1. Topical headings.

> *a.   General rule.* Establish topical subject headings in a language other than English only if either of the following conditions apply: (1) no English term for the concept exists, and the concept is normally expressed in foreign terms even in English-language works and reference sources, for example, **Questione della lingua**; **Ultra vires**, or (2) after doing proper authority research, no citation to the concept can be found in any English-language work or reference source, and the concept appears to be unique to the language of the work being cataloged, for example, **Waqf**.
>
> Headings of this type are generally provided with scope notes to explain their meaning to English-language-speaking catalog users.   They are subject to change if English-language equivalents are subsequently found.
>
> *b. Romanization*.   When establishing headings in languages that are expressed in non-Roman scripts, use the romanized form most commonly found in major English-language reference sources for the particular subject area.[1]   If no conventional romanized form is found in English-language sources, follow LC systematic romanization practice for the language in question.

2. Named entities.   For provisions applicable to headings for geographic features, buildings, structures, and other named entities, see H 690, H 1334, or other appropriate instruction sheets.

3. Biological names.   For guidelines on establishing headings for names of animals and plants in Latin scientific versus English common name forms, see H 1332, sec. 2.a.

4. Diacritics.   For guidelines on establishing subject headings with or without diacritics, see Appendix C, sec. 3.

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[1]When establishing headings in Hebrew, Aramaic, Yiddish, Ladino, or other Jewish languages, give preference to terminology found in the most current available edition of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* over that found in other English-language sources.