

Please stand by for realtime captions.

Hi, everyone, this is Lara and GPO with an audio check. We are going to be getting started in two minutes. Hello, everyone. Good afternoon and welcome to today's FDLP webinar, Subject Headings Behing the Scenes. My name is Lara Flint. We have Cori Holder on tech-support and our speaker today is Oksana Osborne. She is the Database Integrity and Bibliographic Control Librarian at GPO. Before we get started, I'm going to walk you through a few housekeeping reminders. If you have questions or comments on the presentation, please chat them in the chat box located in the bottom right-hand corner of your screen. We will have our question and answer session at the end of the presentation. We are recording today's session and will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registered for this webinar. We also posted on our FDLP Academy Training and Repository website. We will also be giving you certification using the email you used to register for today's webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people watched the webinar with you, please email FDLPoutreach@gpl.gov and include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those who need certificates. Finally at the end, we will share a website and webinar certification satisfaction survey with you. We very much appreciate your feedback after the session is finished today. Now I will hand the call over to Oksana Osborne who will take it from here.

Thanks, Lara. Thank you, Cori, for being on tech-support. I'm Oksana Osborne. I have been at GPO for just over four years. For about the first year and a half, I was a technical services librarian, reading catalog records. About five months ago, I became a Database Integrity and Bibliographic Control Librarian, which means I now focus more on providing training. Thank you for being here today. This webinar was developed in response to a request from the FDLP community for more information about our technical services work. The link on this slide, also at the end, goes to an older FDLP Academy presentation about subject headings. It provides an excellent overview of all subjects, headings, and controlled vocabularies found in GPO records, whereas today's focus is more narrow. When I watched the presentation about a month ago, I was surprised at how current the information is. There has been only one change since the presentation was recorded. GPO fully implemented the use of Library Congress Genre Form Terms, or LCGFT, in 2017. Therefore, today's presentation includes more about LCGFT use in LCGFT records. These are some of the topics we are going to cover today. A couple of notes on language. For the sake of convenience, I'm going to just say resource instead of government information dissemination products. Also, technically, LCSH are headings, and LCGFT are terms, but I might use the word headings to refer to both of them at times. About the last bullet here, I'm guessing you are all familiar with the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, which is GPO's online public access catalog. It is referred to as the *cgp* for short. One other note on abbreviations. I will sometimes refer to the library of Congress as LC for short. I also want to mention, since you will have access to the slides at the end, there are a few that I've made gloss over. It is basically that it contains so few information that I'd be reading them aloud. This is to make sure that we have time for questions at the end. We can go over those slides at the end during Q&A if you'd like. All right, first up, controlled vocabularies. A little bit of background to start with. Our two primary topics today are LCSH and LCGFT. They are controlled vocabularies. Controlled vocabularies are list of words and phrases that are used to index and retrieve content. Their purpose is to help catalog users find the information they are looking for. Not every resource catalog has a title which accurately describes all of the major topics it covers, and not every catalog record contains a table of contents or a summary. So, keyword searches and library catalogs can fall short if no subject headings have been added to the record or resource. This screenshot on the left is actually the LCGFT entry , or controlled vocabulary is. It is from the free PDF version of LCGFT, accessible via the link at the bottom right, and in the references at the end of the slides. This is the same screenshot from the previous slide, but I wanted to highlight a couple of details. The UF and BT next to the terms. Controlled vocabularies include cross-references to define relationships between terms. The bullet points on this slide are some examples. These are the cross-references used in LCGFT and LCSH. Broader and narrower terms refer to a heading place within a hierarchy of concepts. The use for entries serves as a sort of thesaurus to help catalogers and catalog users to a preferred term chosen to represent various terms and similar concepts. See also entries link words or phrases which are related, but not part of the same conceptual hierarchy. These are our two main topics for today. LCSH and LCGFT, as we said, are both controlled vocabularies. There are links to their vocabulary lists and rules at the end of this presentation. The definitions here are simplified to highlight the main purpose of each vocabulary. You will see there is an exception to the aboutness or LCSH later on. The key words here are underlined. LCSH is permanently used to describe the subject of a resource. What is

is about. For example, about wild and scenic Rivers. LCGFT is used to describe the genre or form of a resource. What it is. For example, a video recording. They are used together to provide a catalog user the most complete resource description possible. A video recording about or of wild and scenic Rivers. Today's presentation focuses on Library Of Congress Subject Headings because they are included in every GPO record with the possibility of certain NASA records. Other controlled vocabularies for subject indexing and searching to exist in GPO records, but they are inclusion series. Three examples are shown here. MeSH, NASA, and FAST. You can learn more about these three in the FDLP Academy webinar I mentioned at the beginning. The link is also at the bottom of this slide. Onto LCSH. These are some basics about the Library Of Congress Subject Headings, or LCSH. LCSH is used to refer to both the list of subject headings published by the Library Of Congress, and to the individual headings from that list which are used in bibliographic records. LCSH contains headings which will ideally help users find resources about subjects of interest. To create these headings, LCSH depends upon literary warrant. This means a heading cannot be created unless it is needed to catalog a work on that subject, or to fill a gap in the hierarchy between a new heading and an established one. Catalogers follow the guidelines in the subject headings manual links here, to propose new headings and to assign existing ones. We use the term, assign, to refer to the process of determining an appropriate subject heading and adding it to the bibliographic records. To give everyone a point of reference, I wanted to show everyone an example of what LCSH subject headings look like in the wild. How you might encounter them. Also, just a quick note or a reminder, GPO does contribute to , but we consider bibliographic records to be our official records. So, I will not be showing any OCLC records today. Right away, when I say bibliographic record, or bib record, I'm referring to what most people think of as a card catalog record. A record for a book or other resource. Okay. So when you open the bibliographic record or resource in the CGP, it automatically displays in standard view. This screenshot shows the first few lines of the record in standard view. Notes the arrow pointing to the format, or view display options. That will be important momentarily. The top screenshot here is what you will see in the standard view of the record that began on the previous slide. The bottom screenshot is what you'll see if you click on the MARC link at the top of that same record. The subject heading, fields, and a record begin with the number six. A difference to note here is that the components of each subject entry and the standard view at the top are separated with a double dash, which may appear in other displays, including the LCSH list itself. As an M dash. It indicates that the component following the dash is a subdivision, which we will get to in a little bit. In the MARC view, there are to eliminate are symbols. Those are the vertical pipes, plus letters that indicate the specific type of subdivision. Sometimes, instead of vertical pipes, there will be a dollar sign. And we will see that again later. This example is more interesting than I intended it to be. It taught me a couple of things of how subject headings are displayed in trade and 17. We will get back to what those are toward the end. The headings included in LCSH itself, that is the list of subject headings, are several types. Of course, there are concepts and ideas, there are also names, buildings, and structures, events, and geographic features, which includes national parks and monuments. The samples under each type here are headings GPO has created. If you are wondering why the place names in parentheses don't exactly look consistent, it is because the subject headings manual outlines how they must be formatted. We will get to that in a little bit. Each of these headings has a subject authority record in the Library of Congress authority file. The Library Of Congress Authorities, also known as Library Of Congress Authority Files, are located online at authorities.loc.gov. There are two types. Subject authorities and the mid-30s. Each authority contains an authority record. An authority record is used to establish the preferred names, records, headings, et cetera, to be used in bibliographic records. Authority records enable uniform access to materials in library catalogs, and assist users in clear identification of authors and subject headings. All subject headings in GPO bibliographic records must be confirmed in the library of Congress Authority files, unless under these circumstances located here, which you may wish to read later. In bibliographic records, formatted according to MARC 21, subject headings are entered in the fields that begin with the number six, or what we also call the 6xx field. The important thing to remember is that whether a heading is stored in the subject authority file or the name authority file, it becomes a subject heading within a bibliographic record where it appears in a 6xx field, like the ones shown here. There are some idiosyncrasies, but in general, individual persons and conferences have authority records in the LC name authority file. Name authorities are covered in another field in the FDLP Academy webinar for which there is a link at the end of these slides. Topical headings are part of the subject authority file, or LCSH, which we are talking about today. Individual corporate bodies and geographic headings are more complicated. Some exist in the LC name authority file and others exist in the subject authority file. It may be difficult to determine which are which because they are not clearly one or the other. These are referred to as ambiguous entities. There is a section in the subject headings manual devoted to

them. The link is at the end of these slides. It is beyond the scope of what we are covering today. It is also important to note that the descriptors listed here refer to the first component of the subject heading string. So for example, a document about an individual person's ethics will be defined a 600 for the person's name, with the topical subdivision for ethics. A document about a particular law may be assigned a 610 for the enacting jurisdiction with the subdivision for the title of the law. The next two slides contain several fundamental instructions from the subject headings manual. For example, the first subject heading in a record represents the predominant topic of the work catalog. Headings after that are either entered in the order of predominance in the resource, or tag order. We generally have 10 or fewer LCSH fields in a bibliographic record at GPO. The subject headings assigned give the overall work to provide access to its most important topics. We find headings that are as specific as the topics they cover. So for example, even though psychology is a very broad topic, very broad heading, for a textbook about psychology, we would simply use the heading, psychology, and not try to get any lower in the hierarchy, because that topic is appropriately specific. We assign headings only for subjects that comprise at least 20% of work, and like the psychology example, we don't usually assign subtopics that are normally considered to be included in a headings coverage. The exception would be if there is an emphasis on a particular subtopic, or a specific case that forms at least 20% of the work. So 20% of the psychology textbook was dedicated to bipolar disorder, we would find the appropriate heading for that and include that as well. If a heading represents two or three topics discussed in a work and a heading includes no other topics with the next scope, we just defined that one heading, for example, single parents, instead of the two or three narrow headings, for example, single mothers and single fathers. Just a note. If you are wondering what may sub geogs in parentheses means at the top, we will get to that in a minute. The next is a list of narrower terms that may apply to only a broad subject term we are cataloguing. If we're cataloguing a subject that may assign only these two or three narrow headings, we assign those two narrow headings. However, if the document discusses more than three of the narrower topics, we assign the heading for public administration instead of the multiple narrower terms, like the orange example for document be. These aren't exactly workflow steps in order. They are just some of the techniques catalogers used to find the appropriate subject heading, and decide whether or how to define subdivisions. So, we will search the CGP, or Aleph, our internal IOS, or the OCLC or PCC for records. We also mark the open authority records for subject headings to see if they are appropriate. And we sometimes need to search the Internet for definitions of terms and synonyms. We sometimes need to search LCSH for different keywords or synonyms, and finally, when we find subdivisions, we need to check that they are appropriate. That may involve looking at the subject headings manual. These screenshots are from the PDF version of LCSH which is free. And the link is at the bottom of the slide. The PDFs are the public display of the list of subject headings. Suppose that when creating a new catalog record, we search LCSH for socioeconomic status, because we expect it to be a heading. We would get the entry in the orange box on the left. You can see that the term in the first line is not bolded. This indicates it is not an authorized heading. There are use instructions below it, including a link to the heading for social status. The entry for social status in bold font is all right. UF again means use for. This means we need to assign social status for works about socioeconomic status, as well as for social standings. This screenshot is also an example of references to broader and narrower terms in the hierarchy. Additionally, there is a see also reference which is explained how to essentially convert the social status heading into a subdivision that applies to -- persons. While the entries on this slide contain a lot of information, there may be even more behind the scenes. Underlined those entries on the previous slide or MARC records. Full records are available in a few different places. Both of which require licenses. The Library of Congress Authority monthly website is fully accessible to all online. The search page is shown here. The MARC display for old subject authority records is usually pretty sparse. But records created or updated more recently include information from catalogs and other sources would provide insight into the choice of headings and references. We are doing a sample search here in the subject headings file for the word rail guns. This is the MARC subject authority records found for rail guns which is a newer heading created by GPO. Some records contain scope notes and we will look at an example of one in a few minutes. But if there is no scope note for heading and it is not a standard dictionary term, the 670 filled citations and the MARC record can be very helpful in determining whether a heading actually applies to the work we are cataloguing. You may find the authorities website handy, because this level of detail is not available in the CGP. Here is the authority for that same heading in the CGP. I will show you how to find these later on. We just looked at some headings for social status which consisted only of one component, which they had no subdivisions. Subdivisions are very helpful tools in assigning settings. LCSH and LCGFT reference, which we sometimes call subject strengths, can contain preassigned headings, such as the first example here. And I apologize. These screenshots are from the web. They

are just the clearest and the easiest to interpret. Subject strengths can also be made up of established headings such as social status or rail guns or free-floating strength and by the cataloger at the time of the cataloguing. For example, if we added the free-floating subjects, maintenance and repair after rail guns. Free-floating subdivisions can be freely used under specified types. Those specified types are identified in scope notes, such as the second example here, such as legislation and often expanded upon the settings menu where there is a whole page along legislation. You can see from the scope that the subdivision is not completely free-floating. It only applies to the categories covered by the scope notes, or other categories such as desecration of flags, and must be established as a proposal to LC. Subdivisions which are entirely free-floating have a scope note that says, use under subject. Listed on the types of subdivisions and roughly most to least common for GPO record. We won't get into the weeds, but just be aware that you may see some other codes in the 6xx field of bibliographic records, as those codes are associated with the name authority settings. Subdivisions are signed under the various Mark as indicated by the dollar sign and letter combos on this side. And I'm including MARC subfield codes because as people may see or may already know, the difference between coding for subfield X and subfield B can be very important. Subdivisions under subfield C are the subject to the aboutness that I referred to earlier. These subjects to refer to what a resource is, just as LCSH does. The form subdivisions existed in LCGFT -- LCSH before LCGFT was created and we haven't stopped using them. But, it is still only a subdivision in LCSH. It can only be used under a heading that does address the aboutness of a resource. And the form subdivisions available are not nearly as comprehensive as the terms available through LCGFT. At the top of the left is an example of a limited scope note for a term that may otherwise apply to everything. But it was restricted to the headings identified by the military services, pattern headings chapter from the subject headings manual shown below the scope notes. Suppose you were cataloguing a document about equipment and farms. We are not allowed to use the subdivision for equipment under the headings for farms, so then we have to search for another viable subject heading. Fortunately, there is one for farming equipment. I don't exactly know why, it is probably a mix of old and new practices, and part of how the library of Congress conceptualizes things. Geographic subdivisions are always truly free-floating. A heading either can or cannot be subdivided by place. There is no subdivision geographics. The notes are copied verbatim. The second bullet, global environmental change, tells us it can't be subdivided geographically because by definition, it covers the globe. The rest of the headings do not allow geographic subdivisions either, even though it is not explicitly indicated. According to the subject headings manual, no decision has yet been made regarding geographic subdivision for use and until it has, these headings cannot be subdivided by place. So unless they heading is marked may subd geog, as shown on the next line, this cannot expand its place. This can be noted by the CGP which you would otherwise expect to have United States after them, do not. You probably won't see many headings without any subdivisions, such as these examples in the CGP. A huge percentage of what we catalog is specific to the United States. So you will usually see headings subdivided geographically. We also try to assign topical subdivisions when appropriate, which is a lot of the time. You may recall from the previous slide that the heading for ozone cannot be subdivided by place. However, adding the subdivision to it, that may be subdivided geographically, makes a whole string able to be subdivided geographically. For the first example here, the line in italics, including a subdivision, is taken verbatim from LCGFT. More on that in a minute. In the second example, the two lines of italics are two separate entries taken from LCSH verbatim. The place is input after the last component of the stream which is just a loud to be subdivided geographically. This means sometimes the place will appear after subtopics, the other times, a place will appear before subtopics. And sometimes, it is sandwiched between two. Or, subdivisions. The forward name used in subfield C comes from the authority record from that place in the Library of Congress authority files. This is just a list to show some of the various ways that subject headings appear in LCSH. There are natural language phrases, inversions, and predefined subdivisions. The headings on this slide that do have subdivisions, the phrases that do long stashes, have been established this way within LCSH itself for one reason or another. This list includes some free-floating subdivisions frequently used by GPO when building subject strengths. The first two examples in the list are not as they appear in LCSH. Using the blanks to indicate that there are several subdivisions to be used for both aspects and conditions. The big three being environmental, social, and economic. And he can be inserted in either or both of the blanks. For example, social aspects, social conditions. Several of the subdivisions in this list can be coded either X or V, depending on whether they are used to describe what a resource is about, or what it is. I'd like to point out that the subdivisions in the second column are tricky. They are meaning an LCSH isn't always what we expected it to be. So it is very important to view the scope notes and entries in the subject headings manual. And this is one of the slides where -- well, I'm just going to gloss over it because it is pretty comprehensive. But I just wanted to point out that we

refer to publications from Congress as congressional's. Congressional continued. Okay. So, how do you interpret LCSH? The easiest way is to construct a phrase using the individual elements of the subject's heading stream in reverse order. So, for example, first example, prevention in the United States of wounds and injury to lungs. Second example, periodically issued rules and practice of the committee on the house administration. The same elements can express different concepts depending on the order in the subject heading strengths, and I'll let you reread these later. Okay. LCGFT. Library of Congress genre form terms describe again what a resource is, not what it is about. Assigning and interpreting LCGFT is much simpler than LCSH. There are no strings with subdivision story about. Formally, GPO added LCGFT only two records for congressional, pornographic resources, and audiovisual resources. But in 2017, we expanded the application of LCGFT to any government information products for which they are appropriate. In MARC coding, LCGFT is entered in 655 fields with second indicator seven and subfield two contains LCGFT as shown here. These are some of the LCGFT you are likely to see. There is some differentiation in wording between LCGFT and LCSH subfield V, for example, maps and statistics. There are also some instances of overlapping concepts but not terminology. And with the manuals in LCGFT versus the manuals, et cetera, in LCSH. Finally, there are some slight differences in the application of these same terms in LCGFT and LCSH. For example, periodicals in trans six are publications issued at regularly stated intervals of less than a year, but not as often as daily, whereas periodicals in the LCSH include publications issued out longer intervals, such as annually and biannually. This is why in a GPO record for an annual report, you'll see an LCSH form subfield V for periodicals, but not a 655 field LCGFT entry or periodical. These are some common forms or genres of publications originating to Congress, another slide that is easy enough to come back to. And now to talk about proposing headings. GPO is a member of the program or cooperative cataloging, also known as the PCC. There is a subject cooperative component, called SACO. The proposed changes to the existing ones and new records according to the subject headings manual. Which says, to establish a subject heading for a topic that represents a discrete, identifiable concept when it is first encountered in the work being catalogued. Headings are usually established to reflect current American usage or concept. Changes to subject authority records typically involve adding new use for cross-references per proposals are reviewed internally at GPO before being sent to LC, and a heading created by GPO contains GPO at the beginning of the MARC authority record. There is an example of the 040 here. Occasionally, we propose the heading based on our estimation of current American usage, or how a topic is commonly known. And the Library of Congress alters it. This is part of the collaborative nature of the process, and we are just happy that it works out. I will take a sip of water here while you read this list. I mentioned a minute ago that we proposed new headings and changes to existing ones. Here's a sample of new LCSH proposed by GPO and accepted by the Library of Congress within the last four years. You can see that we have created headings from well-known entities and concepts, some of which are recent developments. Others have been around for a long time, but surprisingly did not have LCSH yet. This goes back to the literary a performance. The workforce may contain images or subject headings about these things but were only created once they were needed to catalog the Library of Congress. And actually in many cases, there are already resources catalog, but those were done by institutions who either did not use LCSH, or did not make proposals for new headings. Here's are some other headings that were created and approved. Variety is the variety represented by the materials and catalog. Headings on this slide in previous ones were created to catalog products from various government agencies including agriculture of defense, health and human services, interior, and Congress. The process for proposing LCGFT is the same as for LCSH. We created one LCGFT which I was very happy to have approved. Before this genre form existed, there really wasn't a satisfactory way to find the many activity results published by government agencies. Previously, a keyword search was likely to retrieve the words in a title or notes field. We have several methods for quality control. In addition to performance reviews and spot checks, GPO has contracted an authority control vendor, who I will not name right now, to help us maintain data integrity. One of the things the authority control vendor does is search our record for used for terms that were not caught by OCLC's processing and converts them to authorize headings. The example here is the UF on the left, which means that Medicare in the United States -- for Medicare in the United States, we should use just plain Medicare. On the right, you can see the heading in our bib record was changed to account for this use for instruction. The vendor updates subject headings in bibliographic records, based on and is subject authority records, such as adding an ending, where 2001 was added at the end. The vendor also provides color-coded supports, which FDLP Academy data integrity librarians then review. Have a component of a subject string is flagged in red, we look for a scope note to assess whether the subdivision has been appropriately assigned. We also keep an eye out for commonly confused subdivisions such as government policy, which may not have been

assigned correctly. Okay. So how do you search for these wonderful subject headings as included in the bibliographic records? I'm going to show four different ways to search the CGP. All can be used for LCSH, but only the last two work for LCGFT. Authority records can only be found in the CGP or LCSH. First, on the browse tab, choose LC subject begins as the type of search. This is for browsing LCSH authority records. It is slightly tricky because it depends on us knowing the first word or two of a heading, or a use for term. So I'm using the socioeconomic status search term to demonstrate that a use for search term does work. The box on the left shows the first part of our search results. I clicked the LC authority records link next to socioeconomic status, and it opens the authority records shown on the right. This is that same screenshot, but forgetting bibliographic records. If we were to click the actual heading, social status, and other the browse search results on the left or authority record on the right, it would run a new browse search for that heading in bibliographic records in the CGP. Here are those search results. Note the browse aspect at the top where the arrow is pointing. The entry label next shows our heading, but with some subdivisions. That's just the next item in the browse. Another way to search the CGP for LCSH and bibliographic records is on the advanced search tab, using the drop-down menu selection or LC subject keywords. I answered cataloging government publications for a sample search. Here are our tab two search results. I clicked on the second one to open the records on the next slide. The top box is what displays after clicking on the link on the previous slide. This was actually the example I showed a little while ago, which I promise to get back to. As I mentioned, there are some things that surprised me. You may have noticed them as well. First, look at the MARC view in the bottom image. This is the order in which the catalog or input the subject headings, meaning, cataloging of government publications was deemed the predominant topic. But check out the standard view on top where this subject heading appears last. Look at the MARC view again. Fees headings each have a zero as the second indicator. That is the zero closest to the Pike symbol and letter A. These means they are included as Library of Congress subject headings. Back up to the standard view, only the last heading is labeled subject LC. We know that LC stands for Library of Congress. My guess is this is because cataloging of government publications is a heading which lives in the LC subject authority file, while the headings for GPO and FDLP live in the LC's name authority file. Maybe it does not necessarily point this out, but I wanted to assure you that these are all considered LC subject headings, even though one is labeled as such. All right, third. Searching the CGP for LCSH or LCGFT can be done on the expert tab using the command code, WSU. The top box is a larger image of the search command from the previous slide. It is important to see how it is formatted. Code WSU, equals sign, no space on the other side, because of the field on the other side from the MARC record. As you can see, it matches video recordings for the hearing impaired. He first 65 is included there in the screenshot just to give you an idea of a related LCGFT that can be found. Finally, the search can be done from within a bib record as any of the previous searches. We have probably done this one either on purpose or by accident, which I have done many times. If you are looking at a bib record in standard view and click the link for a subject heading, it will open a pop-up window with further search options. For example, click the links shown in the orange box at the top and it pops up the box and moves on the left. Clicking the first button, we go straight to the list of bib records containing a heading. There are four results. The second and third buttons are basically equivalent to each other. They both lead to a list that can be used either to find the same bib records from the first go button, or find an authority record. I clicked the third go button from the previous slide to browsing list in the database. The first part of the results list is shown at the top here in the orange box. If I click that link, I get the same list of documents that were found by the first go button on the previous slide. You can see that the second and third results in the orange box have LC authority records linked, but our headings do not. That's because it contains adding subdivisions. So, to back up to browse, I clicked the previous page button at the top and got a list -- well, partial list, in the bottom. There is a link to the authority record, for the basis of our heading, cataloging and government publications. All right. That's basically in for the main content. There are several links here, some of which appeared earlier on the slides. But this is for for information if you are interested. The second link here is the FDLP Academy presentation I mentioned at the beginning. It won't be replaced by this recording. And then, just, this is something I find interesting. The first link to the SACO page, you can find the subject lists. You can see the recently proposed headings that are pending approval from the Library of Congress. He SACO page also has a link to the editorial meeting summary, which explains why some proposals were not approved. This is instructive, but can also be entertaining at times, because the writers, they just have a way of writing this. It is kind of funny sometimes. So, that's it for me, and I'm happy to take any questions you have. Thank you all for listening.

Thank you so much. This is Lara again. I have not seen any questions come in yet, but now is the time. So please do chat in your questions.

All right. While we are waiting to see if there are any questions, I can go back to a couple of those slides that I skipped for congressional. So, these actually get confused a little bit sometimes. Law and legislation is used for the legal aspects of topics. It might contain texts of laws. It is generally used for laws, of course, and for congressional reports. This is in contrast to government policy, which is about enforcement actions collected by governments to guide decision-making pertaining to the topics. So this one we usually use for congressional hearings. You'll notice that government policy, that is the entire scope note or just part of it. But, it says it can pertain to classes. Classes of persons, the second bullet there. Legal status, loss, et cetera, is the equivalent of law and legislation or classes of persons or ethnic groups. So again, that one would be used for laws, and generally congressional reports. And then here are some other ones that commonly get confused. For the first set, appropriations and expenditures or finance under government body. Appropriations is clearly for appropriated funds. If you see finance under the name of government, it is referred to as nonoperating funds. And back to our form subdivision. Rules and practice can be either subfield X, about the rules of practice in the body, or subfield V, containing the rules and practice of the body. And then the other one I skipped was -- we do have questions coming in now, Oksana. Do you want to go with questions? Or with the slide.

Questions are good.

Okay. So one is, do you know how often or under what circumstances LC creates headings to fill gaps in hierarchies?

I do not have a sense of how often. I apologize. The circumstances, I don't know how I be able to find this specifically, but it is generally for more -- I want to say for more scientific topics, where it is clearly -- there is, like, a level missing. Let's see here. Okay, so here is a good example. The second from the bottom on the left. This long thing I can't even pronounce, that is the technical name for a drug called Truvada. But within the hierarchy of kind of scientific medical, chemical related subdivisions, or headings, rather, this one needed intervening levels in order to kind of match the hierarchy that is most sensible. Sorry if that's not a good way of putting it. And then also, the previous swine, crypto currencies, I think we had to make, it was, like, digital currency, I think about it, to account for differences between, you know, Bitcoin versus using a credit card or other money digitally. So, it's kind of just dependent upon what already exists in LCSH, and what the definitions are, and whether those definitions can be, you know, immediately applied to the next term, or if there needs to be something in between. I hope that helps.

Thanks. Another question is, I remember hearing about inherently legal subject headings. Has there been further discussion on this?

I don't know if there has been further discussion, but yes, that is true, and was in the subject headings manual page on law and legislation and legal subject headings. I don't believe it is in with the scope note itself. If we can find that scope note again. But yes, it is in that subject headings manual page, which is kind of frustrating sometimes, because, you know, you see the scope note and you think it will be just all you need. But then it turns out there is more information in the subject headings manual, such as, as you mentioned, not using and under legal headings. So, I think it is something like, we wouldn't say real estate law and legislation. I'd have to confirm that, but I'm pretty sure that would be an example.

Okay, we have a comment, a thank you for the really helpful background information from somebody who works with catalogs.

Oh, thank you.

And the question. I'm guessing new subject headings proposed by GPO have literary -- and in U.S. publications?

Yes, that is correct. We catalog all kinds of stuff that results in interesting headings as -- I don't remember what my that is. Not that one. But, yeah. I can try to find it again. A lot of the really specific ones come from interior, like, you know -- I apologize. These are not members. But for example, Columbian mammoth was needed for a national monument or historic site kind of dedicated to Columbian mammoth. I think it was in Texas. And, I'm trying to think -- oh, this was for a flower that was needed for the department publication. And a lot of these on this slide came from congressional's that were, you know, hearings about these things.

Okay, we've got somebody that checked out the SACO and said, wow. I was curious about that, too. Are we are going to do that? We have a question. What's the distinction between slides 20 and 21? Using the broader heading or not when there are fewer than three narrow headings.

Okay, let me go back to that. Okay, 20. So I think this is called the rule of two. This is single parents in the LCSH only encompasses mothers and fathers. There are no other narrower terms, where as public administration has at least -- I don't remember. These, and then two or three times as many. So it has 30 narrower terms. And then, when the document is only about two of them, that's when we can assign just those two. Does that help?

Yes.

Cool.

Okay, any other questions anyone? Okay. Well, if there are any last questions, I'm going to ask Cori to post the link for our webinar satisfaction survey in the chat, which he did. Everybody found it to be a really interesting webinar. Including me. So, thank you so much, Oksana, for representing for us today. Thank you everyone for coming.

Yes, thanks so much. Thanks for your great questions. Feel free to email me if you think of anything else.

All right, thank you again, everybody. We hope you will check out past weaponize from the FDLP Academy like that earlier cataloging one, and also join us for future ones. Hang on. I just saw a question sliding by. Where will the recorded link be? We have a public website with the recordings of all of our webinars, and I'm posting the link to that in the chat box now. You can also just search FDLP Academy and that will lead you to us. Cori posted it, too. Thank you, Cori. Okay, that's it. One last big thank you to Oksana and everybody else and we will see you next time. Bye, everyone.

Thank you, everyone. Have a great afternoon. [Event Concluded]

Event Description:

GPO - Subject Headings Behind the Scenes

Please select which file format you wish to download:

Word Document (.docx) ▼