

AUXILIARY SCHEDULE 3A : ETHNIC GROUPS

- (1) This schedule is an auxiliary to the enumerated classes 2/9, A/Z. The concepts in it are available only to qualify those classes and their classmarks are not to be used on their own.
- (2) These classmarks may be added to any class where the instruction appears to add letters from Schedule 3A; e.g. in Class Q Social Welfare, QJP is for persons by ethnic characteristics, with the instruction to add letters from Schedule 3A; so Social welfare services to gypsies would be QJP PHG. Or, in Schedule 2, BT is Ethnic group areas and Bantu areas would be BTH N.
- (3) Where no special provision is made for ethnic groups, any class may be qualified by the concept using 4L from Schedule 1 - e.g. Americans in the subject - 4LY L
- (4) This Schedule allows specification of any group of persons by the concept of ethnic characteristics. This concept is a complex one, and the literature demands recognition of at least four different facets in its definition (although not all four need be specified at one particular time, which would in fact be most unusual). These facets are:
 - (4.1) The culture group narrowly - i.e. a group showing in some significant respect a common way of life. There is a close correlation between the concept of culture group and language group and as a matter of obvious convenience this facet utilizes Schedule 3 for Languages with hardly any modification. The language or language group from which a culture group originally derived is used to specify it: so the common culture shared by persons of African origin is specified by the classmark for African languages. For specific languages and language groups (e.g. Yoruba) the correlation between languages and culture groups is often very close.
 - (4.2) A place of habitation other than the present (or latest) one. This facet is necessary when indexing such compound concepts as emigre Jews from Germany. This notion may occur at two levels when a second former place of habitation is involved -e.g. in the subject Indians from Uganda. In this case the concept Indians does not reflect a homogeneous language class (as was the case with persons of African origin in the example in 4.1) and must therefore be specified by a locality rather than a language. To be consistent with the basic principle (that a culture group reflects an original language or community rather than its most recent one, when more than one is involved) the earlier of two former places of habitation is cited first. It is probably unnecessary and undesirable to recognise an earlier place when the migration took place before 1000 A.D. In each case Schedule 2 for place is used to specify the place of habitation (see examples later on).
 - (4.3) The state or region in which the culture group is found at present (or, more rarely, at the latest date); e.g. Spanish Americans constitute a class reflecting a language and a present place of habitation. Schedule 2 is also used to specify terms from this facet. In order to distinguish such concepts as the Swedes (in general), the Swedes in Sweden and Swedes settled overseas, Schedule 2 also includes the concepts of Homeland and States outside homeland.
 - (4.4) Physical characteristics (e.g. skin colour) characterising the culture group. This is the concept of race and is a notoriously ill-defined one. It is cited only when the culture group defined by Facet 1 and/or 2/3 displays variable physical characteristics which can only be conveyed by the use of this facet. Where a culture group can be specified by a homogenous language group (as in the example above of Africans) this should be used in preference to the Race facet.
- (5) The citation order to be used when compounding terms from two or more of the above facets is the order in which they are described above - i.e.
 - (5.1) Culture group by language
 - (5.2) Culture group by earlier place of habitation
 - (5.3) Culture group by national state(s) in which found at present
 - (5.4) Physical characteristics, race
- (6) Synthesis is by direct retroactive addition except in a very few cases when Schedule 2 is being used and letters B/D have not been reserved. In such cases, use 9R, 9S, 9T instead of B, C, D respectively (see example below under note 8 - White communities in Africa).
- (7) In particular contexts this citation order may be modified. For example, the subject of Swedes in U.S. politics would be cited as Political systems - USA - Swedes and facet 3 above is redundant since the notion of the present place of habitation has already been cited before the concept of Ethnic groups (in the form of Swedes) appears.
- (8) Examples of synthesis observing the above notes:

The Swedes (general)	- WS	(Facet 1)
The Swedes (at home)	- WSC BSE	(Facet 1 and 3)
The Swedes (overseas)	- WSC BSJ	(Facet 1 and 3)
The Swedes (in Finland)	- WSC MU	(Facet 1 and 3)

(continued overleaf)

American (i.e. USA) negroes	- HAC Y	(Facet 1 and 3)
German Jews in Great Britain	- NTE KCE	(Facet 1, 2, 3)
Indians from Uganda in Great Britain	- EQB DVU GCE	(Facet 1, 2, 3)
Basques in France	- MPQ CF	(Facet 1 and 3)
White communities in Africa	- CV9 RS	(Facet 3, 4)

* Note that V for Africa is one of the rare classmarks in Schedule 2 which cannot be added to retroactively by letters A/C since its first enumerated subclass has the notation VB. Therefore 9R replaces B as the indicator for Facet 1

Auxiliary Schedule 3A : Ethnic Groups

(By physical characteristics, race)		[(By language)]
		G American aborigines
		GB North and Central American aborigines
		GQ South American aborigines
BF Coloured persons		H Africans (South of the Sahara)
	* This is not a racial group but is provided on grounds of literary warrant	* For North African peoples, prefer MR
BG Mongoliforms		* For Africans in general, use Facet C (by present place of habitation)
	* Use this location for 'Yellow' persons. This is not a racial group but is provided on grounds of literary warrant	* Use HA to specify 'Black' persons. Also nations with populations of largely African descent - e.g. Jamaica HAC ZF
BH Mongolians		HAV Cushites
BJ Nesiotes, Polynesians, Arctics		HAW Chad culture groups (Hausa...)
BK American Indians		HCY Meroitic culture groups
BL Negriforms		HD Nilo-Saharan culture groups
	* For persons of African descent, use HA from the Languages facet	HF Niger-Kordofanian culture groups, Congo-Kordofanian
BM Negroes and Negrilloes		HG Niger-Congo, Nigritic groups (Kwa, Mande, Gur, Semi-Bantu, Bantu...)
BN Negritoes and Oceanic pygmies		HV Khoisan
BO Khoisaniforms		J Australian aborigines
BP Australiforms		JCX Malayo-Polynesian, Austronesian culture groups
BQ Veddians		JHD Malays
BR Australians		JHE Indonesians
BS Europiforms		JHK Filipinos
	* Use this location for 'White' persons	JJJ Melanesians
BT Nordics and Baltics		JJJ Polynesians
BU Samians and Uralics		JJQ Micronesians
BV Alpines, Dinarics and Caucasians		JJX Maoris
BW Mediterraneans		JK Austro-Asiatic groups (Cambodians, Mundas...)
BX Erythriotes		JP Dravidian groups (Tamils, Telugus...)
BY Chersioties, Turainians and Ainu		JTB Sino-Tibetans
C (By national state or region in which culture group is found at present)		JTF Tibetans
	Add to C letters A/Z from Schedule 2	JUT Karens
	* See Note 8 for examples of use	JV Tais, Thais
	* The following extract from Schedule 2 is given as a matter of convenience	K Chinese
	(Concepts associated with place of habitation)	KY Northeast Asian groups
CBS C Aboriginal, indigenous groups		L Japanese
CBS E Natives, persons at home		LK Korean
CBS G Non-aboriginal groups, settlers, immigrants		LL Ainu
CBS J Foreign groups, persons abroad		LM Palaeo-Siberians
CBS L Dominant groups		LP Ural-Altai groups
CBS N Non-dominant groups		LR Tungus
CD In Europe...		LS Mongolians
D (By earlier place of habitation)		LT Turkic groups
	Add to D letters A/Z from Schedule 2	MB Uralic groups
	* See Note 8 for examples of use	MC Samoyeds
E (By original place of habitation, or place prior to 'earlier place')		MD Finno-Ugrians
	Add to E letters A/Z from Schedule 2	MDJ Ugrians
	* See Note 8 for examples of use	MF Finnic groups
(By language)		MG Baltic Sea Finns
	* Letters G/Y are the same as in Schedule 3 (Language)	MM Lapps
	* The classes enumerated below are a selection of the most prominent ones, together with a few additions to exemplify the application of the rules and notes above. More detailed specification may be obtained by taking letters G/Y from Schedule 3 - e.g. Gascons VT	MO Caucasian groups (Georgian...)
		(Unaffiliated)
		MPQ Basques
		MR Hamites
		* Use for North African culture groups
		MS Egyptians
		MV Berbers (Libyans, Tuaregs...)

[(By language)]		[Celts]	
[Hamites]		[Gallic Celts]	
[Berbers (Libyans, Tuaregs...)]			
NB	Semites	QWJ	Gaelic Celts (Irish, Scottish, Manx)
NK	South Semitic groups	QWR	Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish, Bretons)
NL	Arabs		(Unaffiliated)
NM	By country (as Schedule 2)	QXH	Albanians
NN	South East Semitic groups	RD	Hellenes
NS	Ethiopians	RE	Ancient Greeks
NT	Hebrews, Jews	RH	Modern Greeks
NV	Anatolian culture groups	PM	Italic groups, Latins
PB	Indo-Europeans	S	Ancient Romans
PC	Indo-Iranians	SW	Rumanians
PD	Indic, Indo-Aryans	T	Italians
PHB	Dardic culture groups (Kashmiri, Sindhi...)	U	Spaniards
PHG	Gypsies	UP	Portuguese
PJ	Hindustani groups (Hindi, Urdu...)	US	Catalans
PPX	Eastern groups (Bengalis, Biharis...)	V	French
PS	Sinhalese	WB	Germanic groups
PT	Iranians		* Use for Nordics
PW	Balto Slav culture groups	WG	North Germanic, Scandinavians
PX	Slavs	X	Germans
PY	East Slavs	XV	Dutch
Q	Russians	XW	Flemish
QL	South Slavs (Serbo-Croats...)	XY	Afrikaans
QR	West Slavs	Y	English, Anglo-Saxons
QS	Poles	YL	North Americans (including US Americans)
QT	Slovaks	YM	Canadians
QV	Czechs, Bohemians	YN	Australians
QW	Celts	YNN	New Zealanders
QWJ	Gallic Celts	YNS	English South Africans