Prejudicial Materials Working Group new and revised terms compared to original terms

NOTE: While links to id.loc.gov are provided below, the version of the term, scope note, variants, hierarchical placement, and relationships found in this document are the most up-to-date version. In some cases, id.loc.gov may have outdated information that has not yet been updated to reflect the most recent working group decisions.

PMWG new or revised term	Original term
Ableist works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people with disabilities. Variants: Anti-disabled works, Disablist works; Broader term: Prejudicial works	N/A
Anti-abolition works: Use for works created in opposition to the movements to abolish slavery or the slave trade. Broader term: Content of work; Related terms: Anti-Black works, Anti-Indigenous works, White supremacist works	Anti-abolition literature: Use for literature written in opposition to the movement to abolish slavery. Used for: Antiabolition literature; Broader term: Propaganda
Anti-Asian works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people from Asia or of Asian identity, and their respective cultures, rights, etc. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Narrower terms: Anti-Chinese works, Anti-Indian works, Anti-Japanese works, Anti-Pakistani works	N/A
Anti-Black works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people racialized as Black, their respective cultures, their rights, etc. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Narrower terms: Blackface minstrel jokes, Blackface minstrel songs; Related term: Anti-abolition works	N/A
Anti-Catholic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against Catholic people or Catholicism. Broader term: Prejudicial works	Anti-Catholic literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of Catholicism and/or its proponents and practitioners. Broader term: Literature of prejudice

Anti-Chinese works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people from China or of Chinese identity, and their respective cultures, rights, etc. Variant: Sinophobic works; Broader term: Anti-Asian works	N/A
Anti-clerical works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against the Christian clergy. Broader term: Prejudicial works	Anti-clerical literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of the Christian clergy. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Anti-communist works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against communism or its proponents and practitioners. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Related terms: Fascist works, Nazi works	Anti-communist literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of communism and/or its proponents and practitioners. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Anti-immigrant works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against immigrants or immigration. Broader term: Prejudicial works	Anti-immigrant literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of immigrants or immigration. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Anti-Indian works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people from India or of Indian identity, and their respective cultures, rights, etc. For works exhibiting hostility toward or bias against Indigenous peoples, use: Anti-Indigenous works. Variant: Indophobic works; Broader term: Anti-Asian works	N/A
Anti-Indigenous works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against Indigenous peoples, their respective cultures, their sovereignty, etc. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Related terms: Anti-abolition works, Colonialist works	N/A
Anti-Japanese works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people from Japan or of Japanese identity, and their respective	N/A

cultures, rights, etc. Variants: Japanophobic works, Nipponophobic works; Broader term: Anti-Asian works	
Anti-Latin American works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against Latin American people or their respective cultures, rights, etc. Variants: Anti-Hispanic works, Anti-Latina works, Anti-Latine works, Anti-Latino works, Anti-Latinx works, Hispanophobic works; Broader term: Prejudicial works; Narrower term: Anti-Mexican works	N/A
Anti-Mexican works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people from Mexico or of Mexican identity, and their respective cultures, rights, etc. Variants: Anti-Chicanx works, Anti-Chicano works, Anti-Chicana works, Anti-Xicanx works; Broader term: Anti-Latin American works	N/A
Anti-Masonic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against Freemasons or Freemasonry. Broader term: Prejudicial works	Anti-Masonic literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of Freemasons or Freemasonry. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Anti-Muslim works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against Muslim people or Islam. Variants: Anti-Islam works, Islamophobic works; Broader term: Prejudicial works	N/A
Anti-Pakistani works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people from Pakistan or of Pakistani identity, and their respective cultures, rights, etc. Variant: Pakistanophobic works; Broader term: Anti-Asian works	N/A
Anti-queer works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against people who identify with sexual or gender identities that are not heterosexual or cisgender. Variants: Anti-LGBTQ works, Anti-LGBTQ+	N/A

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works, Anti-LGBTQIA works; Broader term: Prejudicial works; Narrower terms: Homophobic works, Transphobic works	
Anti-Semitic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against Jewish people or Judaism. Do not use for works exclusively expressing criticism of or disagreement with the Israeli government or its policies. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Related term: Racist works	Anti-Semitic literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of Jews or Judaism. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Anti-slave trade works: Use for works created in opposition to the slave trade. Broader term: Content of work	Anti-slave trade literature: Use for literature written in opposition to the slave trade. Used for: Antislave trade literature; Broader term: Propaganda
Anti-slavery works: Use for works created in opposition to the institution of slavery or practice of enslavement. Broader term: Content of work	Antislavery literature: Use for literature written in opposition to slavery. Used for: Anti-slavery literature; Broader term: Propaganda
Anti-women's suffrage works: Use for works created in opposition to women's suffrage. Variant: Anti-woman suffrage works; Broader term: Content of work; Related term: Misogynistic works	Anti-woman suffrage literature: Use for literature written in opposition to woman suffrage. Used for: Anti-women's suffrage literature; Broader term: Content of work (gathering term)
Bills of sale for enslaved persons: Use for documents attesting to the transfer of ownership of persons whose body and labors are owned in involuntary bondage by another person or organization. Variant: Slave bills of sale; Broader term: Legal instruments; Related term: Leases for the rental of enslaved persons	N/A
Blackface minstrel jokes: Use for jokes or collections of jokes intended to be performed in Blackface minstrelsy, an entertainment form in white popular culture originating in the United States in the mid-19th century. Blackface minstrelsy is based around stereotypical and racist portrayals of African Americans, including mocking dialect, parodic lyrics, and the	Minstrel jokes: Use for collections of jokes made by blackface comedians of the 19th- and early 20th-century United States. Broader term: Humorous works (gathering term)

application of black face paint. Citation: Berry, Dorothy J. Descriptive Equity and Clarity around Blackface Minstrelsy in HTC Collections. https://www.dorothy-berry.com/minstrel-description Broader terms: Anti-Black works, Humorous works; Related terms: Blackface minstrel songs, Racist caricatures	
Blackface minstrel songs: Use for songs or collections of songs intended to be performed in Blackface minstrelsy, an entertainment form in white popular culture originating in the United States in the mid-19th century. Blackface minstrelsy is based around stereotypical and racist portrayals of African Americans, including mocking dialect, parodic lyrics, and the application of black face paint. Citation: Berry, Dorothy J. Descriptive Equity and Clarity around Blackface Minstrelsy in HTC Collections. https://www.dorothy-berry.com/minstrel-description Broader terms: Anti-Black works, Songs; Related terms: Blackface minstrel jokes, Racist caricatures	Minstrel songs: Use for songs traditionally performed by blackface entertainers, primarily in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Broader term: Songs
Caricatures: Use for visual or textual works that use distortion and exaggeration, often to criticize, demean, or mock a real individual or group, or a symbolic representation of a real individual or group. For caricatures that are racist, use Racist caricatures. Broader terms: Humorous works, Visual works; Narrower term: Racist caricatures; Related term: Cartoons	Caricatures: Use for verbal or visual works which portray in a critical or facetious way a real individual or group, or a figure representing a social, political, ethnic, or racial type. The effect is usually achieved through distortion or exaggeration of some characteristic or characteristics. Broader terms: Humorous works (gathering term), Illustrated works; Related term: Cartoons
Colonialist works: Use for works dating from approximately 1500 or later expressing the strategies, policies, and attitudes advocated by colonizing powers and settlers to subjugate or exploit peoples, geographic regions, and resources. Variants: Colonial works, Colonizer works; Broader term: Content of work; Related terms: Anti-Indigenous works, Emigrant guides, Exploration literature	N/A

Conversion narratives: Use for accounts, often autobiographical, of individuals experiencing a religious transformation. <i>Broader terms:</i> Narratives, Religious works	Conversion narratives: Use for accounts, often autobiographical, of individuals adopting a new faith following a revelatory experience. Broader terms: Narratives, Religious works (gathering term)
Emigrant guides: Use for works enticing people to settle or resettle specific areas, often within a colonialist framework. <i>Variants: Emigrants' guides, Guides, emigrant, Immigrant guides, Settler guides, Settlers' guides; Broader terms: Guidebooks, Manuals (Handbooks); Related term: Colonialist works</i>	Emigrant guides: Use for works giving detailed information useful to those emigrating or resettling. Used for: Emigrants' guides, Guides, emigrant, Guides, emigrants', Guides, immigrant, Guides, immigrants', Guides, settler, Guides, settlers', Immigrant guides, Immigrants' guides, Settler guides, Settlers' guides; Broader terms: Guidebooks, Manuals (Handbooks)
Enslaved people's narratives: Use for written or orally related accounts by self-emancipated or formerly enslaved people describing their experiences living through and escaping from slavery. Variants: Enslaved persons' narratives, Enslavement narratives, Narratives by enslaved people, Narratives of enslavement, Narratives of the enslaved, Personal narratives of enslavement, Slave narratives, Slavery narratives; Broader term: Narratives	Slave narratives Broader term: Narratives
Exploration literature: Use for works, including primary accounts, that describe voyages to or experiences in areas unknown to the explorers, frequently including descriptions of Indigenous peoples, resources, geography, etc. Such voyages were usually made with the stated purpose of gathering information. Variant: Discovery narratives; Broader term: Travel literature; Related terms: Colonialist works, Imaginary voyages, Survivors' narratives	Exploration literature Used for: Discovery narratives; Broader term: Geographic works; Related terms: Imaginary voyages, Survivors' narratives
Fascist works: Use for works produced in 1918 or later that promote extreme nationalistic and racist policies and ideologies associated with	N/A

totalitarian movements, including those that dominated central, southern, and eastern Europe during the post-World War I era and those appearing after World War II. Broader terms: Political works, Prejudicial works; Related terms: Anti-communist works, Nazi works	
Freedom documents: Use for formal instruments attesting to the free status of an individual or individuals. Variants: Free papers, Freedom papers; Broader term: Legal instruments; Narrower term: Manumission documents	N/A
Hate works: Use for works that express hatred or advocate harm toward a particular group of people based on religion, race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, ability, creed, national origin, etc. Variant: Works of hatred; Broader term: Content of work; Related term: Prejudicial works	N/A
Homophobic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against gay, lesbian, bisexual, or otherwise non-heterosexual individuals and communities. Variants: Anti-gay works, Anti-homosexual works; Broader term: Anti-queer works	Anti-homosexual literature: Use for literature that posits a negative sentiment of homosexuals and homosexuality. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Humorous works: Use for works produced with the intention of being amusing, including works that criticize, demean, mock, or exhibit hostility or bias. [Proposed change from gathering term to usable term.] Broader term: Content of work; Narrower terms: Blackface minstrel jokes, Burlesques, Caricatures, Cartoons, Comedies, Comic histories, Epigrams, Fabliaux, Facetiae, Jestbooks, Limericks, Nonsense verse, Parodies, Pastiches, Satires	Humorous works (gathering term) Broader term: Purpose of work
Leases for the rental of enslaved persons: Use for contracts between enslavers and lessees in which the lessee rents the body and labor of a person held in involuntary bondage. Variants: Contracts for the hiring of enslaved persons, Leases for the hiring of slaves, Leases for the rental of	N/A

slaves; Broader term: Legal instruments; Related term: Bills of sale for enslaved persons	
Manumission documents: Use for formal instruments attesting to the emancipation of individuals who were previously enslaved. Broader term: Freedom documents	N/A
Misogynistic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against women. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Related term: Anti-women's suffrage works	N/A
Nazi works: Use for works that promote the ideology (e.g., anti-Semitism, anti-communism, eugenism, racism, nationalism) of the totalitarian movement led by Adolf Hitler. Broader terms: Political works, Prejudicial works; Related terms: Anti-communist works, Fascist works	N/A
Prejudicial works: Use for works that exhibit bias in relation to a particular group or groups of people based on religion, race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, ability, creed, national origin, etc. For works that express hatred or advocate harm toward a particular group of people, use: Hate works. Variant: Works of prejudice; Broader term: Content of work; Narrower terms: Ableist works, Anti-Asian works, Anti-Black works, Anti-Catholic works, Anti-clerical works, Anti-communist works, Anti-immigrant works, Anti-Indigenous works, Anti-Latin American works, Anti-Masonic works, Anti-Muslim works, Anti-queer works, Anti-Semitic works, Fascist works, Misogynistic works, Nazi works, Racist works, Xenophobic works; Related term: Hate works	Literature of prejudice: Use for literature that expresses a negative sentiment toward a particular group of society, especially for reasons based on religion, race, gender, creed, or national origin. Used for: Hate literature, Prejudice, literature of; Broader term: Political works; Narrower terms: Anti-Catholic literature, Anti-clerical literature, Anti-communist literature, Anti-homosexual literature, Anti-immigrant literature, Anti-Masonic literature, Anti-Semitic literature, White supremacist literature, Xenophobic literature
Propaganda: Use for materials created or disseminated by a person, organization, or government with intent to manipulate or control public opinion in support of a specific agenda (political, social, economic,	Propaganda Broader term: Political works; Narrower terms: Anti-abolition literature, Anti-slave trade literature, Antislavery literature

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religious, etc.), often through the presentation of biased or misleading information. <i>Broader term: Function of work</i>	
<u>Protest works</u> : Use for works that criticize, challenge, or condemn specific social or political conditions. <i>Broader term: Content of work; Narrower term: Student protest works; Related term: Underground publications</i>	Protest literature Used for: Literature of protest; Broader term: Political works; Narrower term: Student protest literature; Related term: Underground publications
Racist caricatures: Use for visual or textual works that use distorted or exaggerated racialized characteristics to criticize, demean, or mock a real individual or group, or a symbolic representation of a real individual or group. Broader terms: Caricatures, Racist works; Related terms: Blackface minstrel jokes, Blackface minstrel songs	N/A
Racist works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against peoples or cultures racialized as other by the dominant group or culture of a specific place or time. For works that exhibit hostility or bias based on a specific race, ethnicity, or national origin, see narrower terms of Prejudicial works. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Narrower terms: Racist caricatures, White supremacist works; Related terms: Anti-Semitic works, Xenophobic works	N/A
Student protest works: Use for works created by students that criticize, challenge, or condemn specific social or political conditions. Broader term: Protest works	Student protest literature: Use for works created by students that criticize, challenge, or condemn specific social or political conditions. Broader term: Protest literature
Survivors' narratives: Use for accounts, both fiction and non-fiction, of survivors of disasters and other trauma. For works of fiction that depict characters striving to rebuild the world after anarchy or the collapse of society by some catastrophic event, use Survivalist fiction. Variant:	Survivors' narratives: Use for fictional or historic accounts of victims of natural or man-made disasters, as well as accounts of individual or group trauma that are personally written or related by the survivors. For works of fiction that depict characters striving to rebuild

Survivors' literature; Broader term: Narratives; Related terms: Exploration literature, Survivalist fiction	the world after anarchy or the collapse of society by some catastrophic event, use Survivalist literature. Used for: Survivors' literature; Broader term: Narratives; Related term: Exploration literature
Transphobic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against transgender individuals or groups, i.e., people or groups of people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from that which is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth in the context of the society in which they live. Variant: Anti-trans works; Broader term: Anti-queer works	N/A
White supremacist works: Use for works advocating for the power, authority, or status of peoples or cultures racialized as white over peoples or cultures racialized as non-white based on a belief of inherent superiority. Broader term: Racist works; Related term: Anti-abolition works	White supremacist literature Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Xenophobic works: Use for works that exhibit hostility toward or bias against the people, customs, or cultures of other countries. For works that exhibit hostility or bias based on a specific national origin, see narrower terms of Prejudicial works. Broader term: Prejudicial works; Related term: Racist works	Xenophobic literature: Use for works which exhibit fear, dislike or hatred of foreigners, foreign customs, etc. Broader term: Literature of prejudice
Relationship designators:	
enslaved person: Use for a person whose body and labors are owned in involuntary bondage by another person or organization. When used in a resource description, use with documents/instruments/receipts of	N/A

enslavement (e.g., bills of enslavement). Variant: slave; Related term: enslaver	
enslaver: Use for a person or organization who holds another person in involuntary bondage. When used in a resource description, use with documents/instruments/receipts of enslavement (e.g., bills of enslavement). Variants: slave holder, slave master, slave owner, slaveholder; Related term: enslaved person	N/A