The Bliss Classification Bulletin

c/o Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London, W.8

Vol. V, 110. 1, December 1971

FOREWORD

The main interest of the reader of this <u>Bulletin</u> is likely to be the progress of the revision of the BC - the state of the classes, facilities for checking the draft schedules by users, arrangements for publication, etc. - and inevitably these constitute much of what follows.

Because the whole scheme is in the process of radical revision and because the final shape and context of many classes must wait on that of others (due to the overlapping of relationships and the sharing of common concepts) the last two issues of the Bulletin have not carried new schedules. Instead, members of the BCA have been requested to state those schedules the drafts of which they would like to see and perhaps comment on. However, the case of the Common Subdivisions is exceptional in that these are of interest to every user of the scheme, general or special Therefore we include in this issue a draft revision of Schedule 1 and part of Schedule 2. The revision of Schedule 1 draws heavily on the CSD developed by the BNB and tested thoroughly over a decade and more and we should like to express here our dobt to BNB for making this possible.

That part of Schedule 2 given here is completely new to EC: Unlike the CSD of Place in DC, UDC and Colon the CSD of Place in BC have been restricted mainly to politically defined areas. But literary warrant calls for the provision of a wide range of further concepts of place and this is what the new Schedule will provide.

We include also brief notes on the most notable features of full drafts so far circulated, so that those libraries which have not requested them may at least know what is happening in these areas.

We apologise for the delay in issuing this number of the Bulletin, which has been due to extreme pressure of work at the Polytechnic of North London (the old North-Western Polytechnic now having joined with the Northem Polytechnic to form one of the largest polytechnics in the country). A slight compensation for the delay is that it allows us to give firm dates regarding the publication of the new BC. It will be published by Butterworths some time in 1973 - probably by the Autumn. This is somewhat later than originally envisaged when the special revision programme was launched, but we hope BCA members will be indulgent on

this point. It has been (and continues to be) a massive undertaking and we hope the final work will justify the time taken (which, by the standards of the other major schemes, will still have been remarkably short). The new edition will be in 3 volumes, of which 2 volumes will be schedules (containing approximately 750 pages each) and the third volume, (of approximately 850 pages) will contain the Λ/Z index, Common Subdivisions (Schedules 1/4) and introductory matter (containing a selection of Bliss's original prefaces plus detailed guidance on how to use the scheme and on problems of reclassification (together, possibly, with instructions on how to reclassify - although it might be more convenient to publish these in a special issue of the Bulletin). A questionnaire sent to all members of BCA disclosed a very strong preference for a crown quarto size (approx. $9\frac{\pi}{4}$ " x $7\frac{\pi}{2}$ ") and this is what it will be.

The Adbridged Bliss Classification (School Library Association)

We have received the Information Circular No. 2 of the ABC which announces, inter alia, that in the four years since it was published it has been reprinted twice. The Circular also carries a note on BC in the French-speaking world and cites a paper by Monsieur A. Canonne (whose adoption of BC in the Bibliothèque Centrale de Hainaut, Belgium, we noted last year) of which readers of the Bulletin may be interested to hear:

La Classification Bibliographique de Henry Evelyn Bliss. A. Canonne. Bibliothèque, Document, Livre, Vol. 9-10 (n. 1-2) 1968-69, pp. 1-49. Also in Rencontres: Cahiers de l'Institut Provincial de l'Education et des Loisirs du Hainaut, n.3, Juillet-Sept., 1969. pp. 64-103.

Mr Clifford Freeman (Institute of Education Library, The University of Hull), the Editor of ABC, has asked me to insert the following note:

"Since the death of Ifr H.P Young, the working party which produced ABC has lacked a member competent to deal with scientific subjects. It would be very helpful if someone would volunteer to act in this capacity. The question of a revised edition is not at present under consideration, but the editor needs someone to whom he can refer queries that come in from users of the scheme."

Classification in the 1970's is the title of an interesting symposium due in January and edited by the Hon. Treasurer of the BCA, which contains fairly full discussion (by the present writer) of the principles and practice of the revision of BC. Details for those interested are:

Maltby, Arthur, od. Classification in the 1970's: a discussion of developments and prospects for the major schemes. London, Bingley, 1972 (£4).

December 1970 Bulletin

We apologize for an error in the last issue of the Bulletin which numbered it as Vol. IV, No. 3 instead of Vol. IV No. 4.

J. Mills Hon. Editor

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BLISS CLASSIFICATION ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on Friday November 19th 1971 at Library Association

Present: Mr J Mills (Chairman/Editor)
Mr A Maltby (Treasurer)

and 17 other members

In the absence of the Secretary, the Treasurer recorded the minutes of the meeting.

1. The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were approved and signed. It was suggested by Dr. Campbell and agreed by the meeting that minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting should, in future, be distributed at the annual meeting to save reference to them in the pages of the BC Bulletin.

2. Matters arising

All matters arising were dealt with under the following items in the agenda.

3. Chairman's Report

The Chairman circulated a document showing the current state of BC revision and one giving details of the 'Wessex' project on information retrieval in the medical sciences.

A report was made on the revision progress of individual BC classes. Some are well advanced; others - especially those where helpful schedules can be obtained from other sources - are as yet relatively undisturbed.

The situation with regard to Butterworth as publisher was discussed and it is probable that this company will agree to publish. Cost would be £45 (3 volumes at £15 each). 600 or so copies would be published at first to gauge the market for a revised edition. Bliss users have voted strongly for a crown quarto format of 10" by 7½. Mr. Geoghegan asked if the volumes could be bought separately; this would seem unlikely as the introduction, index and common schedules would be in one volume. The loose-leaf idea was discussed but seems impractical.

The use of BC class-marks on MARC tapes has been considered, but the BMB editor has given an adverse report

in terms of cost to the Bibliography and delays in its production. There was some discussion on the difficulties of converting DC numbers to BC and the conversion via PRECIS INDEXING. Mr J Digger pointed out the problems currently met with by BNB in converting to Dewey and Library of Congress.

Miss Dean expressed fears about the speed of revision and about notational conflicts between symbols such as 1 and 1. With regard to the latter point, several members agreed that a "house style" recommended by the B.C.A. would be an asset. The question of progress in revision led to considerable discussion about how much of the new scheme can be adopted. Mr Best, Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Freeman argued that the adoption of the drastically revised version in tota would be impossible in many established libraries and partial re-classification and ways of painlessly injecting a new scheme into a library system were considered. The sending of drafts of particular classes to appropriate subscribing libraries in advance of publication of the new edition is contemplated. Dr Campbell suggested that the secretary could circulate members asking which classes they needed most urgently. This was agreed.

4. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer presented the financial statement. This showed a healthy working balance, although account must be taken of the fact that payments from this are being made to assist the cost of revision of BC at the Polytechnic of North London.

5. Election of Committee for 1971/72

The final item of business concerned the election of the Committee. Mr Horne had resigned on taking up a post in Toronto and sent his good wishes to those present.

Mr Mills expressed the Association's thanks for Mr Horne's work as secretary. Mr G G H Geoghegan (Reading University) was nominated to fill the resulting vacancy on the Committee, but had left the meeting at the time of the nomination. Mr R A Bangs (Brighton Library School) volunteered to serve if Mr Geoghegan was unable to do so. The other members of the Committee were re-elected. Dr Campbell was then elected Secretary by the Committee in place of Mr Horne.

The Bliss Classification Bulletin	December 1971	•	Page 6	
NOTE FROM THE TREASURER		-		
Financial statement for year ended 31	July 1971			
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		£ p	£	p
INCOME				
Membership subscription				
Personal		*** *** *** ***	•	
Primary/Secondary Schools		13.18		
Other institutions		5.00		
		208.45		
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS			£226.	67
Sales of Bliss Classification Bulle			852.20 •	(0)
Donations to revision fund	tin		13.	•
Interest on current account at bank		•	535.	
			3.	22
TOTAL INCOME			6770	7 II
			€778.	<u> </u>
EXPENDITURE				
Bliss Classification Bulletin - mater	rials, printing			
distribution			7 %	00
Committee			13.0 17.	•
Stationery			1.	· . ·
Postages			5.	
Bank charges			í.(
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TOTAL EXPENDITURE			£38.7	76
Working balance 1970/71			£739.5	59
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Payments made to Polytechnic of North L	ondon towards			
revision of Bliss Classification			£900.0	00
Cash in bank at 30 September 1971				
	rent Account		07DC C	
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	ONTO MICCOMPLO		£610.0)U
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Revision of the BC: progress and problems

1 State of the revision, December 1971

The following is a copy of a paper circulated at the ACM. All members of BCA should have received also a questionnaire giving the same list of relatively discrete subject areas and asking them to indicate for which areas they would like to receive full draft revisions. Any members who have not yet returned their questionnaire are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Note:

D^/DT

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Not yet begun
    = Draft 1 Preliminary draft: general structure determined
) = Draft 2 Second draft: vocabulary developed in full
                 Advanced draft: awaiting final editing for
                      notating, duplicating and distributing
 (4) = Draft 4 Finished except for minor editing (1) & (2) = Some parts of the class are in a 1
                 Some parts of the class are in a more advanced
                      state than others
 Schedules
           Common subdivisions (2) & (3)
 Classes
            Generalia (2)
            General activity and organization
              Organization: Systems theory, Cybernetics
              Communication
             Information bearing records
                Library and information science
A/AK
           Philosophy
AL/AX
           Logic and mathematics
AY
           Statistics (3)
           Physics
BA/BD
             Mathematical physics; Mechanics
BE BI
             Particle physics: nuclear, atomic, molecular (2)
BG
             Properties and states of matter
DII/BL
             Heat, Light, Electromagnetism (1)
BM/BO
             Electric, Electronic and communication engineering
\mathbf{IP}
             Acoustics
BO/BT
             Fluid mechanics and associated technology
C/CF
          Chemistry, general and physical (1)
CG
           Analytical chemistry (2)
CH
          Mineralogy
CI/CR
           Inorganic and organic chemistry
CT/CY
          Chemical technologies (1) & (2)
D/DF
          Astronomy (1)
DG/DP
          Geology
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Geography and Meteorology

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Microscopy
 DW
           Biology (2) & (3)
          Botany
          Zoology
          Physical anthropology
          Health sciences (2)
           (HK Sports and games moved to V)
          Psychology and Psychiatry (1) & (2)
          Education (2) & (3)
 K/KH
          Sociology & Ethnology
KI/KM
              Folklore
KO/KS
              Ethnography (1)
KT/IX
              Human geography
LA/LP
            History: ancillary studies (Archaeology, Numismatics,
            History: Ancient (1) & (2)
LI/IW
                                               etc.) (1) & (2)
M/N
                    : Modern - Europe, America
                             - Australia, Asia, Africa
            Religion
            Social welfare
CX /OM
            Social-political movements
            Political science (2)
            Law
            Economics & Business (1) & (2) & (3)
UA/UC
            Agriculture & Animal industries
UD
            Mining engineering
UE/UJ
            Construction industries (Civil engineering,
                                                        Building)
UJ/UL
            Transport engineering
                                                        (2) &(3)
UO/UR
            Mechanical engineering
US/UV
            Other industries
W
            Household technology
            Architecture (2) & (3)
CIV\AV
VE/VII
            Plastic arts, Ceramics, Painting
TV\OV
            Graphic arts (2) & (3)
            Textile arts (2) & (3)
VU
XV/VV
            Music
\Lambda I
            Recreative arts
MAM
            Language & literature
YV
            Journalism (2)
YY\XX
            Performing arts
            Bibliography, Documentation, Libraries
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Period classification of older material

A request was received from Jeremy Weston, Librarian of the Royal Institution, regarding BC policy for collections in which the basic arrangement consists of parallel sequences covering different periods of production of the literature. It is well known that it is often very difficult, if not impossible, to classify satisfactorily the literature of an earlier period by a classification reflecting the structure of the subject as conceived during a later period. A notable article on the subject was written by John J. Lund and Mortimer Taube ("A non-expansive classification system:

introduction to period classification". Lib. Quarterly Vol. 7, No. 3, July 1937, p. 373-394). Bliss provided in his Anticiar Numeral Classes only the bare and empty class 9 (Antiquated books) to meet the problem. Below is a suggested procedure for libraries wishing to distribute the older material under the main class concerned. Those libraries wishing to keep together all the earlier material, irrespective of subject, may still do so, of course; but because of the proposed change of use of the anterior numeral classes (see Bulletin, December 1970) Class 9 is no longer available and a private notational symbol would be needed to indicate the special collection.

- 1. The sequence desired is as follows
 - The works on a subject (e.g. Chemistry) written prior to the present century file before those of the present century. Works written during this century about the subject in the earlier period file with current materials.
- 2. The only difficulty notationally is that, assuming some books are marked with the plain class number for current general works on the subject (e.g. 'C' for Chemistry) a symbol is needed which files in front of it.
- 3. The following solution (taking Chemistry as an example) makes maximum use of available resources in Bliss i.e., Schedule 3 for Periods, and a hyphen as a general linking device.
 - C [Works on Chemistry written before 1900]
 ** see also C7 for works about a given period,
 but written in the 20th century.
 - C A Works written in Ancient period

 B Medieval period

 Renaissance period

 J 17th 18th centuries

 N 19th century

 NB Physical chemistry

 Electrochemistry
 - Contemporary (20th century) work on Chemistry
 - C1 Encyclopedia in general
 - C7B History of chemistry Medieval

 * see also C-B for medieval works on Chemistry
 - CB Physical chemistry
- 4. The filing value of the hyphen (which is already in use) is lower than letters or numbers and so files as above.

- 5. The Period divisions of Table 3 are generous enough to allow flexibility in assigning periods according to the needs of the subject. For example, C C could be used for Alchemy (in chemistry) as a special historical system.
- 6. The number of distinct periods to be recognized is really a matter for the librarian to choose, having regard for the nature of his collection.
- 7. The only clash possible is the theoretical one where the hyphen has been used as a general phase relation (e.g. Chemistry relation to Meteorology C-DS). However, this will be replaced in the new edition by a definite number for phase relations (6 or 7).
- 8. If the hyphen is thought to be insufficiently emphatic, an asterisk might be preferred.

3 Alphabeting marks

A common arrangement within relatively specific classes is an alphabetical one - especially when individual persons, organisations or other things with proper names constitute the subclasses.

It would be a considerable advantage if BC contained a standard table of alphabeting marks, to be used whenever the occasion arose (e.g. SAY Individual (legal) theorists, A/Z: SEN M English local by-laws, by county A/Z). Usually A/Z device represents the last-cited principle and so terminates a class-number; but this is not always the case and there is an urgent need for a precise and unique symbol to represent any unique name. In the new Music schedules, composer is a major facet and is cited before other facets; there, we have referred users to the special table of alphabeting numbers devised for composers by the British Catalogue of Music (e.g. VV9 SF Schubert). We should be grateful if any users of BC having experience of the use of alphabeting marks (e.g. Cutter-Sanborn marks) and thereby having a definite opinion as to the utility or convenience of a particular table providing them would let us know.

4 Schedule 2 and Classes M/O (note by Valeric Lang)

*This note refers almost exclusively to concepts of 'political' place'; the addition to Schedule 2 of other concepts of place (Place by latitude, by altitude, by economic characteristics, etc.) has already been mentioned and is demonstrated in the new schedules on p. 24 of this Bulletin.

When work was started on Geography, which, as BC users will know only too well, is scattered among a number of classes, it very soon become apparent that one of the first parts

which should be brought into order was Schedule 2. The idea was that if this was in good order, then this one sequence could be used whenever schedules were needed to be divided by country. At the moment, although Schedule 2 is a common table, classes M/O(amongst others) have their own goographical divisions, and the orders in which countries are arranged differ between 2 and M/O; e.g. in Sched. 2 one has: e, British Isles; f, France; g, Spain, and gp, Portugal; while in class Mit is MQN, Kingdoms and Provinces of Spain; MQW, Provinces of Portugal); MT. Counties, etc. of France; and MW. British Isles. One can appreciate that there are reasons for different orders for geographical and historical sequences. surprise me however was to find that in some cases the parts of countries (regions, provinces, counties, etc.) were given in opposite orders. In Schedule 2, Ireland is set out with the Irish Republican states first, followed by the Northern Irish provinces, while MYD, Northern Ireland comes before MYI. Republic of Ireland. In other cases Bliss had changed his mind about what was included in, or excluded from, a region, for instance, in Schedule 2 'Wessex' is equated with Southern Ingland as a whole, while MWK, although still given as 'Southern England' it is listed after London, the Home Counties, and the South East generally, all these having followed the general heading in Schedule 2. This has made it impossible to integrate the two sequences without changing the order of one of them. In the event, the new Schedule 2 as it currently stands, includes virtually all places given in the relevant parts of M/O, but the M/O order has had to be abandoned. In future it is intended that each country, although remaining where it is in the M/O sequence, will be divided internally by Schedule 2.

Unfortunately, I am unable to guarantee that every term in the original Schedule 2 has retained its old notation, for a number of reasons. Firstly, Bliss's habit of placing the names of provinces or towns in the A/Z index but not in the schedules, was probably justified on the grounds of saving space, and the fact that the classifier would be searching for a specific name. When, as a reviser, one is interested only in seeing how many towns, provinces, etc. are given, the system is very inconvenient. It is impossible to guess, or even to discover, how many places Bliss might have notated, and hidden in the A/Z index. I have traced provinces and states which fill in obvious gaps in the schedules, for instance in the schedules for USA one has under Mortheastern U.S.: bai, Maine, while in the index there are, ban, New Hampshire, and bav, Vermont. straightforward enough, but there is no telling what towns might have been selected for notation.

Secondly, there is the problem of order within countries. Wherever possible I have sought to maintain Schedule 2 as no classifier welcomes the thought of altering endless

books, for little obvious gain. However, Bliss very definitely had his own ideas about how things should be listed. favourite method was to move around a country in increasingly large circles. Although possibly idiosyncratic, this was a method that had its advantages. It is unfortunate that it was pursued with least success in Great Britain. The resulting order was one of: Southern as a whole, Southeact, East, Southcentral, South coast, Southwest, Wales (thus hardly distinguishable from England), West, Midlands, North, etc. If this is traced on a map, it begins to look very unhelpful, and while the reasoning can be seen, it would appear to have been constructed without the aid of an atlas. As I said, it is unfortunate that this should have occurred in Great Britain, i.e. in a heavily used section. Since I was unable to produce a rational order with a minimum amount of tinkering. I have suggested fairly radical changes.

Whatever the revision it is hoped that advantage will be taken of the occasion to incorporate provision for the new counties, as they will appear when the Boundary Commission's work has come into force.

Generally, I have given at least as much depth in coverage as is found in DC, with the exception of that provided for U.S.A. This was a case of an American scheme providing for the maximum possible American need. BC 2 is after all a British scheme, and it seemed unnecessary to provide quite so much depth in that area. On the other hand the coverage for Britain and parts of Europe is slightly better than that found in DC 17. For Western Europe we have tried to be fairly uniform, going down to County or District level in most cases. I have inserted towns mentioned by BC into their county or district. At this point (i.e. level of towns) order becomes alphabetical. Unfortunately, due to lack of space, towns may well have to be omitted from the finished schedule. In Asia and Africa, coverage is less detailed, although local expansion should be possible at any time.

The method used has been to place countries and their subdivisions as far as possible in map order. That is to say that places are set down in order so that those contiguous to one another follow on. Of course, a map cannot satisfactorily be reduced to linear order, so that the resulting schedule is simply a series of compromises, but it does have the advantage that counties, etc., are grouped within larger areas or regions, which themselves tend to be sought terms.

This advantage would be lost if we had the alternative system, used by LC. This consists simply of providing for areas of different size/importance, e.g. Countries or provinces, Cities or towns, to be grouped together and notated Λ/Z . Or, two or three parallel sequences (e.g. Geographical features, Λ/Z ; States, Provinces, Counties, Λ/Z ; Cities, towns, villages, Λ/Z)

are provided. This is simple to understand, use, and is infinitely hospitable. It also saves a considerable amount of schedule space. Topographical features may be dealt with in the same way. However, it means that for example, the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland would be widely separated from one another, and from 'The Lake District' if indeed such areas were allowed for at all. 'Kendal' too would be far removed from Westmorland. My geographer advisers feel strongly that from their point of view it is useful to have works classified within regions and their constituent parts. It would be helpful to have other BC users' views. It should of course be possible to provide alternative methods. The restricting factor on the amount of enumeration possible, is of course, space.

5 Class E/G Biology

A comprehensive draft schedule for Biology (exclusive of Taxonomic Botany and Zoology) has been developed by Srto. Jandira de Assuncao of the Institute of Biological Studies, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, whilst working at the Polytechnic of North London on her M.Sc., under the supervision of the Hon. Editor. This schedule, which will be adapted to form the new Class E in BC, is nearing completion. But the problem of the great enumerated taxonomies in systematic Botany and Zoology has not yet been tackled. We would welcome the opinion of users of these classes in BC as to the degree of revision and expansion they would like to see. The history of bibliographic classification in DC and UDC has shown the dangers of assuming too readily that a given taxonomy has served its time, with a consequent premature revision of a basically sound system. We would not like to repeat this error.

6 Class H. Physical anthropology and the health sciences (Note by Ruth Daniel)

* Ruth Daniel is a researcher at the Polytechnic of North London who has produced and installed a new classification of Audiology for the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, and has worked on problems of retrieval languages in information science including the production (for an OSTI-funded experiment) of an Intermediate Lexicon for use as a switching language between different information centres in our subject, and is now engaged on producing a comprehensive classification and thesaurus in the Health Sciences for the Wessex Regional Hospital Board (under a grant from EMA). The Wessex system will draw on the comprehensive revision of Class H in BC which Ruth Daniel began last year.

CLASS H: draft of proposed revised version

Summary

ANTHROPOLOGY Physical Listing BC

[Physical]	Exi	sting	BC
Human body		HD	
Anatomy Regions Systems Physiology Regions Anatomy Anatomy Regions Anatomy Alternative to locating After Medicine Regions		HD/G	
Systems)			
HEALTH SCIENCES (Organisation) National Health Service Hospitals Patients Nursing MEDICINE Anatomy Always subordinate to Org Physiology A to Persons or other	ans)	HO HM FIF/G	
specialisations Health & Safety		HH/HI	
Preventive medicine		1311/111	
Specialisations (organ-based)	•		
Regions Systems	{	HD/G;	IIV/X
(person-based) Gynaecology (environmental) Industrial Pathology	, }	HT/U	
Pervasive (e.g. Bacterial: do not sub- ordinate to Organ)		HP/R	•
Localised (subordinate to Organ or Local	tion)EIR	
Treatment Pervasive (do not subordinate to Organ) Localised (subordinate to Organ) (Specialisations))	FIN	
Surgery		HS	
(Applications of medicine) Forensic		HZ	
(Associated fields) Dentistry		HY	

^{*}This is an inverted schedule and number building is usually retroactive; Q.g. a compound 'Muscles of the limbs' will be cited as Muscles (part of locomotor system) - Limbs (a region) - the systems facet under Organ-based specialisations appearing later in the schedule than the Regions. But there are exceptions to this, as noted.

The foregoing outline has been compiled after a great deal of thought; for a general collection in the Medical Sciences, it

is regarded as the best possible shelf order; the associated scope notes suggest the ideal citation order. However it does generate several problems:

- 1. The citation order does not follow 'standard' order or PMEST e.g.
 - Surgery: Organ (Operation: Operand) whereas Operation or Action is usually subordinate to Operand the recipient of the action.
- 2. The citation order is not consistent (i.e. it varies throughout the scheme):
 - e.g. Organ: Local disease (Thing: Process)
 Viral disease: Organ (Process: Thing)
- 3. Citation strings are arrived at by building retroactively at times, and forward at times
 - e.g. Organ: Anatomy
 Organ: Local disease

Solutions to these, and other problems are not finalised,. But it already seems likely that the scheme, when used pre-coordinately, will not be suited by an alphabetical chain index, and that either sophisticated notational devices, or tables, will be essential in order to maintain consistency in filing of compound subjects. If these problems are satisfactorily resolved, the Wessex scheme will be breaking new ground in the way it adapts faceting techniques, and may eventually result in far greater flexibility in future faceted schemes.

7 Class P Religion (note by Valeric Lang)

This proved to be no more straightforward than any other class!

In an attempt to bring it down to manageable proportions, I concentrated on producing a classification of Christianity before going on to deal with other religions. This had the advantages of providing a field where at least some of the concepts were familiar, and being the area where most detail was required. It was intended that other Religions would not be treated in quite the same depth, but that basic concepts (and, cometimes, terms) could be borrowed from Christianity.

It is recognised that this brings with it the danger that other Religions will be given a Christianised slant, but it is hoped that since this pitfall is known to exist, it can be avoided.

Christianity could have been organised in a number of different ways. For instance, it could all have been treated historically. In the event it was put into the following groupings: Sacred writings, within which came criticism; Dogmatic theology, including Doctrine of God, Ecclesiology, and Doctrines of Sacraments, and Last Things; Devotional theology; Worship; Asceticism and Mysticism; Moral theology; Pastoral care;

Social service; Devotional aids; Sacred times; Devotional objects; and Buildings. In addition there is a large section on Church Hictory.

Of course, not all Religions have all these, but most of them can be generalised to suit many other Religions. Many have their own Sacred writings, and most have Worship in some form. Without worship, where is the idea of Religion? It may be that Dognatic theology has Christianised overtones, but Mysticism and Asceticism are common to a number of Religions.

It is hoped that, providing such concepts are treated with care, we shall find that the basic analysis has in fact been done and that the way is open for building up classifications for the subdivision of non-Christian Religions.

8 Class Q Social Welfare

The final draft of this has now been tested against a sample of the literature and is about to be circulated. The structure and the rationale of the comprehensive draft revision circulated a year ago was discussed (as an example of the general methods of revision being followed in the BC) in the December 1970 Bulletin. A large number of helpful suggestions was received regarding the preliminary draft, and the final draft incorporates these.

9 Class S Iaw

A full draft revision of this has been circulated and has received generally favourable comment so far. It represents a very large expansion in the provision for primary materials under any given Jurisdiction, as well as considerably more detail in the facets for secondary materials. The schedule for the former (at SEF/SEZ and SSEF/SSEZ) are really plottings of the literature rather than an analysis of the concepts in the subject and have been taken bodily from Elizabeth Poys! "A Classification for Lew Books" (Butterworths, 1968). The schedule borrows heavily from the Moys scheme at numerous other points also and our great debt to Miss Moys is gladly acknowledged here. We are also grateful to Miss Gillian Bull (who was Librarian of the Consumer Council) for casting a legal eye over the draft and assisting in the solving of a number of queries as to the scope and definition of classes.

The <u>Summary Outline</u> below gives a clear view, we hope, of the basic structure of the new schedule. Whilst it reflects an order which we think meets most of the demands of a modern faceted system in this class, it manages to retain a surprisingly extensive agreement with existing Class S, especially in the classes SE/SO which probably take the great bulk of the law material in most British libraries.

The Bliss Classification Bulletin December 1971 Page 17 Citation order is substantially the same as in existing BC.

The jurisdiction (system of law) is the primary facet and two arrays (subfacets) are distinguished within it - Religious systems and Political systems. The latter are arrays in two basic groups by period (Ancient, Modern) then by Geographical-cum-political area.

Each jurisdiction is divided first into Primary material (works of law) and Secondary material (works about law).

The secondary materials are divided first by subject (e.g. Crime, Property, Family) then by Property/Process (e.g. Practice and procedure, Jurisprudence).

SUMMARY OUTLINE

		Present BC
S	Law	
SA	Jurisprudence	SA
SBC	Practice and procedure	·
SBD	Administration of justice	
SBF	Subjects of law	SA
SBJ/N	(Private)	SA
	(Public)	SA
SBC	Criminal	SA
SC	Constitutional and Administrative	SC/SD
SD/SZ	Jurisdictions ·	SE/SZ
SDB	By Period (general only)	S3
SDC/SY		SE/SY
SDD	International	SB
	(Public)	
	(Private) = Conflict of laws	
SDF	National - Municipal law	
	By broad period	
SDG	Ancient	S 3
SDV	Medieval	รรั
SDZ	Modern	S3
SE	Common law systems	SE
SEE/SEZ	England and Wales	SEE
•	Primary materials (works law)	of Seh/sei
SF/SQ	Secondary materials (work	ce SEJ/SQ
AND SOURCE IN	about law)	+ 1 to 14
SFA	Jurisprudence (sg SA)	SEA
SFB/SFZ	Practice and procedure	
	(as SI	_
SG	Administration of	SQ
	justice (as SBD)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SH/SP	Pubjects of law (as	SH/SO
	SBF/SC)	
S Q	Conflict of laws (as	SOY
	SDD)	

[Conflict of laws] Present

Other common law (or mainly SF/SG

Common law systems)

Civil law and other systems

Particular States ST/SY

* This schedule is "inverted" and compound classes are built by citing the lower element first - e.g., French Law - contract; Criminal law - Practice and procedure. Every Jurisdiction may be divided like England and Wales, with a few modifications. This facility replaces Systematic Schedule 19.

10 Class VV/VX Music

SR/SS

ST/SY

SSY

SZ

A full draft revision of this has been circulated. It has been based closely on the classification used in the British Catalogue of Music and we acknowledge gratefully our considerable debt to Mr E.J. Coates, Editor of the British Technology Index, who compiled that classification whilst he was at the British National Bibliography.

The greater part of the schedule concerns music in the European tradition and the material in this field is d vided into two separate but completely parallel classes - works about music and scores of music. There is an interesting analogy here with the distinction between Primary and Secondary materials in Law.

Citation order:

For Music Literature (i.e. Works about music) VV/VW:

1. Composer

2. Instrument (including voices)

Religious authority

3. Musical form (giving e.g. Sonata, Fugue)

4. Musical element (e.g. Tonality)

5. Musical character (e.g. Military music, Dance music)

6. Musical technique (e.g. Performing)

7. Musical theory.

For scores (i.e. Works of music):

1. Instrument for which written 2/6 as 3/7 of Music Literature (and in the same order).

In practice, Music technique and Music theory have virtually no place in scores except for the very occasional score designed to exemplify a concept from these two facets.

A departure from the BCM scheme is the provision for non-European music in general and Afro-American music in particular.

Provision for the latter follows the analysis of the subject given by Derek Langridge in his Your Jazz collection (London, Bingley, 1969.

	Summary outline of Class VV/VX Music	
		Present
VV/VV		BC
VV	MUSIC LITERATURE: Works about music Music (general)	VV/VW
VV8	History (Time facet)	VΥ
VV9	Biography (Λ/Z) by composer)	VV3
	"This is the primary facet in Works	VV9
	about their and compounding is done	
	by adding divisions from below, not	
	above - e.g. Schubert's orchestral	
	work is VV9 SF.M	•
VVA/Z	Locality	VVA/Z
$\Lambda M V$	Theory of music	VVB/Z
VWB	Composing & producing = Techniques of music	VWD
VWC	Musical character	VWE.VWY
VWD '	Elements of music	VWG, WWB
VWE	Forms of music	VWG, IWD
VWF/VWX		A MATTA T
VWF	Vocal	VWS
VWL	Instrumental	VWT
VWM	Orchestral	VWV
	Keyboard instruments	VWTH
VWO	Organ	VWTK
VWP	Piano	VWTI
	String instruments	
VWR	Violin	WTWV
VWSW	Wind instruments	VWU
VWV	Brass instruments	VWV
VWW	Percussion instruments	VWU N
VWY	Afro-American music	VWV W etc.
VX	MUSIC: SCORES & PARTS	VXX VX
VXF/VXX	Music for particular media	A SENSON A TOTAL
•	* Divide like VWF/VWX - e.g.	
VXM	Orchestral	MXV
VXO	Organ	VXO
VXP	Piano	VXP
VXIR	Violin	VXR
TXV	Flute	VXT

Draft of Schedule 1: Common subdivisions (Forms of presentation)

^{*} The purpose of these divisions is to break up a class defined by specific subject content when the number of items in that class becomes large enough to justify grouping by some other principle. The need for detailed specification of form varies considerably from subject to subject; the narrower the subject,

the less need there is to use form divisions at all, except where material is shelved separately on account of the form (e.g. in the case of serials or non-book materials). In many cases, the first two digits of the class number will suffice.

* Where the form of presentation of information is itself the subject of a document (e.g. how to write abstracts, how to make a film-strip) the document should be placed under the subject.

*Where compounding is necessary, it is retroactive (the term appearing latest in the schedule being cited first) - e.g. Chemistry - Abstracts - Serial C152

Q44OIII	TO OTA TUDOTEROUS - DELITER CIDE	
		Existing BC
11 112 113	Encyclopedias, dictionaries, glossaries Gazetteers (special to Geography, etc.) Pronouncing dictionaries	1 or 11
114 115	Polylingual, 'language' dictionaries Books, etc. for a particular kind of reader ('Bias pha	1 or 14
4 4 6	Divide like main classification - e.g. For engineers	- 115UE
116 117	For children, Juvenile works	
•	Programmed instructions Unpublished material, Theses	
	* A thesis published in some form is treated as an	
	ordinary work	
119	Language in which written	
12	Serials, periodicals, newspapers	6
123	Yearbooks, directories, almanacs * Annual reports, etc. of an organization,	66 or 14 or
	see organization	10
13	Essays, lectures, conference papers by several authors * Including conference proceedings published as a	7
14	book, as a supplement to a periodical, etc. Excerpts, readings, etc. from several authors	7 or 78 or
•	= Chrestomathies = Anthologies	58 or 77 etc.
144	Quotations, concordances	
5	Private communication, letters, notes	75
6	Questions & answers	
7	* Includes exercises, workbooks Questions, examination papers	
8	Crossword puzzles	
15		2 or B
155	Tables, scheduled information, surveys	
A /	* Includes 'practical information' on a subject	1 or 15 or 5
156 157	Ready reckoners	
158	Conversion tables Technical data	1 070 45 070
.) •	* Includes data sheets, formularies, distance	1 or 15 or 81
	tables, recipes & receipts	
	See also Specifications	
16	Numerical data, statistics	5 or 9
	* Works on statistical analysis, method, etc. in a subject see 747	

	[Numerical data, statistics]	Existing
166	Case studies, Demonstrative experiments	BC 77
167	Personal narratives, reminiscences	
	See also Persons in the subject	
	* Alternatively, treat as form of biography & use 49)
168	Anecdotes	
169	Curiosities, eccentric works	78
171	Records, extremes	•
172	Humoroug treatment	
3	Imaginative treatment	
4 4	Stories, novels	
5	Poems	
6	Plays, etc.	
181	Non-book materials	
2	Pictorial representation	5 or 54 or
		57 or 7 or
		8
3	Illustrations, pictures	
4	Diagrams, charts, plans	1 or 15 or
		18 or 57 or
		8
5	Atlases	1 or 5
6	Audio-visual materials	
71	Films	
73	35mm.	
75	16mm.	
76	8mm.	
188	Recordings	
8	Records, discs	
9	Tapes	•
192	Tactile materials, Braille	
193	Microfilms	58
195	Machine-readable	
4		
197	Original sources, documents	
400	* Includes monumenta, antiquities	
198	Public records, archives	

Schedule 1: Common subdivisions (Subject)

- * Whereas qualification by a CSD of Form does not restrict the connotation of the subject qualified, the following concepts do restrict it in some way and are therefore true subject subdivisions.
- * In many classes some of the concepts below (e.g. Organization, Persons and Profession, Research methods and instruments) have a large literature and are developed as an integral part of the subject. In such cases the CSD are not used, the concept being developed as an integral part of the subject itself and given literal notation.

```
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                                                     Pago 22
         Bibliographies (alternative to 62)
         Organization
           Government organization and administration
           Local administration
         Law
 344
          Cases
          Judgments, opinions
          Regulations
          International law
          International agreements
        Specifications
        Standards
        Patents
41
        Persons in the subject (collectively)
415
          Psychology
42
          Profession
424
            Ethics, conduct
              Etiquette, custom, dress
              Discipline
          Professional remuneration
          (Categories of person)
43
          Professional
44
            Specialists, consultants
45
          Auxiliaries, technicians, assistants
46
          Other functional grades
47
          Other types of person
            * Divide like sociology class, e.g. Women
49
        Individuals in the subject, A/Z
      Organisations, corporate bodies (collectively)
521
        Executive, administration
          Office organization
          Special organs, committees, etc.
       Finance
         Rovenue
        Staff
       Supplies, equipment, plant, buildings
531
       Functional activities
         Public (festive, ceremonial, etc.)
         Cornunicative (e.g. publishing house journals)
        Types of organization
54
          Official
          Quasi-official
          Business organizations, firms, practices
          Individual organizations, corporate bodies A/Z
57
            * Includes their charters, regulations,
             membership lists, administrative reports
              and proceedings (in which subject is the
              organization itself)
```

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                                                     Page 23
       [Individual organizations]
579
       Temporary organizations
58
         Conferences
61
     Information, knowledge of the subject
616
       Records (e.g. Medical records)
       Data processing
         Computer
       Sources of information
62
         Bibliographies, indexes, lists
           * Alternative to collecting in Class 2
631
         Literature
           Book reviews
641/655 Non-book material
           Divide like 181/195 - e.g. Recordings [648]
66
       Libraries
         * Alternative to locating in Class 2
     Public opinion
     Terminology, nomenclature
      Polylingual
       Etymology
        Eponyris
681
       Abbreviations
       Symbols
         See also Identification marks
        Metric system
     Authorship on the subject
    Translation
      Divide by languages involved - e.g. English into Russian
       Machine translation
    Study, training, education in the subject
      * Alternative to placing in Class J
72
      Study region, sample population
731
      In-service training
      Part-time academic
      Full-time academic
      Other
    Research
741
      Instruments
      Methods, processes
        Fieldwork
          Observation
          Marking (e.g. tagging, ringing)
        Mathematics
          Statistics
```

```
Statistics
749
        Exhibitions
751
          Permanent (e.g. Botanical gardens)
752
            Museuris
              * Alternative to locating in
        Objects, articles, artefacts in the subject
753
754
          Identification marks
7548
            Trademarks, servicemarks (including Artists and
              craftsmans marks)
7549
            Ownership marks
756
        Collecting
758
        Models
       (Phase relations)
76
          Relations with other subjects
            Comparison with another subject
78
            Exposition through another subject-
              See also Study region, sample population
79
            Influence by another subject
8
        Time = History
          * An expanded version of Schedule 4 (for Periods)
            is being prepared. Period, or other Time divisions,
            should always be introduced by '3' in order to
            avoid ambiguity and to maintain the correct filing
            secuence.
        Place = Locality subdivisions
          * The revision of Schedule 2 (Political-cum-
            Geographical place) is not yet complete.
            minimise the alteration needed, this schedule
            of other features of place has been developed
            using a/z again. This schedule is introduced
            by '8' and will be distinguished from the Time
            divisions by its lower-case notation.
                                                   Schedule 2
            will be introduced by '9' and this allows full
            compounding - e.g. 9es 8fm Towns of Scotland.
          Place in general
8ad
 af
          Unexplored, unlanown!
                                             Physiographic features)
                                             By gross environment)
 ah
          In air
 aj
          In water = Acuatic
            * See also Water features
            Submarine
 alc
         On land - preferred category, usually assumed]
                                             (By orientation)
            East
on
            South east
 20
            South
 ap
            South west
ag
```

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[South west] 8ar West Morth west ೩೮ at North North east av Centre, interior CX

Continents

```
pg
                                              (By configuration in
bi
          Islands
                                              land-water relation)
bj
          Coasts
blc
         Peninsulars, capes
bri
         Mountains, hills
                                              (By altitude & levelness)
bn
          Caves
         Plains
bp
ba
          Oceans, Seas
                                             (Water features)
           * Seas, rivers, etc. confined to a given area
             provided in 3a/z are enumerated under that area -
             e.g. Thames estuary - 9e8db
bt
           Elements of ocean, etc.; Currents, streams
           Pacific
cb
             Eastern Pacific
CC
             South Pacific
cd
             Western Pacific
C6
cf
             North Pacific
           Indian
CE
           Arabian Sea
ch
chd
             Bay of Bengal
chf
             Malacca Strait
ci
           Red Sea
cj
           Black Sea
           Mediterranean
ck
           Atlantic
CI
             South Atlantic
CII
             Morth Atlantic
cp
               (North Sea, English Channel see Europe...)
         Preshwaters
CS
ct
         Waterways
         Lekes
CV
         Rivers
CW
           Rapids, waterfalls
CII
         Canals
СУ
           See also Transport areas
                                             (Land/water features)
         Estuaries, deltas
db
         Drainage areas, basins
do
```

```
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                                                       Page 26
            Drainage areas, basins]
8dd
             Low lying, awampy areas
            Barren, desert
                                               (Land - by vegetation)
 dC
 dh
            Tertile
 di
             ← Cultivated
 dj
               Uncultivated
                 See also Underdeveloped
 dk
               Forests, wooded areas
               Grassland
 dn
                                               (By latitude)
          Frigid zones
 dp
            See Polar regions
          Temperate zono
 \mathbf{d}Q
 dr
            Morth
            Cool temperate
 dz
 dt
            South
 dv
          Subtropic & tropic, warm
            Subtropic
 dw
 dx
            Tropics, torrid zones
              Equatorial regions
 d\lambda
          Regions defined by bounding ocean, sea
            * Divide like Oceans, seas db/cp - e.g.
              Atlantic region em
            Areas defined by other physiographic characteristics
 ec
              * Divide like Class D - e.g. Earthquake-prone areas
                                               (Social-cui-geographic
            Transport features, areas
et
                                                              features)
ctf
              Roads
etg
              Railways
            Economic source, origin (made in...)
ΘV
            Economic destination (made for ...)
GM
            Unleveloped, underdeveloped
            Developed, advanced
fg
            Overpopulated
                                               (By population density)
fi
fj
            Underpopulated
            Urban, built-up cities
fn
            Rural
fo
                                               (By race)
            Indigenous race
            Non-indigenous race
සු \ගු
              * Divide like KO/KS
              inguistic areas (By language)
* Divide like W/Y (e.g. English-speaking gy)
CM/A
            Linguistic areas
jh/jw
                                               (By religion)
            Religious areas
              * Divide like PH/PW
```

```
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                                                     Page 27
           [Religious areas]
            Areas defined by characteristics other than above or below
              " Divide like whole classification
            Administration areas
den
                                             (By politico-oconònic
              National
nid
                                                             features)
              Regional
me
nuf
              Local
nh
              Zones, etc., special to subject
mj
           Boundaries, borders, frontier areas
           Neighbouring areas
nic
           Military Zones
nm
             Demilitarized
nm
             Occupied
MO
             Belligerent
mq
              Heutral
MS
nb
           Groupings of independent states
             Alliances, blocs
nc
ni
             By membership of international bodies
               United Nations members
no
             By membership of politically defined groupings
               US bloc
ns
nt
               Communist bloc
               Afro-Asian bloc
IJV
               Arab bloc
IW
do
             By membership of economically defined areas
               Currency areas
OC
                 Dollar area
od
                 Sterling area
00
               Trading areas
ot
                 Individual groupings - e.g. Cormon Market 9d8p
               Empires
                 *Divide like 9a/z - e.g.
                   British Commonwealth 8ge
                 After nother country, specify further:
                   8g Dominions (e.g. British colonies - 8ger)
                   8r Colonies
```

Mon-self-governing territories