

From “Riot” to “Massacre”— LC Subject Headings and Metadata Justice



**University of Oklahoma Libraries
Learning & Working Group on
Metadata Justice**

Jay Shorten, Cataloger

Karie Antell, Public Services Librarian

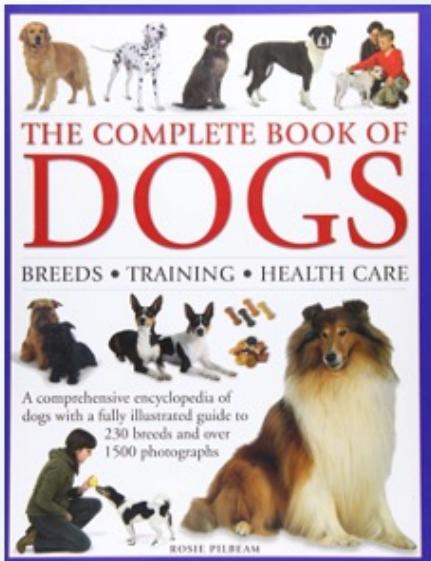
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Hi! I'm Karie Antell from the University of Oklahoma Libraries, joined by my colleague Jay Shorten. We are members of our library's Learning & Working Group on Metadata Justice. We're here to talk about our recent successful proposal to Library of Congress to change the subject heading "Tulsa Race Riot" to "Tulsa Race Massacre."

In case you're not very familiar with this event, it happened in 1921 when a vigilante mob of white people attacked Black residents and destroyed 35 square blocks of homes and businesses in Tulsa Oklahoma's Greenwood district, one of the nation's wealthiest Black communities at the time.

But before going into changing the LC Subject Heading, I'll talk a little bit about the concept of Metadata Justice and why we wanted to make this change.

What is metadata justice?



The subject terms we use to describe information should be . . .

- Accurate
- Commonly used
- Unbiased

Yes

- ✓ Dogs.
- ✓ Dog breeds.
- ✓ Dogs -- Health.

No

- ✗ Canines.
- ✗ Canis familiaris.
- ✗ Man's best friend.²

So, how is metadata related to JUSTICE?

The subject terms we use to describe information should be accurate and appropriate.

For instance, one principle of good cataloging is that we should choose words that accurately reflect the natural language that people commonly use. As an example, for books about dogs, it's better to use "dogs" than "canines" or "canis familiaris." Most people know and use the word "dogs."

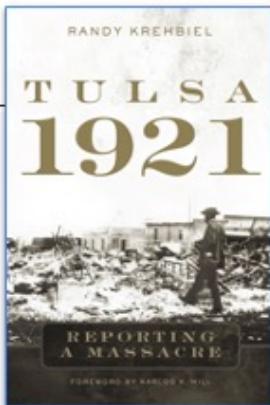
But we can get it wrong. Sometimes we might use words that are inaccurate or inappropriate. We might even use words that are biased or harmful. And often, concepts of accuracy, appropriateness, bias, and harmfulness change over time. So a word or phrase that was appropriate and correct at one time might be incorrect or inappropriate later.

When library catalogs -- and other metadata systems -- describe people, places, events, and concepts using words that are inaccurate, inappropriate, biased, or

harmful, this constitutes metadata injustice.

Metadata justice: From “riot” to “massacre”

Title	Tulsa, 1921 : reporting a massacre / Randy Krehbiel ; foreword by Karlos K. Hill.
Author	Randy. Krehbiel >
Contributor	Karlos K Hill >
Subjects	Tulsa Race Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921 > Tulsa Race Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921 -- Press coverage -- Oklahoma -- Tulsa > African Americans -- Violence against -- Oklahoma -- Tulsa -- History -- 20th century > Racism -- Oklahoma -- Tulsa -- History -- 20th century >



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For example -- This catalog record shows the subject term “Tulsa Race Massacre.” That’s currently the most commonly used, appropriate, accurate, unbiased, and respectful way to refer to the event that was once called the Tulsa Race Riot.

But “Tulsa Race Massacre” was just added to the Library Of Congress Subject Headings this year. The previous term was “Tulsa Race RIOT.”

“Tulsa Race RIOT” is problematic for several reasons.

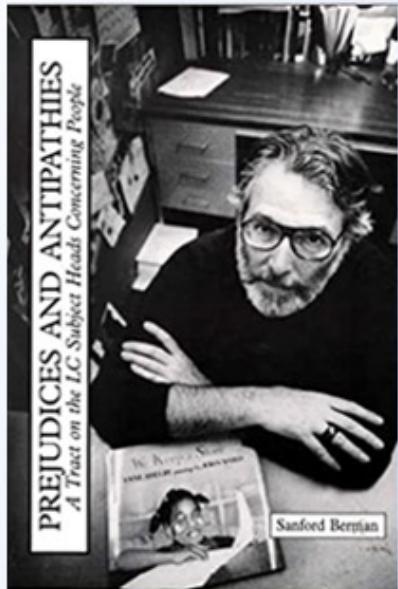
First, the word “riot” suggests that the Black community in Greenwood, Tulsa, were the perpetrators of violence -- when in fact, the violence was initiated by a violent mob of white people.

Second, because the event was characterized as a “riot,” Black property owners could not file insurance claims to recoup damages -- most insurance policies excluded “riots” because “riots” implied that people were destroying THEIR OWN community and THEIR OWN property.

Third, the phrase “Tulsa Race Riot” is not the term used by the people most affected by the massacre, the Black people of Greenwood. It’s a phrase that was imposed on the event by others, such as the mainstream media, political leaders, insurance companies, and so forth.

Metadata systems can evolve, just as language evolves, and just as culture evolves. But metadata systems are “conservative by nature.” I do not mean that they are conservative in a political way. I simply mean that they tend to stay the same over time, or to change only slowly – and that’s because they RESPOND to changes in language and culture. They do not change FIRST. And that’s because their point is to help people find information. “Tulsa Race Riot” might not be the most accurate, appropriate, or respectful way to refer to the event that happened in 1921. But if it’s the phrase that most people actually use, the Library of Congress is more or less obliged to keep using it, on the assumption that people who need information about the topic will look it up using the phrase “Tulsa Race Riot,” not “Tulsa Race Massacre.”

“Humanizing the catalog”



Sanford Berman, 1971. *Prejudices & Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People.*

30. Item: INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA, CIVILIZATION OF

Here is entered literature dealing with efforts to civilize the Indians . . . (p. 635)

If there were a competition among LC heads for sheer wrong-headedness, stupidity, distortion, and Anglo-Saxon myopia, this form would be among the top contenders. It fully embodies the “Tonto myth,” accepts the preposterous “wandering savages” thesis, and culturally emasculates a varied, remarkable people whose attainments in many fields are legion and universally valuable.³

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It's important for me to mention that the notion of metadata justice owes a great deal to the work of Sanford Berman and other pioneering catalogers. 50 years ago, Sandy Berman first published **Prejudices & Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People**. One of his stated goals was to “humanize the library catalog.”

What did he mean by this? He was working to prevent library catalogs from perpetuating false and harmful stereotypes about people and groups.

For instance, he discusses the term “Indians of North America --- Civilization of,” which applied to “**literature dealing with efforts to文明 the Indians**.”

Berman rightly points out that Native peoples have never “needed civilizing” and have had their own diverse civilizations since long before Europeans came to North America. He suggests replacing this term with new subject headings such as “Indians of North America – deculturation” and “Indians of North America – relations with missionaries & settlers.”

Sources of metadata injustice in LC subject headings

1. Terms that have become outdated or offensive over time.

"Idiocy" → "Mental retardation" → "Intellectual disabilities"

So let's look some of the ways that metadata injustice creeps into LC subject headings. First – some terms that were once commonly used simply become outdated or offensive over time. You can probably think of some examples of offensive terms that were once used to describe people or groups.

As just one small example, books about cognitive disabilities were once catalogued using the subject term "idiocy" and "idiots." These terms used to be more "clinical," used by doctors to diagnose a condition of cognitive disability, but they came to have more pejorative meanings over time. The subject heading "Idiocy" was changed to "mental retardation" and later "intellectual disabilities," when the word "retardation" also picked up negative connotations.

Sources of metadata injustice in LC subject headings

1. Terms that have become outdated or offensive over time.

"Idiocy" → "Mental retardation" → "Intellectual disabilities"

2. Terms whose categorization is inaccurate or offensive.

Categorizing sexual orientations & gender identities other than cis-straight as "sexual perversions"

Another way that metadata injustice enters the catalog is through terms whose categorization is inaccurate or offensive.

One example is the subject headings used for LGBTQ people over the years. Books about LGBTQ topics were once catalogued under the heading "sexual perversions" at a time when most people considered any deviation from the cis-straight norm to be a biological or psychological illness. The profession of psychology no longer classifies people's sexual orientations or gender identities as "disorders," so it's simply **inaccurate** to classify these materials under "Sexual perversions."

Sources of metadata injustice in LC subject headings

1. Terms that have become outdated or offensive over time.

"Idiocy" → "Mental retardation" → "Intellectual disabilities"

2. Terms whose categorization is inaccurate or offensive.

Categorizing sexual orientations & gender identities other than cis-straight as "sexual perversions"

3. Terms that assume a "normal user" who is . . .

White	Christian	Middle-class	A citizen of the U.S.
Male	Straight	Cisgender	Nondisabled

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Metadata injustice can also stem from LC subject headings that "assume a normal user."

What do I mean by this?

Many terms suggest that the "normal" person is a **white straight cis middle-class Christian male non-disabled U.S. citizen**.

“Men” as normal



**Women astronauts
(formerly: Women as astronauts)**



Astronauts

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Let's look at a few examples of the assumed “normal user.”

A book about astronauts will be assigned the subject term “astronauts,” unless the astronauts in the book are mainly women. In that case, the book is given the term “women astronauts.” This implies that the “default astronaut” is a man. The former term, “women as astronauts,” made this implication even more strongly – it seemed to suggest that a woman astronaut was ESSENTIALLY a woman, but “playing a role” as an astronaut.

Many other subject terms describing professions work the same way. There are “lawyers” and “women lawyers,” and “scientists” and “women scientists.” In fact, a search of the LCSH subject headers shows about 4500 results for the word “women” and less than 1000 for the word “men.”

This also works the other way around for professions are considered to be women by default. At one time, there was no subject header for “female prostitutes”, while there was one for “male prostitutes” and one for “prostitutes.” And we still have “nurses” and “male nurses.”

“White” as normal



African American
executives



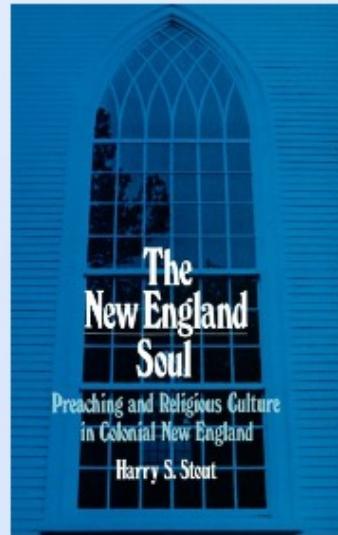
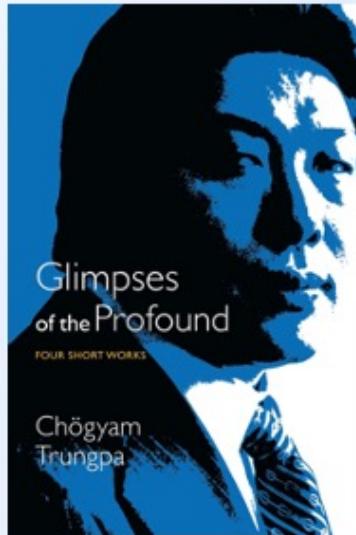
Executives

9

The “normal user” is white as well as male.

“Christian” as normal

Buddhist sermons



Sermons

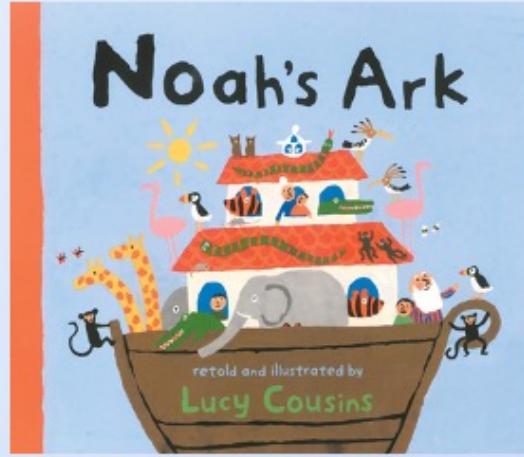
10

Christianity is also embedded as “the norm” in the catalog. For instance, we find “sermons” and “Buddhist sermons,” but not “Christian sermons.” By default, “sermons” are Christian.

“Christian” as normal



Mythology -- Maori



Bible stories

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And let's consider the words “mythology” and “bible.”

In the LC subject headings, “the Bible” refers to the Christian Bible by default, even though there are other religions that have collections of texts referred to as “the Bible,” such as Judaism and Rastafarianism.

The term “mythology,” on the other hand, is applied to dozens of the world’s belief systems, but not to Christian stories.

From “riot” to “massacre” – Harnessing the evidence

Google search results
for the phrases
“Tulsa Race Riot” and
“Tulsa Race Massacre,”
August 2019 and August 2020



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Our group, the Learning & Working Group on Metadata Justice, wanted to get LC to change “Tulsa Race Riot” to “Tulsa Race Massacre.” But I’d like to point out that the Library of Congress Subject Headings do not exist to promote metadata justice. They exist to help users find information. And users are most easily able to find information when the most accurate and the most commonly used words in our natural language are aligned with the catalog’s subject terms.

So, our job was to harness evidence showing that “Tulsa Race Massacre” is CURRENTLY the most accurate and most commonly used term to refer to the event.

Luckily, we started working on this in 2020, just as an immense shift was occurring in how people talked and wrote about the massacre. As an example, in August 2019, a Google search on the phrase “Tulsa Race Riot” retrieved 107,000 results, whereas “Tulsa Race Massacre” retrieved only 28,400 – only about one-fourth as many. But just a year later, “Tulsa Race Massacre” had more than 10 times as many Google results as it had in 2019 – 299,000 results! The Google results for “Tulsa Race Riot” had increased a bit, from 107,000 to 125,000, but it was now clearly the less-used term.

The collage consists of four panels:

- Panel 1 (Top Left):** A red banner for the "TULSA RACE RIOT MASSACRE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION". It features a white circle containing the years "1921" and "2021", and the text "TULSA RACE RIOT MASSACRE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION".
- Panel 2 (Top Right):** A screenshot of the Library of Congress Research Guides page for "Tulsa Race Massacre: Topics in Chronicling America". It includes a search bar, navigation links, and a brief description of the guide.
- Panel 3 (Bottom Left):** A screenshot of Senator James Lankford's website. It shows his name, title ("United States Senator for Oklahoma"), and a post from May 23, 2019, about the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre.
- Panel 4 (Bottom Right):** A screenshot of a book cover titled "The 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre: A Photographic History" by Karlos K. Hill. The cover features a black and white photograph of a destroyed urban landscape.

But of course, a Google count is not the only evidence we needed. We also showed that the term “Tulsa Race Massacre” was more commonly used than “Tulsa Race Riot” in . . .

- Recently published books on the topic
- Newspaper articles about the planned 100-year commemoration events
- Documents produced by the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Centennial Commission, which is the official organization devoted to the history of the Greenwood community
- The Congressional Record, reporting Senator James Lankford’s proclamation to the Senate about the 100th anniversary of the massacre
- And even a research guide published by the Library of Congress itself!

MARC format for Tulsa Race Massacre heading

LC control no.: sh2019000150
LCCN Permalink: <https://lccn.loc.gov/sh2019000150>

HEADING: Tulsa Race Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921

000 04550cz a2200373n 450
001 11178264
005 20201114060044.0
008 190122|| anannbabn |a ana
010 __ |a sh2019000150
035 __ |a sh2019000150
040 __ |a DLC |b eng |c DLC |d OkU
150 __ |a Tulsa Race Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921
450 __ |a Tulsa Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921
450 __ |w nne |a Tulsa Race Riot, Tulsa, Okla., 1921
550 __ |w g |a Massacres |z Oklahoma
550 __ |w g |a Race riots |z Oklahoma
670 __ |a Work cat: 2018054090: Krehbiel, R. Tulsa, 1921, reporting a massacre, 2019; |b CIP summary (Examines the events and players contributing to, participating in, and responding to Tulsa's 1921 race riot and massacre and the social, political and historical context in which it occurred) galley (Tulsa Massacre; Tulsa Race Riot; during the evening of May 31 and the early morning hours of June 1, 1921)

- This is what the Tulsa Race Massacre heading looks like today in machine-readable format, though actually this is the machine-readable format parsed for human cataloguer eyes. The heading has the official heading in the 150 and variants in 450s. Notice one variant has a **\$w nne**. That shows it was the old version of the heading. But we still need to retain it for the benefit of people looking this up under this old heading. The 550s are broader subjects this heading goes under. And then we have a long list of 670s, which are citations for the heading in various sources, starting with the book the Library of Congress catalogued that was the justification to make the heading. Library of Congress subject headings can't be made for things that might theoretically exist; they must reflect a topic of **some actual item** that is being catalogued.

670 |a Britannica online, June 29, 2019: |b Tulsa race riot of 1921 (also called Tulsa race massacre of 1921; race riot that began on May 31, 1921, in Tulsa, Oklahoma; one of the most severe incidents of racial violence in U.S. history; lasted for two days; left somewhere between 30 and 300 people dead, mostly African Americans, and destroyed Tulsa's prosperous black neighbourhood of Greenwood, known as the "black Wall Street"; over 1,400 homes and businesses burned; nearly 10,000 people left homeless)

670 |a Tulsa Historical Society and Museum WWW site, Aug. 19, 2019: |b 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre (In recent years there has been ongoing discussion about what to call the event that happened in 1921. Historically, it has been called the Tulsa Race Riot. Some say it was given that name at the time for insurance purposes. Designating it a riot prevented insurance companies from having to pay benefits to the people of Greenwood whose homes and businesses were destroyed. It also was common at the time for any large-scale clash between different racial or ethnic groups to be categorized a race riot.)

670 |a Oklahoma Historical Society WWW site, Aug. 19, 2019: |b Tulsa Race Massacre (During the course of eighteen terrible hours on May 31 and June 1, 1921, more than one thousand homes and businesses were destroyed,

- More sources the Library of Congress used to cite what the Tulsa Race Massacre was and what were the various terms people called that event. These justify the 150 and 450s.

while credible estimates of deaths range from fifty to three hundred. By the time the violence ended, the city had been placed under martial law, thousands of Tulsans were being held under armed guard, and the state's second-largest African American community had been burned to the ground)

670 |a Google, Aug. 19, 2019: |b ("Tulsa Race Riot": 107,000 hits; "Tulsa Race Massacre": 28,400 hits)

670 |a 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Centennial Commission, via WWW, July 22, 2020: |u <https://www.tulsa2021.org/>

670 |a Washington Post, Sept. 30, 2018, page A1: |b Amid gentrification, a race massacre still haunts Tulsa (one of the worst episodes of racial violence in U.S. history: the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre)

670 |a New York Times, Dec. 6, 2019, page C27: |b Alvin Alley American Dance Theater (On Friday, the company introduces the veteran Seattle-based choreographer Donald Byrd's "Greenwood," about the Tulsa Race Massacre in 1921)

670 |a Library of Congress research guides, July 22, 2020: |b Tulsa Race Massacre: Topics in Chronicling America [note title of research guide]

670 |a Congressional record, May 22, 2019, page S3025, column 1: |b Senator James Lankford [Oklahoma] (Dr. Olivia Hooker passed away just this last November. She was one of the last survivors of the Tulsa Race Massacre.)

670 |a 116th Congress, Senate Resolution S647: |b A resolution recognizing the forthcoming centennial of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre

670 |a 116th Congress, House Resolution 1038: |b Recognizing the forthcoming centennial of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre

670 |a Google, Aug. 31, 2020: |b ("Tulsa Race Massacre": 299,000 hits; "Tulsa Race Riot": 125,000 hits, starting with Wikipedia article on "Tulsa race massacre"; "Tulsa Race Riots": 81,500 hits, starting with same Wikipedia article; "Tulsa Race Massacres": 2,850 hits)

- The yellow 670 is LC's proof. Notice they went with what most people called it on Google on August 19, 2019. The green 670s are the citations we added to the subject heading to prove the change in terminology. Notice we even added a newspaper citation from before LC's Google search result.

Human-readable format for Tulsa Race Massacre heading

LC control no.: sh2019000150

LCCN Permalink: <https://lccn.loc.gov/sh2019000150>

Topical subject heading: Tulsa Race Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921

Variant(s): Tulsa Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921

Tulsa Race Riot, Tulsa, Okla., 1921

See also: [Massacres --Oklahoma](#)

[Race riots --Oklahoma](#)

Found in: Work cat: 2018054090: [Krehbiel, R.](#) Tulsa, 1921, reporting a massacre, 2019 : CIP summary (Examines the events and players contributing to, participating in, and responding to Tulsa's 1921 race riot and massacre and the social, political and historical context in which it occurred) galley (Tulsa Massacre; Tulsa Race Riot; during the evening of May 31 and the early morning hours of June 1, 1921)

Britannica online, June 29, 2019: Tulsa race riot of 1921 (also called Tulsa race massacre of 1921; race riot that began on May 31, 1921, in Tulsa, Oklahoma; one of the most severe incidents of racial violence in U.S. history; lasted for two days; left somewhere between 30 and 300 people dead, mostly African Americans, and destroyed Tulsa's prosperous black neighbourhood of Greenwood, known as the "black Wall Street"; over 1,400 homes and businesses burned; nearly 10,000 people left homeless)

- This is what you see when you click on the permalink above, which is in a form most people can read.

The Library of Congress > Cataloging, Acquisitions > PCC > SACO - Subject Authority Cooperative Program

CATALOGING AND ACQUISITIONS

SACO - Subject Authority Cooperative Program

Programs of the PCC: BIBCO CONSER NACO **SACO**

[SACO](#) | [SACO Resources](#) | [Membership Benefits](#) | [SACO Funnels](#) | [Join SACO](#) | [Meeting News, Events, Reports](#) | [SACO Contacts & Directories](#)

The Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO) enables member institutions to submit proposals for additions to Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), LC Genre/Form Terms (LCGFT), LC Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT), LC Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music (LCMPT), and LC Classification (LCC) schedules.

[Read more about SACO](#)

News

- » [New Email Address for Comments on Tentative Monthly Lists](#) (September 9, 2021) [PDF: 43 KB]
- » [Library of Congress Subject Editorial Meetings: Description and calendar for 2021](#) (August 5, 2021) [PDF: 138 KB]
- » [Classification Web Interface to be Upgraded](#) (August 14, 2019) [PDF: 82 KB]

Subject Lists (LCSH, LCGFT, LCDGT, LCMPT)

- » Tentative subject lists are available for the current month, the past month, and the next month only. [Find a tentative subject list](#).

Join SACO

SACO partners are key players in the global development of subject access to information resources.

- » [Membership benefits](#)
- » [How to join](#)
- » [SACO Funnels](#)

Meetings & Events

- But not just anyone can make or propose changes to the Library of Congress subject headings. Their institutions must belong to a program called SACO, the Subject Authority Cooperative Program which as you see “enables member institutions...” They need to get thoroughly trained on how LCSH works and what makes a good proposal.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">» Calendar» Contact Us» Directory» Discussion Lists» Join the PCC» Organization & Governance» Reports & News» Resource & Forms Directory» Statistics» Task Groups» Training Portal <p>PCC Resources for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Library Directors» Vendors	<p>The SubjectCommunity Cooperative Program (SACO) enables member institutions to submit proposals for additions to Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), LC Genre/Form Terms (LCGFT), LC Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT), LC Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music (LCMPT), and LC Classification (LCC) schedules.</p> <p>Read more about SACO »</p> <p>News</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» New Email Address for Comments on Tentative Monthly Lists (September 9, 2021) [PDF: 43 KB]» Library of Congress Subject Editorial Meetings: Description and calendar for 2021 (August 5, 2021) [PDF: 138 KB]» Classification Web Interface to be Upgraded (August 14, 2019) [PDF: 82 KB] <p>Subject Lists (LCSH, LCGFT, LCDGT, LCMPT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Tentative subject lists are available for the current month, the past month, and the next month only. Find a tentative subject list.» Approved subject lists are available from 1997 to the present. Find an approved subject list. <p>Classification Lists (LCC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Tentative classification lists are available for the current month, the past month, and the next month only. Find a tentative classification list.» Approved classification lists are available from 2002 to the present. Find an approved classification list. <p>Editorial Meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Summaries of decisions made at LC Policy and Standards Division subject/classification editorial meetings are available from 2005 to the present. Find an editorial meeting summary.» Request to attend a Subject Editorial Meeting [PDF : 138 KB]	<p>Join SACO</p> <p>SACO partners are key players in the global development of subject access to information resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Membership benefits» How to join» SACO Funnels <p>Meetings & Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» View the PCC Calendar <p>Contact SACO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» SACO Contacts & Directories» Contact SACO
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- Members must keep an eye on the subject lists and editorial meeting summaries. More later.

- 2015)
- [Genre/Form Terms for Religious Materials](#) (Approved List 1518, Sept. 8, 2015)
 - [Demographic Group Terms--Part I](#) (Approved List 1517, June 15, 2015)
 - [Demographic Group Terms--Part II](#) (Approved List 1519, Dec. 14, 2015)
 - [Medium of Performance Terms](#) (Approved List 1414, Feb. 10, 2015)

SACO Training

SACO training is an essential component of the program. Members may participate in formal classroom workshops, view online webinars and video sessions at their own pace, or download materials for self-instruction.

[Learn about SACO workshops »](#)

SACO Resources & Forms

SACO members use these resources to create and submit subject and classification proposals.

- [SACO Proposal Workflow](#)
- [Subject Heading Proposal Menu \(Classification Web\)](#)
- [Classification Proposal Menu \(Classification Web\)](#)
- [Web Resources for SACO Proposals](#)
- [Sources for Genre/Form Terms](#) (version 4.0, Nov. 15, 2017) [PDF:233 KB]
(compiled by members of the ALCTS CaMMS SAC Subcommittee on
Genre/Form Implementation)
- [SACO Participants' Manual](#) (2nd ed., 2007) [PDF: 3.87 MB]

[See all SACO resources & forms »](#)

- After that, they get to use the subject heading proposal menu in ClassWeb.

☰ Proposed Topical Heading

Proposal System

Generated by Not a Library of Congress CIP Library of Congress CIP
008/06 May Subd Geog Not Subd Geog No attempt to code

[Insert field](#) [Remove field](#)

○053 0	\$a	(LC class number)
○150	\$a	(Heading)
○450	\$a	(UF)
○450	\$a	(UF)
○550	\$w g \$a	(BT)
○550	\$a	(RT)
○665	\$a	(History note)
○670	\$a Work cat: \$b \$w	(Sources found)
○675	\$a	(Sources not found)
○952	\$a Bib. records to be changed:	(Bib. record changes)
○952	\$a LC pattern:	(LC pattern)
○952	\$a	(Cataloger's comments)

- This is what a new proposal looks like. We are trained in what to fill in and how to fill it in.

≡ Modified Topical Heading

Proposal System

Generated by Not a Library of Congress CIP Library of Congress CIP
008/06 May Subd Geog Not Subd Geog No attempt to code

[Insert field](#) [Remove field](#)

○150	\$a Elaine Massacre, Elaine, Ark., 1919	(Heading)
○450	\$a Arkansas Race Riot, Elaine, Ark., 1919	(UF)
○450	\$a Elaine Race Massacre, Elaine, Ark., 1919	(UF)
○450	\$w rne \$a Elaine Race Riot, Elaine, Ark., 1919	(UF)
○450	\$a Elaine Riot, Elaine, Ark., 1919	(UF)
○550	\$w g \$a Massacres \$z Arkansas	(BT)
○550	\$w g \$a Race riots \$z Arkansas	(BT)
○670	Sa Work cat.: 2007045820: Whitaker, R. The Elaine Massacre, Scipio Africanus Jones and the struggle for justice ... c2008.	(Sources found)
○670	Sa Encyc. of Ark. history & culture WWW homepage, Nov. 6, 2007 \$b (Elaine Massacre, Elaine Race Riot, Elaine Race Massacre; Sept. 30-Oct. 2, 1919; grew out of an African American sharecroppers' meeting	(Sources found)
○670	Sa Wikipedia WWW encyc., Nov. 6, 2007 \$b (Elaine Race Riot)	(Sources found)

- If we were editing a current heading, we would add new lines to a subject heading like this one.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS
TENTATIVE MONTHLY LIST 12 (December 20, 2021)**

The proposed headings on this list are NOT YET APPROVED and not yet available for use in current cataloging.

Send all comments on this list to the Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs Division - Email: listcomments@loc.gov

"(A)" indicates pre-approved proposals for material in Priority 1. "(C)" indicates proposals submitted by libraries in the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO).

150	Absence in the performing arts	[May Subd Geog]	[sp2021008613]	(A)
053	PN1590.A27			
550	BT Performing arts			
151	Adichanallur Site (India)	[sp2021008109]		
053	DS486.A245			
451	UF Aathichanallur Site (India)			
451	UF Āticcanallūr Site (India)			
551	BT India--Antiquities			
781	India--Adichanallur Site			
100	Affleck family	[Not Subd Geog]	[sp2021011957]	(C)
400	UF Affleck family			
150	African American linguists	[May Subd Geog]	[sp2021009055]	(A)
450	UF Linguists, African American			
550	BT Linguists--United States			
150	Linguists--United States	[sp2021011962]		
150	African American political candidates	[May Subd Geog]	[sp2021008149]	(A)
450	UF Political candidates, African American			
550	BT Political candidates--United States			

- When people propose a heading, it goes on the monthly tentative list. Proposals marked **C** are from SACO libraries. Notice the capital letters that these proposals are NOT YET APPROVED... LC may have to edit the proposals, or even reject them, and so you won't find these in the LCSH yet as listed in the regular ClassWeb or OCLC.
- Our proposal appeared on the Tentative list for August 2020, but that's gone now.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Forced migration—Religious aspects; Forced migration—Religious aspects—Catholic Church

According to an online summary of the work being cataloged, the work is about the religious aspects of humanitarian assistance for refugees, and also describes a religious and ethical framework for addressing the refugee crisis. It does not appear to be about the religious aspects of forced migration. The heading **Humanitarian assistance—Religious aspects—Catholic Church** should be assigned. The proposals were not necessary.

Gajer family

The citation for the work being cataloged seems to identify the nationality of the author of the work, not the location or nationality of the family. See H 1631 sec. 3 for guidance on proposing family name headings for LCSH. The proposal may be resubmitted.

Gayo Highland (Indonesia)

A Google citation in the record provides two variant names for the geographic feature. The website(s) found when using Google should be cited, not Google itself (see SHM H 203 sec. 6). The proposal may be resubmitted.

Names, Tamil

The information that appears in a 952 cataloger's note should be provided in the citation for the work being cataloged. The proposal may be resubmitted.

Photoredox-mediated ring-opening metathesis polymerization

The proposed heading is too specific for a general vocabulary such as LCSH. Two headings may be assigned to the work being cataloged: **Ring-opening metathesis polymerization** (which was approved on this list) and **Addition spectroscopy**. A term from a specialized vocabulary may be assigned if desired. The proposal was not approved.

Tandem ion mobility mass spectrometry

The proposed heading is too specific for a general vocabulary such as LCSH. Two headings may be assigned to the work being cataloged: **Ion mobility mass spectrometry** (which was approved on this list) and **Tandem mass spectrometry**. A term from a specialized vocabulary may be assigned if a single heading for the use of two mass spectrometers in tandem is desired. The proposal was not approved.

- We must also keep an eye on the monthly Summary of Decisions. If the LC has a problem with a proposal, this is the format they use to tell the institution what the problem is, what needs to be corrected, or why the proposal has been rejected. It's posted like this so that other libraries can learn from the corrections.
- But if the proposal is acceptable to LC, they just send you an e-mail to say the proposal was accepted and will appear on Monthly List #.
- It takes two months for a proposal to work its way through the system.

Our proposal appeared on this list

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS MONTHLY LIST 10 (October 16, 2020)

Select this link to view the [Summary of Decisions](#) of the weekly editorial meeting.

- 150 Addition polymerization [May Subd Geog] ADD GEOG [sp 85000818] (C)
053 QD281.P6 (Chemistry) DELETE FIELD
053 TP156.P6 (Chemical technology) DELETE FIELD
450 UF Chain-growth polymerization ADD FIELD
- 150 Adelosebastes [May Subd Geog] [sp2020006691] (C)
053 QL638.S42 (Zoology)
450 UF Rockfishes
550 BT Scorpionfishes
- 150 Adelosebastes latens [May Subd Geog] [sp2020006692] (C)
053 QL638.S42 (Zoology)
450 UF Emperor rockfish
550 BT Adelosebastes
- 150 African American polo players [May Subd Geog] [sp2020006771] (A)
450 UF Polo players, African American
550 BT Polo players--United States
- 150 African American video gamers [May Subd Geog] [sp2020008070] (A)
450 UF Video gamers, African American
550 BT Video gamers--United States
- 150 Akṣobhya (Buddhist deity) CANCEL HEADING [sp 85003077]
682 This authority record has been deleted because the subject heading is covered by an identical name heading (DLC)n 2020240490
- 150 Allergology [May Subd Geog] [sp2020008049] (C)

- LC had no problems with our proposal.

150 Transcriptional activation [May Subd Geog] [sp2020006694]	(C)
450 UF Activation, Genetic	
450 UF Activation, Transcriptional	
450 UF Genetic activation	
450 UF Genetic induction	
450 UF Induction, Genetic	
450 UF Trans-activation	
450 UF Transactivation	
450 UF Transcription activation	
550 BT Genetic transcription--Regulation	
151 Tristan da Cunha Island (Tristan da Cunha) [sp2020006751]	(C)
451 UF Tristan da Cunha (Tristan da Cunha : Island)	
451 UF Tristan Island (Tristan da Cunha)	
550 BT Islands--Tristan da Cunha	
781 Tristan da Cunha--Tristan da Cunha Island	
150 Tulsa Race Riot, Tulsa, Okla., 1921 CHANGE HEADING	(C)
150 Tulsa Race Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921 [sp2019000150]	
450 UF Tulsa Massacre, Tulsa, Okla., 1921	
450 UF Tulsa Race Riot, Tulsa, Okla., 1921 [Former heading]	
550 BT Massacres--Oklahoma	
550 BT Race riots--Oklahoma	
150 Urban ecological design [May Subd Geog] [sp2020007997]	(C)
450 UF Ecological design, Urban	
550 BT City planning	
550 BT Ecological landscape design	
680 Here are entered general works on urban ecological landscape design and works limited to urban ecological design of regions, countries, states, etc. Works on ecological landscape design in individual cities, city regions, or metropolitan areas are entered under the heading Ecological landscape design with the appropriate geographical subdivision.	
151 Vaigai River (India) [sp2020000690]	

- And here it is. (LC may add things to it, and of course that is their right because it's their subject headings after all.)