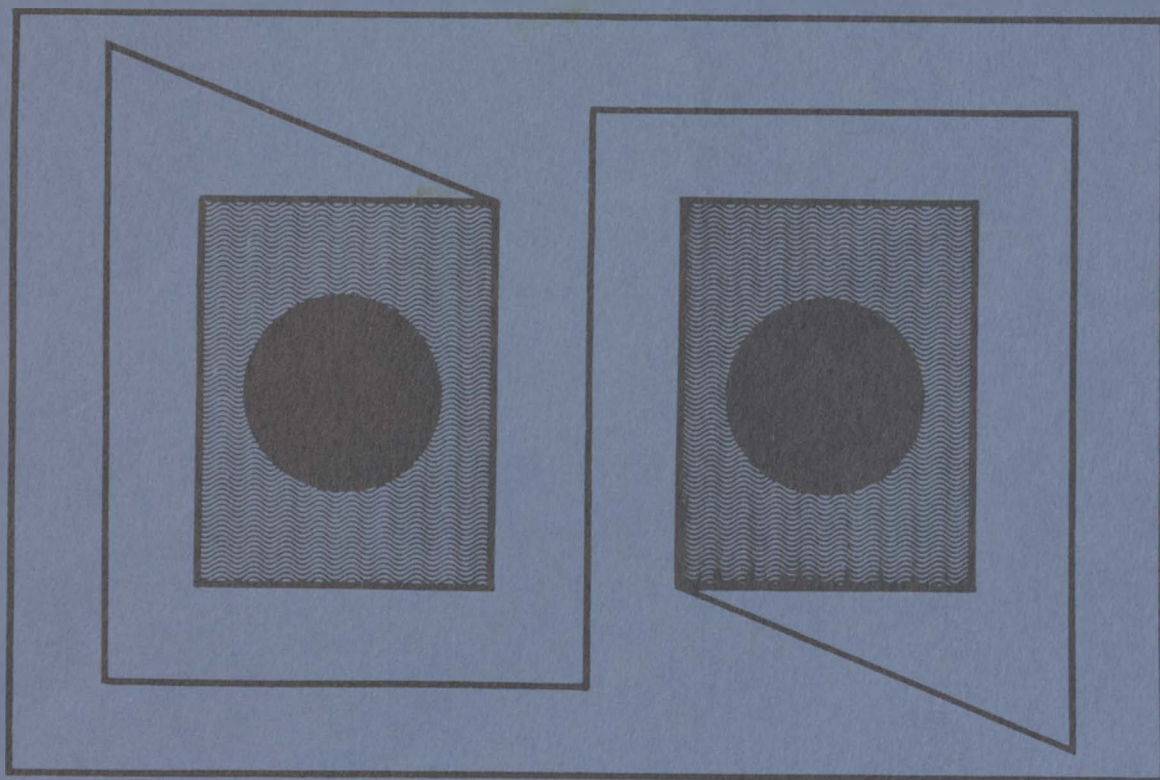
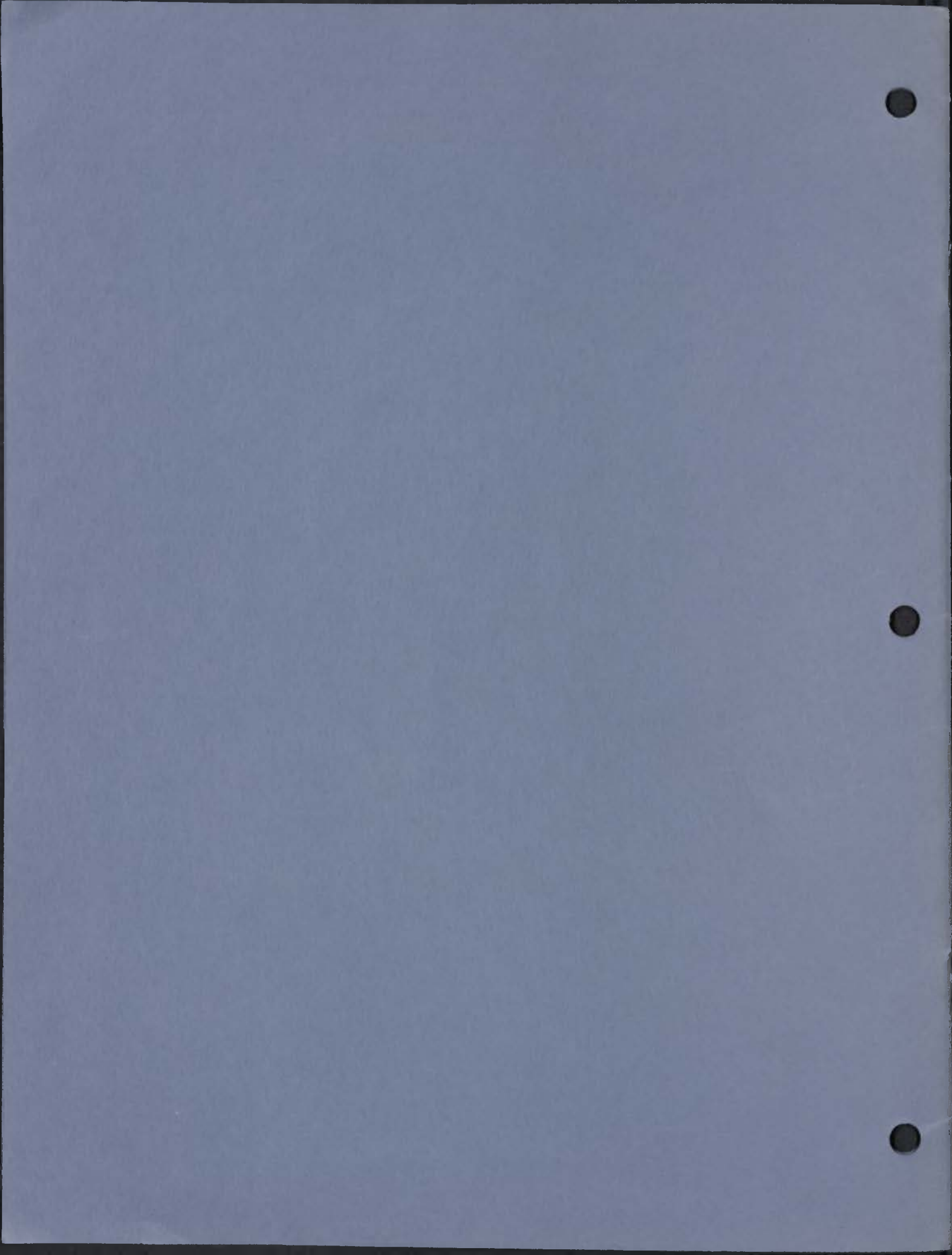


an explanation  
of the  
superintendent  
of documents  
classification system





# **AN EXPLANATION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

## **CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

### **Introduction**

This system was developed by the Library Division of the Government Printing Office, and was first published in October 1962 by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, as a catalog number for the stocks of Government publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents in 1962.

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As currently used in the Library Division of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, as catalog numbers for the stocks of Government publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

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Library and Statutory Distribution Service  
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United States Government Printing Office  
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AN EARLY HISTORY  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
CLASSIFICATION

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS CLASSIFICATION  
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF DOCUMENTS CLASSIFICATION  
AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

## **THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

### **Introduction**

This system was formed in the Library of the Government Printing Office sometime between 1895 and 1903. The first explanation of it was given in October 1903 by William Leander Post, then in charge of the Library, in the preface to List of Publications of the Agriculture Department 1862-1902, Department List No. 1, issued by the Superintendent of Documents in 1904.

Mr. Post gives credit for the basis of the system (classification by governmental author) to Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, who used this basis in assigning classification numbers to a List of Publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1841 to June 30, 1895, inclusive. Miss Hasse prepared the list while assistant librarian in the Los Angeles Public Library but it was published by the Department of Agriculture in 1896 as its Library Bulletin No. 9.

Like other classification systems in use for many years, this one has expanded as the Federal Government has grown, and has changed in some details and methods of use, though still retaining the principles upon which it is based.

It has one fundamental weakness—the position in the scheme, of the publications of any Government author (i.e. department, bureau, office, etc.), is determined by the current organizational status of the author. Thus it is at the mercy of any Government reorganization which may be directed by the President, by Congress, or by the head of a department or agency, with the result that the publications of some authors may be located in as many as three different places in the scheme.

Despite this functional weakness, it has stood the test of time as a workable arrangement for publications of the United States Government, having been used for over 50 years by the Library of the Documents Area for the collection of public documents which has accumulated as a by-product of the Department's cataloging and publishing functions, and as a catalog system for the stocks of Government publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents.





## PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM

The basis of the classification is the grouping of publications by agency, department, author, department, function, and administrative department, the authors to the primary, the administrative structure of the United States. The system is designed, first, to establish a hierarchy and structure and secondly with the basic organization.

### Foreword

This explanation of the classification system used by the Documents Area was prepared to answer frequent inquiries received, and to provide an aid in the training of new personnel in this organization. The original edition was prepared by the late Mr. Joseph A. King; this revised edition was prepared by Mr. Norman N. Barbee, Administrative Librarian with the assistance of Mrs. Mae S. Collins, Chief of the Library Division.

It is hoped that this explanation will also provide a helpful guide for depository libraries which use the Superintendent of Documents classification system, as well as for other libraries and persons interested in, or concerned with the catalog numbers assigned to publications by this Department.

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## PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM

The basis of the classification is the grouping together of the publications of any Government author—the various departments, bureaus, and agencies being considered the authors. In the grouping, the organizational structure of the United States Government is followed, that is, subordinate bureaus and divisions are grouped with the parent organization.

### Author Symbols

Each executive department and agency, the Judiciary, Congress, and other major independent establishments are assigned a place in the scheme. The place is determined by the alphabetical designation assigned to each, as "A" for Agriculture Department, "Ju" for Judiciary, and "NS" for National Science Foundation, the designation usually being based on the name of the organization. (See attached Table 1 for symbols currently in use.)

### Subordinate Offices

To set off the subordinate bureaus and offices, numbers are added to the symbols with figure "1" being used for the parent organization and the secretary's or administrator's office. Beginning with the figure "2" the numbers are applied in numerical order to the subordinate bureaus and offices, these having been arranged alphabetically when the system was established, and new subordinate bureaus or offices having been given the next highest number. A period follows the combination of letters and numbers representing the bureau or office. For example:

Agriculture Department (including Secretary's Office)	A 1.
Forest Service	A 13.
Information Office	A 21.
Rural Electrification Administration	A 68.

### Series Designations

The second breakdown in the scheme is for the various series of publications issued by a particular bureau or office. A number is assigned to each series and this number is followed by a colon.

In the beginning the following numbers were assigned for the types of publications common to most Government offices:

- 1: Annual reports
- 2: General publications (unnumbered publications of a miscellaneous nature)
- 3: Bulletins
- 4: Circulars

In setting up classes for new agencies or bureaus, these numbers were reserved for those types of publications. Later, new types common to most offices evolved and the following additional numbers were set aside in the classes of new agencies for particular types of series:

- 5: Laws (administered by the agency and published by it)
- 6: Regulations, rules, and instructions

7: Releases

8: Handbooks, manuals, guides

Any additional series issued by an office are given the next highest number in order of issuance—that is, as an office begins publication of a series the next highest number not already assigned to a series is assigned to the new series of the particular office.

### Related Series

New series which are closely related to already existing series are not tied-in to the existing series so as to file side by side on the shelf. Originally no provision was made for this except in the case of separates from publications in a series. Tie-in is provided by use of the shilling mark after the number assigned to the existing series, followed by a digit for each related series starting with "2". (The "1" is not generally used in this connection since the existing series is the first.) Separates are distinguished by use of a lower case letter beginning with "a" rather than by numbers.

A theoretical example of these "tie-in" classes is as follows:

- I not usually used*
- 4: Circulars
  - 4/a: Separates from Circulars (numbered)
  - 4/b: Separates from Circulars (unnumbered)
  - 4/2: Administrative Circulars
  - 4/3: Technical Circulars

### Class Stem

Thus by combining the designations for authors and those for the series published by the authors, we obtain the class stems for the various series of publications issued by the United States Government. For example:

- A 1.10: Agriculture Yearbook
- A 13.1: Annual Report of Chief of Forest Service
- A 57.38: Soil Survey Reports

### Book Numbers

The individual book number follows the colon. For numbered series the original edition of a publication gets simply the number of the book. For example, Department of Agriculture Leaflet 381 would be A 1.35:381. For revisions of numbered publications, the shilling mark and additional figures beginning with 2 are added, as: A 1.35:381/2, A 1.35:381/3, etc.

*In the case of annuals*, the last three digits of the year are used for the book number, e.g., Annual Report of Secretary of Agriculture, A 1.1:954. For reports or publications covering more than one year, a combination of the dates is used, e.g., Annual Register of the U.S. Naval Academy, 1954-1955 is D 208.107:954-55.



*Unnumbered publications* (other than continuations) are given a book number based on the principal subject word of the title, using a 2-figure Cutter table. An example is Radioactive Heating of Vehicles Entering the Earth's Atmosphere, NAS 1.2:R 11, "Radioactive" being the key subject word and the Cutter designation being R 11. Another publication, Measurements of Radiation from Flow Fields of Bodies Flying Speeds up to 13.4 Kilometers per Second issued by the same agency, falling in the same series class (NAS 1.2:), and having the same Cutter number for the principal subject word, is individualized by adding the shilling mark and the figure 2, as NAS 1.2:R 11/2. Subsequent different publications in the same subject group which take the same Cutter designation would be identified as R 11/3, R 11/4, etc.

In assigning book numbers to unnumbered separates or reprints from whole publications, the 3-figure Cutter table is used. This is done for the purpose of providing for finer distinctions in class between publications whose principal subject words begin with the same syllable. The 3-figure table is also sometimes used in regular unnumbered series for the same purpose.

Another use of the 3-figure Cutter table is for non-Government publications which although not officially authored by a particular Government bureau or agency, may have been written by some of its personnel, or may be about it and its work, and it is desirable to have them filed on the shelf with the organization's own publications. The book numbers assigned to the non-Government publications are treated as decimals so as to file with the same subject groups but yet not disturb the sequence of book numbers of publications actually authored by the organization.

*Revisions of unnumbered publications* are identified by addition of the shilling mark and the last three digits of the year of revision. For example, if the first publication mentioned in the preceding paragraph was revised in 1964, the complete classification would read NAS 1.2:R 11/964. Subsequent revisions in the same year would be identified as 964-2, 964-3, etc.

Periodicals and other continuations are identified by number, or volume and number as the case may be. Volume and number are separated by use of the shilling mark. Some examples are:

Current Export Bulletin, No. 732, C 42.11/2:732  
Marketing Information Guide, Vol. 17, No. 1, C 41.11:17/1

Unnumbered periodicals and continuations are identified by the year of issuance and order of issuance throughout the year. The last three digits of the year are used, and a number corresponding to the order of issuance within the year is added, the two being separated by the shilling mark. An example is:

United States Savings Bonds Issued and Redeemed, January 31, 1954, T 63.7:954/1

## **SPECIAL TREATMENT OF PUBLICATIONS OF CERTAIN AUTHORS**

While the foregoing principles and rules govern the classification of the publications and documents of most Government authors, special treatments are employed for those of certain Government agencies. These consist of classes assigned to:

- (1) Some series issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission
- (2) Boards, Commissions, and Committees established by act of Congress or under authority of act of Congress, not specifically designated in the Executive Branch of the Government nor as completely independent agencies
- (3) Congress and its working committees
- (4) Multilateral international organizations in which the United States participates
- (5) Publications of the President and the Executive Office of the President including Committees and Commissions established by executive order and reporting directly to the President



## Interstate Commerce Commission

The classes assigned to publications of this agency were revised in December 1914 to provide better groupings of material than could formerly be given due to the lack of bureau breakdowns within the Commission at that time. Accordingly, those publications of the Commission as a whole, such as annual reports, general publications, bulletins, circulars, etc., continued to follow the regular form of classification, while all others were grouped by subject. This subject grouping took the place of bureau breakdowns and was designated by adding the first three or four letters of the subject word to the main agency designation of IC 1. Thus those publications relating to "accidents" were grouped under IC 1 acci., those relating to "express companies" were under IC 1 exp., and similarly for other subjects. The series designations and individual book numbers were then assigned under each subject grouping as though it were a regular bureau. For example, Accident Bulletin Number 3 is classed as IC 1 acci.3:3. A list of current subject breakdowns is contained in Table 11 attached.

## Boards, Commissions, and Committees

Those agencies established by act of Congress or under authority of act of Congress, not specifically designated in the Executive Branch of the Government nor as completely independent agencies, are grouped under one of the agency symbols assigned to Congressional publications—namely, Y 3. This place in the scheme is reserved for all such agencies. The classification numbers of the publications of these agencies are then literally pushed over to the right so that instead of the series designation following the period, the individual agency designation follows it. This agency designation is the Cutter author number from the 2-figure table for the first main word of the agency name, followed by the colon. Thus the agency designation for Atomic Energy Commission is Y 3.At 7: and that of Selective Service System is Y 3.Se 4:. The shilling mark and numbers are used to distinguish between author designations of agencies having the same or similar first principal word in their names as Y 3.F 31/8: for Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Y 3.F 31/13: for Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee.

Series designations for publications of these agencies then follow the colon instead of preceding it. These series designations are assigned in the regular way.

Individual book numbers are then added to the series designations with no separation if the individual book numbers begin with letters, and are separated by the shilling mark if they begin with numbers. Thus the Annual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission for the year 1961 is Y 3.At 7:1/961 while the unnumbered AEC Report on Status Centrifuge Technology is classed as Y 3.AT 7:2G 21.

Table 111 attached gives a list of current Boards, commissions, and Committees with their class symbols.

## Congress and its Working Committees

The working committees of Congress such as Appropriations, Judiciary, etc., are grouped under one of the agency symbols assigned to Congress—namely, Y 4. As in the case of the Y 3. classifications outlined above, an author designation based on the name of the Committee follows the period and is followed by the colon. Thus the House Committee on Judiciary is Y 4.J 89/1: and the Senate Committee on Judiciary is Y 4.J 89/2:, the shilling mark and the figures 1 and 2 being used to distinguish between the two committees. If other committees were to be appointed having the word "judiciary" as the principal subject word of their name, J 89/3:, J 89/4:, etc., would be used as the author designations. (See Table IV attached for symbols of current committees.)

No regular *numbered* series designations are normally used after the colon for the publications of Congressional Committees since they are for the most part simply unnumbered hearings or committee prints. These are given book numbers by use of the two-figure Cutter tables based on the principal subject word of the title of each as for unnumbered publications in the regular classification treatment.

Where series do occur within the publications of a Committee they have been treated in various ways. Some examples follow.

*Congressional Directory.* This has been given a series designation of "1" following the colon, as Y 4.P93/1:1. Individual book numbers are then marked off by use of the shilling mark following the series designation, as Y 4.P93/1:1/ with the particular issue being designated by Congress and session, as Y 4.P93/1:184-1.

*Economic Indicators.* This monthly periodical issued by the Joint Economic Committee has been assigned a place in the group of publications issued by this Committee by use of the Cutter designation following the colon (instead of the regular numerical series designation), based on the subject word "Economic" as Y 4.Ec7:Ec7. The book numbers for individual issues are then designated by year of issue and number corresponding to the month of issue as 954-1 for January 1954, 954-2 for February 1954, etc. These are added to the series designation of "Ec7" following the colon and separated by the shilling mark, as: June 1954 issue, Y 4.Ec7/954-6.

*Serially Numbered Hearings and Committee Prints.* Hearings and the committee prints of some Congressional Committees are numbered as serials within each Congress. These are designated by Congress and number (separated by the shilling mark) immediately following the colon as: House Judiciary Committee Serial 13, 83d Congress would be Y 4.J89/1:83/13, the number of the Congress taking the place of the usual numerical series designation. These are filed behind the hearings and committee prints bearing letter and number Cutter designation—that is, to the right on the shelf.

*Congressional Bills, Documents, and Reports.* These numbered series of publications issued by Congress are not given a place in the scheme by use of lettered symbols but are simply filed at the end of all other classifications by Congress, session, and individual number with abbreviations being used for the series titles. The order of filing and the manner of designation is as follows: (The examples given were chose at random.)

Series	Individual examples
Senate Bills	91-2:S.528
House Bills	91-2:H.R.15961
Senate Joint Resolutions	91-2:S.J.Res.172
House Joint Resolutions	91-2:H.J.Res.1098
Senate Concurrent Resolutions	91-2:S.Con.Res.70
House Concurrent Resolutions	91-2:H.Con.Res.578
Senate Resolutions	91-2:S.Res.304
House Resolutions	91-2:H.Res.108
Senate Reports	91-2:S.rp.885
House Reports	91-2:H.rp.983
Senate Documents	91-2:S.doc.82
House Documents	91-2:H.doc.342

*changed  
to 91.42*

*Other Congressional Publications.* Attached as Table V is a list of currently published Congressional series not explained above with notes as to methods of assigning book numbers.

### Multilateral International Organizations in which the United States Participates

Many of the publications of these organizations are published simultaneously by the United States and other countries. The United States portions of these organizations may also publish separately, for example, the United States National Commission for UNESCO. Since participation by the United States is in the realm of foreign relations, such publications are classed under the State Department with two main class designations assigned as follows:

- S 3. Arbitrations and Mixed Commissions to Settle International Disputes
- S 5. International Congresses, Conferences, and Commissions



The individual organizations are then treated as subordinate bureaus or offices, a number being assigned to each as it begins to publish, but following the period rather than preceding it as in regular class construction. Individual book numbers are assigned after the colon, using the 2-figure Cutter table and based on the principal subject word of the title.

If the organization proves to be a prolific publisher, however, issuing several definite series of publications, each is distinguished by adding the shilling mark and digits beginning with 2 to the number assigned to the organization as a bureau designation, as in the case of related series in regular class construction. For example some of the series issued by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO are classed as follows:

S 5.48/9 Addresses

S 5.48/10 Maps and posters

S 5.48/11 Executive committee, summary of notice of meetings

Individual book numbers are then assigned in the regular way.

**Publications of the President and the Executive Office of the President including Committees and Commissions Established by Executive Order and reporting directly to the President**

*Reagan = 40*

The agency symbol assigned to the President of the United States is Pr followed by the number corresponding to the ordinal number of succession to the presidency as Pr 37, Richard M. Nixon, 37th president of the United States. Breakdowns under the agency symbol follow normal methods of classification expansion. However, in recent years, presidents have appointed many special committees and commissions to study particular problems and to report their findings directly to the Chief executives. These organizations usually cease to exist after making their report. Since their publications are usually few in number, normal bureau treatment is not practical and special treatment is therefore indicated to prevent establishment of classes which will not be used, and in addition to keep together the publications of all such organizations appointed by one president.

Therefore, beginning with those appointed by President Eisenhower, one series class (Pr -.8:) has been assigned for all such committees and commissions. A Cutter designation using the 2-figure table is then assigned to each based on the principal subject word of its name as Pr 34.8:H81, President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs. Publications of the committee are distinguished by addition of the shilling mark and Cutter numbers based on the principal subject word of the title as in normal classification.

Beginning with the administration of President Kennedy, the continuing offices assigned to the President, which make up the Executive Office of the President, have been given permanent classes under the symbol PrEx. Thus with a change in administration it will no longer be necessary to change the classes for such offices as Bureau of the Budget, National Security Council, Office of Emergency Planning, etc. These have been given breakdowns as subordinate offices of the Executive Office of the President, the Bureau of the Budget for example, being assigned PrEx2. Series and book numbers are then assigned in the usual manner.



Table I

Department and Agency Symbols Currently in Use

A	Agriculture Department
AA	Action
AC	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
C	Commerce Department
CC	Federal Communications Commission
CR	Civil Rights Commission
CZ	Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government
D	Defense Department
DC	District of Columbia
E	Energy Department
EP	Environmental Protection Agency
FA	Fine Arts Commission
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FEM	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHL	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
FM	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
FMC	Federal Maritime Commission
FR	Federal Reserve System Board of Governors
FT	Federal Trade Commission
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zones Board
GA	General Accounting Office
GP	Government Printing Office
GS	General Services Administration
HE	Health, Education, and Welfare Department
HH	Housing and Urban Development Department (formerly Housing and Home Finance Agency)
I	Interior Department
IA	United States Information Agency
IC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICA	International Communication Agency
J	Justice Department
Ju	Judiciary (Courts of the United States)
L	Labor Department
LC	Library of Congress
LR	National Labor Relations Board
NA	National Academy of Sciences
NAS	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NC	National Capital Planning Commission
NCU	National Credit Union Administration
NF	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
NMB	National Mediation Board
NS	National Science Foundation
OP	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
P	United States Postal Service
PM	Personnel Management Office
Pr	President of United States
PrEx	Executive Office of the President
RA	National Railroad Adjustment Board
RnB	Renegotiation Board
RR	Railroad Retirement Board

**Table I (con't.)**

S	State Department
SBA	Small Business Administration
SE	Securities and Exchange Commission
SI	Smithsonian Institution
T	Treasury Department
TC	Tariff Commission
TD	Transportation Department
VA	Veterans Administration
X and Y	Congress

**Table II**

**Current Subject Breakdowns of the Interstate Commerce Commission**

**Symbol**

**Publications relating to:**

IC 1 acci.	Accidents
IC 1 act.	Acts to regulate commerce
IC 1 blo.	Block signals
IC 1 def.	Defense Transport Administration
IC 1 elec.	Electric Railways
IC 1 exp.	Express companies
IC 1 hou.	Hours of service
IC 1 loc.	Locomotive inspection
IC 1 mot.	Motor carriers
IC 1 pip.	Pipe line companies
IC 1 rat.	Rates
IC 1 saf.	Safety
IC 1 sle.	Sleeping car companies
IC 1 ste.	Steam roads
IC 1 val.	Valuation of property
IC 1 wat.	Water carriers



**Table III**

**Agency Symbols of Boards, Commissions, and Committees Established by  
Act of Congress or under Authority of Act of Congress  
(not specifically designated in the Executive Branch of the  
Government nor as completely independent agencies.)**

Y 3.Ad9/7:	Advisory Commission on Information
Y 3.Ad9/8:	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Y 3.Ad9/9:	United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs
Y 3.Al 1 a/4:	Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska
Y 3.Am3:	American Battle Monuments Commission
Y 3.Am3/6:	American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
Y 3.Ap4/2:	Appalachian Regional Commission
Y 3.At7:	Atomic Energy Commission
Y 3.B61:	Committee on Purchase of Blind-Made Products
Y 3.B78:	Board for International Broadcasting
Y 3.C49/2:	Civil War Centennial Commission
Y 3.C63/2:	Coastal Plains Regional Commission
Y 3.C66:	Coinage Joint Commission
Y 3.C73/5:	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Y 3.Ed8/2:	National Advisory Council on Education of Disadvantaged Children
Y 3.Ed8/3:	National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development
Y 3.Ed8/4:	National Advisory Council on Adult Education
Y 3.Eq2:	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Y 3.Ex7/3:	Export-Import Bank of United States
Y 3.F31/8:	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Y 3.F76/3:	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
Y 3.G79/3:	Great Lakes Basin Commission
Y 3.H73:	Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise
Y 3.In2/6:	Indian Claims Commission
Y 3.In2/8:	National Industrial Pollution Control Council
Y 3.J27:	Japan-United States Friendship Commission
Y 3.J66:	Joint Publications Research Service
Y 3.L61:	National Commission on Libraries and Information Services
Y 3.M33:	Maritime Advisory Committee
Y 3.M33/2:	Marihuana and Drug Abuse Commission
Y 3.M33/3:	Marine Mammal Commission
Y 3.M41:	National Commission on Materials Policy
Y 3.M56:	United States Metric Board
Y 3.M58:	Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
Y 3.M66:	Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission
Y 3.M69:	Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee
Y 3.M84:	Mortgage Interest Rates Commission
Y 3.N21/16:	National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems
Y 3.N21/21:	National Capital Transportation Agency
Y 3.N21/25:	National Commission on Product Safety
Y 3.N21/27:	National Business Council for Consumer Affairs
Y 3.N42/2:	New England Regional Commission
Y 3.N42/3:	New England River Basins Commission
Y 3.Oc1:	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Y 3.Oc2:	National Advisory Commission on Oceans and Atmosphere
Y 3.Ozl:	Ozarks Regional Commission
Y 3.P11/2:	Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee

**Table III (con't.)**

Y 3.P11/4:	Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission
Y 3.P38/2:	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Y 3.P96/7:	Public Land Law Review Commission
Y 3.P84/4:	Postal Rate Commission
Y 3.R67:	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission
Y 3.Sh6:	Ship Structure Committee
Y 3.Sp2/7:	Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People
Y 3.Su1:	Subversive Activities Control Board
Y 3.T22/2:	Technology Assessment Office
Y 3.T25:	Tennessee Valley Authority
Y 3.T67:	East-West Foreign Trade Board
Y 3.Up6:	Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission
Y 3.W29:	Water Resources Council

**Table IV**

**Agency Symbols of Current Congressional Committees**  
(Temporary select and special committees not included)

Y 4.Ae8:	Aeronautical and Space Sciences (Senate)
Y 4.Ag4:	Special Committee on Aging (Senate)
Y 4.Ag8/1:	Agriculture (House)
Y 4.Ag8/2:	Agriculture and Forestry (Senate)
Y 4.Ap6/1:	Appropriations (House)
Y 4.Ap6/2:	Appropriations (Senate)
Y 4.Ar5/2:	Armed Services (House)
Y 4.Ar5/3:	Armed Services (Senate)
Y 4.At7/2:	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Y 4.B22/1:	Banking and Currency (House)
Y 4.B22/3:	Banking and Currency (Senate)
Y 4.C73/2:	Commerce (Senate)
Y 4.D36:	Joint Committee on Defense Production
Y 4.D63/1:	District of Columbia (House)
Y 4.D63/2:	District of Columbia (Senate)
Y 4.Ec7:	Joint Economic Committee
Y 4.Ed8/1:	Education and Labor (House)
Y 4.F49:	Finance (Senate)
Y 4.F76/1:	Foreign Affairs (House)
Y 4.F76/2:	Foreign Relations (Senate)
Y 4.G74/6:	Government Operations (Senate)
Y 4.G74/7:	Government Operations (House)
Y 4.H81/3:	House Administration (House)
Y 4.In8/4:	Interstate and Foreign Commerce (House)
Y 4.In8/11:	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation
Y 4.In8/13:	Interior and Insular Affairs (Senate)
Y 4.In8/14:	Interior and Insular Affairs (House)
Y 4.In8/15:	Internal Security Committee (House)
Y 4.J89/1:	Judiciary (House)
Y 4.J89/2:	Judiciary (Senate)
Y 4.L11/2:	Labor and Public Welfare (Senate)
Y 4.L61/2:	Joint Committee on the Library
Y 4.M53:	Merchant Marine and Fisheries (House)
Y 4.N22/4:	Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration
Y 4.P84/10:	Post Office and Civil Service (House)
Y 4.P84/11:	Post Office and Civil Service (Senate)
Y 4.P93/1:	Joint Committee on Printing
Y 4.P96/10:	Public Works (Senate)
Y 4.P96/11:	Public Works (House)
Y 4.R24/4:	Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures
Y 4.R86/1:	Rules (House)
Y 4.R86/2:	Rules and Administration (Senate)
Y 4.Sci2:	Science and Astronautics (House)
Y 4.Sm 1:	Small Business Select Committee (House)
Y 4.Sm 1/2:	Small Business Select Committee (Senate)
Y 4.V64/3:	Veterans' Affairs (House)
Y 4.W36:	Ways and Means (House)



**Table V**

**Classification of Congressional Publications**  
(other than bills, documents, and reports)

X.	Congressional Record (bound). Congress and session form the series designation with individual book numbers made up of volume and part. For example: 83d Congress, 2d session, volume 100, part 2, classified X.83/2:100/pt. 2.
X/a.	Congressional Record (daily). These are numbered throughout each session with no volume numbers. For example: 83d Congress, 2d session, number 32 is classified X/a.83/2:32.
XJH:	Journal of the House of Representatives. These are simply designated by Congress and session as XJH:83-2.
XJS:	Journal of the Senate. Designated by Congress and session as XJS:83-2.
Y 1.1:	Here are classified joint miscellaneous publications pertaining to both House and Senate, individual book numbers being formed by 2-figure Cutter designations based on the principal subject word of the title. This class may also be used by libraries desiring to file them serially for reports of organizations chartered by Congress such as the Boy Scouts of America, Disabled American Veterans, etc., with dates of the reports being added to the 3-figure Cutter designations for the titles of the organizations. For example, the 1954 report of the Boy Scouts of America would be classified Y 1.1:B691/954.
Y 1.2:	House of Representatives miscellaneous publications. Individual book numbers are assigned in the usual manner for unnumbered publications.
Y 1.2/2:	Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and history of legislation. Book numbers are assigned by Congress, session, and individual number as Y 1.2/2:84-1-13.
Y 1.3:	Senate miscellaneous publications. Individual book numbers are assigned in the usual manner for unnumbered publications. The volumes of the Journal of executive proceedings are given the Cutter designation Ex3 with the volume numbers added as: Y 1.3:Ex3/v.91, pt.2.
Y 1.3/2:	Executive calendar (relating to nominations and treaties). Book numbers are assigned by date and number as: Y 1.3/2:955/1.
Y 1.3/3:	Calendar of business. Book numbers are assigned by Congress and individual number as Y 1.3/3:84-16.
Y 1.Cong.sess:	Senate Executive documents and reports. Congress and session numbers form the series designations for these two series with the individual document letters or report numbers (preceded by the letters "rp") forming the individual book numbers as: Y 1.83/2:A (Senate Executive Document A) and Y 1.83/2:rp 5) (Senate Executive Report 5).
Y 2.	This class was originally assigned for Congressional bills and resolutions and may be so used in libraries desiring to keep such material in one group. Classification is completed by use of Congress and session, and individual bill of resolution numbers preceded by the abbreviations S. for Senate bills, H. R. for House bills, S. con. res. for Senate concurrent resolutions, H. res. for House resolutions, etc.
Y 3.	Boards, Commissions, and Committees. (See main text.)
Y 4.	Congressional Committees. (See main text.)
Y 5.	Contested elections. Not used in recent years.
Y 6.	Impeachments. Not used in recent years.
Y 7.1:	Memorial Addresses on life and character of deceased members of Congress. Individual book numbers are assigned by use of the 3-figure Cutter table based on the name of the deceased member.







