Recommendation #8: Remove the exception in LCRI 26.2, *Referring from Variant Forms*, point (4) for German, Dutch, and related languages. The recommended deletion is shown below as strike-through text.

"26.2 NAMES OF PERSONS

[text omitted]

Referring from Variant Forms

[text omitted]

4) Make one reference from each possible entry element of the name chosen as the heading, including each *separate* particle or prefix but excluding connectives such as "y" and "und." (In this connection, ignore the "Bure" example on p. 545 of AACR 2; this is based on actual usage, not an arbitrary permutation of the heading.) ~~Exception: In German, Dutch, and related languages, do not refer from the definite article following a prefix.~~"

Recommendation #9: Remove the exception in LCRI 26.2, *Special Considerations*, point (3) for Hebrew names. [Rejected on the advice of the Hebraica Funnel and the Arabic Funnel, who propose the following substitution for the existing text instead. The current statement is shown below as strike-through text followed by the proposed revision.]

"26.2 NAMES OF PERSONS

[text omitted]

Special Considerations

~~3) When a Hebrew surname begins with "Ben-," do not make a reference from the surname element that follows.~~

3) When a compound surname consists of elements that are inseparably linked grammatically (such as those beginning with Hebrew "Ben," Aramaic "Bar," Arabic "Ibn" or "Abd"), do not make a reference from the surname element that follows.

```
      100 1# $a Abd al-Qaddus, Ihsan
not   400 1# $a Qaddus, Ihsan Abd al-
                 (diacritics omitted)

      100 1# $a Ben-Gurion, David, $d 1886-1973
not   400 1# $a Gurion, David Ben-, $d 1886-1973"
```

[The following quotation from the joint response of the Hebraica Funnel and the Arabic Funnel provides background information for the proposed change:

> "The 'different picture' that the language specialists have of this issue is our understanding that Hebrew 'Ben' and whatever element follows it in a surname are inseparably linked grammatically. Consequently it does not occur to a cataloger who knows the language to separate them even for the purpose of making a reference, and a cataloger or user who knows the language would never search for such a surname under its second element. Although they are not mentioned in the rules and RIs, the Hebrew 'Bat' and Aramaic 'Bar' are grammatically bound to the element following in the same way. Perhaps more importantly, because certainly much more copiously in the name authority file, so are the Arabic 'Ibn' (son of) and 'Abd' (servant of), though these are also ignored by the rules.
>
> Catalogers who know the languages involved have nearly always failed to make references from the second part of surnames beginning with any of these elements, and these are the catalogers who have established and will establish the majority of such names.
>
> In consequence, the portion of LCRI 26.2 which exempts headings for surnames beginning with 'Ben' from needing this kind of cross reference does little more than recognize a *fait accompli* in the authority file, while leaving undescribed another *fait accompli*, the lack of such cross references for a far larger group of surnames.
>
> We realize that, given the present wording of the RI, the generalist cataloger will not

understand the reason for the exemption, while the 'generalist' user will never understand it. At the same time, the specialist cataloger does not understand why similar cases are not also explicitly exempted. Under the circumstances, we agree that the LCRI needs revision but would recommend expansion rather than deletion. We would suggest wording like the following:

> 'When a compound surname consists of elements which are inseparably linked grammatically (such as those beginning with Hebrew "Ben," Aramaic "Bar," Arabic "Ibn" or "Abd"), do not make a reference from the surname element that follows.'

This wording would still fail to help users who do not understand Hebrew, Aramaic, or Arabic, but for catalogers it would at least (a) explain the rationale for the rule interpretation, which the present wording does not, (b) identify a number of very common cases which the generalist cataloger can at least recognize, and (c) acknowledge the result of the grammatical facts, which is the almost complete lack of such references in the file.

Providing serious help for generalist users would involve an enormous effort to add the missing cross references for thousands of Hebrew and Arabic headings already in the file, plus a campaign (unlikely to have consistent success) directed at specialist catalogers in the present and in future generations to encourage them to make these references against the grammatical structures of the languages involved."]

Recommendation #10: Add a new instruction to LCRI 26.2 to prefer forms corresponding to usage over forms corresponding to qualifiers in constructing references.

"26.2 NAMES OF PERSONS

[text omitted]

Referring from Variant Forms

[text omitted]

6) In constructing references, prefer forms corresponding to usage over forms corresponding to qualifiers (*cf.* the last example below).

Examples:

[other examples omitted]

```
        100 1# $a Mills, R. A. $q (Rachel A.)
        400 1# $a Mills, Rachel

        670 ## Modern ocean floor processes and the geological
        record, 1998: $b t.p. (R.A. Mills) pref. (Rachel
        Mills)

not     400 1# $a Mills, Rachel A.
```

Note that if another Rachel Mills were already established in the authority file, the form of the cross reference in the above example would then become:

```
        400 1# $a Mills, Rachel $q (Rachel A.)"
```

Recommendation #13: Revise part of LCRI 26.2C to clarify and broaden applicability of see also references from individuals to the group for NACO libraries. [Rejected. Instead, being handled through a change in LC practice.]

"26.2C NAMES OF PERSONS. "SEE ALSO" REFERENCES

[text omitted]

See also References from Individuals to the Group

When the name of a group contains the name of one or more of its members, make a *see also* reference from the heading for each person to the heading for the group and from the heading for the group to the heading for each person.

LC practice: The Library of Congress limits making *see also* references from each person to the group to collections of special materials (in lieu of making multiple added entries on individual bibliographic records) and to music performing groups, when the information is readily available and cataloging resources permit. LC does not make references from the group to each member of the group under any circumstances. (Note: Before 1995, LC did make such references; do not delete them.) "