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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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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.

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1.4. PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA. [New]

LC/PCC practice: Apply the *MARC 21* repeatable 260 field when there are changes in the publication, distribution, etc., information of a multipart monograph, serial, or integrating resource. Guidelines for the application are posted on the Library of Congress Web site at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/policy/>.

12.4C2. CHANGE IN PLACE OF PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. [New]

See LCRI 1.4 for application of the *MARC 21* repeatable 260 field.

12.4D2. CHANGE IN NAME OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC. [Rev.]

See LCRI 1.4 for application of the *MARC 21* repeatable 260 field.

Serials

If the publisher is the same as the corporate body under which the serial is entered or the corporate body used as the qualifier in the uniform title under which the serial is entered, see rule 21.3B.

22.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

"AACR 2 Compatible" Headings

After August 1982, LC began to use and establish all headings in compliance with the *Anglo- American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition; however, certain categories of existing headings were designated "AACR2 compatible" and continued to be used on current cataloging. Newly created name authority records continued to be coded "AACR2 compatible" when the heading being established was based on a heading already coded "AACR2 compatible."

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.

"AACR2 compatible" headings may be reformulated to conform to AACR2; or, they may continue to be used as is as long as they do not fall into one of the categories below.

Existing heading must be revised

If changing the heading or a reference on a record coded "AACR2 compatible" [008/10=d], reformulate the heading to conform to AACR2 by

- 1) upgrading all elements of the name authority record to AACR2;
- 2) changing the value in 008/10 to "c";

3) upgrading other name authority records on which the "AACR2 compatible" heading has been used either as part of the 1XX field or in the reference structure.

New heading or reference

When a new heading is being created or a new reference being added to an existing name authority record that would use an existing "AACR2 compatible" heading, reformulate the base heading to its AACR2 form; upgrade

the heading on the base name authority record coded “AACR2 compatible,” and upgrade any additional name authority records that have used the “AACR2 compatible” heading.

23.1. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as geographic names and establish them under the general provisions of chapter 23, AACR2, tagging them as X51.

- City sections
- Collective settlements
- Communes
- Conservation districts
- Jurisdictions, Ancient (other than cities)
- Military installations (Active; also all established after 1899)
- Park districts
- Recreation districts
- Sanitation districts
- Utility districts
- Water districts

Military Installations

Treat military installations as local places. This means adding as a qualifier the country, state, province, etc., that would have been added to a city or town in the same place. Apply this even if the installation is located outside the country that controls it, i.e., add the heading for the larger place in which it is located in all cases. Make references from the name as a subheading of the country that controls it and as a subheading of the military branch to which it belongs. (Military installations that are treated as local places include forts, bases, camps, airfields, and Coast Guard stations but not shipyards.)

```
151 00 †a March Air Force Base (Calif.)1
451 00 †a March Field (Calif.)
410 10 †a United States. †b March Air Force Base
410 10 †a United States. †b Air Force. †b March Air
      Force Base

151 00 †a Yokosuka Naval Base (Japan)
410 10 †a United States. †b Yokosuka Naval Base
410 10 †a United States. †b Navy. †b Yokosuka Naval
      Base
```

24.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

24.1A.

When the name of an individual performer appears in conjunction with the name of a performing group, ordinarily do not consider the person's name to be part of the name of the group, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

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

On item: J.D. Crowe and the New South
Corporate heading: 110 2# \$a New South (Musical group)

On item: Artie Shaw and his orchestra
No corporate heading (body is unnamed; cf. 21.1B1)

See also LCRI 21.23C, LCRI 21.29D

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities (entities that could be treated as either name headings or subject headings) listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagging them as X10.

Airplanes, Named
Airports
Almshouses
Aquariums, Public
Arboretums
Artificial satellites
Bars
Biological stations
Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)
Botanical gardens
Cemeteries
Chambers of commerce
Concentration camps
Concert halls
Country clubs
Crematories
Dance halls
Ecological stations
Factories
Forests, parks, preserves, etc.¹
Funeral homes, mortuaries
Halfway houses
Herbariums
Hotels
Markets
Morgues
Motels
Night clubs
Nursing homes
Old age homes
Opera houses
Orphanages
Planetariums
Plans (Programs)
Poorhouses
Port authorities
Projects

¹Refers only to these entities when need as main or added entries.

Railroads
Research stations
Restaurants
Sanitariums
School districts
Service stations
Ships
Shipyards
Space vehicles
Stores, Retail
Studies (Research projects)
Tribes (as legal entities only)
Undertakers
Zoological gardens

Special Letter/Symbol

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., follow the guidelines in LCRI 1.0E.

Punctuation/Spacing

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

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

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

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

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

source: B B C Symphony ...
heading: 110 2# \$a BBC Symphony ...

3) *Abbreviations.* Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates." If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

source: Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística//Secc.Información
heading: 110 1# \$a Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province).
 \$b Dirección de la Energía. \$b Div.
 Estadística. \$b Secc. Información

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

110 2# \$a California State University, Northridge

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

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

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

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

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

source: University of Nebraska--Lincoln
heading: 110 2# \$a University of Nebraska--Lincoln

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canadian Headings

If the Library and Archives Canada (LAC) form differs from LC/AACR2 form for capitalization, diacritics, or punctuation, follow LAC.

If a corporate name in French includes the diphthong *œ*, which appears in the LAC form as separate letters, use the LAC form in the heading.

Although LAC practice is to establish *all* corporate names in both English and French, LC practice is to use English whenever possible. *Exception:* Generally establish Québec corporate names in French.

If the LAC French-language heading is used and that heading has a qualifying term in French, change the term to the English term used in the LAC English-language equivalent heading.

NLC: CHAU-TV (Station de télévision : Carleton, Québec)
NLC equivalent: CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton, Quebec)
heading: 110 2# \$a CHAU-TV (Television station :
Carleton, Québec)

If an LAC corporate heading contains a geographic qualifier, use the LC-established form of the geographic name as the qualifier.

NLC: Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Quebec)
heading: 110 2# \$a Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Québec)

"AACR2 Compatible" Headings

After August 1982, LC began to use and establish all headings in compliance with the *Anglo- American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition; however, certain categories of existing headings were designated "AACR2 compatible" and continued to be used on current cataloging. Newly created name authority records continued to be coded "AACR2 compatible" when the heading being established was based on a heading already coded "AACR2 compatible."

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.

"AACR2 compatible" headings may be reformulated to conform to AACR2; or, they may continue to be used as is as long as they do not fall into one of the categories below.

Existing heading must be revised

If changing the heading or a reference on a record coded "AACR2 compatible" [008/10=d], reformulate the heading to conform to AACR2 by

- 1) upgrading all elements of the name authority record to AACR2;
- 2) changing the value in 008/10 to "c";
- 3) upgrading other name authority records on which the "AACR2 compatible" heading has been used either as part of the 1XX field or in the reference structure.

New heading or reference

When a new heading is being created or a new reference being added to an existing name authority record that would use an existing “AACR2 compatible” heading, reformulate the base heading to its AACR2 form; upgrade the heading on the base name authority record coded “AACR2 compatible,” and upgrade any additional name authority records that have used the “AACR2 compatible” heading.

Airports

Before August 1996, airports were established as geographic names under the provisions of chapter 23 AACR2, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish airports under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagged X10. If the name of the airport does not include the name of the place it serves, add the appropriate local place name qualifier. Do not make a reference through the local place in which the airport is located.

LC practice: Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

```
110 2# $a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport
110 2# $a Heathrow Airport (London, England)
110 2# $a Shin T•ky• Kokusai K•k•
110 2# $a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)
110 2# $a Davis Airport (Montgomery County, Md.)
```

Cemeteries

Before August 1996 cemeteries were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996 establish all cemeteries as name headings, tagged X10.

LC practice: Headings for cemeteries existing in the subject authority file will be converted to name headings as a project by CPSO. CPSO will also revise existing name authority and bibliographic records as a project, but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

Establish cemeteries according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Qualify the name of the cemetery with the name of the local geographic place in which it is located, i.e., city, county, etc., even if the cemetery is national, state, provincial, etc., in character. (Revise existing headings that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging.) Do not make a reference through the place in which the cemetery is located.

```
110 2# $a National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
      (Honolulu, Hawaii)
110 2# $a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency, France)
110 2# $a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)
110 2# $a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie
      (Warsaw, Poland)
110 2# $a Necrópolis Cristóbal Colón (Havana, Cuba)
```

Concentration Camps

Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged X10.

Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the

heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with "(Concentration camp)." (Revise existing headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

LC practice: Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010#z; revise the form of heading and the tagging;² evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields²; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries:* Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

```
110 2# $a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)
410 2# $a Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
410 2# $a KL Auschwitz

110 2# $a Konsentrasiekamp te Bethulie
410 2# $a Bethulie (Concentration camp)

110 2# $a N•sos Gyaros
410 2# $a Gioura (Concentration camp)
```

Plans, Programs, and Projects

Treat plans, programs, and projects as corporate bodies whether or not they have a staff. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

Printers

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in the formulation of headings for printers for use in the cataloging of rare materials. In the context of rare materials, the word "printer" also means "publisher" and "bookseller."

Establish names of printers in the form found in modern reference sources in the language of the country in which the printer is located when that varies from the chief source of information in the item being cataloged, according to the principle for form of pre-1801 names (LCRI 22.1B) and persons not known primarily as an author (AACR2 22.1B). If a corporate name is not clearly indicative of a corporate body, add the qualifier "Printer," "Bookseller," "Firm," etc., as appropriate (cf. LCRI 24.4B). Make *see* references from unused variant forms and *see also* references from the established forms of related persons or corporate bodies.

Establish a firm as a corporate body, in direct order.

```
source: Ex Officina Elzeviriana
heading: 110 2# $a Officina Elzeviriana
```

```
source: Viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii
```

²Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

heading: 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii

Heirs, Assigns, Estate

Establish phrases denoting the heirs or estate of a printer in direct order in the nominative case with a *see also* reference from the established form of the printer's name.

source: Gli heredi di Filippo de Giunta

heading: 110 2# \$a Heredi di Filippo de Giunta
410 2# \$a Haeredes Philippi Iuntae Florentini
410 2# \$a Junta (Firm : Florence, Italy)
410 2# \$a Giunti (Firm : Florence, Italy)
500 1# \$a Giunta, Filippo, \$d 1450-1517

source: Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi

heading: 110 2# \$a Chr. Egenolffs Erben
410 2# \$a Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi
410 2# \$a Christian Egenolffs Erben
410 2# \$a Egenolffs Erben
500 1# \$a Egenolff, Christian, \$d 1502-1555
670 ## \$a Benzing \$b (Chr. Egenolffs Erben)

source: Reprinted at Edinburgh : By the Heirs and Successors of
Andrew Anderson

heading: 110 2# \$a Heirs and Successors of Andrew
Anderson
500 1# \$a Anderson, Andrew, \$d d. 1676
500 1# \$a Anderson, James, \$d fl. 1676-1694
500 1# \$a Anderson, Agnes, \$d d. 1716
670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and
Booksellers in England, Scotland and
Ireland from 1641 to 1667, 1908:\$bp.
5 (Andrew Anderson, d. 1676, was
succeeded by his widow Agnes and his
son James)
670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and
booksellers
In England, Scotland and Ireland from
1668 to 1725, 1922:\$bp. 5-6 (Andrew
Anderson's widow Agnes, conducted the
business under the style Heirs and
Successors of Andrew Anderson until her
death in 1716)

source: London : Printed by John Basket ... and by the Assigns of
Henry Hills

heading: 110 2# \$a Assigns of Henry Hills
500 1# \$a Hills, Henry, \$d d. 1713

source: De erven F. Bohn

heading: 110 2# \$a Erven F. Bohn
500 1# \$a Bohn, F.

source: The Paul M. Fekula collection : a catalogue / published by the estate of Paul M. Fekula

heading: 110 2# \$a Estate of Paul M. Fekula
500 1# \$a Fekula, Paul M.

Officina, etc.

source: Ex officina Oporiniana

heading: 110 2# \$a Officina Oporiniana
500 1# \$a Oporinus, Joannes, \$d 1507-1568

source: Typographia Komarek in Via Cursus [Latin name]

source: Nella Stamperia del Komarek [Vernacular name]

source: Stamperia Komarek, a spese di G. Ughetti [Vernacular variant]

heading: 110 2# \$a Stamperia del Komarek
410 2# \$a Typographia Komarek
410 2# \$a Stamperia Komarek
410 2# \$a Komarek (Firm : Rome, Italy)
500 1# \$a Komarek, Francesco Bezzarrini
500 1# \$a Komarek, Giovanni Jacopo

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana [Latin name]

source: Plantijnsche Drukkerij [Vernacular name]

heading: 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
410 2# \$a Officina Plantiniana
500 1# \$a Plantin, Christophe, \$d ca. 1520-1589

Partnerships, etc.

1) If there is clear evidence that the partnership is a formally established, stable entity, establish the phrase as a corporate body with a qualifier as appropriate. Make *see also* references from the headings for the partners.

source: Books Printed for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in Pater Noster Row [Vernacular name]

source: Impensis Awnsham & Johan. Churchill [Latin name]

heading: 110 2# \$a A. and J. Churchill (Booksellers : London, England)
410 2# \$a A. & J. Churchill (Booksellers : London, England)
410 2# \$a Awnsham and John Churchill (Booksellers : London, England)
410 2# \$a Awnsham & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers : London, England)
500 1# \$a Churchill, Awnsham, \$d d. 1728
500 1# \$a Churchill, John

source: In aedibus viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii

heading: 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii
410 2# \$a Vidua et Haeredes Joannis Stelsii
410 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Steelsii
410 2# \$a Veuve et Héritiers de Jean Steelsius
500 0# \$a Veuve de Jean Steelsius
500 1# \$a Steelsius, Jean, \$d 1533-1575

source: Printed for Don Allen by Grabhorn-Hoyem

source: R. Grabhorn & A. Hoyem
source: San Francisco tel. dir. (Grabhorn-Hoyem, prntrs & graphic
desgnrs)
heading: 110 2# \$a Grabhorn-Hoyem (Firm)
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert
500 1# \$a Hoyem, Andrew

2) In the absence of clear evidence that the relationship is a formal or legal partnership, do not establish as a corporate body. Rather, establish the names of the various persons, and any related corporate body, separately. On a specific bibliographic record, make added entries as indicated in the imprint and colophon of the item being cataloged.

source: Printed by Robert and Edwin Grabhorn, 1928
heading: 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert
510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press
heading: 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

source: Printed at the Grabhorn Press for the Book Club of California,
1940
heading: 110 2# \$a Grabhorn Press
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert

source: Per Andream de Torresanis de Asula 1496
heading: 100 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d
1451-1529
400 1# \$a Asulanus, Andreas, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Torresani, Andrea, \$c de Asula, \$d
1451-1529
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c socerus, \$d 1451-1529
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c d'Asola, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Torrigiani, Andrea dei, \$c de Asula,
\$d 1451-1529
510 2# \$q Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri

source: In aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri 1515
heading: 110 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri
500 1# \$a Manuzio, Aldo, \$d 1449 or 50-1515
500 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d
1451-1529

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphelengium
heading: 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
heading: 100 1# \$a Raphelengius, Franciscus, \$d 1539-
1597

Forests, Parks, Preserves, etc.

When a forest, park, preserve, etc. (commonly a unit of the United States National Park Service or the United States Forest Service), is needed as a main or added entry on a bibliographic record because the forest, park,

preserve, etc., has some responsibility for the intellectual content of the item, create a name authority record for the forest, park, preserve, etc., under its name as a corporate body and qualify the name with “(Agency).”

110 2# \$a Chugach National Forest (Agency : U.S.)
410 1# \$a United States. \$b Forest Service. \$bChugach
National Forest

110 2# \$a Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
(Agency : U.S.)
410 1# \$a United States. \$b National Park Service. \$b
Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Choreographic Works

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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. However, it is not required to create a uniform title for an online monographic series solely to differentiate that physical medium from others.

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 publication¹
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication²

```
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))
```

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)
```

¹Choose 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.

²If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

130 \$a 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 belaruska• kul`tury (Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))

would be changed to

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruska• 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 publication³
- 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).

Monographs⁴

³Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

⁴Past 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.

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.
```

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 publication⁵
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication⁶

```
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*

⁵Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

⁶If 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.

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 publication⁷
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication⁸

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.

⁷Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

⁸If 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 Britten, Benjamin, \$d 1913-1976. \$t
 Selections
 100 1# \$a Britten, Benjamin, \$d 1913-1976. \$t
 Selections (Collins Classics)
 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
Koeqler, 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.⁹

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

⁹While 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.

(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)

GREEK ROMANIZATION

At the end of this issue are two draft romanization tables for Greek that would replace the current single table. The two draft tables cover ancient and medieval Greek (before 1454) and modern Greek (after 1453). The only change is to acknowledge the 1982 orthographic change whereby monotonic Greek became the standard for written Greek. This results in no longer romanizing the rough breathing sign as if it appeared in the source. This also results in a difference in the romanization of some articles as romanized from monotonic Greek: ai instead of hai; ē instead of hē; eis instead of heis; en instead of hen; ena instead of hena; enan instead of henan; enas instead of henas; enos instead of henos; o instead of ho; and oi instead hoi. Comments should be sent to policy@loc.gov by Dec. 1, 2009.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 6-17, 2009

Autism spectrum disorders (*May Subd Geog*)
 Boat people (*May Subd Geog*)
 Cake stands (*May Subd Geog*)
 Cast glass (*May Subd Geog*)
 Center fielders (Baseball) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Child celebrities (*May Subd Geog*)
 Children of separated parents (*May Subd Geog*)
 Citizen journalism (*May Subd Geog*)
 Cumulative tales (*Not Subd Geog*)
 Cumulative songs (*May Subd Geog*)
 Enumerative songs (*May Subd Geog*)
 Flexible work arrangements (*May Subd Geog*)
 Food and wine pairing (*May Subd Geog*)
 Footlockers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Glitch music (*May Subd Geog*)
 Global Financial Crisis, 2008-2009
 Green electronics (*May Subd Geog*)
 Guerilla gardens (*May Subd Geog*)
 Half-Life 2 (Game)
 Holocaust victims' families (*May Subd Geog*)
 Holocaust survivors' families (*May Subd Geog*)
 Hybrid electric airplanes (*May Subd Geog*)
 Identity politics (*May Subd Geog*)
 Lesbian separatism (*May Subd Geog*)
 Microresonators (Optoelectronics) (*May Subd Geog*)

Miss Piggy (Fictitious character) (*Not Subd Geog*)
 Mungiki (Organization) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pedagogical content knowledge (*May Subd Geog*)
 Popular music genres (*May Subd Geog*)
 Post-racialism (*May Subd Geog*)
 Preloaded audio players (*May Subd Geog*)
 Renunciation of war (*May Subd Geog*)
 Resource curse (*May Subd Geog*)
 Rural homeless persons (*May Subd Geog*)
 Separated parents (*May Subd Geog*)
 Social satire (*Not Subd Geog*)
 Sustainability (*May Subd Geog*)
 Sustainable construction (*May Subd Geog*)
 Tai chi for women (*May Subd Geog*)
 Time trials (*May Subd Geog*)
 Transportation corridors (*May Subd Geog*)
 Urban fiction (*Not Subd Geog*)
 Video installations (Art) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Video game addiction (*May Subd Geog*)
 Wanted posters (*May Subd Geog*)
 Wenchuan Earthquake, China, 2008
 Wizard rock music (*May Subd Geog*)
 Zip lines (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-15, 2009

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Alejandro Selkirk Island (Chile)	Alejandro Selkirk Island (Juan Fernández Islands)	NO
Architecture, Buddhist	Buddhist architecture	YES
Architecture, Hindu	Hindu architecture	YES
Architecture, Hindu, in art	Hindu architecture in art	NO
Architecture, Islamic	Islamic architecture	YES
Architecture, Islamic—Africa, North	Islamic architecture—Africa, North	
Architecture, Islamic—Asia, Central	Islamic architecture—Asia, Central	
Architecture, Islamic—Egypt	Islamic architecture—Egypt	
Architecture, Islamic—India	Islamic architecture—India	
Architecture, Islamic—Indic influences	Islamic architecture—Indic influences	NO
Architecture, Islamic—Iran	Islamic architecture—Iran	
Architecture, Islamic—Middle East	Islamic architecture—Middle East	
Architecture, Islamic—Spain	Islamic architecture—Spain	
Architecture, Islamic, in art	Islamic architecture in art	NO
Architecture, Jaina	Jaina architecture	YES
Architecture, Jewish	Jewish architecture	YES
Architecture, Masai	Architecture, Maasai	YES
Architecture, Sikh	Sikh architecture	YES
Architecture, Zen	Zen architecture	YES
Art, Masai	Art, Maasai	YES
Arvicola terrestris	European water vole	YES
Birds of paradise	Birds of paradise (Birds)	YES
Birri language	Birri language (Central African Republic)	YES
Blackstone Canal (Mass.)	Blackstone Canal (Mass. and R.I.)	NO
Blue Mountains (N.S.W. : Mountains)	Blue Mountains (N.S.W.)	NO

BMW Erlebnis- und Auslieferungszentrum (Munich, Germany)	BMW Welt (Munich, Germany)	NO
Body, Human	Human body	YES
Body, Human—Composition	Human body—Composition	NO
Body, Human—Composition—Age factors	Human body—Composition—Age factors	YES
Body, Human—Erotic aspects	Human body—Erotic aspects	YES
Body, Human—Folklore	Human body—Folklore	NO
Body, Human—Law and legislation	Human body—Law and legislation	YES
Body, Human—Magnetic fields	Human body—Magnetic fields	NO
Body, Human—Microbiology	Human body—Microbiology	YES
Body, Human—Mythology	Human body—Mythology	YES
Body, Human—Papal documents	Human body—Papal documents	NO
Body, Human—Religious aspects	Human body—Religious aspects	NO
Body, Human—Religious aspects—Catholic Church	Human body—Religious aspects—Catholic Church	NO
Body, Human—Social aspects	Human body—Social aspects	YES
Body, Human—Symbolic aspects	Human body—Symbolic aspects	YES
Body, Human (Canon law)	Human body (Canon law)	NO
Body, Human (Islamic law)	Human body (Islamic law)	YES
Body, Human (Philosophy)	Human body (Philosophy)	YES
Body, Human, and language	Human body and language	YES
Body, Human, in literature	Human body in literature	NO
Body, Human, in mass media	Human body in mass media	NO
Body, Human, in motion pictures	Human body in motion pictures	NO
Body, Human, in music	Human body in music	NO
Body, Human, in popular culture	Human body in popular culture	NO
Body, Human, in rabbinical literature	Human body in rabbinical literature	NO
Body, Human, in the Bible	Human body in the Bible	NO
Body, Human, on television	Human body on television	NO
Bondage (Sexual behavior) in television	Bondage (Sexual behavior) on television	NO
Branch Brook Park (N.J.)	Branch Brook Park (Newark, N.J.)	NO
Bupalus piniarius	Bordered white (Insect)	YES
Cataloging of archival material	Cataloging of archival materials	YES
Cataloging of archival material—Data processing	Cataloging of archival materials—Data processing	NO
Cataloging, Cooperative	Cooperative cataloging	YES
Cataloging, Cooperative—Australia	Cooperative cataloging—Australia	
Cataloging, Cooperative—Canada	Cooperative cataloging—Canada	
Cataloging, Cooperative—Data processing	Cooperative cataloging—Data processing	NO
Catalogs, Book	Book catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Booksellers'	Booksellers' catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Card	Card catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Card—Use studies	Card catalogs—Use studies	NO
Catalogs, Classified	Classified catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Classified (Dewey decimal)	Classified catalogs (Dewey decimal)	YES
Catalogs, Classified (Universal decimal)	Classified catalogs (Universal decimal)	YES
Catalogs, College	College catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Dictionary	Dictionary catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Divided	Divided catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Imprint	Imprint catalogs (Library materials)	YES
Catalogs, Publishers'	Publishers' catalogs	YES
Catalogs, School	School catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Subject	Subject catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Subject—Use studies	Subject catalogs—Use studies	NO
Catalogs, Union	Union catalogs	YES
Catalogs, Union—Minnesota	Union catalogs—Minnesota	

Catalogs, Union—Minnesota—Automation	Union catalogs—Minnesota—Automation	
Cement gun	Cement guns	YES
Characters and characteristics in television programs	Characters and characteristics on television	NO
Chitarrone	Theorbo	YES
Chitarrone music	Theorbo music	YES
Chutiya language	Deori language	YES
Coins, Omayyad	Coins, Umayyad	YES
Cosmology, Masai	Cosmology, Maasai	YES
Criminal registers	Criminal records	YES
Criminal registers—Access control	Criminal records—Access control	YES
Criminal registers—Cancellations	Criminal records—Expungement	YES
Daza (African people)	Daza (Dazaga-speaking people)	YES
Daza language	Dazaga language	YES
Design, Industrial	Industrial design	YES
Design, Industrial—Awards	Industrial design—Awards	YES
Design, Industrial—Awards—Germany	Industrial design—Awards—Germany	
Design, Industrial—Awards—Spain	Industrial design—Awards—Spain	
Design, Industrial—Classification	Industrial design—Classification	NO
Design, Industrial—Classification—Law and legislation	Industrial design—Classification—Law and legislation	YES
Design, Industrial—Law and legislation	Industrial design—Law and legislation	YES
Design, Industrial—Management	Industrial design—Management	NO
Design, Industrial—Social aspects	Industrial design—Social aspects	YES
Design, Industrial—Vocational guidance	Industrial design—Vocational guidance	YES
Doubtful Sound (N.Z.)	Doubtful Sound/Patea (N.Z.)	NO
Dulcimer and harp music	Harp and dulcimer music	YES
Electric drafting	Electrical drafting	YES
Electric drafting—Detailing	Electrical drafting—Detailing	NO
Electric engineering	Electrical engineering	YES
Electric engineering—Equipment and supplies	Electrical engineering—Equipment and supplies	NO
Electric engineering—Graphic methods	Electrical engineering—Graphic methods	NO
Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.	Electrical engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.	NO
Electric engineering—Insurance requirements	Electrical engineering—Insurance requirements	YES
Electric engineering—Laboratory manuals	Electrical engineering—Laboratory manuals	NO
Electric engineering—Law and legislation	Electrical engineering—Law and legislation	YES
Electric engineering—Materials	Electrical engineering—Materials	YES
Electric engineering—Materials—Effect of radiation on	Electrical engineering—Materials—Effect of radiation on	YES
Electric engineering—Materials—Testing	Electrical engineering—Materials—Testing	NO
Electric engineering—Mathematics	Electrical engineering—Mathematics	NO
Electric engineering—Museums	Electrical engineering—Museums	NO
Electric engineering—Notation	Electrical engineering—Notation	NO
Electric engineering—Safety measures	Electrical engineering—Safety measures	NO
Electric engineering—Safety regulations	Electrical engineering—Safety regulations	YES
Electric engineering—Standards	Electrical engineering—Standards	YES
Electric engineering—Tables	Electrical engineering—Tables	NO
Electric engineering contracts	Electrical engineering contracts	YES
Electric engineers	Electrical engineers	YES
Electric engineers' spouses	Electrical engineers' spouses	YES
Epic literature, Koozime	Epic literature, Koonzime	YES
Fali (African people)	Fali (Cameroon people)	YES
Folk literature, Masai	Folk literature, Maasai	YES
Genre (Art)	Art genres	YES
Girls, Masai	Girls, Maasai	YES

Glass doors, Sliding	Sliding glass doors	YES
Gothic rock music groups	Gothic rock groups	YES
Gunite	Shotcrete	YES
Half sheet posters	Half-sheet posters	YES
Haurangi State Forest Park (N.Z.)	Haurangi Forest Park (N.Z.)	NO
Hollyford River (N.Z.)	Hollyford River/Whakatipu Kā Tuka (N.Z.)	NO
Hymns, Kusaie	Hymns, Kosraean	YES
Illex illecebrosus	Northern shortfin squid	YES
Information storage and retrieval systems— Archival material	Information storage and retrieval systems— Archival materials	NO
Interim certificates	Interim certificates (Securities)	YES
Jettison	Jettisoning of cargo	YES
Kaho ʻolowe Island Reserve (Hawaii)	Kaho ʻolowe Island Reserve (Hawaii)	NO
Kaweka State Forest Park (N.Z.)	Kaweka Forest Park (N.Z.)	NO
Kirtana	Kirtana (Hinduism)	YES
Klipriviersberg Group	Klipriviersberg Group (South Africa)	NO
Koozime language	Koozime language	YES
Koozime literature	Koozime literature	YES
Kusaie language	Kosraean language	YES
Lullabies, Salvadoran	Lullabies, Spanish—El Salvador	
Mannite	Mannitol	NO
Marc (Oenology)	Marc (Wine making)	YES
Martin Beck Theater (New York, N.Y.)	Al Hirschfeld Theater (New York, N.Y.)	NO
Masai (African people)	Maasai (African people)	YES
Masai (African people)—Missions	Maasai (African people)—Missions	YES
Masai (African people) in art	Maasai (African people) in art	NO
Masai language	Maasai language	YES
Masai literature	Maasai literature	YES
Masai Mara National Reserve (Kenya)	Maasai Mara National Reserve (Kenya)	NO
Maturities	Maturity (Finance)	YES
Mongolian language—Middle Mongolian, 13th century-16th century	Mongolian language—Middle Mongolian, 13th-16th centuries	NO
Moratorium	Moratorium on payment of debts	YES
Moratorium (Roman law)	Moratorium on payment of debts (Roman law)	NO
Mythology, Masai	Mythology, Maasai	YES
Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument (Hawaii)	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Hawaii)	NO
Olympic Theatre (New York, N.Y.)	Olympic Theatre (New York, N.Y. : 444 Broadway)	NO
Operation Plumbob, Nev., 1957	Operation Plumbob, Nev., 1957	NO
Passage of troops	Passage of troops (International law)	NO
Plastics in electric engineering	Plastics in electrical engineering	YES
Plymouth Theatre (New York, N.Y.)	Gerald Schoenfeld Theatre (New York, N.Y.)	NO
Ponape language	Pohnpeian language	YES
Port Gardner (Wash.)	Port Gardner (Snohomish County, Wash.)	NO
Prisoners, Transportation of	Penal transportation	YES
Refugees, Jewish	Jewish refugees	YES
Refugees, Jewish—Great Britain	Jewish refugees—Great Britain	
Refugees, Jewish, in literature	Jewish refugees in literature	NO
Renter's insurance	Renters insurance	YES
Rimutaka State Forest Park (N.Z.)	Rimutaka Forest Park (N.Z.)	NO
Ruahine State Forest Park (N.Z.)	Ruahine Forest Park (N.Z.)	NO
S.E.5 (Fighter plane)	S.E.5 (Fighter planes)	NO
S.E.5a (Fighter plane)	S.E.5 (Fighter planes)	NO
Sandy Beaver Canal (Ohio)	Sandy and Beaver Canal (Ohio and Pa.)	NO
Sarod and tambura music	Sarod and tambūrā (Drone lute) music	YES

Senna	Senna alexandrina	YES
Sonatas (Dulcimer and harp)	Sonatas (Harp and dulcimer)	YES
Songs, Kusaie	Songs, Kosraean	YES
Songs, Masai	Songs, Maasai	YES
Strathcona Sound Mining Project	<i>headings of the type</i> Lead mines and mining— Nunavut—Strathcona Sound	
Surbahar and tambura music	Surbahar and tambūrā (Drone lute) music	YES
Tambura	Tambūrā (Drone lute)	YES
Tambura	Tambura (Fretted lute)	YES
Tambura—Methods	Tambura (Fretted lute)—Methods	NO
Tambura music	Tambūrā (Drone lute) music	YES
Tambura music	Tambura (Fretted lute) music	YES
Tambura players	Tambura (Fretted lute) players	YES
Taroa Island (Marshall Islands)	Taroa (Marshall Islands)	NO
Tashi ti yu guan (Macau Special Administrative Region, China)	Tashi ti yu guan (Macau, China)	NO
Teda language	Tedaga language	YES
Temple of Jerusalem (Jerusalem) in the Bible	Temple of Jerusalem (Jerusalem)—In the Bible	NO
Thiophene—Spectra	Thiophenes—Spectra	NO
Tularosa Basin (N.M. and Tex.)	Tularosa Valley (N.M. and Tex.)	NO
Ultimatums	Ultimatums (Interntional relations)	NO
United States—Census, 1st, 1790	United States—Census, 1790	NO
United States—Census, 2nd, 1800	United States—Census, 1800	NO
Urban ecology	Urban ecology (Sociology)	YES
Variable life insurance policies—Law and legislation	Variable life insurance policies	YES
Vaux-le-Vicomte (France)	Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte (Maincy, France)	NO
Virginia Water (England)	Virginia Water (England : Lake)	NO
Woleai language	Woleaian language	YES
Women, Masai	Women, Maasai	YES
Yowa (African people)	Yom (African people)	YES
Zagros Mountains (Iran)	Zagros Mountains (Iran and Iraq)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading

David and Bathsheba (Tapestries)
West Branch Completion Project, Calif.

Replacement Name Heading

David and Bathsheba (Tapestry)
California. Dept. of Water Resources. West
Branch Completion Project

Greek, Ancient and Medieval (before 1454)

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
A	A	α	a
B	B	β	b
Γ	G	γ	g (n before γ, κ, ξ, and χ)
Δ	D	δ	d
E	E	ε	e
Z	Z	ζ	z
H	Ē	η	ē
Θ	Th	θ	th
I	I	ι	i
K	K	κ	k
Λ	L	λ	l
M	M	μ	m
N	N	ν	n
Ξ	X	ξ	x
O	O	ο	o
Π	P	π	p
P	R	ρ	r
Σ, C	S	σ, c, ζ (final)	s
T	T	τ	t
Υ	Y	υ	y (u in diphthongs αυ, ευ, ηυ, ου, υι, and ωυ)
Φ	Ph	φ	ph
Χ	Ch	χ	ch
Ψ	Ps	ψ	ps
Ω	Ō	ω	ō

Archaic letters

F	W	Ϝ	w
Ϟ	Ϟ	ϙ	κ

Note

The rough breathing (*´*) is romanized *h*. When it appears with a vowel or a diphthong, the *h* precedes the romanized vowel or diphthong; when it appears with rho (*ῤ, ῖ*), the *h* follows the romanized rho (*Rh, rh*). The *h* is supplied as necessary when the rough breathing does not appear in the Greek vernacular text (for example, when the text is in all capitals).

Other diacritical marks, such as the smooth breathing, the coronis, acute, circumflex, and grave accents, and the diaeresis, as well as iota subscript and adscript, are omitted in romanization.

Numerals

Greek numerals

<i>Character</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Value</i>
α´	1	ρ´	100
β´	2	σ´	200
γ´	3	τ´	300
δ´	4	υ´	400
ε´	5	φ´	500
Ϝ´, Ϛ´, Ϟ´	6	χ´	600
ζ´	7	ψ´	700
η´	8	ω´	800
θ´	9	ϗ´	900
ι´	10	,α	1000
ια´	11	,αα	1001
...	...	,αβ	1002
κ´	20
κα´	21	,β	2000
κβ´	22	,γ	3000
...	...	,δ	4000
λ´	30	,ε	5000
μ´	40
ν´	50		
ξ´	60		

ο´	70
π´	80
ρ´, ϛ´	90

Examples

ΗΣΙΟΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΣΚΡΑΙΟΥ ΕΡΓΑ ΚΑΙ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ (= Ἡσιόδου τοῦ Ἀσκραίου Ἔργα καὶ ἡμέραι)	Hēsiodou tou Askraiou Erga kai hēmerai
Η ΤΟΥ ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΣ (= Ἡ τοῦ Ὀμήρου Ἰλιάς)	Hē tou Homērou Ilias
ΦΙΛΗΒΟΣ Η ΠΕΡΙ ΗΔΟΝΗΣ (= Φίληβος ἢ Περι ἡδονῆς)	Philēbos ē Peri hēdonēs
ΑΓΝΩΣΤΩΙ ΘΕΩΙ (= Ἄγνωστω θεῷ) κεῖται παρ´ Ἄιδῃ	Agnōstō theō keitai par´ Hadē
ΑΙΤΙΑ ΡΩΜΑΙΚΑ (= Αἴτια Ῥωμαϊκά) Ὅτι οὐδ´ ἡδέως ζῆν ἔστι κατ´ Ἐπικούρον Περὶ τοῦ μὴ ῥαδίως πιστεύειν διαβολῇ ἀϋπνοὺς νύκτας ἴαυον Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς υἱός ύϊκὸν πάσχειν καλὸν κάγαθόν Περὶ ἰλίγγων ὅτε τ´ ἴαχε σάλπιγξ Ἐγχειρίδιον ἀρμονικῆς ἄλαστα δὲ φέργα πάθον κακὰ μησαμένοι Δαμαρέτα τ´ ἐρατά τε φανθεμίς	Aitia Rhōmaika Hoti oud´ hēdeōs zēn esti kat´ Epikouron Peri tou mē rhadiōs pisteuein diabolē aypnous nyktas iauon Lētous kai Dios huios hyikon paschein kalon kagathon Peri ilingōn hote t´ iache salpinx Encheiridion harmonikēs alasta de werga pathon kaka mēsameni Damareta t´ erata te Wianthemis
ΞΕΝΦΟΣ (= ξένφος)	xenwos
ΠΑΤΡΟΦΛΟΣ (= Πάτροφος)	Patroḗlos

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Greek, Modern (after 1453)

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
A	A	α	a
B	V	β	v
Γ	G	γ	g
		Γγ	ng
Γκ	Gk	Γκ	gk (initially and finally) nk (medially)
		Γξ	nx
		γχ	nch
Δ	D	δ	d
E	E	ε	e
Z	Z	ζ	z
H	Ē	η	ē
Θ	Th	θ	th
I	I	ι	i
K	K	κ	k
Λ	L	λ	l
M	M	μ	m
Μπ	B	μπ	b (initially) mp (medially and finally)
N	N	ν	n
Ντ	Ḍ	ντ	ḍ (initially) nt (medially and finally)
Ξ	X	ξ	x
O	O	ο	o
Π	P	π	p
P	R	ρ	r
Σ	S	σ, ς (final)	s
T	T	τ	t
Υ	Y	υ	y (u in diphthongs)
Φ	Ph	φ	ph
X	Ch	χ	ch
Ψ	Ps	ψ	ps
Ω	Ō	ω	ō

Notes

Polytonic orthography

The rough breathing (*´*) is romanized *h*. When it appears with a vowel or a diphthong, the *h* precedes the romanized vowel or diphthong; when it appears with rho (*ῤ*, *ῖ*), the *h* follows the romanized rho (*Rh*, *rh*). The *h* is supplied as necessary when the rough breathing does not appear in the Greek vernacular text (for example, when the text is in all capitals).

Other diacritical marks, such as the smooth breathing, the coronis, acute, circumflex, and grave accents, and the diaeresis, as well as iota subscript and adscript, are omitted in romanization.

Monotonic orthography

The only diacritical marks are the acute accent and the diaeresis. Both are omitted in romanization.

Identification

Katharevousa, an archaizing form of modern Greek, is written in polytonic orthography. Demotic, the colloquial form, can be written in either polytonic or monotonic. In 1976, demotic became the official language of Greece; in 1982, monotonic became the official orthography.

If it is not evident whether the text to be romanized is in polytonic or monotonic orthography, examine the rest of the item. If that provides no information, consider an item issued before 1982 to be in polytonic, and an item issued in 1982 or later to be in monotonic.

Numerals

Greek numerals

<i>Character</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Value</i>
α´	1	ρ´	100
β´	2	σ´	200
γ´	3	τ´	300
δ´	4	υ´	400

ε´	5	φ´	500
Ϝ´, Ϛ´, στ´	6	χ´	600
ζ´	7	ψ´	700
η´	8	ω´	800
θ´	9	ξ´	900
ι´	10	,α	1000
ια´	11	,αα	1001
...	...	,αβ	1002
κ´	20
κα´	21	,β	2000
κβ´	22	,γ	3000
...	...	,δ	4000
λ´	30	,ε	5000
μ´	40
ν´	50		
ξ´	60		
ο´	70		
π´	80		
ρ´, Ϛ´	90		