES
Public interest (Islamic law)	Istiṣlāḥ (Islamic law)	YES
Pulmonary stenosis	Pulmonary valve—Stenosis	YES
Pulmonary stenosis in children	Pulmonary valve stenosis in children	YES
Purari (Papua New Guinea people)	Purari (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Pyloric stenosis	Pylorus—Stenosis	YES
Rāshid, Port (Dubayy, United Arab Emirates)	Rashid, Port (Dubai, United Arab Emirates)	NO
Rauto (Papua New Guinea people)	Rauto (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Reliquaries, Kota	Reliquaries, Kota (Africa)	YES
Sabarl (Papua New Guinea people)	Sabarl (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Sambia (Papua New Guinea people)	Sambia (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Samo (Papua New Guinea people)	Samo (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Sawos (Papua New Guinea people)	Sawos (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Scottish American friendly societies	Scottish American fraternal organizations	YES
Sculpture, Kota	Sculpture, Kota (Africa)	YES
Seltaman (Papua New Guinea people)	Seltaman (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Sengseng (Papua New Guinea people)	Sengseng (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Sertum motorcycle	Sertum motorcycles	NO
Ship-money	Ship money	YES
Short stories, Papua New Guinea (English)	Short stories, Papua New Guinean (English)	YES
Sōka	Sōka	NO
South Africa—History—1961-	South Africa—History—1961-1994	NO
South Africa—History—1961-	South Africa—History—1994-	NO
Spark-plugs	Spark plugs	YES
Spinal cord—Inflammation	Myelitis	YES
Straits—Yemen	Straits—Yemen (Republic)	
United States. Air Force—History—Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975	United States. Air Force—History—Vietnam War, 1961-1975	NO
Usury laws (Jewish law)	Interest (Jewish law)	NO
Varanus griseus	Desert monitor	YES
Vietnam Moratorium, October 15, 1969	Vietnam Moratorium, 1969	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975	Vietnam War, 1961-1975	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Aerial operations, American	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Aerial operations, American	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Atrocities	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Atrocities	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Cambodia	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Cambodia	

Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Campaigns	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Campaigns	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Cambodia	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Cambodia	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Laos	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Laos	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Vietnam	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Vietnam	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Vietnam—Central Highlands	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Campaigns—Vietnam—Central Highlands	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Chemical warfare	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Chemical warfare	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Desertions	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Desertions	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Desertions—Vietnam	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Desertions—Vietnam	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Foreign public opinion, British, [German, Russian, etc.]	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Foreign public opinion, British, [German, Russian, etc.]	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Mass media and the conflict	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Mass media and the war	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments—California	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments—California	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments—Maine	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments—Maine	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments—Massachusetts	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments—Massachusetts	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments—Michigan	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments—Michigan	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments—South Carolina	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments—South Carolina	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Monuments—Washington (D.C.)	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Monuments—Washington (D.C.)	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Motion pictures and the conflict	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Motion pictures and the war	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Prisoners and prisons, Laotian	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Prisoners and prisons, Laotian	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Prisoners and prisons, North Vietnamese	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Prisoners and prisons, North Vietnamese	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Protest movements	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Protest movements	YES
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Search and rescue operations	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Search and rescue operations	NO
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—Search and rescue operations—Laos	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—Search and rescue operations—Laos	
Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975—United States	Vietnam War, 1961-1975—United States	
Villa Wendlandt (Bolzano, Italy)	Villa Wendlandt (Bolzano, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy)	NO
Wadis—Yemen	Wadis—Yemen (Republic)	
Watersheds—Yemen	Watersheds—Yemen (Republic)	
Weblogs	Blogs	YES
Western Samoan literature (English)	Samoan literature (English)	YES
Western Samoan poetry (English)	Samoan poetry (English)	YES

Women, Adnyamathanha	Women, Adnyamathanha	YES
Yemen—Antiquities	Yemen (Republic)—Antiquities	NO
Yemen—Description and travel	Yemen (Republic)—Description and travel	NO
Yemen—History	Yemen (Republic)—History	NO
Yemen—History—1962-	Yemen (Republic)—History—1962-1972	NO
Yemen—History—1962-	Yemen (Republic)—History—1972-1990	NO
Yemen—History—1962-	Yemen (Republic)—History—1990-	NO
Yemen—History—1962-	Yemen, North—History—1962-1970	NO
Yemen—History—1962-	Yemen, North—History—1970-1990	NO
Yemen—Kings and rulers	Yemen (Republic)—Kings and rulers	NO
Yemen—Languages	Yemen (Republic)—Languages	NO
Yemen in the Hadith	Yemen (Republic) in the Hadith	NO
Yemenite Americans	Yemeni Americans	YES
Yemenites	Yemenis	YES
Yemenites—United States	Yemenis—United States	
Yugumbir dialect	Yugambeh dialect	YES

## MARC

---

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

Additions:

Bactrian [ira]

Changes:

*from:*

Iwaidji [aus]

Lango [ssa]

Yugumbir [aus]

*to:*

Iwaidja [aus]

Lango (Uganda) [ssa]

Yugambeh [aus]