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Contents

Page

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations 3

SUBJECT CATALOGING

Subdivision Simplification Process 61

Changed or Cancelled Free-Floating Subdivisions 62

Subject Headings of Current Interest 62

Revised LC Subject Headings 63

MARC

MARC Code List for Languages 68

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:

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Subscription address:

Customer Support Team, Cataloging Distribution Service
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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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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 been made.

Rule	Number	Page
1.0	113	16
1.0A3	105	14
1.0C	112	16
1.0E	117	16
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	46

Rule	Number	Page
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	113	54
1.6A2	113	60
1.6B	113	61
1.6C	79	12
1.6E1	76	16
1.6F	91	13
1.6G	113	64
1.6G1	113	67
1.6G3	102	21
1.6H	113	68
1.6H6	91	17
1.6H7	102	22
1.6J	113	69
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	117	25
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

Rule	Number	Page
2.4E	47	30
2.4G2	8	9
2.5B7	52	15
2.5B8	44	21
2.5B9	113	70
2.5B16	105	32
2.5B18	97	29
2.5B20	97	30
2.5B21	98	30
2.5B23	97	31
2.5C2	113	70
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	117	26
2.7B18	92	12
2.8C	67	19
2.12-2.18	117	27
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

Rule	Number	Page
4.5B3	47	35
4.7B4	47	35
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	115	35
6.5C7	108	38
6.5C8	108	38
6.7B1	55	17
6.7B4	47	36
6.7B6	13	14
6.7B10	115	36
6.7B11	108	39
6.7B18	117	27
6.7B19	109	18
7.1B1	97	32

Rule	Number	Page
7.1B2	8	11
7.1C	47	36
7.1G1	94	12
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

Rule	Number	Page
9.7B4	84	14
10.1C	47	39
10.2B3	47	39
10.2B4	84	15
10.4D1	47	39
10.4E	47	39
10.4G2	32	15
10.4G3	47	39
10.5B1	47	40
10.7B4	47	40
Chapter 11	81	20
11.1C	47	40
11.1G1	94	13
11.1G4	47	40
11.2B3	47	40
11.2B4	84	15
11.4D1	47	40
11.4E	47	40
11.5B1	47	40
11.7B4	47	40
12.0	113	71
12.0A	97	39
12.0B1	97	39
12.0B2	97	41
12.0B3	97	41
12.0H	97	42
12.1D	117	30
12.1E	117	30
12.1F	117	30
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	117	30
12.3A1	97	45
12.4C	117	37
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	113	77
12.6B2	97	51
12.7A2	100	30
12.7B1	97	54
12.7B4.1	97	55
12.7B4.2	105	34
12.7B5.2	100	33
12.7B6.2	97	58
12.7B7.1	117	37
12.7B8	100	33
12.7B8a)	97	60
12.7B8c)	97	60
12.7B8d	97	60
12.7B9.2	99	20
12.7B10	117	37
12.7B11.2	100	34
12.7B14.2	97	62
12.7B18	97	62
12.7B23	103	58
12.8B1	97	63
13.3	113	78
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	113	81
21.2C	113	81
21.3A2	113	82
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
21.14	117	37
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

Rule	Number	Page
21.27	45	31
21.28A	108	52
21.28B	101	31
21.28B1	100	35
21.29	113	82
21.29D	108	52
21.29F	117	37
21.29G	97	65
21.30E	94	17
21.30F	109	23
21.30G	113	83
21.30H	108	57
21.30J	114	24
21.30K1	77	44
21.30K2	104	23
21.30L	113	85
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	117	16
22.1B	112	72
22.1C	117	17
22.2	117	17
22.2A	43	32
22.2B	117	19
22.3A	117	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

Rule	Number	Page
22.5D	96	11
22.5D1	31	28
22.6	45	50
22.8	79	20
22.8A1	113	92
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	117	24
22.16C	44	47
22.16D	44	47
22.17	117	24
22.17-22.20	44	48
22.18A	117	26
22.19	71	56
22.22	45	51
22.25B1	44	52
22.26C1c)	44	53
23.1	111	42
23.2	117	28
23.4B	60	20
23.4C	41	45
23.4D	41	46
23.4E	41	47
23.4F1	117	33
23.4F2	73	21
24.1	117	34
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	114	50
24.4C	115	42
24.4C4	64	25
24.4C5	64	26
24.5C1	34	41
24.6	78	62
24.7	76	32
24.7A	92	17

Rule	Number	Page
24.7B	110	24
24.7B2	8	14
24.8	74	37
24.8B	42	37
24.9	27	30
24.10B	90	10
24.13	53	39
24.13, TYPE 2	71	64
24.13, TYPE 3	25	67
24.13, TYPE 5	44	58
24.13, TYPE 6	44	58
24.14	18	76
24.15A	38	40
24.15B	16	46
24.17	45	58
24.18	44	62
24.18, TYPE 2	115	44
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	113	92
25.2A	64	28
25.3A	105	36
25.3C	117	37
25.4A	81	34
25.3B	44	65
25.5B	117	38
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	115	46

Rule	Number	Page
25.8-25.11	108	136
25.9	60	22
25.10	61	9
25.11	60	23
25.13	113	114
25.14	59	19
25.15A1	36	34
25.15A2	11	52
25.18A	23	45
25.19	11	52
25.23	44	68
25.25	108	137
25.25A	108	137
25.27	108	139
25.27A1	108	140
25.27A1, footnote 10	108	139
25.27D1	108	140
25.28	108	141
25.29A	44	68
25.30	108	141
25.30B1	108	142
25.30B3	108	142
25.30B4	108	144
25.30B5	108	144
25.30B7	108	145
25.30B10	108	145
25.30C2	108	145
25.30C3	108	146
25.30D	44	70
25.30D2	108	146
25.31B1	108	147
25.32A1	108	147
25.32A2	33	50
25.32B1	108	149
25.34B-25.34C	117	54
25.34B1	113	118
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	117	57
26.1A	47	60
26.2	102	36

Rule	Number	Page
26.2B2	45	77
26.2B3	44	79
26.2B4	15	30
26.2C	115	49
26.2D	117	47
26.2D2	30	22
26.3	32	53
26.3A3	27	38
26.3A4	109	32
26.3A6	21	45
26.3A7	67	21
26.3B-C	110	26
26.4B	113	118
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	113	125
26.5B	113	137
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	117	60
B.9	32	57
B.14	51	50
C.1	104	38
C.2B1	117	61
C.3B1	117	61
C.5C	44	84
C.7	44	85
C.8	113	137

Rule	Number	Page
D	108	170

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. *PCC practice*: 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 Materials (Books)* (DCRM(B)). For the use of uniform titles, so that DCRM(B) 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° , 2° , M^{a}), 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^{a}) 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^a

transcription: 245 14 \$a The Severus scroll and the IQIsa

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

chief source: Separation of ⁵⁹Fe^{III} and ⁵⁹Fe^{II} in neutron ...

transcription: 245 10 \$a Separation of ⁵⁹Fe^{III} and ⁵⁹Fe^{II} in
neutron ...

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

chief source: Estimating $L_x(1)$

transcription: 245 10 \$a Estimating $L_{\underline{x}}(1)$

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

chief source: ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k -type centers

transcription: 245 10 \$a ENDOR hyperfine constants of $V_{\underline{k}}$ -
type centers

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

chief source: The structure of $1f_{7/2}$ nuclei
transcription: 245 14 \$a The structure of 1f $_{7/2}$ nuclei
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. " " is subscript

Greek Letters

In roman script records romanize all occurrences of Greek letters (with the exception below) 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*.

Exception: If the Greek 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.¹

chief source: α -, β -, and γ -spectroscopy
transcription: 245 10 \$a [Alpha]-, [beta]-, and [gamma]-
spectroscopy
(A hyphen is a separator)

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

chief source: A history of π (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

¹ "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: The $\cos \pi \lambda$ theorem ...
transcription: 245 14 \$a The cos [pi lambda] theorem ...

chief source: ... materials lists for high-power 10.6 μ 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 θ ustra and Φ ilo
transcription: 245 10 \$a Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

chief source: Oie wowapi waŋ Lakota-Ieska
transcription: 245 10 \$a Oie wowapi waŋ 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 Ordin $\&$ 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., $\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{b}}$; $\mathfrak{d} = \underline{\underline{d}}$; $\mathfrak{q} = \underline{\underline{q}}$; $f = \underline{\underline{f}}$; $\mathfrak{h} = \underline{\underline{h}}$; $\eta = \underline{\underline{\eta}}$; $\lambda = \underline{\underline{\lambda}}$; $\mathfrak{t} = \underline{\underline{t}}$. 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.

$\alpha = \underline{\underline{a}}$

$\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{d}}$

$\epsilon = \underline{\underline{e}}$

$\phi = \underline{\underline{f}}$

$\gamma = g$

$\mathfrak{g} = \underline{\underline{g}}$

$\mathfrak{g} = \underline{\underline{g}}$

$\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{i}}$

$\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{i}}$

$\lambda = \underline{\underline{l}}$

$\mathfrak{o} = \underline{\underline{o}}$

$\sigma = \underline{\underline{s}}$

$\int = \underline{\underline{s}}$

$\theta = \underline{\underline{t}}$

$\sigma = \underline{\underline{u}}$

$\psi = \underline{\underline{u}}$

$v = \underline{\underline{v}}$

$\beta = \underline{\underline{v}}$

u = u

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" (ſ) 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 (tvěrdýi znak) (")

Foot/feet, minute/minutes = soft sign, prime (m'agk'i znak) (´)

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

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

A ₁ below a letter (e) = dot below the letter (e)

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: R̄ 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-o pages : environmental resources

chief source: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night
transcription: 245 10 \$a Where to stay USA from 50c 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
[Paragraphen] 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_∞

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 A₂B^{VI}
transcription: 245 10 \$a Poluprovodnikovye soedieniã AI2B^{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_M | B
transcription: 245 10 \$a Some elementary properties of the
category Top_M | 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)

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

LC practice: Creating separate bibliographic records and applying the "With" note is generally appropriate in **copy-specific** situations, i.e., two or more works issued independently have been subsequently placed together under one cover or comparable packaging. (For an exception to the "subsequently placed together" limitation, see LCRI 1.1G2, LCRI 3.1G1, and LCRI 11.1G1.) Additionally, rare books and other rare materials issued **universally** as one physical volume by the publisher, etc., with separate title pages, separate pagination/foitation, and separate collation (i.e., signatures) for each work included should also be cataloged separately and the "With" note applied (cf., e.g., *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books)* (DCRM(B)) 7C19).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.7B17. SUMMARY. [Rev.]

LC practice: Bibliographic records issued by the Library of Congress may include summaries, reviews, and abstracts from various sources, both internal and external. They are included either in MARC 21 field 520 (Summary, Etc.) or 856 (Electronic Location and Access). Those written by LC staff are not attributed. Those from other sources are enclosed within quotation marks (except those retained in records used for copy cataloging) and are attributed.

Field 520

Input **summaries written by LC staff** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **blank** (display constant "Summary"). Do not include statements of attribution.

Background: Records for which LC staff may write summaries include those:

- 1) originating in LC overseas offices (042 = lcode) to indicate the subject content of materials in languages not readily known in the U.S.;
- 2) for material intended for young readers most likely to be included in organized collections such as those found in school or public libraries (042 = lcac);
- 3) for electronic resources.

Input **summaries obtained from external sources** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **blank** (display constant "Summary"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Examples of these include:

- 1) those provided by publishers in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program; attribution:
--Provided by publisher.
- 2) those occurring in records supplied by vendors and used as the basis for LC original cataloging; attribution:
--Provided by vendor.
- 3) those taken directly from resources themselves; attribution:
--Unedited summary from book.

LC staff do not write reviews for bibliographic records. However, when officially sanctioned by LC management, they can be obtained from external sources. Input such **reviews** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **1** (display constant "Review:"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Some examples of attribution are:

- 1) --Reviewed Mar. 2004, "Best Free Reference Web Sites 2004." RUSA Quarterly, Fall 2004. Comp. by the MARS Best Free Websites Committee, RUSA, ALA.;

- 2) --Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58. \$u <http://www.loc.gov/hlas/>

Input **abstracts** obtained from external sources (LC staff do not write abstracts for bibliographic records) in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **3** (display constant "Abstract:"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Some examples of attribution are:

- 1) --World Bank web site.

Retain **summaries, reviews, and abstracts already present** in field 520 in records used for copy cataloging (042 = lccopycat, pcc, etc.). Retain any attribution already present. If none is present, add the attribution:

--Source other than Library of Congress.

However, do not enclose the summary, review, or abstract within quotation marks.

Field 856

Note: Providing 856 links to publisher descriptions, reviews, summaries, etc. is generally done as part of projects sanctioned by LC management.

Provide links to publisher descriptions in field 856 and include subfield \$3 (Materials specified) containing "Publisher description".

Provide links to externally obtained reviews in field 856 and include a subfield \$3 (Materials specified) that characterizes the review and its source, for example:

In link to externally obtained review:

856 42 \$3 Book review (H-Net) ...

Provide links to summaries in field 856 and include a subfield \$3 (Materials specified) that characterizes the summary and its source, for example:

In link to summary scanned from book:

856 41 \$3 Unedited summary from book ...

2.12-2.18. EARLY PRINTED MONOGRAPHS.

The Library of Congress will not apply these rules. Instead, for any book published before 1801, it uses *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books)*.

6.7B18. CONTENTS.

Transcribe titles in a contents note from the source in the item being cataloged that provides the best identification. Use judgment in deciding what additional information to transcribe, taking into account the type of music and the length, complexity, and readability of the resulting note.

If the musical compositions in an item are all in the same musical form, and that form is named in the title proper of the item, do not repeat the form in the contents note (cf. 5.7B18).

Opus numbers or thematic index numbers may be added to the titles of individual musical compositions contained in an item if they are necessary to identify the compositions named (cf. 5.7B18, LCRI 5.7B18).

505 0# \$a Me and my rhythm guitar ; Waiting for you
(Johnny Powers) -- Huh huh oh yeah (Tracy
Pendarvis) -- Love love memory (Mack Self) -
- Dear John ; I'm movin' on/Golden rocket
(Warren Smith) -- Mystery train (Vernon
Taylor) -- Eight wheel (Edwin Bruce) -- Your
lovin' man ; This kind of love (Vernon
Taylor) ...

505 0# \$a 1. BBC sound effects -- 2. Exterior
atmospheres -- 3. Household -- 4. Interior
backgrounds -- 5. Transport -- 6. Animals
and birds -- 7. Human crowds, children, and
footsteps -- 8. Comedy, fantasy, and humor
...

If two or more titles with statements of responsibility are being transcribed for one part of a multipart item, apply the punctuation conventions from 1.1G3 so that titles by the same person, body, etc., are separated by a space-semicolon-space and titles by different persons, bodies, etc., are separated by a period-space. If no statements of responsibility are being transcribed, separate the titles with a space-semicolon-space in all cases.

505 1# \$a -- v. 2. O Lord, look down from heaven /
Jonathan Battishill. How beautiful upon the
mountains : from Awake, awake, put on thy
strength, O Zion / John Stainer. Justorum
animae : from Three motets, op. 38 / Charles
Stanford. And I saw a new heaven / Edgar
Bainton. As truly as God is our father /
William Mathias. O Lorde, the maker of al
thing / John Joubert. Save us, O Lord /
Edward Bairstow. O Saviour of the world /
Frederick Gore Ouseley. Viri Galilaei /
Patrick Gowers. Lord, what is man? / Robin
Holloway. Lo, the full, final sacrifice of
Zion / Gerald Finzi -

505 1# \$a v. 3. O how glorious / Basil Harwood. The Lord is my shepherd / Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. Hymn to the Mother of God / John Tavener. Expectans expectavi / Charles Wood. Faire is the heaven / Sir William Harris. Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire / Thomas Attwood. In exitu Israel / Samuel Wesley. At the round earth's imagined corners / Robert Saxton. Set me as a seal upon thine heart / William Walton. Turn back, O man / Gustav Holst. There is an old belief / Sir C. Hubert Parry. Give unto the Lord : Psalm 29 / Sir Edward Elgar

505 1# \$a v. 1. At a Georgia camp meeting / K. Mills (Edison Band). Trombone sneeze : a humoresque cake-walk / A. Pryor (Sousa's Band). Silence and fun : a ragtime oddity / Mullen (Sousa's Band). The Brooklin : cake-walk / Thurban (Orch. Pathé-Frères). Red] onion rag / A. Holzmann (Roy Spangler) ...

505 1# \$a -- v. 2. Forgotten melodies : op. 38, no. 2-8 ; Fairy tales : op. 51, no. 2-6 ; Sonata triad : op. 11 -- v. 3. Eight mood pictures : op. 1 ; Etude "of medium difficulty" ; Three improvisations, op. 2 ; ...

In a bibliographic record for an item containing a single musical work or excerpts from a single musical work, use judgment in deciding whether to list the movements or other component parts of the work, as instructed in LCRI 5.7B18.

For multipart items, when the number of discographic units (often called "volumes" by publishers) differs from the number of physical units (e.g., discs) or containers, include when necessary the number of physical units or containers in the contents note.

505 0# \$a 1. Vom 6. Sonntag bis zum 17. Sonntag nach Trinitatis (6 discs) -- 2. Vom 18. bis zum 27. Sonntag nach Trinitatis (6 discs) ...

See also LCRI 6.5B1.

LC practice: Follow the guidelines stated above modified as follows:

Generally do not give more than six statements of duration in the contents note. If durations of more than six works in a collection are available from the item, generally do not give any durations in the contents note. More than six durations may be given, however, if in the cataloger's judgment they are especially important.

505 0# \$a vol. 1. Concerto no. 1 para piano e
orquestra em mi menor, op. 11 (1830) (43:00)
-- vol. 2. Concerto no. 2 para piano e
orquestra em fá menor, op. 21 (33:00) ;
Grande fantasia sobre temas populares
poloneses : op. 13 (15:12) -- ...

12.1D. PARALLEL TITLES. [New]

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: It is not required to transcribe a parallel title appearing on the serial issue used as the basis of the description in the title and statement of responsibility area; record it in a 246 field. If an existing record or data supplied by external sources has a parallel title in the title and statement of responsibility area, do not delete it.

12.1E. OTHER TITLE INFORMATION. [New]

CONSER standard record practice: It is not required to record, in the title and statement of responsibility area, other title information appearing on the serial issue used as the basis of the description. Always record an acronym or initialism of the title proper in a 246 field. Other title information which is not an acronym or initialism may be recorded in the 246 field if considered important for access. If an existing record or data supplied by external sources has other title information in the title and statement of responsibility area, do not delete it.

CONSER minimal record practice: If authority records are not being created or maintained for a person or body named in a statement of responsibility embedded in other title information on the serial issue, transcribe that other title information in the title and statement of responsibility area. Otherwise, follow the guidelines for the standard record above.

12.1F. STATEMENTS OF RESPONSIBILITY. [New]

CONSER standard record practice: It is not required to record a statement of responsibility appearing on the serial issued used as the basis of the description in the title and statement of responsibility area or in a note. Give the responsible person/corporate body(ies) as access point(s) in field(s) 7XX. If an existing record or data supplied by external sources has a statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area, do not delete it.

CONSER minimal record practice: If authority records are not being created or maintained for the access point(s) in field(s) 7XX made for a person or body(ies) named in a statement of responsibility, transcribe the statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area or in a note. Otherwise, follow the guidelines for the standard record above.

12.3. NUMBERING AREA.

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: It is not required to give numbering in a formatted note (362 field, with indicators 0#) if the description is based on the first and/or last issue(s).

362 1# \$a Began with v. 1, no. 1 (Jan./Mar. 2007); ceased with v. 6, no. 4 (Oct./Nov. 2007).

362 1# \$a Began with the issue for Dec. 11, 2006.

362 1# \$a Began with the report for 1990, published in 1997.

362 1# \$a Began in 1963?

362 1# \$a Began in 1890s.

362 1# \$a Began with Band 1, Lieferung 1 (1/1973); issues for <2006-> designated Neue Folge.

362 1# \$a Ceased with March 1972.

362 1# \$a Ceased with third series, Vol. 1, No. 1 (January 2000).

[Note: LCRI 12.3B1 through LCRI 12.3G have been removed with the revision of LCRI 12.3. For those libraries wishing to give numbering in a formatted field (362 0#), the LCRIs will remain available for consultation in past issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin* and in the *CONSER Cataloging Manual*.]

~~12.3B1. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC DESIGNATION. [Rev.]~~

Punctuation

~~————— *LC/PCC practice:* In a numeric and/or alphabetic designation for a span of numbers, replace a hyphen with a forward slash (e.g., give "no. 1-2" as "no. 1/2").~~

Premier Issues

~~————— When the first issue bears wording implying "first," such as "premier issue," in addition to numbering, prefer to give the numbering because words such as these are not likely to continue as numeric designations on subsequent issues. If words such as "premier issue" have been recorded because there was no number or date on the first issue, supply numbering once it appears on subsequent issues according to 12.3D1.~~

~~————— *source:* Volume 1, no. 1 Premier issue~~

~~————— *transcription:*~~

~~————— 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1~~

~~————— 515 ## \$a First issue also called "Premier issue."~~

~~————— (*Optional note*)~~

~~————— *source (1st issue):* Premier issue~~

~~————— *transcription:* 362 0# \$a Premier issue~~

~~————— *source (2nd issue):* No. 2~~

~~————— *revised transcription:* 362 0# \$a [No. 1]~~

~~————— 515 ## \$a First issue lacks numbering~~

and is called "Premier issue."

Sources

If all elements of the numeric designation do not appear on the same source, use judgment when deciding whether to piece them together or whether to omit part of the numbering. Take into consideration numbering found on later issues, when available. If in doubt, do not piece together.

~~chief source: Volume 1 Spring 1989~~

~~contents page: Number 1 Spring 1989~~

~~(Serial is issued quarterly)~~

~~transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1 (spring 1989)~~

~~(Cataloger is in doubt whether "number 1" is another way of saying "volume 1")~~

~~chief source, 1st issue: No. 1 May-June 1992~~

~~contents page, 1st issue: Vol. 1~~

~~chief source, 2nd issue: No. 2 July-August 1992~~

~~contents page, 2nd issue: Vol. 1, no. 2~~

~~transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May/June 1992)~~

~~(Evidence in 2nd issue clarifies publisher's intent)~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

12.3C1. CHRONOLOGICAL DESIGNATION:

Punctuation

LC/PCC practice: In a chronological designation for a span of dates, replace a hyphen with a forward slash (e.g., give "2001-2002" as "2001/2002"; give "January-March 2002" as "Jan./Mar. 2002").

Choosing the Chronological Designation

When choosing the chronological designation, consider the type of date(s) given on the item. The chronological designation may represent the approximate time of publication (e.g., the May 1990 issue of a monthly), the coverage of the contents (e.g., fiscal year 1990), or the date of a meeting or event. An identifying date that reflects the publishing of the serial may be used as a chronological designation when there is no numeric designation to identify each issue and the publication is more likely to bear a formal chronological designation on subsequent issues; if the date is a copyright date, supply a chronological designation based on that date but do not use the copyright date as such. Also see 12.3D.

If more than one expression of a chronological designation is given, prefer a designation given in the title proper and give a note if the coverage is different. For publications of events when both a general date (e.g., year alone) and a specific date are given, prefer the general date. If more than one presentation of the designation is given in or with the title proper, prefer the most concise presentation. (See also LCRI 12.3.)

~~source: 1994 Conference on Nuclear Physics held June 14-15, 1994~~

~~transcription: 362 0# \$a 1994~~

~~source: 2002 Annual report covering the fiscal year ending September
30, 2002
transcription: 362 0# \$a 2002-~~

~~source: 2000 Directory
for the years 1999-2000
transcription: 362 0# \$a 2000-~~

Multiple Dates

~~When the chronological designation consists of multiple dates, each of which is associated with a different aspect of the title (e.g., 1990 report and 1991 forecast), use the first date as the chronological designation and make a note explaining the second date.~~

~~source: Review of agriculture 1982 and outlook for 1983
transcription: 245 00 \$a Review of agriculture ... and
outlook for ...
362 0# \$a 1982-
515 ## \$a Includes the outlook for the
following year.~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

~~12.3C4. CHRONOLOGICAL DESIGNATION. [New]~~

Designation Consists of a Year and a Number That Is a Division of the Year

~~Record a chronological designation only when it contains additional information.~~

~~source: 83-2 February 1983
transcription: 362 0# \$a 83-2 (Feb. 1983)-~~

~~If the separate date lacks the year present in the other designation, record the year twice without brackets.~~

~~source: 94-1 January
transcription: 362 0# \$a 94-1 (Jan. 94)-~~

~~source: 1997, 1 Jan./Feb./Mar.
transcription: 362 0# \$a 1997, 1 (Jan./Feb./Mar. 1997)-~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

~~12.3D1. NO DESIGNATION ON FIRST ISSUE OR PART. [New]~~

~~————— When a chronological designation is more likely than a numeric designation to identify a serial (e.g., a yearbook or directory), use the publication date or copyright date to supply a chronological designation.~~

~~————— *source:* c2000
————— *transcription:* 260 ## \$a _____ : \$b _____, \$c c2000—
————— 362 0# \$a [2000]—~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

~~12.3E. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. Alternative numbering, etc., systems. [Rev.]~~

~~————— Record a second or third system of numeric and/or chronological designation with the first system if it, too, identifies the issue (cf. 12.3B1). Prefer to record as the first a system that uses the form of volume number and internal number. If more than one numeric system is recorded, generally record the chronological system with the first numeric system (cf. 12.3C4).~~

~~————— Give in a note information about a second or third system of numeric/alphabetic designation that does not identify the item (cf. 12.7B8) whenever the second or third system appears prominently enough on the publication for one to assume that the serial may be asked for by that system.~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

~~12.3E1. ALTERNATIVE NUMBERING SYSTEMS. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.3E]~~

~~————— Record a second or third system of numeric and/or chronological designation with the first system if it, too, identifies the issue (cf. rule 12.3B1). Prefer to record as the first a system that uses the form of volume number and internal number. If more than one numeric system is recorded, generally record the chronological system with the first numeric system (cf. rule 12.3C4).~~

~~————— Give in a note information about a second or third system of numeric/alphabetic designation that does not identify the item (cf. rule 12.7B10.2) whenever the second or third system appears prominently enough on the publication for one to assume that the serial may be asked for by that system.~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

12.3G. Successive designations. [Rev.]

Rule 12.3G should be applied only after the cataloger has decided that "a serial (record)" not "serials (records)" is to be created based on the following guidelines:

Two Records

Create separate records when a serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series."

~~record 1: 362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960)-v. 5, no. 6 (June 1964)-~~

~~record 2: 362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1964)-~~

~~record 1: 362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Tome 1-t. 8
(Eight volumes published 1979-1986)~~

~~record 2: 362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Tome 1 (1987)-~~

One Record

Create a single record with appropriate notes when any of the following changes occur in the numeric and/or chronological designations:

1) The numeric designation begins again with number "1" but has a different designating term:

~~362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Bd. 1, Heft 1 (Jan. 1966)-Bd. 12, Heft 6 (Dec. 1977) ; v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-~~

~~362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ No. 1-no. 15 ; v. 1, no. 1-v. 5, no. 3~~

2) A serial begins with a chronological designation and changes to a numeric designation, beginning with "1," or the reverse begins with numeric and changes to chronological. (*Note:* there is at any time only one uniquely identifying designation system.)

~~362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ No. 1-no. 80 ; '79/1-'88/4~~

~~362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ 1976-1984 ; 1st ed.-7th ed.~~

3) A serial begins again with the number "1" and the publisher links the old and new systems with the term "new series" or similar wording:

~~362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-v. 2, no. 12 (Dec. 1979) ; new ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1980)-~~

4) A serial begins with only a chronological designation and then changes to a numeric designation that accounts for the previously published chronological issues:

~~362 0 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ 1984-~~

~~515 \cancel{b} $\cancel{\{a}}$ Issues published 1986- called 3-~~

Changes in Designation Systems

~~Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new designation system if it begins by having both a numeric and a chronological designation and drops one of the designations, or, if a serial begins with either a chronological or numeric designation and the other designation (numeric or chronological) is added later. Explain such changes in notes (see 12.7B8):~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

12.3G1. CHANGE IN NUMBERING. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.3G]

~~LC/PCC practice. Do not condense separate bibliographic or series authority records created before Dec. 1, 2002, for serials which adopted new numbering systems.~~

~~Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new numbering system if it begins by having both a numeric and a chronological designation and drops one of the designations, or, if a serial begins with either a chronological or numeric designation and the other designation (numeric or chronological) is added later. Explain such changes in notes (see rule 12.7B10.2):~~

~~on first issue: January 1998~~

~~on later issue: Volume 2, number 1 January 1999~~

~~362 0# \$a Jan. 1998-~~

~~515 ## \$a Issues for 1999- also called v. 2, no. 1-~~

~~on first issue: Volume 1, number 1 May 2000~~

~~on later issue: July 2001~~

~~362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 2000)-~~

~~515 ## \$a Issues for July 2001- lack volume numbering.~~

~~Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new numbering system if the term used with the numbering changes but the numbering itself continues:~~

~~on first issue: Volume 1, number 1 March 1985~~

~~term used with numbering changed: No. 15 August 1991~~

~~on last issue: No. 18 Jan. 1992~~

~~362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1985)-no. 18 (Jan. 1992)~~

~~515 ## \$a Issues for Aug. 1991-Jan. 1992 called no.~~

~~15-no. 18.~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.3, Fall 2007

12.4C. PLACE OF PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. [New]

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: It is required to give only the first place of publication, distribution, etc. If an existing record or if data supplied by external sources has multiple places of publication, distribution, etc., do not delete them.

12.7B7.1. STATEMENTS OF RESPONSIBILITY. [Formerly 12.7B6]

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: It is not required to give notes justifying access points in fields 7XX for persons or bodies responsible for a serial when authority records are created or maintained for all the added entries.

“At Head of Title” Note

Occasionally a phrase or name that is clearly not a statement of responsibility appears at head of title. Use an “at head of title” note if the inclusion of the phrase or name is considered important for access or identification.

12.7B10. NUMBERING AND ISSUING PECULIARITIES. [New]

CONSER standard and minimal record practice:

It is not required to use prescribed abbreviations or standardized capitalization when giving this information in an unformatted note (362 1# field). Numbers given as words may be transcribed as words or recorded as Arabic numerals.

If a serial has a new sequence of numbering (cf. 12.3G), give information about the sequence in a 515 field rather than in a 362 field if it is considered important for identification.

21.14. TRANSLATIONS. [New]

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: It is not required to create or add a uniform title either as a main entry heading or in conjunction with a personal or corporate main entry heading for translations or other language editions. Enter a translation under the heading appropriate to the information appearing on that resource. Make an added entry under the heading for the original work and include the name of the language of the resource being cataloged in subfield \$1 (cf. AACR2 25.5C).

21.29F. ADDED ENTRIES. Statement of responsibility. [New]

CONSER standard record practice: It is not required to give notes justifying access points in fields 7XX for responsible persons or bodies when authority records are created or maintained for all the added entries. If an existing record or data supplied by external sources has a note about the statement of responsibility, do not delete it.

CONSER minimal record practice: If authority records are not being created or maintained for a person or body being supplied as an access point in the record, give a statement of responsibility note. Otherwise, follow the instructions above.

25.3C. SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION UNDER DIFFERENT TITLES. [New]

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: Enter a language edition under the heading appropriate to that resource. Make an added entry for the heading for the original and include the name of the language of the resource being cataloged in subfield \$1 (cf. AACR2 25.5C).

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Choice of qualifying term*
- 3) *Form of qualifying term*
- 4) *Change in qualifier*
- 5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body*
- 6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article*
- 7) *Numbering grammatically integrated with title proper*
- 8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering*
- 9) *Serial common title or main series title issued alone or has numbering*
- 10) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title*

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Choice of qualifying term*

Monographs

- 1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*
- 2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper*
- 3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*
- 4) *Collective uniform title headings "Works" and "Selections": NAR and SAR for different multipart items*

Integrating Resources

Series-Like Phrases

- 1) *Entry under title*
- 2) *Entry under name heading*
- 3) *Conflict with another phrase heading*

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

Radio and Television Programs

U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Choreographic Works

- 1) *Background*
- 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

Named Individual Works of Art

Appendix 1: Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs

CONSER standard and minimal record practice: It is only required to apply this LCRI to non-analyzable serials with generic titles, monographic series, and headings for related work added entries.

The first part of this LCRI addresses conflict resolution for serials (including numbered and unnumbered monographic series). This part of the LCRI represents *LC/PCC practice*. As of June 1, 2006, LC catalogers will consult SARs only when determining if conflict exists.

Also, see the sections “Monographs” and “Integrating Resources” below for guidelines about the use of qualifiers for single-volume monographs, multipart items, and integrating resources.

Note: Indicators are not given in the examples when the heading could be used in either an authority or a bibliographic record because the indicators in authority and bibliographic records are not the same for the 130 field.

General

1) *The "catalog" when testing for conflict.* When searching the catalog to determine if a uniform title is needed for a serial/series or multipart item, define the "catalog" as the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. In addition, catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers and PCC participants) may take into account *any* serial/series or multipart item with the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog.

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

a) Take into account the title proper of a serial/series/multipart item; such a title proper can be found in the 245, 247, 4XX, 730, 760-787, 8XX fields of bibliographic records and the 130 field of series authority records (SARs).

b) Do not take into account variant forms of title represented by added entries (246, 740 fields) in bibliographic records or by cross references (4XX fields) in name and series authority records. (*Note:* according to LCRI 26.5A, a qualifier is added to a cross reference in the authority record to break the conflict with a title proper in the same or another record.)

3) Resolve the conflict by using a uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title in the bibliographic or series authority record being created. Do not also add a uniform title heading or a name heading/uniform title to the existing record.

Exceptions

a) See the paragraph for physical medium under "Choice of qualifying term" in "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) ..." entered under title and under name heading.

b) See 5) in the "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Title" section below for adding "(Unnumbered)" as qualifier.

c) See 1)b), 1)c), 4), and 5) in the "Monographs" section below.

d) See 2) in the "Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name" section below.

4) Use the uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title whenever the serial/series or multipart item is referred to in other access points (added or subject entries, subseries headings, etc.) and in linking notes.

5) Do not predict a conflict.

6) *Republications.* When a serial/series/multipart item is republished or reproduced (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a braille edition, as a digitized reproduction, etc.), do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these republications from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the republication.

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, or serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) *Choice of qualifying term*

a) *Title proper is a "generic" title (i.e., it consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity, exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions).* Use as the qualifier the heading for the body issuing or publishing the serial/series. If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose the body responsible for issuing the serial/series, rather than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function, generally choose the one named first.

- 130 \$a Bulletin (American Dairy Products Institute)
- 130 \$a Bulletin (British Columbia. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources)
- 130 \$a Bulletin (Université libre de Bruxelles. Service de physique des particules élémentaires)

- 130 \$a Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Industry Economics)
- 130 \$a Occasional paper (King's College (University of London). Dept. of Geography)
- 130 \$a Occasional paper (Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace)

b) *Other situations*. Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not prescriptive and is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- corporate body
- date of publication²
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication³

```
130 0# $a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)
245 10 $a Social sciences index $h [electronic resource]

130 0# $a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)
245 10 $a Peterson's financial aid service $h [electronic
resource]

130 0# $a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh
version)
245 10 $a Peterson's financial aid service $h [electronic
resource]
```

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

```
130 $a Genetic research update
130 $a Genetic research update (CD-ROM)
```

3) *Form of qualifying term*

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

```
130 $a Special report (Northern Illinois University.
Center for Southeast Asian Studies)

130 $a Occasional publication (Popular Archaeology
(Firm))
```

²Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

³If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

b) *Place of publication.* Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.4C1); record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma (cf. AACR2 23.4A1).

130 \$a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)
130 \$a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)
130 \$a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)

c) *Multiple qualifiers.* If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is "(Series)," give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

130 \$a Bulletin (Canadian Association of University
Teachers : 1973)
130 \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)
130 \$a WP (Series) (United States. Bureau of the Census)

4) *Change in qualifier*

a) *Body used as qualifier*

i) If the name of the body changes or the body is no longer involved with the serial/series, create a new record for the serial/series.

130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Alternative Means of Dispute
Resolution)
130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Dispute Resolution)

ii) If the name of the body changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
would be changed to
130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Belarus))

b) *Place used as qualifier.*

i) If the serial/series "moves" to another city, do not create a new record. On a series authority record, add a reference from title proper with the new place as qualifier. In a serial bibliographic record, add information about the change in place of publication.

130 \$a _____ (Chicago, Ill.)
430 \$a _____ (Boston, Mass.)

ii) If the name of the place changes and a separate name authority record is created for that name, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Do not change the qualifier. In a series authority record, give a reference

using the later form as the qualifier.

130 \$a _____ (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
430 \$a _____ (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
(two name authority records exist)

iii) if the name for the place changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Zaire)
would be changed to:
130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Congo)

c) *Other qualifiers.* If the information used as qualifier changes in form or fact, do not create a new record. In a series authority record, add a reference from the title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification. In a serial bibliographic record, add information if appropriate.

130 \$a _____ (Middle Atlantic ed.)
(current items labelled as "Mid-Atlantic edition")

5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series/serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Do not apply this technique when some issues of a series lack numbering.

6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article.* If the title of a section of a serial or the title of a subseries begins with an initial article, create a uniform title to delete that initial article. Delete the initial article even if the section or subseries title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation. In the series statement in an analytic record or in the title proper and statement of responsibility area of a serial record, give the title as found.

title proper: American men and women of science. The medical sciences

serial record:

130 \$a American men and women of science. \$p
Medical sciences.
245 \$a American men and women of science. \$p
The medical sciences.

title proper: Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power

analytic record:

490 1 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. Series
VIII, The economics of nuclear
power
830 0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n,
Series VIII, \$p Economics of
nuclear power

series authority record:

130 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series
VIII, \$p Economics of nuclear power

7) *Numbering grammatically integrated with title proper.* If the title proper with grammatically-integrated numbering is not in the nominative case, create a uniform title to change the title to the nominative case. In the series statement in an analytic record, give the title as found (i.e., including the grammatically-integrated numbering). In the title proper and statement of responsibility area in a serial record, apply rule 12.1B7.

title proper: 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

analytic record:

490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB
830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. tom.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB
430 #0 \$a Biblioteki SIB

serial record:

130 0# \$a Biblioteka SIB
245 10 \$a Biblioteki SIB

title proper: Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1

analytic record:

490 1# \$a Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1
830 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae ; \$v tomus
1.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae
430 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum

serial record:

130 0# \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae
245 10 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum ...

8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering.* Do not test such a serial common title or main series title for conflict by itself. Test the entire title proper (the serial common title and its section title or the unnumbered main series and its subseries) for conflict. If the entire title proper conflicts with another title proper, add a qualifier at the end of the title proper.

title proper: Bulletin. Series W
search in catalog for entire title = no conflict
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series W

title proper: Bulletin. Series A
search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin.
Series A"
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series A ([qualifier])

9) *Serial common title or main series title has been issued alone or has numbering.* First, test the serial common title or the main series title by itself for conflict and add a qualifier if needed at the end of that title. Then, test that title (plus qualifier if needed) and the section or subseries title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the section or subseries title.

title proper of numbered main series & subseries: University
papers. History series
search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with
another "University papers"
130 \$a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier
and subseries title = no conflict
130 \$a University papers ([qualifier]). \$p History series

10) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title.* If the main title is already in the catalog, use its heading (may or may not have a qualifier) in the heading for the supplement. If the main title is not in the catalog, establish its AACR2 form (cf. LCRI 26.5B). Then, test the main title (plus qualifier if needed) and the supplement title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the supplement title.

title proper of main title with supplement: Statistical
bulletin. Supplement
search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical
bulletin"
130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and
supplement title = no conflict
130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). \$p Supplement

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order. If none of these

qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

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

```
110 2# $a World Food Programme.  
240 10 $a Annual report (1993)  
245 10 $a Annual report
```

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

Monographs⁵

All the parts of this “monographs” section represent *LC practice* except for 4) below which has both *LC* and *PCC practice* as noted there. As of June 1, 2006, LC catalogers will consult SARs when determining if a conflict exists, when needing a heading for a subject or related work added entry, and when cataloging another manifestation requiring a uniform title (see sections below).

1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

```
245 00 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.  
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York :$b Nagel, $c 1955.  
  
245 00 $a France.  
260 ## $a Paris : $b Librairie Larousse, $c 1967.  
  
245 00 $a France.  
260 ## $a Paris : $b Documentation française, $c 1972.
```

⁴Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

⁵Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

Prior to June 1990, a qualifier was added to the title of monographic electronic resources whenever the heading was needed in a secondary entry, without regard to conflict. Generally continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after May 1990 (name authority records created in accord with these policies are routinely retained although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

Prior to December 2002, the qualifier used on monographic electronic resources was the general material designation "(Computer file)," sometimes in combination with the name of the producer of the resource. Headings that exist with this qualifier should not be changed to reflect current policy unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

i) Determine the qualifier according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

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

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

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

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* If the main entry of the original is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title for the original consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

i) Determine the qualifier for the original according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the original work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

translation of the 1955 work above

```
130 0# $a France (Geneva, Switzerland). $l English.
245 10 $a France / $c preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
      translated by William H. Parker.
260 ## $a Geneva ; $a New York : $b Nagel, $c 1956.
```

revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above

```
130 0# $a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 10 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York : $b Nagel, $c 1955.
```

2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the title proper of the multipart item is the same as the title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is *not* prescriptive and is *not* in priority order.

- corporate body
- date of publication⁶
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication⁷

130 \$a Continents of the world (Chicago, Ill.)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item. If such a record does not exist, make a name authority record.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in an existing series authority record for the original multipart item; if such a record does not exist, make a name authority record. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If that name heading/title proper of the multipart item is the same as the name heading/title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order.

- date of publication⁸
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium

⁶Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

⁷If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

⁸Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

- place of publication⁹

100 1# \$a Elias, Norbert. \$t Über den Prozess der
Zivilisation. \$l English (Oxford, England)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in an existing series authority record for that multipart item. If such a record does not exist, make a name authority record.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in an existing series authority record for the original multipart item; if such a record does not exist, make a name authority record. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

4) *Collective uniform title headings “Works” and “Selections”:* NAR and SAR for different multipart items.

PCC practice: To break the conflict between headings created per LCRIS for rules 25.8 and 25.9, add a brief form of the publisher’s name in subfield \$s of the series authority record (even if that means revising a heading in an existing record). If there is still a conflict, add a parenthetical qualifier at the end of subfield \$s.

100 1# \$a Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Works. \$f 1996
(name authority record for a multipart item)

100 1# \$a Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Works. \$f 1996.
\$s Whiting
(series authority record for a different multipart item)

100 1# \$a Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Works. \$f 1996.
\$s Whiting (Annotated ed.)
(series authority record for a different multipart item also published by Whiting in
1996)

Exception: *LC music practice for analyzed multipart items with uniform title heading “Selections”:* Subfield \$f is not used to break a conflict between music headings. Instead, add a parenthetical qualifier at the end of subfield \$t. Use judgment in determining the most appropriate qualifier; give the qualifier in a brief form.

100 1# \$a Britten, Benjamin, \$d 1913-1976. \$t Selections
100 1# \$a Britten, Benjamin, \$d 1913-1976. \$t Selections
(Collins Classics)

⁹If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

```
100 1# $a Telemann, Georg Philipp, $d 1681-1767. $t
    Selections
100 1# $a Telemann, Georg Philipp, $d 1681-1767. $t
    Selections (Telemann-Archiv)
```

5) Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice: Apply the guidelines given above under "Monographs" also to integrating resources. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

Series-Like Phrases

PCC practice

1) *Entry under title.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under title if the phrase is identical to the title proper of a serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

```
130 $a Interim reports (Australian National Antarctic
    Research Expeditions)
```

2) *Entry under name heading.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under a name heading if the phrase is identical to a title proper of a serial/series entered under the same name heading in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

3) *Conflict with another phrase heading.* Do not create a separate series authority record for the second series-like phrase, constructing a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier. Instead, modify the existing series authority record to make it an undifferentiated phrase record.

```
130 $a Yolla Bolly Press book
130 $a Quarto book
```

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

PCC practice

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also to subseries titles entered subordinately.

```
130 $a Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
130 $a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
```

130 \$a HAZ (Series)
130 \$a Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida
(Series)
130 \$a Marco Polo (Series)
130 \$a United States (Series)
130 \$a DOD (Series)
130 \$a Metropolitan Books (Series)
130 \$a Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i
umjetnosti). \$p Odjeljenje društvenih nauka
(Series)

2) If an existing title or phrase heading later conflicts with a name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the series authority record heading.

Radio and Television Programs

See Appendix 1: Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs

U.S. Census Publications

For U.S. Bureau of the Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of construction industries
(1972)

title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products: 1972
census of manufactures
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of manufactures (1972). \$p
Numerical list of manufactured
products

title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of housing (1960)

Comics

If a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., is entered under its title, establish a uniform title for the work that consists of its title, followed by an appropriate parenthetical qualifier (e.g., "Batman (Comic strip)").

Motion Pictures

See Appendix 1: Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs

Choreographic Works

1) *Background*

In catalogs dealing with dance material, there is a need both to collocate different versions of the same basic work under the same title and to differentiate between the different versions of the work in a meaningful way. A choreographic dance work, i.e., a dance created by a specific person, will often have a title that is the same as or similar to a musical or literary work that accompanies or is related to it. In addition, many dance works, though known by the same title, have been revised or adapted by different choreographers. The Dance Heritage Coalition, a group of several institutions, including the Library of Congress, has received funding for a project to prepare a catalog of primary research resources in dance history, including manuscript and archival materials, audio and videotape, printed texts and music, and visual collections. The coalition will add authority records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

AACR2 does not include specific rules for the creation of uniform titles for choreographic works, and in the past LC has treated headings for individual choreographic dance works as subject headings, rather than name headings. However, because they do represent individual creative works and to meet the needs of the dance cataloging community, these headings should now be treated as name headings, and uniform titles for them will be constructed according to the guidelines below recommended by the Dance Heritage Coalition.

2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

a) *Qualifiers*. When the title of a choreographic dance work is needed as a subject or added entry, construct a uniform title consisting of the title of the work followed by the qualifier "(Choreographic work)." In addition, when the item represents a particular choreographer's version of the work, include the surname of the choreographer as part of the qualifier. Use the form of the surname found in the 100 field of the authority record for the choreographer.

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
(for a book of photographs from various productions of choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play)

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work : Smuin)
(for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of the first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic adaptation of Shakespeare's play)

If two or more choreographers share responsibility for the work, give their names in alphabetical order, unless one person is clearly principally responsible for the choreography, in which case that name should be listed first. Connect the names with the word "and."

130 \$a Return of the native (Choreographic work : Jones
and Zane)
130 \$a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

As appropriate, also include the following additions to the qualifier:

i) Choreographer's surname, after the original choreographer's surname.

If the choreographic work is derived from another choreographic work, follow the name of the choreographer with a comma, the word "after," and the surname of the original choreographer.

130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : Tamiris)

130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : McIntyre,
after Tamiris)
(for a notation score for a reconstruction of Helen Tamiris's original work)

ii) Date of a reconstruction

Optionally, if the material being cataloged relates to a reconstruction of a choreographic work that was originally staged at an earlier date, include in the qualifier the date of the reconstruction.

130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Nijinsky)
130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Markova, after Nijinsky : 1935)

b) *Language of the title*

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection*. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1974. 10 v. Annual supplement, *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*, 1975-

If the title is not found in the above source, consult the sources below, which are listed in order of precedence.

Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.
Enciclopedia dello spettacolo
The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
Koegler, H. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet*. 2nd ed.
McDonagh, D. *The Complete Guide to Modern Dance*

130 \$a Cinderella (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cendrillon (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cenerentola (Choreographic work)

130 \$a Sylphide (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Sylph of the Highlands (Choreographic work)

Named Individual Works of Art

Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size, owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession number) to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.¹⁰

¹⁰While date or owner (usually a museum) will often be the best qualifier, "appropriate" will depend upon the particular work of art, e.g., for a print, the state may be the best qualifier.

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

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

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Barnes Foundation)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.))

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)

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

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1937)
(*Title of both works is Untitled*)

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

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

25.34B-25.34C. SELECTIONS AND WORKS OF VARIOUS TYPES IN ONE BROAD OR SPECIFIC MEDIUM, AND WORKS OF ONE TYPE FOR ONE SPECIFIC MEDIUM OR VARIOUS MEDIA.

Collective Uniform Titles and Analytical Added Entries

Note: For excerpts from one work, treat each excerpt the same as a separate work unless there are two or more excerpts numbered consecutively (25.6B1) or three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts (25.6B3).

Printed and Manuscript Music

If a music publication or manuscript contains three or more works entered under a single personal name heading, enter the collection under the collective uniform title appropriate to the item as a whole. Make name-title added entries only in the following situations:

1) If the item contains four or more works, and all the works but one form a group for which a collective uniform title naming a type (25.34C2–25.34C3) would be appropriate, make a name-title analytical added entry for the group and one for the single work.

100 1# \$a Chopin, Frédéric, \$d 1810-1849.
 240 10 \$a Piano music. \$k Selections
 245 10 \$a Scherzi ; \$b und, Phantasie f Moll ...
 700 12 \$a Chopin, Frédéric, \$d 1810-1849. \$t Scherzos,
 piano
 700 12 \$a Chopin, Frédéric, \$d 1810-1849. \$t Fantasia,
 \$m piano, \$n op. 49, \$r F minor

2) If the item contains six or more works, and the works may be divided into two groups of three or more works, for each of which a collective uniform title naming a type (25.34C2–25.34C3) would be appropriate, make a name-title analytical added entry for each group.

100 1# \$a Scriabin, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, \$d 1872-1915.
 240 10 \$a Piano music. \$k Selections
 245 14 \$a The complete preludes & etudes : \$b for
 pianoforte solo ...
 700 12 \$a Scriabin, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, \$d 1872-
 1915. \$t Preludes, \$m piano
 700 12 \$a Scriabin, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, \$d 1872-
 1915. \$t Etudes, \$m piano

Sound Recordings

Do not apply these provisions to the following sound recording collections:

- 1) a collection whose contents consist of all of a composer's works of a particular type or of a particular type for a particular medium of performance (25.34C2);
- 2) a collection made up of a consecutively numbered group of works (25.34C3);
- 3) collections of popular or ethnic music, or jazz;
- 4) multipart collections that are not yet complete.

If a sound recording collection contains three, four, or five musical works entered under a single personal name heading, enter the collection under the collective uniform title appropriate to the whole item. Make name-title analytical added entries for each work in the collection. For excerpts from one work, make a separate analytical added entry for each excerpt unless there are two or more excerpts numbered consecutively (25.6B1) or three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts (25.6B3).

If a sound recording collection contains six or more works entered under a single personal name heading, enter the collection under the collective uniform title appropriate to the item as a whole. Make name-title analytical added entries as follows:

- 1) If the works may be divided into no more than five groups of three or more works, for each of which a collective uniform title naming a type (25.34C2–25.34C3) would be appropriate, make an analytical added entry for each group.

100 1# \$a Chopin, Frédéric, \$d 1810-1849.
 240 10 \$a Piano music. \$k Selections
 245 10 \$a Waltzes \$h [sound recording] ; \$b and,
 Scherzos ...
 700 12 \$a Chopin, Frédéric, \$d 1810-1849. \$t Waltzes,
 \$m piano
 700 12 \$a Chopin, Frédéric, \$d 1810-1849. \$t Scherzos,
 \$m piano

2) If some of the works can be grouped as in (1) above and others cannot, and the groups and the remaining individual works together add up to five or less, make an analytical added entry for each group and for each of the remaining works.

100 1# \$a Saint-Saëns, Camille, \$d 1835-1921.
 240 10 \$a Orchestra music. \$k Selections
 245 10 \$a Symphonies \$h [sound recording] ; \$b & Tone
 poems ...
 700 12 \$a Saint-Saëns, Camille, \$d 1835-1921. \$t
 Symphonies, \$n no. 1-3
 700 12 \$a Saint-Saëns, Camille, \$d 1835-1921. \$t
 Symphonic poems
 700 12 \$a Saint-Saëns, Camille, \$d 1835-1921. \$t
 Marche héroïque

3) If neither (1) nor (2) above can be applied but one of the works is featured, make an analytical added entry for that work; in addition, make an analytical added entry under the collective uniform title appropriate to the remaining works if it is different from that used in the main entry.

100 1# \$a Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich, \$d 1804-1857.
 240 10 \$a Instrumental music. \$k Selections
 245 10 \$a Trio pathétique \$h [sound recording] : \$b in
 D minor for clarinet, bassoon, and piano ;
 Selected piano works ...
 700 12 \$a Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich, \$d 1804-1857. \$t
 Trio pathétique
 700 12 \$a Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich, \$d 1804-1857. \$t
 Piano music. \$k Selections

100 1# \$a Reger, Max, \$d 1873-1916.
 240 10 \$a Chamber music. \$k Selections
 245 10 \$a Chamber music \$h [sound recording] ...
*(Contains the String quartet, op. 109 (55 min.), and various short works for
 clarinet and piano or violoncello and piano (10 min. total))*
 700 12 \$a Reger, Max, \$d 1873-1916. \$t Quartets, \$m
 strings, \$n op. 109, \$r Eb major

For references for collections without a collective title, see LCRI 26.4B4.

Collections Containing Works All Having the Same Title

If all the works in a collection entered under a personal name heading have the same title and this title is not the name of a type of composition, assign a collective uniform title according to 25.34B, 25.34C1, or 25.34C2, using the most specific uniform title that will cover all the works in the collection. If appropriate, add "Selections" according to the first paragraph of 25.34C3. If the collection is a sound recording, make name-title analytic added entries according to the instructions above. For references for collections without a collective title, see LCRI 26.4B4.

240 10 \$a Selections
(*Contains Antiphony I for unaccompanied chorus, Antiphony III for piano, and Antiphony V for orchestra*)

240 10 \$a Instrumental music. \$k Selections
(*Contains Antiphony III for piano, Antiphony V for orchestra, and Antiphony VII for string quartet*)

240 10 \$a String quartet music
(*Contains Antiphony VII, Antiphony IX, and Antiphony XI, all for string quartet and the composer's only works in that medium*)

If, however, the works are consecutively numbered, apply the second paragraph of 25.34C3, adding the consecutive numbering to the title of the individual works (in the singular). Do this even if the collection contains all of the composer's works with that title.

240 10 \$a Antiphony, \$n no. 2-4

240 10 \$a Kammermusik, \$n no. 1-7

26.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Scope

In general, apply the guidelines in LCRI 26 when formulating the reference structure for new authority records and in evaluating references on existing authority records.

Normalization

Do not trace a see reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or to the same form as a heading on another record.

Forms of References

In general, construct a reference in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading. However, because the LC LC/NACO Authority File includes headings constructed according to earlier practices, in some cases references must be formulated to "match" the existing heading. Specific instructions are below.

1) *Personal names*

a) *Dates*. Include dates in references if they have been included in the heading. If the form of reference conflicts with an established heading, resolve the conflict by using dates in the reference, even if they are not used in the heading.

b) *Initials*. In references containing initials, generally include in parentheses the full form of the name represented by the initial(s) when known. However, if the initial is represented in the heading without the full form being given there, make the reference "match" the heading.

100 1# \$a Boudin, Eugène, \$d 1824-1898
400 1# \$a Boudin, E. \$q (Eugène), \$d 1824-1898
400 1# \$a Boudin, L. E. \$q (Louis Eugène), \$d 1824-1898
400 1# \$a Boudin, Louis Eugène, \$d 1824-1898

100 1# \$a Hays, James D., \$d 1926-
400 1# \$a Hays, J. D. \$q (James D.), \$d 1926-
not 400 1# \$a Hays, J. D. \$q (James Donald), \$d 1926-

100 1# \$a Henao Vélez, César G.
400 1# \$a Vélez, César G. Henao
not 400 1# \$a Vélez, César G. Henao \$q (César Gabriel Henao)

Do not combine different language forms or romanizations.

100 1# \$a Arnol'dov, Arnol'd Isaevich
400 1# \$a Arnoldow, A. I.
not 400 1# \$a Arnoldow, A. I. (Arnol'd Isaevich)

c) *Titles/epithets*. Include titles and epithets used in the heading in the reference unless, for titles, they are not appropriate to the form in the reference, or, for epithets, the purpose is to refer from a form containing a different epithet. For variant language forms for a person entered under surname, include titles of nobility and terms of honor and address in the form found in the source for the reference. If the source for the reference does not include the title, etc., use in the reference the term used in the heading, although it is in a different language.

100 0# \$a William, \$c of Auvergne, Bishop of Paris, \$d
d. 1249
400 0# \$a Guillaume, \$c d'Auvergne, Bishop of Paris, \$d
d. 1249

100 0# \$a Maria, Mother, \$d 1912-1977
400 0# \$a Gysi, Lydia, \$d 1912-1977

100 0# \$a Gruoch, \$c Queen, consort of Macbeth, King of
Scotland
400 0# \$a Gruach, \$c Queen, consort of Macbeth, King of
Scotland
400 0# \$a Macbeth, \$c Lady

100 1# \$a Custine, Astolphe, \$c marquis de, \$d 1790-1857
400 1# \$a Kīustin, Adolf, \$c markiz de, \$d 1790-1857

100 1# \$a Aufsess, Hans Max, \$c Freiherr von und zu
400 1# \$a Aufsess, H. M. \$q (Hans Max), \$c Freiherr von
und zu

d) *Compatible headings*. In August 2007, the policies on “AACR2 compatible” headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of “AACR2 compatible” headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

Additional examples illustrating *formats* of references (full reference structure not necessarily shown):

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

100 1# $a Sassoon, Siegfried, $d 1886-1967
400 0# $a Author of Memoirs of a fox-hunting man, $d
1886-1967
400 0# $a Memoirs of a fox-hunting man, Author of, $d
1886-1967

100 1# $a Evans-Pritchard, E. E. $q (Edward Evan)
400 1# $a Pritchard, E. E. Evans- $q (Edward Evan Evans-)

100 1# $a Roos, Sjoerd H. de, $d 1877-
400 1# $a Roos, S. H. de $q (Sjoerd H.), $d 1877-

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

2) *Corporate names*

a) *Qualifiers*. Include qualifiers in the reference if appropriate to the form in the reference even if the qualifier has not been used in the heading because of earlier policies or because it is not appropriate there. *Exception*: Do not add a qualifier to a reference consisting solely of an initialism unless a qualifier is required to break a conflict with the LXX heading on another record. If such a conflict exists, a qualifier is required-- use judgement to select an appropriate term to use in the qualifier, e.g., a general term per 24.4B or the spelled-out form of the initialism found in the reference. An initialism reference on one record may be the same as an initialism reference on another record.

```
151 ## $a Ghent (Belgium)
451 ## $a Gent (Belgium)

110 2# $a Galleria nazionale d'arte moderna (Italy)
410 2# $a National Gallery of Modern Art (Italy)

111 2# $a Conférence Europe-Afrique $d (1979 : $c
Lausanne, Switzerland)
411 2# $a Euro-Afrikanische Konferenz (1979 : Lausanne,
Switzerland)
```

110 2# \$a Evangelisk lutherske frikirke (Norway)
 410 2# \$a Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Norway

110 2# \$a National Cultural History and Open-air Museum
 410 2# \$a Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum
 (South Africa)

110 2# \$a BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)
 410 2# \$a B.A.N.A.S.

110 2# \$a North Carolina Wood Energy Coordinating Group
 410 2# \$a Wood Energy Coordinating Group (N.C.)

110 2# \$a Société des arts de Genève
 410 2# \$a Société pour l'avancement des arts (Geneva,
 Switzerland)

110 2# \$a BFA Educational Media
 410 2# \$a B.F.A. Educational Media (Firm)

110 2# \$a Servicio Universitario Mundial
 410 2# \$a SUM (Servicio Universitario Mundial)
*(Qualifier added to reference in order to break conflict with personal name heading
 "Sūm")*

b) *Terms of incorporation.* Construct the reference to "match" the heading with regard to the presence, absence, or form of a term of incorporation.

110 2# \$a William Claiborne, inc.
 410 2# \$a Claiborne, inc.

Combined References

When reference is made to two or more different headings from the same form, trace individual references rather than listing on one combined reference all headings referred to through the cataloger-generated reference technique. Use a cataloger-generated reference only when a special explanatory referral legend is needed, e.g., for pseudonymous authors (cf. LCRI 22.2B).

Typographic Style

Generally, LC typographic style will not change.

Initial Articles

Treat references just as headings with respect to deletion/ retention of initial articles.

B.5. OTHER PARTS OF THE CATALOGUE ENTRY. [Rev.]

LC/PCC implementation

Bibliographic records. Substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation in the edition area and in the series statement/series access point in all bibliographic records created after August 31, 2001.¹¹

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

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

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

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

CONSER standard record and minimal record practice: It is not required to use abbreviations when giving numbering in a note.

C.2B1. ARABIC NUMERALS VS. ROMAN NUMERALS. [New]

CONSER standard record practice: It is not required to convert roman numerals to arabic numerals when giving serials numbering.

C.3B1. ARABIC NUMERALS VS. NUMBERS EXPRESSED AS WORDS [New]

CONSER standard record practice: It is not required to substitute arabic numerals for words when giving serials numbering.

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 07-16 to 07-28, changes were made in the following areas:

¹¹The revision of B.5, published as part of *Amendments 2001*, was implemented by LC/PCC (with the approval of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR) prior to the implementation of the other revisions in those amendments.

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. Two subdivisions, including the free-floating subdivision listed below, were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

Recommendation #6. During the second quarter of 2007, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Phrase heading replaced with subdivision.* The heading **Slack key (Guitar playing)** was cancelled and replaced with **Guitar—Methods (Slack key)**. The latter formulation is a standard means of expressing types of musical instrument playing, for example, **Piano—Methods (Barrelhouse)**.

2) *Subdivisions revised to phrase headings.* The heading **Insanity—Jurisprudence** was cancelled and replaced with the heading **Insanity (Law)**, and at the same time, a new specific heading **Insanity defense** was established. The headings **Insanity—Jurisprudence (Canon Law)**; **Insanity—Jurisprudence (Jewish law)**; and **Insanity—Jurisprudence (Roman law)** were revised to **Insanity (Canon law)**; **Insanity (Jewish law)**; and **Insanity (Roman law)**. The headings **Newspapers—Sections, columns, etc.—Op-ed pages** and **American newspapers—Sections, columns, etc.—Op-ed pages** were revised to the direct phrase headings **Op-ed pages** and **Op-ed pages—United States**.

The following change to an existing free-floating subdivision took place during the second quarter of 2007.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
2007/16-28

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Surgery—Instruments—Sterilization	H 1164	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 18-31, 2007

- Aggressive driving (*May Subd Geog*)
- Beaujolais (Wine) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Boot fetishism (*May Subd Geog*)
- Business requirements analysis (*May Subd Geog*)
- Ceviche (*May Subd Geog*)
- Choppers (Motorcycles) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Concert television programs (*May Subd Geog*)
- Connect-the-dots-puzzles (*May Subd Geog*)
- Costume mounting (Display technique) (*May Subd Geog*)
- Cyberstalking (*May Subd Geog*)
- Deet (*May Subd Geog*)
- East Asian Americans (*May Subd Geog*)

East Asians (*May Subd Geog*)
Elliott wave principle
Elliptical trainers (*May Subd Geog*)
Energy medicine (*May Subd Geog*)
Ethics and compliance officers (*May Subd Geog*)
Failed states (*May Subd Geog*)
Fantasy gamers (*May Subd Geog*)
Financial literacy (*May Subd Geog*)
Foot fetishism (*May Subd Geog*)
Geographical offender profiling (*May Subd Geog*)
Hurricane damage (*May Subd Geog*)
Hypertext fiction
Indian Removal, 1813-1903
Insanity defense (*May Subd Geog*)
Intersex people (*May Subd Geog*)
Latkes (*May Subd Geog*)
Living wills (*May Subd Geog*)
Lunar megaregolith
May-December romances (*May Subd Geog*)
Middle class African Americans (*May Subd Geog*)
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (*May Subd Geog*)
Naturally occurring retirement communities (*May Subd Geog*)
Newlyweds (*May Subd Geog*)
Nonbiological fathers (*May Subd Geog*)
North Korean Nuclear Test, Korea, 2006
Overfishing (*May Subd Geog*)
Parents of racially mixed children (*May Subd Geog*)
Plant population regeneration (*May Subd Geog*)
Plays on names (*May Subd Geog*)
Potato pancakes (*May Subd Geog*)
Pretexting (*May Subd Geog*)
Racers (Persons) (*May Subd Geog*)
Rock-paper-scissors (Game)
Rocky films
Rosaries (Prayer books)
Rural teenagers (*May Subd Geog*)
Science fairs (*May Subd Geog*)
Sex scandals (*May Subd Geog*)
Shoe fetishism (*May Subd Geog*)
Sit-down dancing (*May Subd Geog*)
Sock fetishism (*May Subd Geog*)
Total solar eclipses (*May Subd Geog*)
Traffic density (*May Subd Geog*)
Transgender people (*May Subd Geog*)
Transgenderism (*May Subd Geog*)
Undersea colonies (*May Subd Geog*)
Vietnamese diaspora
Virginia Tech Shootings, Blacksburg, Va., 2007
Wildfire risk (*May Subd Geog*)
Wind damage (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 16-28, 2007

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Alu-Kurumba language	Alu Kurumba language	YES
American newspapers—Sections, columns, etc. —Op-ed pages	Op-ed pages—United States	
American Revolution Bicentennial, 1776-1976	American Revolution Bicentennial, 1976	YES
American Revolution Bicentennial, 1776-1976— Insignia	American Revolution Bicentennial, 1976—Insignia	NO
American Revolution Bicentennial, 1776-1976, on postage stamps	American Revolution Bicentennial, 1976, on postage stamps	NO
American Revolution Bicentennial, 1776-1976, on postmarks	American Revolution Bicentennial, 1976, on postmarks	NO
Austria—History—Rudolph II, 1576-1612	Austria—History—Rudolf II, 1576-1612	NO
Automobiles, Electric	Electric automobiles	YES
Automobiles, Electric—Research	Electric automobiles—Research	YES
Automobiles, Electric—Research—Law and legislation	Electric automobiles—Research—Law and legislation	YES
Bays—Yukon Territory	Bays—Yukon	
Bean mosaic virus	Bean common mosaic virus	YES
Beet leaf-hopper	Beet leafhopper	YES
Beet yellows closterovirus	Beet yellows virus	YES
Bird Creek (Anchorage Borough, Alaska)	Bird Creek (Anchorage, Alaska)	NO
Books—History—400-1400	Books—History—400-1450	NO
Books—History—1400-1600	Books—History—1450-1600	NO
Border crossing fees	Border crossing—Fees	YES
Bridges, Truss	Truss bridges	YES
Bridges, Wooden	Wooden bridges	YES
Bulbs	Bulbs (Plants)	YES
Bulbs—Diseases and pests	Bulbs (Plants)—Diseases and pests	YES
Bulbs—South Africa	Bulbs (Plants)—South Africa	
Bulbs (Botany)	Bulbs (Plant anatomy)	YES
Chemistry, Physical organic	Physical organic chemistry	YES
Cherry leaf-beetle	Cherry leaf beetle	YES
Children's stories, Tonga (Zambesi)	Children's stories, Tonga (Zambezi)	YES
Choruses, Secular (Men's voices, 4 parts) with piano and reed organ	Choruses, Secular (Men's voices, 4 parts) with keyboard ensemble	YES
Choruses, Secular (Women's voices, 7 parts) with orchestra	Choruses, Secular (Women's voices) with orchestra	YES
Classification—Books—Mensuration	Classification—Books—Measurement	NO
Clover aphids	Clover aphid	YES
Coasts—Yukon Territory	Coasts—Yukon	

Contraceptives, Postcoital	Emergency contraceptives	YES
Cookery, Amish	Amish cookery	NO
Cookery, Hindu	Hindu cookery	NO
Cookery, Islamic	Islamic cookery	NO
Cookery, Jewish	Jewish cookery	NO
Cookery, Jewish—Tripolitanian style	Jewish cookery—Tripolitanian style	NO
Cookery, Mennonite	Mennonite cookery	NO
Cookery, Mormon	Mormon cookery	NO
Cookery, Quaker	Quaker cookery	NO
Cookery, Sephardic	Sephardic cookery	NO
Cookery, Shaker	Shaker cookery	NO
Curly-top	Curly top disease	YES
Cymbidium mosaic diseases	Cymbidium mosaic disease	YES
Dan language	Dan language (Cote d'Ivoire)	YES
Danger guys (Fictitious characters)	Danger Guys (Fictitious characters)	NO
Dory (Fish)	Buckler dory	YES
Dredges—Yukon Territory	Dredges—Yukon	
Dyan dialect	Dyan language	YES
Ecological regions—Yukon Territory	Ecological regions—Yukon	
Egypt—History—Tewfik, 1879-1892	Egypt—History—Tawfiq, 1879-1892	NO
Ekalavya	Ekalavya (Hindu mythology)	NO
Elm mosaic virus	Cherry leaf roll virus	YES
Fins	Fins (Anatomy)	NO
Folk literature, Tonga (Zambesi)	Folk literature, Tonga (Zambezi)	YES
Forests and forestry in art	Forestry in art	NO
Forests and forestry in art	Forests in art	NO
Forests and forestry in literature	Forestry in literature	NO
Forests and forestry in literature	Forests in literature	NO
France—Politics and government—1995-	France—Politics and government—1995-2007	NO
France—Politics and government—1995-	France—Politics and government—2007-	NO
French language—To 1500—Etymology	French language—To 1300—Etymology	NO
French language—Early modern, 1500-1700— Vocabulary	French language—Middle French, 1300-1600— Vocabulary	NO
Gadus merlangus	Whiting (Fish)	YES
Goats, Fossil	Capra, Fossil	YES
Gombe Stream National Park (Tanzania)	Gombe National Park (Tanzania)	NO
Guineans (Guinea-Bissauan people)	Guineans (Guinea-Bissauans)	YES
Halpulaar (African people)	Tukulor (African people)	YES
Hermaphroditism	Intersexuality	YES
Hermaphroditism—Mythology	Intersexuality—Mythology	YES
Hermaphroditism in art	Intersexuality in art	NO
Hermaphroditism in literature	Intersexuality in literature	NO
Hypoglycemic sulphonylureas	Hypoglycemic sulfonylureas	YES
Inheritance and succession (Tonga (Zambesi) law)	Inheritance and succession (Tonga (Zambezi) law)	NO
Inland Empire	Inland Empire (Pacific Northwest)	NO
Insane	Mentally ill	YES
Insane—Commitment and detention	Mentally ill—Commitment and detention	YES
Insane, Killing of the	Killing of the mentally ill	YES
Insanity	Insanity (Law)	YES

Insanity—Jurisprudence	Insanity (Law)	YES
Insanity—Jurisprudence	Insanity defense	YES
Insanity—Jurisprudence (Canon Law)	Insanity (Canon law)	NO
Insanity—Jurisprudence (Jewish law)	Insanity (Jewish law)	NO
Insanity—Jurisprudence (Roman law)	Insanity (Roman law)	NO
Insanity, Moral	Mental illness—Moral and ethical aspects	YES
Insanity, Periodic and transitory	Mental illness	YES
Insanity, Periodic and transitory	Periodic diseases	YES
Insanity, Religious	Mental illness—Religious aspects	NO
Ishan (African people)	Esan (African people)	YES
Jadida (Morocco)—History	Jadīdah (Morocco)—History	NO
Jadida (Morocco)—History—Siege, 1562	Jadīdah (Morocco)—History—Siege, 1562	NO
Kartlia (Georgia)	Kartli (Georgia)	NO
Koknas (Indic people)	Kokna (Indic people)	YES
Konkani (Indic people)	Kokna (Indic people)	YES
Konkans (Indic people)	Kokna (Indic people)	YES
Law, Tonga (Zambesi)	Law, Tonga (Zambezi)	NO
Lernaeocera branchialis	Throat-ogre (Crustacea)	YES
Lin-chi (Sect)	Linji (Sect)	YES
Lobi dialects	Lobi language	YES
Luogu	Lo ku	YES
Luogu music	Lo ku ensembles	YES
Lyra music	Hurdy-gurdy music	YES
Lyra music	Lyre music	YES
Lyra music	Stringed instrument music	YES
Meadow Creek (Anchorage Borough, Alaska)	Meadow Creek (Anchorage, Alaska)	NO
Meadow Creek Watershed (Anchorage Borough, Alaska)	Meadow Creek Watershed (Anchorage, Alaska)	NO
Mensuration	Measurement	YES
Mensuration—Conversion tables	Measurement—Conversion tables	NO
Mensuration—Religious aspects	Measurement—Religious aspects	NO
Mensuration—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Measurement—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Mensuration—Religious aspects—Hinduism	Measurement—Religious aspects—Hinduism	NO
Mole sisters (Fictitious characters)	Mole Sisters (Fictitious characters)	NO
Mugil curema	White mullet	YES
Musei language	Musey language	YES
Names, Tonga (Zambesi)	Names, Tonga (Zambezi)	YES
Newspapers—Sections, columns, etc.—Op-ed pages	Op-ed pages	YES
Ngaitahu (New Zealand people)	Kāi Tahu (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Kere (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Kere (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Konohi (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Konohi (New Zealand people)	YES
Ngati Porou (New Zealand people)	Ngāti Porou (New Zealand people)	YES
Nineteen-eighty, A.D.	Nineteen eighty, A.D.	NO
Pachydermata	Pachyderms	YES
Palazzo della Venaria Reale (Italy)	Palazzo della Venaria Reale (Venaria Reale, Italy)	NO
Parsley stalk weevil	Carrot weevil	YES
Peach mosaic virus	Peach rosette mosaic virus	YES
Pegomya hyoscyami	Spinach leafminer	YES

Pellet fusion	Inertial confinement fusion	YES
Perkins, Ben (Fictitious character)	Perkins, Ben (Fictitious character : Kantner)	NO
Pica pica	Black-billed magpie	YES
Pisidia longicornis	Porcellana longicornis	YES
Planimeter	Planimeters	YES
Play on words	Plays on words	YES
Porcellanidae	Porcelain crabs	YES
Portunidae	Swimming crabs	YES
Potato mosaic virus	Potato virus A	YES
Potato mosaic virus	Potato virus X	YES
Pregnant schoolgirls	Teenage mothers	YES
Pregnant schoolgirls	Teenage pregnancy	YES
Premi Balzan	Balzan Prize	NO
Pyrazolone	Pyrazolones	YES
Raccoons	Procyon	YES
Raccoons	Raccoon	YES
Raccoons—Food	Raccoon—Food	YES
Raccoons in art	Raccoon in art	NO
Raccoons, Fossil	Procyon, Fossil	YES
Rangitane (New Zealand people)	Rangitāne (New Zealand people)	YES
Rattle virus	Tobacco rattle virus	YES
Reac computer	REAC (Computer)	NO
Red raspberry mosaic virus	Raspberry mosaic disease	YES
Rehoboth Basters Rebellion, 1925	Rehoboth Basters Rebellion, Namibia, 1925	NO
Reichssportfeld (Berlin, Germany)	Olympiagelände (Berlin, Germany)	NO
Rock shrimp	Brown rock shrimp	YES
Sand-crabs	Albuneidae	YES
Sand-crabs	Ghost crabs	YES
Sand-crabs	Hippidae	YES
Scouts and scouting	Scouting (Reconnaissance)	YES
Scouts and scouting	Scouting (Youth activity)	YES
Scouts and scouting	Scouts (Reconnaissance)	YES
Scouts and scouting	Scouts (Youth organization members)	YES
Scouts and scouting—Religious aspects	Scouting (Youth activity)—Religious aspects	NO
Scouts and scouting—Religious aspects— Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Scouting (Youth activity)—Religious aspects— Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Scouts and scouting—Religious aspects— Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Scouting (Youth activity)—Religious aspects— Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Scouts and scouting—United States	Scouting (Reconnaissance)—United States	
Scouts and scouting—United States	Scouting (Youth activity)—United States	
Scouts and scouting—United States	Scouts (Reconnaissance)—United States	
Scouts and scouting—United States	Scouts (Youth organization members)—United States	
Scylla	Scylla (Crustacea)	YES
Self-consciousness	Self-consciousness (Awareness)	YES
Self-consciousness	Self-consciousness (Sensitivity)	YES
Self-consciousness in literature	Self-consciousness (Awareness) in literature	NO
Slack key (Guitar playing)	Guitar—Methods (Slack key)	NO
Sleepover gang (Fictitious characters)	Sleepover Gang (Fictitious characters)	NO
Southern beet web-worm	Southern beet webworm	YES
St. John, Jeremiah (Fictitious character)	Saint John, Jeremiah (Fictitious character)	NO

Stadium (Standard of length)	Stadium (Unit of measurement)	NO
Terra cotta plaques	Terra-cotta plaques	YES
Tobacco-weevil	Tobacco stalk borer	YES
Tonga (Zambesi people)	Tonga (Zambezi people)	YES
Tonga fiction (Zambesi)	Tonga fiction (Zambezi)	YES
Tonga language (Zambesi)	Tonga language (Zambezi)	YES
Tonga literature (Zambesi)	Tonga literature (Zambezi)	YES
Toucouleur (African people)	Tukulor (African people)	YES
Toucouleur Empire—History	Tukulor Empire—History	NO
Toupie (Fictitious character : Jolin)	Washington (Fictitious character : Jolin)	NO
Tūhoe (New Zealand people)	Ngāi Tūhoe (New Zealand people)	YES
Turbo (Computer program language)	Turbo languages (Computer program languages)	NO
Units	Units of measurement	YES
Units—Conversion tables	Units of measurement—Conversion tables	NO
Veratrum	False hellebores	YES
Walamo language	Wolayta language	YES
Wealththeow	Wealththeow (Legendary character)	NO
Whakatōhea (New Zealand people)	Te Whakatōhea (New Zealand people)	YES
White Rocks National Recreation Area (Vt.)	Robert T. Stafford White Rocks National Recreation Area (Vt.)	NO
Wings	Wings (Anatomy)	NO
Wings in literature	Wings (Anatomy) in literature	NO
Women, Tonga (Zambesi)	Women, Tonga (Zambezi)	YES
Youghiogheny River Bike Trail (Pa.)	Youghiogheny River Trail (Pa.)	NO
Zboriv, Battle of, Ukraine, 1649	Zboriv, Battle of, Zboriv, Ukraine, 1649	NO
Zephyr automobile	Ford Zephyr automobile	NO
Zephyr automobile	Lincoln Zephyr automobile	NO
Zephyr automobile	Mercury Zephyr automobile	NO

MARC

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

Add:

Alu Kurumba [dra]
 Angami [sit]
 Chamacoco [sai]
 Kunama [ssa]
 Narangga [aus]
 Tenyidie [sit]
 Western Yugur [tut]
 Zombo [kon]

Change:

<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Dan [nic]	Dan (Côte d'Ivoire) [nic]

Tonga (Zambesi) [bnt]
Walamo [wal]

Tonga (Zambezi) [bnt]
Wolayta [wal]