

Manual



Notes on Table Numbers

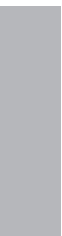


Table 1. Standard Subdivisions**T1—01****Philosophy and theory**

The term philosophy and theory is treated as a single concept, covering the general or abstract principles applied to a field of activity or thought, such as science or art. Use T1—01 for a work discussing the discipline itself as a discipline, rather than its subject matter. Do not use T1—01 where theory constitutes the bulk of the subject matter of a field, e.g., nuclear physics. In philosophy subdivisions of 100, T1—01 itself is seldom used, though its subdivisions may be, and then only in the sense of theory and method of the topic.

Criticism

Use T1—01 for techniques and principles of criticism of a discipline. However, class the criticism itself in the same number as the subject of the criticism, e.g., criticism of Browning's poetry 821, of Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture 720.92, of Italian cooking 641.5945.

T1—01 vs. T1—02**Scientific principles vs. The subject for people in scientific and technological occupations**

Use the number for the technology plus notation 01 from Table 1 for the scientific principles of a technology, e.g., mathematical principles of engineering 620.001. In such cases the table of contents will often be organized by concepts found in subdivisions of the technology or will follow the table of contents found in common treatises on the technology. Conversely, use the number for the science plus notation 02 from Table 1 for the science if the work is written for technologists and engineers, e.g., mathematics for engineers 510.2. In such cases the table of contents will be organized by concepts found in subdivisions of the science or will follow the table of contents found in common treatises on the science. If in doubt between science and technology, prefer the technology number.

When not to use either subdivision

Do not use T1—01 and T1—02 in 500 and 600 when there is a direct relationship between a science and a corresponding technology, e.g., do not use 540.2 for chemistry for chemical engineers, or 660.01 for chemical principles in chemical engineering.

T1—02**The subject for people in specific occupations**

Use T1—02 for works that emphasize special instructions for people in specific occupations that general readers would not find useful, e.g., mathematics for engineers 510.2. Do not use T1—02 for works that draw examples from one broad

discipline or for one kind of professional user, but effectively cover the subject for the general reader, e.g., use 616.1 (*not* 616.1002) for a textbook on cardiopulmonary diseases for nurses that would be equally useful to patients, relatives, or social workers.

Do not use T1—02 when it is redundant, that is, when it is directed towards people who would typically be expected to study the subject, e.g., engineering for engineers 620 (*not* 620.002).

T1—02 vs. T3—7, T3—8

Humor, satire, jokes

Any subject may be dealt with in a humorous or satirical manner. Use the number for the subject without T1—02 for works where the humor involved is entirely incidental to the serious treatment of the subject, e.g., a joke inserted into a lecture to provide respite from a serious mood. Use the number for the subject plus notation 02 from Table 1 for works where the author's intention is serious, but where humor or satire is used to convey the author's message, e.g., political satire grounded in genuine political criticism. Use numbers in literature, usually T3—8, only for works where the subject merely provides the occasion for humor, the author's primary concern being to amuse, e.g., a collection of jokes about cats. If in doubt between literature and the subject, prefer the subject. If in doubt whether to use T1—02, prefer the subject without it.

Use T3—8 for jokes and for humorous literary works without identifiable literary form. Use T3—7 only for collections of humor or satire in more than one literary form, including both verse and prose. (Class works in a particular literary form, e.g., drama or fiction, with the form; class works in multiple forms of literary prose with prose.)

T1—025 vs. T1—029

Directories of enterprises and products

Use T1—025 for directories that describe business enterprises in a manner that serves people who run businesses; who invest in or lend money to businesses; or who want to sell ideas, products, and services to businesses. These directories typically emphasize organization, officers, and financial information. Use T1—029 for directories and catalogs designed to help customers obtain or evaluate products and services. If in doubt, prefer T1—025.

Directories of business and related enterprises

The guidelines in this section apply to directories that concentrate on enterprises and provide significant information about their organization, and sometimes also their officers, finances, and line of work. Use T1—025 with numbers from 001–999 for directories of persons and organizations that do not concentrate on enterprises, or that simply supply their names, addresses, and contact persons.

Limited to specific industries

Use T1—025 for directories of enterprises in specific industries that emphasize organization, officers, and financial information, with the following numbers: 332.1–.6 for financial institutions; 333.33 for real estate businesses; 334 for coop-

erative enterprises; 368 for insurance enterprises; and 380 for enterprises engaged in commerce, communications, and transportation. Use T1—025 with these numbers for listings of companies, even if there is significant general information on the companies. Use 338.7 and 338.8 without T1—025 for directories of enterprises in other specific industries.

Not limited to specific industries

Use T1—025 with 338.7 and 338.8 for directories of enterprises that are not limited to a specific industry, e.g., directories of all business enterprises in France 338.7025.

Use 338.7 without T1—025 for directories explicitly limited to corporations. If the limitation is not explicitly stated, prefer 338.7025.

Use 338.7 without T1—025 for directories of manufacturers that give financial and organizational information.

Use T1—025 with numbers in 381–382 for directories of merchants. Use 381.025 and 382.025 for chambers of commerce and boards of trade, even when the membership includes a wide cross section of business enterprises in an area.

Use T1—025 with numbers in 914–919 for telephone, city, and fax directories, and for business white pages (telephone directories largely limited to businesses) and yellow pages that are issued with general directories of people and organizations in an area. Use 338.7025, however, for business white pages and comprehensive fax directories of businesses that are not produced in connection with a directory of all people and organizations, and 338 without T1—025 for yellow pages that are not produced in connection with a directory of all people and organizations.

Product and service directories and catalogs

Product and service directories may go by a variety of names, including trade catalogs and yellow pages. Yellow pages are usually not limited by specific industries. The guidelines in this section also apply to buyers' guides and consumer reports.

Limited to specific industries

Use T1—029 with numbers from 001–999 (other than 332.1–.6, 333.33, 334, 338.4, 368, and 380) for directories of products and services in specific industries, e.g., chemical products of United States 660.029, food and drink in Europe 664.0029, clothing 687.029. In all cases, use the number that represents making the products or producing the services, except when they are produced by three or more industries serving a single consumer industry. In such cases, use the number for the consumer industry, e.g., a directory of publishers, binders, and furniture makers serving libraries 020.29.

Not limited to specific industries

Use 338.4029 for wide-ranging product directories that emphasize products of secondary industries, or services and products of secondary industries. Use 338 without T1—029 for wide-ranging directories that cover everything from farm produce and minerals to the output of secondary industries. If in doubt, prefer 338.4029.

Use 338.4029 (*not* 670.29) for directories of manufactured products, as they are then usefully classed with other comprehensive or wide-ranging directories.

Use 338.4 without T1—029 for comprehensive directories of services.

T1—025 vs. T1—06

Directories of persons and organizations vs. Organizations

Use T1—025 for works covering several or many organizations containing directory information, even if not called directories, i.e., works that supply addresses, key officers or contact people, phone numbers, and brief statements of purpose. These works may include directory information about component parts of individual organizations, and/or a limited amount of general information on structure and component parts. However, use T1—06 if there is significant general information (more than a page) per organization. Use T1—06 for works covering history, charters, regulations, membership lists, and administrative reports of an organization, and also for conference programs of an organization and organizational handbooks.

Use T1—06 for a combined organizational handbook and membership directory, even if the membership part predominates. However, use T1—025 if the organizational part consists of only a few preliminary pages followed by an extensive directory of members.

Use T1—025 for a membership list that includes addresses, as that is counted as a directory.

If in doubt, prefer T1—025.

See also discussion at T1—025 vs. T1—029.

T1—0285

Electronic resources and programs

Use T1—0285 for programs themselves and for works about programs, regardless of form (e.g., programs in electronic form, printed program listings bound into books). Do not use T1—0285 to indicate that a work is in electronic form, e.g., use 310 (*not* 310.285) for electronic census data.

Do not use T1—0285 for items that include both programs and data files, unless the data files are clearly of minor importance, e.g., small files intended merely to help beginners learn to use the programs.

If in doubt, do not use T1—0285.

T1—06

Organizations

Use subdivisions in T1—06 primarily for membership organizations and associations, but also for a selection of nonmembership institutions, foundations, and agencies that do not belong to the categories listed in class-elsewhere notes under T1—06. However, do not use T1—06 for nonmembership organizations if “organization” is inherent in the subject. For example, except as indicated below, do not use T1—06 with most subdivisions in 360 for social services. Under such num-

bers, use T1—09 for the basic organizations in specific areas, and for specific basic organizations, e.g., hospitals in China 362.110951. However, use T1—06 for associations that include the basic organizations and their staffs as members, e.g., hospital associations in China 362.1106.

Use T1—06 also for administrative (in contrast to service) histories of institutions, e.g., administrative histories of hospitals (362.1106) or police agencies (363.206). Do not confuse these histories with how-to works on management, which are classed in T1—068.

Do not use T1—06 for membership organizations if “membership organization” is inherent in the subject, e.g., in 366 Associations or 061–068 General organizations. T1—06 is not used with numbers for a religion because of the ambiguity of membership organization in religion, e.g., 296.06 is bracketed, and a reference leads to 296.6 where membership is inherent in the organization number.

T1—068 vs. 353–354

Public administration and management in specific fields

Use numbers outside 350–354 plus notation 068 from Table 1 for the management or administration of organizations, public or private, that directly perform the work within their scope. Use numbers in 353–354 for agencies that regulate, control, or support organizations that provide the actual services. For example, use 363.2068 (*not* 353.3) for management of city police departments; use 385.068 (*not* 354.76) for management of a nationalized railway system.

A given field may have both public administration and management aspects. For example, use 385.068 for managing railroads, but use 354.76 for managing agencies that regulate railroads; use 025.1 for administering public libraries, but use 353.7 for administering agencies that support public libraries.

Exceptions

Use 353–354 for administration of activities specific to government (such as licensing, taxing, and gathering census information, that is, activities found in 352 that are not also found in 658) when applied to specific fields of public administration.

Foreign affairs are among the few major activities for which administration of an actual operation is classed in 353–354. Use 353.1 (*not* 327.068 or numbers in 327.3–.9, plus notation 068 from Table 1) for foreign affairs management. Similarly, use 353.1 (*not* 327.12068 or numbers in 327.123–.129 plus notation 068 from Table 1) for foreign intelligence management.

If in doubt, prefer the number outside public administration.

T1—072 vs. T1—06

Research vs. Organizations

Use T1—072 for organizations that conduct research, e.g., agricultural research stations 630.72; but use T1—06 for membership organizations that primarily promote research, e.g., the American Association for the Advancement of Science 506. If in doubt, prefer T1—072.

T1—074 vs. T1—029**Museums, collections, exhibits vs. Commercial miscellany**

Use T1—074 for catalogs whose primary purpose is to promote knowledge or art, such as catalogs of collections; use T1—029 for catalogs whose primary purpose is to promote sale or distribution of products. Use T1—074 for catalogs of replicas, duplicates, and minor items when offered for sale in museum- or exhibit-like settings by noncommercial institutions. Also use T1—074 for auction catalogs (e.g., in art), and for catalogs of temporary exhibits of groups of artists, even if a succession of such exhibits provides most of the artists with their primary source of income. If in doubt, prefer T1—074.

T1—08 and 306.2–.6**Cultural institutions and groups of people**

Use the interdisciplinary number for a topic pertaining to a cultural institution plus notation 08 from Table 1 for works on groups of people in relation to a cultural institution, e.g., racism in sports 796.089 (*not* 306.4), women in science 500.82 (*not* 306.4), police discrimination against minorities 363.208 (*not* 306.2). If the interdisciplinary number for the cultural institution falls in 306.2–.6, use the number for the institution or related topic without adding notation 08 from Table 1, e.g., discrimination against retired women 306.3.

T1—0811 and T1—082**Men and women**

Use subdivisions for men and women only if the works explicitly emphasize the sex of the people treated. For example, do not use 363.370811 for men as a group with respect to fire fighting unless the work makes clear that *male* fire fighters are being contrasted with *female* fire fighters.

T1—09**History and geographic treatment of subjects and disciplines**

Different numbers are occasionally provided for the history and geographic treatment of a subject and for the history and geographic treatment of the discipline within which the subject is treated, e.g., 364.9 is provided for history and geographic treatment of crime and its alleviation, while 364.09 is provided for comparable treatment of criminology. Use 364.9 for geographic treatment of offenses, offenders, causes, prevention, and treatment (when all are considered together). Use 364.09 for geographic treatment of criminology and of the principles and methods used in analyzing causes and remedies of crime. If in doubt, prefer the number for the history and geographic treatment of the subject.

Use T1—09 for either or both aspects where the distinction is not made between the subject and the discipline.

T1—09 vs. T1—089**History, geographic treatment, biography vs. Ethnic and national groups**

Use T1—09, not T1—089, to identify distinguishing characteristics of a subject in an area where a specific group of people lives, e.g., Arab architecture 720.917 (*not* 720.89); French agricultural practices 630.944 (*not* 630.89).

Regions where specific ethnic groups predominate

Do not use T1—0917 (socioeconomic regions, including regions where specific ethnic groups predominate) for treatment as groups of people since such use would practically duplicate the ethnic group numbers. For example, Arabs living in all areas where Arabs predominate constitute the overwhelming majority of all Arabs; therefore, use T1—089 for treatment of Arabs as a group, and use T1—0917 only for works about the area where they live, and works about styles prevailing in areas where they live.

T1—092**Biography**

The following instructions apply also to notation 2 from Table 2 when numbers from Table 2 are added directly without the interposition of T1—09.

In the following notes the word “biography” is used for stylistic convenience; however, the instructions apply fully to description and critical appraisal as well as other persons aspects.

Do not use T1—092 for the actual works of a person except where instructed to do so at certain numbers in 700–779.

See also discussion at Table 3: Biography; also at 170.92 vs. 171; also at 230–280; also at 220.9; also at 297.092; also at 300 vs. 600: Biography and company history; also at 338.092; also at 362.1–4 vs. 610; also at 610.92 vs. 615.5; also at 615.5: Biography; also at 700.92; also at 709.2 vs. 381; also at 779 vs. 770.92; also at 780.92 and 791.092; also at 780.92; also at 781.6; also at 784–788; also at 913–919: Add table: 04: Biography; also at 920.008 vs. 305–306, 362; also at 920.009, 920.03–.09 vs. 909, 909.7–.8, 930–990; also at 930–990: Wars: Personal narratives; also at 930–990: Biography.

Comprehensive biography

Use the number for the subject of the person’s most noted contribution for the comprehensive biography of the person. If the person made approximately equal contributions to a number of fields, use the number for the subject that provides the best common denominator, giving some extra consideration to the person’s occupation. For example, use the university’s area number under 378 for a physicist who became a science teacher, then head of a school of science, but went on to become a university president. Use 300.92 for a person who made significant contributions in political science, in university education, and the study of administrative and economic aspects of utility regulation, since that number provides the best common denominator for his work. However, use 610.92 for a famous woman doctor who also served as a feminist leader, wrote minor novels, and often served as a delegate to political conventions, unless there is an obvious emphasis on her

avocations. Give weight to designations listed first in biographical dictionaries, but make allowances for the tendency to list occupation first even when a career transcends occupation.

If in doubt between a number for a discipline and a number for a specific subject within the discipline, prefer the number for the discipline, e.g., use 620.0092 rather than 621.092 for a mechanical engineer who also did important work in transportation and construction engineering.

Public figures

Biographies of public figures frequently present difficulties because the person may have filled several positions that are given varying emphasis by different authors, or may have filled one position that had many facets. Use 930–990 for comprehensive works on persons who held such positions. However, use a number reflecting one position or interest of a person's career if a biography emphasizes this, e.g., use 362.1092 for a biography emphasizing Wayne Morse's promotion of the National Institutes of Health, even though he was a U.S. senator. (*See also Partial biography, below.*)

A public figure may exert a wide-ranging impact upon the history of the jurisdiction served. For example, Daniel Webster is most famous as a U.S. senator, although he served twice as secretary of state and was also a lawyer and orator. In all these roles he influenced the history of his time. Use 973.5092 for his biography, rather than 328.73 for his senatorial service, 327.730092 for his foreign relations service, or 349.73092 for his legal activities. However, if a person in a high office of general responsibility concentrated on a single important field, consider a number that identifies that field. For example, William Wilberforce's chief interest while serving as a British Member of Parliament was the abolition of slavery. Thus use 326 for his biography, rather than 941.07 for his impact on the general history of his period or 328.41 for his legislative work.

Give greatest weight to the highest office reached, unless there is a clear reason to do otherwise, using the following table of preference:

1. Use 930–990 for monarchs, presidents, other heads of state, prime ministers, vice presidents, and regents, using the number for the period during which they held office. Also use 930–990 for public figures of any position or combination of positions who had a significant impact upon general history, using the period numbers that best approximate their period of influence. Candidates of major parties for the highest office of a country are also assigned history numbers, generally using the number for the period during which they ran for office, e.g., use 973.6 for Stephen Douglas, who ran against Lincoln in 1860. Sometimes a candidate defeated for party nomination made enough difference in the outcome to warrant a history number for his comprehensive biography, e.g., use 973.923092 for Eugene McCarthy, who ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968. Use the history number for the area without period if no appropriate historical period number is given in the schedule, e.g., Louis XIV, King of France, 944.
2. Use the number for the field of service for cabinet members, e.g., use 327.440092 for a foreign minister of France.

3. Use 327.3–.9 for ambassadors and pre-World War II ministers plenipotentiary.

4. Use 328.4–.9 for legislators not warranting a specific subject number, e.g., a floor leader, whip, or member noted for promoting legislative work. Biographers tend to concentrate upon legislators who left their mark on general history; so always consider the number in 900 for the area the legislature served before assigning another. Only occasionally will a work focus on a legislator's own constituency.

5. Use 327.3–.9 for diplomats below the level of ambassador or pre-World War II minister plenipotentiary; however, if the diplomats were associated with notable events, use the number for the events.

6. Use the number for field of service for public administrators not holding cabinet positions, if their contribution to the service was significant, e.g., use 363.25092 for J. Edgar Hoover, director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; otherwise use 352–354.

Use the same preference for public figures of state, provincial, and local jurisdictions. Usually national office takes preference over other levels, but consider the weight of contributions. For example, DeWitt Clinton, the famous governor of New York, was briefly U.S. senator, and was a minor party candidate for president, but use 974.7 for New York State history for his comprehensive biography. Fiorello La Guardia served fourteen years as U.S. representative, and briefly as chief of the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense and as director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; but use 974.7 for his biography, as he is best known as mayor of New York City.

Families and close associates of the famous

Class a history of the immediate or extended family of a famous person with the biography of that person if the work strongly emphasizes the famous person. The same rule applies to the biography of a single relative or close associate of a famous person. However, if the relative or associate is important in his or her own right, or if the famous person is not strongly featured, class the life of the relative in the subject warranted by his or her own work, e.g., use 269 for a biography of evangelist Ruth Carter Stapleton, sister of President Jimmy Carter, that treats the president only incidentally. If in doubt, do not use the number assigned to a famous person for a relative or close friend; prefer a number warranted by the biographee's own activities. Class a general family history in 929.2.

Partial biography

Class each partial biography featuring a specific contribution of a person with the contribution. However, use the comprehensive biography number for a work about the portions of a person's life that preceded the activity with which the person is chiefly associated, unless the work has significant alternative subject emphasis. For example, use 796.42092 for British Member of Parliament Christopher Chataway's earlier life as an athlete; but use 954.04 for the childhood of Indira Gandhi, the number for her period as prime minister of India.

Biography associated with place rather than subject

Class an individual biography in the number most nearly covering the history and civilization of the place and time of the activity emphasized when a work is not clearly associated with any subject but is clearly associated with a place, e.g., use 979.4 for the diary of a resident of San Francisco during the Gold Rush.

See also discussion at 930–990: Biography.

Table 2. Geographic Areas, and Biography

T2—162

Oceans and seas

Use T2—163–167 (*not* T2—3–9) for parts of oceans and noninland seas limited by either country or locality, e.g., use T2—163 (*not* T2—752 or T2—755) for Chesapeake Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that is almost surrounded by Maryland and Virginia.

Estuaries

Use the appropriate area number in T2—3–9 for estuaries that are parts of named rivers, but use T2—16 for estuaries that are parts of oceans and noninland seas, e.g., use T2—163 (*not* T2—755) for the York River, an estuary of the Chesapeake Bay.

Coastal waters

Use the number in T2—163–167 that includes the majority of the waters for comprehensive works on the coastal waters of a country, e.g., coastal waters of Russia T2—163 (*not* T2—164), of the United States T2—163 (*not* T2—164). If the areas are approximately equal in size, use the number coming first, e.g., coastal waters of Panama T2—163 (*not* T2—164).

T2—163 and T2—164, T2—165

Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans

Table 2 divides the world ocean into three parts—Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. The Arctic Ocean is considered a sea of the Atlantic. There is no Antarctic Ocean, but provision is made in T2—167 for the extreme southern portions of the three oceans.

Divisions between the oceans are as follows:

Atlantic-Pacific: north, Bering Strait; south, a line drawn southeasterly from Cape Horn to the northern tip of Palmer Peninsula, Antarctica

Pacific-Indian: north, a line from Melville Island to Timor, thence through the islands of Indonesia to Singapore Strait; south, a line drawn south from Cape Howe, Victoria, Australia, on the 150° east meridian

Indian-Atlantic: north, Suez Canal; south, a line drawn south from Cape Agulhas, South Africa, on the 20° east meridian

Use notes and references to decide where to class connecting bodies of water, e.g., Bering Strait T2—164 (*not* T2—163).

T2—4-9

Modern world; extraterrestrial worlds

General arrangement of Table 2

The general arrangement of Table 2 is geographic rather than by political units, e.g., Hawaii T2—969 under Oceania, separated from the rest of the United States in T2—73–79; the Asian parts of Russia T2—57, separated from the European portion of Russia in T2—47.

Physiographic features and regions

Class a specific feature or region not named in the area table and that is wholly or almost wholly contained within a political or administrative unit with the unit; however, do not add further notation. For example, use T2—759 for the Everglades, Florida; T2—794 for Lake Tahoe, which is mainly in California.

Class a river with the political or administrative unit in which the river's mouth is located, e.g., Arkansas River T2—767. However, if the upper part of the river is more important politically, economically, or culturally, class the river with that part, e.g., Rhine River T2—43 (*not* T2—492).

Class general treatment of a specific kind of feature or region limited to a specific continent, country or locality with the continent, country, or locality, e.g., rivers of Europe T2—4, rivers of England T2—42. Class treatment of a specific kind of feature or region not limited to a specific continent in T2—1, e.g., rivers T2—16.

T2—4-9 vs. T2—3

Modern world; extraterrestrial worlds vs. Ancient world

Use T2—4-9 for those parts of the world more or less known to classical antiquity (the “Ancient world”) when considered after the period of “ancient history,” as well as other areas such as America in both ancient and later times. Use T2—3 for only the “Ancient world” during the period of “ancient history.” For example, use T2—51 for later China and T2—31 for ancient China; T2—5694 for later Palestine and T2—33 for ancient Palestine; T2—44 for France and T2—364 for ancient Gaul; but use T2—72 for both ancient and later Yucatán. The demarcation date between “ancient” and “later” varies from place to place and can be determined by examination of the terminal dates in classes 931–939, e.g., 931 China to 420, 933 Palestine to 70, 936.4 Celtic regions to 486. If in doubt, prefer T2—4-9.

T2—73 vs. T2—71

United States vs. Canada

Use T2—73 if works about the United States and Canada are predominantly about the United States. Use T2—71 when Canada receives fuller treatment or the United States and Canada are given equal treatment. Use T2—7 only when the work also discusses areas in T2—72, even though Canada and the United States are assigned most of the numbers in the span. If in doubt, prefer T2—73.

T2—99 vs. T2—19**Extraterrestrial worlds vs. Space**

Use T2—99 for the various bodies of the universe moving through space, e.g., moon rocks 552.0999. Use T2—19 only for space itself. If in doubt, prefer T2—99.

Table 3. Subdivisions for Individual Literatures, for Specific Literary Forms

Comprehensive numbers for authors, and numbers for individual works

Follow the criteria given below on language, national affiliation, and literary form in order to determine the comprehensive number for collected works, critical evaluation, or biography of an author. Use the same national affiliation for comprehensive works and for all individual works of an author; however, use the language and form appropriate for each individual work, even if different from the language and form selected for the author's comprehensive number.

Language

Class an author with the language in which the author writes.

If an author changes place of residence or national affiliation to a country with a different language but continues to write in the same language, use the language in which the author writes, e.g., use 891.73 for a novel in Russian by Solzhenitsyn, even if the novel was written while he was living in the United States.

Class comprehensive works for an author who writes in more than one language with the language that the author used last, e.g., Samuel Beckett 848. However, if another language is predominant, class with that language. Class individual works of such an author with the language in which they were originally written.

National affiliation

National affiliation affects the choice of number only for literature written in English (810 vs. 820) or if an option for identifying national literatures is used.

If an author changes national affiliation to a country with the same language as that in which the author has been writing, use the literature number appropriate for the author's adopted citizenship, e.g., class T. S. Eliot as a British author. Class all works of such an author, including individual works written before the change of citizenship, with the same national literature.

If an author changes place of residence, but not national affiliation, to another country with the same language as that in which the author has been writing, continue to use the literature number of the author's original country, e.g., class a Jamaican author living in London, but still retaining Jamaican citizenship, as a Jamaican author.

If information about an author's national affiliation is not readily available in the work being classed or in standard reference books, use the literature number of the author's country of origin, if known; or the literature number of the country in which the author's earlier works were published.

Literary form

For comprehensive works, use the form with which an author is chiefly identified, e.g., Jane Austen 823. If the author is not chiefly identified with one form, use T3—8 Miscellaneous writings, e.g., use 828 for an English author who is equally famous as a novelist, dramatist, and poet. For an individual work, use the form in which the work is written.

Biography

Do not use notation 092 from Table 1 for biography. Class literary diaries and reminiscences in T3—8, e.g., Hemingway's *A Moveable Feast* 818.

Number building

Examples of basic number building for works in an individual language by or about individual authors and by or about more than one author are given in this entry. Use the following elements to build the numbers: base number; form; notation 08 Collections or notation 09 Criticism (plus additional 0s in some cases). Detailed instructions for number building appear in Table 3.

Do not use notation 08 and 09 for works by or about single authors, e.g., a collection of poetry by Walt Whitman 811 (*not* 811.08), criticism of plays by Christopher Marlowe 822 (*not* 822.09). Do not use notation 08 for works consisting equally of literary texts and history, description, critical appraisal, e.g., a collection of texts and criticism of literary works in German 830 (*not* 830.8); however, if the works are limited to a specific topic, use notation 08, e.g., a collection of texts and criticism of literary works about war in German 830.8.

More than one form: works by or about more than one author

Base no. + notation 08 or 09

81 + 08 = 810.8 (an anthology of American literature)

83 + 09 = 830.9 (criticism of 18th-century German literature)

Forms T3—1–7

1. Works by or about an individual author or more than one author: restricted to a specific form and to a specific period

Base no. + form

82 + 1 = 821 (Spenser's *Faerie Queene*)

83 + 2 = 832 (criticism of German drama of the second half of the 20th century)

2. Works by or about more than one author: restricted to a specific form, but not limited to a specific period nor to a specific kind, scope, or medium

Base no. + form + notation 008 or 009

82 + 3 + 009 = 823.009 (criticism of English fiction)

3. Works by or about more than one author: restricted to a specific form and to a specific kind, scope, or medium

Base no. + form

84 + 3 = 843 (a collection of French short stories)

Form T3—8 Miscellaneous writings

Works by or about an individual author or more than one author: restricted to a specific form, period, and subform

Base no. + form

81 + 8 = 818 (a collection of quotations of an individual American author of the later 19th century)

84 + 8 = 848 (a collection of quotations of several French authors of the later 20th century)

T3—2 vs. T3—1

Drama vs. Dramatic poetry

Use T3—2 for poetic plays intended for theatrical presentation, such as the plays of Shakespeare and Marlowe, and poetic plays designed to be read rather than acted, such as Milton's *Samson Agonistes*. Use T3—1 for poetry that employs dramatic form or some element of dramatic technique as a means of achieving poetic ends.

Use T3—2 for monologues typically intended for use in theatrical presentations featuring only one actor. Use T3—1 for dramatic monologues that are poems in which the speaker is a fictional or historical character speaking to an identifiable but silent listener at a dramatic moment in the speaker's life, such as Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess."

If in doubt, prefer T3—2.

T3—8

Diaries, journals, notebooks, reminiscences

Use T3—8 for diaries and reminiscences of literary authors in which the life of the author or authors as such is of key interest. However, class the diaries and reminiscences of literary authors that emphasize some other subject besides the general life of the author with the subject emphasized, e.g., use 940.54 for a diary compiled while the author was in a prisoner-of-war camp during World War II.

T3—8 vs. 398.6, 793.735**Anecdotes, epigrams, graffiti, jokes, jests, quotations, riddles, tongue twisters vs. Anonymous riddles from the oral tradition vs. Riddles as puzzles**

Use T3—8 for interdisciplinary works on riddles and for riddles by known authors, even though they may not seem at home amid belles lettres, especially juvenile riddle jokes. Use 398.6 for anonymous riddles from the oral tradition. Use 793.735 for riddles as a type of puzzle similar to logic puzzles.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: T3—8, 398.6, 793.735.

Table 4. Subdivisions of Individual Languages and Language Families

T4—1–5, T4—8 vs. T4—7**Description and analysis of the standard form of the language and Standard usage of the language (Prescriptive linguistics) vs. Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations**

A language may have multiple standard forms. Use T4—1–5 and T4—8 for any of the standard forms, e.g., use 421 (*not* 427) for a work on standard Australian English pronunciation. Use 427 for a work on Australian English pronunciation only if it stresses the distinctive characteristics that make Australian pronunciation different from British or American pronunciation. If in doubt, prefer T4—1–5 and T4—8.

T4—3 vs. T4—81**Dictionaries of the standard form of the language vs. Standard usage of words**

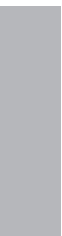
Use T4—3 for works intended for ready reference. Specialized dictionaries may be arranged in other ways besides alphabetically (e.g., picture dictionaries in subject order, thesauri in classified order), but the order must be appropriate for ready reference.

Use T4—81 for works intended to be read or studied in full in order to learn vocabulary. The works may be informal and entertaining, e.g., narratives for small children, or formally organized into lessons with quizzes.

If in doubt, prefer T4—3.

T4—7**Pidgins and creoles**

Class a specific pidgin or creole as a variation of the source language from which more of its vocabulary comes than from its other source language(s), e.g., the Krio language of Sierra Leone 427, Haitian Creole 447.



Notes on Schedule Numbers



001.9 and 130**Controversial knowledge and Parapsychology and occultism**

Both 001.9 and 130 cover topics that cannot be disproved or be brought into the realm of certain and verifiable knowledge. Works that belong in either 001.9 or 130 include one or more of the following indicators:

1. A claim of access to secret or occult sources
2. A rejection of established authority
3. A pronounced reverence for iconoclasts, for laypersons-become-experts
4. An uncritical acceptance of lay observation of striking phenomena
5. A fixation on the unexplained, the enigmatic, the mysterious
6. A confidence verging on certainty in the existence of conspiracies and the working of malevolent forces
7. An acknowledgment of the powers of extraterrestrial beings or intelligences (other than religious beings)

Use 001.9 for phenomena not closely linked to humans. Use 130 for phenomena closely linked to human beings—the human mind, human capabilities and powers, human happiness. In case of doubt, and for interdisciplinary works, prefer 001.9.

004–006 vs. 621.39**Computer science vs. Computer engineering**

Use 004–006 for works on (a) computer hardware from the user’s viewpoint, (b) software or firmware, (c) comprehensive works on assembling the physical components and installing the software of a computer system, or (d) comprehensive works on the computer science and computer engineering aspects of a computer topic.

Use 621.39 for works that (a) treat computer hardware solely from the viewpoint of engineering, manufacturing, or repair and (b) do not treat software or the program aspect of firmware. Use 621.39 for works limited to assembling the physical components of a computer system, and for works treating the physical processes of manufacturing firmware chips, not discussing the programs embodied in those chips. Use 621.39 for works treating 004–006 concepts only if the 004–006 concepts are applied to 621.39 concepts, as in computer graphics programs to assist in design of computer circuitry.

If in doubt, prefer 004–006.

004 vs. 005**Computer hardware and software**

Use 004 for works on computer hardware and works treating both computer hardware and the “soft” aspects of computer systems—programs, programming, and data. Use 005 for works treating only these “soft” aspects. Use 005.1–.8 together with notation 0285 from Table 1 for works on hardware applied to topics named in 005.1–.8, e.g., parallel architectures for database machines 005.740285. However,

use 004.6 (*not* 005.7) for works on hardware for interfacing and data communications. If in doubt, prefer 004.

See also discussion at 004.6 vs. 005.7.

004.1

Computers and processors

In 004.1, its subdivisions, and similar numbers elsewhere in 004–006 and 621.39, computers and processors (central processing units) are treated for classification purposes as if they were the same. In fact they are not, but few works about processors can avoid discussing the other parts of the computer with which the processor must interact; hence works about specific types of computers and processors are typically not different enough to justify separate numbers.

Programmable calculators

Use 510.285 rather than 004.1 for programmable calculators because they are limited-function computers, capable of working only with numbers, not alphabetic data.

004.165

Specific personal computers

Here, “numbers for specific personal computers in 004–005 ” include 004.165, 005.265, and 005.365.

Use numbers for specific personal computers in 004–005 for works treating more than one computer or processor only if:

1. The work treats a single series of very closely related computers or processors (e.g., the Intel Pentium[®] microprocessors 004.165); or
2. The work treats primarily one specific computer or processor but adds that it is also applicable to other similar machines (e.g., a work about programming the IBM PC[®] that says it can also be used as a guide to programming “IBM-compatible” computers 005.265).

Use numbers for specific personal computers in 004–005 for works that discuss a computer and its processor, e.g., a work about the Apple iMac[®] series of computers and the PowerPC[®] series of microprocessors 004.165.

If in doubt, do not use numbers for specific personal computers in 004–005.

004.6 vs. 005.7

Computer communications

Use 004.6 for comprehensive works on both the “hard” and “soft” aspects of computer interfacing and communications. Use 005.7 for comprehensive works on “soft” aspects—programming, programs, and data in interfacing and communications. Use 005.7–8 for specific data aspects of interfacing and communications, e.g., error-correcting codes 005.7, data compression 005.74, data encryption 005.8. If in doubt, prefer 004.6.

004.6 vs. 384.3**Computer communication services**

Use 004.6 for works on computer communication and its hardware in office and private use, works on computer science applied to the technological aspects of computer communication, practical works explaining how to use the hardware and software involved in computer communications, and interdisciplinary works.

Use 384.3 for works on economic and related aspects of providing computer communication services to the public, and works focusing on services and service providers, on broad issues of public good in relation to computer communication.

If in doubt, prefer 004.6.

004.6 vs. 621.382, 621.39**Digital communications**

Use 004.6 for works on digital communications that do not emphasize engineering, including works dealing with telecommunications and data communications engineering plus interfacing and communications in computer science.

Use 621.382 for works on digital telecommunications, or digital aspects of both telecommunications and data communications, that emphasize engineering. Use 621.39 for works on computer data communications that emphasize engineering.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 004.6, 621.382, 621.39.

See also discussion at 004.6 vs. 005.7; also at 004.6 vs. 384.3.

004.67 vs. 006.7, 025.042, 384.3**Internet and World Wide Web**

The Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW) can be written about from various disciplinary viewpoints. Because the Dewey Decimal Classification is organized by disciplines, it is necessary to decide the focus of a particular work about the Internet or the WWW in order to choose the correct number.

Use 004.67 for works about the Internet or WWW if they contain a substantial amount of computer science material and at least some information about computer hardware, or if they include a comprehensive overview of the Internet as a system of hardware, software, communications protocols, and other aspects of computer communications included in 004.6.

Use 006.7 for general works about the use of HTML and XML to create hypertext documents on the World Wide Web, and works that discuss web page design or effective web pages.

Use 025.042 for:

1. Interdisciplinary works about the Internet and WWW that do not contain enough computer science material to be classified in 004.67, but that do contain some information science material

2. Information science works that emphasize search and retrieval, including use of web browsers and web search engines to facilitate search and retrieval on the Internet

3. Works that describe information resources available on the Internet or WWW, and on how to find information there

Use 384.3 for works on Internet access providers and works on economic and public policy issues concerning the Internet.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 004.67, 025.042, 006.7, 384.3.

005.1–.2 vs. 005.4

Application programming vs. Systems programming

Use 005.1–.2 for works on writing application programs and comprehensive works about writing both application and systems programs, including works about writing application programs that run on specific operating systems or user interfaces, e.g., writing application programs that run on the personal computer operating system MS-DOS, writing application programs that run on the personal computer graphical user interface Microsoft Windows, both 005.26. Use 005.4 for works about writing systems programs, e.g., writing operating systems, writing user interfaces, both 005.4. If in doubt, prefer 005.1–.2.

See also discussion at 005.3, 005.5 vs. 005.4.

005.1 vs. 005.3

Programming vs. Programs

In this discussion, “other programming numbers” comprise 005.2, 005.4, 005.7, 006.3, 006.6. “Other numbers for programs” comprise 005.4, 005.5, 005.7, 006.3, 006.6.

Use 005.1 and other programming numbers for works on writing programs, on software engineering, on modifying existing programs in ways that are typically done by computer programmers. Use 005.3 and other numbers for programs for works on using programs that have already been created by others, including works on writing macros of the kind that are typically written by end users of software packages.

Use 005.1 and other programming numbers for works on programming to achieve reliability, compatibility, portability, and other ideal qualities. Use 005.3 and other numbers for programs for works that discuss whether existing programs actually have these qualities.

Use 005.1 for standards for program documentation and 005.102 for standards for programs that are aimed at programmers and documentation writers, to ensure that they produce good programs and program documentation. Use 005.302 and other numbers for programs for works that discuss standards to help users in selecting from among existing programs and documentation.

Use 005.1 for works on testing and measurement as part of program development. Use 005.3028 and other numbers for programs for works that discuss ways for users to test or measure programs as an aid in selection.

Use 005.1 or 005.2 for works devoted equally to programming and programs.

If in doubt, prefer 005.1 or other programming numbers.

005.101

Logic in computer programming

Use notation 01 from Table 1 only for specialized works with an intense focus on logical analysis. Typically such works treat symbolic (mathematical) logic. Do not use notation 01 from Table 1 in 005.1–.2 for general discussions of logic in programming because logic is inherent in programming and is discussed in nearly every work about programming.

005.3

Programs

Class a program or programs designed to run on two types of computers with the predominant type if there is one, e.g., a program that runs on five midrange computers and one personal computer 005.3. If neither of two types is predominant, class with the smaller type, e.g., a program for midrange computers and personal computers 005.36.

Class programs for a specific application in computer science with the application in 005–006, but never in 004. Among the numbers most frequently used for software besides 005.3 and its subdivisions are 005.4 for systems software and operating systems, 005.5 for general purpose application software (such as word processing programs and spreadsheets), 005.7 for interfacing and data communications programs, 005.74 for database management systems, and 006.6 for computer graphics programs.

Programs applied to a particular subject or discipline are classed with the subject or discipline, plus notation 0285 from Table 1, e.g., programs for financial management 658.150285.

See also discussion at T1—0285; also at 005.1 vs. 005.3.

005.3, 005.5 vs. 005.4

Application programs vs. Systems programs

Use 005.3 for collections of or works about multiple kinds of application programs, and for comprehensive works on application programs and systems programs. Application programs are programs that do things users want done, for example, electronic spreadsheets, statistical packages, word processing programs, desktop publishing programs, computer games, educational programs, tax preparation programs, inventory control programs.

Use 005.5 for general purpose application programs, such as spreadsheets, statistical packages, word processing programs.

Use 001–999 for application programs employed in a specific discipline, e.g., application programs employed in library operations 025.00285, computer games 794.8.

Use appropriate subdivisions of 005.3 for works about application programs that run on specific systems, e.g., application programs that run on a specific personal computer operating system 005.368.

Use 005.4 for systems programs and works about them. Systems programs are programs that enable computers to function properly; in effect, they provide life support and housekeeping for computers. Systems programs accomplish little that interests users except to make it possible for application programs to run. Examples of systems programs are operating systems, utilities packages, user interfaces, and programming language translators.

If in doubt, prefer 005.3 and its subdivisions.

See also discussion at 005.368 vs. 005.365.

005.368 vs. 005.365

Programs for specific operating systems, for specific computers, and for specific user interfaces

Use 005.368 for application programs that run on specific personal computer operating systems, and comprehensive works on application and systems programs that run on specific personal computer operating systems. Use 005.368 for application programs that run on specific user interfaces other than the native interface of the computer operating system, and comprehensive works on application and systems programs that run on specific user interfaces other than the native interface of the computer operating system. Use 005.365 for application programs that run on specific computers, and comprehensive works on application and systems programs that run on specific computers.

If both 005.368 and 005.365 are applicable to the same work, class in 005.368 (with the exception specified below). For example, if a work treats application programs that run on a specific computer, on a specific operating system, and on a specific add-on user interface, prefer 005.368. Exception: If a specific computer has only one operating system, so that all programs that run on that computer also run on the operating system, e.g., the Apple iMac® series of computers and Mac OS X®, class programs that run on that computer and operating system with the computer in 005.365. Earlier and later versions of the same operating system (e.g., Macintosh System 9® and Mac OS X®) count as one operating system, even though the differences between the earliest and the latest versions may be great.

If in doubt, prefer 005.368.

See also discussion at 005.3, 005.5 vs. 005.4.

005.74 vs. 005.4

File managers and file organization

Use 005.74 or 005.75 for a file manager in the sense of software that manages data files, providing the ability to create, enter, change, query and produce reports on a data file or data files. Use 005.4 for a file manager in the sense of software that is

used to manage files and directories on a computer, providing the ability to delete, copy, move, rename and view files and directories. A file manager in this latter sense may be part of an operating system or a separate utility program. Use 005.4 for comprehensive works on both kinds of file managers.

Use 005.74 for works on file organization in the sense of the structure of data within a single file that permits access to the data. Use 005.4 for works on file organization in the sense of the way that multiple files are organized on a disk or other storage medium.

If in doubt, prefer 005.74.

006.3 vs. 006.4, 621.36, 621.39

Computer vision, optical pattern recognition, and optical computers

Computer vision and optical pattern recognition

Computer vision and optical pattern recognition both involve recognition of forms, shapes, or other optical patterns for the purpose of classification, grouping, or identification; but computer vision makes extensive use of artificial intelligence for the complex interpretation of visual information, whereas optical pattern recognition involves only simple interpretation.

Use 006.3 or 006.4 for works on computer vision and optical pattern recognition that give substantial treatment to the computer programs needed to interpret optical patterns, and also for works treating computer-vision and optical-pattern-recognition devices from the user's point of view. Use 621.39 for works on designing and manufacturing the hardware for computer vision and optical pattern recognition. If in doubt, prefer 006.3 or 006.4.

Use 621.36 for works on devices that record and process optical signals while doing virtually no interpreting (either because interpretation is not needed or because interpretation is left to others—computers or humans), e.g., devices for image enhancement.

Optical computers

“Optical computers” is a term used to describe two different kinds of computers. Use 621.39 for works on optical computers that are general-purpose computers in which the central data processing mechanism is based on light (e.g., lasers). Use 006.3, 006.4, or 621.39 for works on optical computers that are special-purpose computers designed to process optical data, regardless of the type of central data processing mechanism.

006.3 vs. 153

Cognitive science

Cognitive science is the interdisciplinary study of the mind and computers as information processing systems.

Use 006.3 for cognitive science if the goal is to produce computer systems with better artificial intelligence. Use 153 for cognitive science if the goal is to understand better how the human mind works. If in doubt, prefer 006.3.

006.3 vs. 410.285**Computational linguistics vs. Computer applications in linguistics**

Use 006.3 for works on computational linguistics. Use 410.285 for computer applications in linguistics in the broad sense. For example, use 410.285 for general software tools, e.g., programs that generate concordances. If in doubt, prefer 006.3.

011–017**Bibliographies and catalogs**

The terms *bibliographies* and *catalogs* are used interchangeably in 011–017. The term *bibliographies* is more likely to be used in relation to works brought together on the basis of subject matter, authorship, time period, etc., while the term *catalogs* is more likely to be used in relation to works held in specific collections or offered for sale. The numbers in 011–017 apply equally to bibliographies and catalogs, regardless of the name given to a specific resource.

011 vs. 005.3029, 016.0053, 025.0422**Bibliographies of electronic resources**

Use 011 for general bibliographies of electronic resources *not limited to computer programs (or software)*. Use 005.3029 for annotated lists of programs with lengthy reviews that are used as buyers' guides, e.g., a collection of reviews of personal computer software 005.36029. Use 016.0053 for bibliographies and lists of programs and for annotated lists if the annotations are relatively brief. Use 025.0422 for bibliographies of web sites, as they are normally indistinguishable from directories of web sites. If in doubt, prefer 011.

See also discussion at 011–017; also at 025.04, 025.06 vs. 005.74.

016 vs. 026, T1—07**Bibliographies and catalogs of specific subjects vs. Libraries on specific subjects vs. Table 1 notation for resources for education, research, related topics**

Use 016 or 026 for works describing books, manuscripts, recordings, and the like, unless the works also describe kinds of resources not found in libraries and archives or emphasize how to use the library or archival resources for study, teaching, and research.

Use notation 07 from Table 1 for comprehensive works on resources for education, research, and related topics. Many of these resources are found in subdivisions of T1—07, e.g., schools and laboratories, collections of objects (such as botanical collections), and financial support.

Use 016 for works about resources in a field that describe individual works, such as books and articles. Use 016 also for inventories and calendars of archives. Use notation 07 from Table 1 in 016 if the resources being described treat education and research, e.g., a bibliography of material on education and research in mathematics 016.5107.

Use 026 for works about resources in a field that give broad descriptions of whole collections held by libraries, archives, and other information organizations. Such works often include directory information about the institutions and organizations.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 016, 026, T1—07.

025.04, 025.06 vs. 005.74

Data files and databases

Although there are technical differences between data files and databases, they are treated as the same for classification.

Use 025.04 or 025.06 for works on the information science aspects of the automated storage and retrieval systems that make databases available: that is, the kinds of things that users need to know about the systems in order to benefit fully from them.

Use 005.74 for computer science aspects of databases: that is, the narrowly technical issues of designing, programming, and installing databases and database management systems.

Use 001–999 for the subject content of databases (and works discussing that content) as if the databases were books, e.g., encyclopedic databases 030, bibliographic databases 010, nonbibliographic chemistry databases 540. Do not use notation 0285 from Table 1 except for works that focus on the computer science aspects of the databases rather than the subject content.

If in doubt, prefer 025.04 and 025.06.

See also discussion at 011 vs. 005.3029, 016.0053, 025.0422.

080 vs. 800

General collections vs. Literature (Belles-lettres) and rhetoric

Use 080 for essays and quotations collected for nonliterary purposes, e.g., quotations collected to answer reference questions about who said something familiar. Use 080 also for collections of writings, statements or quotations on a variety of topics, e.g., a collection of quotations by Winston Churchill on various topics 082. Use 800 for a collection of quotations if all or nearly all the quotations come from works of poetry, drama, or fiction. Also use 800 for a collection of essays or quotations if the intent of the collection, as revealed in prefatory matter, is clearly literary, e.g., to exhibit literary style. If in doubt, prefer 080.

081–089

General collections in specific languages and language families

Class collections originally written in one language or language family with that language or language family. Class collections originally written in two or more languages or language families with the predominant language or language family if there is one. If no original language or language family is predominant, but the work appears in one language as a result of translation, class it with the language in which it appears. Use 080 for collections in which the material appears in multiple languages with none predominant, even if accompanied by translations into the language of the intended audience.

130 vs. 200**Parapsychology and occultism vs. Religion**

Use 130 for parapsychological and occult phenomena if they are not presented as religious, or if there is doubt as to whether they have been so presented. Use 200 for works about parapsychological or occult phenomena if the author describes them as religious, or the believers and practitioners consider them to be religious. If in doubt, prefer 130.

Use 130 for knowledge reputedly derived from secret and ancient religious texts but not applied for religious purposes; however, use 200 for editions of the texts, even if annotated from an occultist viewpoint, e.g., discussion of occult traditions derived from the Zohar 135, but the text of the Zohar 296.1.

152–158 vs. 150.19**Specific topics in psychology vs. Psychological systems, schools, viewpoints**

Certain schools and systems draw their fundamental principles from a few selected psychological topics. When such topics are used to illustrate a system, class with the system in 150.19, e.g., the subconscious, fantasies, and dreams used to illustrate psychoanalytic principles 150.19 (*not* 154). If in doubt, prefer the specific topic in 152–158.

153 vs. 153.4**Conscious mental processes and intelligence vs. Thought, thinking, reasoning, intuition, value, judgment**

Many works that claim to be about thought and thinking or reasoning also cover subjects such as memory, communication, perception, motivation, and intelligence. Use 153 (*not* 153.4) for these broader works. Use 153 (*not* 153.4) also for works on “cognitive psychology.” Use 153.4 only for works that focus narrowly on thought and thinking, reasoning, intuition, value, judgment. If in doubt, prefer 153.

153.7 vs. 152.1**Perceptual processes vs. Sensory perception**

Use 153.7 for comprehensive works on sensory perception and perceptual processes in general, and works that focus on the active, interpretative mental processes associated with perception in general. Also use 153.7 for types of perception that involve more than one sense, e.g., space perception that involves vision and touch. Use 152.1 for works that focus on the receptive aspects of sensory perception and comprehensive works on perception by a specific sense, e.g., visual perception. If in doubt, prefer 153.7.

155**Differential and developmental psychology**

Some works on the psychology of sensory perception, movement, emotions, physiological drives (152) and conscious mental processes (153) use as research populations people belonging to differential groups, or people subject to environmental influences, that are given in 155.3–9. Use 152–153 for works in which there is

clearly little or no interest in the distinctiveness of the group or influence, or in which the researcher has simply used convenient samples. This is particularly applicable to ethnic and national groups (155.8), adults (155.6), and social environment (155.9).

Sex psychology

Use 155.3 for a study on sex psychology, drawing almost exclusively upon adult middle-class whites, but showing only marginal interest in the class, age, or ethnic group of the respondents. Use 155.3 also for discussion of the social class, national, or ethnic bias of such research, as the interest is in the validity of the findings about sex psychology.

170.92 vs. 171

Persons associated with ethics vs. Ethical systems

Use 170.92 for biography, collected works, critical appraisal of the work of an individual moral philosopher if the ethical system represented by the philosopher cannot be determined. Use 171 for biography, collected works, critical appraisal if the ethical system can be determined, e.g., critical appraisal of the ethics of Jeremy Bentham. If in doubt, prefer 170.92.

180–190

History, geographic treatment, biography

Class single works by individual philosophers with the topic in philosophy. If there is no focus on a specific topic, class a work expressing primarily the philosopher's own viewpoint with the collected works of the philosopher in 180–190, e.g., use 193 for a general work by Hegel, such as *Phenomenology of Spirit*.

Class a work by an individual philosopher that is primarily a discussion of other philosophers' writings with the other philosophers' writings. For example, use 190 for a work by a western philosopher that is mostly a criticism of contemporary philosophers.

Use 100 for a work by an individual that takes a broad look at many questions in philosophy and does not seek to argue for the individual's own viewpoint.

200 vs. 100

Religion vs. Philosophy

Both religion and philosophy deal with the ultimate nature of existence and relationships, but religion treats them within the context of revelation, deity, worship. Philosophy of religion (210) does not involve revelation or worship but does examine questions within the context of deity.

Use 200 for any work that emphasizes revelation, deity, or worship, even if it uses philosophical methods, e.g., a philosophical proof of the existence of God 212. Use 180–190 for the thought of a religious tradition used to examine philosophical questions without reference to deity or religious topics, e.g., Jewish philosophy 181, Christian philosophy 190. However, use 200 for ethics based on a religion. If in doubt, prefer 200.

200.9 vs. 294, 299.5**Geographic treatment of religion vs. Religions of Indic and of East and Southeast Asian origin**

Use 200.9 for works covering various religious traditions in an area, not just the religions that originated there, e.g., use 200.954 for the religions of India (including Christianity and Islam), use 200.951 for the religions of China (including Christianity and Buddhism). Use 294 and 299.5 for the religions that originated in particular geographic areas. Most of these religions have spread beyond the area where they originated. These areas also have adherents of religions that originated elsewhere, e.g., Buddhism (which originated in India) is present in China. If in doubt, prefer 200.9.

203, 263, 292–299 vs. 394.265–.267**Customs associated with religious holidays**

Use 203, 263, and similar numbers in 292–299 for the religious customs associated with religious holidays, e.g., sunrise Easter services 263, lighting the Hanukkah lamp 296.4. Use 394.265–.267 for the secular customs associated with religious holidays, e.g., Easter egg hunts 394.2667, eating latkes and spinning the Hanukkah top 394.267. If in doubt, prefer 203, 263, and similar numbers in 292–299.

207, 268 vs. 200.71, 230.071, 292–299**Religious education, Christian religious education vs. Education in religion, education in Christianity, in Christian theology**

Use 207 (and similar numbers in 292–299, such as 296.6 for Jewish religious education or 297.7 for Islamic religious education) for works on how various religions educate their members (especially young members) to be good followers of their own religions, usually called “religious education.” Such education stresses knowledge of the faith and living as a member of a religion, and is meant to instill the values of a particular religion, not to study it in a detached manner. Use 268 for religious education as a ministry of the Christian church for the purpose of confirming believers in Christian faith and life, and religious education programs sponsored by the local church.

Use 200.71 for works on education in and teaching of comparative religion, the religions of the world, and religion as an academic subject, usually called “religious studies.” Use 230.071 for works on education in and teaching of Christianity as an academic subject, e.g., a course on Christianity in secular secondary schools 230.071. Use a similar number in 292–299 for works on education in and teaching of another specific religion as an academic subject, e.g., a course on Judaism in secular secondary schools 296.071, on Islam 297.071.

If in doubt as to which type of education is being treated, prefer 207 (or a similar number in 292–299) and 268.

Use 200.71 (*not* 207) for works on religious education at the level of higher education, and for works on the education of the clergy. Use 230.071 (*not* 268) for works on higher education in both Christianity and Christian theology and for works on education of the clergy; all of this education usually takes place in divinity schools, theological seminaries, and graduate departments of theology or ministry in uni-

versities. Class education or training of the clergy for specialized work with the specialty, e.g., courses in Biblical studies 220.071, programs in Christian pastoral counseling 253.5071. Use similar numbers from 292–299, e.g., university education in Islam 297.071.

Class study and teaching of specific topics in comparative religion, Christianity, or the specific religions in 292–299, as follows:

Class works on teaching a specific topic to children of elementary-school age with works on religious education of children in general, e.g., Christian religious education courses on the Bible for children 268; Jewish religious education courses on the Tanakh (scriptures) for children 296.6.

Class works on teaching a specific topic to persons of secondary-school age and older with the topic using notation 071 from Table 1, e.g., study and teaching of Christian church history in secondary schools 270.071; study of the Tanakh in Jewish colleges and universities 221.071.

Use 268 for Christian religious education of adults, other than in the setting of formal higher education, e.g., works on adult education in parish religious education programs or Sunday schools.

220.9

Biography of individual persons in Bible

Class a comprehensive biography of a Biblical person with the book or books with which the person is most closely associated, usually the historical part of the Bible in which the person's life is narrated, e.g., Solomon, King of Israel, in 1st Kings 222. Solomon's association with 223 Poetic books is weaker. However, some Biblical persons are more closely associated with nonhistorical books, e.g., class Isaiah and Timothy with the books that bear their names, 224 and 227, respectively. Although they appear briefly in historical narratives, their lives are not narrated in full there. Use 225.9 for the apostles John, Peter, and Paul, since each is associated with a number of books in the New Testament, but use 226 for the other apostles, associated primarily with Gospels and Acts.

See also discussion at 230–280.

230–280

Persons associated with Christianity

Use the following table of preference for comprehensive biographies:

Jesus Christ, Mary, Joseph, Joachim, Anne, John the Baptist	232.9
Other persons in the Bible	220
Founders of denominations	280
Founders of religious orders	271
Higher clergy (e.g., popes, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops) prior to 1054	270.1–.3
Higher clergy subsequent to 1054	280
Theologians	230
Moral theologians	241
Missionaries	266
Evangelists	269
Persons noted for participation in associations for religious work	267
Martyrs	272
Heretics	273
Saints	270
Saints prior to 1054	270.1–.3
Saints subsequent to 1054	280
Mystics	248.2
Hymn writers	264
Religious educators	268
Members of religious orders	271
Clergy prior to 1054	270.1–.3
Clergy subsequent to 1054	280
Members of the early church to 1054	270.1–.3
Members of denominations	280
Christian biography of persons who fall in none of the above categories	270

Add notation 092 from Table 1 as appropriate, e.g., collected biography of saints 270.092; Pope Gregory the Great 270.2092.

Use numbers in the range 220–269 other than those listed in the table of preference above for comprehensive biographies of persons with specialized religious careers, or for works treating only one aspect of a person's life and work, e.g., a Biblical scholar 220.092.

Use 230 for biography and criticism of individual theologians associated with a specific type of theology, including the theology of a specific branch or denomination of Christianity, e.g., Saint Thomas Aquinas, Karl Barth, both 230. Use 230.092 for theologians not connected with any specific type of theology. If in doubt, prefer 230.092. Class critical appraisal of an individual theologian's thought on a specific topic with the topic, e.g., on justification 234.

Do not use 248.2 Religious experience for comprehensive biographies (*except* for persons known only for religious mysticism), e.g., a biography of Teresa of

Avila's religious life 282.092 (*not* 248.2092). However, use 248.2 for biographical accounts written for devotional purposes, not as comprehensive accounts of a person's life, e.g., the story of one's conversion.

Do not use 253, 255, and 262 for biographies of persons who are members of the groups listed in the table of preference above.

Use 280 without subdivision for members of nondenominational and interdenominational Christian churches. Also use 280 without subdivision if a person living after 1054 belongs to a Christian church, but it cannot be determined which denomination.

If a person does not belong to a church, or if it cannot be determined whether the person belongs to a church, use the historical period that most closely matches the individual's life span or the time period of the individual's greatest prominence in 270 and the country if known, e.g., biography of a 20th-century Christian 270.8, biography of a 20th-century United States Christian 277.308.

See also discussion at 220.9.

231.7 vs. 213, 500, 576.8

Relation of scientific and Christian viewpoints of origin of universe vs. Creation in philosophy of religion vs. Natural sciences and mathematics vs. Evolution

Evolution versus creation

Use 231.7 for works on creation science or creationism written by Christians who assume that the Bible provides a chronology of natural history and who rely upon religious premises in responding to theories from the natural sciences. Similarly, use 231.7 for works that attempt to refute creation science, unless they take the writings of creationists as a starting point from which to demonstrate the case for evolution. On the other hand, use 500 for works by creationist authors that attempt to refute evolution theory by examining the writings, hypotheses, and findings of scientists.

The difficulty stems from the fact that on the question of evolution the *pro* and *con* positions differ so radically that they normally belong in different disciplines, science and religion, respectively. However, when a religious author is trying to enlighten scientists on a specific scientific matter, class the work with science, while if a scientist is trying to enlighten the religious on a specific religious matter, class the work with religion. The correct classification is determined by the intent of the author, and the interest of the readers that the author is seeking to reach, not by the truth, falsity, or validity of interpretations and premises.

Use 231.7 for comprehensive works including both religion and science.

Use 213 for works that consider the relation between divine creation and evolution as a philosophical problem, without appealing to a particular religion or scripture. If in doubt between 213 and 231.7, prefer 231.7.

The most common focus of interest of works belonging in 500 is on biological evolution. Use 576.8 for these works. Use 523.8 if the emphasis of a work is mainly on stellar evolution, 530 if on basic physical principles, 551.7 if on historical

geology, and 560 if on paleontology. Use 500 if there is no clear emphasis on a specific branch of science.

241 vs. 261.8

Christian ethics vs. Christian social theology

Some topics are covered in both religious ethics and social theology, e.g., marriage, war and peace (241, 261.8). Use 241 for works that focus on what conduct is right or wrong. Use 261.8 for works that may discuss right and wrong, but treat the topic in a broader context as a problem in society and discuss Christian attitudes toward and influence on the problem. Use 241 for works that emphasize what the individual should do. Use 261.8 for works that stress what the church's stance should be, what response the church or Christian community should make to alleviate the problem, or the church's view on problems transcending individual conduct. If in doubt, prefer 241.

260 vs. 251–254, 259

Christian social and ecclesiastical theology vs. Local church and Pastoral care of families, of specific groups of people

The local church is the group in which individual believers can meet regularly face to face for worship, fellowship, and church activities—for example, a congregation, a college church group.

Among the more recent forms of the local church are the small groups called basic Christian communities or basic ecclesial communities. These are smaller than parishes or congregations, but, like other forms of the local church, are organized for the general religious welfare of their members, not just for special projects or functions. Class these in the same way as parishes, i.e., class comprehensive works in 250 (or in 262 when treated as part of ecclesiology), and class specific aspects with the aspect in the subdivisions of 250.

Use either 250 or 260 for activities undertaken by the church, depending on the context. Use 250 for works intended for the individual practitioner in the local setting. This may be as small as a parish youth group or as large as a counseling program that serves a metropolitan area. Use 261 for the church's attitude to cultural and social problems, and its activities regarding them, unless the context is limited to the local church, e.g., a practical work for the prison chaplain 259, but the church's attitude to the treatment of criminals 261.8. If in doubt, prefer 260.

Use 260 for some activities that can be conducted by the local church, e.g., public worship (264–265), religious education (268), spiritual renewal and evangelism (269), as the context of works on these subjects is often broader than the local church.

Use 262 for church organization, unless the scope is limited to administration of the local church (254).

261.5

Christianity and secular disciplines

Use 261.5 for personal Christian views and church teachings about secular disciplines as a whole, their value, how seriously a Christian should take them, how far

the disciplines should affect faith. Class Christian philosophy of a secular discipline with the discipline, e.g., a Christian philosophy of psychology 150.1. In some cases specific provision is made for use of secular disciplines for religious purposes, e.g., use of drama 246. If in doubt, class with the secular discipline.

270 vs. 281, 282

Early church to 1054 vs. Eastern churches, Roman Catholic Church

Use 270.1–.3 (*not* 281) for the history of the Church prior to 1054, because the early church is considered to be undivided by denominations until the schism of 1054. Use 274–279 for the history of specific churches prior to 1054.

Use 270.1–.3 or 274–279 for the history of the Eastern and Roman Catholic churches before 1054. Use 281, 281.9, or 282 for works on later history or works that cover both the early and later history. If in doubt for works about both Eastern and Roman Catholic churches, prefer 270. If in doubt for works about a specific denomination, prefer 281, 281.9, or 282.

296.092

Persons associated with Judaism

Use the following table of preference for comprehensive biographies of persons associated with an identifiable function, activity, or sect in Judaism:

Persons in Tanakh	221–224
Priests prior to 70 A.D.	296.4
Persons associated with rabbinical literature, Halakhah	296.1
Founders of denominations and movements	296.8
Theologians	296.3092
Cantors	296.4
Religious educators	296.6
Rabbis of specific denominations and movements	296.8
Rabbis	296.092
Members of sects and movements	296.8

Class works dealing with only one specialized aspect of a person's career or religious experience with the aspect, e.g., an account of return from non-observance to religious observance 296.7.

Use 296.092 for religious biography of a Jew who cannot be identified primarily with one function, activity, or sect.

297.092**Persons associated with Islam**

Use the following table of preference for comprehensive biographies of persons associated with an identifiable function, activity, or sect in Islam:

Muḥammad the Prophet and Muḥammad's family and companions	297.6
Prophets prior to Muḥammad	297.2
Other persons in Koran	297.1
Founders of sects and reform movements	297.8
Founders of Sufi orders	297.4
Higher non-Sufi religious leaders	297.092
Of specific sects and movements	297.8
Theologians	297.2092
Moral theologians	297.5092
Da'wah workers	297.7
Leaders and members of Sufi orders; other Sufis (mystics)	297.4
Religious educators	297.7
Mosque officers	297.092
Of specific sects and movements	297.8
Members of sects and movements	297.8

Use 297.6 for the role, function, and duties of religious leaders, not for biography of religious leaders.

Class works dealing with only one specialized aspect of a person's career or religious experience with the aspect, e.g., an account of conversion to Islam 297.5.

Use 297.092 if a Muslim cannot be identified primarily with one function, activity, or sect.

299**New Age religions**

Class New Age perspectives on health and medicine, environmentalism, gardening, and other activities and areas of knowledge with the subject and discipline under discussion, even if the discussion rejects some of the main tenets of the discipline, e.g., using mental energy to cure illness 615.8.

Use 130 and its subdivisions for New Age literature mostly concerned with psychic and occult phenomena.

Use 201–209 for works on some aspects of religion from a New Age perspective if the works do not attempt to speak for a particular known religion or to establish a new religion or sect, e.g., use 204 for a New Age perspective on spirituality.

Use 299 for works concerned with several New Age religions, but use 200 if the work includes sects of the more established religions, e.g., sects of Buddhism, Hinduism, Native American religion, etc.

Use 299 for comprehensive works on the New Age as a whole or as a movement.

300–330, 355–390 vs. 342–347, 352–354

Bills, hearings, and legislative reports

Use 300–330 and 355–390 for:

General hearings and related reports, e.g., hearings on the state of the United States economy 330.973

Hearings and related reports on public policy

Oversight hearings and related reports that focus on whether present appropriations, laws, and public policies are meeting the needs of society

Hearings and related reports of legislative investigations not related to proposed legislation, e.g., investigations into political corruption 364.1

Military appropriation and authorization bills, hearings, and related reports

Use 342–347 for:

Bills, hearings, and reports relating to ordinary laws

Bills (including authorizations and appropriation bills) and related hearings and reports that establish government agencies. Use the number for the subject with which the agency deals, e.g., a bill to establish the U.S. Department of Labor 344.7301

Hearings on judicial nominations. Use numbers in 345 and 347, e.g., a hearing on a nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court 347.73

Use 352–354 for:

Hearings and related reports on nonmilitary authorizations and appropriations that do not emphasize public policy and the needs of society. Use 352.4 for general hearings and reports, e.g., hearings on appropriations in Germany that do not emphasize public policy and the needs of society. Use the number for a specific agency for hearings and reports on a specific agency that do not emphasize public policy and the needs of society, e.g., hearings that do not emphasize health policy on appropriations to support health facilities 353.6

Oversight hearings focusing on agency internal performance. Use the number for the agency, e.g., an oversight hearing on internal performance of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 353.53

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 300–330 and 355–390; 352–354; 342–347.

See also discussion at 300, 320.6 vs. 352–354: Nomination hearings.

300, 320.6 vs. 352–354**Social sciences and policy formulation vs. Specific topics of public administration****Public policy**

Use 000–199, 300–349, 355–399, 600–999 for the public policy itself (what the policy is or should be, as distinct from how it is formulated or administered) in specific fields, e.g., public policy for libraries 021.8, economic development and growth policies 338.9, welfare policies 361.6, arts policy 700; however, religious policy is classed in 322, language policy in 306.44, and science policy in 338.9. However, use 323 for policies with civil rights implications, e.g., citizenship policy 323.6 (*not* 353.4).

Certain policies have names that suggest one discipline but actually concern another. For example, use 338.9 for technology policy, technology transfer policy, research and development (R and D) policy, and even science policy if formulated in terms of promoting economic growth and development.

Use 320.6 for interdisciplinary works on policy formulation, and works on how society as a whole makes up its mind. Governments usually, but not always, make up the leading parties in policy formulation, e.g., presidents, governors, courts, and legislatures at various levels. Use 320.6 for policy formulation led or mediated by agencies in two or more branches of government, but use 352.3 for policy formulation conducted by executive agencies, how an executive decides upon policies and gets them carried out. Class policy formulation in a specific field by “the government” or society with the policy as explained above, but class policy formulation by executive agencies in specific fields in 352–354.

For example, use 323 for a work about what civil rights policies are or should be, and on how society as a whole decides what they should be; 353.4 for a work on how a civil rights agency resolves policy issues, and on how to administer civil rights policies. Similarly, use 338.9 for a work on economic development; 354.2 for a report on an economic development agency, and for a work on policy making in an economic development agency.

If in doubt, prefer the number outside public administration.

Nomination hearings

Class all nomination hearings for executive officers in 352–354, because it is difficult to determine whether emphasis is on matters like personal qualifications and administrative issues or on the policies that the agency should carry out. Class nominations for the head of an agency in the field that the agency administers, e.g., nomination hearing for an attorney general 353.4.

See also discussion at T1–068 vs. 353–354.

300 vs. 600**Social sciences vs. Technology**

Use 300 for works that discuss the social implications of a technology, e.g., the economic importance of lumbering 338.1 (*not* 634.9). Use 300 for works on the social utilization, the social control, and the social effect of technology. Use 600

for works that discuss how to make, operate, maintain, or repair something, e.g., manufacture of motor vehicles 629.2.

Use 300 rather than 600 for the following categories of material:

1. Works that emphasize the social use of the topic rather than operating or processing it, e.g., tea drinking in England 394.1 (*not* 641.3 or 641.6)
2. Works that emphasize the overall perspective, e.g., the shift from coal to oil in American industry 333.8 (*not* 621.402)
3. Works that emphasize social control as opposed to the control exercised during the manufacturing process, e.g., standards of drug quality imposed by a government agency or a trade association 363.19 (*not* 615.1)
4. Works that cite raw statistics, e.g., crop production, acreage, fertilizer consumption, farm size 338.1 (*not* 630)

Technical reports

Use 300 for technical and research reports that emphasize procedural technicalities and refer to economic, legal, administrative, or regulatory complexities. Consider the purpose of the writer and the mission of the agency authorizing the reports in determining the classification of a report series, and of individual reports in a series. Use 300 if the emphasis is on the exercise of social control over a process or the social aspects of technological processes, e.g., water quality monitoring systems 363.739 (*not* 628.1), a work describing how railroads serve Argentina 385.0982 (*not* 625.100982); a report on fertilizer and rice studying production efficiency in developing countries 338.1 (*not* 633.1).

Interdisciplinary works

Use 300 as the interdisciplinary number for a phenomenon of social significance; and as the place of last resort for general works on a subject lacking disciplinary focus, e.g., a work on industrial archaeology not emphasizing how things were made 338.4 (*not* 609). However, use 600 for works that emphasize descriptions of products or structures, such as clocks, locomotives, and windmills.

Biography and company history

Use 600 for works on artisans, engineers, and inventors. However, use 338.7 for works on artisans, engineers, and inventors who are of more interest as entrepreneurs, e.g., Henry Ford.

Use 600 (or 700 if the interest is artistic) for works on the products of specific companies that emphasize the description and design of the products, e.g., Seth Thomas clocks or Ferrari automobiles. However, use 338.7 if the organization or history of the company receives significant attention, e.g., Seth Thomas clocks 681.1, but the Seth Thomas Clock Company and its clocks 338.7.

301–307 vs. 361–365**Sociology vs. Social problems and services**

Use 301–307 only for works on social phenomena that focus on the phenomena themselves and not on actual or potential remedies to any social problems that those phenomena may cause.

Use 361–365 for works on social phenomena that focus on actual or potential remedies to the social problems that those phenomena cause.

Examples:

1. Use 306.85 for the family as a social phenomenon.
2. Use 306.88 for a work discussing the effect of the changing social roles of men and women in the dissolution of the family.
3. Use 362.82 for a work that discusses actual and potential remedies for family dissolution.

If in doubt, prefer 301–307.

302–307 vs. 150, T1—01**Social psychology vs. Psychology**

Use 302–307 for works that focus on group behavior, including those that discuss the role of the individual in group behavior. Use 150 for works that focus on the individual, including those that discuss the influence of group behavior on the individual. If in doubt, prefer 302–307.

Use 302–307 without adding notation 01 from Table 1 for application of social psychology to a subject, e.g., social psychology of religion 306.6. Use the number for the subject plus notation 01 from Table 1 for the application of psychology to a subject, e.g., individual psychology of religion 200.1. If in doubt, prefer 302–307.

302–307 vs. 156**Comparative psychology**

Use 302–307 for works considering the social behavior of animals as a background to human social behavior. Use 156 for works on comparative social psychology when used to shed light on the behavior of the individual. If in doubt, prefer 302–307.

302–307 vs. 320**Specific topics in sociology and anthropology vs. Political science**

Use 302–307 for works on social institutions, processes, and phenomena if they emphasize how the social topics are related to and manifested in political ones, even if they have a political cast. Only use 320 for works on political institutions, processes, and phenomena in which the political aspects are emphasized. For example, use 305.42 (*not* 324.6) for a work on the relation between the feminist movement and the enfranchisement of women. If in doubt, prefer 302–307.

303.48 vs. 306.4**Social effects of science and technology**

Use 303.48 for the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations upon society, e.g., a work on the transformation of religious, economic, and leisure institutions stemming from the development of electronic media. Use 306.4 for the patterns of behavior of the individuals and groups engaged in scientific or technical endeavors, e.g., a description of the milieu that seems to be conducive to technological innovation. If in doubt, prefer 303.48.

305.6 vs. 305.9, 306.6**Sociology of religion and religious groups**

Use 305.6 for the sociology of a group of people who are identified as belonging to a particular religion, especially if they are a minority group in a particular place, e.g., a work on the sociology of Christians in Indonesia.

Use 305.9 for the sociology of a group of people whose occupation is religious, e.g., a work on the sociology of shamans, a work on the sociology of people in Christian religious orders.

Use 306.6 for the sociology of religious institutions considered from a secular viewpoint, e.g., a work on the sociology of the Christian Church.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 306.6, 305.6, 305.9.

305.811 vs. 305.82, 305.84**Canadians of British origin and Canadians of French origin vs. British, English, Anglo-Saxons and French**

Use 305.811 for Canadian citizens of British origin and for Canadian citizens of French origin. Use 305.811 for accounts of persons of British or French ancestry becoming Canadian citizens. Also use 305.811 for persons of British or French origin living in the territory that later became the nation of Canada if they are regarded as among the precursors of British or French Canadians or founders of the nation.

Use 305.82 and 305.84 for persons of British or French ancestry who were not and never became Canadian citizens, even though they may have resided in Canada or in the territory that later became Canada. For example, the inhabitants of the French colony Acadia in what is now Nova Scotia who were expelled in 1755 and became the Cajuns of today's Louisiana were never Canadian citizens; so use 305.84 for Louisiana Cajuns.

If in doubt, prefer 305.811.

305.813 vs. 305.82**People of United States ("Americans") vs. British, English, Anglo-Saxons**

Use 305.813 (*not* 305.82) for U.S. citizens of British ancestry. Use 305.813 for comprehensive works on both U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens of British ancestry in the United States. Use 305.813 for accounts of persons of British ancestry

becoming U.S. citizens. Use 305.82 for non-U.S. citizens of British ancestry in the United States. If in doubt, prefer 305.813.

305.9 vs. 305.5

People by occupation vs. People by social and economic levels

Use 305.9 for works on an occupational group when either

1. there is little or no emphasis on social or economic level,
2. the group is well represented in two or more distinct social or economic levels, or
3. the group has an indefinite or transitional status.

Use 305.5 for works on an occupational group considered in terms of its specific social status. If in doubt, prefer 305.9.

306 vs. 305, 909, 930–990

Groups of people vs. Culture and institutions vs. History

Use 305 for groups of people, e.g., women as a social category 305.4. Use 306 for social institutions, e.g., the family 306.85. Use the number for the institution in 306, plus notation 08 from Table 1, for the role of specific groups in specific institutions of society, e.g., women in the family 306.85082.

Use 909 and 930–990 for the role of groups of people in history, and for accounts of the major events shaping the history. In particular, use 909 and 930–990 for the history of ethnic and national groups.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 306, 305, 909, 930–990.

307

Communities

Use 307 for works on the community in a relatively restricted area as a social phenomenon and works on community planning, development, and redevelopment. These terms are used here in their ordinary meaning to imply the planning for and development of the community as a whole. Use 300 apart from 307 for works where specific subjects of community interest are addressed, e.g., economic development of the community 338.93–.99, developing hospitals for the community 362.11, planning community housing 363.5, planning the city water supply 363.6, planning the education system 379.4–.9.

320 vs. 306.2

Politics of political institutions vs. Sociology of political institutions

Use 320 for works on the descriptive, comparative, historical, and theoretical study of political institutions and processes, in which the social environment is considered only as a background. Use 306.2 for works on the social dynamics of political institutions, the social sources (e.g., ethnic group, class, family) and the social processes of political institutions, or the impact of these institutions and their activity on the

social environment. Use 306.2 also for works dealing with political institutions and processes as models for social institutions and processes. If in doubt, prefer 320.

320.5 vs. 297.09, 297.2, 322**Islamism and Islamic fundamentalism**

Use 320.5 for works emphasizing the religiously oriented political ideologies of Islamism or Islamic fundamentalism; and for works on Islamism or Islamic fundamentalism that emphasize political aspects from a secular viewpoint.

Use 297.09 and other subdivisions of 297 only for works that emphasize religious aspects of Islamism or Islamic fundamentalism, such as a concern to maintain and hand down a pure version of the Islamic faith, a mindfulness to follow the strict letter of the Koran and Hadith, an attempt to generate a religious reawakening through preaching, teaching, and other forms of religious communication. Use 297.2 only for works that treat politics from the religious point of view.

Use 322 for works emphasizing the political role of Islamist or Islamic fundamentalist organizations and groups in relation to the state.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 320.5; 322; a subdivision of 297.

320.9, 320.4 vs. 351**Government vs. Public administration**

Government is limited to considerations of the nature, role, goals and structure of states; their political direction and control; and how central controls are exercised and balanced against each other. Public administration concentrates on executive agencies and the procedures used to carry out their goals, policies, and actions in various fields.

Use 320.9 for works that discuss the habitual conduct and methods of people in high office, even if they appear to cover the structure and functions of government.

Use 320.4 for works on the overall structure of governments, emphasizing their chief legislative, judicial, and executive organs, or for works that discuss typical activities of the different branches, e.g., regulating safety as an illustration of the police function. Use 320.4 also for comprehensive works on government and public administration of specific areas, but not for works emphasizing the work of carrying out goals and policies. Use 320 for interdisciplinary works on government and public administration not limited to specific areas.

Use 351 for works that emphasize agencies of the executive branch, or the usual components of administration: planning, organizing, staffing, financing, and equipping agencies to do a job.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 320.9, 320.4, 351.

322 vs. 201, 261.7, 292–299**Politics and religion**

Use 322 for works discussing the relationships between religious organizations or movements and states or governments from a secular perspective. Use 201, 261.7,

and similar numbers in 292–299 for works on the position that religious people and organizations take or should take toward political affairs (including the state). If in doubt, prefer 322.

324 vs. 320

The political process vs. Politics and government

Use 324 for works limited to party politics, but use 320 for comprehensive works on politics. “Politics” in the caption at 320 covers the concepts of adjusting relationships among individuals and groups in a political community, guiding and influencing the policy of government, and winning and holding control of society. If in doubt, prefer 324.

See also discussion at 909, 930–990 vs. 320.

324 vs. 320.5, 320.9, 909, 930–990

Political movements

Use 324 for works on the attempts of political movements to achieve power by nonviolent means and their ventures into electoral politics (even as splinter parties with scant chance of success). Use 320.5 for works concerning the thought and internal history or dynamics of political ideological movements. Use 320.5 also for comprehensive works on specific ideological movements. Use 320.9 for the impact of these movements on the political system and their interaction with other political forces. Use 909, 930–990 for works on movements that come to power or directly affect the major events of history. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 324, 909 and 930–990, 320.9, 320.5.

See also discussion at 909, 930–990 vs. 320.

324.2094–.2099 and 324.24–.29

Political parties in specific continents, countries, localities in modern world

Use 324.209 (or 324.2 for specific kind of party) for treatment of political parties by continent and by region larger than a specific country, e.g., political parties in Europe 324.2094; Conservative parties in Europe 324.2.

Use 324.24–.29 for treatment of political parties by country, using area notation for country from Table 2, followed by notation to express the party, e.g., political parties in United Kingdom 324.241; the Conservative Party 324.24104.

Use the country number in 324.24–.29, followed by notation to express the party if possible, plus notation 09 from Table 1, for treatment of political parties by locality within a country, since in most countries the local party is a branch of the national party, or, at least, a local organization of persons who regard themselves as members of a national party, e.g., the Conservative Party in Wales 324.2410409429 (*not* 324.242904). Use the national number, plus modified standard subdivision 324.2094–.2099 and 009, for comprehensive works on parties of a specific part of a nation, e.g., parties of Wales 324.241009429.

However, for Canada, the United States, and Australia, each of which has strong traditions of autonomy for state and provincial parties, the political parties of states

and provinces are treated like “countries” rather than like “localities,” e.g., political parties of New York State 324.2747 (*not* 324.27309747); the Democratic Party in New York State 324.2747. Regions and localities are subordinated to national or state and provincial numbers, e.g., the Democratic Party in the Midwest 324.27360977, in New York City 324.2747.

330 vs. 650, 658

Business

Use 330 for works on business that present general information, economic conditions, financial information (such as interest rates), and reports on what certain companies are doing. Use 650 for works on business that emphasize practical managerial information and that cover 651 Office services as well as 658 General management. Use 658 if the work is limited to management. Use 330 for comprehensive works on 330 and 650. If in doubt, prefer 330.

331.12 vs. 331.13

Full employment policies vs. Prevention and relief of unemployment

Use 331.12 for works on government labor policies and programs wider than simply combating unemployment, e.g., public service employment as a measure to provide both jobs for the unemployed and assistance to distressed areas and state and local governments. Use 331.13 for works on government labor policies and programs that discuss them solely in terms of prevention and relief of unemployment. If in doubt, prefer 331.12.

332, 336 vs. 339

Macroeconomics

Use 332 and 336 for works on economic topics considered in their own right, e.g., monetary activities of central banks 332.1. Use 339 if the topics are discussed in relation to the total economic picture of a country or region, since macroeconomics is the study of the economy as a whole, especially with reference to its general level of output and income and the interrelationships among sectors of the economy, e.g., activities of central banks undertaken primarily to carry out macroeconomic policy 339.5. If in doubt, prefer 332 and 336.

332 vs. 338, 658.15

Financial topics in production economics and financial management

Use 332 for works discussing financial topics from the viewpoint of people or organizations with money to invest and those who serve them—investors, bankers, stockbrokers, and the like. Use 338 for works discussing financial topics from the viewpoint of people concerned with the production of goods and services, or who are interested in capital because it is necessary for production. For example, use 332.67 (domestic investment in specific types of enterprise) for a work discussing whether mining is a safe and profitable field of investment for the general public; but use 338.2 (financial aspects of extraction of minerals) for a work discussing whether the mining industry will attract enough investment to expand production. Use 658.15 (or the subject plus notation 068 from Table 1) for works discussing

financial topics from the viewpoint of an executive responsible for the financial management of an organization, or works that focus narrowly on managerial concerns. If in doubt, prefer 332.

333.7–.9 vs. 363.1, 363.73, 577

Social aspects of ecology

Use numbers in 300 rather than 577 for works on ecology and specific natural environments that discuss public policy and resource economics rather than biology. Class works on natural resource management, environmental impacts and monitoring, risk assessment, development, conservation and biodiversity as follows:

1. Natural resource management: Use 333.7 or the number for the specific resource, e.g., management of wetlands 333.91.
2. Environmental impacts and monitoring:
 - A. The resource situation in general: Use 333.7 or the number for the specific resource (without adding any further subdivisions), e.g., monitoring biodiversity 333.95;
 - B. Environmental impacts: Use 333.71 or the number for the specific resource, e.g., monitoring the impact of reclamation projects on wetlands 333.91;
 - C. Pollution levels: Use 363.73 or the number for the specific kind of pollutant or environment, e.g., monitoring oil pollution 363.738. (However, use 333.7–.9 as instructed under 2. B. above for the impact of pollution, e.g., monitoring the impact of oil pollution on wetlands 333.91);
 - D. Potential environmental impacts: Class with the development whose impact is being studied, e.g., the potential impact of an oil pipeline on tundra ecology 388.5.
3. Risk assessment:
 - A. Generalized risks to the environment: Class as an impact study in 333.71 or the number for the specific resource, e.g., contemporary risks to wetlands of America 333.91;
 - B. Safety risks: Use the subdivision for the specific threat in 363.1, e.g., assessing the risk to humans of pesticides in food 363.19;
 - C. Risks of specific developments: Class with the specific development as a study of potential impacts, e.g., assessing the risk of tourism to biodiversity in East Africa 916.7604.
4. Development: Use 333.71 or the number for the specific resource, e.g., hydroelectric power development 333.91.
5. Conservation: Use 333.72 or the number for the specific resource, e.g., conservation of biodiversity 333.95.
6. Biodiversity: Use 333.95 (especially for works emphasizing its value or importance).

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 333.7–.9, 363.1, 363.73, 577.

See also discussion at 363.73 vs. 571.9, 577.27.

333.7–.9 vs. 363.6

Natural resources and energy vs. Public utilities

Use 333.7–.9 for comprehensive works on resources, projection of needs and supplies, development, conservation and protection of resources. Use 363.6 for works on problems and services related to utilities distributing and delivering the resources to users. Use 333.7–.9 for “supply” as a noun, but use 363.6 for “supply” as a verb. If in doubt, prefer 333.7–.9.

However, use 333.793 for a work about distribution of electrical power by utilities if the work emphasizes the problems of developing the supply of electricity, says little about the problems of distributing the electricity to customers, and does not discuss prices without reference to production costs.

Use 333.71 or a number for a specific resource in 333.7–.9 for works on the rationing of natural resources still in their natural state, but use 363 for works on the rationing of final products, e.g., wellhead allocation of natural gas for companies or jurisdictions 333.8, but rationing of natural gas among consumers or classes of consumers at the other end of the line 363.6. If in doubt, prefer 333.71 and numbers for specific resources in 333.7–.9.

333.7–.9 vs. 508, 913–919, 930–990

National parks and monuments

Use 333.7–.9 for works on national parks where the main attraction is nature if the emphasis is on conservation and protection of natural resources, e.g., forest parks 333.78, game reserves 333.95. Use 508 or other numbers in 500 if the emphasis is on description of and guides to natural phenomena, e.g., a comprehensive guide to the natural history of Yellowstone National Park 508.787, a guide to the geology of Yellowstone 557.87.

Use 913–919, plus notation 04 from the table under 913–919, for general guidebooks to all the national parks of an area, e.g., a general guidebook to the national parks of South America 918.04.

Class general works about historical monuments with the events commemorated. For example, class a battlefield national park with the battle, e.g., Gettysburg National Military Park 973.7. Class a park associated with the life of an individual in the biography number for that individual, e.g., Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park 973.923092, George Washington Carver National Monument 630.92.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 333.7–.9; 508 and other numbers in 500; 930–990; 913–919.

See also discussion at 913–919: Historic sites and buildings; also at 913–919: Add table: 04: Guidebooks; also at 930–990: Wars; also at 930–990: Historic preservation.

333.72 vs. 304.2, 320.58, 363.7**Environmentalism**

Use 333.72 for works on environmentalism discussing the broader concept of preserving and protecting the supply as well as the quality of natural resources and for works about the environmental movement that focus on the concerns it shares with the long established conservation movement. Use 304.2 for works that emphasize the effect upon society of overuse, misuse, or pollution of the environment. Use 320.58 for works that emphasize the political ideologies of environmentalism. Use 363.7 for works on preserving and restoring the quality of the social living space, i.e., taking care of wastes, pollution, noise, the dead, and pests. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 333.72, 304.2, 363.7, 320.5.

333.73–.78 vs. 333, 333.1–.5**Natural resources vs. Land economics**

Use 333.73–.78 for works on land as a natural resource, as a source of economic goods (chiefly agricultural and mineral), and for works on the usage of the land and its resources. Use 333.73–.78 also for works on control of usage regardless of who owns the land, e.g., price control, zoning. Use 333.73 for comprehensive works on land policy.

Use 333.73–.78 for land inventories, which often focus on land as a resource and land usage.

Use 333 for comprehensive works on land and on natural resources only if the works contain substantial discussion of ownership. It is more common for comprehensive works on land to contain substantial discussion of ownership than comprehensive works on other natural resources. Use 333.7–.9 for comprehensive works on natural resources that treat predominantly nonownership aspects. If in doubt, prefer 333.7–.9.

Use 333.1–.5 for land as property, where the central issues are the right to possession and use, and the right to transfer possession and use. Use 333.1–.5 for control of land only if the control is the kind that stems from ownership.

Use 333 for comprehensive works on both 333.1–.5 and 333.73–.78 with respect to land only if the works contain substantial discussion of ownership. Use 333.1–.5 for works on the right to use land and its resources. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 333.73–.78, 333.1–.5, 333.

333.95 vs. 639.97**Conservation and management of specific kinds of animals**

Conservation and resource management are primarily economic concepts. Use 333.95 for works on conservation of specific kinds of animals if the works discuss public policy and programs; give estimates or statistics of populations, abundance, harvest, catches, and kills; make appeals for resource management; and issue calls to protect an animal or save it from extinction. Use 639.97 for works that discuss agricultural methods and techniques and how to carry them out.

A few terms used in conservation work are troublesome because they may refer to either economics or technology. Use 333.95 for works on rescue, reintroduction,

management, and habitat improvement of specific kinds of animals, if the works are focused on programs and the rationale behind the activities. Use 639.97 only if the work is focused on hands-on activities where the animals are living.

If in doubt, prefer 333.95.

335 vs. 306.3, 320.53

Socialism and related systems in economics, sociology, and political theory

Use 335 for interdisciplinary works on socialism and related systems, and works on their philosophic foundations, since they are based upon theories of how the economy does or should work. Use 335 also for wide-ranging works that do not fit within normal disciplinary boundaries but are clearly about socialism and related systems. Use 335 also for works discussing how another economic system should be reorganized into a socialist system.

Use 306.3 only for sociological studies of how socialist economic systems work out in practice.

Use 320.53 for works that emphasize how political movements intend to introduce socialism and what political forces they expect to harness to attain and keep power, or that discuss political movements and forces without in-depth discussion of the economic dynamics or theory.

Works in 320.53 and 335 may include material that is prescriptive, that says how society, the economy, or the political system ought to be organized. If in doubt, prefer 335.

337.3–.9 vs. 337.1

Foreign economic policies and relations of specific jurisdictions and groups of jurisdictions vs. Multilateral economic cooperation

Use 337.3–.9 for works on relations between a cooperative group treated as a whole and other countries or groups, e.g., economic relations of the European Union with Japan 337.4052, economic relations of the European Union with the rest of the world 337.4. Use 337.1 for works on cooperative relations among the states of multistate groups, e.g., cooperation within the European Union 337.1. If in doubt, prefer 337.3–.9.

338.092

Business biography

Use 338.092 for collected biography of businesspeople in many fields. Use 338 for collected biography of entrepreneurs in many fields.

Use 338.1–.4 for biographies of business leaders not limited to a specific enterprise but limited to a specific field, e.g., business leaders in the automotive manufacturing industry 338.4. Use 338.6–.8 for biographies of people associated with the development and operation of specific types of enterprises but not confined to a specific industry or group of industries, e.g., small-business owners 338.6, persons associated with trusts 338.8. Use 338.7092 for biographies of company directors on the boards of companies in several industries or groups of industries. Use 338.7

for a biography of an entrepreneur or business leader associated with a specific business enterprise, e.g., the founder of a cosmetics manufacturing company.

338.1 vs. 631.5

Crop yields

Use 338.1 for works on crop yields that are compilations giving the total production of an area. Use 338.1 also for works on yields per unit of area if they are taken as indicators of production efficiency, either of agricultural systems using various methods (e.g., crop rotation) or of agricultural systems prevailing in various areas. Use 631.5 only for works that have little or no economic or testing implications, e.g., lists of record yields of various crops. Class with the subject in agriculture if yield studies per unit of area are used in technical tests of varieties or specific production techniques, e.g., yield tests of fertilizer 631.8028. If in doubt, prefer 338.1.

338.9 vs. 352.7, 500

Science policy

Science policy generally focuses on what society should do to promote the utilization of science and the growth of industries and activities based on science. Use 338.9 for works on science policy regarded as a policy or program to promote economic development and growth (use similar numbers in 338.93–99 for science policy for economic development in specific areas, e.g., Europe 338.94). Use 352.7 for general works on public administration of science policy. Use 354.2 for works that emphasize administration of economic development. Use other numbers in 352–354 for specific topics, e.g., 354.5 for administration of science policy in agriculture. In the absence of a focus on the social sciences, use 509 for natural science policy in an area. If in doubt, prefer 338.9.

340, 342–347 vs. 340.5

Civil law and common law

Civil law

Use 340 for comprehensive works that treat civil law as all law that is not law of nations or criminal law (342–344, 346–347). Contrast civil law in this sense with criminal law (345). Use 340.5 for works that treat civil law as a system of law derived from Roman law that is in use to a greater or lesser extent in most countries in the modern world, e.g., Germany, France, Japan, Brazil, and even in some subordinate jurisdictions of countries that otherwise use another system, e.g., the province of Quebec in Canada and the state of Louisiana in the United States. If in doubt, prefer 340.

Common law

Use 340 and 342–347 for works that treat common law as the system of law of England and other countries, such as the United States, whose law is derived from English law, or that treat common law as the branch of English law that derives from the old English courts of common law as opposed to the branch of law known as equity that grew up in the Court of Chancery. Use 340.5 for works that treat

common law as law that is not the result of legislation but rather of custom and judicial decision. If in doubt, prefer 340.

340.02–.09 vs. 349

Geographic treatment of law

Use 340.02–.09 for works intended to be general in coverage, even if most examples are taken from a specific jurisdiction. Use 349 for works limiting the law to a specific jurisdiction. For example, use 340.03, general law dictionaries, (*not* 349.7303, dictionaries of American law), for *Black's Law Dictionary*, even though the majority of the cases cited are from the United States. Use 340.025 for a directory of lawyers who can practice law not only in Maryland but also in other parts of the United States and whose place of residence is in Maryland, but use 349.752025 for a directory of lawyers who can practice in Maryland but whose place of residence need not be in Maryland. If in doubt, prefer 340.02–.09.

340.9

Conflict of laws

Use 340.9 for works where the key issue is usually which jurisdiction's laws are to govern the case, e.g., whose laws will govern in the case of a Canadian citizen married in France to a citizen of Germany and later divorced in Mexico when a dispute arises as to the disposition of jointly owned personal property? Although usually called private international law, it is not the law governing the interrelationships of nations, but the law governing the conflicts and disputes between private citizens of different nations, and its material is drawn from private law.

341 vs. 327

Law of nations vs. International relations

Use 341 for works that discuss the standards and principles that it is commonly felt should govern international relations, or for works that discuss concrete events from the standpoint of the problems that they pose to this system of order. Use 341 also for works on treaties and cases of international courts. Use 327 for works that discuss what is actually transpiring in international relations (including the theory as to why things happen as they do), and the effects of what has happened. If in doubt, prefer 341.

342–349

Geographic treatment of law

Class law limited by geographic area as follows:

1. For law limited to a specific jurisdiction: Use 349 or 342.3–.9 (and parallel numbers, e.g., 343.3–.9) plus the area number for that jurisdiction, e.g., law of Germany 349.43, transportation law of Germany 343.4309.
2. Class the laws of local jurisdictions (cities, counties, subprovincial jurisdictions) in 349 or 342.3–.9 (and parallel numbers, e.g., 343.3–.9) plus the area number for the jurisdiction. If the jurisdiction is not given in Table 2 (or is named only in an including note), do not add further. For example, use 349.755 for local laws of Virginia; 343.75504 for tax law of Virginia; 349.755 for local laws of

Richmond, Virginia; 343.755 (not 343.75504) for tax laws of Richmond, Virginia.

3. For law limited to a specific regional intergovernmental organization: Use 349.2 or 342.2 (and parallel numbers, e.g., 343.2) plus the area number for that organization, e.g., law of European Union 349.24, transportation law of European Union 343.2409.

4. Class the laws of more than one jurisdiction other than those of a specific regional intergovernmental organization as follows:

For a collection of laws from various jurisdictions located in a particular area: Use 349 or 342.3–.9 (and parallel numbers, e.g., 343.3–.9) plus the area number for that area, e.g., law of Germany, France, Italy 349.4, transportation laws of Germany, France, Italy 343.409.

For laws that affect more than one jurisdiction: Use 341 or 342.3–.9 (and parallel numbers, e.g., 343.3–.9) plus the area number for the area affected, e.g., treaties among Germany, France, Italy 341, international laws regulating disarmament in Germany, France, Italy 341.7, international laws regulating transportation in Germany, France, Italy 343.409.

See also discussion at 340.02–.09 vs. 349.

Law of countries with federal governments

In federally organized countries, e.g., the United States, Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, there are two sets of laws: those of the central jurisdiction (national laws) and those of subordinate jurisdictions (laws of the provinces or states). Use the area number for the subordinate jurisdiction for laws of an individual state or province, e.g., criminal law of Virginia 345.755, of New South Wales 345.944. However, use the area number for the federal jurisdiction for laws of the states or provinces taken as a whole, e.g., criminal laws of the states of the United States 345.73, of the states of Australia 345.94. Use the area number for the region for works on the state and provincial laws of a region, e.g., provincial criminal law of western Canada 345.712.

Use of area number for capital districts

Use the area number for the capital district if the laws are, in effect, local laws even though passed by the national legislature, e.g., use notation 753 from Table 2 for laws of Washington, D.C., even though the United States Congress passes some of these laws.

Jurisdiction in time

Class the laws of an area that was at some point not an independent jurisdiction as follows:

1. If the law is still operative in the now-independent jurisdiction, use the area number for the jurisdiction in question. For example, use notation 5491 from Table 2 for a law that is currently operative in Pakistan, even though it was enacted before Pakistan became independent, e.g., use 347.5491 for the Limitation Act of 1908.

2. If the law is no longer operative in the now-independent jurisdiction, use the area number for the jurisdiction that was previously dominant. For example, use notation 54 from Table 2 for India for a law of 1908 no longer operative in Pakistan.

342.08 vs. 341.4

Civil rights vs. Human rights

Use 342.08 for works on the political and social rights of individuals that are recognized by the laws of a particular jurisdiction or group of jurisdictions. Use 341.4 for works on the political and social rights that are recognized by international agreements (such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) as the inherent and inalienable rights of all human beings. If in doubt, prefer 342.08.

343.04–.06 vs. 336.2, 352.4

Tax law vs. Taxes and taxation vs. Revenue administration

Use 343.04–.06 for most works on taxes, especially popular works, because they usually explain what the law allows and prohibits, e.g., a work for taxpayers about U.S. income tax deductions 343.7305. Use 336.2 for works on the economics of taxes and interdisciplinary works on taxes, e.g., an economic and political analysis of U.S. tax policy 336.200973. Use 352.4 for works on tax administration, especially the administration of assessment and collection. If in doubt, prefer 343.04–.06.

343.07 vs. 343.08

Regulation of secondary industries and services vs. Regulation of commerce

Use 343.07 for works discussing regulations for topics such as production quotas, quality of the material produced, sizes of products specified, e.g., what services hotels are permitted to provide, how they are to provide them, and what rates they may charge 343.07. Use 343.08 for works discussing regulations for topics such as truth-in-labeling, advertising practices, and other aspects of marketing, e.g., how hotels may advertise 343.08. If in doubt, prefer 343.07.

345 vs. 346.03

Crimes (Offenses) vs. Torts (Delicts)

Use 345 for acts considered as criminal offenses, but use 346.03 if those acts are considered as torts (a part of civil law), e.g., libel and slander considered from the standpoint of criminal law or brought as a criminal action 345, but considered as a tort or brought as a civil action 346.03. Whether a particular act is regarded as a crime or as a tort or as neither will often depend on the jurisdiction, e.g., adultery may be regarded as a crime for which the offender may be prosecuted, a tort for which the offender may be sued, or merely as a fact to be adduced in evidence in a divorce case. If in doubt, prefer 345.

347**Jurisdiction**

The location of the court does not necessarily determine the jurisdiction involved in procedure and courts, e.g., use 347.744 for procedure in a court in Boston, Massachusetts, if it is a state court, but use 347.73 if it is a United States district court.

351 vs. 352.2**Organization and structure of government agencies**

Use 351 for general descriptions of administrative agencies and their work if the descriptions cover a representative sample of the agencies of a jurisdiction, e.g., a work on the ministries of the Indian government 351.54. Use 352.2 only for works emphasizing the organizational aspects of departments and agencies, e.g., a work detailing the organizational patterns of agencies of the Indian government. If in doubt, prefer 351.

351.3–.9 vs. 352.13–.19**Administration in and of subordinate jurisdictions in specific areas**

Use 351.3–.9 for descriptive works on administration of individual jurisdictions regardless of kind, e.g., administration of the government of Ontario 351.713, of Cook County (Illinois) 351.773, of Northern Highland (Scotland) 351.411. This approach ensures consistent classification of works on administration of specific subordinate jurisdictions, since a classifier does not need to decide to which category a specific government belongs, e.g., whether Cook County is urban, or Northern Highland is rural.

Also use 351.3–.9 for works on administration of an individual jurisdiction and its subordinate jurisdictions, e.g., administration of Ontario and its local authorities 351.713. Use 352.13–.19 plus notation 09 from Table 1 only for general treatises on subordinate jurisdictions or on specific kinds of subordinate jurisdictions, e.g., provincial administration in Canada 352.130971, county administration in Illinois 352.1509773, rural administration in United Kingdom 352.170941.

The distinction between 351.3–.9 and 352.13–.19 is carried over under specific topics of public administration in 352–354. Use 352–354 plus notation 093–099 from Table 1 for reports and practical works on the administration of a specific activity in a given jurisdiction or region, e.g., administration of social welfare in Ontario 353.509713. Use 352–354 without adding notation 093–099 from Table 1 for theoretical and general descriptive works on how state (provincial) and local administration of a subject in a specific higher jurisdiction or region has been or should be conducted, e.g., local administration of social welfare in Ontario 353.5.

If in doubt, prefer 351.3–.9.

352–354

Specific topics of public administration**Agencies and their divisions**

Use the same number for the administration of a function and the administration of an agency designated to perform that function. For example, use 354.50973 for both public administration of agriculture in the United States and administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. Also use the same number for an administrative report of a specific agency and an independent study of the functions that the agency performs. For example, use 354.50973 for both the Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture and an independent journal on agricultural administration in the United States.

Use the number that best fits the responsibility of a specific agency. For example, use 352.5 for a general services agency having a wide range of miscellaneous functions, so long as the predominant duty concerns property administration (as is often the case), even if it has sections on archives and personnel training.

For works on a part of an agency, use the number that best fits the responsibility of that part of the agency, even if the number differs from the number for the agency as a whole. For example, use 352.5 for a procurement section in a general services agency, and 352.6 for a personnel training section in such an agency. For an archives section in the agency, use either 352.7 if it promotes archival activity or 026 if it maintains general archives of the jurisdiction.

In some cases, the schedule gives a specific name of a generalized type of agency in a note at a given number, referring to a typical agency with such a name. An agency with a similar name but a different function should be classed according to its function. Only when there is a conspicuous difference in the usage of different countries do notes in the schedule explain the difference. For example, at 353.3 one note reads “Class here home departments and ministries, European style interior ministries”; another note reads “See also 354.30973 for United States Department of the Interior.”

See also discussion at T1—068 vs. 353–354.

352.13 vs. 352.15**State and provincial administration vs. Intermediate units of local administration**

Use 352.13 for territorial subdivisions with an extent that places them distinctly above “local administration,” regardless of what they are called. The following list indicates the major territorial units that can currently be regarded as equivalent to “states and provinces” as defined in the note at 352.13:

- Argentina (provinces)
- Australia (states)
- Brazil (federal units)
- Canada (provinces)
- Chile (regions)
- China (provinces, autonomous regions)
- (former) Czechoslovakia (regions)

Ethiopia (federal states)
 France (regions)
 Germany (states)
 India (states)
 Indonesia (provinces)
 Iran (provinces)
 Italy (regions)
 Japan (regions)
 Korea (regions)
 Mexico (states)
 Nigeria (states)
 Pakistan (provinces)
 Peru (regions)
 Philippines (regions)
 Russia (provinces, territories, autonomous republics)
 South Africa (provinces)
 (former) Soviet Union (union republics)
 Spain (autonomous communities)
 Sudan (regions)
 United States (states)
 (former) Yugoslavia (republics, autonomous provinces)

Also use 352.13 for similar units that may be created in the future, and for “territories” in the sense of areas on the road to statehood, e.g., historic treatment of administration in territories of the United States 352.130973.

Use 352.16 for general treatment of special urban units coordinate with states and provinces, e.g., administration of nationally controlled municipalities in China 352.160951.

Use 352.15 for all other units intermediate between the national governments and the primary units of local administration.

355–359 vs. 623

Military science vs. Military and nautical engineering

Use 623 for physical description, design, manufacture, operation, and repair of ordnance; use 355–359 for procurement and deployment, and also for the units and services that use the ordnance. Histories of the development of weapons emphasizing the interplay of human and social factors are regarded as procurement history, and are classed in 355.8 and with specific services in 356–359. If in doubt, prefer 355–359.

359.3 vs. 359.8

Ships as naval units vs. Ships as transportation equipment and supplies

Use 359.3 when a work on ships focuses on matters normally covered by analogous works on regiments and other military units, e.g., the crew and its organization, duties, effectiveness, and history. Works about a specific ship will usually consider the ship as a naval unit (unless there is only one ship of a class). Use 359.8 when the work focuses on development, procurement, operation, and actual or potential combat effectiveness of the hardware, or when discussion of personnel or person-

alities focuses on persons responsible for development and procurement of ships. Use 359.8 also for comprehensive works. If in doubt, prefer 359.3.

361–365

Social problems and services

Problems and services are often linked terms, and, where one is spelled out, the other is implied, e.g., addiction at 362.29 implies services to the addicted, and services of extended medical care facilities at 362.16 imply the problems that require such services.

See also discussion at 300 vs. 600.

361–365 vs. 353.5

Social problems and services vs. Public administration of social welfare

Much of the material on social problems and services consists of government reports or gives considerable emphasis to the political and legal considerations related to social services. Use 361–365 for reports about welfare programs and institutions or for works that focus on the problem or the service, e.g., a discussion of political obstacles to effective poverty programs 362.5, a discussion of the political maneuvering behind the adoption of an act of the United States Congress spelling out a new housing program 363.5. Use 353.5 for reports concentrating on the administrative activities of agencies supporting and regulating the programs and institutions. If in doubt, prefer 361–365; however, prefer 353.5 for administrative annual reports of government agencies.

361 vs. 362–363

Social problems and social welfare in general vs. Specific social problems and services

Use 361 for comprehensive works on the whole range of problems and services found in 362–363, for works on principles and methods of assessing and solving the problems when the works do not address a specific problem, and for works on the principles and methods of welfare work in general. Use the number for a specific problem in 362–363 for works on the application of the principles and methods to a specific problem, e.g., social work with poor people 362.5, housing allocation to relieve discrimination 363.5. If in doubt, prefer 361.

362–363 vs. 364.1

Specific social problems and services vs. Criminal offenses

Use 362–363 for a human activity considered as a social problem, but use 364.1 for the activity treated as a crime, e.g., drug addiction as a social problem 362.29, but illegal use of drugs 364.1. If in doubt, prefer 362–363.

362.1–4 and 614.4–5

People with illnesses and disabilities and Incidence of and public measures to prevent disease

Use 362.1 and 362.4 for works on the social provision of services to people with physical illnesses or disabilities. Use 614.4–5 for works on preventive measures,

regardless of whether the emphasis is medical or social, e.g., social provision of immunization services and works on the medical aspects of immunization 614.4. Use 614.4-.5 for public measures strictly limited to preventive ones, e.g., fluoridation and programs advising people how to avoid cavities 614.5; but programs to identify and treat people with cavities 362.1976. If in doubt, prefer 362.1.

Use 362.2 for works about the incidence and prevention of mental illness, mental illness as a social problem, and social provision of services to people with mental illness.

Use 614.4-.5 for studies of epidemics and the incidence of physical disease (including mental retardation and physical disabilities) when treated solely from the medical standpoint. Use 362.1 and 362.3-.4 for works emphasizing diseases as social problems. If in doubt, prefer 614.4-.5.

362.1-4 vs. 610

Biographies and case histories of people with illnesses and disabilities, and biographies of medical personnel

Use 362.1-4, plus notation 092 from Table 1, for biographies and memoirs of people who are dying and people with illnesses and disabilities if the works lack any other disciplinary focus, since such works typically illustrate the way society addresses itself to fundamental health problems and their solution. Use 001-999 for works that focus on a specific discipline, e.g., a work offering guidance in the Christian life with respect to health misfortunes 248.8, Christian meditations in times of illness 242. Use 362.1-4, without adding notation 092 from Table 1, for studies of individual cases designed for the use of researchers, practitioners, and students in the social services, e.g., studies of services to patients with heart disease 362.1961. Use 616-618 for studies of patients describing their illnesses in medical terms rather than their lives in social terms, e.g., case studies of heart disease 616.1. If in doubt, prefer 362; however, prefer 616.89, 616.890092, 616.85, and 618.7 for psychiatric disorders, since the consideration of external circumstances is generally subordinated to the discussion of the state of mind of the patient.

Use 610 for most biographies of medical personnel, but use 362 for works on public health doctors or nurses emphasizing their influence on public health services and awareness, e.g., a biography of a doctor noted chiefly for promoting nursing homes 362.16092.

363 vs. 302-307, 333.7, 570-590, 600

Control of technology

Use 363, particularly 363.1 (safety) and 363.7 (environment), for works on control of technology addressing what must be done, regulating how it is to be done, inspecting to see whether or not it has been done, and investigating when it was not done. Use 600 only for works dealing with the technological procedures for carrying out a given operation. Use 363 for institutional breakdown (who let it break), but use 600 for machinery breakdown (finding out what broke).

Use 363 if the author or publishing agency is interested in social service and social need, 304.2 if interested in human ecology, 333.7 if interested in economics, 579 or -590 if interested in how organisms survive, 620-690 if interested in how to

make things, 628.5 if interested in physical techniques for controlling pollution, 632–635 if interested in how crops survive.

Use 363 for comprehensive works and works oriented toward problems and their solution. Use 302–307 for works giving significant consideration to the social dynamics of the problem, use 333.7 for resource-oriented material, and use 600 for works emphasizing technology.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 363; other numbers in 300; 570–590; 600. Especially prefer numbers in 300 for most works produced by commercial publishers and environmental or safety advocacy groups.

See also discussion at 300 vs. 600; also at 301–307 vs. 361–365.

363 vs. 344.02–.05, 353–354

Other social problems and services vs. Law and public administration

Use 363 for the work of agencies by which the government carries out the detailed intent of the law in matters of population, safety, the environment, and provision of basic necessities, including most discussion of policy and most detailed procedures for enforcing law, policy, or regulation. Use 344.02–.05 for the law itself, draft laws, and enforcement of the law in courts with respect to these fields. Use 353–354 for the internal administration of agencies concerned with these fields, including their administrative annual reports. If in doubt, prefer 363.

Law enforcement

Use 363.2 for law enforcement by the police, but use 353–354 for enforcement of the law by government agencies in the sense of seeing that the requirements of the law are being met, e.g., activities of a department of education to ensure that the requirements of the law are being met in schools 353.8. However, use 340 for laws governing how such enforcement should be carried out, e.g., the law governing what measures police may use in enforcing the law 344.05 (or 345 if the work treats matters of criminal investigation). If in doubt, prefer 363.2.

Class enforcement of the law through the courts in 342–347, e.g., court procedure that promotes the enforcement of tax law 343.04.

363.1

Public safety programs

The meaning and scope of the word “safety” may vary. Use 363 if the scope covers most of the social services, or even 361 if sufficient 362 material is included. Use 363.2 if “safety” is used narrowly to comprise only the work of the police and fire departments.

Priority of safety

Use 363.1 or 363.3, rather than numbers elsewhere in 300, for those aspects of safety that society must deal with through investigations and programs, e.g., railroad safety 363.12 (*not* 385.028). However, use 353.9 for the public administration of safety.

363.1 vs. 600**Safety regulations**

Use 363.1 for manuals written by or for safety agencies that discuss technical details useful as background for regulation and inspection of various operations while still focusing primarily on safety services. Use the 600 number for the technology involved for safety regulations that spell out operating and construction techniques in explicit detail, even if the regulations are in the form of an officially promulgated regulation by a safety authority. If in doubt, prefer 363.1.

363.31 vs. 303.3, 791.4**Censorship**

Use 363.31 for censorship of movies and programs after being released or aired, e.g., use of v-chips by parents. Use 303.3 for theories of censorship and sociological studies of censorship of movies, radio, and television. Use 791.4 for censorship of films and programs as they are being produced, e.g., censorship through editing. If in doubt, prefer 363.31.

363.5, 363.6, 363.8 vs. 338**Housing, public utilities, and food supply vs. Production**

363.5, 363.6, and 363.8 deal with the problems of providing the basic necessities of life, and each has economic implications. Use 363.5, 363.6, or 363.8 for social factors affecting the availability of housing, water, fuel and food, or for social measures to ensure an adequate supply. Use 338 for the effect of these topics on the economic aspects of society, or the impact of economic conditions on the availability of housing, water, fuel, or food. For example, use 363.8 for a study of the mismatch between the expected growth of the food supply and of the population, but use 338.1 for a study of the effect of a drop in farm prices on the food supply. If in doubt, prefer 363.5, 363.6, or 363.8.

363.5 vs. 643**Housing vs. Houses**

Use 363.5 for interdisciplinary works on housing that treat the social aspects of shelter, as the term “housing” normally refers to the provision of shelter considered in the abstract. Use 643 for interdisciplinary works on houses and their use and for the home economics aspects of either housing or houses, as the term “houses” normally refers to the buildings considered as physical objects. If in doubt, prefer 363.5.

363.6**Water reports**

Use 363.6 for reports concentrating on the problem of treating and delivering water to consumers and for interdisciplinary reports on water supply. Use 333.91 for water supply reports concentrating on water used, or needed in the future; 363.72 for reports concentrating on assuring that wastewaters are properly treated; 363.739

for reports concentrating on protection of natural waters; and 553.7 for reports concentrating on the supply of water on hand. If in doubt, prefer 363.6.

Use 333.91 for general works on monitoring to protect water quality; 553.7 for reports that describe the present chemical and biological status of available water but do not focus on a specific objective, e.g., a base-line study of the quality of French surface waters; 363.6 for water quality monitoring reports as tools for assuring compliance with water supply standards; 363.739 for such reports as tools for assuring compliance with wastewater pollution standards; 628.1 for reports as tools for determining plant loads and technical difficulties in water treatment; and 628.3 for reports as tools for checking the effectiveness of sewage treatment works.

363.73 vs. 571.9, 577.27

Pollution vs. Toxicology vs. Effects of humankind on ecology

Use 363.73 or 363.738–.739 for pollution studies in which the growth and decline of biological indicator species is merely used to measure the extent and kind of pollution, and interpreted to suggest the need for, or sufficiency of, remedial measures, e.g., acid rain monitoring by use of indicator species 363.738.

Use 571.9 for the pathological conditions caused by pollution and other agents in tissues of organisms. Use 577.27 or the number for the specific ecological environment (biome) in 577.3–.7 for the more generalized effects of substances upon the community of organisms, e.g., the reduction of species counts (biodiversity) and the general health and vigor of surviving species.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 363.73, 571.9, 577.27.

See also discussion at 333.7–.9 vs. 363.1, 363.73, 577.

363.8 vs. 613.2, 641.3

Food supply vs. Dietetics vs. Food

Use 363.8 for works on meeting the food supply needs of society in general and of various groups of people and for interdisciplinary works on nutrition. Use 613.2 for works emphasizing how to help individuals meet dietary requirements and maintain optimal balanced intake without gaining or losing weight, for material to help dietitians in planning diets for individuals, and for comprehensive works on personal aspects of nutrition. Use 641.3 for works emphasizing the food itself and for interdisciplinary works on food. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 363.8, 641.3, 613.2.

371 vs. 353.8, 371.2, 379

School administration and policy

Use 371 for the basic operations and activities of schools and school systems. Use 353.8 only for administration of national and state or provincial departments of education that regulate and support local school systems. Use 371.2 for comprehensive works on school (or school-system) administration and for works covering both 371.2 and 353.8. Use 371.2 and numbers to which reference is made under 371.2 for specific topics in plant and system administration.

Use 379 for policy and debate on major policy issues in education, e.g., discussion of the role of government. Subdivisions are provided in 379 only for general works on support and control of public education, and for a limited selection of major, controversial issues in education. Use 370–378 for public policy and debate concerning all other issues in education (that is, all issues not specifically named in 379).

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 371, 371.2, 379, 353.8.

371.01–.8 vs. 372–374, 378

Specific levels and topics of education

Use 371.01–.8 for specific topics relating to two or more levels of education, e.g., to primary and secondary education, to secondary and higher education. Use 372–374 and 378 for any or all topics related to a specific level of education. Use 372.1 for most of the 371 topics in primary education; 373.1–.2 for most of the 371 topics in secondary education; 374 for specific topics in adult education; 378.1 for most of the 371 topics in higher education. If in doubt about whether a work relates to only one level, or to two or more levels, prefer 371.01–.8.

372.24 and 373.23

Specific levels of primary and secondary education

The following tables show some common combinations of grades or sublevels used in primary and secondary education. Use the pattern shown in the first table when individual grades are discussed. That table reflects the 3-3-3-3 plan used in the schedule. The other tables after the first show how other common combinations of levels fit into the schedule.

Grades	Number
1–3 (Lower primary level)	372.24
4–6 (Intermediate primary level)	372.24
7–9 (Lower secondary level)	373.236
10–12 (Upper secondary level)	373.238

The 6-6 pattern:

Grades	Number
1–6 (Primary school)	372
7–12 (Secondary school)	373

The 8-4 pattern:

Grades	Number
1–8 (Primary school)	372
9–12 (Secondary school)	373

The 4-4-4 pattern:

Grades	Number
1-4 (Primary school)	372
5-8 (Lower secondary school)	373.236
9-12 (Secondary school)	373

Use the higher level for other combinations of grades unless the majority of the grades are at the lower level, e.g., a primary school covering kindergarten through second grade 372.24. Use 371 for schools extending from first to ninth grade or beyond.

These guidelines apply only to discussion of specific combinations of grades in general, e.g., junior high schools (lower level secondary schools) in the United States 373.2360973. Use the geographic span under the general number for primary or secondary education (or 371.009) for specific schools, e.g., a specific junior high school in Atlanta, Georgia 373.758.

The source of information for comparison of international levels of education is *International Standard Classification of Education: ISCED 1997* (UNESCO 1997).

378.4-9 vs. 355.0071

College level military schools

Use 378.4-9 (378 plus area notation of the place where it is found) for a college level military school that is not an official training academy, that is, those whose students (*except* in wartime) usually enter civilian occupations, e.g., Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) 378.755, The Citadel (Charleston, South Carolina) 378.757.

Use 355.0071 for an official military service academy (or a similar number for an academy of a specific service), e.g., the Royal Military Academy (Sandhurst, England) 355.0071, the United States Naval Academy (Annapolis, Maryland) 359.0071.

If in doubt, prefer 378.4-9.

380

Commerce, communications, transportation

Since 380 is part of 330, the table of preference under 330 also applies to subjects in 380. Commerce, communications, and transportation take the same position in that table as production. Therefore, use 331.12 for a work on the labor market in transportation, but use 388 for a work on production economics of transportation.

Add table

09 vs. 06

History and geographic treatment vs. Business organizations

Use notation 09 for the system (facilities, activities, services) maintained by the company in a specific area, e.g., railroad transportation provided by the Union Pacific Railroad 385.0978. For international companies, use notation 09 only

when coverage is limited to a specific area, e.g., comprehensive works on air transportation provided by United Airlines 387.7, air transportation in the United States provided by United Airlines 387.70973.

Use notation 06 for the corporate history of the company, e.g., the corporate history of the Union Pacific Railroad 385.06.

If in doubt, prefer 09.

384, 384.54, 384.55 vs. 791.4

Motion pictures, radio, and television

Use 384, 384.54, and 384.55 for interdisciplinary works and for the various aspects of presenting a program to the general public, e.g., selecting the correct day and time to broadcast a television variety show 384.55. Use 791.4 for the various aspects of producing an individual program, e.g., arranging the various acts of a television variety show 791.4502. If in doubt between 384 and 791.4, prefer 384.

Class the history of a motion picture, radio, or television company as follows:

1. Use 384, plus notation 09 from Table 1, for a general history of the organization, e.g., a history of NBC (National Broadcasting Company) Radio Network 384.540973. Use 384 without notation 09 from Table 1 for the history of the system (facilities, activities, services) maintained by the organization, e.g., stations broadcasting NBC radio programs 384.54.
2. Use 384, plus notation 06 from the add table under 380, for the corporate history of the organization, e.g., the corporate history of the NBC Radio Network 384.5406.
3. Use 791.4, plus notation 09 from Table 1, for the history and critical appraisal of the products of the organization, e.g., the history of the radio programs provided by NBC 791.440973.

391 vs. 646, 746.9

Costume vs. Clothing

Use 391 for clothing customs, such as what was worn, what is now fashionable, national costumes, e.g., Edwardian fashion 391.00941, Lithuanian national costumes 391.0094793. Use 646 for home economics aspects of clothing, such as how to dress on a limited budget, select the best quality clothing, dress correctly for the business world. Use 746.9 for artistic aspects of clothing, such as clothing considered as a product of the textile arts, fashion design. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 391, 746.9, 646.

The source of information about kinds of costume and clothing is *The Fairchild Dictionary of Fashion*, 3rd ed. (New York: Fairchild Publications, 2003).

398.2

Folk literature

Literary collections cannot be specified for folk literature in 398.2. Disregard this aspect in classifying, and use the most specific number available.

Use notation 09 from Table 1 to distinguish literary criticism of collections of tales and lore on a specific topic, as instructed at 398.21–27, e.g., literary criticism of ghost stories 398.2509. However, do not add notation 09 for literary criticism of individual tales or lore.

398.2 vs. 201, 230, 270, 292–299

Myths and legends

Use 398.2 for myths or mythology presented in terms of cultural entertainment or, especially, as representative of the early literary expression of a society, even if they are populated by gods and goddesses. Use 201 and similar numbers elsewhere in 200 for mythology presented from a strictly theological point of view or presented as an embodiment of the religion of a people. For example, use 398.2 for Greco-Roman myths retold for a juvenile audience; but use 294.3 for Jataka tales illustrating the character of the Buddha.

Use 398.2 for mythology having a nonreligious basis that deals with beliefs and stories that can be referred to as superstitions, legends, fairy tales, etc., where the religious content or interest is not apparent. Use 201 and similar numbers elsewhere in 200 for mythology having a religious basis that deals with the most basic beliefs of people and with religious beliefs and practices.

Class specific myths and legends presented as examples of a people's religion with the subject in religion, e.g., legends of Jesus' coming to Britain 232.9.

Use 398.2 for interdisciplinary works on mythology, since this number includes folk narratives with a broader focus than religion alone. If in doubt, prefer 398.2.

398.2 vs. 398

Folk literature

Use 398.2 for a folk tale on a specific subject and literary criticism of that tale. Use 398 for comprehensive works on the history and criticism of the tale, e.g., tales of witches and wizards 398.21, a treatise on why in the tales witches are usually evil and wizards are usually good 398. If in doubt, prefer 398.2.

407.1, T1—071 vs. 401, T4—01, 410.71, 418.0071, T4—80071

Education in language vs. Language acquisition

Use 407.1 for broad works on language education not limited to the prescriptive approach and comprehensive works on the study and teaching of both language and literature. Use 410.71 for works on the study and teaching of linguistics. Use 418.0071 for works on how to study or teach language using a prescriptive approach. The basic distinction between prescriptive and nonprescriptive linguistics is explained in the Manual note at 410. If in doubt, prefer 407.1.

Use notation for the specific language, plus notation 071 from Table 1 (which is incorporated in Table 4), for works on studying and teaching the linguistics of that language, broad works on studying and teaching the language that are not limited to the prescriptive approach, and comprehensive works on studying and teaching both the language and its literature, e.g., comprehensive works on studying and teaching French language and literature 440.71. Use notation 80071 from Table 4 for works

on how to study or teach a specific language using a prescriptive approach, e.g., how to teach basic French 448.0071. If in doubt, prefer T1—071.

Use 401 for works on the psychology of learning language informally, as a child learns from its parents. Use T4—01 for the psychology of learning a specific language informally. Use 418.0071, or T4—80071 for a specific language, for the psychology of formal study and teaching of language. Use 401, or T4—01 for a specific language, for comprehensive works on the psychology of learning language both formally and informally. If in doubt, prefer 401 or T4—01.

410

Linguistics

Prescriptive linguistics

Use 410, 411–417, 419, and 420–490 plus notation 1–7 from Table 4 for works on nonprescriptive approaches to linguistics (e.g., descriptive and theoretical linguistics), which are concerned with describing or explaining language usage as it does or did exist, without regard to an ideal of correct usage. Use 418 and 419–490 plus notation 8 from Table 4 for works on prescriptive approaches, which are concerned with promoting standard or correct usage of language, i.e., trying to learn to speak or write like educated native users of a standard form of a language. For example, use 415 and notation 5 from Table 4 for descriptive works about grammar, but use 418 and notation 82 from Table 4 for prescriptive works about grammar, e.g., descriptive works on French grammar 445, prescriptive works on French grammar 448.2. However, use 413 and notation 3 from Table 4 for dictionaries, regardless of whether they are prescriptive or descriptive, e.g., French dictionaries 443.

Use the number for nonprescriptive approaches for comprehensive works containing both nonprescriptive and prescriptive linguistics, e.g., a collection containing both descriptive and prescriptive papers about grammar in general or the grammar of many different languages 415. If in doubt, prefer the number for nonprescriptive approaches.

Contrastive linguistics

Use 410 or other numbers not limited to applied linguistics for works of contrastive linguistics that are purely descriptive or theoretical, or a combination of applied and nonapplied linguistics. Use 418 and notation 8 from Table 4 for works of contrastive linguistics that focus on finding ways to prevent errors caused by interference or negative transfers from a first language in learning a second language or in translating into a second language. If in doubt, prefer the number not limited to applied linguistics.

Historical linguistics

Use 417 for works on general historical (diachronic) linguistics. Use notation 09 from Table 1 for general historical linguistics of a specific language, or for historical linguistics of a specific topic, if the work gives a history, but not if the work merely discusses the processes of change in a general way. For example, use 415 for a general description of grammatical change, 425.09 for a history of grammatical changes in the English language, and 420.9 for a history of all kinds of changes in the English language. Use notation 7 from Table 4 for works that focus on the

distinctive characteristics of early forms of a specific language, e.g., 427 Middle English.

Comparative linguistics

Class a comparison of two languages with the language requiring local emphasis (usually the language that is less common in the particular setting). For example, libraries in English-speaking countries will use 495.6 for a work comparing English and Japanese, but libraries in Japan will use 420. If no emphasis is required, class the work with the language coming later in 420–490.

Class a comparison of three or more languages in the most specific number that will contain them all; e.g., use 430 for a comparison of Dutch, German, and English, since all are Germanic languages; use 491.6 for a comparison of Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton, since all are Celtic languages.

Use 410 if there is no number that will contain all the languages, e.g., a comparison of French, Hebrew, and Japanese.

Use the same criteria for comparisons of just one feature of various languages, but do not add notation from Table 4 to the number for language families unless there are special instructions to do so. For example, libraries in English-speaking countries will use 495.6 for a comparison of English and Japanese grammar, but libraries in Japan will use 425. Use 415 for a comparison of French, Hebrew, and Russian grammar; but use 430 for a comparison of Dutch, German, and English grammar, and use 491.6 for a comparison of Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton grammar.

See also discussion at 407.1, T1–071 vs. 401, T4–01, 410.71, 418.0071, T4–80071.

420–490

Specific languages

Dialects

Sources may differ as to whether a particular tongue is a language or a dialect. Treat a tongue as a dialect if it is shown as such in the Dewey Decimal Classification even if it is treated as a language in the work being classified, and vice versa.

Language vs. subject

Class examples and collections of “text” whose purpose is to display and study a language with the language, even if limited to a specific subject, e.g., a grammar of scientific English 425. Class language analysis of a specific work with the number for the work. If in doubt, prefer the specific subject or work.

471–475, 478 vs. 477

Classical vs. Old, postclassical, Vulgar Latin

The dates of the Classical Age of Latin are 80 B.C. to 130 A.D. (the Ciceronian Age 80 B.C. to 43 B.C., the Golden Age of Augustan literature 43 B.C. to 18 A.D., the Silver Age 18 A.D. to 130 A.D.). Use 471–475 and 478 for formal or literary Latin written at any time after the Classical Age that conforms to the standards of that age, e.g., a linguistic study on Latin manuscripts of the monks of Iona. However, use

477 for works on Vulgar Latin, on Old Latin (80 B.C. or earlier), or on postclassical Latin. The phrase “postclassical Latin” refers to the nonclassical or vulgarized Latin used from the death of Juvenal (140 A.D.) until the period of renewed interest in the “pure” Latin of the Classical Age in the 11th and 12th centuries, and from the 14th century onward. If in doubt, prefer 471–475 and 478.

500 vs. 001

Natural sciences and mathematics vs. Knowledge

Use 500 for works about “science” that clearly imply emphasis on the natural sciences and mathematics. Use 001 for works that use the word “science” without implying emphasis on “natural science,” for example, works that also cover the social sciences and the analytical aspects of other disciplines. Use 001.2 Scholarship and learning when the word “science” is used to cover disciplines outside 500. Use 001.4 Research rather than 507.2 for works on scientific method and scientific research with no clear emphasis on “natural science.” However, use 509 for “history of science,” as that term normally relates to the natural sciences and mathematics. If in doubt, prefer 500.

510

Mathematics

Primary and secondary school topics

Use the following numbers for the mathematical topics presently taught in primary and secondary schools of the United States:

Arithmetic	513
Algebra	512.9
Geometry	516.2
Trigonometry	516.24

Use caution, however, when classifying works with “precalculus” in the title. Use 510 for works that cover three or more of algebra, arithmetic, elementary calculus, geometry and trigonometry. Use 512 for works that predominantly cover algebra, or cover algebra and arithmetic. Use 515 for works that predominantly cover elementary calculus. If in doubt, prefer 510.

519.5, T1—01 vs. 001.4, T1—072

Statistics

The subject of statistics can be divided into three parts:

1. How to obtain and arrange statistical data
2. How to manipulate the data by mathematical means to produce information regarding the topic being examined
3. How to interpret the statistical results

Use 519.5, or the number in 001–999 for the subject, plus notation 01 from Table 1, for works containing only 2, or 2 with 1 or 3 or both as incidental information.

Use 001.4, or the number in 001–999 for the subject, plus notation 072 from Table 1, for works giving equal treatment to 1, 2, and 3, or containing information about only 1 or 3 or both 1 and 3.

In many disciplines a word derived from the discipline name combined with *-metrics* or *-statistics* is used for statistical work, e.g., *sociometrics*, *econometrics*, *biometrics*, *biostatistics*. Commonly works on these subjects concentrate on 2 from the above list, with secondary treatment of 3 or 1 or both. Use the number in 001–999 for the subject plus notation 01 from Table 1 for these works. Use the number in 001–999 for the subject plus notation 072 from Table 1 for works of broader treatment, emphasizing 1 or 3 or both 1 and 3.

If in doubt, prefer 519.5 or T1—01.

520 vs. 500.5, 523.1, 530.1, 919.9

Outer space

Use 520 for popular works on astronomy that use the terms “space” and “outer space” while discussing the various interesting astronomical bodies and phenomena of the universe, and use 523.1 for works that use the terms as synonymous with the universe treated as a single unit.

Use 520 for works on exploring space or outer space that emphasize astronomical findings (or use a specific number in 523 if the work is limited to specific bodies, e.g., the solar system 523.2). Use 919.9 plus notation 04 from the table under 913–919 when the works refer to geographic exploration, that is, live humans going out on real or imaginary visits to the planets or stars.

Use 500.5 for a work on space sciences in general that has no particular reference to astronomical bodies. Use 530.1, where an including note mentions space, if the work refers simply to space with nothing in it.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 520, 523.1, 530.1, 500.5, 919.9.

520 vs. 523.1, 523.8

Astronomy and allied sciences vs. The universe, galaxies, quasars vs. Galaxies vs. Stars

Use 520 for works describing the universe in its several distinct components, e.g., as individual planets, stars, galaxies. Use 523.1 for works treating the universe as a single unit. If in doubt, prefer 520.

Stars and galaxies

Use 523.8 for comprehensive works on stars and galaxies when they are treated as individual astronomical bodies. However, use 523.1 when the work considers stars primarily as components of galaxies. Use 523.1 if the work considers galaxies and stars primarily in the context of cosmological theories, with little discussion of individual stars or galaxies. Use 520 for works that discuss other astronomical bodies, e.g., planets and comets, as well as stars and galaxies.

If in doubt between 523.8 and 523.1, prefer 523.8.

523 vs. 550**Earth sciences in extraterrestrial worlds**

Use 523 for phenomena of celestial bodies when the celestial body has no distinct lithosphere, since in such cases hydrosphere and meteorology are moot concepts, and thus the phenomena are not directly comparable to terrestrial phenomena. Use 559.9 and notation 0999 from Table 1 in 551–553 for phenomena of celestial bodies that have distinct lithospheres when the phenomena are directly comparable to terrestrial phenomena. For example, use 551.50999 for the atmosphere of Mars (which has a lithosphere), but use 523.8 for the atmosphere of stars (which do not); use 523.45 for the red spot of Jupiter (a planet without a distinct lithosphere). If in doubt, prefer 523.

530.4 vs. 530.12, 531**Brownian motion and particle mechanics**

Use 530.4 for treatment of particles in diffusion within various states of matter. Use 530.12 for comprehensive works on particle mechanics. Particle mechanics is a subject that exists in both classical and quantum physics, but is far more basic to the study of quantum physics, where the quanta can be considered particles. Use 531 only if the emphasis is clearly on classical mechanics. Use other numbers in modern physics if appropriate, e.g., orbits of subatomic particles 539.7. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 530.4, 530.12, 531.

Use 530.4 for interdisciplinary works on Brownian motion, which usually refers to the random motion of microscopic particles. However, class with the subject the extension by analogy of the concept to a variety of similar random movements, e.g., of prices, of biological populations, of instrumental recordings. Also, use 530.4 for works on Brownian motion with an emphasis (often unstated) on such motion in fluids.

541 vs. 546**Physical chemistry of specific chemicals**

Use 546 for physical chemistry of a specific element or compound; however, use 541 when one or two examples drawn from large groupings like metals or non-metals are used primarily to study or explain a specific topic in physical chemistry, e.g., hydrogen-ion concentration 541 (*not* 546).

If in doubt, prefer 541.

548 vs. 530.4**Crystallography vs. Solid-state physics**

Use 548 for works on crystals and crystallography when these terms are used to refer to discrete objects and abstract lattice patterns. Use 530.4 for works on crystallography and the crystalline state in their broad senses, i.e., when the terms are used to cover atomic arrangement in metals, ceramics, amorphous materials, or polymers. Use 530.4 as the comprehensive number. If in doubt, prefer 548 for works clearly emphasizing ordinary crystals.

549 vs. 546**Mineralogy vs. Inorganic chemistry**

Use 549 for topics of physical and theoretical chemistry pertaining to the structure and behavior of homogeneous crystalline solids. Use 546 for comprehensive works on the chemistry and mineralogy of specific chemical types. If in doubt, prefer 549.

549 vs. 548**Mineralogy vs. Crystallography**

Use 549 for the crystallography of specific minerals unless the minerals are used to study or explain a topic in 548, e.g., quartz, feldspar, and related crystals 549, but a study of isomorphism using quartz, feldspar, and related crystals 548. If in doubt, prefer 549.

550 vs. 910**Earth sciences vs. Geography and travel**

Geophysics (550) is the analysis of the structure of the earth and the forces shaping it; physical geography (910) is the description of the resulting landscape. Use the number for a specific force or process in 551 for descriptions of the results of the specific force or process, e.g., earthquakes in Myanmar 551.2209591. Use the number for a specific land form in 551.41–.45 for the operation of all forces and processes that combined to create a specific topographic land form, e.g., formation of mountains in Myanmar 551.43. Use 554–559 for the operation of all the forces and processes taken as a whole in a specific area, especially if the work emphasizes solid geology, e.g., geophysical processes operating in Myanmar or the geology of Myanmar 555.91. However, use 910 or the specific area number in 913–919 when a work treats the geographic landscape with only minor consideration of geophysical processes, e.g., graphical description of surface features in Myanmar 915.91. If in doubt, prefer 550.

Use 910 or the specific area number in 913–919, plus notation 04 from the table at 913–919, for descriptions of surface features for travelers. Such descriptions usually cover resort accommodations and the ambience as well as geographic features, e.g., contemporary tourist beaches in Myanmar 915.9104.

551.5 vs. 551.6**Meteorology vs. Climatology and weather**

Meteorology analyzes and describes the properties and phenomena of the atmosphere, and thus explains climate and weather. Meteorology is also the comprehensive subject, encompassing consideration of climatology and weather. Use 551.5 for works called “climatology,” “climate and weather,” or simply “climate” or “weather,” if they cover topics in meteorology. Use 551.6 only when the words are limited to four senses:

1. The description of phenomena of the atmosphere taken as a whole, weather usually being the short-range description, and climate the long-range description

2. The prediction of weather, climate, or specific meteorological phenomena, that is, weather forecasting and forecasts (551.63–.65)
3. The study of climate or meteorology in small areas, that is, microclimatology or micrometeorology
4. The attempt to modify weather or any specific meteorological phenomena (551.68), which is actually a technology

Use 551.5 numbers for all other aspects, including description (weather reports) of specific phenomena, regardless of the terms used in the work in hand, e.g., a discussion of the factors that produce weather 551.5, reports of rainfall 551.57, a description of climate types of Asia 551.6, forecasts of rainfall 551.64, a forecast of a rainy day in Singapore 551.655957.

If in doubt, prefer 551.5.

551.7 vs. 560

Historical geology vs. Paleontology

Use 551.7 for works on historical geology, which studies the rocks and their strata, using paleontological facts to help date and interpret deposition, movement, and erosion. Use 560 for works on paleontology, which studies life in former geological ages through the interpretation of fossils. Paleontology utilizes the same material as historical geology, i.e., the geologic record, but only as a record of life and the environment in which life evolved. If in doubt, prefer 551.7.

571–575 vs. 630

Physiology, anatomy, and pathology of agricultural plants and animals

Use 571–575 for results of experimental work on basic physiology and pathology that utilize domestic plants and animals as models.

When domestic plants and animals are studied for agricultural purposes, observe the following guidelines:

Use 571.2 and 571.3 or numbers in 571.5–.8 and 575 for physiology and anatomy of agricultural plants, but use 636.089 or numbers in 636.1–.8 for physiology and anatomy of agricultural animals.

Use 632 for comprehensive works on pathology and diseases of agricultural plants and animals, or for comprehensive works on pathology and diseases of plants. Use 633–635 for pathology and diseases of specific agricultural plants, e.g., diseases of cotton 633.5. Use 636.089 for comprehensive works on pathology and diseases of agricultural animals. Use 636.1–.8 for pathology and diseases of specific kinds of agricultural animals, e.g., diseases of horses 636.1.

If in doubt, prefer 571–575.

See also discussion at 571–573 vs. 610.

571–573 vs. 610**Results of research in biology and medicine**

Use 571–573 for results of physiological and anatomical research with animal models in 571–573. Use 615–618 for results of pharmacological, therapeutic, and pathological research if the medical relevance for humans is either stated or implied. If in doubt, prefer 571–573.

571.6 vs. 571.2**Cell biology vs. Physiology of microorganisms**

Use 571.6 for works on microorganisms that go into details of internal structures, e.g., membranes and organelles, without also discussing details of reproduction. Use 571.2 for works that discuss only generalities of microorganisms or discuss cell reproduction of microorganisms in addition to their general cell biology. If in doubt, prefer 571.6.

571.8 vs. 573.6, 575.6**Reproduction, development, and growth vs. Reproduction in animals and in plants**

Use 571.8 for comprehensive works on reproduction, development, and growth, and for works covering reproduction of both animals and plants. Use 571.8 also for comprehensive works on reproduction, development, and growth in animals, but not for reproduction alone in animals. Use 571.8 also for comprehensive works on reproduction, development, and growth in plants, but not for reproduction alone in plants. Use 573.6 for reproduction in animals as well as reproductive system in animals, and 575.6 for reproduction in plants as well as reproductive organs in plants. If in doubt, prefer 571.8.

573.4 vs. 571.7**Hormones**

Use 573.4 for works that emphasize endocrine hormones or hormones in animals while giving relatively limited treatment to hormones outside the animal kingdom. Use 571.7 only for truly comprehensive works on hormones, e.g., works that give balanced treatment to hormones in plants and microorganisms as well as animals. If in doubt, prefer 573.4.

576.5 vs. 572.8**Genetics vs. Biochemical genetics**

Use 576.5 for comprehensive works on genetics, for works that emphasize the somatic manifestations of genes, and works that do not emphasize the DNA-based chemical structure of genetic material. Use 572.8 for works on genetics that emphasize the chemical structure and processes, e.g., DNA, RNA, replication, errors in transcription, and crossing over. If in doubt, prefer 576.5.

576.8 vs. 560**Evolution vs. Paleontology**

Use 576.8 for works that emphasize how paleontological findings are evidence for evolution and works that include significant nonpaleontological evidence. Use 560 for works on the evolution of extinct organisms and works on the history of life that emphasize the description of extinct organisms and ancient environments. If in doubt, prefer 576.8.

577.3–.7 vs. 578.73–.77**Ecology of specific kinds of environments vs. Biology of specific kinds of environment**

Use 577.3–.7 for works emphasizing either the nature of an environment or the interrelationships among various kinds of organisms found in the environment. Use 578.73–.77 for descriptive accounts of organisms found in a specific kind of area, e.g., plants and animals found in wetlands 578.768; and for comprehensive works on the biology of a specific kind of area, e.g., marine biology 578.77. If in doubt, prefer 577.3–.7.

577.3–.7 vs. 579–590**Ecology of dominant organisms in a specific kind of environment**

Use 577.3–.7 for the ecology of dominant organisms (usually plants) of a specific ecological environment (biome). For example, use 577.4 (*not* 584) for the role of grass in grasslands. Similarly, use 577.3 for the ecology of specific forest associations, e.g., ecology of coniferous forest associations in Canada 577.30971 (*not* 585.0971 or 585); and use 577.68 (*not* 597.176) for fishpond ecology.

Use 579 or 580–590 only for works that emphasize the biology of the dominant kind of organism, e.g., the biology of grass in grasslands 584, the biology of fish found in fishponds 597.176.

If in doubt, prefer 577.3–.7.

578 vs. 304.2, 508, 910**Natural history vs. Human ecology vs. Geography**

Use 578 for works on nature that concentrate on nonhuman living organisms and their settings. Use 304.2 for works that emphasize the relationship between natural phenomena and human institutions. Use 508 for works on nature that give significant treatment to earth sciences phenomena, e.g., weather, water features, and mountains. Use 910 for works that describe human settlement as well as natural phenomena. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 578, 508, 910, 304.2.

578.76–.77 vs. 551.46, 551.48**Biology of aquatic environments vs. Oceanography and hydrology**

Use 578.76–.77 for works on aquatic and marine biology, including comprehensive works on biology and ecology of water bodies. These works may include significant consideration of land and sea waters as part of the lives of aquatic organisms, but do

not usually include detailed physical description of water bodies. Use 551.46 and 551.48 for works limited to nonliving natural phenomena, and for comprehensive treatment of biological and physical phenomena of water bodies. If in doubt, prefer 578.76–.77.

579–590

Taxonomic nomenclature

In the schedule for specific kinds of organisms, common English terms are preferred to scientific terms in headings when the English terms are generally accepted as covering all the organisms in the number. For example, at 598 “Birds” means the same thing as “Aves,” and at 595.78 “Moths and butterflies” cover all the insects in the group called Lepidoptera; therefore, neither “Aves” nor “Lepidoptera” are named at these numbers. However, at 595.79, there is no commonly accepted name or set of names covering Hymenoptera; therefore, “Hymenoptera” is given in the heading, and ants, bees, and wasps are given in notes.

In some cases, the rule giving preference to common names leads to mixed headings, e.g., “Falconiformes, Caprimulgiformes, owls” at 598.9.

Scientific names are not usually given in notes except under headings beginning with the word “Miscellaneous,” where the common names do not define all that is found in the number. Occasionally, scientific names are added in parentheses in the heading if the common term might be ambiguous, e.g., at 595.77 Flies (Diptera) and fleas, to make clear that “flies” in 595.77 do not include certain other insects called flies.

579–590 vs. 571–575

Biology of whole organisms vs. Biology of internal processes

Use 579 or 580–590 for general and external biological phenomena of specific kinds of organisms. Use 571–575 for internal biological processes and structures of specific kinds of organisms.

The distinction between the biology of whole organisms in 579 or 580–590 (the first biology) and the biology of internal processes in 571–575 (the second biology) is based upon the recognition of fundamental differences between the literature of the two biologies. While the distinction between the two is not absolute, there are a number of basic differences:

1. The first biology requires the study of whole organisms or taxonomic groups and their relationships to each other and the environment; the second requires the study of parts of organisms to find out how the various processes work.
2. The first biology is studied primarily in the field, where it usually involves descriptive research; the second is studied primarily in laboratories, where it usually involves experimental research. (Either kind of research, however, can be used in either biology.)
3. In the first biology, topics are usually seen as typical only of the specific kind of organism being studied, e.g., sea shells, reproductive behavior of fish, bird nests. In the second biology, the process studied in one organism is usually seen as typical of all living organisms (or as typical of a large class of organisms

such as animals, vertebrates, or mammals), e.g., biochemistry, blood circulation, digestion.

4. Natural history is at the core of the first biology, and approximates the whole of it; physiology is at the core of the second, and approximates the whole of it.

5. Most of the literature in the first biology is written by specialists named after kinds of organisms, e.g., ornithologists and ichthyologists, while most of the literature on the second biology is written by specialists named after the processes and structures they study, e.g., biochemists and cytologists. The biggest exception is ecology (a study of processes involving whole organisms, counted here in the first biology), where the specialists tend to concentrate on the ecology of different kinds of environments.

6. Finally, the first biology dominates the collections of general and small libraries, while the second is collected much more heavily in academic and research libraries.

If in doubt, prefer 579 or 580–590.

580 vs. 582.13

Angiosperms (Flowering plants) vs. Plants noted for their flowers

Use 580 for works on the taxonomic group called “flowering plants,” as found in 583–585. This group includes most plants that will be found in a typical vegetable garden. Use 582.13 for works largely limited to nondomesticated plants with attractive flowers. These are the kind of plants that are found in nature, but that might also find a place in flower gardens or flower books. If in doubt, prefer 580.

583–585 vs. 600

Interdisciplinary works on specific kinds of seed plants

Use 583–585 for works limited to the botany of useful plants, and for works giving significant treatment to species of no particular economic value. For example, use 583 for works on cacti or carnivorous plants. Also use 583–585 when there are two or more uses in technology, or one such use offset by an obvious botanical interest, e.g., 583 for oaks because oaks are useful as ornamental trees as well as lumber trees, and for laurels because the many wild species of interest to botanists usually outweigh the few species that are well known as ornamentals.

Use numbers in 600 for interdisciplinary works on most kinds of seed plants that have a single dominant use. For example, use 615.3 for medicinal plants, 633.2–.3 for forage plants, 635.9 for ornamental plants (e.g., roses), 641.3 for food plants (e.g., apples), 674 for lumber plants, and 677 for textile plants (e.g., cotton).

The interdisciplinary number for most common plants is given in the Relative Index as the number opposite the unindented term. Use 583–585 for interdisciplinary works on plants that are not indexed, unless they belong in categories like those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. If in doubt, prefer 583–585.

599.9 vs. 611**Anthropometry vs. Human anatomy**

Use 599.9 for works emphasizing variations of external features, shapes, and gross bone structure (e.g., the comparison of heavy-boned and thin-boned people, indexes of length and breadth of skeletal features). Use 611 for works emphasizing norms of overall structure, for detailed structure of bones, and for works on all other internal organs and structures. If in doubt, prefer 599.9.

604.7 vs. 660**Hazardous chemicals**

Use 604.7 for comprehensive consideration of hazardous chemicals that includes handling, transporting, and utilization outside the chemical industry. Use 660 for consideration of hazardous chemicals during chemical engineering. If in doubt, prefer 604.7.

However, use numbers in 660 as comprehensive technology numbers for specific hazardous chemicals, e.g., processing, transportation, utilization of natural gas 665.7.

610 vs. 616**Medicine and health vs. Diseases**

Use 610 for works containing separate treatment of health, pharmacology, and therapeutics, as well as of diseases. Use 616 for comprehensive works on the diseases listed in 616–618.

Use the table of contents as a guide in deciding whether a work belongs in 610 or 616. Use 610 if it reads like a summary of topics in 610.73–618; use 616 if it reads like a summary of topics in 616.02–.99 or in 616–618. Use 616 also if the whole of medicine is brought to bear on the concept of diseases in a single treatise that discusses group after group of diseases.

If in doubt, prefer 610.

Standard subdivisions

Use notation from Table 1 under 616 only for works clearly limited to the concept of diseases or works focusing on topics named in the class-here note at 616: clinical medicine, evidence-based medicine, internal medicine. Use 610.3 for medical dictionaries, 610.71 for medical schools, 610.92 for doctors not having a distinct specialty. If in doubt, prefer 610 plus notation from Table 1.

610.92 vs. 615.5**Biographies of chiropractors**

Use 610.92 for biographies of chiropractors who do not limit their practice. Use 615.5 for biographies of chiropractors who limit their practice to therapeutic manipulation (615.8) or to manipulation for diseases of the musculoskeletal system (616.7). If in doubt, prefer 610.92.

612 vs. 611**Human physiology vs. Human anatomy, cytology, histology**

Physiology deals with how organs work, while anatomy concerns their form and structure. Use 612.1–9 for works bearing the names of organs or regions that (1) emphasize their physiology, (2) treat physiology as well as anatomy, (3) treat tissue structure as well as gross anatomy, (4) treat cytology (cell biology), or (5) treat histology (tissue biology). Use 611 for works bearing the names of organs or regions that emphasize gross anatomy. Also use 611 for treatment of anatomy, physiology, and pathology at the cytological and histological level if not limited to specific organs or regions. If in doubt, prefer 612.

612.8 vs. 152**Physiology of nervous functions vs. Psychology of sensory perception, movement, emotions, physiological drives**

Use 612.8 for works that emphasize the physical and chemical mechanisms and pathways of sensations, emotions, and movements, e.g., studies using electrodes to determine how the brain processes emotions. Use 152 for works that emphasize awareness, sensation, intentions, meanings, and actions as experienced by the individual or observed and described without reference to the physics or chemistry of the nervous system, e.g., 152.4 for feeling anger. Use 152 for comprehensive works. If in doubt, prefer 612.8.

613 vs. 612, 615.8**Personal health and safety vs. Human physiology vs. Specific therapies and kinds of therapies**

Topics in 613 also appear in 612, e.g., exercise 612 and 613.7, rest 612.7 and 613.7. Use 613 numbers for works on applied or “how to stay healthy” aspects; use 612 numbers for works on descriptive physiology or “how the body works” aspects. Use 612 for comprehensive treatment of descriptive physiology and promotion of personal health. Use 613 for works that give information about physiology as background for an emphasis on promotion of personal health. If in doubt, prefer 613.

Topics in 613 also appear in 615.8, e.g., breathing 613 and 615.8, diet 613.2 and 615.8, exercise 613.7 and 615.8. Use 613 numbers for works on preventive or “staying healthy” aspects; use 615.8 numbers for works on therapeutic or “regaining health” aspects. Use 613 for comprehensive works. If in doubt, prefer 613.

614.4**Epidemiology**

The term “epidemiology” sometimes refers to a research technique with application outside 614, e.g., in determining etiologies, such as smoking as a cause of cancer 616.99; in determining the dimensions of social service requirements, such as the incidence, extent, severity of mental retardation 362.3; in exploring the possible effectiveness of proposed preventive measures, such as in reducing traffic accidents 363.12.

615.5**General therapeutic systems**

Use 615.5 for historical or theoretical works about general therapeutic systems, e.g., a discussion of the theory of chiropractic. Use 615.8 for works that discuss the application of these systems to therapy, e.g., the application of chiropractic. Use numbers in 616–618 when the therapies are applied to specific conditions, e.g., chiropractic in musculoskeletal diseases 616.7.

Biography

Use 615.5 for biographies of founders of therapeutic systems, e.g., a biography of Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of osteopathy. However, use 610.92 for other practitioners of a specific system.

See also discussion at 610.92 vs. 615.5.

615.8**Specific therapies and kinds of therapies**

Class the application of therapies listed in 615.8 to certain specific types of disorders with the disorder, even if the work takes the application for granted without highlighting it in the title, e.g., use 616.99 (*not* 615.8) for radiotherapy emphasizing cancer treatment; use 616.89 (*not* 615.8) for music therapy emphasizing psychiatric uses.

615.8 vs. 203, 234, 292–299**Religious and psychic therapy vs. Religious healing and Christian gift of healing**

Use 615.8 for works on healing and medicine that focus on religious practices as a part of the medical practice. Use 203, 234, and similar numbers in 292–299 for works on healing as a religious practice, including such topics as religious beliefs about illness, rituals and prayers for healing, miraculous cures by charismatic leaders or saints, e.g., healing in religions of North American native peoples 299.7. Works on healing as a religious practice may also be concerned with emotional or spiritual healing as well as physical healing, or in place of physical healing. Use 615.8 for works on the use of psychic powers in healing that do not mention a religious context. If in doubt, prefer 615.8.

Class other works concerning illness or medicine and religion as follows:

Religion and the art and science of medicine	201
Christianity	261.5
Other religions	292–299
Religion and health and illness and the social questions and programs concerning them	201
Christianity	261.8
Other religions	292–299
Discussion of whether cures are miracles	202
Christianity	231.7
Philosophy of religion	212

616 vs. 612**Diseases vs. Human physiology**

Use 616 for comprehensive works on diseases that move from a discussion of physiology to a more general consideration of causes of disease, complications, prevention, and therapy. Use 612 for comprehensive works on physiology (612) and pathological physiology (616.07). For example, use 616.1 for the physiology, pathology, and therapeutics of the circulatory system, but use 612.1 for the normal and pathological conditions of the circulatory system. If in doubt, prefer 616.

616 vs. 616.07**Clinical medicine**

Use 616 for works on clinical medicine covering the application of all branches of medicine to the treatment of various diseases. Use 616.07 for works on clinical medicine limited to diagnosis or to the work of a clinical diagnostic laboratory. If in doubt, prefer 616.

616 vs. 617.4**Nonoperative therapies**

Use numbers in 616 for most works on nonoperative therapies, e.g., therapeutic manipulations of muscles 616.7 (*not* 617.4). Use 617.4, which is primarily limited to operative surgery of systems, for nonoperative therapies only if they have some connection with operative surgery, e.g., electrotherapy by heart pacer, since the pacer must be surgically implanted. If in doubt, prefer 616.

616 vs. 618.92**Diseases vs. Pediatrics**

Use 616 for diseases that are most often treated in children, but that remain lifetime problems or threats, e.g., mumps 616.3. Use 618.92 only if the work in hand is limited to the occurrence of the disease in children, e.g., mumps in children. If in doubt, prefer 616.

616.85**Homosexuality**

Use 616.85 for homosexuality only when the work treats homosexuality as a medical disorder, or focuses on arguing against the views of those who consider homosexuality to be a medical disorder. Class works about gay men and lesbians in relation to other topics in medicine with the topic plus notation 086 from Table 1, e.g., advice to gay men and lesbians about psychiatric problems 616.89086. Class most works about gay men and lesbians outside medicine, e.g., Christian attitudes to homosexuality 270.086, interdisciplinary works on homosexuality 306.76, gay men and lesbians in armed forces 355.0086. If in doubt, prefer a number other than 616.85.

616.86 vs. 158.1, 204, 248.8, 292–299, 362.29**Recovery from addiction**

Use 616.86 for self-help programs for individuals recovering from substance abuse and interdisciplinary works about recovery programs that focus on the individual's life with addiction, covering the individual's experience with both social and medical aspects. Use 204, 248.8, and similar numbers in 292–299 for religious guides and inspirational works for the recovering addict. Use 362.29 for works on organizations providing recovery programs, including administration of the program, and interdisciplinary works that cover both organizational and therapeutic aspects of recovery programs. If in doubt, prefer 616.86.

Use 616.86 for works that treat recovery programs for people recovering from a specific kind of substance abuse as a medical service, whether the programs are run by professionals, such as psychiatrists or clinical psychologists, or whether they are self-help programs run by laypeople.

Use 362.29 for works that treat recovery programs for those recovering from a specific kind of substance abuse as a social service. Such works typically emphasize the organizational or institutional aspects of the program.

For example, use 616.86 for interdisciplinary works on life as a recovering alcoholic or for the twelve step Alcoholics Anonymous program; 204 for a general guide for a recovering alcoholic on how to live a religious life; 248.8 for a guide for a recovering alcoholic on how to live a Christian life; 362.29 for comprehensive works on Alcoholics Anonymous, the organization that provides the twelve step program and places for individuals in the program to meet.

Do not use 158.1 for works on recovery from addiction, because psychology applied to a medical problem is classed with the medical problem, not in 150.

616.89 vs. 150.19**Mental disorders vs. Psychoanalytic systems**

Use 616.89 and similar numbers (616.85, 618.7) for applications of a psychoanalytic system in psychiatry, e.g., 616.89 for psychoanalytic treatment of mental illness. Use the appropriate subdivision of 150 for applications of a psychoanalytic system to specific topics or branches of normal psychology, or to specific topics or branches of both normal and abnormal psychology, e.g., 154.6 for Freudian theories of dream analysis. Use 150.19 for comprehensive works on a psychoanalytic system or its founder, e.g., Freudian system. If in doubt, prefer 616.89.

617.5**Regional medicine**

This number brings together two different concepts: (1) regions, which incorporate parts of several physiological systems, e.g., the abdominal region; and (2) organs, which are parts of single systems, e.g., the stomach. Use 617.5 for works covering regional medicine as well as regional surgery. Use 617.5 for specific organs only for their surgery, since nonsurgical treatment is given with the system in 616.1–.8. If in doubt for organs, prefer 616, or 617.6–.8 for teeth, eyes, and ears. If in doubt for regions, prefer 617.5.

618.92 vs. 617**Pediatrics vs. Surgery, regional medicine, dentistry, ophthalmology, otology, audiology**

Use 618.92 for nonsurgical specialties given in 617.5 (regional medicine) and 617.7–.8 (ophthalmology, otology, audiology) when applied to children. Use 617.9 for comprehensive works on surgical specialties applied to children. Use the number for the subject in 617 for works on surgery of a specific organ, system, disorder applied to children, e.g., medicine of the back for children 618.92, but surgery of the back for children 617.5.

Use 617 for both nonsurgical and surgical aspects of topics given in 617.1–.2 when applied to children, e.g., pediatric sports medicine 617.1. Use 617.6 for both medical and surgical aspects of dentistry for children.

If in doubt, prefer 618.92.

618.97 vs. 617**Geriatrics vs. Surgery, regional medicine, dentistry, ophthalmology, otology, audiology**

Use 618.97 for nonsurgical specialties given in 617.5–.8 (regional medicine, dentistry, ophthalmology, otology, audiology) when applied to people in late adulthood. Use 617.9 for comprehensive works on surgical specialties applied to people in late adulthood. Use 617 for works on surgery of a specific organ, system, disorder applied to people in late adulthood, e.g., medicine of the back for people in late adulthood 618.97, but surgery of the back for people in late adulthood 617.5; diseases of the teeth and gums 618.97, but dental surgery 617.6.

Use 617 for both nonsurgical and surgical aspects of topics given in 617.1–.2 when applied to people in late adulthood, e.g., injuries in late adulthood 617.10084.

If in doubt, prefer 618.97.

622 vs. 662.6, 669**In-situ processing and ore dressing vs. Chemical engineering of fuels and metallurgy**

Use 622 for in-situ processing, which uses chemical techniques to get the target materials (or compounds containing the target materials) out of the ground and is usually considered as mining, e.g., solution mining of uranium. However, class in-situ processing of a fossil fuel in the chemical engineering number for the material produced, as this usually transforms the fuel into another form, e.g., coal gasification 665.7.

Also use 622 for ore dressing, which refers to physical means of separating more usable ore from the low-grade materials that are dug out of the ground, e.g., magnetic separation of iron ore. However, use a number in chemical engineering (usually metallurgy, 669) when physical means that effect substantial chemical change are applied, e.g., electrodeposition of iron from ores 669.

Class use of high temperatures that cause drastic chemical changes in chemical engineering, e.g., pyrometallurgy 669.

If in doubt, prefer 622.

624 vs. 624.1

Civil engineering vs. Structural engineering

Use 624 for basic texts on civil engineering that discuss both (1) structural engineering (which treats the specific subdisciplines of civil engineering that have general applicability to all kinds of structures) and (2) the various types of structures to which the engineering is applied. Use 624.1 only for works that take a narrow view of structural engineering, and do not discuss the various types of structures. If in doubt, prefer 624.

624 vs. 690

Civil engineering vs. Construction of buildings

Use 624 for works about “building” or “construction” in the sense of constructing all types of structures. Use 690 only for works limited to discussion of habitable structures (buildings). If in doubt, prefer 624.

629.04 vs. 388

Transportation equipment vs. Transportation

Use 629.04 and other vehicle numbers in 600 (e.g., 623.74, 623.82, 625.2, 629.1–4, and 688.6) for:

1. Description of the vehicle, e.g., steam locomotives 625.26
2. Technology of the vehicle, e.g., construction of ships 623.82
3. Operation (technical) of the vehicle, e.g., piloting spacecraft 629.45
4. Maintenance and repair of the vehicle, e.g., repairing motorcycles 629.28

Use 385–388 for:

1. Services provided by the vehicle, e.g., transportation of passengers by trains 385
2. Operation (general) of the vehicle, e.g., duties of the ship’s captain 387.5
3. Economic and social aspects of the vehicle, e.g., a register of the airplanes owned by a company 387.7

Use 385–388 for interdisciplinary works. If in doubt, prefer 629.04 and other vehicle numbers in 600.

629.136 vs. 387.7

Air traffic control

Use 629.136 for the equipment needed for air traffic control, e.g., radar devices, and the duties of the air traffic controllers. Use 387.7 for general operational as-

pects, e.g., determining how many controllers are needed per airport; for economic and social aspects, e.g., the radio call letters of the control tower; and for interdisciplinary works. If in doubt, prefer 629.136.

629.43, 629.45 vs. 559.9, 919.904

Space flight vs. Earth sciences of, geography of, and travel in extraterrestrial worlds

Use 629.43 and 629.45 for traveling to an extraterrestrial world and exploring it from space, e.g., Viking Mars Program 629.43. Use 559.9 and notation 0999 from Table 1 in 551–553 for discoveries in extraterrestrial worlds emphasizing the “earth sciences” of the world, e.g., volcanic activity of Mars 551.210999. Use 919.904 and 919.9 only for projected accounts about exploring the world, e.g., astronautics on Mars 919.9. If in doubt, prefer 629.43 and 629.45.

630 vs. 579–590, 641.3

Agriculture and related technologies vs. Natural history of specific kinds of organisms vs. Food

Interdisciplinary numbers

Use numbers in 630 for interdisciplinary works on domestic plants and animals, or works discussing species known almost exclusively in agriculture. Use numbers in 630 as the interdisciplinary numbers for species if the work discusses varieties not known in nature. Use numbers in 579 or 580–590 for interdisciplinary works on plants and animals in general.

Use numbers in 630 for works that have material on where to find species in the wild, but concentrate on how to grow them, e.g., finding and growing wild flowers 635.9 (*not* 582.13); where aquarium fishes are found and how to raise them 639.34 (*not* 597). Use numbers in 579 or 580–590 as the interdisciplinary numbers for species harvested in the wild, e.g., mushrooms, trees, and fishes, unless the species is best known for a single product, e.g., teak for lumber 674 (*not* 583).

Use 641.3 for interdisciplinary works on food. Use 641.3 (*not* 579, 580–590 or 630) for works that discuss the utilization and food value as well as the agriculture and biology of edible plants and animals.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 630, 641.3, 579 or 580–590.

633–635

Specific plant crops

Certain plants have more than one number if they are important for two or more quite different crops. Some of the more important distinctions are:

Cereals versus cereal grasses (633.1 vs. 633.2)

Use 633.1 if the cereal is grown for grain (even if the fodder is an important by-product), but use 633.2 if the whole plant is to be consumed by livestock (even if the grain is allowed to ripen).

Legumes (633.3 vs. 635)

Use 633.3 if the legume is grown for either the ripened seed or forage, but use 635 if the pod is to be picked green or unripened for human consumption.

Other crops

For crops that are listed in only one number, use that number if the difference in production techniques and the appearance of the crop produced by the farmer is minor, e.g., use 635 for potatoes whether grown for food, feed, or starch, as they are all grown in the same manner and look alike. However, use 634.9 for hemlocks grown for lumber, but 635.9 for hemlocks grown for landscaping, as they are grown in a quite different manner and look quite different when shipped. If the crop described in a work does not fit existing numbers where the plant is named or implied, use the closest suitable number, e.g., a legume grown for hard fibers 633.5. If in doubt, prefer the existing number coming first in the schedule.

635.9 vs. 582.1**Flowers and ornamental plants in agriculture vs. Herbaceous and woody plants, plants noted for their flowers**

Use 635.9 for works that emphasize plants to be cultivated or appreciated in human-made settings. Use 582.1 for works that emphasize the plants in nature or their biology. If in doubt, prefer 635.9.

See also discussion at 630 vs. 579–590, 641.3.

636.7 vs. 636.73, 636.752**Dogs for work and sport vs. Working and sporting dogs**

Use 636.7 for works that cover dogs used as work animals (e.g., disaster search and rescue dogs, guide dogs) or dogs used as sport animals (e.g., fighting dogs) without limitation to a specific breed or group of dogs. Dogs as work animals also include dogs used in the movies, on television, and on stage. Sled dogs and watchdogs are explicit exceptions to the general rule, in that, although they are dogs used as work animals, they are classed in 636.73, since nearly all these dogs belong to the group of breeds recognized as working dogs.

Use 636.73 and 636.752 for works on specific breeds and groups of breeds of dogs, recognized by the American Kennel Club (AKC) as “working dogs” or as “sporting dogs.”

If in doubt, prefer 636.7.

636.72–.75**Specific breeds and groups of dogs**

The main groupings used are those recognized by the American Kennel Club (AKC) in *The Complete Dog Book*, 1997. The roughly corresponding groupings of the Kennel Club of United Kingdom (KC) are given in class-here notes when the names differ materially. Most, but not all, of the breeds listed in the schedule are those recognized by the AKC. Class other breeds having pedigrees recognized

in other nations that fit within the AKC or KC groupings with the groupings, e.g., European gundogs 636.752.

If in doubt about a breed not named in the schedule, class it in 636.7.

643, 690, 728.7 vs. 629.226

Mobile and motor homes

Use 643 for interdisciplinary works on mobile homes and for mobile homes meant to serve as permanent homes. Use 629.226 (where campers, motor homes, trailers [caravans] are presented as types of motor land vehicles) only for what are essentially either automobiles with living accommodation, collapsible living accommodation to be used with trucks or trailers, or trailers with such limited living accommodation that they would not (even when hooked up) serve as permanent homes. Do not use 629.226 for mobile homes that must be towed and are meant to stay in one location for a long time. Use 690 for works on building mobile homes, and use 728.7 for works on the architecture of mobile homes. If in doubt, prefer 643.

647 vs. 647.068, 658.2, T1—068

Institutional housekeeping vs. Plant management

Use 647 and subdivisions of 647.9 without the addition of the management notation from Table 1 for most works on the management of institutional households, because the term “management” often refers to the basic techniques of operating an establishment, i.e., to the topics found in 642–646 and 648 taken as a whole, when they apply to public facilities. Use 647.068 (or 647.94068, 647.95068, etc.) only when the work treats the kind of management topics found in 658.1–.8, e.g., financial management and marketing. If in doubt between 647 and 647.068, prefer 647.

Plant management covers some of the same topics as institutional housekeeping, e.g., utilities, equipment, maintenance. Use 647 (or other 640 numbers for specific aspects) if the emphasis is on doing the actual work, but use 658.2 if the emphasis is on making sure that the work is done, e.g., a how-to work on running utilities for restaurants 644, on hospital housecleaning 648; but a work on managing restaurant utilities 647.95068, on managing hospital housecleaning services 362.11068. If in doubt between 647 (or other 640 numbers for specific aspects) and 658.2 (or T1—068), prefer 647.

658 vs. 658.1, 658.4

Management of enterprises of specific forms vs. Initiation of business enterprises by form of ownership organization vs. Internal organization

Use 658 for comprehensive works on management of enterprises of specific legal or ownership forms (e.g., corporations, partnerships). Use 658.1 for works that focus on initiating enterprises of specific legal or ownership forms—either starting a new business or converting an existing business to a new form, e.g., starting up a new individual proprietorship, converting an individual proprietorship to a corporation.

Use 658.4 for works on the internal managerial organization of an enterprise (how authority and responsibility are apportioned), not its legal or ownership organization. For example, in a line organization a single manager exercises final authori-

ty, either directly over production workers or over several supervisors who in turn supervise workers.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 658, 658.1, 658.4.

658.4 vs. 651.7, 808.06**Communication in management vs. Communication as an office service vs. Business writing**

Use 658.4 for works that focus on use of communication to achieve management goals. These works often emphasize the personal relations aspects of management communication.

Use 651.7 for works emphasizing such topics as the use of the telephone, techniques of dictation, how to use personal computer software for form letters, mail-handling techniques—in short, the mechanics of communication. Do not use 651.7 for works that emphasize effective business writing style.

Use 808.06 for style manuals on business writing and works on how to do effective business writing, whether aimed at secretaries or executives. Also use 808.06 for works on how to write a specific type of communication (e.g., business letters) and for model collections of a specific type intended to illustrate good writing style.

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 658.4, 808.06, 651.7.

671–679 vs. 680**Manufacture of products from specific materials vs. Manufacture of products for specific uses**

In general, use 671–679 for primary products, and use 680 for final products from a given material, e.g., textiles 677, clothing 687. The distinction between 671–679 and 680 cannot be drawn consistently because some products from specific materials are in 680, e.g., leather and fur goods 685; and some products for specific uses are in 671–679, e.g., paper plates and cups 676. If in doubt, prefer 671–679.

680 vs. 745.5**Handicrafts**

Use 680 for crafts in the sense of country crafts, and cottage industries and trades, such as those of the blacksmith (682) or harness maker (685). Also use 680 for handicrafts treated as the routine way of manufacturing secondary and final products. Use 745.5 for handicrafts when limited to artistic work. If in doubt, prefer 680.

690 vs. 643**Construction of buildings vs. Renovation, improvement, remodeling in home economics**

Use 690 for works on home renovation and remodeling for professional builders. Use 643 for a broad range of material intended for the do-it-yourself enthusiast, as indicated by the scope note at 643 reading “works for owner-occupants or renters covering activities by members of household.” If in doubt, prefer 690.

700.92**Persons in the arts**

The instructions for the classification of artists vary, either between major areas of the arts or within one division, e.g., use 730.92 for a sculptor, 730.092 for a sculptor who has also worked in one or more of the other plastic arts, 738.092 for a potter regardless of material or product.

Use either notation 092 from Table 1 or notation for period or place for works of an artist or artists as instructed under specific numbers, e.g., use 730.92 for works of a French sculptor, but use 741.944 for drawings by a French artist.

704.9 and 753–758**Iconography**

Prefer iconography over history and geographic treatment, e.g., a general work on Romanesque art 709.02, Romanesque painting 759.02, Romanesque art of Normandy 709.44, Romanesque painting of Normandy 759.4, but the Virgin Mary and Child in Romanesque art of Normandy 704.9, the Virgin Mary and Child in Romanesque painting of Normandy 755. However, care should be taken in classifying schools and styles that are usually limited in subject matter, such as early Christian, Byzantine, and Romanesque schools, which usually treat religious themes. Use 704.9 or 753–758 only if a point is made that iconography or one of its aspects is the focus of the work.

709.01–.05 vs. 709.3–.9**Periods of development of fine and decorative arts vs. Fine and decorative arts by specific continents, countries, localities**

Class the works produced by an artistic school or in a particular style as follows:

1. From the same locality, with the locality in 709.3–.9
2. From various localities within a specific country, with the country in 709.3–.9
3. From two countries, with the country coming first in Table 2 in 709.3–.9
4. From three or more European countries, with the period when the school or style flourished in 709.01–.05
5. From three or more non-European countries within the same continent, with the continent in 709.3–.9
6. From three or more countries not within the same continent, with the period when the school or style flourished in 709.01–.05

If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 709.01–.05, the country number in 709.3–.9, the locality number in 709.3–.9.

709.2 vs. 381**Art dealers**

Use 709.2 for art dealers as a part of the art world, e.g., the artists the dealers knew and works of art they handled. Use 381 for works about art dealers that focus on the economics of trading in art. If in doubt, prefer 709.2.

729**Design and decoration of structures and accessories**

Use 729 only for general works that focus specifically on architectural design. Use 690 for works that treat construction alone, and use 721 for works that treat design and construction together. Use 729 for works on decoration only when the subject is being treated as an aspect of architectural decoration rather than as an art object in itself, e.g., the use of murals as architectural decoration 729, but comprehensive works on murals 751.7.

731–735 vs. 736–739**Sculpture vs. Other plastic arts**

Use 731–735 for products and techniques of sculpture. Use 736–739 for products and techniques of the plastic arts. For example, use 731 for a bronze figure that is a sculptured bust, but use 739.5 for a bronze figure that is part of a larger decorative work (such as a finial or handle). If in doubt, prefer 731–735.

741.5**Choice between comic books, graphic novels, fotonovelas, cartoons, caricatures, comic strips and subject**

Use 741.5 for works of the imagination in comic book, graphic novel, fotonovela, cartoon, caricature, or comic strip forms that are primarily intended to delight. Use 001–999 plus notation 02 or notation 022 from Table 1 for works in these forms that are primarily intended to inform or persuade. Use notation 02 “Including humorous treatment” for works where the author’s intention is serious, but where humor is used to convey the author’s message; use notation 022 Illustrations, models, miniatures for works where humor is not apparent. For example, use 900 plus notation 02 from Table 1 for cartoon histories that are primarily intended to inform the reader about history, while using humor to convey the message, e.g., a cartoon history of the United States 973.02; however, use 741.5 for works that are primarily humorous in intent and merely use snatches of history as an occasion for humor. Use 510 plus notation from Table 1 for a work primarily intended to teach math, even if it has a thin fictional framework. Use 001–999 plus notation from Table 1 for works presented as cartoon textbooks, journalism, biographies or autobiographies about nonfiction topics, e.g., Larry Gonick’s *The Cartoon Guide to Physics* 530.02, Joe Sacco’s *Safe Area Gorazde* [“the War in Eastern Bosnia, 1992–95 ”] 949.742, *Our Cancer Year* (by Joyce Brabner and Harvey Pekar; illustrations by Frank Stack) 362.19699; however, use 741.5 for works presented as factual that are known to be fictional, e.g., fictional autobiography. If in doubt about a work presented as a cartoon textbook, journalistic, biographical or autobiographical account about a nonfiction topic, prefer the number for the topic.

See also discussion at T1—02 vs. T3—7, T3—8.

Use 741.5 for works in comic book, graphic novel, fotonovela, cartoon, caricature, or comic strip forms that present fictional narratives comparable to short stories or novels in literature. Difficulties arise with nonfiction novels that use the techniques of fiction writing to tell the story of actual people and actual events. Class an account of a true event or series of events using the names of the people involved, not inventing characters or distorting facts to enhance an intended artistic effect, and not going beyond the information available to the author from investigation and interviews, in the discipline appropriate to the facts described, e.g., Rick Geary's *The Beast of Chicago: An Account of the Life and Crimes of Herman W. Mudgett Known to the World as H. H. Holmes* 364.152. If, however, the author goes beyond what is learned from investigation and interviews in describing conversations, feelings, thoughts, or states of mind of the people depicted in the book, use 741.5. If in doubt about a work that uses techniques of fiction writing, prefer 741.5.

Use 741.5 for adaptations in comic book, graphic novel, fotonovela, cartoon, caricature, or comic strip forms of other works of the imagination, such as literary works, operas, dramatic films, e.g., an adaptation of Kafka's *Metamorphosis* as a graphic novel by Peter Kuper 741.5. Adaptations of works of the imagination are classed in the number appropriate to the adaptation, not the work being adapted. Adaptations of nonfiction works, however, are classed with the subject, e.g., *The Picture Bible* (script by Iva Hoth; illustrations by Andre Le Blanc) 220.9.

741.6 vs. 800

Illustrations

Use 741.6 for illustration in general. Class a specific type of illustration with the art form represented if the type is emphasized, e.g., etchings. Use 800 for illustrations that merely accompany or enhance the literary text. If in doubt, prefer 741.6.

745.1

Antiques

Use the available number in 700 for a specific type of antique, e.g., gold coins 737.4, antique New England furniture 749.0974.

If there is no available number in 700–779, use the 600–699 number for a specific type of antique, e.g., antique passenger automobiles 629.222. If there are separate numbers in 600–699 for the use of the object and for its manufacture, prefer the use number, e.g., antique farm tools 631.3 (*not* 681).

If there is no available number in either 600–699 or 700–779 for a specific antique or collectible, class it with the subject with which it is most closely associated, e.g., Shirley Temple collectibles 791.4302.

745.5928

Handcrafted models and miniatures

Class handcrafted miniatures and models as follows:

Use 700 for handcrafted models:

1. If there is a specific number in 700 for the model, e.g., paper airplanes 745.592.
2. If there is a specific number in 700 for the subject illustrated by the model, e.g., handcrafted miniature furniture 749.022. (Use notation 022 from Table 1 to indicate the model or miniature.)
3. If there is no number in 600 for the model or the subject illustrated by the model. In this case the most specific number possible is chosen.

Use 600 for handcrafted models and miniatures if there is no specific number in 700 *and* either of the following conditions is met:

1. If there is a specific number in 600 for the model, e.g., handcrafted model airplanes 629.133.
2. If there is a specific number for the subject illustrated by the model, e.g., handcrafted miniature reciprocating steam engines 621.1.

769.9

History, geographic treatment, biography of printmaking and prints

Use 769.92 for both printmakers who copy other artists and the artists being copied (if only prints are being discussed), e.g., prints after Gainsborough 769.92. Use 769.93–.99 for prints produced by a print workshop or a studio. If in doubt, prefer 769.92.

776 vs. 006.5–.7

Computer art

Use 776 for comprehensive works on computer art and for works on computer art where the computer itself displays the art object or creates the final art object. Use 700–780 plus notation 0285 from Table 1 or specific provisions in the schedule for works on computers used as tools or devices to create art objects, e.g., computers and the arts 700.285, computers in the graphic arts 740.0285, computer composition of music 781.3.

Use 006.5–.7 for works on the computer hardware and software used in computer arts, e.g., computer sound 006.5, computer graphics 006.6, multimedia systems 006.7. Such works will typically tell how to use the hardware or the software, and may include information on such topics as file compression.

If in doubt, prefer 776.

779 vs. 770.92

Photographic images vs. Biography

Use 779 for collections and critical appraisals of photographic images by individuals, adding notation 092 from Table 1 only if the photographic images cover a wide range of subjects. Use 779 for collections of and critical appraisals of photographic images by several artists from the same area, adding notation 09 from Table 1 and notation 1–9 from Table 2 to show the area where the photographers

originated only if the photographic images cover a wide range of subjects, e.g., collections of photographs by French photographers 779.0944, but collections of portrait photographs by French photographers 779. In both cases, the collection may contain one or more type of photographic images, e.g., photographs, prints, digital images, filmstrips, slides, transparencies. Use 770.92 for biographies and critical appraisals of the body of the photographers' works, which may also contain some photographic images. If in doubt, prefer 779.

780

Music

Building numbers

Building a number for a work that is classed in 780 is a four-step process:

1. Determine the various facets of the work.
2. Arrange the facets in the proper order.
3. Determine whether or not the topics belonging to the facets can be indicated.
4. Follow the add instructions.

For example, in building the number for a work entitled *Interpreting Beethoven's instrumental music*, one takes the following steps:

1. *Determine the various facets of the work:* For the work being classed, there are three facets, or aspects: a general musical topic, interpretation; the composer, Beethoven; and a kind of music, instrumental music.
2. *Arrange the facets in proper order:* The usual arrangement is the executant (the voice or instrument that produces the music), here instrumental ensembles at 784; general principles, here interpretation at 781.46; standard subdivisions, here a person associated with the music at 780.92 (in this case Beethoven). This arrangement obeys the general instruction at 780, which states: unless other instructions are given, class subjects with aspects in two or more subdivisions of 780 in the one coming last. The major exception to executant before form occurs with vocal music (*see 782 for complete details*). If one decided to follow the option of classing all works related to a composer in 789, the arrangement would then be composer, the executant, the musical form, general principles, other standard subdivisions.
3. *Determine whether or not the topics belonging to the facets can be indicated:* If the topic is given in a class-here note or is the same or approximately the same as a number's heading, a topic from another facet can be indicated. If the topic is given in an including note, topics in other facets cannot be indicated. Since the topics, instrumental ensembles and interpretation, are the headings at 784 and 781.46, respectively, further topics can be indicated. (For *Interpreting Beethoven's overtures*, the topics interpretation and Beethoven cannot be indicated because overtures is a part of the including note at 784.18.)
4. *Follow the add instructions:* To show general principles add to base number 784.1 the numbers following 781 in 781.1–.7. The result of adding 46 from 781.46 *Interpretation is 784.146 interpreting instrumental music. The *

at 781.46 indicates that further additions are possible, i.e., adding 781.092 to indicate Beethoven. Thus, the class number for *Interpreting Beethoven's instrumental music* is 784.146092.

Examples

Works about music

New life in country music	781.642
Western popular music	
Country	781.642
Wagner as man and artist	782.1092
Opera	782.1
General biography and criticism	092 (from Table 1)
Voice production in choral technique	782.5
Choral music	782.5
Bartok orchestral music [criticism]	784.2092
Orchestra	784.2
Composer	092 (from Table 1)
Bartok. Concerto for orchestra [criticism]	784.2
Orchestra	784.2
Beethoven string quartets [criticism]	785
Chamber music	785
Pablo Casals; a biography	787.4092
Cello	787.4
Performers	092 (from Table 1)
Discography of zither music	016.7877026
Subject bibliography	016
Zither	787.7
Recordings	026 (from 780.26)

Scores

Hymns for choirs, arranged for mixed voices and organ by David Willcocks	782.5
Choral music for mixed voices	782.5
Schubert song cycles	783.2
Solo voice	783.2
Berlioz. Romeo and Juliet; a dramatic symphony	784.2
Full orchestra	784.2
Chopin. Mazurka, piano	786.2
Piano	786.2

780.26**Texts; treatises on music scores and recordings**

Within 780, add 026 (from 780.26) to the number in 781–788 to indicate treatises about scores and recordings. (To distinguish scores and recordings themselves within 780, apply the optional provision given at 780.) However, when 780 and 781–788 numbers are added elsewhere in the schedules, add 026 for scores and recordings, as well as for treatises about them. For example:

Number	Used for
787.2	A treatise on violin music
787.2	Violin scores
787.2	Recordings of violin music
787.2026	A treatise on violin scores
787.2026	A treatise on recordings of violin music
016.7872	A bibliography of treatises on violin music
016.7872026	A bibliography of violin scores
016.7872026	A bibliography of treatises on violin scores
016.7872026	A discography of recordings of violin music
016.7872026	A bibliography of treatises on recordings of violin music

780.92 and 791.092**Biography of persons associated with public performances**

Use the number for the activity with which the person's career is chiefly identified for the biography of a performer, e.g., the biography of an opera singer 782.1092. If the person's career involves more than one kind of public performance with no particular predominance, use the activity that comes first in the following table of preference:

Music	780
Dancing	792.8
Stage	792
Motion pictures	791.43
Television	791.45
Radio	791.44

For example, use 792.02 for the biography of a stage actor who has also done considerable work in television. Give preference to activities listed in the above table over all other activities listed in 791.

780.92**Musicians and composers****Musicians**

Comprehensive works on musicians are classed in the most specific number that describes their careers. Use 780.92 only for musicians who are equally known for both their vocal and instrumental work, e.g., Ludwig van Beethoven. Use 782–783 for musicians known primarily for vocal music, e.g., Richard Wagner, an opera

composer, 782.1092; Elvis Presley, a rock singer, 782.42166092. Use 784–788 for musicians known primarily for instrumental music, e.g., Sir Thomas Beecham, a conductor, 784.2092; Nicolò Paganini, a violinist, 787.2092. (*See also 781.6 for discussion of musicians associated with traditions of music other than classical.*)

See also discussion at 784–788.

Composers

Use notation 092 from Table 1 to indicate a biography, a general criticism of the composer, an analysis of a composer's contribution to the development of some aspect of music (such as Haydn's role in the development of the concerto form), critical works on the body of a composer's work (such as a critique of the piano music of Ravel), and a collection of analyses of the individual pieces of music. Do not use notation 092 for criticism of an individual work by a composer.

See also discussion at 784–788.

781.6

Traditions of music

Hybrid styles

Use 781.62 for a hybrid style (a blending or fusion of two or more styles from different traditions of music to create a new style) that originates within and is associated with an ethnic or national group, e.g., a Nigerian style that blends Nigerian folk music and jazz. Use the number coming last in 781.63–.69 for other hybrid styles, e.g., blues-rock 781.66, third stream music 781.68.

Nonclassical musicians

Comprehensive works on nonclassical musicians (musicians of a tradition other than classical music) are classed in the most specific number that describes their careers. Use numbers in 781.62–.66 and in 781.69 for musicians that are equally known for both their vocal and instrumental work, e.g., Louis Armstrong, a jazz trumpeter, singer, and band leader, 781.65092. Use 782–783 for musicians known primarily for vocal music, e.g., Ella Fitzgerald, a jazz singer, 782.42165092. Use 784–788 for musicians known primarily for instrumental music, e.g., John Coltrane, a jazz tenor-saxophonist, 788.7.

See also discussion at 784–788.

781.6 vs. 780, 780.9

World music

Use 781.6 for music emphasizing specific traditions, e.g., folk music around the world 781.62. Use 780 for music of various traditions from around the world, e.g., an encyclopedia of world music 780.3. Use 780.9 for the music of specific places in the world, e.g., comprehensive works on music of Brazil 780.981. If in doubt, prefer 781.6, 780.9, 780.

781.62 vs. 780.89**Folk music vs. Music with respect to ethnic and national groups**

Use 781.62 (and 782.42162) for music that originates within and is associated with an ethnic or national group, e.g., African American music. Use 780.89 for the group in relation to music in general, e.g., a work about African American composers, opera singers, jazz conductors. If in doubt, prefer 781.62.

781.62 vs. 781.63–.66**Folk and popular music**

Use 781.62 (and 782.42162) for folk music or popular music that originates within and is associated with an ethnic or national group. Use 781.63–.66 (and similar numbers in 782.42163–.42166) for other popular music. If in doubt, prefer 781.62.

Use allmusic.com (<http://www.allmusic.com/>) or a similar online source for help in determining the style of western popular music.

782**Vocal music**

Use 782.1 for dramatic vocal scores, e.g., opera scores, scores of musical plays. Use 782.5–.9 and 783 for nondramatic vocal scores. (Use 792.5 for staging dramatic music.)

For nondramatic vocal music (782.2–.9 and 783), classification is determined by whether an item is a treatise or a recording, on the one hand, or a score, on the other. A person interested in reading about or listening to a singer or a piece of music will usually not know the singer's vocal range or the vocal requirements of that piece of music. In contrast, a person interested in scores will know the type of voice or voices involved, e.g., a song cycle sung by a soprano, or a mass sung by a tenor and male chorus. Therefore, use 782.2–.4 for treatises about and recordings of singers and nondramatic vocal forms, but use 782.5–.9 and 783 for scores and texts.

Examples:

Soprano arias from opera [scores]	782.1
Soprano airs not from opera [scores]	783.6
Sacred songs by sopranos [recordings]	782.25
Women's soprano voice [treatise]	783.6

Vocal scores

With scores, kind of voice and size of vocal ensemble must be considered. The distinction between 782.5–.9 and 783 is based upon the number of voices per part. Use 782.5–.9 for music having several voices per part (what is usually meant by choral music). Use 783 for music having one voice per part (part songs and solos). Observe the following preference order for scores and parts of nondramatic vocal music:

- Size of vocal ensemble (including solos)
- Type of voice, e.g., male, high, soprano, child's
- Vocal forms

Size of vocal ensemble parallels the primary division in the instrument portion of the schedule. Choral music is analogous to orchestral music (more than one voice/instrument per part in some parts); music for single voices in combination is analogous to chamber music (only one voice/instrument per part); and music for solo voice is analogous to music for solo instrument.

Type of voice also parallels the instrument portion of the schedule, in that specifying the sex and range of the voice is analogous to specifying the kind and type of instrument. Different kinds of voice are distinguished first by sex and age (women, children, men) and second by range.

For example:

Male voice choir	782.8
Single voices in combination	783.1

782.1 vs. 792.5, 792.6

Dramatic vocal forms

Use 782.1 for dramatic vocal forms as a type of vocal music, including such topics as tempos, plots, singers, conducting. Use 792.5 and 792.6 for dramatic vocal forms as a type of stage presentation, including such topics as costumes, sets, direction. For example, use 782.1 for operas as vocal music, 792.5 for staging of operas; use 782.1 for musical plays as vocal music, 792.6 for staging of musical plays. Use 792.509 for an opera house and its productions, e.g., a history of La Scala, Milan 792.50945. If in doubt, prefer 782.1.

784–788

Persons associated with instruments and their music

For persons associated with an instrument and its music and for persons associated with the music for the instrument, add notation 092 from Table 1 directly to the number for the instrument and its music, e.g., Nicolò Paganini (a violinist and composer) and Isaac Stern (a violinist) 787.2092. However, for persons interested only in the instrument, do not add notation 092 from Table 1, e.g., Antonio Stradivari (a violin maker) 787.2.

For persons associated with a specific tradition of music other than western art music, do not add notation 092 from Table 1, e.g., a country music violinist 787.2. If the person is associated with more than one tradition, add notation 092 from Table 1.

791.43 and 791.44, 791.45, 792.9

Films, radio programs, television programs, stage productions

A production recorded in a different medium than the original production is classed with the recording, not with the production, e.g., a staged opera recorded for television 791.45 (a television program), not 792.5 (a staged opera).

791.43, 791.45 vs. 777**Motion pictures and television**

Use 791.43 and 791.45 for motion pictures and television as art forms and for comprehensive works on producing them. Use 777 for the technical aspects of making motion pictures and videos. For example, use 791.4302 for the use of lighting techniques to enhance the mood of the scene and for a comprehensive work on lighting, but use 777 for how to determine what kind of lighting apparatus to use while filming in bright sunlight. If in doubt, prefer 791.43 and 791.45.

791.43 vs. 791.45**Motion pictures vs. Television**

Use the Internet Movie Database (<http://www.imdb.com/>) or a similar online source for help in determining if a production should be treated as a motion picture or a television program. If in doubt, prefer 791.43.

793.93 vs. 794.8**Computer adventure and fantasy games vs. Arcade games**

Use 793.93 for computer adventure games that present the player with a situation and a goal (or goals). These goals may involve solving a mystery or problems and accumulating points. The player must think as opposed to making reflex actions, and is projected into an interactive story. An example is *Myst*[®].

Use 793.93 also for computer fantasy role-playing games that involve reaching a goal by solving intellectual problems, but require reflex actions because of the fighting or athletic action, and in which outcomes are decided by the computer. Examples are *Final Fantasy*[®] and *SimCity*[®].

Use 794.8 for arcade games that emphasize quick reflexes, as opposed to intellectual decisions. The term refers to a type of game, not just those games played in video arcades, and may include fighting, space flight, shooting, pinball, mazes, space shootouts, and strategy. Examples are *Tekken*[®] and *PacMan*[®].

If in doubt, prefer 793.93.

795.01 vs. 519.2**Games of chance**

Use 795.01 for the probabilities, or “odds,” of winning “games of chance” in the recreational sense, i.e., any games in which chance, not skill, is the most important factor in determining the outcome, e.g., craps, poker, solitaire. Use 519.2 for “games of chance” in the mathematical sense, which are limited to games played by a single player to determine the optimal policy or strategy of winning the games and are a part of the theory of controlled probabilities. If in doubt, prefer 795.01.

796.08 vs. 796.04**Groups of people vs. General kinds of sports and games**

Use numbers in 796.08 or notation 08 from Table 1 added to numbers for specific sports or games for works on the participation of specific groups of people if the

sports or games are not modified to allow their participation. Use either 796.04 or the numbers for specific sports or games without adding further if the sports or games have been modified to allow participation of specific groups of people. For example, use 796.352087 for works on how people who have lost a leg can play golf, as they can usually play without a major change to the rules of golf. However, in order to participate in other sports, people who have lost a leg may require a wheelchair. Use 796.04 for comprehensive works on wheelchair sports. Class the wheelchair version of a specific sport with the sport, e.g., wheelchair basketball 796.323. If in doubt, prefer 796.08 or the number for the specific sport or game with use of notation 08 from Table 1.

The name of a variant of the sport may give the impression that it is for only one group of people when any group can play it. For example, women's basketball before 1971 was a variant of basketball in which there were six players per team and the three forwards played in the forecourt. Use 796.323 (*not* 796.323082) for this variant because it can be played by either men or women.

Some sports and games have similar sounding names, but the rules are so different as to create separate, though related, sports and games. For example, Australian-rules football, American football, and Canadian football are similar sports, but they each have their own separate rules and are classed in 796.33, 796.332, and 796.335, respectively.

796.15 vs. 629.04

Play with remote-control vehicles; play with kites vs. Models and miniatures of transportation equipment

Use 796.15 for both play with remote-control model vehicles and for comprehensive works on remote-control model vehicles, e.g., flying and building remote-control model airplanes. Use 629.04 and similar numbers in 620 for the design and construction of model vehicles, e.g., building model airplanes 629.133. If in doubt, prefer 796.15.

Use 790.1 for comprehensive works on play with all types of model railroads and trains, because most play with model railroads and trains does not involve remote-control vehicles.

800

Literature (Belles-lettres)

This entry uses notation from Table 3 to illustrate the application of principles to various literatures, e.g., "T3—1" is used to discuss poetry in specific literatures rather than "811, 821, 831, 841, etc."

Choice between literature and nonliterary subject

The discipline of literature is restricted to: (1) works of the imagination that are written in the various literary forms, e.g., fiction, poetry; (2) literary criticism and description; (3) literary history and biography. Class works of the imagination intended to delight in 800, but class works that are essentially informational with the subject in other disciplines, regardless of their literary form. For example, class

Jonathan Swift's *The Drapier's Letters* as a work on monetary policy in 332.4 (not as a collection of the author's letters).

Essays, speeches, letters, and diaries are commonly used for nonliterary purposes. If in doubt whether to class a work in one of these forms as literature in 800 or with a subject elsewhere in the schedule, prefer the subject.

Class nonfiction novels that use the techniques of fiction writing to tell the story of actual people and actual events as follows. Class an account of a true event or series of events using the names of the people involved, not inventing characters or distorting facts to enhance an intended artistic effect, and not going beyond the information available to the author from investigation and interviews, in the discipline appropriate to the facts described. For example, class Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*, a true account of a multiple murder, in 364.152. If, however, the author goes beyond what is learned from investigation and interviews in describing conversations, feelings, thoughts, or states of mind of the people depicted in the book, class the work as fiction, e.g., Norman Mailer's *The Executioner's Song* 813. If in doubt, class as fiction.

Other kinds of fiction, and poetry and drama, are sometimes used as vehicles for conveying factual information, e.g., biographies written in verse, fiction employed to teach the fundamentals of mathematics. Use 800 for poetry, drama, and fiction unless the form is incidental to the explanation of a specific subject, e.g., Harvey's *Circulation of the Blood* (written in Latin verse) 612.1 (not 871). Make an exception for certain ancient works that have long been classed as literature regardless of their content, e.g., Hesiod's *Works and Days* 881 (not 630), even though it deals with practical agriculture.

Class a collection of literary texts or excerpts from literary texts that is meant to serve as a model for studying another discipline with the discipline illustrated. For example, use 307 for a collection meant to explain what a community is.

Class a literary study of nonliterary works in 809, e.g., the Bible as literature.

Language

Class literary works by language, not by country of origin. However, class works in English originating in North America, South America, Hawaii, and geographically associated islands in 810 (not 820). Class works in English from Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand, and comprehensive works on English literature in 820.

Class literary works in the language in which they were originally written, e.g., an English translation of a work originally written in Spanish 860 (not 820).

Literature of two or more languages

Works treating literature of two or more languages are usually collections or works of criticism. If two languages are involved, use the number coming first in 820–890, except where there are different instructions. For example, use 820 (not 860) for English and Spanish, but use 880 (not 870) for Greek and Latin. If more than two languages are involved, but the languages all belong to a particular language family, use the most specific number that will contain all the languages. For example, use 830 for a work covering English, German, and Dutch, since they are all Germanic

languages. Do not use 820–890 for broad groupings such as Indo-European literature. For example, use 808 for collections covering English, French, and Russian (all Indo-European languages), 809 for criticism, 800 for a combination of collections and criticism. Similarly, use 800, 808, or 809 for a work about literature in more than two languages when the languages are unrelated except that they belong to a broad grouping such as nonwestern or Asian languages. For example, use 808 (*not* 890) for a collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literary texts. If any one language is predominant, class with that language.

Literary form

In literature there are two basic modes of expression: poetry and prose. Class drama, whether in poetry or prose, with drama in T3—2. Class epigrams with miscellaneous writings in T3—8, regardless of mode. Class works in other forms with poetry in T3—1 if written in verse. Class prose works in T3—3 Fiction, T3—4 Essays, T3—5 Speeches, T3—6 Letters, and T3—8 Miscellaneous writings. Use T3—8 for prose works in more than one literary form.

Use notation 7 Humor and satire only for works by or about more than one author; and use notation 7 only for collections in, or works of criticism about, two or more forms including both verse and prose, because humor and satire are categories of writing rather than a form or mode. Class literary works exhibiting humor and satire in a particular form (T3—1–6 and T3—8) with the form. Class a collection of works by an individual author in more than one form exhibiting humor and satire in T3—8.

Other elements

If appropriate, add notation 08 from Table 3 (or notation 08 or 008 from T3—1008) for collections of works by more than one author, and notation 09 (or notation 09 or 009 from T3—1009) for history, description, and critical appraisal of works of more than one author.

Literary criticism

Class criticism with the literature being criticized. Class criticism of a specific work in the same number as the work itself, e.g., a critical analysis of Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls* 813. Class general criticism of the work of an author in the comprehensive number for the author, e.g., criticism of Hemingway 813.

Use 809 and notation 09 from Table 3 (or notation 09 or 009 from T3—1009) for criticism of all kinds of literature except the works of individual authors. Use 809 for criticism of several literatures as a whole, 809.3 for criticism of fiction from several literatures. Use 810.9 for criticism of the English-language literature of the United States in general, 813.009 for criticism of English-language fiction of the United States in general, 813 for criticism of early 20th-century American fiction in English.

Use 809.1–.7 for criticism of literature in a specific form from more than two literatures. Use 808.1–.7 for critical works in which the emphasis is on the various forms of literature as such, not on the various authors and literatures that may be used as examples. If in doubt between 808.1–.7 and 809.1–.7, prefer 809.1–.7.

Use 801 for the theory and technique of literary criticism. Use 808.1–.7 for the theory and technique of criticism of specific literary forms. If in doubt between 801 and 808.1–.7, prefer 801.

Class appreciation of literature in the same manner as other criticism.

Class textual criticism of literature in the same manner as other criticism. However, use 801 (*not* 808.1–.7) for the theory and technique of textual criticism of specific literary forms.

Class criticism of criticism with the criticism being criticized and hence with the original subject of criticism, e.g., criticism of Hemingway and a criticism of that criticism by a third person, both 813.

Class works about critics in the same manner as works about other authors, i.e., class critics with the kind of literature that they chiefly criticize, e.g., a man who devoted the major part of his life to criticizing the works of Hemingway 813; a critic of Spanish literature 860.9.

Class criticism and critics with the language of the literature they are criticizing, not with the language in which the criticism is written, e.g., a French critic writing in French but criticizing American literature 810.9.

Adaptations

An adaptation may alter the form of a work or modify the content to such an extent in language, scope, or level of presentation that it can no longer be considered a version of the original. Class an adaptation in the number appropriate to the adaptation, e.g., Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* 823.

However, class a prose translation of poetry (which is merely a change in mode) in the number for the original work, e.g., Dante's *Divine Comedy* translated into German prose 851.

Excerpts

Class a collection of excerpts from different literary works as a collection.

800 vs. 398.2

Literature (Belles-lettres) vs. Folk literature

Folk literature is anonymous, having been handed down by word of mouth from one generation to the next. In other words, folk literature is anonymous because it comes from an oral tradition. Folk literature can be collected and retold, e.g., folk tales collected and retold by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm; but those who collect and retell are not the authors of the literature. Use 398.2 for folk literature.

Works whose authors are unknown only because the authors chose to publish under a pseudonym are not considered to be folk literature. Use 800 for literary works by pseudonymous authors.

Anonymous classics are not considered to be folk literature. Despite the fact that their authorship is unknown, such works have a recognized literary merit, are almost always lengthy, and form a part of the literary canon. Use 800 for them, e.g., *Chanson de Roland* 841, *Cantar de mio Cid* 861, *Kalevala* 894. An aid in identi-

fyng anonymous classics in European literatures is *Anonymous Classics: A List of Uniform Headings for European Literatures*, 2nd ed. revised by the IFLA Working Group on Anonymous Classics (<http://bibpurl.oclc.org/web/9557>). Not all of these anonymous classics are literary; some need to be classed with the subject, especially in religion.

Works by known authors, even if in a genre that is traditional for folk literature or about typical folk literary topics, are not considered to be folk literature. Use 800 for them, e.g., fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen 839.81; *Inner City Nursery Rhymes* by Barbara Sillars Harvey 811, novels by Keri Arthur about werewolves and vampires 823.

Some legendary or historical events or themes form the basis for original works in many literatures, periods, and forms, e.g., the search for the Holy Grail or the battle of Roland with the Saracens. Medieval works involving them are often anonymous. Class each retelling of the event or theme with the literature and form in which it was written, e.g., Mary Stewart's Merlin trilogy 823. Use 809 for works about a specific theme treated in several literatures.

If in doubt, prefer 800.

800 vs. 398.24, 590, 636

Literature (Belles-lettres) and pets as specific subjects in literature vs. Folk literature of animals vs. Animals vs. Animal husbandry

Class literary accounts of animals, whether fictional or true, with the appropriate form in literature, e.g., a collection of English fiction about cats 823.008. Use T3—8 Miscellaneous writings for literary accounts of actual animals in the form of anecdotes or personal reminiscences or for works without identifiable literary form.

Class works about animals intended to contribute to some discipline other than literature in the relevant discipline. Use 398.24 for folk literature of animals. Use 590 for animal stories in which the author's emphasis is on the habits and behavior of the animal. Use 636 where the emphasis is on the care and training of the animal.

If in doubt, prefer 800.

808.82 vs. 791.43, 791.44, 791.45, 792.9

Texts of plays vs. Production scripts

Use 808.82 and similar numbers built with T3—2 for texts of plays. Use 791.43, 791.44, 791.45, and 792.9 for production scripts. A production script contains a variety of directions, e.g., where the furniture is to be placed, where the actors are to stand. For example, use 812 for the text of Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*, but use 792.9 for the production script for a staged production of *Our Town*. If in doubt, prefer 808.82 and similar numbers.

900

History

Use 900 for the story of events that have transpired, or an account of the conditions that have prevailed, in a particular place or region. Use 001–899 for the history

of a specific subject, e.g., a history of political developments (such as internal developments in government) without respect to their effect upon the larger society and place where they occur 320.9, history of economic events in France 330.944, history of warfare 355.0209, history of clocks 681.1.

The general arrangement of Table 2, which determines the number assigned to the history of a particular place, is geographic rather than by political units, because although political affiliation may change, position on the earth's surface does not, e.g., history of Hawaii 996.9 under Oceania (*not* under United States history).

History includes the present (situation and conditions), but not the future (projected events). Use 303.49 for projected events.

Historic events vs. nonhistoric events

Depending upon their impact, class specific events either in 900 or in specific disciplines in 001–899. Use 930–990 for events that are important enough to affect the general social life and history of the place, regardless of any discipline involved, e.g., the sinking of the *Lusitania* 940.4; the assassination of Abraham Lincoln 973.7092; the 1906 San Francisco earthquake 979.4.

Use 001–899 for the history of the discipline for other specific events. For example, use 364 for the history of a crime, e.g., the Whitechapel murders committed by Jack the Ripper 364.152. Use 796–799 for a sporting accident, e.g., a fatal accident during an automobile race 796.72.

If in doubt about the impact of the event, prefer 900.

However, take into account the author's purpose or point of view. For example, use 364.152 (*not* 973.922092) for a work about the assassination of John F. Kennedy that focuses on the *modus operandi* of the crime, the detective work involved in solving it, or both.

Use 300 for events that emphasize social aspects. Use 363 (*not* any other discipline involved) if safety factors are stressed, e.g., use 363.12 for a study of the wreck of the *Andrea Doria* to determine what the causes of the accident were or what preventive measures might be mandated as a result of the incident.

Use 001–899 for collected accounts of events pertaining to one discipline, e.g., scientific travel 508. Use 904 for collected events without such focus.

909, 930–990 vs. 320

History and politics

Political history

Use 909 and 930–990 for political history that emphasizes major political events typified by the “battles, kings, and dates” school of history. Use 320.9 for political history that emphasizes the mechanics of give and take of political forces and movements and their internal development. Use 909 and 930–990 if the forces and movements come to power or bring about major changes in society. If in doubt, prefer 909 and 930–990.

See also discussion at 909, 930–990 vs. 320.4, 321, 321.09.

Political activities

Use 909 and 930–990 for the sum total of political activity of a specific period or place. Use 320 for specific important political activities presented in terms of the discipline political science, but consider 909 and 930–990 whenever an activity is discussed in a manner that highlights its influence on general events. Use 909 and 930–990 for important events and leaders with wide-ranging responsibilities, unless considered primarily in the context of a specific subject. If in doubt, prefer 909 and 930–990.

Special consideration of 320.9, 324, and 328 follows:

320.9: Use 320.9 for habitual activities and styles of leading political figures as a group, and activities reflecting the adjustment of political forces or the status of political parties and movements. Use 909 and 930–990 for the activities analyzed in terms of their effect on general events.

324: Use 324.2 for party histories; use 324.5 and 324.24–29 for histories of nomination campaigns; and use 324.9 for histories of election campaigns, but only when they treat largely internal events of the parties and campaigns, or report winners, losers, and votes. Use 930–990 for the history of how a party or candidate came to power (or almost did), or how party and campaign events move nations (or other areas) in certain directions.

328: Use 328.4–9 for histories of specific legislative bodies, but only when they are largely limited to what happened within or to the bodies, without significant consideration of what the legislative body did for the political unit it served. Use 328 for reports of proceedings of a legislature (i.e., its motions, debates, actions). Use 930–990 for the accomplishments of a given legislative session, but use 328 if the work concentrates on the body's internal history.

909, 930–990 vs. 320.4, 321, 321.09

Change of government

Use 909 and 930–990 for the history of changes in government or for particular coups and revolutions in specific areas, e.g., revolutions in the 20th century 909.82, the Russian Revolution 947.084. Use 320.4 for political treatment of systems of government that precede or follow changes in a specific country, e.g., the government of the Soviet Union after the 1917 revolution 320.44709. Use 321 numbers other than 321.09 for works on particular systems or kinds of systems and general political treatment of a specific system of government preceding or following changes, e.g., new republics 321.8. Use 321.09 primarily for studies of the process of change, rather than for works on particular changes. If in doubt, prefer in the following order: 909 or 930–990; 320.4; all subdivisions of 321 except 321.09; 321.09.

909, 930–990 vs. 910

History vs. Geography and travel

Use 909 or 930–990 if a work deals with both geography and civilization or with both travel and civilization. However, use 910 if the treatment of geography or travel is predominant. If in doubt, prefer 909 or 930–990

Use 910 or 913–919 if the work deals only with the description of the physical earth.

913–919**Geography of and travel in ancient world and specific continents, countries, localities in modern world; extraterrestrial worlds****Historic sites and buildings**

Works describing historic sites and buildings should be classed with the discipline that is emphasized.

Class a work about a building or historic site that has or had a specific purpose with the purpose of the building or site unless some other discipline is emphasized, e.g., a work about a Benedictine monastery in Lower Austria that emphasizes the history of the religious order in that place 271, a guide to the New York Stock Exchange building 332.64. Class works about buildings that are associated with the life of an individual with the biography number for that person, e.g., the home of Thomas Wolfe in Asheville, North Carolina 813. Class works about a site that is famous for a historic event with the history of the event, e.g., Gettysburg National Military Park 973.7.

Use 720.9 or 725–728 for works on a building or buildings in an area that emphasize the architecture of the building or buildings, e.g., a work on a church in Paris that emphasizes architectural history 726.50944. Also use 725–728 for comprehensive works on the art history of a building and its contents, including the architecture of the building and the art works it contains.

Use 930–990 for a work that describes the buildings in an area for the purpose of illustrating the history of the area. (See the discussion at 930–990: Historic preservation.)

Use 913–919 for works when no specific purpose or discipline is evident. (See the discussion below under 04 Travel on Guidebooks.)

See also discussion at 333.7–.9 vs. 508, 913–919, 930–990.

Add table**04****Travel**

Use 04 for accounts of travel that emphasize events of the trip, places stopped at, accommodations, modes of transportation. If the work is purely a description of the area visited, with none, or very few, of these accompaniments, use 913–919 without adding further. Use 930–990 for civilization and social conditions of the place visited and for works by a person who has lived in the area for several years.

Works on travel normally do not cover the whole of any given area. Class accounts according to the widest span covered, e.g., travel from Marseilles to Paris 914.404, travel from New York to San Francisco 917.304, travel in 1981 from New York City to Buffalo, New York 917.4704.

Discovery and exploration

Use 04 for works describing excursions into previously unknown or little known areas, e.g., the Lewis and Clark expedition 917.804. However, use 930–990 if

the initial exploration of a place forms an important part of its early history, e.g., early exploration of North America 970.01.

Use 930.1 for accounts of archaeological expeditions.

Guidebooks

A guidebook can be either a residential guidebook (i.e., a guide for the permanent resident or long-term visitor) or a tourist guidebook (i.e., a guide for the short-term visitor). Residential guidebooks cover not only the tourist attractions but also the other parts of the area, such as banks, churches, grocery stores, real estate agencies, and residential neighborhoods, and normally give a snapshot view of the history of the area. Use 940–990 for a residential guidebook, e.g., use 975.3 for a residential guidebook to Washington, D.C. Tourist guidebooks provide detailed information about the area through which tourists travel, telling them what to see, where to stay, and where to eat. If in doubt whether the book is a residential or a tourist guidebook, class it as a tourist guidebook.

Use 913–919, plus notation 04 from the table at 913–919, for tourist guidebooks, e.g., guidebooks to the United States 917.304. Use 913 for guidebooks written before ca. 499, e.g., use 913.8 for Pausanias' guide to Attica written ca. 130. Use the corresponding number in 914–919 for modern guidebooks to ancient areas, e.g., a 2003 guide to the ruins of Rome 914.5.

A guidebook that is limited to an aspect of the trip is classed with that aspect, e.g., a guide to London's underground rail system 388.4, restaurants of Hawaii 647.95969, lodgings for tourists in London 914.2106. In addition, guidebooks emphasizing a specific subject are classed with the subject, e.g., a guidebook to holy places in Spain 263, a skiing guide to Aspen, Colorado 796.9309788. (For guidebooks to historic sites and buildings, see the discussion in the section above, *Historic sites and buildings*.)

Use the number for the attraction in 001–999 for a guidebook to a locality that is usually visited for only one type of attraction. For example, most people go to Orlando, Florida, in order to visit its theme parks: Walt Disney World, Sea World of Florida, and Universal Studios Florida. Therefore, use 791.06 for both guidebooks to the theme parks and to Orlando in general. However, use 913–919, plus notation 04 from the table at 913–919, for a guidebook that covers more than one locality, e.g., a guide to Florida that covers not only Orlando but also Cape Canaveral, Miami, and Jacksonville 917.5904.

See also discussion at 333.7–.9 vs. 508, 913–919, 930–990; also at 913–919 vs. 796.51.

Biography

Use 913–919, plus notation 04 from the table at 913–919, for biographies of discoverers, explorers, travelers; and for first-person accounts of travel. Do not add notation 092 from Table 1. Use 913–919 without further subdivision for biographies of general geographers.

913–919 vs. 796.51**Walkers' guides**

Walkers' guides can be written for either the hiker or the tourist. Both types of guides give detailed instructions on how to get from point A to point B, e.g., at the fork turn left, and a general description of the route to help the walker to choose one route over another, such as distance, what can be seen. Guides for the tourist also give detailed description of things en route, e.g., the type of vegetation, the history of the wayside shrine. Use 913–919, plus notation 04 from the table at 913–919, for guides for the tourist and for walking guides to an urban area, e.g., walking guides to London 914.2104, to San Francisco 917.94. Use 796.51 for guides for the hiker in non-urban areas. If in doubt, prefer 913–919.

Use 001–999 for a guide limited to one topic, e.g., a walker's guide to the geology of Yosemite National Park 557.94, a walking tour of sculpture in New York City 730.9747.

920.008 vs. 305–306, 362**Biography as a discipline with respect to groups of people; general collections of biography by groups of people with specific attributes vs. Groups of people, culture and institutions, social welfare problems and services**

Use 920.008 for collected biographies of a social group. However, use 305 or 306, plus notation 092 from Table 1, for biographies that focus on the sociological aspects of the group. Use 362, plus notation 092 from Table 1, for biographies that focus on the social problems of a group and their solutions. If in doubt, prefer 920.008.

For example, use 920.0086 for a collection of biographies of gay men. However, use 306.76 if the biographies focus on these men as leaders in the gay-rights movements and or on other sociological aspects. Use 920.0087 for a collection of biographies of famous persons who are blind. However, use 362.4 if the biographies focus on the problems of being blind and social services provided.

Apply the same policy for collected biographies of members of a specific ethnic or national group; however, use 920.0092 (*not* 920.0089). Apply the same policy also for collected biographies of men and of women; however, use 920.71 and 920.72, respectively (*not* 920.00811 or 920.0082).

920.009, 920.03–.09 vs. 909, 909.7–.8, 930–990**Biography vs. History**

Use 920.009 and 920.03–.09 for collected biographies that contain both (a) biographies of historians and public figures who had a significant impact upon the general history of the place or time and (b) biographies of other public figures and/or biographies of persons of various occupations. Use 909, 909.7–.8, and 930–990 for collected biographies limited to biographies of historians and public figures who had a significant impact upon the general history of the place or time. For example, use 920.009 for a collected biography of the famous persons of the 18th century that includes not only biographies of the kings and queens but also biographies of the bishops, scientists, artists, and athletes; 920.04 for a similar biography limited to Europe; and 920.044 for one limited to France. However, use 909.7092 for a collected biography of the heads of state of the 18th century; 940.09 for a collected

biography of the kings and queens of Europe; and 944.009 for a collected biography of the kings and queens of France. If in doubt, prefer 920.009 and 920.03-.09.

929.2

Family histories

Do not use numbers that are too specific for family histories, since families disperse from their place of origin. Use the area number for the country in which the family lives, not for the state, province, or smaller area, e.g., the history of a Florida family 929.20973 (*not* 929.209759). Treat England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland as separate countries.

Class a family history with the country in which the family presently lives, not with the country from which the family's ancestors came, e.g., the Duponts, a United States family of French origin, 929.20973 (*not* 929.20944).

Class family histories that give historical information about the area in which the family is located with the history of the area, e.g., prominent families in New York City 974.7.

930–990

History of ancient world; of specific continents, countries, localities; of extraterrestrial worlds

Wars

If most of a war's fighting took place in one region or country, use the number for the history of the region or country. For example, class the War of the Austrian Succession with the history of Europe in 940.2; class the Vietnam War with the history of Vietnam in 959.704. Use the number for the history of the country as a whole, even when the war was fought within a limited portion of a country. For example, class the Second Seminole War, which was fought against the Seminole Indians in Florida, with the history of the United States in 973.5 (*not* with the history of Florida in 975.9).

If most of the fighting took place on the high seas, use the number for the history of the participant in whose territorial waters the majority of the battles took place (*not* with the body of water in 909). If the majority of the battles took place on the high seas or in territorial waters of a non-participating country or if in doubt as to where the majority took place, use the number for the history of the participant whose number comes later in 930–990. For example, class the Anglo-Dutch Wars, which consisted of naval battles in the North Sea and English Channel between England and the Netherlands, with the history of the Netherlands in 949.2 (*not* with the history of the North Sea and English Channel in 909 or the history of England in 941.06).

If there was no one place where the majority of the fighting occurred, but the war was fought in the colonies of one or more of the principal participants, use the number for the history of the participant that owned or controlled all or most of the colonies at the end of the war, either the "mother" country of the colonies or the victor of the war. For example, class the Anglo-Spanish War (War of Jenkins' Ear), which was fought in the Spanish colonies of Panama, Colombia, Cuba, and Florida and in the English colony of Georgia, with the history of Spain in 946.

Class the Spanish-American War, which was fought in the Spanish colonies of the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, which were all owned or controlled by the United States at the end of the war, with the history of the United States in 973.8 (*not* with the history of Spain in 946).

If none of the previous rules apply, use the number for the history of the region or country where the war began.

The following wars are exceptions to the above rules:

Franco-German War, 1870–1871, is classed with the history of Germany in 943.08 (*not* with the history of France in 944.07). The war was fought in France between France and Prussia. The political results of the war were the creation of the Third Republic of France (during the war) and the German Empire (at end of the war).

Livonian War, 1557–1582, is classed with the history of Russia in 947 (*not* with the history of the Baltic States in 947.9). The war was fought between Russia and the coalition of Denmark, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Kingdom of Poland (later the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), and Sweden for control of Greater Livonia (the territory of the present-day Estonia and Latvia), where the fighting took place.

Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905, is classed with the history of Japan in 952.03 (*not* with the history of Russia in 947.08). The war was fought in Manchuria, China, over Russia's influence in Korea.

See also discussion at 333.7–.9 vs. 508, 913–919, 930–990; also at 930–990 vs. 355.009, 355–359.

Wars: Ongoing wars

For an ongoing war, use the number for the history of the region or country in which most of the fighting has occurred. For example, when World War II was introduced in Edition 6, most of the fighting had been in Europe; thus, World War II was classed with the history of Europe in 940.53 (*not* with world history in 909.82). If there is no one region or country in which most of the fighting has occurred, use the number for the history of the region or country where the war began.

Wars: Collections of wars

Use the number for the history of the region or the number for the general world history time period for a group of wars discussed together. For example, class comprehensive works on the Crusades with the general historical period of ca. 500–1450/1500 in 909.07. However, class an individual crusade with the history of the region or country where most of the fighting took place. For example, class the First Crusade with the history of the Middle East in 956.

Wars: Battles and other military actions

For specific battles or military actions of a war, use the number for the war, not the number for the place where the action occurred, e.g., class a battle occurring in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War in 973.8 (*not* with the history

of the Philippines in 959.9), air raids on Tokyo in World War II 940.54 (*not* with the history of Tokyo in 952).

Use the number for the overall war even when a series of battles or other military actions of that war can be considered as a war unto themselves, e.g., class the war in Spain (Peninsular War), which is one of the Napoleonic Wars, with the Napoleonic Wars in 940.2 (*not* with the history of Spain in 946).

However, use the numbers in the history of the United States, not the numbers in the history of Europe, for the various battles and other military actions in the North American colonies of England and France that are called wars but are aspects of European wars, e.g., class King William's War (North American aspect of the War of the League of Augsburg) with the history of the United States in 973.2 (*not* with the War of the League of Augsburg in 940.2 or the history of England in 941.06).

When a battle or other military action occurs during the same time period and region of a major war but is not part of that war, use the number for the history of the country in which the fighting took place. For example, class the attempted French invasion of Sardinia in 1793, which took place during the time of the Napoleonic Wars but is not considered part of those wars, with the history of Sardinia in 945 (*not* with the period of the Napoleonic Wars in 940.2).

Wars: Military units

Use the number for military operations under history of the particular war for the history of specific military units in that war, e.g., military units in World War I 940.4.

Use 355.3 (or numbers for military units in specific services in 355–359, e.g., 358.4, 359.3, 359.9) for comprehensive works on specific military units and for military units in peacetime.

Wars: Personal narratives

Class personal narratives of participants in a war in the appropriate subdivision of the history numbers for the specific war, e.g., personal narratives of American soldiers in World War II 940.54. Do not add notation 092 from Table 1 except in two cases: use 946.081092 for personal narratives of the Spanish Civil War, 1936–1939; and use 973.3092 for personal narratives of the American Revolution, 1775–1783. In both these cases, do not add notation 092 from Table 1 if the personal narrative is limited to only one aspect of the war, e.g., use 973.3 for a personal narrative limited to the naval history of the American Revolution.

Class the narrative of a person's experiences during time of war, if it does not focus on the war as such, as biography and not in the number for the war, e.g., an actor's personal experiences of performing during 1940–1942 in Scotland 792.092 (*not* 940.53088).

See also discussion at 930–990: Biography; also at 930–990 vs. 355.009, 355–359.

Wars: Occupied countries

Use the war number for the history of the occupation of a country during the time of the war, e.g., occupation of countries in World War II 940.53. Use 355.4 for military administration of the government of an occupied country during or following the war. Use 341.6 for international law concerning occupation.

Wars: History of an area not with the history of the war

Three kinds of wartime history are not classed with the history of the war (unless the number for the area covered coincides with the number for the war).

1. Use the number for the area for routine history of the everyday events of an area, even if during wartime, e.g., the history of Maryland during the Civil War 975.2 (*not* 973.709752).
2. Use the number for the history of a place for the effect of military action on the everyday life and civilization of the place, e.g., the effect of Civil War military actions on Maryland 975.2 (*not* 973.709752). However, use the war number for the participation of an area in that war, e.g., Maryland's participation in the Civil War 973.709752 (*not* 975.2).
3. Use the country's history number if there is no emphasis on the country's participation in the war, e.g., a history of Britain during George VI's reign 941.084. However, use the war number if the country's participation is emphasized, e.g., British participation in World War II 940.53.

Other subjects called "wars"

The term "war" is sometimes applied to a sustained campaign against a problem, or to a period of conflict, tension, and competition between regions or countries. Use the following to class interdisciplinary works on these subjects:

1. A sustained campaign against a problem: Use the number for the problem, e.g., class the War on Crime with crime prevention in 364.4.
2. A period of conflict, tension, and competition between regions or countries: If there are only two countries involved and the countries are within the same region, use the number of the country coming last. If there are more than two countries but all are in the same region, use the number for the region. Otherwise, use the general world history number for the time of the hostility. For example, class the Cold War period of 1947–1991 (the period of conflict, tension, and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies) with the post World War II period in 909.82.

Also use this instruction to class interdisciplinary works on a war that is both a sustained campaign and a period. For example, class the War on Terrorism (the various military, political, and legal actions taken by the United States and its allies to end international terrorism) with the 2000–2019 period in 909.83.

Unlike military wars, class a specific aspect of this kind of war with the aspect, not with the comprehensive number for the war. For example, class foreign relations between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War with foreign relations in 327.47073; class the Korean War with the history of Korea in 951.904.

Class terrorism as a type of social conflict with terrorism as a social problem in 363.325; class the Iraq War, 2003-, with the history of Iraq in 956.7044.

Historic preservation

Use 363.6 for comprehensive works on historic preservation and lists of preservation projects to be undertaken. However, use 930–990 if the list is primarily devoted to inventorying or describing the sites; use 720 if the list is primarily a description of buildings at the site.

Use 353.7 for administrative annual reports of agencies promoting the preservation of historical sites.

Use 720.28 (or numbers in 721–729, plus notation 028 from Table 1) for works on historic preservation in an architectural context.

See also discussion at 333.7–.9 vs. 508, 913–919, 930–990.

Biography

Add notation 092 from Table 1 to historical period subdivisions that are given in the schedules for biographies of persons who lived during the historical period, e.g., a biography of Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain, 941.085092; however, do not add notation 092 if the life span of the person or the time during which the person impacted upon the history of the country or locality does not approximate the whole of the period, e.g., biography of Rajiv Gandhi 954.05. Also add notation 092 from Table 1 to historical period subdivisions for biographies of historians and historiographers of a period, if they study approximately the whole period, e.g., a biography of Bruce Catton, historian of the United States Civil War, and a biography of Abraham Lincoln, both 973.7092.

Use subdivision 009 (which is limited to collected biography) only for works not limited to a specific period, e.g., biographies of the kings and queens of Great Britain 941.009. If historical period subdivisions are not given in the schedule, do not add subdivision 009 either for collected biographies limited to a specific period or for individual biographies, e.g., biographies of the 20th-century rulers of Kuwait 953.67 (*not* 953.67009). However, add subdivision 009 for collected biographies not limited to a specific period, e.g., biographies of all the rulers of Kuwait 953.67009. Use subdivision 0072 for biographies of historians and historiographers whose works are not limited to a specific period, e.g., biographies of historians of British history 941.0072.

See also discussion at T1–092: Comprehensive biography: Public figures; also at 920.009, 920.03–.09 vs. 909, 909.7–.8, 930–990.

Historical periods

The starting and finishing dates of historical period subdivisions usually mark significant events, which rarely occurred on either January 1 or December 31. The year during which the event occurred will therefore normally be given as both the finishing date of one period and the starting date of the next period. For example, 1945, the year when World War II ended, appears at both 941.084 [British Isles during] 1936–1945 and 941.085 [British Isles during] 1945–1999.

When adding standard subdivisions to historical period subdivisions, use notation 01–09 from Table 1 (*not* 001–009 from the table under 930–990). However, do not use T1–089 Ethnic and national groups. Instead, use the basic history number without any historical period subdivisions and without any notation from Table 1, e.g., Maori in New Zealand in 21st century 993 (*not* 993.04089 nor 993.0089). However, for North American native peoples in North America, use the basic history number without any historical period subdivisions plus notation 004 from the add table under 971–979, e.g., North American native peoples of Canada in the 21st century 971.004 (*not* 971.07089 nor 971.0089), but Italian Canadians in the 21st century 971 (*not* 971.004 nor 971.07089 nor 971.0089). Observe one special instruction for indigenous groups: use the historical period subdivision without adding notation 004 or T1–089 for indigenous groups in the prehistoric period, e.g., Maori in New Zealand before European settlement 993.01, North American native peoples of Canada before European settlement 971.01.

930–990 vs. 355.009, 355–359

Military topics and war

Use 930–990 for works on military history that deal with the outcome of significant events in wars, e.g., the use of tanks on the Eastern Front and how their use affected various battles 940.54. Use the history standard subdivisions in 355–359 for works emphasizing military history or topics without consideration of the general course of a war, e.g., changes in tank tactics during the course of World War II 358.1. If in doubt between 930–990 and 355–359, prefer 930–990.

See also discussion at 930–990: Wars.

Persons

Use 930–990 for comprehensive works on soldiers chiefly associated with the history of a specific war, e.g., William Tecumseh Sherman 973.7. Use 355.0092 for comprehensive works on soldiers associated with more than one war, or who had long and varied careers, e.g., Douglas MacArthur. If in doubt, prefer 930–990.

941

History of the British Isles

Use 941 for works on the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland), a political entity, and on Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland), a geographic entity. Use 942 only for works dealing with England alone, or with England and Wales. Histories of the period since 1603 (or including this period) will seldom deal with England or England and Wales alone. Histories of the period before 1603 may deal with England or England and Wales alone. Works on the civilization of this area may deal with any combination. Use 941 for the following combinations of two areas: England and Scotland, England and Ireland, Ireland and Wales.