

Disasters, Riots, Demonstrations, etc. H 1560

BACKGROUND: *Until the "city flip" was discontinued in 1985 (cf. H 832), many headings for natural disasters, accidents, and a few other events were constructed in the form [place]–[category of event], [date], for example, Florence (Italy)–Flood, 1966. In many cases, headings of this type were constructed in that form even for events occurring in places larger than cities, such as regions, countries, states, etc., for example, Atlantic States–Hurricane, 1972.*

When the "city flip" was discontinued, most headings of this type were converted to standard geographic subdivision of the topic in question, and the general see also references that had described the now-obsolete form of constructing these headings were cancelled from the subject authority file. The following are the headings that were converted in this manner:

*Avalanches
Blizzards
Bombings
Cyclones
Demonstrations
Earthquakes
Explosions
Famines
Fires
Floods
Hurricanes
Landslides
Massacres
Riots
Storms
Tornadoes
Tsunamis
Typhoons*

This instruction sheet describes the procedures to be followed when assigning these and similar headings to new works being cataloged. It also lists, on the following page, those formerly valid subdivisions of this type for which special treatment decisions were made.

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BACKGROUND (Continued)

The following subdivisions, rather than being converted to simple geographic subdivision of the topic, were changed as indicated:

-Bombardment, [date]

Converted to **Bombardment** (May Subd Geog), or, in the case of an individual bombardment, to the subdivision ***-History-Bombardment, [date]*** established under the name of the place.

*Note: The subdivision ***-Bombardment, [date]*** may be established under names of castles, forts, etc.*

-Capture, [date]

Discontinued; replaced by ***[place]-History, [place]-History-[period subdivision]***, or by a specific heading or subdivision to be established for the event in question.

*Note: The subdivision ***-Capture, [date]*** may be established under names of castles, forts, etc.*

-Destruction, [date]

Discontinued; replaced by ***[place]-History, [place]-History-[period subdivision]***, or by a specific heading or subdivision to be established for the event in question.

-Siege, [date]

Converted to **Sieges** (May Subd Geog), or, in the case of an individual siege, to the subdivision ***-History-Siege, [date]*** established under the name of the place.

*Note: The subdivision ***-Siege, [date]*** may be established under names of castles, forts, etc.*

-Theater disaster, [date]

Discontinued; replaced by the existing heading ***Theaters-Accidents-[place]***.

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1. General rule. To a work that discusses either several instances or a single instance of one of the types of events listed on p. 1 of this instruction sheet, assign the heading for the type of event and divide it geographically according to the standard rules for geographic subdivision in H 830.

Examples:

Title: Magnitude and frequency of floods in Alaska.

650 #0 \$a Floods \$z Alaska.

Title: Tornadoes and their occurrence in India.

650 #0 \$a Tornadoes \$z India.

Title: The Minneapolis tornadoes, May 6, 1965 : notes on the warning process.

650 #0 \$a Tornado warning systems \$z Minnesota
\$z Minneapolis Region.

650 #0 \$a Tornadoes \$z Minnesota \$z Minneapolis Region.

2. Names of events in phrase form. Most natural disasters can be adequately designated by the [topic]-[place] headings described in sec. 1, above. *Examples:*

650 #0 \$a Landslides \$z Utah \$z Manti Region.

650 #0 \$a Fires \$z Illinois \$z Chicago.

Individual instances of some types of natural disasters are known by proper or conventional names and may be established as headings. For individual hurricanes, see sec. 3, below. For individual earthquakes, see sec. 4, below.

Many human events that do not have a conventional name may also be expressed by generic headings, for example, **Riots-California-Los Angeles**. However, if a particular human event has acquired a conventional name, it may be established as a phrase heading in accordance with the provisions of H 1592. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Bhopal Union Carbide Plant Disaster, Bhopal, India, 1984

150 ## \$a Scotia Mine Disaster, Oven Fork, Ky., 1976

150 ## \$a Great Fire, Chicago, Ill., 1871

Note: Phrase headings of this type may be established for human events even if the conventional name consists only of a generic term modified by the name of a place and a date, for example, Nanking Massacre, Nanjing, Jiangsu Sheng, China, 1937.

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3. *Names of individual hurricanes.* Hurricanes are tropical cyclones that are accompanied by thunderstorms and the circulation of winds near the Earth's surface. The practice of using female names for hurricanes was introduced during World War II. By international agreement, tropical cyclones with sustained winds above a threshold magnitude are now given names from rotating lists of alternating male and female names. Information about hurricanes and their names may be found on the Web site of the National Hurricane Center of the National Weather Service, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

Establish the name of an individual hurricane in phrase form according to the following pattern:

```
150 ## $a Hurricane [...], [year]
450 ## $a [...], Hurricane, [year]
450 ## $a [other variant forms, if any], [year]
550 ## $w g $a Hurricanes
```

Example:

```
150 ## $a Hurricane Flora, 1963
450 ## $a Ciclón Flora, 1963
450 ## $a Flora, Hurricane, 1963
450 ## $a Huracán Flora, 1963
550 ## $w g $a Hurricanes
```

If the work discusses the hurricane in a specific place, assign both the heading for the hurricane and the heading **Hurricanes**–[place] to the work. In addition, if the work is of interest to local historians, assign a heading of the type [place]–[topic], as described in sec. 6, below. *Example:*

```
Title: Hurricane Frederic, September 12-13, 1979 : pictorial review of
Hurricane Frederic in Ocean Springs, Mississippi.
650 #0 $a Hurricane Frederic, 1979 $v Pictorial works.
650 #0 $a Hurricanes $z Mississippi $z Ocean Springs
        $v Pictorial works.
651 #0 $a Ocean Springs (Miss.) $v Pictorial works.
```

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4. Names of individual earthquakes. Notable earthquakes generally come to be known by conventional names, which are usually based on their epicenters even though they may affect or cause damage to a larger area. Establish headings for individual earthquakes that have acquired conventional names. Determine those names by checking authoritative sources, such as publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, lists of earthquakes on the U.S. Geological Survey Web site, and headings in the *GeoRef Thesaurus* of the American Geological Institute, as well as terminology used in the general news media. Headings should follow the general pattern for event headings in phrase form:

```
150 ## $a [...]Earthquake, [country or first order political
      division], [year]
450 ## $a [other variant forms, if any] Earthquake, [country or
      first order political division], [year]
550 ## $w g $a Earthquakes $z [country or first order division]
```

Example:

```
150 ## $a Loma Prieta Earthquake, Calif., 1989
450 ## $a Santa Cruz Mountains Earthquake, Calif., 1989
550 ## $w g $a Earthquakes $z California
```

If the work discusses the earthquake or its effects in a specific place, assign both the heading for the earthquake and the heading **Earthquakes-[place]** to the work. Assign headings for additional topics as needed. In addition, if the work is of interest to local historians, assign a heading of the type **[place]-[topic]**, as described in sec. 6, below. *Examples:*

Title: Ground breakage and associated effects in the Cook Inlet area, Alaska, resulting from the March 27, 1964 earthquake.

```
650 #0 $a Earth movements $z Alaska $z Cook Inlet
      Region.
650 #0 $a Alaska Earthquake, Alaska, 1964.
650 #0 $a Earthquakes $z Alaska $z Cook Inlet Region.
```

Title: The death of old Yokohama in the great Japanese earthquake of September 1, 1923.

```
650 #0 $a Kanto Earthquake, Japan, 1923.
650 #0 $a Earthquakes $z Japan $z Yokohama-shi.
651 #0 $a Yokohama-shi (Japan) $x History $y 20th
      century.
```

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5. *Event headings as subdivisions.* Headings for individual instances of some types of disastrous events may be constructed with free-floating subdivisions. The subdivision **-Eruption, [date]** may be used under names of individual volcanoes. The subdivisions **-Explosion, [date]** and **-Fire, [date]** may be used under names of individual corporate bodies, buildings, structures, etc. The subdivision **-Riot, [date]** is used under names of individual educational institutions. See H 1078 for guidelines on formulating the date element.
Examples:

```
651 #0 $a Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines) $x Eruption, 1991.
610 20 $a Ardeer Explosives Factory $x Explosion, 1965.
610 20 $a MGM Grand Hotel $x Fire, 1980.
610 20 $a Universität München $x Riot, 1943.
```

6. *Local history.* Many works of this type, particularly those dealing with a single occurrence of one of these events, are of interest to local historians. In such cases, add a heading for the locality, subdivided by the appropriate topical subdivision, usually **-History** (further subdivided by a period subdivision if established and appropriate) (cf. H 1845). *Examples:*

Title: Landslides in the Nashville, Tennessee area, winter 1975.

```
650 #0 $a Landslides $z Tennessee $z Nashville Metropolitan
Area.
651 #0 $a Nashville Metropolitan Area (Tenn.) $x History.
```

Title: Buffalo buried : the blizzard of '77.

```
650 #0 $a Blizzards $z New York (State) $z Buffalo.
651 #0 $a Buffalo (N.Y.) $x History.
```