

SUBJECT HEADINGS  
FOR THE LITERATURE OF LAW AND  
INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND  
INDEX TO LC K SCHEDULES

Third Edition

Compiled by  
TILLIE KRIEGER

# SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR THE LITERATURE OF LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND INDEX TO LC K SCHEDULES

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## AALL Publications Series

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## PREFACE

This edition was produced as a result of the classification of the law library at the University of Illinois.

The work has taken the needs of a law school library as its primary focus and the editor hopes that it also meets the needs of all other law libraries.

Assistance was provided by the Computer Services Office at the University of Illinois. I would particularly like to thank Marsha Conley who provided consulting services and offered many useful suggestions.

Lastly, a debt of gratitude must be acknowledged to the late Werner B. Ellinger, the Editor of the previous editions.

## INTRODUCTION

This 3d edition of Subject Headings for the Literature of Law is derived from the Library of Congress Subject Headings, 9th edition (LCSH).

There are some important changes in this volume that are not in the previous editions. Most noticeable is the addition of Library of Congress call numbers. All numbers other than the K class numbers are taken from the 9th edition of LCSH. The K class numbers which are from the schedules: K, Law (General); KD, Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland; KE, Law of Canada; and KF, Law of the United States. The span of numbers is not given, only the first number of the span. The number is meant to be helpful for library personnel and for readers in locating a general number on a topic.

It is recommended that classifiers and readers begin at the indicated number to locate the topic and for the readers to be able to peruse the schedules and the shelves. The numbers serve as a guide to the subject, not an index to a specific volume.

Class numbers are included for all categories. A volume which contains largely non-legal matter may have a chapter or a section which is devoted to law. A book on **Petroleum industry and trade**, for example, classed in *HD9560*, may have a chapter or section on legal problems which may be useful.

The class numbers are listed in reverse alphabetic order. In most cases this serves to place the KF number first. Within each of the class schedules, however the order is numeric.

A number of terms are enclosed in square brackets and are in Gothic script, e.g., [Absence (Natural persons (K631;K7136))]. The term is listed in the classification schedules and given a class number but is NOT an authorized subject term in LCSH. It is entered in this list to allow a reader to locate material which may be in the library.

When the Library of Congress announced that it would issue the 9th edition they indicated that a number of important changes would be made, including changing **EUROPEAN WAR, 1914-1918**, to **WORLD WAR, 1914-1918**. Although the Library of Congress subsequently made none of the announced changes, this editor made this change.

Certain cross references were omitted except for legal materials. A number of inverted cross references are not included, even though the topic is entered. The subject heading **POLITICAL SCIENCE** is included, however the reference **SCIENCE, POLITICAL** *see* **POLITICAL SCIENCE** is omitted.

### SUBDIVIDE BY PLACE (*INDIRECT*) VS. (*DIRECT*)

The terms (*Indirect*) and (*Direct*) have been omitted. The designation (*Indirect*) indicates that the name of the country is to be interposed between the subject heading and the name of any subordinate political, administrative, or geographic division within that country, e.g., **Commercial products--Spain--Valencia (City)**. The designation (*Direct*) indicates that the name of the place is to be entered directly without the name of the country or state interposed, e.g., **Fire fighters--Legal status, laws, etc.--New York (City)**. The Library of Congress has been dividing terms indirectly after topical headings with increasing frequency. There are, however, a number of important exceptions:

1) Divide directly first order political subdivisions of the following countries:

COUNTRY	POLITICAL SUBDIVISION
Canada	Provinces
Great Britain	Constituent countries
Soviet Union	Republics
United States	States

Subdivide these entities further, if required, by names of counties, cities, or other subordinate units, e.g., **Music--Quebec (Province)--Quebec (City)**, and **Education--California--San Joaquin Valley**.

For Great Britain subdivide the heading in each case by the name of the pertinent constituent country, and add as a further subdivision the name of the county, city, or other subordinate unit, e.g., **Medicine--England--London**; **Geology--Northern Ireland--Ballycastle region**; and **Heraldry--Scotland--Forfar**. Do not further subdivide the jurisdiction of Great Britain itself to bring out any specific locality of Great Britain. If the subordinate unit needed is larger than any one constituent country, assign that unit directly.

Do not subdivide the heading **Soviet Union** (i.e., Russia) to bring out any specific locality. Either go through the constituent republic or, if the entity is larger than any one of these, assign the entity directly: **Nursing--Ukraine--Kiev (Province)**, but **Zoology--Siberia**, and **Folk dancing--Dnieper Valley**.

2) Assign directly the names of the following cities: Berlin, Jerusalem, New York, and Washington, D. C.

3) Assign directly the name of any jurisdiction or region which does not lie wholly within a single existing country or first order political subdivision of the regions above. Such jurisdictions or regions include: the names of the four countries and the four cities above; historic kingdoms, empires, etc.; geographic features and regions, such as continents and other major regions, bodies of water, mountain ranges, etc., e.g., **Europe**; **Siberia**; **Great Lakes**; **Mexico**, **Gulf of**; **Rocky Mountains**, **Nile Valley**. Assign directly names of islands or groups of islands which are situated some distance from land masses, even if they do not represent autonomous political units, e.g., **Geology--Bermuda Islands**.

4) Divide directly those headings which have geographic qualifiers referring to individual countries, e.g., **Canadian poetry**.

For headings requiring indirect subdivision, apply the technique of indirect subdivision to any region now wholly within a modern country regardless of its past history, e.g., **Education--Romania--Transylvania**. Always use the latest name of any entity whose name has changed during the course of its existence, regardless of the form of the name used in the work being cataloged.

5) In a multi-part subject heading the geographic subdivision is normally the final element.

## ALPHABETIZATION

Alphabetization is word by word and ignores the comma and the parenthesis, so that the list reads:

ABORTION  
ABORTION (CANON LAW)  
ABORTION (JEWISH LAW)



ABORTION, SEPTIC  
ABORTION, THERAPEUTIC

and

JUDGMENTS  
JUDGMENTS BY DEFAULT  
JUDGMENTS BY DEFAULT (ROMAN LAW)  
JUDGMENTS BY PEERS  
JUDGMENTS (CANON LAW)  
JUDGMENTS, CRIMINAL  
JUDGMENTS, DECLARATORY  
JUDGMENTS, EXECUTION OF  
JUDGMENTS, FOREIGN  
JUDGMENTS OF CONVICTION  
JUDGMENTS (ROMAN LAW)

Abbreviations and acronyms are filed as words. G.I. loans, for example:

GERRYMANDER  
GHENT, TREATY OF, 1814  
G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS  
G.I. LOANS  
GIFT TAX  
GIFTS

## TREATIES

Texts of Treaties:

1) General (non-topical collections); assign the appropriate general form heading, e.g., **Treaties, Peace treaties, [place]--Foreign relations--Treaties.**

and 2) Topical collections; assign the appropriate topical heading(s) e.g., **Environmental law, International; Civil rights (International law); Labor laws and legislation, International; Postal conventions; Commercial treaties; Sex discrimination against women--Law and legislation; Choctaw Indians--Treaties; World War, 1939-1945--Treaties.** The subdivision **Treaties** is used only under names of Indian tribes, names of wars, and headings of the type **[place]--Foreign relations.**

If the purpose of the collection is to present the treaties to which a particular country is a party, assign a general heading (without local subdivision) to bring out the international aspect; assign also the same heading with local subdivision to bring out the country (except for collections of commercial treaties for which the heading **[country]--Commercial treaties** is used as the second heading). For example, United States treaties and other international agreements pertaining to telecommunications would be under: **1. Telecommunication--Law and legislation. 2. Telecommunication--Law and legislation--United States.**

If, however, the collection is limited to only two countries, omit the general heading and bring out both countries using local subdivision, e.g., Trade in cotton textiles; agreements between the United States and Poland, use **1. Cotton textiles--Law and legislation--United States. 2. Cotton textiles--Law and legislation--Poland.** and for Individual treaties; assign the appropriate topical heading(s) using the same types of headings as for topical collections.

Do NOT assign the heading for the name of the treaty itself to a work that consists solely of the text of the treaty, e.g., for the treaty to resolve pending boundary differences ... between the United States and Mexico, signed at Mexico Nov. 12, 1970, use, **1. United States--Boundaries--Mexico. 2. Mexico--Boundaries--United States.** and the Treaty of peace with Turkey would be under: **1. World War, 1914-1918--Territorial questions--Armenia. 2. World War, 1914-1918--Territorial questions--Turkey.** The Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, March 26, 1979 is under; **Israel--Arab War, 1973--Peace**, and the International Coffee Agreement of 1976 is under: **Coffee--Law and legislation.**

For individual bilateral agreements, assign duplicate headings to bring out each party, and omit the unsubdivided general heading, e.g., for the air transport services agreement between the United States and Brazil, use **1. Aeronautics, Commercial--Law and legislation--United States. 2. Aeronautics, Commercial--Law and legislation--Brazil.**

For works about treaties, assign the heading for the name of a treaty or international convention to a work that discusses the treaty. Also, assign topical headings appropriate to the work being cataloged, e.g., for the Moon Treaty, **1. Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1979). 2. Space law.** The diplomatic history of the Treaty of Tlatelolco is under, **1. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967). 2. Atomic-weapon-free zones--Latin America.** The Commentary on the International Convention for Safe Containers is under, **1. International Convention for Safe Containers (1972). 2. Containers--Law and legislation.**

## GENERAL FORM SUBDIVISIONS AND FORM DIVISIONS FOR LAW

The number of general form subdivisions that may be used under any subject heading has been enlarged and may be found in the introduction of the LCSH, 8th edition or is available in a separate publication obtainable from the Library of Congress.

Following is a list of the subdivisions which may be used, when required, for any subject heading and are frequently used with subjects in law libraries.

- Abstracts
- Accounting
- Administration
- Administrative and political divisions
- Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.
- Appointment, qualifications, tenure, etc.
- Appointments, promotions, salaries, etc.
- Appropriations and expenditures
- Auditing and inspection
- Bibliography
- Bio-bibliography
- Biography
- Book reviews
- Boundaries
- Case studies
- Cases
- Censorship
- Certification
- Charters
- Civil rights
- Collected works
- Colonies

Constitutional history  
Constitutional law  
Contracts and specifications  
Correctional institutions  
Demonstration [date]  
Dictionaries  
Dictionaries and encyclopedias  
Digests  
Diplomatic and consular service  
Directories  
Emigration and immigration  
Environmental aspects  
Examinations, questions, etc.  
Exiles  
Fees  
Foreign relations  
Forms  
Government ownership  
Government property  
Governors  
Grading  
Handbooks, manuals, etc.  
History  
Indexes  
Inspection  
International cooperation  
Labeling  
Law and legislation  
Legal status, laws, etc.  
Licenses  
Management  
Massacre [date]  
Navigation  
Neutrality  
Officials and employees  
Outlines, syllabi, etc.  
Patents  
Pensions  
Police  
Political activity  
Politics and government  
Popular works  
Practice  
Privileges and immunities  
Public lands  
Public works  
Rates  
Registers  
Safety measures  
Safety regulations  
Security measures  
Social policy  
Sources  
State supervision  
States  
Taxation

Terms and phrases  
Territorial expansion  
Territories and possessions  
Trade-marks  
Wards  
Waste disposal  
Zoning maps

## ABSTRACTS

Use as a form subdivision under topical or geographic headings for works listing publications on those topics together with short summaries. As a rule these summaries should include substantive information (as distinct from annotated bibliographies where only descriptive comments are normally offered). For abstracts of works by or about one person or one organization use the subdivision **Abstracts** under the name of the person or organization.

## ACCOUNTING

Use under topic headings, particularly under special trades, professions, business activities, and types of institutions, as well as under names of particular institutions, e.g., **Corporations--Accounting** and **Finance, Public--Accounting**.

## ADMINISTRATION

Use under types of institutions or names of particular institutions, including libraries, schools, medical services, etc., for works on directing or conducting the affairs of those establishments, e.g., **Research libraries--Administration; Community schools--Administration; Health facilities--Administration; Columbia University--Administration**. For the management of types of industries or businesses, industrial plants or processes, special activities, as well as particular government agencies, use the subdivision **Management**. For the administration of particular jurisdictions use the subdivision **Politics and government**. Do not use the subdivision under subjects for which phrase headings have been provided, e.g., **Police administration**.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Use under names of regions or jurisdictions, e.g., **New York (City)--Administrative and political divisions**.

## ANECDOTES, FACETIAE, SATIRE, ETC.

Use as a form subdivision (a) under topical headings or names of organizations for anecdotal or humorous writings about those subjects; or (b) under names of regions, countries, cities, etc., for humorous writings about those places. Assign the subdivision as required regardless of whether the work in hand consists of true narratives or pieces issued solely as products of the imagination.

## APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATIONS, TENURE, ETC.

Use under classes of public employees for discussions on the conditions of appointment of these persons to office, e.g., **Judges--Appointment, qualifications, tenure, etc.** For the appointment to office of public employees in particular jurisdictions use the subdivision **Officials and employees--**

**Appointment, qualifications, tenure, etc.** For the appointment to office of employees in individual government agencies use the subdivision **Appointments, promotions, salaries, etc.** under the name of the agency. For the selection and appointment of teachers or other classes of professionals who are not necessarily government employees use the subdivision **Selection and appointment**; for their tenure use the subdivision **Tenure**.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, SALARIES, ETC.

Use the names of individual government agencies for discussions on the conditions of employment in those individual agencies. For specific aspects of employment in the same agencies use the appropriate subdivision under the name of the agency subdivided by the subdivision **Officials and employees**, e.g., **United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation--Officials and employees--Appointments, qualifications, tenure, etc.** For the conditions of employment of public employees in general there exists no single subdivision, only subdivisions denoting various aspects of the topic.

For works discussing special aspects of this topic in connection with public employees in a particular jurisdiction, use the appropriate subdivision for the aspect in question under the name of the jurisdiction subdivided by the subdivision **Officials and employees**, e.g., **United States--Officials and employees--Salaries, allowances, etc.**; **United States--Officials and employees--Leave regulations**; and **United States--Officials and employees--Pensions**. For conditions of employment of particular categories of public employees use the appropriate subdivision for the special aspect in question under the category, e.g., **Police--Salaries, pensions, etc.**; **Judges--Appointment, qualifications, tenure, etc.**

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Use under names of jurisdictions, government agencies, institutions, etc., for works which discuss public monies that have been allotted or spent for specified purposes. In order to designate appropriations made by the national or central government for local use assign the subject heading appropriate for the work in hand, e.g., **Grants-in-aid**; **Intergovernmental fiscal relations**; **Federal aid to education**, and subdivide by the name of the jurisdiction receiving the funds.

#### AUDITING AND INSPECTION

Use under types of industries, trades, etc., in socialist countries, or under government controlled enterprises in non-socialist countries, **Collective farms--Auditing and inspection**.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Use as a form subdivision under subjects for lists of printed books, or printed books and serials, which pertain to those subjects. For lists of works by or about one person or organization use the subdivision **Bibliography** under the name of the person or organization. For any bibliography which is indexed in sufficient detail as to be usable also as an index to the subject use the subdivision **Indexes** instead of the subdivision **Bibliography**.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY--CATALOGS

Use as a form subdivision under subjects for lists of books or books and serials which are held by one organization or library, assembled as a private collection, or issued by an individual publisher.

## BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHY

Use as a form subdivision under subjects, including names of places, literatures, religious orders or sects, or topical headings generally, for works which contain lists of works of authors active in particular fields as well as biographical information about those authors. Do not use under classes of persons unless the heading for the corresponding subject area does not exist. For example, do not use under **Lawyers**, but do use it under subject heading **Law** instead, e.g., **Law--Bio-bibliography**. Do not use the subdivision under names of individual persons.

## BIOGRAPHY

Use as a form subdivision under names of regions, countries, cities, etc., classes of persons, ethnic groups, names of organizations, or particular historical events, periods, etc., for collected biography, e.g., **New York (City)--Biography**, **Lawyers--Biography**; **Judges--Biography**, **World War, 1914-1918--Biography**.

**Do not use the subdivision Biography** under names of individual persons except literary authors. In the latter case assign the subdivision **Biography** only when the work in hand is a true biography of an individual literary author. If the work contains not only biographical information but also criticism of the author's literary efforts, assign only his name without subdivision.

For autobiographical accounts of events or impressions experienced by a member of a special profession use the subdivision **Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.** under special classes of professional persons. For autobiographical but nonprofessional accounts of experiences of individual persons in connection with a particular activity, event, war, or disease, use the subdivision **Personal narratives**.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Use as a form subdivision under subjects for collections of descriptive and evaluative accounts of works on those subjects, e.g., **Law--Book reviews**; **French imprints--Book reviews**.

## BOUNDARIES

Use under names of regions, countries, cities, etc. If used under names of countries, further subdivide, if appropriate, the subdivision to designate the common border with another country, e.g., **United States--Boundaries--Mexico**. Make a second subject entry under a heading with the two place names reversed, e.g., **Mexico--Boundaries--United States**.

## CASE STUDIES

Use as a form subdivision under topical headings for single as well as collections of recorded instances illustrating the conditions of a particular field from which general principles may be drawn, e.g., **Juvenile delinquency--Case studies**. For cases in the field of law use the subdivision **Cases**; in the field of medicine use **Cases, clinical reports, statistics**.

## CASES

Use as a form subdivision under legal headings for compilations of court decisions on particular topics, including such publications as reporters or casebooks for students e.g., **Estates (Law)--Cases**; **Torts--Cases**.



## CENSORSHIP

Use under topical headings, particularly headings denoting forms of communication, including the mass media, as well as under names of wars, e.g., **Art--Censorship; Foreign news--Censorship; Radio--Censorship; World War, 1939-1945--Censorship.**

## CERTIFICATION

Use under types of products, classes of professionals, employees, or tradesmen, or types of industries, for official confirmation that required standards have been met, e.g., **Teachers--Certification; Air lines--Certification.**

## CHARTERS

Use under names of American colonies, states, cities, etc. e.g., **Virginia--Charters.**

## CIVIL RIGHTS

Use under classes of persons or names of ethnic groups for discussions on the rights of persons belonging to these classes or groups to have equal opportunities for employment, schooling, voting, etc., as any other citizen.

## COLLECTED WORKS

Use as a form subdivision under topical or geographic headings for (a) the complete or selected works of one author on a topic collected in one volume or a set of volumes; (b) anthologies of major treatises by different authors on a particular topic assembled in one volume or set of volumes; or (c) serial publications on a topic irregularly issued, including monographic series, as well as irregular serials each issue of which consists of papers written by various authors.

## COLONIES

Use under names of countries for works discussing collectively the colonial possessions of these countries. Also use where appropriate the subdivision **[name of country]--Colonies** under topical headings, e.g., **Education--Great Britain--Colonies.** The subdivision **Colonies** may be further subdivided by form or topical subdivisions, as required by the work in hand, e.g., **Great Britain--Colonies--Administration; Missions--Portugal--Colonies--Pictorial works.**

## CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Use under names of countries, states, etc.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Use under names of countries, states, etc., (a) as a form subdivision for texts of the constitutions of those jurisdiction, or (b) as a topical subdivision for legal discussions about the establishment, interpretation, construction, validity, etc., of the constitutions of those jurisdictions. For the history of the formation and development of constitutions of particular countries, states, etc., use the subdivision **Constitutional history.**

## CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Use as a form or topical subdivision under headings for particular kinds of construction or engineering e.g. **Pavements--Contracts and specifications; Nuclear engineering--Contracts and specifications**. For specifications pertaining to products or merchandise use the subdivision **Specifications**.

## CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Use under names of cities for works discussing collectively those institutions whose function it is to rehabilitate or neutralize the deviant behavior of adult criminals or juvenile delinquents.

## DEMONSTRATION, [date]

Use under names of cities.

## DICTIONARIES

Use as a form subdivision under (a) names of languages for comprehensive, alphabetical lists of works in those languages with definitions; (b) topical headings for works consisting of comprehensive, alphabetical lists of terms pertaining to those topics; or (c) topical headings for encyclopedic works on those topics. Under geographic names or names of ethnic groups use the subdivision **Dictionaries and encyclopedias**. For lists of expressions, phrases, idioms, etc., found in a particular language use the subdivision **Terms and phrases** under the name of the language.

Subject dictionaries in one language: For English language dictionaries within a particular subject area assign the heading **[subject]--Dictionaries**. If the dictionary is in a language other than English, assign the heading **[subject]--Dictionaries--[name of language]** (omitting the word "language"), e.g., **Law--Dictionaries--French**.

## DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Use as a form subdivision under names of regions, countries, cities, etc., or under names of ethnic groups.

## DIGESTS

Use as a form subdivision under legal headings for works consisting of systematically arranged compilations of brief summaries of individual statutes or decisions on particular topics, e.g., **Electioneering--Law and legislation--Digests; Land tenure--Digests**.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Use under names of countries for the service of particular countries. Further subdivide the subdivision geographically for the service of a particular country in a particular place. For the service of all countries located in a particular country assign the subject heading **Diplomatic and consular service in [name of country]**.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE--PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Use under names of countries.

## DIRECTORIES

Use as a form subdivision under (a) names of regions, countries, cities, etc., for alphabetical or classified lists containing the names and addresses of the inhabitants or organizations of a place; and (b) topical headings, classes of persons, types of corporate bodies or names of particular corporate bodies for the names, addresses and other identifying data of persons or organizations connected with the entities named.

For works which list names of persons without addresses or other identifying data use the subdivision **Registers** under the name of the corporate body, class of persons, etc.

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Use under names of countries for the movement of persons out of or into those countries with the intention of establishing new residences.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Use under types of industries, processes, machines, constructions, or chemicals for environmental problems associated with their operation, creation, or use, e.g., **Atomic power-plants--Environmental aspects; Automobiles--Environmental aspects; Pesticides--Environmental aspects.**

## EXAMINATIONS, QUESTIONS, ETC.

Use as a form subdivision under topical or geographic headings for compilations of examination questions pertaining to those fields.

## EXILES

Use under names of regions, countries, islands, etc., to designate places to which persons have been banished.

## FEES

Use under classes of professional persons, or types of services, institutions, etc., for charges for services rendered, e.g., **Lawyers--Fees; Social services--Fees.** Do not use under subjects for which phrase headings have been provided, e.g., **Dental fees.**

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Use under names of particular countries (or regions made up of two or more countries) for works which discuss the diplomatic relations between these countries and other sovereign states. If required by the work in hand to designate relations with a specific region or country, further subdivide the subdivision by region or country. If so divided, make a second subject entry with the two