

Political science

R
R8

R	<p>Political science, politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Activities concerned with the exercise and regulation of power in nation states and their subsystems and aggregations. For the state as a theoretical concept see R9/X; also Introduction (Section 12) for a discussion of the place of the state in political science. * For power as a general concept in society, see KGM. For the exercise of power in particular contexts (e.g. in the firm, in the family) see the subject. * For contemporary political conditions ('politics' narrowly), see RAT. 	<p>Political science ^R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication & information on politics ^{R4Y M} Terminology of politics ^{R4Y N}
R2	<p><i>Common subdivisions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Add to R numbers 2/9 from Auxiliary Schedule 1. A selection is given below to indicate the scope of certain classes in the context of politics, together with some modifications. * Note that a numeral in a classmark does not always signify a common subdivision. Numerals are also used occasionally for other classes, e.g. at RAV N3/RAV N9. 	<p>R4Y R . Documentation in politics</p> <p>R5 . . Official documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * See Government RE5 <p>R62 Study of politics, teaching politics, education in politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Add letters A/Y following J in JA/JY so far as applicable. <p>R63 2 Research in politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Add to R6 numbers 3/9 following K in K3/K9 so far as applicable. A selection of prominent concepts is given below for convenience. <p>4 . Organization & administration of research</p> <p>7 . . Organizations in research</p> <p>8 . . . Funding bodies for study & research, sponsors</p> <p>9 . . . Think tanks</p> <p>A . . . Individual organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Arrange by name, add letters A/Z to R63. <p>V . Investigation procedures, methods of enquiry</p> <p>R65 X . . Statistical methods in political research</p> <p>R66 L . . Indicators, indexes (indicators)</p> <p>M . . Models</p> <p>S . . Measurement, metrics</p> <p>R67 . . Sources of data, data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For the surveys themselves, see subject (qualified if necessary by 3Q). <p>L . . . Interviewing & questioning</p> <p>. <i>Types of enquiry</i></p> <p>R68 Q . . Theoretical methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For the theories themselves, produced as a result, see R9V. <p>R69 . . Surveys research, opinion polls</p> <p>AP . . . <i>Individual polls by name A/Z</i></p> <p>B . . Case studies</p> <p>BH . . Comparison (research methods)</p> <p>BJ . . . Time comparison</p> <p>BR . . . Cross cultural research</p> <p>E <i>Applications</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For forecasting, policy and planning, etc. see Political processes RAU. <p>R7 History of politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The preferred arrangement for political history is to cite the political system (defined by place) before anything else, see RS/RT. * Use this position only for works combining political theory and political conditions. Also, for qualifying classes preceding RAT. * For political theory, see R9V; for political conditions, see RAT. <p>R7C . <i>By period</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Add to R7 letters C/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 4A. <p>R8 . <i>By place</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Countries define independent political systems and these constitute the primary facet in politics - see RS/RT and the alternatives provided there. * For instructions on how to qualify a place classmark (whatever it represents, country or locality) by the subjects in RA/RR or by local divisions, or by a second country, see Auxiliary Schedules R1 and R1A.
R3Q	<p>. . Political statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For statistical methods in political research, see R63 V. 	
R4A	<p>. . Persons in politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Completely general works only. Politicians, etc. are regarded as integral agents in the political process, see RAV E. * For biography, see R92. 	
R4X	<p>. . . Political scientists, political experts</p>	
R4Y	<p>. . Organizations (study & promotion of politics)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For organizations concerned essentially with the study of politics and with the promotion of political awareness and responsibility. * Organizations which act as prime agents in the political process go with the latter, at RAV J, e.g. political movements RAV K. Organizations concerned with a specific problem go with the problem, e.g. societies for electoral reform RHB CQA VO. * Schedule 1 is amended here in order to give a short classmark to official documents (R5). * Add to R4Y numbers and letters 3/9, A/W following 5 in Auxiliary Schedule 1. 	
9	<p>. . . Individual organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Arrange A/Z by name. 	
C	<p>. . . Conferences (for study & promotion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For conventions, etc. as prime political agents, see RAV S. 	
CF	<p>. . . . Individual conferences by date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Add to R4Y C letters FH/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 4C, e.g. R4Y CSN Conference held in 1992. 	
M	<p>. . Communication & information on politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Information services, etc. For communication and information as an integral part of the political process, see RBE. 	
N	<p>. . . Terminology of politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * As aid in retrieving information. For political communication as a process, see RBE. * For Politically correct language, see RBE OP. 	

R92
RABV

Political theory

Political science ^R
 Common subdivisions ^{R2}
 . History of politics ^{R7}
 . . By place ^{R8}

R92 . . Biography
 * This takes works on political biography as a subject.
 * The preferred arrangement for the lives of politicians is to locate them under the appropriate national history in L/N.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to locate them here, in class R, using R93 and R94 below to qualify the politician's country.
 * For the role of politicians in the political process, see RAU.

R93 . . . Collective biography
 R94 . . . Individual biography
 R9B . Relations with other subjects, phase relations
 * See explanatory note preceding K9K.
 * Add to R9 letters C/K following 9 in Common Auxiliary Schedule 1, with the following modifications:

R9F . . From a special point of view
 R9G . . . From the viewpoint of another state
 * Add to R9G letters D/Z from Auxiliary Schedule 2.

R9H . . Causes, origins
 * Use only as qualifier, e.g. Immigration - Causes RDO S9H.

R9I . . Effects
 * Use only as a qualifier. Effects on a specific subject go with the subject.

R9J . . *By specific subject*
 * Add to R9J numbers and letters 3/9, A/J from the whole classification, e.g. politics and education R9J J.
 * Add to R9 letters K/T from the whole classification, e.g. politics and social welfare R9Q; politics and religion R9Q.
 * Add to R9U letters U/Z from the whole classification, e.g. politics and technology R9U U.

Interpretations & explanations & theories
 * Applications of study and research. This class takes works on the theories, etc. themselves; for theory as a method of research, see R68 Q.

R9V . Political theory
 * Works on individual political thinkers and theorists go under political thought in the period and place in which they lived. But their works on specific topics or theories go with the latter (e.g. Positivism).

R9W . . Political analysis
 * If distinguished from political theory.

S . . . *By analytical method used*
 * For example, systems analysis.

R9X . . The State
 * See also the definition under R Political science and politics; also the Introduction (Section 12) for a discussion of this concept.

S . . . Nation state explanatory theory
 T . . . Statecraft theory

Political science ^R
 Political theory ^{R9V}
 The State ^{R9X}
 . Nation state explanatory theory ^{R9X S}
 . . Statecraft theory ^{R9X T}

R9X U . Utopias, ideal states
 * For Utopianism as a political attitude, see Ideology RAO KP; for Dystopias, see RAO KS.

RAA Political philosophy, political thought
 * Most of the literature deals with the Western tradition and so is given most of the notation, as in Philosophy (A/AJ).
 . General
 B . . Standpoints, doctrines
 * Add to RAA letters B/C following AA.
 F . . Branches
 * Add to RAA letters F/H following AA.

W . Western political philosophy

RAB B . . Standpoints & doctrines
 * Add to RAB letters B/D following AB
 * Add to RAB E letters F/V following AB
 * Add to RAB F letters B/E following AC
 * Add to RAB letters FY/V following AC
 * A selection of terms prominent in politics is given here for convenience.

G . . . Rationalism
 H . . . Empiricism
 HP . . . Positivism
 JD . . . Pragmatism
 JK . . . Utilitarianism
 K . . . Materialism
 KJ . . . Dialectical materialism
 * For Marxism, see RAS T.

L . . . Realism
 N . . . Idealism
 NP . . . Transcendentalism
 NT . . . Hegelianism
 OB . . . Subjectivism
 RT . . . Reductionism
 TL . . . Existentialism
 TR . . . Structuralism
 U . . . Analytical philosophy
 UL . . . Logical positivism
 V . . . Other doctrines
 * Arrange A/Z.

Modern political thought

RABY
RACVKK

Political science R
 Political theory R9V
 Political philosophy RAA
 Western political philosophy RAA W
 Standpoints & doctrines RAB B
 Other doctrines RAB V

RAB Y *Schools of Western political thought*
 * For Eastern political philosophy and thought, see RAI.
 . *By place*
 * Use only for general studies of particular places, not restricted to one period (in which cases period is cited first).
 * For places in the modern period, see RAC Q.
 * Add to RAC letters C/Z from Auxiliary Schedule 2.

By period

RAC C . . . Ancient world political thought
 CBY . . . Non-classical political thought
 CQY . . . Classical political thought
 D Greek political thought
 DG Pre-Socratic political thought
 DJ Pythagorean political thought
 E Socratic political thought, Platonic political thought

EG Cynics
 EJ Plato
 F Aristotelean political thought
 FG Aristotle
 G Stoics
 GP Epicureans
 GS Skeptics
 H Hellenistic political thought
 J Graeco-Roman political thought
 JG Alexandrine political thought
 JJ Neo-Platonists
 K Roman political thought
 KG Cicero
 KX Other individuals
 * Arrange A/Z.

M . . . Medieval political thought
 * See also Bible and political thought R9H PM

MG . . . Augustine
 MJ . . . Gelasius
 MP . . . John of Salisbury
 MT . . . Thomas Aquinas, Thomism
 MW . . . Dante
 NA . . . Marsilius of Padua
 . . . *Special doctrines & schools*

NG Scholasticism
 NJ Erastianism
 NP Two swords doctrine

Political science R
 Political theory R9V
 Political philosophy RAA
 Western political philosophy RAA W
 Medieval political thought RAC M
 . . . Two swords doctrine RAC NP

RAC P **Modern political thought**
 QD . *By place*
 * For general works only on a country in the modern period. For a country in a particular period, see the period.
 * Add to RAC Q letters D/Z from Auxiliary Schedule 2.

R . Renaissance political thought
 S . Reformation political thought
 SF . . French political thought in Reformation
 SFB . . . Bodin, J
 SFG . . . Gregoire, P
 SI . . Italian political thought in Reformation
 SIB . . . Borromeo, F
 SIG . . . Guiccardini, F
 SIM . . . Machiavelli, N
 SIS . . . Sarpi, P
 SK . . German reformation political thought
 SKL . . . Luther, M
 T . 17th century
 TE . . British 17th century political thought
 TEH . . . Hobbes, T
 TEL . . . Locke, J
 TEN . . . Other 17th century British theorists
 * Arrange A/Z.

TF . . French 17th century political thought
 TFG . . . Individual 17th century French theorists
 TK . . German 17th century political thought
 TKP . . . Pufendorf, S
 TKT . . . Other 17th century German theorists
 * Arrange A/Z.

V . 18th century
 VD . . European 18th century political thought
 VDE . . . Enlightenment
 VE . . . British 18th century political thought
 VEH Hume, D
 VEK Burke, E
 VEP Paine, T
 VER Other 18th century British theorists
 * Arrange A/Z.

VF . . . French 18th century political thought
 VFM Montesquieu
 VFR Rousseau
 VFV Voltaire
 VFW Other 18th century French theorists
 * Arrange A/Z.
 *Special schools etc*

VFX Encyclopaedists
 VFY French Revolutionary thought
 VK . . . German 18th century political thought
 VKK Kant, Kantian analysis

RACW
RANS

Political science

Political science ^R
 Political theory ^{R9V}
 . . . Western political philosophy ^{RAA W}
 18th century ^{RAC V}
 Kant ^{RAC VKK}

RAC W 19th century
 WE British 19th century political thought
 WEB Bentham, J
 WEM Mill, JS
 WER Other 19th century British theorists
 * Arrange A/Z.
 WF French 19th century political thought
 WFT Tocqueville
 WK German 19th century political thought
 WKH Hegel
 Marx
 * See RAS T
 WKN Nietzsche
 WY American 19th century political thought
 WYJ Jefferson
 WYM Madison
 X 20th century
 * Add to RAC X letters D-Z from
 Auxiliary Schedule 2. Within each
 country, individual theorists may be
 added A/Z.

RAF . . . Branches of philosophy in political thought
 * Add to RA letters F-H following A in AF-AH. A
 brief selection is given below for convenience.

RAG J . . . Ontology
 JCT L Ontological existentialism in politics
 S . . . Epistemology
 W . . . Philosophy of language & logic
 WNP Ordinary language philosophy in politics

RAI . . Eastern philosophy & political thought
 * Add to RA letters I-J following A in AI-AJ.

RAJ F . . . Chinese philosophy
 FGD Mandate of heaven theory

RAK Social theories in political thought
 * Add to RAK letters Q-X following K9 in K9Q-K9X
 except for K9T (named theorists). A brief selection is
 given below for convenience.

QU . . Functionalism
 * See also Structuralism RAB U??

V . . Sociological theory in politics
 * For political sociology, see RB.

W . . Social anthropological theory in politics

Y . . Other social theories
 * Add to RAK Y letters A/Y following K, e.g.
 transactional theory RAK YFV

RAL . . Individual social theorists
 * Arrange A/Z, e.g.

DU . . Durkheim
 LE . . Levi-Strauss
 MN . . Mannheim
 MR . . Marx, Marxist analysis
 * For Marxism as an ideology, see RAS T.

Political science ^R
 Interpretations & explanations & theories
 Marx ^{RAL MR}

RAL PA Parsons
 WE Weber
Other theories & orientations in political thought

RAM B . Legal theory & politics, jurisprudence & politics
 C . General interest theory, public interest theory
 D . General will theory
 E . Common good theory
 F . Common wealth theory
 G . Social contract theory
 H . Pluralism
 * Belief in diversity of sources of political power.

T . Economic theory in political thought
 W . *Special to a particular political context*

RAN . Political ideologies
 * Systems of beliefs and values which include proposals
 for programmes of action.
 * Two broad categories are distinguished: % (i) Those
 concerned with a specific political form of state, e.g.
 federalism; these go with the form of state concerned in
 RM; % (ii) Those reflecting a complex mix of attitudes
 and beliefs relating to political ends (e.g. liberty,
 equality, fraternity) and political means (e.g. the role of
 authority, the rate at which change should be effected
 and the degree of change acceptable); these are given
 below.
 * For ideologies dependent on a particular context,
 including particular forms of state, qualify simply by
 -AN, e.g. Totalitarianism RMN AN; Pacifism
 RPQ RAN; Anarchism RMY AN.

. . . *By nature of support*

N . . . Moderation (ideology)
 O . . . Extremism (ideology)
 P . . . Pro- (ideology, etc.)
 * Use this position only for qualifying a specific
 ideology or other political phenomenon, e.g.
 pro-fascism RAQ TNP

Q . . . Anti- (ideology, etc.)
 * Note under Pro- above applies here also.
 * For anti- denoting a general activity, see
 Opposition RBG L.

. . . *By attitude to nation state*

S . . . Nationalism
 * Belief that the nation state has an overriding claim
 to the loyalty of its members.
 * Although this reflects a form of state (the nation
 state per se) the latter is so pervasive that its
 associated ideology is preferred at this general
 position.
 * For national groups formed by ethnic groups
 within a nation state which contains them, see
 RDQ.
 * For non-state nations as political aggregates, see
 RRY B.

Political ideologies

RANS
RASXJ

Political science ^R
 Political ideologies ^{RAN}
 By attitude to nation state
 . Nationalism ^{RAN S}

* See also National character RBD; Cultural nationalism RBB VAP S; Imperialism RQQ AP; Racism RDP DBF E

RAN T . . Goals of nationalism, national priorities
 * See also national security RPQ; national interest ROA XXF

V . . National identity, national image
 * See also Socialization RBH Q

. . . Theory

V9V National image theory

VS . . National prestige, national pride

VT . . Patriotism

VU . . Chauvinism
 . . *Types*
 * For ethno-nationalism, see RDP D

W . . . Racial supremacy doctrine

X . . . Separatism

RAO C . Isolationism (ideology)

D . Neutralism

F . Internationalism

By attitude to processes of change

J . Reactionary ideologies
 * Seek to reverse a process of change to achieve an earlier state of affairs.

K . Progressivism
 * Belief in possibility and desirability of social improvement.
 * For Fabianism, see Socialism RAS R.

KP . . Utopianism
 * For Utopias as ideal states, see R9X U.

KS . . Dystopianism
 * Anti-utopianism.

L . Reformism
 * Seeks improvement in moderate and gradual change.

M . Radicalism
 * Seeking radical rather than superficial change, and preparedness to press political belief and action to an extreme in changing the existing situation. Meaning varies in different periods and places, but more often implies left wing than right wing ideology.

N . Revolutionary ideology
 * Belief in sweeping and preferably rapid change.

O . Nihilism
 * Belief that the destruction and replacement of the existing situation justifies the use of any means, including terrorism.

P . . Terrorism (ideology)
 * Belief in use of fear and terror as legitimate instruments of change or opposition to existing situation.
 * For the exercise of terrorism as a political process, see RBI JP.

R *By form of state advocated*
 * This class is not used under Ideology. The space here is provided only for the use of this array under political parties (RHM OR/W).

Political science ^R
 Political ideologies ^{RAN}
 By form of state advocated ^{RAO R}

By attitude to authority
 * Most of these are closely related to particular forms of state; but they are somewhat wider in scope, reflecting beliefs which may influence action in different kinds of state. In cases of doubt, prefer Forms of state RM.
 * See also forms of state RM

RAP B . Authoritarianism

E . . Militarism

G . Modified authoritarianism, oligarchism, elitism (political ideology)
 * Belief in rule by elites of various kinds.

J . Democracy (ideology)
 * See also forms of democratic states RMQ/RMX

M . Libertarianism

P . Syndicalism (ideology)

By place in modern political spectrum
 * Reflecting complexes of beliefs involving, inter alia, economic doctrines (market v. social control), and the relative importance of authority and liberty and of equality and fraternity.
 * The meanings attached to the terms below are highly variable within the broad categories of correlated attributes. So the usage of the author should be accepted at its face value; if a work says it is about liberalism (say) it should be classed as being about liberalism.

RAQ . Right wing ideologies

Q . . Conservatism

R . . . Burkean conservatism

S . . Populism
 * Appealing to the supposed beliefs of the populace.

T . . Fascism

RAR . Ideologies of the centre

Q . . Liberalism

R . . . Classical liberalism

S . . . Modern liberalism

RAS . Left wing ideologies, collectivist ideologies

Q . . Socialism

R . . . Fabianism, parliamentary socialism

S . . . Social democracy

T . . Marxism
 * For Marxist analysis as a form of political analysis, see RAL MA.

TR . . . Revisionism

U . . Communism

UNQ . . . Anti-Communism

V . . . Marxist-Leninism

W . . . Stalinism

XB . . . Trotskyism

XD . . . Maoism

XF . . . Titoism

XH . . . Castroism

XJ . . . Eurocommunism

RATB
RAVJ

Political processes & agencies

Political science ^R
 . . . Other theories & orientations in political thought
 By place in modern political spectrum
 Eurocommunism ^{RAS XJ}
 *Other ideologies*
 RAT B Millenarianism
 * Seeking salvatory solutions to social-political problems by religious and/or political movements.
 E Green ideology in politics, environmental ideology, ecological ideology in politics
 * Belief that concern for the environment and the conservation of the Earth's resources should be a major consideration in social-political attitudes and policies.
 H *By sectorial interests*
 * Beliefs concerned with the safeguarding of the rights and interests of particular sectors of the community. These are located under the group concerned, in RD, e.g. gender ideology RDN VAN; agrarianism RDO ICA N.
 P Practical politics
 * This is an ill-defined term. It is taken here to mean the converse of political theory.
 R Political processes & agencies
 * For processes or institutions, etc. serving specific political ends (e.g. election, political parties) see the process, institution, etc.
 T Limitations, constraints
 * Use only for qualification of classes preceding RBH Social control, after which use RBH.
 RAU Constitutional law (as special qualifier)
 * For the role of constitutional law in politics, see RF (which also has notes explaining the treatment of constitutional law in general in BC2).
 * The provision at RF is an alternative. When it is used, it provides for the qualification of specific subjects by normal retroactive notation (e.g. Electoral law RHF). The only use of this location is for qualifying classes preceding RF (and which therefore need a special provision for building forward to indicate their constitutional law); e.g. law of human rights RCW AU.
 Y International law (as special qualifier)
 * An alternative (not recommended) for locating international law in Politics is provided at ROF.
 * The only use of this location (RAU Y) is for qualifying classes preceding ROF (and which therefore need a special provision for building forward); e.g. international law of human rights RCW AU.

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 International law ^{RAU Y}
 Agents of the political process
 * Serving political processes in general. For persons, organizations, etc. concerned with the study and teaching of politics, see R4A/R5.
 RAV C Political resources
 * Those attributes of political actors (agents, individual or corporate, etc.) which are capable of being used to produce desired political outcomes.
 D Access
 * Ability of a political actor to make demands and/or needs known to decision-makers.
 EB Persons in politics
 * The roles below are general ones. Persons playing specific roles go with the role or office, etc., e.g. candidate, voter, government official.
 EC Politicians, professional politicians, professionalism in politics
 EE Statesmen
 * Use only if these are being distinguished from politicians. If in doubt, use RAV EC.
 EG Politicists
 * Persons characterized by high level of political activity related to their political belief system.
 EH Activists, militants, agitators
 * See also Militancy RBF CM
 EK Rank & file, grass roots workers
 EN Lobbyists
 EP Political gatekeepers
 EQ Political brokers
 ER Political informers
 ES Political officials
 ET Political appointees
 EV Political patrons
 F Political advisors
 * Includes "power behind throne" concept.
 * See also Political experts R4X
 G *Special to particular contexts*
 * For example, Dissidents RBG KVA VG.
 J Organizations in politics, agencies, bodies
 * For organizations acting directly as agents in the political process. For organizations concerned narrowly with the study of politics, see R4Y.
 * Organizations concerned with a specific political problem go with the problem, e.g. International conferences on human rights RDW AVU; International conferences on international relations ROA VU.
 * See also Administrative departments & agencies RLK Y
 * The following classes are designed primarily for the subdivision of a particular organization and are unlikely to be used at this general position. Note, however, that conferences (RAV R) have a greatly modified version of the schedule below.
 * When qualifying a particular organization, proceed as follows (where the hyphen represents the organization):
 * Add to - letters & numbers 2/9, A/H following R and I/V following RAV J.

Pressure groups

RAVJ
RAVS

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Agents of the political process
 Organizations in politics ^{RAV J}

* A selection of the more prominent classes is given here to indicate the scope of the provision.

RAV J5 . Official publications
 J7 . History
 * Including works about the organization.

JBQ . Organization & management
 JBR UF . . Effectiveness, efficiency
 JBT . . Finances
 JBU . . Personnel of organizations
 JBV . . Resources of organizations
 JBW . . Marketing of services
 JF . Constitutions
 JFY C . . Charters
 JGR . Relations between branches
 JGU . Relations with othe organizations
 JH . Elections (in organizations)
 * If applicable.

JJ . Membership
 JJK . . Admission to organizations
 JIL . . Withdrawal to organizations
 JIM . . Expulsion from organizations
 JIN . . Suspension from organizations
 JJ . Governing body, directorate
 JJG E . . Powers
 JQ . . Committees of organizations
 JR . . Teams, working parties
 JS . . Branches of organizations, departments, service points
 JT . . . Local branches
 JU . . . National branches
 * Add to RAV JI letters C/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

JV . . . Functional branches
 K . Movements
 * For those taking specific functional forms (e.g. political parties) see form.
 * For anti- movements, see RAW F

L . . Particular movements
 * Arrange A/Z.

M9 . Advisory bodies
 MA . . Particular bodies
 * Arrange A/Z, add A/Z to RAV M.

N . Non-statutory organizations, non-government organizations, societies
 * For official organizations (government organizations) see RAW A/E.

O9 . . International non-government organizations
 OA . . . Particular organizations
 * Arrange A/Z, adding A/Z to RAV O.

P9 . . National non-government organizations
 PD . . . *Particular organizations by place*
 * Add to RAV P letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Agents of the political process
 Organizations in politics ^{RAV J}
 Non-statutory organizations ^{RAV N}
 . . Particular organizations by place ^{RAV PD}

RAV Q . Pressure groups, interest groups
 * A special type of interest group; see RDM I for the general class and for the defining note there.
 * For Lobby, see Legislative process RIA VQ; for Political parties, see RHL.

. *Special processes*
 QDL G . . Aggregation of interest
 QDL H . . Articulation of interest
 QDL J . . Pork barrel
 * Making use of government funds as a source of political benefits.

. *Types of interest groups*
 * Interest groups serving narrowly specific ends go with the group served, e.g. linguistic interest groups RDP BMI.

QM . . Latent interest groups
 . . *By organization*

QP . . . Anomic interest groups
 QQ . . . Associational interest groups
 QR . . . Institutional interest groups
 QS . . . Interest circle
 * Non-localized.

. . *By broad objective*
 RB . . . Cultural interest groups
 RC . . . Political interest groups
 RD Policy interest groups
 RE Political clubs
 RF Military interest groups
 * Concerned primarily with questions of national security.
 * See also military-industrial complex RAV RQ

RJ . . . Economic interest groups
 RK Industrial interest groups
 RL Occupational interest groups
 RN Consumer interest groups
 . . *By mixed objectives*

RQ . . . Military-industrial complex
 RS . Particular pressure groups
 * Arrange A/Z.

S . Conferences, meetings
 * Relatively temporary organizations; for permanent organizations, see RAW D.
 * For conventions (usually equated with treaties and other agreements) see RAW N.
 * Arrangement of particular conferences, etc. is by date. This is effected as follows:
 * Add to - (where the hyphen represents the class of conference, etc.) letters FH/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 4C, e.g. international conference held in 1992 RAV USN.
 * If the conference, etc. is known by a distinctive name, this should be added after the date.

RAVS
RAWQ

Political processes & agencies

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Agents of the political process
 . . . Conferences ^{RAV S}

* Any given conference may be subdivided as follows (where the hyphen represents the classmark of the conference): % -5 Official documents % -7 History % * Including works about the conference. % -J Proceeding of the conference % -K Acts, decisions, resolutions % -L Treaties, agreements % * Resulting from the conference, if applicable. % -M Related agreements % * Accessories, protocols, amendments, etc. % -P Other materials % * E.g., preliminary correspondence, announcements. % -Q By country participating % * Special to international conferences. % * Add to -Q letters E/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

RAV T . . . International conferences
 * The general class for these is ROA VT. Use this position (RAVT/RAVX) only for completely general works (covering conferences not restricted to international relations as defined by the enumeration of classes at RO/RQ) and for qualifying specific subjects outside RO/RQ; e.g. international conferences on human rights RCW AVT.
 * Add to RAV letters T/X following ROA V.
 * Add to RAW letters A/F following ROA W.

WQ . . . Regional conferences
 WR . . . Particular regional conferences
 * Add to RAV W letters R/V following RR in RRR/RRV.

XA . . . National conferences
 XD . . . *Particular national conferences by place*
 * Add to RAV X letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

RAW A . . . Permanent official organizations & commissions
 * Usually concerned with a specific issue, e.g. human rights.

B . . . International permanent organizations, intergovernmental organizations
 * For UN see RPH.

C . . . Particular organizations
 * Arrange A/Z.

DA . . . Regional permanent organizations
 DR . . . *By region*
 * Add to RAW D letters R/V following RR in RRR/RRV.

EA . . . National permanent organizations
 EC . . . Individual organizations, A/Z
 ED . . . *By place*
 * Add to RAW E letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

GV *Political institutions as agents*
 * The major institutions (legislature, executive, judiciary) sometimes appear as agents of actions affecting classes filing before RGV/RL. In such cases, the class affected is cited first, e.g. Human rights - Legislating for.
 * This position is used solely for qualification of such classes.

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Political institutions as agents ^{RAW GV}

* Add to RAW letters GV/L following R in RGV/RL, with the modifications indicated below.

RAW I . . . Legislature
 LY . . . Judiciary
 * Use RAW M.
 M . . . Judicial bodies as political agents
 * The general class for these is S Law and the general class for the judiciary in politics is RLY. Locate here only when these bodies are treated as agents in the political process affecting classes filing before RGV/RL (see note above, at RAW GV). In doubtful cases, prefer Class S Law.
 * Add to RAW M numbers and letters 6/9, A/Q following RLY S, e.g. judges as political agents RAW M6N.

. . . *Quasi-judicial instruments*
 N . . . Agreements, conventions, declarations
 * When treated as agents in the political process. Most of the literature deals with international agreements (see next note).

O . . . International agreements, treaties, conventions, protocols
 * These relate primarily to international relations (see ROA WO and the notes there). But they also apply to other subjects in politics (e.g. human rights RCW) and so the full schedule is given here.
 . . . *Operations*
 OR . . . Revision of international agreements
 OT . . . Organizations implementing agreements
 . . . *Types of agreements*
 * Do not qualify these by particular agreements, etc. These are located in one sequence at RAW Q below.

PB . . . Ententes
 PD . . . Declarations, state agreement declarations, resolutions
 PE . . . Unilateral declarations
 PF . . . Multilateral declarations
 PG . . . Mutual support declarations
 . . . *Forms of state agreements*
 PJ . . . Bilateral state agreements
 PL . . . Multilateral state agreements
 PN . . . Executive state agreements
 . . . *By subject*
 * Most agreements relate to a specific subject and go with that (e.g. test-ban agreements). The following are too general to locate conveniently under one specific subject.

PP . . . Cultural agreements
 PR . . . Friendship agreements
 Q . . . *Particular international agreements*
 * When treated as instruments in the political process. If in doubt, prefer Class S.
 * Arrange by date.

Political processes & agencies

RAWR
RBBWR

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Political institutions as agents ^{RAW GV}
 . Quasi-judicial instruments
 . . . International agreements ^{RAW O}
 Particular international agreements ^{RAW Q}

RAW R . . . Regional agreements
 *By place*
 * Add to RAW R letters R/V following RR in RRR/RRV.

SB . . . National agreements
 *By place*
 * Add to RAW S letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
 . Other organizations

T . . *By place*
 * Use only for organizations, etc. which cannot be classified more specifically in one of the categories above (RAVK/RAWP).
 * Add to RAW T letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

V . Police as political agents
 * The general class for this is under political control RCB S. Use this position only if needed to qualify classes preceding RCB in the schedule.
 * Add to RAW V letters D/Y following RCBE.
 * Add to RAW W letters F/Q following RCB.

General activities
 * These are highly general activities or properties of actions which may be needed to qualify the strictly political processes in RB/RD. Many of them are considered later as elements of the political process in their own right (e.g. under Internal politics in RC); this location should not be used for such concepts when they are treated thus.
 * Add to RAX letters F/O following K9E (Application operations on society) in K9EF/K9EO.
 * Add to RAY letters F/G following K9 in K9F/K9G.

RAX D . Politicization
 * Drawing into political activity persons, groups, etc. who are not primarily political agents.

F . Forecasting
 FV . . Divergence mapping
 G . . Brainstorming
 H . . Scenario forecasting
 I . . Delphi technique
 K . Projection
 M . Futurism, futurology
 P . Policy, political aims, political goals, political objectives
 * Aims and courses of action followed by an individual, organization or government.
 * See note preceding RAU F (e.g. foreign policy is an enumerated class).
 * Many of the details below are taken from K9E/K9J, amended to the context of politics.

QB . . Analysis
 QD . . Evaluation
 QF . . Policy approach
 QG . . Policy making process
 QJ . . . Goal selection
 QL . . . Policy planning

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 General activities
 . Policy ^{RAX P}
 . . Policy making process ^{RAX OG}
 . . . Policy planning ^{RAX QL}

RAX R . . Programmes, articulation of policy
 RS . . . Communiqués
 RT . . . Authoritative statements of policy
 * For example, President's message RJR.
 RV . . Adoption of policy
 S . . Implementation of policy, goal attainment
 T . . . Monitoring
 TU . . . Constraints on policy implementation
 U . . . Enforcement of policy, control, regulation
 UV . . . Policy compliance
 V . . Development of policy
 VW . . . Incrementalization
 W . . Policy format
 X . . *Types of policy*

RAY F . Decision making
 FV . . Problem solving
 G . Planning & development
 * Add to RAY C letters I/X following K9G
 GJ . . Centralized planning
 GK . . Decentralized planning
 GR . . Indicative planning

RB Politics & society, political sociology
 * Social causes and consequences of political processes. For sociological theory of politics as a disciplinary point of view, see RAK V.
 * Add to RBA A letters A/Y following RA so far as applicable.
 * Add to RB letters AH/K following K in KAH/KK.

RBA G . Political functions
 H . Environmental factors, social environment
 L . . Environmental quality
 * Political implications of the need to safeguard the quality of life from environmental threats (pollution, consumption of non-renewable resources, over-population, etc.)
 * See also Green ideologies RAT E

Q . . Settlements
 * For political communes, see RDU U.
 T . . Urban areas
 TRK . . . Inner city areas

RBB . Population factors, demography & politics
 V . Political culture
 * Set of orientations (ideologies, attitudes, beliefs) and their expression in the members of a political system. Components include political socialization, rules and procedures of the system, leadership.
 * For cultural elements in specific phenomena, see phenomenon, e.g. Agression - Cultural RBI EBV.
 . . Cultural variations, cultural difference

WQ . . Quality of life
 WR . . Life plans

RBBWT
RBEQT

Political behaviour

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Politics & society ^{RB}
 Political culture ^{RBB V}
 . Life plans ^{RBB WR}

RBB WT . Traditional political culture
 XK . Cultural pluralism
 XR . National political culture
 XS . . Civic culture, civics
 XSP . . . Parochial political culture
 * Orientation towards politics in which neither participation nor sense of political efficacy is strong.
 XSS . . . Legalistic political culture
 XSV . . . Pragmatic political culture
 XT . . . Secular political culture
 * See also Church & State RDP AF
 XV . . Subcultures
 * For example, of religious and ethnic groups.
 Y Social organization
 * Processes and structure together.

RBC E Political change
 * For change in a particular political process or institution, see latter; in particular, see changes by their consequences (integration, division) RBG V/RBH V.
 * See also instruments of change; e.g. Conflict RBI C

F . Adaptation
 G . Innovation
 H . Diffusion
 J . Acculturation
 * See also Socialization RBI L
 K . Assimilation
 L . Social evolution
 N . Revolutionary change
 * Use only as qualifier for classes RBC/RBJ to indicate relatively radical and/or rapid change, as distinct from other forms of change, e.g. cultural revolution. For political revolution per se, see RBI L.

P . Development, political growth
 PW . . Modernization
 * Social change in its fullest complexity - technological, economic, political, educational, cultural, etc.

PX . . . Reconstruction, reorganization
 Q . . Progress in politics, reform, political modernization, perestroika
 QU . . . Utopianism
 QX . Decline, decadence
 R . Disorganization & reorganization
 S Equilibrium, stability & instability
 T . Instability
 TW Continuity in politics
 TY Conservatism, resistance to change
 * For conservatism as an ideology, see RAQ Q.
 W Custom in politics

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Politics & society ^{RB}
 Custom in politics ^{RBC W}

RBC Y Political behaviour
 * See also Political socialization, RBH Q

RBD . Psychology
 H . . Motivation, drives, wishes
 HQ . . Judgement
 HQV . . . Values
 * See also Human right & duties RCT
 HQY Moral judgement
 * Use RBD HR.
 HR Political morality, political ethics

RBE . Communication & politics
 * This class takes works on the general processes of communication in politics, as a form of behaviour.
 * For information control see RCD. % Much of the literature concerns information control as a major element in political control.

FN . . *Communication processes & agents*
 * Add to RBE letters FN/Y following KE in KEFN/KEY with the modifications indicated below.
 * For Performing arts, see Imaginative content RCD UQ.

G . . . Networks, systems of communication
 HB . . . Participants, communicators
 HC . . . Access to information
 I . . . Communicands, audiences
 J Mass audiences, mass communication
 JR . . . Channels of communication, media
 * Most of the literature refers to mass media, see RCD PQ.

KEK Semiology
 L Symbols & symbolism
 LU Emblems
 LV Flags
 LW Heraldic arms
 LX Seals
 M Ritual, ceremonial
 * Expressive symbolic behaviour.

O Language of politics
 OP Politically correct language
 Types of media
 PD Individuals' communication
 * See also Correspondence RDH QD;
 Telephone RDH SV

PH Postal communication
 PQ Mass media
 PQE C Access to the media
 PW Speeches, oratory
 QC Political writing, pamphleteering
 QD Personal correspondence
 QG Books
 QH The Press, newspapers
 QN Graphics, political cartoons
 QT Cinema, motion pictures

Political behaviour

RBER
RBGLV

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Politics & society RB
 Political behaviour RBC Y
 Communication & politics RBE
 Channels of communication RBE JR
 . . . Cinema RBE QT

RBE R . . . Broadcasting
 REH C Access
 REH D Fairness doctrine
 REH E Equal time principle
 REH F Prime time access
 RL . . . Local broadcasting
 RP . . . Private broadcasting
 RQ Citizens' band broadcasting
 RV Radio
 S Television
 ST . . . Telecommunications
 SV . . . Telephone
 Types of messages
 . *By source*
 TS . . . Private communications
 TT . . . Public communications
 TU . . . Official communications, government
 communications
 * For specific sources (e.g. legislative
 documents) see the source; for official (i.e.
 government) documents, see RE5.

TX . . . Domestic sources
 TY . . . Foreign sources
 . *By content form*
 UC . . . News
 UD Reporting news
 UE News agencies
 UF News conferences
 UG Flow of news
 UH Coverage of news
 UJ . . . Comment, editorials, articles
 UN . . . Imaginative work, Art as message
 * For Graphics, see RBE QN.

UQ0 . . . Performing arts
 UR Drama, theatre
 US Music
 . . . Other forms
 * Add to RDH V letters D/V following KEU, e.g.
 rumour RDH VR.

VX . . . Sensitive information
 . *By subject*
 WB . . . Political information, intelligence
 * For intelligence in the narrower sense, see
 national security RQA BEV X.
 * For political intelligence services in information
 control, see RCD EQ.

WD . . . Domestic news
 WF . . . Foreign news

Political science R
 Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Politics & society RB
 Political behaviour RBC Y
 Communication & politics RBE
 Foreign news RBE WF

RBE WJ Other subjects
 * Add numbers and letters 2/9, A/Z from the
 whole classification.

XB Forms of communication by function
 * For Persuasion, see RBG PJ;
 Advertising RBW L; Propaganda
 RCD XR.

XH Publicity
 XJ Public relations

RBF C Participation
 CI . . . Political activism
 CJ . . . Militancy
 CK Political disengagement, Political withdrawal
 * See also Isolationism ROA XJ; Liberalization RCI

CL Apathy in politics, passivity in politics
 D Attitudes
 * See also moderation and extremism in political
 ideologies RAN N

EP . . . Dogmatism
 F . . . Opinion
 I Interaction in politics, political relations
 M . . . Alienation
 N . . . Marginality

RBG . . . Cooperation
 * See also International cooperation RPK;
 Economic cooperation TAL

K . . . Alliances (political), coalition politics
 * For international alliances, see RPW B; for
 coalition government, see RKJ.

KR . . . Compromise in politics, trimming
 KS . . . Log rolling
 * Mutual aid amongst politicians.

L . . . Opposition, Counter operations
 * See also Internal conflict, RBI K; Anti-
 (ideological attitudes) RAN Q

LN . . . Dissidence, dissent
 . . . Persons

LNA VG Dissidents
 * See also Victims of repression RCR G;
 Defectors RBJ UC

LP . . . Extra-parliamentary opposition
 LR . . . Illegal opposition
 LT . . . Governments in exile, opposition abroad
 LV . . . *Forms special to a context*
 * For example, reverse discrimination
 RBI PGL V.

Power & influence in politics

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Politics & society RB
 Political behaviour RBC Y
 Interaction in politics RBF I
 Opposition RBG L
 . Forms special to a context RBG LV

RBG LY Power & influence in politics
 M . Power
 * For exercise of power through formal institutions, see Government RE.
 * See also Power politics (international relations) RO.

MP . . Delegation of power
 MR . . Power structure
 N . . Leadership
 . . . Personality
 NDK Cult of personality
 NQ . . . Leaders
 NRB Rulers
 * See also Head of government RJP; Opposition leader RJK N; Political party leader RLM Q
 *Types of leadership*
 *By authority base*

NRD Personalized leadership
 NRE Charismatic leadership
 NRG Demagoguery
 NRJ Bossism
 * Use by a 'boss' politician of patronage, an organizational machine based on personal loyalty, strong sanctions and often corrupt inducements to further their personal power.

NRL Traditional leadership
 NRM Administrative leadership
 NRN Moral leadership
 *By structure*

NRS Formal leadership
 NRT Informal leadership
 NRU Collegial leadership
 NRV Distributed leadership
 NV Authoritarian leadership
 NW Democratic leadership
 OB Open leadership
 OC Closed leadership
 OE Collective leadership
 *Types of power*

PB . . . Concentrated power
 PC . . . Dispersed power
 PG . . . Coercive power
 PH . . . Influence, indirect power
 * Non-coercive, instructional power.

PJ . . . Persuasion
 PQ . . . Normative power
 PR . . . Spiritual power, moral power
 PS . . . Informal power, spontaneous power
 PT . . . Formal power, institutional power
 PV . . . Economic power
 PW . . . Countervailing power
 PX . . . Power of the purse

Political science R
 Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Politics & society RB
 Political behaviour RBC Y
 Economic power RBG PV
 Power of the purse RBG PX

RBG Q Authority
 * Legitimate power.
 Theory

Q9V Legitimacy theory
 *Types of authority*
 *By power form*
 * Add to RBG R letters B/X following RBG P.

RB Concentrated authority, centralized authority
 Integrated authority

RC Dispersed authority, diffuse authority
 RR Moral authority, just authority
 RS Informal authority, spontaneous authority

RT Formal authority, institutional authority
 *Other types of authority*

SO Traditional authority
 TD De-facto authority
 TE De-jure authority
 TF Derived authority

U Structural processes in politics
 * For differentiation and stratification, see RDL F; for specialization, see Economics TJK D.

V . Integration
 * See also special manifestations, e.g. cultural integration RDO MBG V; ethnic integration and assimilation RDP DBG V.

VM . . Eufunction
 VN . . Coordination
 WF . . Functional integration
 WH . . Horizontal & vertical integration

RBH . . Social control
 * Maintenance of equilibrium in social system, especially mechanisms tending to foster conformity to norms.

J . . Reinforcement
 K . . Rewards, prizes, honours system
 L . . Sanctions
 M . . Norms, rules, standards
 NB . . Discipline
 NT . . Constraining norms
 NV . . Consensual norms
 * For consensual politics, see RBH ST.

O . . Values (social control), value systems (social control)
 * For Duties & rights, see RCT.

Q . . Socialization
 S . . Cohesiveness, unity
 SK . . Solidarity

Conflict in politics

RBHST
RBIGP

<p>Politics & society ^{RB}</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Structural processes in politics ^{RBG U}</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Integration ^{RBG V}</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">. Socialization ^{RBH Q}</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">. . Cohesiveness ^{RBH S}</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">. . . Solidarity ^{RBH SK}</p> <p>RBH ST . . . Consensus, accommodation politics, consensual politics</p> <p>T . . Conformity & non-conformity</p> <p>TQ . . Morale</p> <p>TR . . Respect relationships, deference behaviour</p> <p>TV . . Loyalty</p> <p>V . Reciprocity & exchange</p> <p>Y . Other integrative processes</p> <p>RBI B Divisive processes, fragmentation processes</p> <p>BJ . Diversity</p> <p>BK . . Cleavage</p> <p>BP . Dysfunction</p> <p>BR . Destabilization</p> <p>C . Conflict in politics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* For conflict between particular types of processes, institutions or other political entities, see process, institution, etc., especially international conflicts.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . . Indexes</p> <p>C66 L . . . Conflict indicators</p> <p>C66 LS Threat indicators</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . Models</p> <p>C6M . . . Conflict models</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . Theory</p> <p>C9S . . . Conflict theory</p> <p>CP . . Management of conflict</p> <p>CQ . . . Control of conflict</p> <p>CR . . . Resolution of conflict</p> <p>CRR Multilateral or bilateral resolution</p> <p>CS Discussion</p> <p>CT Consultation</p> <p>CU Negotiation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. Agents</p> <p>CU2 4A Negotiators</p> <p>CUP Bargaining</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. Theory</p> <p>CUP 9S Bargaining theory</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. Agents</p> <p>CUP 9S2 4A Bargainers</p> <p>CUS Bargaining strategies</p> <p>CV Conciliation</p> <p>CW Mediation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. Agents</p> <p>CW2 4A Mediators</p> <p>CX Arbitration</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. Agents</p> <p>CX2 4A Arbitrators</p> <p>CY Adjudication</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* See also judiciary in politics RLY</p>	<p>Structural processes in politics ^{RBG U}</p> <p>Divisive processes ^{RBI B}</p> <p>Conflict in politics ^{RBI C}</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Management of conflict ^{RBI CP}</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">. . . Multilateral or bilateral resolution ^{RBI CRR}</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">. . . Adjudication ^{RBI CY}</p> <p>RBI CYX . . Unilateral resolution</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* For victory and defeat (international conflict) see RQJ L/M.</p> <p>DA . . . Appeasement</p> <p>DC . . Settlement of conflict</p> <p>DD . . . Accommodation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* Adjustment to conditions of conflict which reduce latter but do not remove causes.</p> <p>DE . . . Agreements (conflict settlement)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* For Agreements, declarations, etc., as part of the political process (as distinct from their legal status) see RAW N.</p> <p>DF Procedural agreements</p> <p>DG Substantive agreements</p> <p>DJ . . . Victory</p> <p>DK . . . Defeat</p> <p>DN . . Non-settlement of conflict</p> <p>Elements & stages in conflict</p> <p>DP . Conflict process</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* For opposition & dissent, see RBG L.</p> <p>DT . . Tension</p> <p>DU . . Descalation of conflict</p> <p>DV . . Escalation of conflict, intensification of conflict</p> <p>DX . . Crisis</p> <p>DY . . Confrontation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* Belligerent attitude designed as challenge to opposition or its supporters. In international relations, may represent stage before declaration of war or outbreak of hostilities.</p> <p>E . . Aggression, attack</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . . Scales</p> <p>E6S R Aggression scale</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . . Theory</p> <p>E9S Aggression theory</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . . Properties</p> <p>ED Aggressiveness</p> <p>EDR Belligerence</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">. . . Types of aggression</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">* For military aggression, see War RQJ G; for Cultural aggression, see RDO MBI E.</p> <p>EE Ritualized aggressiveness, aggro</p> <p>ES Limited aggression</p> <p>G . . Hostility, antagonism</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* See also Attitudes RBF D</p> <p>GP . . Defence</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* For national security, see RPQ.</p>
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Politics & society RB
 Structural processes in politics RBG U
 Divisive processes RBI B
 Conflict in politics RBI C
 Elements & stages in conflict
 . . . Defence RBI GP

Types of political conflict
 * The order of arrays in KIGR/KILX is amended here to meet the requirements of political conflict.
 . *By instrument used*
 * The classes in KIGW/KIJY are amended slightly, and their terminology likewise.

RBI H . . . Protest
 * For student protests, see RDN SBI H.

HP . . . Peaceful protest, non-violent action
 * For Pacifist movement, see QQB TAP

HP9 V . . . Theory

HPA KN Gandhism, satyagraha

HQ Argument, peaceful persuasion

HS Passive resistance, non-violent resistance

HV Civil disobedience

IH Demonstrations, marches, agitation

IM Stoppages of work, strikes

IO Picketing

IY Coercion

J Political violence, force

JL Civil violence, civil disturbances, civil strife, riot
 * For civil war, see RQL V; for war in general, see RQI.
 * For violence used by authority (in punishment, etc.) see RBJ QFR.
 * See also Coup d'etat RGP P

JM Intimidation

JN Legitimized violence

JP Terrorism
 * Systematic violence aimed at undermining authority structure through creation of fear.
 * See also Crimes against humanity RBJ SN; War RQH

. Opposition

JPB GL Anti-terrorism, counter-terrorism

. Agents

JPT Terrorists
 * Use only when subject of work is the nature, psychology, etc. of the terrorist.

. Forms of terrorism

JQ Bombing, indiscriminate destruction

JR Killing, assassination
 * See also Crimes against the State RBJ SDW

JS Elimination of opponents, disappeared persons

JT Torture

JU Hijacking, hijacking

JV Hostage-taking, kidnapping

JX International terrorism
 * Refers to scale of operation, not to international relations per se.

Structural processes in politics RBG U
 Divisive processes RBI B
 Conflict in politics RBI C
 Types of political conflict
 By instrument used
 International terrorism RBI JX

Types of conflict by scope
 . Internal conflict
 * Within a political community (usually a nation state).
 * For general concept of opposition in politics, see RBG KT; for general concept of internal politics, see RC.
 * For conflict mediated through constitutional channels, see RG.
 * For external conflict, see international disputes RQE.
 * See also National liberation struggles RQS B

L . . . Revolution
 . . . Ideology

LAS T Marxism

LAS TP Permanent revolution
 . . . Agents

LAV G Revolutionaries
 * For revolutionary parties, see RHM OP.

LAV J Revolutionary organizations
 . . . Opposition

LBG L Counter-revolution, counter-insurgency
 * See also Anti-terrorism, RBI JPB GL
 . . . Elements

LN Revolutionary conditions

LNP Objective conditions

LNQ Subjective conditions

LNS Millenarian elements, chiliastic elements

LNT Economic conditions for revolution
 . . . Types of revolutions

LP Palace revolutions
 * Ruling authority remains intact, but persons change.

LQ Insurrections, insurgencies, rebellions

LR Military insurrections
 * By military forces of the established government.
 * See also Coup d'etat RGP P

LS Resistance movements
 * Resistance to established government aiming at revolution.

LU Partisan movements
 * Conflict conducted by irregular forces within the state, aimed at alienating the mass of the population from the existing government, with a view to its final overthrow.
 * When aiming at revolution. For guerilla warfare as a technique, see RQK U.
 * See also National liberation movements RQV RAV K

LV Civil war

Divisive processes

<p>Politics & society RB Structural processes in politics RBG U Divisive processes RBI B Conflict in politics RBI C . Types of political conflict Civil war RBI LV</p> <p>. <i>Other conflict types</i> * Add to RBI M letters A/X following KIK with the modification indicated at RBI MW. Add to RBI MY letters A/Y following KIL.</p> <p>RBI MC . . <i>By origin</i> * E.g., inherent, induced.</p> <p>MG . . <i>By time characteristics</i> * E.g., continuous, intermittent.</p> <p>. . <i>By structure</i> * Add to RBIMK letters R/U following KIG.</p> <p>ML . . . Conventional conflict, institutionalized conflict</p> <p>MN . . . Non-institutionalized conflict</p> <p>MO . . . Struggle</p> <p>MT . . <i>By relationship of parties</i></p> <p>MW . . . Homogeneous conflict</p> <p>MX . . . Heterogeneous conflict</p> <p>MYK . . <i>By abstract objectives</i> * For political change in general, see RBC E.</p> <p>MYN . . . Realistic conflict * To further the interests of the parties concerned. Usually assumed.</p> <p>MYP . . . Unrealistic conflict * Aimed at tension relief between parties.</p> <p>MYR . . Culture conflict * See also Ethnic & cultural groups RDO M</p> <p>MYS . . Ideological conflict * See also Class conflict RDM WBI C</p> <p>N Competition * Pursuit of mutually exclusive goals, but oriented towards the goal and not the competitors.</p> <p>O Power abuse</p> <p>P . Discrimination * Treating a person differently for arbitrary reasons. * Discrimination against a particular target is subordinated to the target (person, group, thing, etc. discriminated against), e.g. Race - Discrimination RDP DBI P. * If a particular agent (the group, etc. practicing discrimination) is stated, cite this next, e.g. Race - Discrimination - By Working-class RDP DBI QNC. * If no particular target is stated, class under the agent in RBI Q.</p> <p>PBG L . . Opposition</p> <p>PBG LV . . . Reverse discrimination</p> <p>Q . . <i>By agent or persons discriminating</i> * Add to RBI Q letters LM/R following K in KLM/KR, e.g. Discrimination - [by] Working class RBI QNC.</p> <p>T Segregation</p> <p>TT . De-facto segregation</p> <p>TU . De-jure segregation</p> <p>TV . Ghetto segregation</p> <p>TW . Desegregation</p>	<p>Political processes & agencies RAT R Politics & society RB Structural processes in politics RBG U Divisive processes RBI B Segregation RBI T . Desegregation RBI TW</p> <p>RBI TX Exclusion</p> <p>TXL . Blacklisting</p> <p>TXQ . Quotas</p> <p>U Domination * See also Repression RCH</p> <p>RBJ Political offences, political crime & pathology * Most political crimes feature as criminal acts in ordinary criminal law (SBV) and/or International law (SD) and these constitute the general classes for their legal aspects. Class QO/QT deals with their treatment. * This location should be used only for works in which the crime is considered purely as an instrument of political policy. * Alternative (not recommended) is to collocate with Criminology at QSD. * For crime in a specific political area, see area, e.g. Elections - Fraud RHB JT; for violence as a political instrument, see RBI J. * See also International political crime RQP P. * Add to RBJ letters A/I following RB and letters P/T following Q in QP/QT, with the modifications indicated below. A selection of prominent terms is given for convenience and to show scope. * Retroactive synthesis follows that in QP/QT. If qualification by classes in R is required, proceed as follows: * Add to -9 (where the hyphen represents the classmark added to) number 9 and letter A following R and letters B/I following RB.</p> <p>H . Social control * For control of political offences by civil government, use RBJ P/T below. * For political control, see RCL.</p> <p>. Actions in response</p> <p>O . . Policing political crime</p> <p>P . . . Civil police * Use only for works involving use of ordinary police in connection with political offences when this is treated as a political problem. For works about police forces as instruments of political control, see Political police RCL M. * Add to RBJP letters A/Y following QP.</p> <p>. . Penology</p> <p>Q . . . Punishment of political offences * Note under RBJ P applies here also.</p> <p>QFO Loss of rights</p> <p>QFQ Restriction of movement, house arrest</p> <p>QFQ R Exile</p> <p>QFR Violence (on political offenders)</p> <p>QFT Torture (of political offenders)</p> <p>QFX Collective punishment, reprisals</p> <p>QG Prison, imprisonment</p> <p>QGT Concentration camps</p>
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Politics & society ^{RB}
 Structural processes in politics ^{RBG U}
 Divisive processes ^{RBI B}
 Political offences ^{RBJ}
 . Actions in response
 Concentration camps ^{RBJ QGT}

RBJ R . Political offenders
 * Note at RBJ P applies here also. Offenders characterized by a particular offence go with the offence.

S . (Types of political offences) This class takes only those works in which the political aspects of the offence are the subject. If in doubt, prefer Class QS (for treatment) or Class SBW_HI (Offences against the state) & SDB_WXJ (Crimes against humanity).
 * For offences against administrations, see RKB BJ.
 * Add to RBJS letters I/Y following SBW H.

SI . . Crimes against the state
 * For Assassination of political persons, see Killing (terrorism) RBI JR.

SIR Treason
 SIS Subversion, sedition, conspiracy
 SIT Espionage (crimes against the state), spying
 * For espionage as a branch of national defence, see RQB I.

SIV Target of espionage
 * Use this classmark only to qualify a country being spied on.
 * For a country's own espionage activities, see Secret service RPV.

SIW Assassination of political persons
 * See also Killing (terrorism) RBI JR

SIX Defection, desertion
 * See also Dissidents RBI DG

SIY B Sabotage

VJ . . Crimes against humanity, atrocities
 * For Terrorism, see RBI JP.
 * Add to RBJV letters J/K following SDB WX.

VK Genocide

W Other offences committed for political ends
 * Arrange A/Z; e.g. hostage-taking RBJ WH; political blackmail RBJ WB.

X Political scandals, cover-ups

XK . Particular scandals by name
 * Use this classmark only after citing a country first; e.g. U.K. - Political scandals - Profumo RSB JXKP.

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Politics & society ^{RB}
 Particular scandals by name ^{RBJ XK}

RBN Domestic politics, Internal politics
 * Most of the concepts here reflect the pervasive theme of the relations between the state and its members (individuals and groups).
 * For internal conflict as political process, see RBI K.

AV . Policy
 . . Domestic policy

RBQ . Organization & management
 * For use under agencies & institutions, e.g. Immigration administration RDO SE.
 * Add to RB letters Q/Y following T in TQ/TY. A fairly detailed selection of concepts is given at RKI Q/RKI Y.

RCB . Political control
 * The commonest sense of political control is that of purposive action by government to influence or control. But it has a wider scope, which includes all the ways in which public opinion is shaped and controlled by political forces, especially by the various information media.
 * This constitutes a major function of the political system and the power relations controlled (freedom and repression, human rights, etc.) could be said to reflect the ultimate objects of political action. In this view, the political institutions at RGV/RL could be regarded as agents serving the function of control. The classification implied by this analysis (which would cite these functions before the 'agents') is not, however, followed here.
 * Nevertheless, in some cases the type of power relation (e.g. the particular rights & duties of the citizen) may be treated as the patient (recipient of action) to be qualified by the political institution acting as agent. For this reason, provision is made at RAW GV/RAW M for such qualification (which in such cases will involve building forward, not retroactively).
 . . Agents
 * This class takes only works which consider the various agents in a general (neutral) way as ways of effecting control. If they are considered entirely, or mostly, as instruments of one or the other of the two polarities noted at RCF, they should go under that.

AVJ . . . Organizations, agencies
 * Use this class only if the organizations are treated as agents of political control narrowly. Their role is usually wider and the general class at RAV J is preferred. In case of doubt, use RAV J.

AWG V . . . Political institutions as agents of control
 * The note above under RCB AVJ applies here also. In case of doubt, use RAW GV/RAW M.

Political control

RCBAWS

RCDJR

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Domestic politics ^{RBN}
 Political control ^{RCB}
 Agents
 . Political institutions as agents of control ^{RCB AWG V}

RCB AWS . . . Police
 * Use RCB B.
 * See also RAW S; the latter is used only when it is needed to qualify classes preceding RCB in the schedule.
 . Special types of agents

B . . . Police as agents of political control
 * Normal retroactive synthesis by RAX/RAY is interrupted here; it is resumed at RCB O.
 . . . General police techniques
 * Add to RCBB letters D/H following QP in QPD/QPH.

BDT Surveillance
 BE Detection
 BGS Interrogation
 . . . Special techniques

BK Agent provocateur techniques
 BM Dirty tricks
 BP Expropriation of resources
 BQ Purges, expulsion from group
 BT Political trials

C *Particular trials by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

D Political vilification, political self-criticism
 . . . *Types of police*

F Civil police
 * When used as agents of political control.

G Special branch of civil police
 * When sole or primary function is political control.

H Secret police, political police
 J Military forces as political police
 K Quasi-police agencies
 * For example, intelligence agencies used in control of domestic politics.

M . . . Extra-legal agencies
 * Agencies established by government outside the law for protection against internal threats. They include political, industrial & criminal intelligence agencies. For example, MIS in Britain (established through crown prerogative).

N . . . Particular agencies, A/Z
General activities
 * Normal retroactive synthesis is resumed here after its interruption at RCB AWS.
 * Add to RCBO letters X/Y following RA in RAX/RAY.
 * Add to RCBP letters A/P following RB in RBA/RBP.
 * Add to RCB letters Q/Y following RB in RBQ/RBY.

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Domestic politics ^{RBN}
 Political control ^{RCB}
 General activities

Objects of political control

RCD . . . Communication control, information control in politics
 * In principle, control of a given political factor goes with the factor. Communication is located here to reflect its central importance in political control.
 * For communication as a general process within politics, see RBE; for rights and duties relating to the process of access to knowledge and its communication, see RDD N.

ED . . . Media control processes
 EG . . . Diffusion of information
 EH Openness in politics, glasnost
 * Absence of regulation. For secrecy in government narrowly, see REC DEJ.

EJ Secrecy
 EL Ownership of media, acquisition of media
 * Regarded as a form of control.

EN Regulation of media
 * For propaganda, see RCD XR.

EP Surveillance of media
 EQ Acquisition of information for political purposes, intelligence services
 * For intelligence in the narrow (but more frequently used) sense of intelligence gathering for national security, see RQB H.
 * For the nature of political intelligence, see RBE WB.

ER Circulation of media
 ES Subsidization of media
 ET Licensing
 EV Censorship
 Agencies

FB Manipulation of information
 FF Leaking of information
 FG Editorial control
 FH Classification
 * For sensitive information, see RBE VX.

FJ Confidential information, privileged information, classified information

FL Processes special to specific media
 FN . . . *Process of communication acted on or used*
 * Add to RCD letters FN/Y following KE in KEFN/KEY with the modifications indicated in RBE FN/RBE Y. Note that the latter class contains a detailed schedule of extracted classes; a few of these are repeated below to show their scope in the context of special control processes

JR Channels of communication (political control), media
 * Most of the literature refers to mass media, see RCD PQ.

Political science R
 Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Political control RCB
 Communication control RCD
 Channels of communication RCD JR

. Types of media

RCD PD . . Individuals' communication
 * See also Correspondence RDH QD; Telephone RDH SV

PH . . . Postal communication, interception of mail

PQ . . Mass media
 * For control of specific forms of information carried (news, comment, etc.) see the form.

R . . . Broadcasting control

REV Censorship

REW Jamming of broadcasts

SV . . Telephone
 . . . *Special forms of control*

SVF L Wiretapping, phonetapping, bugging
Types of messages
 . *By source*

TU . . Official communications, government communications
 * For specific sources (e.g. legislative documents) see the source.

TX . . Domestic sources

TY . . Foreign sources
 . *By content form*

UC . . News

UJ . . Comment

VX . . Sensitive information
 . *By subject*
 * For intelligence information, see National security RQA BEV X.

WD . . Domestic news

WF . . Foreign news
 . *Forms of communication by function*

XR . . Propaganda

YD . . . Indoctrination, brainwashing, ideological conditioning

YH Agitprop
 * Comprehensive and persistent campaigns of propaganda.

Political science R
 Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Political control RCB
 Communication control RCD
 Agitprop RCD YH

RCF Freedom & repression
 * Political control has two polarities for the members of a political community: liberty or freedom (absence of control) and repression (excess of control). Consideration of the one inevitably entails consideration of the other too and this is reflected in literary warrant.
 * Freedom and repression are value-oriented terms, expressing the polarities of the one phenomenon (the exercise of political control). Each is also given separately below (at RCG and RCH) for works which focus more on one polarity than another.

L . Law & order
 * Political concept concerning legitimate balance between liberty and control. For the same concept associated narrowly with non-political policies in penology, see QPU.

M . . Internal security, public security

N . . . Agencies for the protection of the political structure

RCG . Freedom, liberty, free society
 . . Theory
 . . . Freedom theory, liberty theory
 9V Negative freedom theory
 AMK Positive freedom theory
 AML Psychological freedom theory
 AMM Freedom & necessity doctrine
 AMN Moral freedom theory
 AMP Moral choice
 AMQ Moral responsibility
 AMR Political freedom theory
 AMS
 * For economic freedom theory, see TBT X.

AMT Individual freedom theory

AMV Classical corporate freedom theory
 . . Movements

AVK . . . Liberation movements, emancipation movements
 * See also National liberation movements RQV S; Emancipation of colonies RQV R; National liberation wars RQL L.

RCH . Repression, oppression, persecution, servitude, tyranny
 * See also Domination RBI U; Authoritarian state RMJ; Slavery KNG

M . . Victims of repression
 * See also Dissidents RBG LNA VG; Disappeared persons RBI JS
 . . . *Processes*

P Sanctuary
 * See also Assylum RDD X

R . . . Political prisoners

Rights

RCI
RCWAWM

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Political control RCB
 Freedom & repression RCF
 . . Victims of repression RCH M
 . . . Political prisoners RCH R

RCI . . Political liberalization, democratization
 * See also Human rights performance RCW M.
 . . . Processes

K Dismantling of repressive institutions, decontrol
 of repression
 * See also Perestroika RBC Q

M Amnesty, pardon, reprieve

N Political rehabilitation

RCT Rights & duties, immunities, privileges
 * Polarities similar to those noted at RCL (Control) are
 found here also. Some infringements of liberty are almost
 universally accepted and the obligation to observe them
 underlies duties and responsibilities. See note at RCQ.
 * For rights and duties relating to particular classes of
 individuals and groups, or to particular offices of state, see
 the class or office.
 * See also Citizenship RDO N

R . Individual's rights & duties, group's rights & duties

RCU . Political responsibility, public accountability, duties,
 obligations
 * The responsibilities of individuals and of organizations
 to the state and of the state itself.
 * The responsibilities of individuals may be distinguished
 from their rights and are therefore given a place here.
 But the duties of the state are implicit in its general role
 and should be classed at R9W.
 * For accountability of government in the narrower sense,
 see RGL; for loyalty, see RBH TV.
 . . Theory

9V . . . Obligation theory

R . . Moral responsibility in politics

S . . Individual's responsibilities in politics
 * See also Duties of the citizen RDO

W . . Immunity, privileges
 * Exemption from a duty.
 * For political assylum, see ROD DY.
 * See also Immunity (types of power) RGI

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Political control RCB
 Rights & duties RCT
 Political responsibility RCU
 . Immunity RCU W

RCW Rights, human rights, natural rights
 * For right of self-determination (of political
 communities) see RQV CV.

9V . Theories

ALK . . Natural law conventionalism theory
 . . . By period

ALK ACC Classical natural right doctrine

ALK ACG Stoic natural law theory

ALK ACK Roman natural law theory

ALK ACM Medieval natural law theory

ALM . . . Great chain of being doctrine

ALN . . . Right reason doctrine

ALP . . . Rights of man doctrine

ALQ . . . Scientific natural law theory
 . Agencies

AVJ . . Human rights organizations, human rights
 agencies

AVK . . . Human rights movement

AVN . . . Non-statutory organizations
 *Individual organizations by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

AVO AM Amnesty International

AVO CE Centre for Human Rights

AVO HC Human Rights Committee

AVO HI Human Rights Institute

AVO IP Institute for the Protection of Human
 Rights

AVO IR International League for the Rights of
 Man

AVS . . . Conferences

AVT International conferences

AVW *Specific conferences by date*
 * E.g. Teheran Conference, 1968
 RCW AVW RJ.

AVW Q Regional conferences

AVX A National conferences

AWA . . . Permanent official organizations

AWB International commissions on human
 rights

AWC I International Labour Office

AWC U _UN Commission on Human Rights

AWD A Regional commissions

AWD TH European Commission on Human
 Rights

AWM . . . Judicial bodies as agents

Domestic politics RBN	Political control RCB
Political control RCB	Rights & duties RCT
Rights & duties RCT	Rights RCW
Rights RCW	Civil & political rights RDB
Agencies	Freedom of expression RDC
. . . Judicial bodies as agents RCW AWM	. Freedom of speech & writing RDC G
RCW AWM 7 . . . Courts	RDC J . Artistic freedom
* General studies of the role of the courts in upholding human rights. For works on particular courts, see SCC W7 (constitutional law) and SDC W7 (international law). If the alternative at RF is adopted, they would go at RCW AU7 and RCW AU77.	L . Right to reply
. . . Quasi-judicial instruments	P . Right to protest, right of opposition
AWN . . . Agreements, conventions, etc. on human rights	RDD Freedom of thought & belief, freedom of enquiry, freedom of opinion
* Political role only.	* For academic freedom, see JHB APT.
AWO . . . International agreements etc.	F . Freedom of conscience
* For example, UN Universal declaration of human rights (1975) RCW AWQ QJ.	G . Religious freedom
Processes	J Dignity, integrity of human person, inviolability of human person
M . Performance of human rights	K . Right to life
M9F . . . Points of view	* For rights of the unborn, see RDN MDD K; for ethics of abortion, see PYU HPV; for right to die, see ethics of euthanasia PYT HY.
* Used primarily to qualify one country's record by the viewpoint of another, e.g. USA - Human rights - Performance - from French viewpoint	P Privacy, private life
MN . . . Constitutional guarantees	Q . Confidentiality
MP . . . Due processes of law	. . . Special contexts
MQ . . . Equal protection of law	R . . . Records confidentiality, data confidentiality
RCX . . . Abuse of human rights, violation of human rights, denial of human rights, restriction of human rights	T Freedom from inhuman treatment, freedom from cruelty, freedom from degrading punishment, freedom from torture
S . . . Limitation of rights	* See also Crimes against humanity RBJ SCQ
T . . . Suspension of rights	V Freedom of residence, integrity of home
U . . . Restoration of rights	W Freedom to travel, freedom of movement
* For Amnesty, see RCI M.	X Political assylum
RCY Types of human rights	RDE Equal rights, non-discrimination
* The polarities (between rights and duties) noted at RCT and RCL are collocated in respect of a particular topic. In many cases a particular right implies a duty on the part of the state or the individual to provide the condition for its exercise.	* See also Ethnic and racial discrimination KPD IP; Sexual discrimination KNV IP; Discrimination against women KNW IP; Disabled persons' right to non-discrimination RDO ADE.
* For rights in a particular context, see context, e.g. education, employment, rights of minorities, freedom to vote. The rights located here are clearly political (impinging on the state's authority and constituting part of the political infrastructure) or are too general or diffuse in their incidence to be located helpfully outside class R.	G . Equal opportunity
RDB . Civil & political rights, civil liberties, civil rights, political freedom, right to freedom	* See also Equal employment opportunity TLO R
* For freedom as a general concept, see RCG.	J . Right to justice, equitable distribution of justice, equality before the law
* See also Agencies above (at RC) which are often concerned predominantly with civil rights.	* For general works on this as a fundamental human right. For specific legal rights (e.g. right to presumption of innocence until proved guilty) see class S Law.
RDC . . . Freedom of expression	K . . . Petition
* Freedom of expression in a specific field or in a specific medium goes with the field or medium, e.g. freedom of the press.	N Right of participation
F . . . Access to knowledge & communication in general	* See also Right to vote RHO DE
G . . . Freedom of speech & writing	P Association, peaceful association
	* For right of workers to establish their own organizations, see TLD BTW.
	Q . Freedom of assembly
	S Self defence
	T . Arms-bearing
	* See also Law & order RCF L

Entities in internal politics

RDF
RDLCT

Domestic politics RBN
 Political control RCB
 Rights & duties RCT
 Rights RCW
 . . Civil & political rights RDB
 Arms-bearing RDE T

RDF . . Social & economic rights
 * See note at RCY. Only those rights are given here which are too general or too diffuse in incidence to be subordinated helpfully outside class R.
 * For economic rights specifically, see TBT W.

H . . . Cultural rights
 * For culture in general, see KAV.

I Access to own culture
 * See also Rights of education JAK HPW

J Right to self-determination
 * See also Anti-colonialism RQQ ANQ

L Cultural identity
 * As a political right; see also KAV.

M . . . Right to social security

N Freedom from hunger, right to food

P Shelter

Q . . . Right to economic participation
 * For right to work, see TLB W; for right to control economic resources, see TKB TW.
 * See also Consumer rights TXR J

R . . . Right to leisure, right to free time

S . . . Right to healthy environment

T . . . Right to personal property

U Right to intellectual property
 * For intellectual property rights, see TWG PP; for freedom of enquiry, see RDD.
 * See also Intellectual & industrial property law SBL J

RDG . . . Rights of special groups
 * For general works only - do not use as qualifier. Rights of a specific group go with the group, e.g. Women's rights KMW HP.

J . . . Rights special to a context
 * Use this classmark for qualifying particular roles, offices, etc., e.g. secrecy in voting RHH DGJ.

V Animal rights, rights of non-human species
 * Alternative (not recommended) to locating in GV Applied biology.

Political science R
 Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Political control RCB
 . . . Animal rights RDG V

RDI Entities in internal politics
 * Individuals, groups and institutions constituting structural elements in political systems.
 * Most of the literature concerns groups of persons and details of the subdivision of these is given at RDL M. These details are available if necessary for qualifying this general class (RDI) or individuals (RDK).
 * Add to RDI letters A/K following RDL.

RDJ . Relations between parts & entities
 * Use this classmark only to qualify one entity by another
 * Usually, qualification is by normal retroactive synthesis, e.g. Muslims - Women (see notes at RDL KY). But sometimes the direction of the relationship calls for forward synthesis and this provision allows for it.
 * Add to RDJ letters K/U following RD in RDK/RDU

RDK . Individuals in politics
 * See notes above (at RDI)
 * Add to RDK letters A/K following RDL.
 . . Models
 66N . . . Individualism model, imdividualistic model
 . . Theory
 9V . . . Individual theory
 . . *Types of individuals*
 M . . . Isolates

RDL . Collectivities in politics, pluralities, groups
 * The term 'group' is usually used loosely in political discussion to stand for collectivities of all kinds. Use the narrowly defined group at RDL M only when the narrower connotation is clearly intended.
 * This class is for works specifically on the political aspects, status and role of the various groups. For general works on them, see KL/KR. If in doubt, prefer class K.

BD . . Social psychology
 BDE K . . . Goals
 BFC . . Participation
 BFD . . Attitudes
 . . Social control
 BHS . . . Cohesiveness
 BHS K Solidarity
 BHT Q Morale
 CT . . Rights & duties

Collectivities in politics

Political science R
 Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Rights & duties RDL CT

Special processes & properties of groups

RDL EB . Formation of groups
 ED . Maintenance of groups
 EF . Consolidation of groups
 EH . Decline of groups
 EL . Capability of groups
 EN . Effectiveness of groups
 EP . Efficiency of groups

Structural processes

* Add to RDL F letters L/R following KK. A selection of some prominent concepts is given below for convenience.

FLN . . Differentiation
 FM . . . Social position, status & role
 FMP Social mobility
 FNK Equality & inequality
 Theory
 FNK 9V Equality theory
 Ideologies
 FNK AN Egalitarianism
 FNL Equality
 FNL R Proportionate equality
 * See also Equal opportunity rights RDE
 G

FNN Inequality
 FNP Privilege
 FNQ Inherited privilege
 FNX . . Stratification
 FO . . . Political status
 FP . . . Political role
 FPT Acquisition of role
 FQB Role performance
 G . . *Special to a particular context*
 * For example, Pressure groups - Interest articulation RAV PDL G.

K . *Structural properties of political groups*
 * Add to RDL K letters K/Q following KLK. A selection of prominent concepts is given below for convenience.

KKW . . Size
 KL . . Composition
 KM . . . Membership
 KO Factions within groups
 KPD Identifiability of membership, visibility of membership
 * Ease with which membership of group is recognized.

KR . . . Hierarchy within political groups
 KS Elites within political groups
 * For elites in general and as groups per se, see RDM Y.

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Special processes & properties of groups
 Elites within political groups RDL KS

RDL KY *Types of collectivities & groups*

* Class here only if work deals specifically with the political aspects of the collectivity. See note at RDL.
 * Add to RD letters LK/RR following K in KLK/KRR. A selection of those types having a significant political role is given below for convenience and to indicate some adjustments.
 * To qualify a specific type by preceding facets, proceed as follows: % Add to classmark of type letters A/K following RDL, e.g. working class elites in politics RDN CKS.
 * Should qualification of one type by another type be required, add retroactively letters M/U following RD, e.g. Linguistic interest groups RDP CBM I. If the relationship calls for a different citation order, use RDJ (and see the note there).

L . Coalitions
 M . Groups
 * Homogeneous aggregates. Use this class only if the group in this narrow, technical sense is meant. If in doubt, use the general class at RDL.

O . Membership groups
 PQ . . In-groups, we
 PR . . Out-groups, they
 Q . . . Excluded groups, outsiders
 * For ghetto communities, see RDM TLP S

RLT . Associations
 X . Reference groups

RDM C . Primary groups, face-to-face groups
 E . Secondary groups
 EP . . The Public
 GL . . Crowds
 GY . Unorganized groups
 II . Interest groups
 * Members share a general interest. Elements of the resultant group may be aggregated and articulated to form a coherent demand for action on the part of the political system; they then constitute a pressure group - see RAV Q.
 * Add to RDM II letters D/R following RAV Q so far as is necessary.
 * The distinction between an interest group and a pressure group may be difficult to draw; in such cases, prefer RAV Q.

J . Organized groups
 MM . . Bureaucracy
 MMS . . Committees, commissions
 MMT . . Teams, working parties
 QA . . Voluntary associations
 QT . . Cooperative organizations
 T . Communities, territorial communities
 TLQ . . Ghetto communities
 U . . Local communities
 UO . . . Neighbourhood

Collectivities in politics

RDMUR
RDODW

Domestic politics RBN
 Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Communities RDM T
 . Local communities RDM U
 . Neighbourhood RDM UO

RDM UR . Rural communities
 UT . Urban communities, town communities
 UW . Regional communities
 V Stratification groups
 VQ . Status groups in general
 W . Classes, social classes
 WBD . . Psychology
 WBD CP . . . Class consciousness
 . . . Conflict
 WBI C . . . Class conflict
 . . *Types by social status*
 WOT . . . Assigned status groups
 WOU . . . Acquired status groups
 . . *Types by education status*
 WP . . . Literate classes, educated classes
 WPT Graduates, college educated classes
 WQ . . . Illiterate classes
 . . *Types by economic status*
 WR . . . Wealthy classes
 WS . . . The Poor
 . . *Types by ownership of resources*
 WT . . . Bourgeoisie, capitalists
 WTT . . . Landowning classes
 WU . . . Property owning classes
 WUT . . . Petit-bourgeoisie
 WV . . . Peasants
 WVT Landless peasants
 WW . . . Proletariat
 WX Lumpenproletariat
 . . *Types by relation to mean*
 X . . . Masses, non-elites
 Y . . . Elites, political elites, ruling classes,
 governing classes, the establishment
 Special processes
 YEB Recruitment of elites
 YEG Circulation of elites
 * Replacement of one elite by another.
 *Types of elites*
 * Add to RDM YM letters M/X following
 KMY, e.g. hereditary elites RDM YMP.

YN Pluralist elites
 YP Potential elites
 YQ Policy elites
 YR Traditional political elites
 YS Transitional political elites
 YT Revolutionary political elites
 YV Power elites
 * Set of overlapping political, economic
 and military cliques sharing decisions of
 national or international consequence.

YW Modernizing political elites

Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Stratification groups RDM V
 . Classes RDM W
 . . . Elites RDM Y
 Modernizing political elites RDM YW

RDM YX Industrializing elites
 RDN A . . . Upper classes
 AN Nobility, aristocracy
 B . . . Middle classes
 BP Upper middle classes, old middle classes
 BQ Lower middle classes, new middle classes
 C . . . Working classes, manual worker class See also
 Proletariat RDM_WW
 CS Unionized working classes
 CT Agricultural working classes
 * See also Peasants RDM WV
 CV Industrial working classes
 CW New working classes
 D . Estates
 E . Castes
 EN . . Upper castes
 EQ . . Middle castes
 ET . . Lower castes
 EU . . Untouchables
 FS . Serfs
 G . Slaves
 L Age groups
 M . Newborn, Unborn
 N . Children
 R . Adolescents, youth
 S . . Students
 SV . Middle aged persons
 T . Elderly persons, old persons, aged persons
 V Sex groups, gender politics, sexual politics
 * Class here when central theme is the role of the
 different sexes in politics. For the politics of feminism,
 etc., as part of the general movement for social reform,
 see KNW.
 . Ideology
 VAN . . Gender ideology
 * Belief system based on the importance of sexual
 characteristics as determinants of human behaviour.

W . Women, females
 X . Men, males

RDO A Disadvantaged groups, handicapped groups, disabled
 persons
 C Deviants
 * Often associated in the literature with social deviance
 which is defined at KIV as departure from social norms
 so as to invoke sanctions of some kind. The concept of
 maladjustment is often implicit.

CSY . Addicted persons, addicts
 DS Prisoners
 * For prisoners or war, see War, RQI T.
 DT . Detainees
 DV . Political prisoners
 DW . Hostages

Cultural groups

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Prisoners RDO DS
 . Hostages RDO DW

RDO E Occupational groups, workers, occupations
 * Add to RDO E letters following KO. A selection of those with a significant political role is given below for convenience.

ER . Employers
 ES . Self-employed persons
 ET . Employees
 . *By skills*
 GE . . Manual workers, blue-collar workers
 GH . . . Skilled workers
 GJ . . White-collar workers
 GL . . . Managers
 GN . . . Professional workers
 GP . . . Intellectual work, creative workers, intelligentsia
 . *By product*
 IC . . Agricultural workers
 ID . . . Farmers, campesinos
 Ideology
 IDA N Agrarianism
 IJ . . Industrial workers, factory workers, artisans
 IK . . Commercial occupations
 IL . . . Business persons
 IM Small business persons, tradespeople, shopkeepers
 IP . . . Financial persons
 IQ Investors
 IS Speculators
 . . Public service employees
 * See Public administration RKI P
 J . *Specific occupations*
 * Use only when dealt with specifically as part of the political process.
 * Add to RDOJ letters A/Y following U in UA/UY
 Add to RDOK letters A/Y following V in VA/VY
 L . . Unemployed

Political processes & agencies RAT R
 Domestic politics RBN
 Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Occupational groups RDO E
 . . Unemployed RDO L

RDO M Cultural groups, cultural politics, multicultural politics
 * Use for general works on the concept of groups of different cultures within a political community. For groups defined by specific cultural factors (e.g. religion) see below.

. Conflict
 MBI C . . Cultural conflict
 . Agression
 MBI E . . Cultural imperialism
 . *By political status*
 N . . Nationals, citizens, native-born persons
 * For stateless persons, see RDO XF.
 NCT . . . Rights & duties
 * Of citizen status. For the wider concept of civil rights, see RDB.
 . . . *Attributes*
 NN Nationality, citizenship
 NNE Allegiance
 . . . *Special processes & elements*
 NNJ Acquisition of citizenship
 NNK Birth
 NNL Patriality, right of abode
 NNN Naturalization
 NNP Denaturalization
 NNQ Loss of citizenship
 NNS Passports
 . . . *Types by citizenship status*
 NT Naturalized citizens
 NV Dual citizenship
 O Indigenous population, aboriginals
 OY Stateless persons
 PF Others
 * Add to RDO PF letters M/U following RD in RDM/RDU, e.g. Married women RDO PFT W.
 *Special to a particular country*
 * E.g., of UK (by 1983 Act).
 PQ Dependent territories citizenship
 PR Overseas citizenship
 PT . . Aliens, foreigners
 PX . . Majorities, dominant groups
 Q . . Minorities, subordinated groups
 * For national minorities, see RDQ.
 QS . . . Nativism
 * Movements to revive subordinated group's own culture.

Administration & control of immigration

RDORB
RDOTR

Domestic politics RBN
 Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Cultural groups RDO M
 Minorities RDO Q
 . Nativism RDO QS

RDO RB Migrant groups, migrants, emigration & immigration
 * Political aspects only. For general and social considerations, see KOR B. In case of doubt prefer Class K.
 * General works on particular types of migrants go at RDO RD/RDO RW below. These are also used to qualify the country of departure, e.g. Ireland - Emigrants RTE VOR G.
 * When migrants are considered from the viewpoint of the host country, use RDO WD/RDO WW (whose classes parallel those at RDO RD/RDO RW below; e.g. U.K. - Illegal immigrants RSD OWD.

RD . Illegal migrants
 RF . Internal migrants
 RG . Emigrants
 RL . Guest-workers
 RN . Expatriates
 RP . Visitors, tourists
 RQ . Emigres
 RR . Refugees
 RS . . Internal refugees
 RT . . Displaced persons
 RV . . Political refugees

S . Immigrants & immigration
 * Because immigration is defined basically in political terms (the acceptance of new members of a nation state) this is the preferred place for the detailed processes relating to immigration. But for general works on immigrants and their nature as a special social group, see KOS.
 * Most of the literature refers to the question of immigration in a particular state and the state is cited first.
 . . Phase relations

S9H . . . Causes of immigration
 S9I . . . Effects of immigration
 * For effects on specific areas of activity, see area, e.g. employment, language.

SAX P . . Policy
 . . Demographic factors

SBB . . . Overpopulation & immigration
 SBC K . . Assimilation
 SBH . . Control
 * For special administrative operations associated with immigration, see RDO SEA.

SBI C . . Conflict
 SBI G . . . Hostility to immigrants
 SBI T . . . Segregation of immigrants
 SCW . . Human rights
 SDL . . Groups
 * For particular categories of immigrants, see RDO TV.

Entities in internal politics RDI
 Collectivities in politics RDL
 Cultural groups RDO M
 Migrant groups RDO RB
 Immigrants & immigration RDO S
 Groups RDO SDL

RDO SE Administration & control of immigration
 . Policy

SEA . Administrative procedures in immigration
 * Add to RDO SE letters A/MO follow RK. A selection of the more prominent concepts is given below for convenience.

SEG D . . Abuse of administrative authority
 . . Organization of administration

SEL . . . Immigration services
 SEL Q Management
 SEL U Personnel
 SEM B Departments

SF . Control of immigration, regulation of immigration
 SFG . . Advice to intending immigrants, guides to immigrants

SFH . . . Official guides to immigrants
 SFJ . . . Non-official guides to immigrants
 SFL . . . By language
 * Add to RDO SFL letters C/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 3.

SFN . . Inspection & registration
 SG . . Restriction of immigration, exclusion of immigrants

SGH . . . Tests
 SH . . . Health of immigrants
 SHV Quarantine
 SJ . . . Social factors
 SK Dependants, family, relatives
 SQ Criminal record
 SR . . . Political factors
 * E.g. holding particular beliefs.
 * See also Political refugees RDO Y

SS . . . Legal factors
 ST . . . Economic factors
 SU Financial resources
 SV Employment prospects
 SW Skills, qualifications, education
 TB . . . Limiting numbers or immigrants
 TC Quotas
 TD Deportation of undesirable immigrants
 TH . . Acceptance of immigrants
 TJ . . Naturalization procedures
 TL . . Encouragement of immigration, assistance to immigrants

TM . . . Transport assistance to immigrants
 TN . . . Financial assistance to immigrants
 TP . . . Training assistance to immigrants
 TPJ Education assistance to immigrants
 TQ . . . Employment assistance to immigrants
 TR . . . Health assistance to immigrants, medical assistance to immigrants

Collectivities in politics RDL Cultural groups RDO M Migrant groups RDO RB Immigrants & immigration RDO S Administration & control of immigration RDO SE . . . Health assistance to immigrants RDO TR	Domestic politics RBN Entities in internal politics RDI Collectivities in politics RDL Cultural groups RDO M By political status Emigres RDO WQ
RDO TS Distribution of immigrants * In the host country. * For distribution in a particular locality, see latter.	RDO WR Refugees WT Displaced persons WV Political refugees, persecution victims WW Stateless persons
TU . Unequal distribution of immigrants . <i>By locality</i>	RDP A Religious groups * For Church & state, see RDP AF. * Retroactive synthesis follows that in PA/PV. If qualification by a political concept is required, proceed as follows: Add to -9 (where the hyphen represents the classmark to be qualified) number 9 and letters A/D following R in R9/RD, e.g. clergy and human rights RDP AFD Q9CW. * Add to RDP A letters A/V following P in PA/PV. A selection of prominent concepts is given below for convenience.
TW . . Local distribution of immigrants * For use only when qualifying a particular host country. * Add to RDO TW letters representing local divisions of the host country in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. U.K. - Immigrants - [in] London RSD OTW C.	A9B D . Psychology A9C W . Human rights ABF . . Revealed theology & politics ABJ . . . Scriptural revelation & politics ABJ M . . . Fundamentalism & politics AF . . Religious systems & politics, church & state . . . Ideology AFA N . . . Clericalism AFA NQ . . . Anti-clericalism AFB . . . Ecclesiology & politics AFD C . . . Messiahs & politics AFD D . . . Prophets & politics AFD Q . . . Clergy & politics, priests & politics AG . . . <i>Specific religions & mythologies</i> AN . . . Christianity & politics AV . . . Islam & politics CB Linguistic groups, language communities . <i>Specific groups by language</i> * Add to RDP C letters D/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 3.
<i>Types of immigrants</i> U . <i>By place of origin</i> * Add to RDOU letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. UK - Immigrants - from Pakistan RSD OUQ AX. * To qualify immigrants defined by place of origin by earlier classes (RA/RDO TW) follow the instructions at RT Specific countries and Auxiliary Schedule R2, e.g. France - Immigrants - from Cameroun - Political factors RTF DOU VKA OSR.	D Ethnic & racial groups * Although the concept of ethnic group is wider than that of race the literature reflects a widespread and pervasive confusion of the two terms. The classifier is advised to confound the two concepts (as is done here and in RDR) except when a document clearly and explicitly confines itself to racial characteristics. * For cultural groups in general, see RDO M.
VL . <i>General categories of immigrants</i> * For those categories filing later than Immigration (i.e. in RDOV/RDU) locating here is an exception to the rule of retroactive synthesis. * Add to RDO V letters L/U following RD. Note that only those classes in RDL/RDU which represent Types of the group concerned are relevant here. * To qualify a particular category by earlier classes (RA/RDO OU), proceed as follows: % (1) If the class has no enumerated subclasses, add to - (where the hyphen represents the classmark of the group) letters A/DG following R in RA/RDG and letters S/W following RDO in RDO S/RDO W, e.g. RDO VOG NSR Immigrants - Professional classes - Political factors. % (2) If the class has enumerated subclasses, add to - (where the hyphen represents the classmark of the group) letters A/DG and S/W as above, e.g. RDO VNS ASR Immigrants - Students - Political factors.	DAN . Ideology DAN S . . Ethnic nationalism DAN W . . Racial supremacy DAN X . . Ethnic separatism DAO C . . Ethnic particularism . Demography DBB . . Composition of group . Culture DBB V . . Ethnic heritage policy
W . <i>Special categories of immigrants</i> * See note at RDO RB, which is the general class for immigrants. The classes below (RDO WD/WW) are used only when migrants are considered from the viewpoint of the host country (i.e. to qualify the host country by its immigrants). * Add to RDOW letters D/V following RDOR with the additions and modifications indicated:	
WD . . Illegal immigrants WI . . Allogens * First generation immigrants. . <i>Other categories of entrants to a country</i>	
WN . . Expatriates WP . . Visitors, tourists WQ . . Emigres	

Family & kin groups

Entities in internal politics RDI
Collectivities in politics RDL
Cultural groups RDO M
Ethnic & racial groups RDP D
Culture
 . Ethnic heritage policy RDP DBB V

Change
RDP DBC K . Assimilation
DBD Psychology
DBF BV . Ethnic identity
DBF D Attitudes
DBF DJ . Ethnocentrism
DBF E . Racism, racialism, racial prejudice
DBG VB Ethnic integration
DBH S Cohesiveness
DBH TV . Ethnic loyalties

Conflict
DBI C . Ethnic group conflict
DBI DT . . Racial tension
DBI E . . Racial attacks
DBI JL . . Race riots, ethnic riots
DBI P . Racial discrimination
DBI SX . . Colour bar
 . Racial segregation
DBI T . . Apartheid
 * As general concept; usually implies South Africa (RTV Q).

DBI TW . . Desegregation
E Racial groups
 * See note above under Ethnic groups RDP D
F Specific ethnic or racial groups
 * Use RDR.
 * Normal synthesis according to the instruction at RDL (to divide like KL/KRP) is interrupted here to accommodate National minority groups. The remaining groups in KPF/KRP are provided for at RDR/RDU.

RDQ National minority groups
 * Groups within a nation state claiming nationhood but without political independence as a state. Usually a minority, but not necessarily (e.g. in ex-colonial states).
 * This class takes only general works on these particular minority groups. The main use of this location is to qualify particular nation states (RS/RT or RX/RV) by the national groups within them.
 * For minority groups in general, see RDO Q; for the general question of nations existing as political entities without the status of an independent state, see Non-state nations RRW.

RDR Specific ethnic or racial groups
 * For qualifying particular nation states by national groups within them.
 * For general treatments of specific national groups, see Non-state nations RRY B.
 * Add to RDR letters B/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 3A, e.g. RDR NT Jews.

Domestic politics RBN
Entities in internal politics RDI
Collectivities in politics RDL
Cultural groups RDO M
Ethnic & racial groups RDP D
 . Specific ethnic or racial groups RDR

RDS Family & kin groups
 * Social groups established by family like institutions and relations.
 * Add to RDS letters G/Y following KP. % Add to RDT letters A/Y following KQ. % Add to RDU letters A/X following KR.
 * A selection of the terms occurring in politics is given here for convenience.

. Rights
CW . . Right to enjoy family life
I . Relatives, kin, kinship groups
M . . Descent groups
MQ . . . Ancestors
MV . . . Descendants
V . . Affinal relatives
VR . . . In-laws, marriage partner's relatives
VX . . Family members, primary relatives
W . . . Parents
RDT A . . . Children
C . . . Siblings
J . Families, households
JT . . Politicized type of families
O . . Nuclear family
Q . . Extended family, extended households
R . Sexual-marital unions, conjugal unions in general
 * Includes all stable unions whether legally sanctioned as marriage or not.
 * This general class is for literature considering the nature and scope of all marital unions. If in doubt prefer RDT S and below.
 * For gender groups, see RDN V; for sexual politics in general, see KNV.

S . . Marriage, matrimony
 . . . Types
RDU AAG X Mixed marriage, intermarriage
ABV L Intercultural marriage
D Marriage of family members
 * Included here are marriages between cousins etc.
LH Common-law marriage, consensual marriage
 * Stable unions without formal marriage ceremony.

. *Quasi-families communities*
PK . . Clans
 * All members regard themselves as related in some specific way as kinsfolk.
PR . . Phratries
 * Set of associated clans.
PS . . Bands
PT . Sub-societies
 * As subgroups in a larger society.
PU . . Communes
PUW . . . Alternative communities

RDX
REBQ

Government

Political science ^R
 Political processes & agencies ^{RAT R}
 Alternative communities ^{RDU PUW}

RDX Political systems, political institutions

- * The complete system of institutions, groups, etc. in their exercise of political power. It is wider in scope than government (the major institution involved). But in the literature, 'government' is often equated with this wider concept.
- * The literature on the political processes of a political system is not easily distinguished from the literature on those processes in general (which are given in RAR D). This class should not normally be qualified by Processes, except in the relatively rare case where the notion of a containing system is a main element in the treatment (e.g. as in the concept of system stability).

. Special theories

AMK . . Systems theory applied to politics

RDY . Political institutions (narrowly)

- * Networks of structures and procedures within a political system. These complexes reflect shared values and a relatively permanent nature. In its widest definition the concept includes the nation state in which the institution has a monopoly or near-monopoly of authority or legitimate power. But in this Class R, the State is treated as coextensive with Politics and is implicit in all classes.
- * See also specific institutions under government (e.g. political parties); also political organizations and agencies RAU; Constitutions REX

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Political institutions ^{RDY}

RE Government

- * The institution of government and its attendant processes - the management, direction and control of the public affairs of a political unit, via a legislature, executive and judiciary.
- * The study of government is often equated in the literature with the whole of politics or political science. The term is used here in the more restricted sense indicated above, of persons operating certain offices to make and implement policies in the form of binding decisions for the community.
- * Another distinction sometimes made in the literature is between governments (comprising political structures and procedures) and political thought, ideas, etc. This location is also compatible with this interpretation.
- * Processes and institutions relating to a specific branch of government go with the branch, e.g. executive dissolution.

RE5 . Official documents

- * This class is used only under a specific nation or other political entity.
- * See Auxiliary Schedule R2 (following RY) for a comprehensive table of official documents, together with notes on alternative treatments.
- * The preferred arrangement is to subordinate the official documents of a specific government institution or office to that institution or office.
- * An alternative (not recommended) is to keep all official documents together here. If this option is taken:
- * Add to RE5 numbers and letters 2/U from Auxiliary Schedule R2.

. *Persons*

REA VEB . . Government officials

- * For civil service, see Public administration RKL U (general) and RLL U (central government).

REB . *General processes in government*

- * The second note under RDX Political systems applies here also. Do not qualify Government by Processes, etc. unless the context of the process is its action in the operation of government per se. If in doubt, prefer the general classes in RAV/RD.

CS . . Stability

CT . . Instability

GM . . Power

- * Power relationships within government. For powers exercised by government, see RGN

IC . . Conflict

- * Conflict within government. For internal war, see RGQ N.

J . . . Political offences

JT . . Corruption

Q . . Organization & management in government

- * This location takes only general studies, covering all branches of government. The most prominent manifestation of the subject of organization and management in class R is public administration - see RK/RL.

Government

REBS
REXM

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Government ^{RE}
 Organization & management in government ^{REB Q}

REB S . Information management
 * Providing agents of government with the information needed to do their job. For information control by government, see RCD. Most of the literature is on the latter.

SXB . . Information systems & services for government
 * See also Legislative information services RIB SXB

SXC . . . Advisory services
 * See also Political advisors RAV F

SXD Government commissions
 * For Royal commissions, see RIM H.

SXF Advisory councils

SXG Individual advisors

REC D Communication & information control
 * For works on control by government of its own information exchange procedures. See also note at REB S above.
 * For information control in the political process generally, see RCD.

DEG . Government information diffusion, official information
 * See also Lobby system RIA VQ; Intelligence services (general) RCD EQ; Intelligence services (security) RQB H; Classified information RCD FH

DEH . . Openness in government

DEI . . . Maximum disclosure of government information

DEJ . . Secrecy in government information
 * For mechanics of maintenance, see Information manipulation RCD FB.

. *Information control proceses*

DFB . . Manipulation of information by government

DFE . . . Leaking of information

DFG . . . Editorial control by government

DFH . . . Classification

DFJ Confidential information, privileged information

DPQ . Mass media

DPQ Q . . Media regulation policy
 . *By subject*

DWD . . Domestic information

DWF . . Foreign information

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Government ^{RE}
 General processes in government ^{REB}
 . . . Foreign information ^{REC DWF}

Special properties & processes in government

REW . Constitutions & constitutional law
 * This is an alternative (not recommended) to locating under Public law at SC. See notes at RF.
 * For general works covering both classes. For constitutional law proper, see RF.

REX . . Constitutions
 * Fundamental statements of the operations of political institutions in a political community. A society's plan of government and the system of norms which defines the government's powers.
 * In most cases this is embodied in a written constitution (which is often implied in general studies). For the distinction between explicit, formal constitutions and 'unwritten' (i.e. uncodified) ones, see REX H.
 * For written constitutions as a source of law, see RF5 L.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to locate under Sources of constitutional law at SC.

5 . . . *Official documents*
 * For collections of constitutions of several countries, see RF2.

9V . . . Theories

AMK Constitutionalism theory
 * See also Constitutionalism (practice) REX QAT.

F . . . Development of constitutions
 * See also Law formulation RIO B

G Making of constitutions

H Constitutional conventions

HJ Proceedings of constitutional conventions
 * Journal, minutes, debates, etc.

HK Other constitutional documents
 * Enabling acts, rules, etc.

HM Delegate selections (constitutional conventions)

HP International constitutional conventions

HR National constitutional conventions

HS State constitutional conventions
 * See State government RLS

HV Ratification

J Revision of constitutions

K Interpretation of constitutions
 Theories

KAM K Constitutional interpretation theory

KAM L Constitutional legalism

KAM M Broad constructionism

KAM N Strict constructionism

KAM P Judicial restraint theory

L Amendment of constitutions

LP Proposed & pending amendments

M Bill of rights

<p>Government RE Constitutions & constitutional law REW Constitutions REX . Development of constitutions REX F . . . Amendment of constitutions REX L Bill of rights REX M</p> <p>REX N Judicial review P . . . Reform of constitutions Q . . Control & regulation of constitutions QAT . . . Constitutionalism . <i>Properties</i> R . . Constitutional authority S . . Constitutional structure * For specific properties (e.g. separation of powers) and for structures serving specific parts (e.g. legislative process) see property, part, etc. . . . Theory * See also special theories, e.g. States' rights doctrine * For Checks & balance theory, see RGG J.</p> <p>S9V Constitutional structural theory SAM K Interposition doctrine SAM L Extended republic theory SAM N Nullification doctrine SAM P Separation of powers doctrine * See also RGO S . <i>Types of constitutions</i> * See Sources of constitutional law RF5 LP</p> <p>RF Constitutional law * A general principle in BC2 is that the law of a special subject goes with the subject, except in those cases where it represents an acknowledged branch (or part of a branch) of law. * However, because constitutional law (including administrative law and law of local government) constitutes the greater part of Public law and because the legal processes and their literature are highly specialized, the preferred arrangement is to locate it in class S Law (at SC). * An alternative (not recommended) is to locate it here, in Class R. In deciding which alternative to use, it may be noted that location in SC would bring all aspects of constitutional law together (i.e. those relating to the legislature, the executive, electoral law, etc.). In this alternative arrangement these special aspects are distributed throughout R according to the branch of government or other constitutional problem concerned (e.g. human rights). * As is the case in Class S, the constitutional law of a specific country goes with the country. * If the alternative option is taken, proceed as follows:</p> <p>RF2 . <i>Primary materials</i> * These apply only to the constitutional law of specific countries. Only collections of constitutions of several countries will go at this general classmark. * Add to RF2 numbers & letters 3/X in Auxiliary Schedule S2 as applied at SC2.</p>	<p>Political science R Political systems RDX Government RE Constitutions & constitutional law REW . . . Primary materials RF2</p> <p>. . . <i>Secondary materials, works about constitutional law</i> * Add to RF numbers 3/9 following S in S3/S9.</p> <p>RF3 <i>Common subdivisions</i> RF5 A Jurisprudence C Sources of constitutional law Custom D Conventions of the constitution * Amorphous body of customs, usages and practices, supplementing statute and case law in countries without written constitution. <i>Types of constitutions</i> L Written constitutions * Usually assumed. M Charters * Of local authorities etc. MM Statute law sources P Unwritten constitutions, uncodified constitutions</p> <p>RF6 Practice & procedure E Courts & court procedure RF8 Constitutional actions RF9 VB Substantive constitutional law * The constitutional law of a special subject goes with the subject. In the case of those subjects in class R which file after RF (RG/RR) qualification is effected by normal retroactive synthesis, e.g. electoral law RGV F. In the case of subjects filing before RF, add to the classmark the intercalator AU followed by the relevant divisions of RF, e.g. sources of human rights law RCW AU5 C (see note at RAU).</p> <p>RGB Procedures of government * The main use of this class is in qualifying specific branches, e.g. diplomatic procedure.</p> <p>RGC Accountability of government J . Responsibility of government, responsiveness of government, liability of government * Obligation of government, or office of government, to account for the proper exercise of its duties. K . . Collective responsibility L . . Suability of government & government agencies N Discretion * See Administrative discretion RKG MR</p> <p>RGD Abuse of government * See also Abuse of administrative authority RKG D</p> <p>J . Regulation of abuse of government K . . Organizations M . . . Boards, commissions, tribunals, etc. O . . . Ombudsman S . . Censure</p>
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Government

RGE
RGPV

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Government ^{RE}
 Abuse of government ^{RGD}
 . . Censure ^{RGD S}

RGE Powers of government
 RGF . Sovereignty
 * See also International law SDG
 . . Theory
 9V . . . National sovereignty theory
 J . . Popular sovereignty
 K . . Divided sovereignty
 L . . Limited sovereignty
 N . . Territorial sovereignty
 Q . Limitation of powers
 . Usurpation
 * See Executive powers RJG E

RGG . Separation of powers
 * For legislature/executive separation, see RIG G.
 J . . Checks & balances
 M . . Delegation of government powers
 * See also Delegated powers of an office RGM J;
 Devolved administration and government RLR
 N . . . De-facto doctrine of delegation of powers

RGH . *Types of powers*
 * Add to RGH letter P following RBG in RBGP/RBGS,
 e.g. formal powers RGH PT.

R . . Emergency powers
 RGI . . Immunity
 RGJ . . Prerogative powers
 * Customary powers enjoyed by an office without
 formal checks.
 K . . . Privileges
 L . . . Acts of State
 * Assertions of State sovereignty in international
 relations.
 N . . . *Special to an office*
 * E.g. treaty-making powers of a president.
 . . . *Objects of prerogative or privilege*
 S Family of office holder
 T Gifts
 V Honours
 X *Other objects of prerogative by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

RGK . . Authority
 * Add to RGK letters R/T following RBG with the
 following additions:
 V . . . Civil authority
 W . . . Civil military authority

RGL . . . Veto
 * Authority possessed by an institution to prevent a
 decision and/or action from obtaining requisite
 legal assent.
 M Item veto
 P Pocket veto
 Q Permanent veto
 S Suspension veto
 T Absolute veto

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Government ^{RE}
 Powers of government ^{RGE}
 . Types of powers ^{RGH}
 Absolute veto ^{RGL T}

RGL V Qualified veto
 RGM . *Powers special to an office*
 * See, for example, special executive powers RJG M;
 devolved administrative powers RLR GM.
 Stages in the life of government

RGN . Establishment of government
 * For formation of (elected) government as a normal
 constitutional process, see RJI
 P . Maintenance of government authority
 R . Reorganization of government
 RGO . Dissolution of authority
 * For dissolution as normal constitutional process, see
 RJI N; for civil war, see RQL V.

RGP . . Overthrow of government
 * See also Revolution (Internal conflict) RBI L
 P . . . Coup d'etat, seizure of power
 Q Military coup
 * For military government, see RMO T.
 R Putsch
 S . . State secession
 * See also Partitioned state RNB
 U . Succession in government
 * For State succession, see International law SDG.
 V . Interim government, caretaker government
 * See RJV

RGR
RHF

Representation & election

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Special properties & processes in government
 . . Interim government RGP V

Subsystems in government

RGR . Relations between branches of government, interbranch government relations, intragovernmental relations
 * Usually, these relations are indicated by citing retroactively, e.g. Executive relations - with Legislature (not Legislative relations - with Executive).
 * If the relationship is specifically one of influence, the order may be amended to observe a basic indexing rule of BC2 (cite the influenced element first), e.g. Legislature - influence of - Executive. Provision for this eventuality is made by the enumeration below.
 * For Centre-periphery government relations, see RLR GS.

HO . . Relations with electorate
 I . . Relations with legislature
 J . . Relations with executive

RGS . . Relations with central government
 RGU R . . Relations with devolved government
 S . . Relations with state government
 U . . Relations with local government
 Y . . Relations with judiciary

RGV . Representation & election
 * Processes and agencies in recruitment and selection of political decision-making and power-exercising persons (office-holders). Sometimes equated with 'practical politics'.
 * See also Political movements RAV K; Pressure groups RAV Q

RGW . . Representation
 * Principle whereby the preferences of many persons are translated into decisions made by one person or group speaking and/or acting for them, whether as representatives or delegates.
 . . . Theory
 9V Representation theory
 Duties
 CU Responsibility doctrine
 J Selection of representatives
 * See also selection of candidates RHL RU
 K Nomination
 L Ex-officio selection
 M Election
 * See Electoral politics RH
 . . . *Types of representation*
 * For the different mechanisms for choosing representatives, see Voting systems RHS.
 N Representatives
 * As distinct from delegates.
 O At large representation, virtual representation
 P Token representation

Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Representation & election RGV
 Representation RGW
 . . Representatives RGW N
 . . . Token representation RGW P

RGX . . Delegates, delegation
 . . . Theory
 9V Delegate representation theory
 J . . . Selection of delegates
 * Add to RGX letters J/P following RGW
 . . *By basis of representation*
 Q . . . Geographical representation, district representation
 * For constituencies (voting districts), see RHJ
 R Territory representation
 S . . . Functional representation
 T . . . Interest group representation
 U . . . Linkage representation
 V . . . Trustee representation
 W . . . Hereditary representation

RH Electoral systems, elections in general, national election systems
 * Systems whereby office-holders (decision makers) are selected, as representatives, by the votes of those represented (electors).
 * Most of the literature refers implicitly to national elections. Use this class for general works and for central government elections; for other elections (state, local, etc.) see the subnational system.
 . Study & research

RH6 2 . . Psephology
 * See also Voting behaviour RHR

23Q . . . Election statistics
 * For statistics relating to particular elections, see the election, RHW.

7 . . . Sources for psephology
 9 Opinion polls
 9AP *Specific polls by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

RHB CQ . Reform
 * See also Electoral law RHF
 . Opposition
 GKT . . Electoral opposition
 . Competition
 IN . . Electoral competition
 J . . Offences
 * For irregularities in specific procedures, see the procedure (registration, voting, etc.)
 * For Gerrymandering, see RHJ N

JSG . . Corruption
 JSH . . Fraud, rigging elections
 . . Rights
 RHC W . . . Franchise, right to vote
 . Constitutional law
 RHF . . Electoral law

Election procedure

RHH
RHKBWYC

Political systems RDX
Government RE
 Representation & election RGV
 Electoral systems RH
 Constitutional law
 . Electoral law RHF

RHH Election procedure
 DG . Special rights
 DGJ . . Secret ballot
 * See also Non-secret ballot RHI Q
 K . Control
 M . . Monitoring elections
 O . . . Observers

RHI . Voting procedures, ballot
 * For right to vote, see RHC W; for psephology, see RH6 2.

BQ . . Management
BU . . . Personnel
BUX B Election officers
BUX D Receiving officer
K . . Recording the votes
KM . . . Polling stations
KN . . . Voting equipment
KP Ballot boxes, voting booths
KQ Voting machines
KR *Specific types by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

L . . Registration of votes
M . . Counting the vote
 . . *Systems of ballot*
 * For secret ballot, see RHH DGJ

NC . . . Non-partisan ballot
NE . . . Long ballot
NG . . . Short ballot
NJ . . . Machine ballot
NL . . . Paper ballot
NN Absentee ballot, postal ballot
NP . . . Office block ballot
NR . . . Australian ballot
 * Ballot is marked privately.

NT . . . Political party column ballot
 * Ballot form groups candidates by party.

Q . . . Non-secret ballot, open ballot
R Public vote-taking, show of hands

RHJ . Constituencies, voting districts, election districts, electoral areas
 . . Practical politics
 ATP . . . Constituency politics
 . . Environment
 BAH . . . Electoral geography
 K . . Apportionment, Boundaries of constitutencies
 * Determining boundaries and/or composition of constituencies.
 * For apportionment of particular institutions, see see latter; e.g. Parliamentary constituencies RIH JP.

KAV J . . . Organizations
KAW EA Boundary Commissions

Representation & election RGV
 Election procedure RHH
 Constituencies RHJ
 . Apportionment RHJ K
 . . Organizations RHJ KAV J
 . . . Boundary Commissions RHJ KAW EA

RHJ L . . Districting, distribution of electoral areas
M . . Malapportionment
N . . . Gerrymandering
P . . Reapportionment, redistricting, revision of boundaries, redistribution of seats
Q . Size of constituencies
R . Composition of constituencies
 . *Types of constituencies*
 * For types special to a given electoral system (e.g. local elections) see system.
 * See also representation systems RGYG/P

S . . Single-member districts
T . . Multi-member districts
V . . *Individual constituencies*
 * Use this location only under the body to which election is made, e.g. parliamentary constituencies.

RHK Campaigns, electioneering
 * Process of persuasion aimed at voters or at particular decision-makers to adopt or reject some policy, principle, etc. of a party, candidate, etc.

BEU D . Reporting
BQ . Organization & management
BQC . . Personnel in campaigns
BQF D . . . Managers of campaigns
BQF G . . . Advisors
BTR . . Financing campaigns
BTR D . . . Disclosure of finances
BTS . . . Contributions
BTS R Contributors to campaigns
 * Use only when funding of a particular campaign is concerned. When in doubt, prefer under party funds RHL BTS.

BTS W . . . Expenditures
BWL . . Advertising in campaigns
BWL AVD . . . Access policy
BWN . . . Mass media advertising
BWO Print media, press advertising
 * Use for newspapers and magazines together.

BWQ Newspaper political advertising
BWS Magazine political advertising
BWU A Outdoor political advertising
BWU B Billboard political advertising, poster political advertising
BWV Broadcast political advertising
BWV YWX Party political broadcasts
BWW Radio political advertising
BWX Television political advertising
BWY C Cinema political advertising, motion picture political advertising

RHKBXE

RHLNG

Political parties

Representation & election *RGV*
 Electoral systems *RH*
 Election procedure *RHH*
 . . . Organization & management *RHK BQ*
 . . . Advertising in campaigns *RHK BWL*
 Cinema political advertising *RHK BWY C*

RHK BXE . . . Public relations in political campaigns
 BXE P Reporting of political campaigns
 L . . Campaign strategy
 M . . Campaign tactics
 P . . Campaign literature, election addresses, manifestos
 R . . Canvassing
 X Independent candidates
 * Not affiliated to a political party.

RHL Political parties, party system
 * Organized groups characterized by particular but comprehensive policies with the function and aim of implementing those policies by having their candidates chosen for public office as representatives of the electorate.
 * See also Political movements *RAV K*; Pressure groups *RAV Q*

AVL . Organizations
 AVT . .)International organizations of political parties(10 * See also individual parties supported by these, e.g. Socialist International *RHM_SQ*

AWP . . Party policies
 AWR . . . Party programmes
 * See also Party propaganda *RHL BXE N*

AWR M Party manifestos
 * For manifestos in election campaigns, see *RHK N*.

AWR P Party platforms
 BCY . Behaviour
 BFB V . . Identification with party
 . . Dissent
 BFF P . . . Dissidents in party
 BGL . Power structure
 * Within the party.
 BGN . . Leadership
 * For Leader as formal office, see *RLM*

BHN B . Discipline in party
 BHS . Cohesiveness
 BHS K . . Party solidarity
 BHT Q . . Party morale
 BHT V . . Loyalty to party
 BI . Conflict
 BIC . . Intraparty conflict
 * For party factions, see *RHL UF*.

BQ . Organization & management
 BS . . Information
 . . . Documents
 BSK Political party records

Representation & election *RGV*
 Electoral systems *RH*
 Political parties *RHL*
 Organization & management *RHL BQ*
 Information *RHL BS*
 . . . Political party records *RHL BSK*

RHL BTR . . Party financial management
 . . Party income, support

BTS Party funds
 * See also Campaign contributions *RHK BTS*

BTS R Corporate contributions to party funds
 BTS S Corporations, firms
 BTS T Trade union political fund contributions
 . Party personnel
 * Party officials, staff; for members see *RHL M*.
 * See also Party officers *RHL NB*

BU . . Secretariat
 BUX J . . Party agents
 BXE . Public relations, publicity
 CDX R . Propaganda
 * See also Party programmes *RHL AWR*

GV Representation & elections
 * Retroactive qualification by *RGV/RHK* should be used here only when a particular type of party, or a specific party, is the subject. The general classes *RGV/RHK* usually assume political parties (as providers of candidates and campaigns, etc.).

J . Constituencies
 * For constituency parties, see *RHL W*

JAV JEN . . Electoral strength in constituencies
 LC *Elements within parties*
 LH . Composition of parties
 LK . Party supporters, party sympathizers
 * See also Party fund contributors *RHL BTS R*;
 Campaign contributors *RHK BTS R*

LLE . . Party loyalists
 LLF . . Strong party identifiers
 LLG . . Weak party identifiers
 * See also Floating voters *RHP K*

LLL . *By social group*
 * Add to *RHL LL* letters *L/V* following *RD*, e.g. working class support *RHL L*

M . Party members
 MN . . Recruitment
 MP . . Affiliation
 MQ . . Rank & file party members
 MR . . Party workers
 * For Dissidents, see *RHL BFF P*.
 * See also Party loyalty *RHL BHT V*

MRJ . . . Constituency workers
 MS . . . Campaign workers
 MV . . . Activists
 NB . . Party officers, party professionals
 NC . . . Selection of party officers
 ND Nomination of party officers
 NE Endorsement of party officers
 NF Appointment of party officers
 NG Removal of party officers

Political parties

RHLNL
RHMGT

Representation & election *RGV*
Electoral systems *RH*
Political parties *RHL*
Party members *RHL M*
. . . Selection of party officers *RHL NC*
. . . Removal of party officers *RHL NG*

. . . *Types of party officers*
* For those defined by office in the legislature, etc.
see office, e.g. party whip.
RHL NL . . . Leaders of political parties
NM Formal party leaders
* If distinguished from leader proper.
NP Chief executives(+political parties+),
general-secretary
* See also Central committee *RHL P*
NR Chairperson
NS Secretary
O Committees
* For financial committee, see Secretariat *RHL BU*.
P . Central committees
PQ . . Politbureau
* Use for a dominant key group within a central
committee.
PR . Executive committees
Q Delegates
R Candidates
* For candidates not affiliated to a party (i.e.
independents) see *RHK X*.
RQ . Qualifications of candidates
RR . Recruitment of candidates
RS . . Cooptation
* Recruitment into group involving lateral movement.
RT . Nomination of candidates
* For Primary elections, see Indirect elections *RHV B*
RU . Selection of candidates
RV . Endorsement of candidates
RW . Appointment of candidates
RX . Reappointment of candidates
RY . Removal of candidates
S . *Types of candidates*
* Candidates for a particular office go with the office
(e.g. legislature candidates).
* Candidates for a particular form of party organization
go with the latter (e.g. machine candidates *RLR*)
SL . . *By various characteristics*
* Add to *RHL S* letters *L/U* following *RD*.
SV . . Favoured candidate, favourite-son candidate
SW . . Dark horse candidates
SX . . Victors, winning candidates
SXY . . Losers
T Party conventions, party conferences, party congresses
TV . Annual party conferences
TX . Extraordinary party conferences
UC Cadres
* Functional units capable of rapid expansion if needed.
UF Factions
UI . Intraparty coalitions

Representation & election *RGV*
Electoral systems *RH*
Political parties *RHL*
Elements within parties *RHL LC*
. Factions *RHL UF*
. . . Intraparty coalitions *RHL UI*

. *Subnational organizations*
* For sections of a party within particular institutions,
see institution, e.g. legislative political parties *RIH L*;
For caucus, see *RIH LP*.
RHL V . . National party organization
VW . . Regional party organizations
W . . Local party sections, constituency parties
* See also Local government parties *RLU HL*
. . . Party workers
WMR Constituency workers
XC . . . Cells
XE . . . Wards, precincts
. . . . Ward workers, precinct workers
Forms of party organization
RHM B . Machine politics, party machines
* Operating in the interests of leaders (bosses) rather
than the electorate.
. . Leaders
. . . Political bosses
BN . Clientelism
* Displaying personalized system of favours, services
and obligations.
BP . Affiliation
BR . Re-alignments
C . Coalitions of parties
D . . Electoral alliances
DP . . . Voting coalitions
E . . All-party coalitions
EQ . . Multi-party coalitions
ER . . Negative coalitions
EW . . Winning coalitions
EX . . . Minimum winning coalitions
Types of parties
* The following classes relate to the general nature of
such parties. When qualifying a particular political
system (country) no attempt is made to correlate
specific parties with these generalized categories. Such
a correlation is inherently unstable and impracticable.
So specific parties within a country are given *A/Z* at
the end of the *Types* file - see *RHN*.
* Most of the literature relates to national parties; these
are assumed here. Include here works which relate to
subnational parties as well as national; but works
specifically on regional, state or local parties go under
the region, etc.
By acceptance by government in power
GD . Recognized political parties
GF . Underground political parties
By public acceptance
GT . Traditional political parties

Government RE
Representation & election RGV
Electoral systems RH
Political parties RHL
By public acceptance
. Traditional political parties RHM GT

RHM GX . Splinter parties
H . . *By name*
* Arrange A/Z.
* For use only when qualifying a parent party. e.g. splinter Marxist parties RHM SRM H.
By relative size
JB . Major political parties
JC . Minor political parties
By relation to party in power
JE . Majority political parties
JF . Minority political parties
JH . Government political parties
JJ . Opposition parties
* See also Parliamentary opposition RIK R
By group or sector element
* Parties which are national in scale of operation but which are strongly influenced by the pursuit of the interests of some section of the electorate.
* Add to RHM J letters M/TU following RD in RDMT/RDU with the adjustments indicated below at RHM JO.
JK . Cadre political parties
JMW . Class-based political parties
JMX . . Mass political parties
JMY . . Elite political parties
JNA . . Upper-class political parties
JNB . . Middle-class political parties
JNC . . Working-class political parties
JNE . . Caste political parties
JOE . Occupation-based parties
JOF . . Agrarian political parties
JOG . . Peasant political parties
JPA . Religious political parties
JPD . Ethnic political parties
JPE . Separatist political parties
* See RHM NY
By ideology
* Add to RHM letters N/T following RA in RAN/RAT. The following enumeration contains all those likely to define a type of political party.
. *By attitude to nation state*
NS . . Nationalist political parties
NY . . Separatist political parties
OC . . Isolationist political parties
OF . . Internationalist political parties
. *By attitude to change-effecting process*
OM . . Reform political parties
ON . . Radical political parties
OP . . Revolutionary political parties
OQ . . Nihilist political parties, terrorist political parties

Government RE
Representation & election RGV
Electoral systems RH
Political parties RHL
By attitude to change-effecting process
. Nihilist political parties RHM OQ

By form of state advocated
RHM OR . Monarchist political parties
OS . Republican political parties
OU . Unionist political parties, centralist political parties
OV . Federalist political parties
OW . Pluralist political parties
By attitude to authority
PB . Authoritarian political parties
PG . Elitist political parties, oligarchic political parties
PJ . Democratic political parties
PN . Anarchist political parties
By position in modern political spectrum
Q . Right wing political parties
QQ . . Conservative parties
. . . International organizations
. . . . International Democratic Union
QR . . Christian democrat parties
. . . International organizations
. . . . Christian Democratic International
QS . . Populist parties
QT . . Militarist parties
QV . . Fascist parties
R . Centre political parties
RQ . . Liberal parties, liberal democratic parties
. . . International organizations
. . . . International Liberal Union
RS . . Social democratic parties
S . Left wing political parties, socialist political parties
SQ . . Democratic socialist parties, labour parties, parliamentary socialist parties
. . . International organizations
. . . . Socialist International, International Socialist Union?
SR . . Marxist political parties
SS . . Communist parties
. . . International organizations
. . . . Communist International, cominterm, world communism
. . . Manifestos
. . . . Communist Manifesto
ST . . Marxist-Leninist political parties
* Use only if these are distinguished from communist parties in general. If in doubt, prefer RHM SS.
SU . . . Trotskyist political parties
SV . . . Maoist political parties
TO Millenarian political parties
TR Green political parties, ecological political parties
* See note at RAT R.

Voters

Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Representation & election RGV
 Electoral systems RH
 Political parties RHL
 . . Green political parties RHM TR

RHN . . *Individual parties by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 * See note preceding RHM GD above; this class is only used under specific political systems, i.e. countries (in RS/RT).
 * Each party may be divided as follows (where the hyphen represents the party's classmark):
 * Add to - letters A/HK following R Add to - letters L/X following RHL Add to -Y letters B/T following RHM so far as applicable, e.g. (British) Labour Party - Candidates RSH NLA R.

RHO Voters, electorate, electors

BD . Psychology
 . Duties

CV . . Voting duty scales
 . Rights

CW . . Franchise
 * This term is often used as a synonym for suffrage (see RHO P). Use this class only for discussions of the vote as a right of the voter.
 * See also Right to vote RHC W

DE . . . Franchise equality, suffrage equality

P . Suffrage
 * The political institution in which the power represented by the vote is manifested. For franchise narrowly (the right to vote) see R??.
 . . Constitutional law

PF . . . Suffrage law

Q . . Enfranchisement

R . . . Extension of suffrage

S . . Registration

SF . . . Voter registration law
 . . . Requirements of registration

T . . Qualification of electorate

TQ . . . Tests of electors' qualifications

TR . . . Disenfranchisement

TS Exclusion from suffrage
 * For particular categories, see RHO TU.

TT Suspension from suffrage

TU *Specific disenfranchised categories by name*
 * Arrange A/Z, e.g. civil servants.

V . . . Qualification of electorate

VC Residential qualification

VE Educational qualification

VF Literacy tests for voters

VH Wealth qualification

VJ Property qualification

VL Age qualification
 Sex qualification for voting
 * Use R??

VN Mental capacity voting qualifications

VO Occupational voting qualifications

Representation & election RGV
 Electoral systems RH
 Voters RHO
 Suffrage RHO P
 . . Qualification of electorate RHO V
 . . . Occupational voting qualifications RHO VO

RHO VP . . . Religious voting qualifications

VQ . . . Ethnic voting qualifications

W . . Universal suffrage

X . . Partial suffrage

Types of voters
 * Voters defined by a type of voting behaviour are usually subordinated to that behaviour; e.g. RHR S Tactical voting; RHR SO Tactical voters. But this facet (Types of voters) is nevertheless given in full to allow for the qualification of any type of voting behaviour by any type of voter; e.g. RHR SQX N Tactical voting - By single issue voters.

. *By eligibility*

RHP E . . Eligible voters

EP . . . Registered voters

EQ . . . Potential voters

ER . . . New voters

ES . . . Compulsory voters

EV . . Disenfranchised voters
 . *By degree of participations*

FB . . Active voters

FD . . Non-voters

G . . Apathetic voters

H . . Informed voters, efficacious voters
 * With high degree of political competence.

J . . Absentee voters

JP . . Proxy voters
 . *By degree of party affiliation*

K . . Floating voters

KP . . Independent voters

KS . . Marginal voters

KT . . Minority voters

KV . . Ticket splitters

KW . . Ideological voters

KX . . . Strategic voters, tactical voters
 . *By various characteristics*
 * Add to RHP letters L/U following RD in RDL/RDW, e.g. rural voters RHP MUR.

NW . . Women's suffrage, female voters
 . *By motivation, orientation*

RHQ B . . Bloc voters

C . . Candidate voters

D . . . Deferential voters
 * Voting for candidates associated with high social status.

E . . . Candidate image voters

F . . . Candidate preference voters

H . . Political party voters

J . . . Straight party voters

K . . . Partisan image voters

M . . Issue voters

N . . . Single issue voters

RHQ P
RHTN

Voters

Government RE Representation & election RGV Electoral systems RH Voters RHO Types of voters Single issue voters RHQ N	Electoral systems RH Voters RHO Voting behaviour RHR . . . Turnout in elections RHR VF Indexes Voting turnout indicators
RHQ P Situation of the time voters	RHR VG Average election turnout
Q Protest voters	VH High election turnout
RHR Voting behaviour, electoral performance * See also Types of voters defined by some of these behavioural characteristics in RHP/RHQ, e.g. RHQ M Issue voters. * For psephology, see RH62.	VL Low election turnout
. . . . Indexes	VN Bandwagon effect
66L Indicators of voting behaviour	VP Coat-tail effect * Electoral drawing power derived from that of another candidate, office or effect, e.g. presidential coat-tail effect.
. . . . Theory	W Majority electoral outcome
9V Voting theory	WN Absolute majority electoral outcome
. . . . Analysis	WP Landslide electoral outcome
9W Voting behaviour analysis	X Hung election * Result indecisive.
9WT Roll call analysis	RHS Representation systems, voting systems
9WV Spatial voting analysis	T One person one vote representation
BGK S Trading votes, log rolling (voting)	V Proportional representation * See also specific forms, especially under multiple member district representation.
R Participation in election	RHT B Direct election of candidates * Electors vote directly for the candidate(s) not via intermediary (see RHT L). * See also Referendum RHV D
RS Apathy in voting	C Single member district representation
RSO Apathetic voters	D First past post system, simple plurality system
RT Abstention from voting, non-voting	E Alternative vote system
RTO Non-voters	F Exhaustive ballot system
RV Negative voting abstention	G Multiple member district representation
RW Positive voting abstention	H Voting formulae
RX Spoiled voting	IE Electoral quota * Number of votes required for election.
S Strategies in voting, tactical voting	IG Cumulative voting method
SO Strategic voters, tactical voters	II Largest average voting method
T Vote trading, log rolling	IK Largest remainder voting method
UB Orientation in voting	IM D'Hondt system of voting
UC Candidate orientation in voting	IO Saint-Laue method of voting
UCQ C Candidate voters	IQ Droop quota method
UE Political party orientation in voting	IS <i>Other voting formulae by name</i> * Arrange A/Z.
. Indexes	J List system
. Indicators of party voting	K Single transferable vote system Electoral quota
. Indicators of two party voting	KTIE Hare system of voting
UH Ticket voting for political parties	L Indirect election of candidates, nominating systems of voting * Electors choose representatives or delegates who in turn elect candidate to office.
UJ Issue orientation in voting	M Electoral boards
UJQ M Issue voters	N Electoral colleges
UK Backlash voting	
UN Confidence voting	
UP Geographic voting	
UR Regional voting	
US Split ticket voting	
UT Straight ticket voting	
VB Electoral outcome	
. . . . Analysis	
. Voting result interpretation	
VD Patterns of voting	
VE Distribution of voting	
VF Turnout in elections	
. Indexes	
. Voting turnout indicators	

Government

RHTP
RIBSXB

<p>Political science ^R Political systems ^{RDX} Government ^{RE} Representation & election ^{RGV} Electoral systems ^{RH} Electoral colleges ^{RHT N}</p> <p>RHT P Primary elections, primaries * Preliminary election to select candidate(s) for a party to stand as its nominee(s) in a main election. May be organized entirely by party or be subject to control by law. * For national primaries, see RIH TP.</p> <p>PV Blanket primaries Q Closed primaries QV Partisan primaries R Political party primaries S Open primaries SV Non-partisan primaries T Preference primaries</p> <p>UB <i>Types of elections</i> * Elections for a particular office go with the office (parliamentary elections under parliament, and so on); e.g. British general election (to House of Commons) 1987 RSI THU B (treating UK as preferred system); US presidential primaries RTY JMH TP. . <i>By degree of partisanship</i></p> <p>RHU D . . Partisan elections E . . Non-partisan elections . <i>By contest element</i> G . . Contested elections H . . Non-contested elections . <i>By effect of outcome</i> J . . Maintaining elections K . . Deviating elections * Dominant party is temporarily displaced. L . . Reinstating elections M . . Realigning elections N . . Critical elections * Centre of gravity of voting oscillations changes simultaneously in many constituencies. . <i>By special circumstances</i> R . . By-elections V . . Runoff elections . <i>Special soundings of the electorate</i></p> <p>RHV D . . Referendum, plebiscite * Direct voting on specific policy proposals.</p> <p>I . . Initiative elections * Formal proposal by electorate, advisory or mandatory, to proceed with a measure.</p> <p>K . . Recall elections * Direct voting on termination of period of office by an incumbent.</p> <p>Y . <i>Particular elections</i> * Use this location only when qualifying a particular country and a particular office, e.g. UK - House of Commons (general election) - 1945 RSI THW QG.</p>	<p>Political science ^R Political systems ^{RDX} Government ^{RE} Representation & election ^{RGV} . . Particular elections ^{RHV Y}</p> <p>RHW . . . <i>By date</i> * Add to RHV letters F/V from Auxiliary Schedule 4C, e.g. 1992 RHW SN</p> <p>RHX . . . <i>By place</i> * Add to RHX letters representing local divisions of the country concerned from Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. UK - General elections - Manchester RSI THX QP.</p> <p>RHY Members of government * Most of the literature concerns members of particular branches of government, especially legislature and executive. Use this location only for works covering two or more branches.</p> <p>RI Legislative systems, national legislatures, national assemblies, parliaments, congresses * Includes general works covering regional and local legislatures as well as national ones (which take most of the literature). Works on regional and local legislatures alone go with those legislatures.</p> <p>RI5 . Official documents * See Auxiliary Schedule R2. One of the alternatives provided for is to locate official documents under the broad branch of government (e.g. legislature) rather than the specific branch (e.g. Lower house). If this option is taken, proceed as follows: * Add to RI5 numbers and letters 3/9, A/E in Auxiliary Schedule R2, e.g. RI5 BD Debates.</p> <p>RIA VO . Non-official organizations . . <i>By name</i> * Arrange A/Z.</p> <p>VOI . . . Inter-Parliamentary Union . Pressure groups</p> <p>VQ . . Lobbies, lobbying VQD LJ . . . Pork barrel * Seeking government funds as a source of private profit. . <i>General processes</i> . . Communication * For broadcasting of legislative proceedings, see Debates</p> <p>RIB E . . . Reporting legislative proceedings * Reporting as a subject; for the reports themselves, see RI5.</p> <p>ETV . . . Legislative documents, parliamentary papers * Works about these as a source of information. For the documents themselves, see RI5.</p> <p>G . . Cooperation GKS . . . Logrolling JU . . Corruption * See also pork barrel RIA VQ DLJ</p> <p>Q . . Management of legislative business * For rules of procedure narrowly, see RIN C.</p> <p>SXB . . . Information services</p>
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RIBU

RIJN

Legislative systems

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Legislative systems RI
 Management of legislative business RIB Q
 . Information services RIB SXB

. Personnel

RIB U . . Legislative government staff
 * For staff serving specific functions, see function, e.g. congressional aides RII BYG.

. Buildings

VI . . Legislative chambers

Constitutional law

RIF . Legislative law

RIG C Accountability of legislatures

CJ . Responsibility of legislatures

D Abuse of legislative authority

E Powers & prerogatives of legislatures
 * See also Extra-legislative powers RIQ P

G Separation of powers

I . Legislative immunity

J . Legislative prerogatives

K . Authority of legislatures

L . . Veto

M . Special to legislative branch
Stages in the life of the legislature

N . Formation
 * Use for the formation of a new parliament after a general election. For the formation of the executive government, see RJG N.

O . Dissolution

R Relations with other branches of government
 * For legislative oversight, see RIQ PR; for inter-house relations, see RIR VGR I.
 . Legislative-executive relations
 * See Executive relations RJG R
 . Legislative-judiciary relations
 * See Judiciary relations, RLY GR

V Representation & elections
 . Constituencies

RIH J . . Legislative districts

JK . . . Apportionment

JP Reapportionment, changing constituency boundaries

JPA VN9 Boundary Commissions

JV . . . Representation of specific constituencies
 * For use only under specific countries (RSRT).
 * Add to RIH JV letters for local divisions following the classmark in Schedule 2 of the nation being qualified.

. Legislative political parties

L . . Parliamentary parties, congressional parties

LP . . . Caucuses, conference
 * All the members of a particular political party who are members of the legislature.

. Primary elections

TP . . National primaries

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Legislative systems RI
 General processes
 . . . National primaries RIH TP

RIH Y Membership of legislature, legislative office
 * For membership per se. Members serving in the executive government are treated as executive members.

RII . Members of legislature, congressional members, members of parliament

BE . . Communication
 * For speeches of members, see RIN DBE PW

. . Socialization

BHQ . . . Legislative socialization

BQ . . Organization & management
 * Of the needs of members individually, as distinct from the legislature as an institution.
 * Add to RII B letters Q/Y following RB with the modifications indicated below.

BQJ . . . Support services

BS Information services

BSO Office services
 *Special services*

BYD Advisors, advisory services

BYG Personal assistants, congressional aides

BYJ Researchers, congressional internes

GC . . Accountability

J . . *Attributes & processes*
 * Add to RII J letters B/G from Auxiliary Schedule 1A so far as applicable, e.g. remuneration RII JDR; Term of office RII JEG. But do not use for concepts enumerated elsewhere in this class, e.g. selection of members.

JCE . . . Ethics

JCI . . . Conflict of interests

JCJ Incompatibility of offices

JCK Disclosure of financial interests

JEV . . . Customs, dress

JJ . . . Special interests of legislative members

JM . . . *Special factors*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 * E.g. Beliefs of legislature members RII JMB; Parliamentary time available RII JMT.

K . . Appointment & removal of legislature members
 * Add to RII K letters J/R following RJI so far as applicable.

L . . *Types of members by general characteristics*
 * Add to RII letters L/W following RD e.g. women members RII NW.

RIJ . . *Types by function*

B . . . Legislative leaders
 * For chief executive and ministers, see Executive RJJ.

E Majority leader

F Minority leader

H Speaker, legislative speaker

L Leader of the house, floor leader

N . . . Front benchers

Legislative procedure

RIJP
RIPE

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Legislative systems RI
 Membership of legislature, legislative office RIH Y
 . . . Front benchers RIJ N

RIJ P . . . Back benchers
 Q . . . Government members
 R . . . Opposition members, parliamentary
 opposition
 T Leader of the Opposition
 U Shadow ministers, shadow cabinet
Collectivities in the legislature

RIK X . Congressional agencies
 RIL . Legislative committees, parliamentary
 committees, congressional committees

M . . Chairpersons
 N . . Officers of legislative committees
 P . . Members of legislative committees
 Q . . . Ranking minority members
 R . . . Coopted members
 . . . *Types of legislative committees*

U . . . Subcommittees
 W . . . Joint committees
 Y . . . Ad hoc committees

RIM B . . . Standing committees
 D Joint standing legislative committees
 F . . . Select committees
 H . . . Commissions of enquiry, royal commissions
 J . Legislative delegations, parliamentary delegations,
 congressional delegations

Legislative processes

N . Duration of terms of office
 P . . Legislative calendars
 Q . . Fixed term legislatures
 R . . Variable term legislatures
 S . . Legislative sessions
 T . . . Prorogation
 U . . . Adjournment
 W . . Dissolution

RIN B . Legislative procedure
 BGB . . Rules of procedure, control of legislative
 procedure
 BGB S . . . Standing orders
 D . . Debates, hearings, parliamentary debates,
 congressional debates
 * As a subject. For the texts of the debates, see
 RI5 X.

DBE . . . Communication
 DBE I Admission of public
 DBE PW Speeches
 DBE R Broadcasting of debates
 . . . Buildings
 Legislative chambers

Government RE
 Legislative systems RI
 Legislative procedure RIN B
 Debates RIN D
 . Buildings
 . . Legislative chambers

RIN F . Shortening of debates
 G . . Closure
 H . . . Guillotine
 J . Filibustering
 L . Interpellation
 * Interrogations of executive members by members of
 legislature.

M . . Question time
 O . Special hearings
 * For referenda, see RHV V.

P . . Emergency sessions
 R . . Committee of the whole
 * Whole house acts as a committee, observing
 committee procedure.

S . . Executive sessions
 V . . Secret sessions

RIO B Legislative action, enactment of laws, passage of
 bills, law formulation, bills (legislative
 action), legislation (legislative action)

C . Initiation of legislation
 D . . Sources of initiation of bills
 DAV Q . . . Interest groups
 F . . . Lobbying
 G . . . Executive initiation of legislation
 H . . . Private members' initiation of legislation
 * See also Initiative elections RHV W

J . Drafting of legislation
 K . . Counsellors
 L . Amendment of legislation, revision of legislation

LAY F . . Decision making
 N . . Rejection of bills
 O . . Authorization
 P . . Appropriation
 Q . . Suspension
 R . . Repeal of legislation
 T . Legislative voting, voting
 TR . . Voting records
 TS . . . Legislative roll call record
 TV . . Bipartisan voting
 U . . Closure
 US . . Discharge petition
 V . . Confidence voting
 W . . Censure motion
 X . . . No confidence motion

RIP B . . Stages in revision of legislation
 * Those below reflect British procedure and may
 need adjustment to other systems.

C . . . Introducing bill, reading of bills
 D First reading
 E Second reading

Political systems RDX	Political science R
Government RE	Political systems RDX
Legislative systems RI	Government RE
Legislative processes	Legislative systems RI
. . . Legislative action RIO B	. Extra-legislative powers of legislatures RIQ P
. Second reading RIP E	. . . Impeachment RIQ V
RIP F Committee stage	. <i>Types of legislatures</i>
G Evidence taken	RIR . . . Legislative bodies
H Report stage	N . . . Unicameral legislatures
J Third reading, assent	V . . . Bicameral legislatures
. . <i>Types of enactments</i>	. . . Relations between branches
* This class is for types characterized by formulation	VGR I Inter-house relations
processes only. Enactments on specific topics go with	RIS Lower house
the topic.	RIT Parliamentary lower house, House of
N . . . Statutory law	Commons
* Usually assumed; use only if purpose of work is to	* Use when chief executive and cabinet are
distinguish it from any other kind.	part of legislature.
P . . . Non-statutory enactments	RIU Congressional lower house, house of
Q Delegated legislation	Representatives
R Provisional orders	* Use when chief executive and cabinet are
S Ministerial rules	not part of legislature.
U . . . Public bills	RIV Upper house
V . . . Private bills	RIW Elected upper house, senate
W . . . Local bills	RIX Hereditary upper house
. . . Delegated	* Including largely hereditary houses (e.g.
X . . . Enabling bills	British House of Lords).
RIQ B . . Measures with special procedures	RJ Executive government, administration of government
* Characterized by broad subject areas but significant	* Use this class for Government when this term is used in
mainly by procedural considerations. For measures on	its narrow sense of executive government.
specific subjects (e.g. public finance) see subject.	* Most of the literature assumes the central or federal
D . . . Direct legislation by vote	government. But include here works which cover
E . . . Emergency measures (+enactments+) in general	executive government at all levels, i.e. regional (state)
F . . . Financial measures	and local also.
* Taxation, borrowing and lending, etc.	* See also Devolved government RLR
G . . . Other economic measures	* For Public administration (central and devolved) see
H . . . Non-economic domestic measure	RK.
J . . . Foreign relations measures	RJ5 . . . Official documents
K Treaty measures	* Note at R15 applies here also.
L Ratification of treaty measures	. Policy
M War measures	. . Government policy
P Extra-legislative powers of legislatures	* See also statements of policy under particular
* For legislative/executive relations, see RIG HP; for	offices, e.g. presidential inaugural speeches.
ombudsman, see RUH E.	XRS Executive communiques
PR . Legislative oversight	XRT Executive pronouncements, proclamations
Q . . Investigation	. . . <i>Types</i>
* For Ombudsman, see RLH E.	. . . Trial balloon policy
R . . Review	RJB E . . . Communication
* For example, Public expenditure review committee	* Works about; for speeches, documents, etc. on
RLP QIQ R.	specific subjects, see subject.
S . Juridical powers of legislature	EPW . . . Speeches
T . . Judiciary-legislative relations	* For messages to the nation, see President
U . . Treason	RJM AWR S.
V . . Impeachment	EWB . . . Executive intelligence
* See also Executive action RJS P	

Members of executive

RJBQ

RJIRT

<p>Political systems RDX Government RE Executive government RJ Policy . Communication RJB E . . Executive intelligence RJB EWB</p> <p>RJB Q . Organization & management of executive process . . Personnel</p> <p>U . . . Executive government staff * For staff serving specific offices or functions, see the office, etc., e.g. president's staff. * See also Civil service RKL U and RLL U</p> <p><i>Special properties & processes of executive</i></p> <p>RJF . Constitutional law * See notes at RF regarding alternative location.</p> <p>RJG C . Accountability of executive</p> <p>DS . Censure of executive * For impeachment, see Members RJI TV.</p> <p>E . Powers</p> <p>F . . Executive powers, government powers</p> <p>FR . . . Usurpation * Exercise of executive power without due legal authority.</p> <p>HR . . . Emergency powers</p> <p>HT Martial law</p> <p>HV Wartime powers of executive</p> <p>I . . . Executive immunity</p> <p>J . . . Executive prerogative Acts of state * Assertion of state sovereignty in internal law.</p> <p> . . <i>Special to the office</i></p> <p>JP . . . Treaty making powers of executive</p> <p>K . Authority</p> <p>L . . Veto * E.g. in legislative powers of a president.</p> <p> . <i>Stages in the life of government</i></p> <p>N . . Formation of executive government</p> <p>NR . . . Reorganization of government, reshuffle of government</p> <p>O . . . Dissolution of government</p> <p>PU . . . Succession in government</p> <p>PY . . . Interregnum</p> <p>R <i>Relations with other branches of government</i></p> <p>RHO . Electorate/executive relations</p> <p>RI . Legislative/executive relations . Administration/executive relations * See RKG RJ . Judiciary/executive relations * See RLY GRJ</p>	<p>Political science R Political systems RDX Government RE Executive government RJ Relations with other branches of government RJG R . Judiciary/executive relations</p> <p>RJI Members of executive, offices of executive</p> <p>BGL . Power & influence * For official powers, see RJI GE</p> <p>BGN . . Leadership</p> <p>BJ . Political offences</p> <p>BJT . . Abuse of office</p> <p>BQ . Organization & management of executive office * Services, personnel, etc. provided for individual members, as distinct from the executive as a whole. * Modifications in RII BQR II BY apply here also.</p> <p>BQJ . . Support services, secretariat</p> <p>BYD . . . Advisory bodies * E.g. the cabinet in the French executive.</p> <p>BYL . . . Task forces</p> <p>GC . Accountability</p> <p>J . <i>General attributes</i> * Add to RJI J letters B/G from Auxiliary Schedule 1 so far as applicable, e.g. salaries of executive members RJI JDR. * But many of the concepts in Auxiliary Schedule 1 are replaced by ones special to executive office and these should be preferred when a choice arises.</p> <p>JCE . . Ethics</p> <p>JCI . . . Conflict of interests</p> <p>JD . . Conditions of service & remuneration etc . <i>Appointment, etc. to office</i></p> <p>L . . Selection for executive office</p> <p>M . . Appointment to executive office</p> <p>N . . Installation of executive members, investiture, inaugural process . . . <i>Special elements</i></p> <p>NO Oath of office</p> <p>P . . Term of office</p> <p>PP . . . Extension of term</p> <p>PR . . . Fixed term of office</p> <p>PV . . . Variable term of office</p> <p>PX . . Retention in office</p> <p>Q . . Termination of office</p> <p>QP . . . By due process * Ending of a fixed term.</p> <p>QR . . . Resignation</p> <p>QS From disability</p> <p>QT . . . Death in office</p> <p>QV . . . Removal from office, impeachment</p> <p>QX . . . Abdication</p> <p>R . . Succession</p> <p>RR . . . Interregnum</p> <p>RT . . . Acting office-holder * For Regency, see Monarchies RMC R.</p>
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Executive government

Political systems RDX
Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Members of executive RJI
 Appointment, etc. to office
 . . Acting office-holder RJI RT

RJI T *Types of members by general characteristics*
 * Add to RJI T letter LW following RD, e.g. women in executive office RJI TNW.

U . Special to a context
 Types of executive members by office

RJJ . Deputies in general

R . Representatives

RJK . Chief executives
 * Those types special to a given form of state are subordinated to that form; e.g. Colonies - Governors; Occupied territories - Military governors.

N . . Heads of state

NJ . . . Deputy heads of state

P . . . Representatives of heads of state
 * For representatives in subnational systems (regions, colonies, etc.), see the system.

R . . . Hereditary rulers
 * For monarchs, see Monarchies RM

T . . . Governors

V . . . Presidents
 * Use this class only for presidents restricted in power to role of head of state. When latter if combined with role of head of government, use RJR
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to ignore the distinction and class this at RJR.
 * For imperial presidents, see authoritarian states RMJ.

RJL . . Heads of government
 * For dictators, see Dictatorships RML; for chairman of party in one-party states, see latter, RMX

RJM . . . Executive presidents, chancellors
 * See note at RJI. Use this class also as the general class for presidents.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to use this for RJI also.

AXP Policy
 * For messages to the nation, see Official documents RJM 5K.

 Elections

H Presidential elections
 Candidates

HLS V Favourite son candidate

S Vice-presidents
 Prime ministers
 * See RJP

RJN . . Plural executives

P . . . Military executive councils

RJO . . . Cabinet, council of state, council of Ministers
 * For shadow cabinet, see RIJ V.

P Inner cabinet

Political systems RDX
Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Members of executive RJI
 Cabinet RJO
 Inner cabinet RJO P

RJO R *Special types of councils*
 * E.g. Council of the North, Privy Council.

T Ministers of state, secretaries of state
 * For role as head of a department of state, see Central administration RLL UXF.

RJP Prime minister, premier

RJQ Other executive agencies
 * For public administration, see RK.

L Executive committees
 * Add to RJQ L letters M/Y following RIL.
 * Add to RJQ M letters B/K following RIM.

Executive processes

RJS B . Executive action

I . . Executive legislation
 . . . Policy

IAX P Executive legislative policy

K . Administration
 * See Public administration RK

LY . . Executive jurisdiction

Types of executive government

T . Strong government

W . Weak government

RJT . Minority government

RJU . Coalition government

RJV . Interim government, caretaker government

RK Public administration, administration of government
 * Implementation of government policy via agencies which execute the decisions of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.
 * For executive branch in general, see RJ.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to treat public administration as an autonomous subject and locate it at RU/RW. See the latter for details of the adjustment of notation which this would necessitate. The question of the relations between public administration and politics is considered in the Introduction in Section 12.5.

RK5 . Official documents
 * See Auxiliary Schedule R2 for the subdivision of these.

 . Theory

RK9 V . . Administrative theory
 . *Political processes*
 . . Policy

RKA XP . . . Administrative policy making

YG . . Planning & development

YG9 V . . . Administrative development theory
 . . Reform

RKB CQ . . . Administrative reform
 . . Behaviour

CY . . . Administrative behaviour

Public administration

RKBGL
RKIQ

<p>Government RE Executive government RJ Public administration RK Political processes . Behaviour . . Administrative behaviour RKB CY</p> <p>RKB GL . Power & influence * Power relationships within administration. For powers of administration, see RKG O. . Competition</p> <p>IN . . Inter-agency rivalry . Political offences</p> <p>J . . Offences against administration * For abuses of administration, see Administrative law (alternative) RKF F.</p> <p>JTF . . . Malfeasance * Unlawful act.</p> <p>JTG . . . Misfeasance * Improper performance of legal act; negligence.</p> <p>JU . . Corruption in public administration</p> <p>JUL . . . Bribery, graft</p> <p>JUN . . . Spoils system</p> <p>JUQ . . . Fraud</p> <p>Q . Organization & management * See also Organization and management of services RKI Q.</p> <p>RKC W . Rights & duties * Of the citizen in relation to administration.</p> <p>RKDI Individuals & groups Y <i>Political institutions & government</i> . Government control of information</p> <p>RKE CD . . Openness, glasnost</p> <p>RKF . Constitutional law * Law relating to the nature and functions of public administration as a branch of government. For that part of constitutional law regulating the actions of the administration in implementing delegated legislation, see Administrative law RKF F. * The preferred arrangement in BC2 is to keep all constitutional law together at SC. An alternative is provided here for libraries wishing to locate here those parts of it which relate to public administration. If this option is taken, proceed as follows: Add to RKF numbers & letters 2/H following SCK in SCK2/SCKH.</p> <p>6 . . Practice & procedure</p> <p>9VB . . Substantive law * For the law of specific subjects in public administration, see subject, e.g. local government law RLU F.</p> <p>F . . Administrative law * Law regulating the exercise by public authorities of the powers of rule-making and adjudication conferred on them by law. * This is an alternative (not recommended) to locating in Law (at SCK F).</p> <p>F6 . . . Practice & procedure</p>	<p>Government RE Executive government RJ Public administration RK Political institutions & government RKD Y . Constitutional law RKF . . . Practice & procedure RKF F6</p> <p>RKF F9V B . . . Substantive law GC <i>Special subjects in administrative law</i> * For example, Directives of administration RKF HK. . <i>Special properties & processes in government</i> . . Accountability</p> <p>RKG CJ . . . Administrative responsibility, administrative liability</p> <p>CJF K Administrative law . . Discretion</p> <p>CN . . . Administrative discretion</p> <p>D . . Abuse of government</p> <p>DFK . . . Administrative law</p> <p>E . . Powers of administration</p> <p>FQ . . . Limitations of power</p> <p>R . Relations with other branches * Use RKH.</p> <p>RKH . <i>Other government branches in administration</i> * Add to RKH letters GV/J following R in RGV/RJ.</p> <p>GV . . Representation & public administration</p> <p>H . . Electoral system & public administration . . Legislature</p> <p>I . . . Legislative administrative relations</p> <p>I5X Official documents Legislative action</p> <p>IOB Legislative functions of administration * Including role in drafting legislation, to ensure administrative viability.</p> <p>. . Executive</p> <p>J . . . Executive administrative relations . . Judiciary administrative relations * See Judiciary administrative relations RLY K</p> <p>RKI Public services, organization of public administration * Most of the literature deals with a specific level of administration (central, local, etc.). * For instructions on the subdivision of any given department, see RLK Y (Central government departments). * The schedule below (RKI/RKK) gives those concepts which are largely common to all public services (central, regional or local) and to quasi-governmental organizations and administrative agencies of all kinds.</p> <p>Q . Management of public services * Internal management of public services as a whole, of government departments, sections and sub-departments and of administrative agencies of all kinds.</p>
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Personnel management

Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Public services RKI
 Management of public services RKI Q

* Division is by Management of enterprises (TQ/TX); but classes on which a great deal of literature exists are enumerated below for convenience and to show the minor modifications needed for public administration.

* Add to RKI letters Q/Y following T in TQ/TX. Retroactive synthesis in RKIQ/RKIY follows that in TQ/TY. If retroactive synthesis using classmarks from RA/RK is required, proceed as follows:

* Add to -9 (where the hyphen represents the classmark added to) number 9 and letters A/K following R, e.g. Women in public services - Human rights RKI UWM 9CW.

RKI QBQ T . Management audit
 QR . Techniques of management
 RE . . Operational research
 RF . . Work study (+public services)
 RKB . Management functions
 RKN . . Forecasting
 RL . . Policy, planning & control
 RNN . . . Programme planning budgeting system, PPBS
 RQR . . Inspecting, inspectorates
 * As a purely internal management operation. For Inspection, etc. as an administration function on the area administered (e.g. Home affairs) see RKN K.

RR . . Organizational structure
 RRS . . . Delegation
 RRV . . . Centralization
 RRW . . . Decentralization
 RSK . . . Bureaucracy in public administration
 RSN . . . Departmental organization
 RSP Functional departmental organization
 RSQ Internal market
 * One department acts as customer of services provided by another department.

. . Performance
 RUC . . . Administrative performance, administrative capability
 RUF Effectiveness
 RUG Efficiency
 SB . Information in management
 SJ . . Automatic data processing, computers
 SO . Office management
 . . Records handling
 SZ . Financial administration
 * Accounting and financial management of the government department or other administrative agency itself. For public financial administration, see RLO.

T . . Accounting
 TEX . . . Financial accounting
 TFT Audit
 TOY . . . Management accounting

Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Public services RKI
 Management of public services RKI Q
 Financial administration RKI SZ
 . . Management accounting RKI TOY

RKI U Personnel management, public service personnel, civil service, administrative government staff
 * For civil service used in the narrower sense to indicate central government personnel, see RLI U.
 . Motivation
 UBT P . . Incentives in public administration
 UDV . Human relations in public administration
 UE . . Industrial relations
 UED D . . . Trades unions in public administration
 UG . . . Industrial disputes
 UGH Collective bargaining
 UH Industrial action
 UJS Strikes in public administration
 UM . Workforce, public service personnel, public service staff
 UMX . . Composition
 UP . . Remuneration, pay
 UQB . . . Wage structure
 UQX Y . . . Pensions
 URB . . Working conditions
 URJ . . . Staff development, in-service training
 USB . . Recruitment & selection
 USF T . . . Staff trawl
 * Recruitment by internal advertising.

USJ . . . Selection of staff
 Agents
 USK Appointment boards
 USL Entrance requirements
 USL T Competititon for posts
 USN V Security clearance
 USP Patronage
 * For spoils system, see SBJ SGT.

UST X Examinations
 UST Y . . . Appointment & removal
 USU Appointment
 USU V Contract
 USV Conditions of appointment (public services staff+)

USW A Political status
 * See also Political activity of public servants RKL USY E

USW D Duties & responsibilities
 USX Rights in job
 USX T Tenure
 USY E Political activity of public servants
 * See also Trade unions in public service RKL UED D

UTB Termination of employment
 UTC Dismissal of public administration staff
 UTD F Appeal hearings
 UTD J Particular cases by name
 * Arrange A/Z.

Management of public services

RKIU TDM
RKIV KW

Public services RKI
 Management of public services RKI Q
 Personnel management RKI U
 Workforce RKI UM
 Dismissal of public administration staff RKI UTC
 Particular cases by name RKI UTD J

RKI UTD M Impeachment
 UTG D Progress in job, promotion
 UTG L Mobility, job change
 UTG P . Transfer in post
 UTG S . Secondment, attachment
 UTH . *By place to which transferred and/or seconded*
 * Add to RUL UTH letters D/Z in Auxiliary
 Schedule 2.
 UTU Leave
 UU Health & safety of personnel
Types of staff
 . *By time factor*
 UVH . . Part-time staff
 . *By place factor*
 UVJ H . . Local staff
 * Applies mainly to foreign service.
 . *By training, education*
 UVQ . . Graduates
 UWC . . Civilians in uniformed branches
 UWF . . Uniformed staff in civilian services
 UWG . *By ethnic factor*
 UWL . *By sex*
 UWM . . Women in public administration
 . *By disability*
 UWT . . Handicapped persons
 . *Special to public administration*
 * Terminology varies with agency concerned. The
 classes below are given only in generalized terms;
 for an example of equivalent terms, see Central
 government departments RLL U.
 UXC . . Career staff
 * Regular public service staff.
 UXD . . Outside recruitment to public service
 . . *Higher offices*
 UXF . . . Secretaries of state, ministers
 UXH . . . Junior ministers
 UXJ . . . Heads of administrative services, directors,
 chief executives
 UXL . . . *Special to a particular agency*
 * See, for example, Diplomatic corps ROU IXL
 UYB . . Policy making staff
 * E.g. administrative grade in British civil service.
 UYD . . Professional staff
 UYE . . . Scientific staff, technical staff
 UYF . . *By special function*
 * E.g., attaches in diplomatic service.
 UYG . . . Consultants, advisors
 UYK . . Executive staff, management staff
 UYL . . Clerical grades
 UYM . . Manual grades
 . . *Special categories*
 UYP . . . Voluntary workers

Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Public services RKI
 Management of public services RKI Q
 Personnel management RKI U
 Voluntary workers RKI UYP

RKI UYQ Locally recruited workers
 * For example, of diplomatic services in
 foreign countries.

V Resources management, physical resources
 management
 VEG . Estimating
 VEG M . Government contracting
 VEG T . Tendering
 VEK . Health & safety factors
 VEN . Security
 VEU . Emergencies
 VEX . Acquisition & maintenance of resources
 VF . . Purchasing management, procurement
 VFH . . . Prices
 VFK . . . Sources of supply, vendors
 . . . *Operations*
 VFL Negotiation
 VFN Bids, quotes
 VFO Award of contract, ordering
 VFQ Follow-up
 VFQ R Performance of public contractors
 VFQ T Cost overruns
 VFQ V Settlement of claims, payment
 . . . *Special methods*
 * For bulk purchase, see RKL VKM.
 VFR Hiring
 VFU Subcontracting
 VFV Contracting out
 VGB . . Utilization of public property
 VGC . . . Conservation factors, protection of environment
 VGD Waste control
 VGE Pollution control
 VGF . . Maintenance & cleaning
 VGM . . Moving
 VGS . . Disposal of public property, sale of public
 property
 VGV . . . Privatization
 . *Types of resources*
 VGY . . Land
 VH . . Buildings, public buildings
 * See also further details special to central
 government and administration, RLL VH.
 VI . . . *Special types*
 VJ . . Materials & equipment, supplies management
 VJK . . . Physical distribution management
 VJN Transport management
 VJN N Vehicles management
 VK . . . Supplies management
 VKM Bulk supplies
 VKN Materials
 VKW Equipment

RKIW

RKQ

Administrative departments

Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Public services RKI
 . . . Types of resources
 Equipment RKI VKW

RKI W . . . Marketing
 * A limited number of marketing concepts apply to public services and those below are examples.
 * For internal market in public services, see RKI RSQ.

WJ Promotion of public services
 WL Advertizing public services
 XE Public relations
 XEP News reporting
 XEP P Press releases
 XLX Consumers of public services
 * For internal market, see RKI RSQ.

RKJ Administrative departments, government departments, executive agencies

J . Sections (admin. depts.), subdepartments (admin. depts.), divisions (admin. depts.), branches (admin. depts.)
 * Sections, sub-departments, etc. within a Department (regarded as the main agency). Those serving a specific Department go with the Department and those serving a specific function go with the function.

K . . Committees
 L . . . Chairpersons
 M . . . Other members of committee
 N . . . Co-opted members
 O . . . Standing committees, permanent committees
 P . . . Ad hoc committees
 Q *By name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

S . . Special sections, sub-departments, etc.
 T . . . Local offices
 U *By place*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 * For use only under specific countries.
 * Add to RKJ U letters following classmark of the country in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

V . . Advisory services
 * Often required by statute (e.g. Public Accounts Committee of British Treasury).
 . *General functional operations*
 * Operations directed at the activities within the subject field served by Departments (e.g. agriculture, shipping, education).
 * Nearly all the literature refers to particular Departments or other administrative agencies. But these operations are unlikely to be reflected in departmental status; if they are, they should be accommodated at RKK Y, RKP, RLK Y, RLP, etc.

Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Administrative departments RKJ
 . General functional operations

RKK C . . Planning & control
 D . . . Planning, public planning
 F . . . Control by administrative departments, regulation by administrative departments
 H Advisory services to public
 * For advisory services to the department, etc. itself, see RKM R.

J Investigatory services, information gathering
 K Inspection services, inspectorates
 L Testing services, monitoring services
 N Protective services
 P Licensing, concessions, registration
 PT Certification, charters
 Q Control of prices, rates, charges
 S Economic assistance
 ST Grants-in-aid
 SV Loans (by administrative departments)
 T . . . Services performed for another administrative level
 * E.g., those of coroners in English administration.

V . . *Functions special to a Department*
 * Notation is reserved here for use under particular departments, etc.

Y . *Particular departments*
 * Nearly all the literature refers to a particular level of administration (central, local, etc.) and/or to a particular subject field (e.g. education, health).
 * The preferred arrangement is to locate works concerned with a specific subject (regardless of administrative level) under the subject. There are a few exceptions to this (notably financial administration). Also, alternatives are provided at each level of administration for the collection under public administration of all studies of public departments per se (e.g. at RLQF).
 * In all these cases, the subject department is subordinated to the level (central, local, etc.), with a few exceptions. The latter are explained in the notes at RL Central government and administration.
 * This location (RKK Y/RKP) takes only those works which deal with all or several levels of administration.
 * Add to RK letters L/P following RL in RLL/RLP so far as they are applicable; e.g. public finance departments in general RKM F.

RKQ Quasi-government organizations
 * Nearly all the literature on these is on organizations operating at the national level. This location is for works covering organizations operating at all levels.
 * See also RLQ B

Central government administration

RL
RLMFIUXG

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Quasi-government organizations RKQ

Public administration by level of organization

RL . Central government administration
 * Most of the concepts in REA/RKK and nearly all the literature on them imply central government and administration. It would be unhelpful to maintain two separate sequences (REA /RKK for general works and RLA/RAK for central government) and the arrangement recommended is as follows:
 * Treat central government and administration as implicit in REA/RKK;
 * For general works on central government alone (i.e. excluding all devolved government) use RE;
 * For works on central government administration use RL/RLQ;
 * For devolved government and administration, use RLR/RLW.

RLI Q . . . Organization of administration
 * Add to RLI letters Q/Y following T in TQ/TY, with the modifications indicated at RKI Q/RKI Y.

. . . Personnel

U Civil service
 * When this term is used to represent all levels of public service personnel, use RKI U.

USB *Recruitment & selection*

USK Civil Service Commission
 *Personnel/office by special functions*

UXF Secretary of state, minister
 * For works on his/her role as controller of the department concerned. For role as member of the government, see Executive RJO T.

. Policy making personnel

UXH Administrative grades
 * Term previously used in British civil service.

UXJ Under-secretary of state, bureau chief, permanent secretary, head of service

UXK Deputy secretaries

UXL Assistant secretaries

UXR Executive grades
 * Term previously used in British civil service.

V . . . Management of resources

VH Public buildings
 * Federal buildings in the case of federal states.

VHJ Capital city's public buildings

VHK Parliament buildings, congressional buildings, legislative buildings

Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Central government administration RL
 Organization of administration RLI Q
 . . . Capital city's public buildings RLI VHJ
 Parliament buildings RLI VHK

RLI VHL Executive buildings

VHM Residences of head of state, royal residences, presidential residences

VHN Administration buildings, ministries

VHP Others public buildings
 * Arrange A/Z by name.

VHR . . . In other cities

RLJ Administrative agencies, departments etc
 * Add to RLJ letters J/Y following RKJ in RKJJ/RKJY.

RLK C . *General functional operations*
 * Add to RLK letters C/X following RKK in RKKC/RKKY.

Y Particular administrative departments
 * See notes at RKK Y.
 * The preferred arrangement is to subordinate a department to the special field with which it deals (Education, Health, Defence, etc.). But an exception is made for two departments enumerated below: the Treasury department is a key department, serving all the others as well as being concerned with the country's complete economy; the Internal affairs department (Home office), because of the variety of its concerns is not sensibly accommodated under any one subject field.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to locate here all works which deal narrowly with the administrative structure of a department, (whatever its subject field), its staffing, internal management, etc. For this option, see RLO/RLP.
 * Any department of state, or other administrative agency, may be subdivided as follows: Add to - (where the hyphen represents the classmark for the department) letters A/K following RK in RKA/RKK. Letters L/Y are available for any special functions of the department; e.g. RLM FIU Treasury - Personnel.

RLM . Public finance department, treasury department, exchequer
 * Public finance in general is at TNO; this class deals only with its internal organization and its role as a major instrument of state, with the legislative and executive procedures by which it is circumscribed. If there is doubt (especially in the matter of policies) prefer TNO.

FGR . . Relations with other branches of government

FHI . . . With legislature

FHI 5 Legislative documents

FI . . Organization & management

FIU . . . Personnel

FIU XG Chancellor of Exchequer, Secretary to Treasury Department

Public finance department

Public administration RK
 Central government administration RL
 Particular administrative departments RLK Y
 Public finance department RLM
 Organization & management RLM FI
 . . Chancellor of Exchequer RLM FIU XG

Functions special to Treasury

RLM G . Public finance administration
 * The following schedule follows that for Public finance in Economics (TNH/THN), with some modifications necessary to reflect the special concepts of administrative action.
 * In some cases, it is not easy to distinguish the economic theory in TN from administrative actions taken to implement policies reflecting the theory. In cases of doubt, prefer TN.
 * Add to RLM letters H/S following TN in TNH/TNS with the additions indicated below.
 * Retroactive synthesis in RLM H/RLM S follows that in TNH/THS, e.g. RLM HAA Policy (taken from TNH AA).
 * If retroactive synthesis using classmarks from RA/RL is required, proceed as follows:
 * Add to -9 (where the hyphen represents the classmark added to) letters A/K following R in RA/RKaa; e.g. RLM J9K JT for Tax administration - Local tax offices.

HAA . . Policy
 HAA P . . . Fiscal policy
 HAA R . . . Monetary policy
 HAA U . . . Prices & incomes policy
 HAA V Prices policy
 HAA W Incomes policy
 HAB . . Government regulation
 HAB R . . . Review
 HAB T . . . Appropriation
 HAB V . . . Authorization
 HC . . National accounts, public accounting
 . . . Organizations
 HCA WE Public Accounts Committee
 . . . *Operations special to public accounting*
 HCC Production of public accounts
 HCD Formulation
 HCE Estimates
 HCH Systematization
 HCJ Reconciliation
 HCK Balancing public accounts
 HCL Preparation of public accounts
 HCM Ways & means preparation
 HCN Financial periods
 HCP Determination of public accounts
 HCQ Consultation with other authorities
 HCR Amendment proposals
 HCS Presentation of public accounts
 HCV Vote on public accounts, enactment
 HD *Accounting procedures*
 HDF Audit of national accounts
 HDF N Audit Office report

Central government administration RL
 Particular administrative departments RLK Y
 Public finance department RLM
 Functions special to Treasury
 . . . Accounting procedures RLM HD
 Audit Office report RLM HDF N

RLM HE . . . Budget
 HFB Presentation of national budget
 HFD Financial statements
 * Including budget white paper.
 HFN Review of budget
 *Types of budgets*
 HGH Deficit budgets
 HGP Balanced budgets
 HH Supplementary estimates
Economic processes in public finance
 HQ . . Money
 HQA B . . *Intervention operations*
 HQA C . . . Interest rates, bank rate, base rate
 HQA D . . . Open market operations
 HQD J . . Money supply
 I . National debt, public debt

IU Receipts & expenditure
 IW . Public revenue
 J . Taxation, tax administration
 * Alternative (not recommended) is to collocate with Public finance at TNJ Q.
 * For Tax law, see SCM J.
 . . . Manuals
 J23 MS Tax collectors' manuals
 J23 MV Taxpayers' manuals
 J9K J . . . Departments
 J9K JT Local tax offices
 JQ . . . Tax demands, levying of taxes
 JR . . . Assessment of taxes
 JS Coding
 JT Changes in assessment of taxes
 JTV Time changes
 * Commencement and termination dates.
 JU . . . Tax returns
 JV . . . Allowances, exemptions
 JW . . . *Special categories*
 JW . . . Tax avoidance, tax advantage, tax planning
 JX . . . Determination of tax due
 K . . . Collection of taxes
 KH Payment at source, withholding tax
 KJ Distraint
 KT Evasion of taxes, tax dodging, non-payment of taxes
 . . . *Properties of taxation*
 KVE Equity in taxation
 KVR Burden of taxation
 KW Incidence of taxation
 KWT Tax structure
 KX Progressive taxation
 KY Regressive taxation

Receipts & expenditure

RLMLB
RLND

Particular administrative departments RLM Y
 Receipts & expenditure RLM IU
 Public revenue RLM IW
 Taxation RLM J
 Properties of taxation
 . . . Regressive taxation RLM KY

Types of taxation

RMLB . Tax systems
 LC . . Tax base
 LG . . Emergency taxes
 LH . . Direct taxation
 LM . . . Wealth tax
 LP . . . Property tax
 * For rating, see Local government RLU PLP

LR . . . Land tax, site value tax, real estate tax
 LV . . . Personal property tax
 M . . . Income tax
 MSB Earned income tax
 MSC Standard rate of tax
 MSE PAYE, pay as you earn
 MT Negative income tax
 MUC Unearned income tax
 NI . . . Transfer taxes
 NJ Estate duties, death duties
 NK Inheritance tax
 NL Gift tax
 NM . . . Corporation tax, business tax, company tax
 NMS V Profits tax
 NMS X Payroll tax, employees tax
 NP . . . Persons tax, poll tax
 NS . . Indirect taxation, expenditure taxation
 NT . . . Consumption tax
 * For sales tax, see RLP PE.

NX . . . Custom & excise duty
 Government departments

NX2 MB Custom & Excise Service
 Evasion

NXK T Smuggling

O Customs duties, external tariffs
 OX Internal tariffs, excise duties, tolls
 PE Sales tax
 PF Purchase tax
 PG Turnover tax
 PH VAT, value added tax
 PI . . Administrative revenues
 PIV . . . Stamp duties
 . . . *By expenditure on which levied*

PJB . . . Sumptuary taxes
 PJE Alcohol tax, drinks tax
 PJF Tobacco tax, smoking tax
 PJG Other goods & services
 * Add to RLM P letters K/O following
 TNP, e.g. RLM PKG N Stock exchange
 taxes.

POD . . Other taxes

Central government administration RL
 Particular administrative departments RLM Y
 Public finance department RLM
 . . Public revenue RLM IW
 . . . Taxation RLM J
 Other taxes RLM POD

RMLB PON . . . Non-tax revenue
 POP Grants from other government sources
 Q . . Public expenditure, payments
 QAB . . . Government regulation
 QAB R Scrutiny of public expenditure
 QAB RAW E Public Expenditure Survey
 Committee

QAB T Appropriation
 QAB V Authorization of public expenditure
 . . . *Special operations*

QJE Estimates of public expenditure
 . . . *Types of public expenditure*

QJS Supply services
 * Annually authorized expenditures.

QK Government assistance, state aid
 QM Subsidies, government grants
 . . . *Objects of public expenditure*

QN Capital expenditure
 QO Salaries
 QP Pensions
 QQ Transfer payments, social welfare
 expenditures

QR Public sector borrowing requirement,
 PSBR

QS Public works expenditures
 QX Compensatory payments, claims on
 public expenditure

S . . . National income
 SS Gross national product, GNP

RLN B Internal affairs department, Home Office
*Departments administrating multiple subject
 areas*

* These departments cannot reasonably be
 subordinated to any single subject in the
 general classification and therefore go here.
 * This location takes only general works on the
 department. Works dealing with specific
 subjects go with the subject (e.g. Education in
 the case of, say, RLQ D below).

C . Planning department
 * When the planning covers a variety of
 subjects, e.g. trade, industry and
 environment.

D . Health, welfare & social services

Other executive departments
 * See note at RLKY above. This location is an
 alternative (not recommended) for works
 dealing narrowly with the administrative
 structure and functions of the different
 departments of state. If this option is taken,
 proceed as follows:

RLO
RLRX

Devolved administration & government

Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Central government administration RL
 . Particular administrative departments RLK Y
 . . Other executive departments

RLO . . . *Departments concerned with subjects in Class R*
 * Add to RLO letters A/R following R so far as applicable, e.g.:

DOS Department of immigration
 OT Department of foreign affairs, Foreign Office
 PY Department of national security
 QQ Department of colonial affairs

RLP . . *Other administrative departments*
 * Alternative (not recommended) for libraries wishing to keep together all works on public administration. If this option is taken, proceed as follows:
 * Add to RLP letters G/Z from the whole classification, using RLP G for the sciences. For example, RLP H Department of health; RLP QP Department of police.

RLQ B . Quasi-governmental administrative agencies
 * The following classes are for general works only on the political role of the categories of agencies given below. Agencies performing specific functions go with the subject, e.g. National Health Service in class H Health and medicine.

C . . Public service corporations
 E . . . Nationalized bodies
 G . . . Public utilities
 J . Quasi-non governmental organizations, quangos

RLR Devolved administration & government, subnational administration, decentralized administration
 * Nearly all the literature on this relates to the two major levels of devolution (state or provincial government, and local government). The details given below are designed to show clearly the general pattern of the class and the modifications it requires of central government (class RL/RLQ).

5 . Jurisprudence
 . . Special principles

5VU . . . Subsidiarity
 * Doctrine of optimum delegation of government authority.

GE . Powers of devolved government
 GMD . . Mandatory powers
 GMG . . Permissive powers
 GMJ . . Delegated powers
 GR . *Relations with other branches*
 * Normal retroactive synthesis is modified here . The relations with the (central) legislature, etc. are notated under -GR and not by adding the other branches directly (e.g. RLR I Relations with legislature). This is in order to allow -I/-K (from RI/RK) to represent the devolved institutions themselves (legislature, etc.).

GRI . . Relations with central legislature

Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Devolved administration & government RLR
 Relations with other branches RLR GR
 . Relations with central legislature RLR GRI

. Relations with executive

RLR GRJ . . Intergovernmental executive administration, national and subnational executive relations
 . Relations with central government

GS . . Central/devolved government relations, centre-periphery government relations

GSN . . . Departments
 * Central government departments concerned with devolved government.
 . . . *Operations*
 * Of central government in relation to devolved government.
 * Add to RLR GT letters C/T following RKK.

GTD Planning
 GTF Control
 GTJ Review
 GTK Inspection
 GTS Economic assistance
 GTS T Grants in aid
 GTS V Loans

GTU Relations with other devolved government
 * See RLS GTV for States and RLU GTW for local government relations.

GV Representation & elections
 I Legislature
 * Of devolved government.

J Executive
 * Of devolved government.
 . *Relations with other branches*

JGR . . Subnational executive relations
 Administration

K . Devolved public services
 KQ . . Management
 * Add to RLR K letters Q/X following T in TQ/TX with the modifications shown in RKI Q/RKI X.

L . . Departments, sections, etc.
 * Add to RLR L letters J/Y following RKJ.

M . . General operations
 * Add to RLR M letters C/Y following RKK.

MY . . *Particular departments*
 * See explanatory notes notes at RLK Y.
 * Add to RLR letters N/R following RLS so far as applicable.

X Regional administration, provincial administration
 * If this occurs in a non-federal state, or as an administrative level additional to states.
 * The notes under state government and administration (RLS) apply here also.

State government & administration

RLS
RLUGSN

Political systems RDX
Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Devolved administration & government RLR
 Regional administration RLR X

RLS State government & administration
 * For sovereign states with a federal structure.
 * For state government within a particular nation, see the nation (in RS/RT).
 * Add to RLS letters A/L following R, but with the modifications to RGR given at RLR GR.

EX . Constitutions
 . Powers

GE . . State rights
 . . . Theory

GE9 V State rights doctrine

GEM . . Admission of new states

GR . *Relations with other branches*

GS . . Federal government-States relations

GTV . . States-States relations
 . . . *Special processes*
 Extradition

GTW B Interstate extradition
 . . Local government-States relations
 * See Local government RLU GTV

GV . Electoral systems & representation
 . Legislatures

I . . State assembly

IJ . . . Members

IRU . . . House

IRV . . . Senate

J . Executive

JI . . Executive offices & members

JKT . . . State governors

JKT H Gubernatorial elections
 . States public administration

K . . States public services organization

KQ . . . Management

L . . . Departments, agencies

M . . . General operations

MY . . . Particular departments
 * See explanatory notes at RLK Y.

NF Finance department
 * Add to RLS N letters F/S following RLM in RLM F/RLM S.

O Other departments
 * Add to RLS O letters following RLN so far as applicable. % Add to RLS P letters following RLO so far as applicable. % Add to RLS Q letters following RLP so far as applicable.

R . . Quasi-government states agencies

RLT . *Individual states*
 * These appear only as divisions of particular countries (in RS/RT).

Government RE
 Executive government RJ
 Public administration RK
 Devolved administration & government RLR
 State government & administration RLS
 . Individual states RLT

* Add to -LT (where the hyphen represents the classmark for the country concerned) the letters following that country's classmark in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. RTY LTN O for USA - State government - Nebraska.
* Each state may be qualified by all preceding classes as follows:
* Add to -LT- (where the first hyphen represents the political system of the country and the second represents the local subdivision of that country for the state in question) letters A/K following R in RA/RK and letters L/U following RLS in RLS L/RLS U. For example, RTY LTN OI for USA - States government - Nebraska - Legislature.
* In a few cases, the intercalator 'A' must be added first; this is explained in Auxiliary Schedule R1.

RLU Local authorities, local government & administration
 * The structure of local government is usually significantly different from that of national government. The legislative function is often relatively minor; but neither is there in many cases a clearly identifiable executive. This schedule, however, use the national structure as the basis, but interprets it flexibly, e.g., in classing particular office such as mayor, city manager, etc.
 * The local government of a particular country goes with the country (in RS/RT).
 * An alternative (not recommended) which treats Public administration as a class separate from Politics, is provided at RU/R Y; in this alternative, local government would be RX. See also the third note at RK.
 * Add to RLU letters A/L following R, but with the modifications to RGR given at RLR GR.

BE . Communication & information

BEL . . Symbolism

BEL W . . . Heraldic arms of local authorities

BEM . . . Ceremonial in local government

F . Constitutional law

F5M . . Charters of local authorities

GC . Accountability

GCL . . Suability of local authorities

GD . Abuse of powers

GDJ . . Regulation

GDO . . . Ombudsman

GE . Powers

GMD . . Mandatory powers of local authorities

GMG . . Permissive powers of local authorities

GMJ . . Delegated powers of local authorities

GR . *Relations with other branches of government*

GS . . Central government relations with local government

GSN . . . Department of state for local government

Public administration ^{RK}
 Devolved administration & government ^{RLR}
 Local authorities ^{RLU}
 Relations with other branches of government ^{RLU GR}
 . Central government relations with local government ^{RLU GS}
 . Department of state for local government ^{RLU GSN}
 . . *Operations of central government*
 RLU GSQ . . . Control of local government by central
 government
 * For specific areas of control, see subject, e.g.
 Finance - Audit
 Inspection of local authorities
 . States relation with local government
 . Local authority-local authority relations
 Representation & electoral system
 . Constituencies
 . Political parties
 . . Wards
 Legislature
 * See also first note at RLU.
 . Local councils
 . . Members
 . . . Councillors in local government
 Leader of the Council
 * For mayor, see RLU JKV.
 Aldermen
 . Legislative process
 . . Meetings of local councils
 . . . Admission of public to council meetings
 . . Law formulation in local government
 * Most local government powers arise from acts
 of the central legislature - see local bills
 RIP W.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to locate
 the literature on these here. If this option is
 taken, use normal retroactive synthesis, e.g.
 enabling bills RLU IPX.
 . . . Bye-laws
 Executive
 * See also first note at RLU.
 . Mayor
 . Head
 * For chief executive, see RLU LUX.

Executive government ^{RJ}
 Public administration ^{RK}
 Devolved administration & government ^{RLR}
 Local authorities ^{RLU}
 Executive ^{RLU J}
 . Head ^{RLU JL}
 Administration
 . Local government services
 . . Management
 . . . Techniques of management
 . . . Financial management & accounting
 * See also Treasurer's department RWO
 . . . Personnel
 Chief executive, town clerk, director of
 local government services
 * For city managers, see RLU TAS M;
 council managers, see RLU TAS L.
 *Special offices*
 * Usually reflecting historical
 development.
 Lord Lieutenant
 Sheriff
 Justice of the Peace
 . . . Resources management
 . . . Marketing of local government services
 Consumers
 Ratepayers
 . Sub-departments & sections etc.
 . . Committees
 . . . General Purposes Committee
 . *General functional operations*
 . . Inspection, testing
 . . Licensing
 . . Services to central government
 . . . Coroners
 * See also Coroner courts S7W
 . *Departments by subject field*
 * See explanatory notes at RLK Y.
 * The preferred arrangement is to subordinate
 local administration in a specific subject to the
 subject, with the exception of a few
 departments special to administration, or not
 confined to one subject.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to locate
 here all local government departments,
 whatever the subject. If this option is taken,
 proceed as instructed at RLU QG below.
 . Finance department, treasurer's department
 * Add to RLU O letters F/S following RLM in
 RLM F/RLM S (Treasury department in
 Central administration) with the
 modifications shown below.
 . . . Accounting
 Audit
 Internal audit
 External audit
 District audit
 Surcharges
 . . . Budget

Local authorities

RLUNI
RLUTF

Executive government RJ
Public administration RK
Devolved administration & government RLR
Local authorities RLU
Finance department RLU NF
. Budget RLU NHE

. Financial administration

RLU NI . . Loans to local authorities, local authority debt
. . . Agencies
NIB K Public Works Loan Board
NIW . . Revenue
NJ . . . Local taxation
. . . . Central government control
NJA HS Capping, limiting
* Central government fixes limit of revenue to be raised in a given year.

NKC Collection
NKF Precepting
NKH Distraint
NKT Non-payment of local taxes
NLP Property tax, rates, rating systems, council tax

NLP JR Assessment
NLP JS Allowances
NLP JT Exemptions
NLP JV Derating
NLP KWT Tax structure
NLP KVV Rate poundage
NLP KWW Rateable value
NLR Land
NLT B Residences
NLU Businesses
NLU N Industrial rating
NLU P Charitable property
NM Local income tax
NNP Personal tax, poll tax, community charge
NOC Other forms of local taxation
NPP . . . Central government grants
NPQ . . . Equalization
NPU . . . Supranational grants
* For example, grants from European Community.

NPX V . . . Lotteries
NPY . . . Other sources of local revenue
NQ . . Expenditure
OB Chief executive's department, town clerk's department
* Responsible for overall planning and administration.

OC *Departments covering several subject areas*
* E.g., Recreation, Culture and Libraries.
Other local government departments
* The preferred arrangement is to locate these with the subject (e.g. public libraries with library and information service). But a department covering several different functions and which cannot sensibly be subordinated to any one subject goes here.

Executive government RJ
Public administration RK
Devolved administration & government RLR
Local authorities RLU
Departments by subject field RLU MY
. Other local government departments

* An alternative (not recommended), providing for the collection of all local government services under local government, is provided below at RLU OG/OZ.
* So far as applicable: - % Add to RLU O letters following RLN % Add to RLU P letters following RLO % Add to RLU Q letters following RLP.

RLU R . Quasi-governmental local services
SB Local government authorities
. *Properties*
SC . . Areas of local government
SCS . . . Size of local authority areas
SD . . . Boundaries of local authority areas
SE . . . Revision of boundaries
. . . . Organizations
SEA WE Local Government Boundary Commission

Types of local authorities
* Terminology varies from country to country and when qualifying a particular country some adjustments will be necessary, e.g. parish council (English) may be called a town council in Scotland and a community in Wales.
* For wards, see electoral districts RLU HLX E.

SG . Single tier authorities
* Exercising all, or nearly all, local government functions within its area.

SH . Two tier authorities
SI . Three tier authorities
. *By form of executive authority*
SK . . Council government
SL . . Council manager government
SM . . Manager government
* For council manager government, see City management RLU TA.

SN . . Commission government
. *By population density, size, etc.*

SU . . Urban government, municipal government
SV . . . Strong mayor government
SW . . . Weak mayor government
TA . . . City government
TAS K City council government
TAS L City council manager government
TAS M City manager government
TAS N City commission government
TB Metropolitan government
TC . . . Township government
TE . . . Borough government
* Usually with special charter and/or powers.

TF . . . Urban district government

Judiciary

Public administration **RK**
 Devolved administration & government **RLR**
 Local authorities **RLU**
 Types of local authorities
 . . . Urban government **RLU SU**
 . . . Urban district government **RLU TF**

RLU TG . . . Mixed urban & rural areas
TJ . . . County government
TJS M County manager government
TL . . . Departments
TM Arrondissements
TN . . . Parishes
TP Parish council government
TQ Parish meetings
TR . . Rural government
TS . . . Rural districts
TT . . . Village council government
 . . *Special areas*
TU . . . Federal districts
TV . . . Joint authorities, intermunicipal authorities
TW Special purpose local authorities, special purpose local districts
 * For specific forms, see function served, e.g. water authorities, school districts.

RLV *Local authorities by place*
 * These are used only under a specific country (in **RS** or **RT**).
 * Add to -LV (where the hyphen represents the classmark of the country) the letters following that country's classmark in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. **RTY LVM F** for USA - Local government - Milwaukee (where **YMF** is Milwaukee in Auxiliary Schedule 2).
 * Each locality may be qualified by all preceding classes as follows:
 * Add to -LV- (where the first hyphen represents the political system of the country and the second represents the local subdivision of that country in Auxiliary Schedule 2) letters **A/K** following **R** in **RA/RK** and letters **L/U** following **RLU** in **RLU L/RLU U**, e.g. **RTY LVM FSE** for Milwaukee - Boundary revision (where **SE** comes from **RLU SE** Boundary revision in local government generally).
 * In a few cases, the intercalator 'A' must be added first; this is explained in Auxiliary Schedule R1.

RLW *Local government by country*
 * The preferred arrangement is to subordinate the local government of a country to the country's politics and public administration (in **RS/RT**).
 * Two alternatives (not recommended) are provided: % (1) To keep all public administration together in **RU/RY** and within that class, to keep all the public administration of a country together (including its local government) at **RX/RX**; % (2) To keep all public administration together in **RU/RY** but to keep all material on local government together. In this case, the local government in particular countries would go at **RY**.

Political science **R**
 Political systems **RDX**
 Government **RE**
 . . . Executive government **RJ**
 Local government by country **RLW**

RLY . . . Judiciary, judicial branch of government
 * Class here only material which considers the role of the judiciary in the political process. The general class for the legal system as a whole and the administration of justice is **S**.
 * Add to **RLY** numbers and letters **2/L** following **R** in **R2/L**. A few of the most prominent concepts are given here for convenience.
 * For specifically judicial concepts, see **RLY S**; for constitutional law (alternative), see **RF**.
 * See also the provision at **RAW M** for qualifying those classes which file before **RLY**.

. . . Powers
GE Political powers of the judiciary, judicial powers
GR . . . *Relations with other branches of government*
I Legislative process & the judiciary
 * For judicial powers of legislature, see **RIQ P**.
J Executive process & the judiciary
JKN Head of state & the judiciary, The Crown & judiciary
K Public administration & the judiciary
S . . . *Judicial processes in the political process*
 * Do not qualify **RLYS** by **R2/RL** - add to **RLY** if necessary.
 * Add to **RLYS** numbers and letters **5/C** following **S** in **S5/SC** so far as applicable, with the modifications indicated below.

S6 Administration of justice
S6E Courts & the political process
S6K Law officers & the political process
S6N Judges & the political process
SK International courts
SL Particular international courts
SM Regional courts
SN Particular regional courts
SP National courts
 Particular courts
 * These will apply only under a specific political system in **RS/RT**.

SQ Supreme court
SR Appeal courts
SS High courts
ST Intermediate courts
SU Lower courts

RMB Forms of state, states, political organizational patterns
 * This class takes works on these forms as theoretical types of states according to their organization, etc. For particular states and other political communities, see **RO/RT**.

Forms of state

RMB
RMOU

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Forms of state ^{RMB}

- * Any given form of state may be qualified as to its political features by normal retroactive synthesis from RA/RL. For legal attributes of states as international persons, see SDF/SDL.
- * For international political systems (including imperialist systems) see International relations RQM.
- * For regions of a nation state enjoying devolved (delegated) powers, see Public administration RLR.

By resources

- * General works only; do not use as qualifier of particular states.

RMB P . . Small states, microstates, small powers
 R . . Medium sized states, medium powers
 T . . Superpowers

By status of head of state

RMC . . Monarchies, sultanates, emirates, sheikdoms
 . . . Ideology

AN . . . Monarchism
 GE . . . Powers
 . . . Prerogative powers

GJ . . . Royal prerogatives
 GJN . . . Divine right of kings
 GPU . . Succession
 JK . . Monarchs, kings, queens, emperors, sultans, khans, shahs
 . . Representatives

JKP . . Viceroy
 . . *Special supporting offices*

O . . Privy purse
 * Financial agency of monarchy.

OR . . Privy chamber
 * Household agency of monarchy.

P . . Privy council
 Q . . Other supporting offices
 R . . Regency
 S . . Royal family
 ST . . Consort, spouse of monarch
 SV . . Crown Prince, Crown Princess
 SW . . Other members of royal family
 X . . Absolute monarchy

RMD . . Limited monarchy, constitutional monarchy
 X . . Republican monarchy, elective monarchy

RME . . Republic
 * Head of state is not an hereditary office.
 . . Ideology

AN . . Republicanism

By degree of regional devolution

- * For extra-national government structures (empires, etc.) see RQM

RMF . . Unitary state, single-tier state, simple state, centralized state

RMG . . Federal state, mixed state
 . . Ideology

AN . . Federalism

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Forms of state ^{RMB}

By degree of regional devolution

- . . Ideology
- . . . Federalism ^{RMG AN}

RMH . . Confederation
By extent of government power

RMJ . . Authoritarian state

RMK . . Absolutist state
 * The governed play no part in governmental decision making.

P . . . Despotism
 * Characterized by exercise of unlimited authority without accountability.

R . . . Benevolent despotism
 T . . . Oriental despotism
 U . . . Autocracy
 * Exercise by one person of unlimited authority without accountability.

RML . . Dictatorship
 * Autocracy of one person or group, with no rule of succession.
 . . *By policies*

P . . . Benevolent dictatorship
 Q . . . Modernizing dictatorship, progressive dictatorship
 . . *By method of power acquisition*

S . . . Constitutional dictatorship
 . . *By group base*

U . . . Proletariat dictatorship
 V . . . Bourgeois dictatorship
 W . . . Military dictatorship

RMM . . . Fascist dictatorship
 * For the various forms taken by this in different countries, see countries concerned, e.g. Nazi Germany RTK 7RI
 * See also Totalitarian state RMN

T . . Tyranny, terrorist state
 * Excessive exercise of power, with frequent recourse to punitive violence.

RMN . . Totalitarian state, police state
 * With permanent governmental control over totality of social and political life, usually exercised with the aid of secret police.
 . . Ideology

AN . . . Totalitarianism

RMO . . Oligarchy, patrician state
 * Rule by small, self-interested and unrepresentative elite.

P . . Meritocracy, technocracy
 R . . Plutocracy
 T . . Military government, military directorate
 U . . Garrison state

RMP
RNV

Forms of state

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Forms of state RMB
 Oligarchy RMO
 . . Garrison state RMO U

RMP Democracy
 * Supreme power is vested in the people collectively and is administered by them or their appointed representatives.
 . *By nature of authority acquisition*

RMQ . . Constitutional democracy
 * Use only for works concerned primarily with the legality of power acquisition. Most of the literature will go under Representative democracy (RMS). If in doubt, prefer RMS.

Q . . Consociational democracy
 . *By group basis*

R . . Elitist democracy

S . . Agrarian democracy

T . . Bourgeois democracy
 . *By functional factors*

U . . Guided democracy

V . . Pluralistic democracy

X . . Polyarchy
 * High political participation with high degree of competitive politics.
 . *By degree of representation*

RMR . . Direct democracy
 * See also Initiative election RHV W; Agrarian democracy RMQ S; City state RNC

RMS . . Representative democracy, indirect democracy

S . . . Participating democracy

U . . . Mass democracy

V . . . Majoritarian democracy

X . . . Plebiscitary democracy

RMT . . . Political party democracy
 *By legislature-executive relation*

RMU Presidential government, presidential democracy

RMV Parliamentary democracy, cabinet government, cabinet democracy
 *By number of parties*

RMW Two-party system, multi-party system

RMX One-party system, people's democracies

RMY Anarchy
 * Organization of society with minimum of political institutions and especially without the coercive powers of the state.
 . Ideology

AN . . Anarchism

S . Anarchosyndicalism

U Syndicalism
 * See also Syndicalist economics T9N F.

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 Forms of state RMB
 By extent of government power
 . Syndicalism RMY U

By historical development

* States characterized by factors reflecting historical political, economic and religious developments.
 * This class is for works concerned with the state structures manifested by these factors. For specific states and historical periods (with which most of the literature deals), see RS/RT.

. *By broad period*

RNB . . Primitive state, non-literate societies
 * Alternative (not recommended) to locating this class under Non-literate society KS. If this option is taken, proceed as follows: Add to RNB letters S/X following KS in KSS/KSX, e.g. Tribal political communities RNB W.

RNC . . Ancient forms of state

RND . . . Oriental forms of state

S Middle East ancient states

RNE . . . Classical forms of state

RNF City state

RNG . . Medieval forms of state

RNH . . . Feudal state
 * Political studies only; for Feudal system in general, see History (Class L); for feudal economic system, see TPF.

RNJ . . Modern state, modern forms of state
 . *By religious factor*

RNK . . Theocratic state
 * Religious beliefs of the government are applied to all social life.

RNL . . . *By religion*
 * Add to RNL letters G/V following P in PG/PV, with the exceptions below:

RNM Hindu theocratic state

RNN Christian theocratic state

RNO Islamic theocratic state

RNP . . Secular state
 . *By economic means of production*
 * For Feudal state, see RNH.

RNQ . . Capitalist state
 * For capitalist system in general, see TPM.

RNR . . Collectivist state
 * For collectivism as ideology, see RAS; for collectivist economic systems, see TPP.

RNS . . . Socialist state

RNT Communist state

RNU . . Corporate state
 * See also Fascist dictatorship RMM

. *By ethnic composition*

RNV . . Pluralist state, multiracial state

International relations

RNW

ROAVWA

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Forms of state ^{RMB}
 . By historical development
 . . . Pluralist state ^{RNV}
 . *By sovereign status*
 RNW . . Nation state, independent state, sovereign state,
 nation
 P . . . Federation of sovereign states, union of
 sovereign states
 * For Interstate compacts, see RQN T.
 S . . . Suzerain state
 RNX . . Semi-sovereign states, dependent states
 * For specific forms of these developed under
 imperialist/colonial systems, see RQQ.
 P . . . Puppet states, satellite states, vassal states
 R . . . Leased territories
 T . . Non-state nations
 * For individual examples of these, see RRW.
 * See also National liberation movements
 RQV RAV K.
 V . . Partitioned states, multi-system states
 * Once sovereign states, which have been partitioned
 by political or military action.
 * For partitioning of states in war, see RQI P.
 W . . . Reunification
 RNY B . . Internationalized territories
 D . . . Free cities
 F . . . Neutralized states

RO International relations, international affairs, world
 politics, foreign affairs, foreign relations,
 external politics
 * World political system, structures and processes.
 . Persons

RO4 X . . International relations experts
 Y . . Organizations
 Y9 . . . Individual organizations
 * Arrange A/Z by name.
 Y9R I . . . Royal Institute of International Affairs,
 Chatham House

RO6 2 . Study & research
 * See also Peace research RPP 632; War studies
 RQH 62

RO9 V . Theory
 * For the theory of specific problems, see the problem,
 e.g. Deterrence theory RPV AXX F9V.

ROA LK . . International influence theory
 LL . . International field theory

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 International relations ^{RO}
 Theory ^{RO9 V}
 . International field theory ^{ROA LL}

Political processes & agencies
 ROA TR . International politics, world politics
 * Use only if this can be distinguished helpfully from
 RO; in cases of doubt, use RO.
 . . *Agents*
 VEE . . . International statespersons
 VJ . . . International relations organizations,
 international political organizations
 * Organizations relating to specific areas in
 international relations go with the subject, e.g.
 Peace organizations RPQ AVJ; Arms control
 conferences RPW AVS.
 * For agreements, see ROA WO.
 VN Non-governmental organizations on
 international affairs, private
 organizations on international affairs
 VO Individual international organizations, A/Z
 VOU Union of International Organizations
 VT International relations conferences,
 international politics conferences
 * For Agreements, see RPC.
 * International conferences play an important
 role as a source of international law and the
 preferred arrangement is to locate all such
 conferences in Class S (see notes at SD5 LV
 and SD5 H and at SD2 F in Primary
 materials).
 * This class is provided primarily for material
 on the nature and role of conferences as a
 subject of political discussion.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is also
 provided at RAV U and under specific
 categories of conferences for literature on
 particular conferences from a political point of
 view.
 * For international conferences on subjects not
 in international relations (RO/RQ) use the
 provisions at RAV T when qualifying (thereby
 allowing normal retroactive synthesis); e.g.
 international conference on human rights
 RCW AVT.
 * Any particular conference may be qualified as
 instructed at RAV S.

VU *Particular international conferences by date*
 * For international affairs conferences of a
 general nature; those falling into one of the
 specific categories below should go there.
 * Alternative only; see notes at ROA VT.

VV *By organization holding the conference, A/Z*
 * For example, special UN conferences.

VWA International meetings & visits, international
 talks
 * Primarily of official persons, acting in a
 political capacity. For conferences, etc.
 concerned primarily with study & research
 in the subject, see RO6 2.

International relations

Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 International politics ROA TR
 . . . International relations organizations, international political organizations ROA VJ
 International relations conferences, international politics conferences ROA VT
 International meetings & visits ROA VWA

ROA VWC Particular meetings, by date
 * When general in membership (compared with those below).
 * Alternative only; see notes at ROA VT.

VWE Summits
 * Meetings of heads or senior members of governments of participating powers.

VWF *Particular summits by date*
 * Alternative only; see notes at ROA VT.

VWG Heads of states meetings

VWH *Particular heads of states meetings by date*
 * Alternative only; see notes at ROA VT.

VWJ Foreign ministers' meetings

VWK *Particular ministers' meetings by date*
 * Alternative only; see notes at ROA VT.

WA . . . Permanent official organizations
 * See also Organizations embodying major agreements RPD Y

WB . . . Intergovernmental international relations organizations

WN . . Quasi-judicial instruments as agents

WO . . . International agreements, treaties, etc.
 * See notes at RAW O; only works dealing with these agreements, etc. as agents of the political process go here. If in doubt, prefer SD International law.

XP Foreign policy, international policy
 * Includes works dealing with foreign policy and diplomacy together. For diplomacy as a distinct institution, see ROU.
 . Persons
 XP4 A . . Foreign policy elites
 XP9 V . Theory
 XPA BL . . Realist foreign policy
 XPA BN . . Idealist foreign policy
 XPA WA . Official organizations
 XPA WEA . . Foreign policy advisory boards
 XQG . Making of foreign policy
 . *Types of foreign policy*
 XXD . . Foreign policy stance
 * See also Defence policy RQA AXP; Appeasement RQGB; Neo-imperialism RQPJ

XXE . . . Realpolitik, power politics
 * Putting practical considerations of power relations before all others.

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Foreign policy ROA XP
 . . . Realpolitik ROA XXE

ROA XXF . . . National interest, national goals
 * See also Nationalism RAN S

XXG . . . Non-involvement

XXH Neutrality in foreign policy

XXI Non-alignment

XXJ Isolationism

XXK . . . Interventionist foreign policy

XXL . . . Expansionist foreign policy
 * See also Imperial policy RQP TAX XL

XXM . . . Alienated foreign policy, cold war
 * See also Containment policy RPW AWP

XXN . . . Rapprochement
 * See also Detente RPJBR

Decision making
 YF . International decision making process

ROB International politics & society
 * This class takes only the most general studies of these processes in the context of international relations. For those processes which are central to international relations (peace and war) see RPJ Forms of international relations.

AH . Environmental factors

AL . . Quality of environment politics
 * For international action relating to the problems of the environment (pollution, the greenhouse effect, etc.) see Class G Ecology.

E . Communication, foreign information
 * As an element in the political process itself in international relations.
 . . *Agents*

E5 . . . Foreign information agencies
 . . Policy

EAX P . . . Foreign information policies
 . Cooperation

G . . International cooperation
 * Use RPK.
 . Integrative processes

GV . . International integration
 * See also World government ROE; International cooperation RPJ

IC . Conflict
 * Nearly all the literature refers to conflict between sovereign states - see RQE.

IJ . . Political violence

IJP . . . International terrorism
 . Competition

IN . . International competition
 . Political offences

J . . International political crime
 * For international terrorism, see ROBIJP

ROC D . Communication control

DEH . . Glasnost in international relations

Foreign services & diplomacy

ROCH
ROTIUYF

<p>Political science R Political systems RDX International relations RO Political processes & agencies . . . Communication control ROC D . . . Glasnost in international relations ROC DEH</p> <p>ROC H . . . Repression HP . . . Assylum * For Extradition, see International law SDI N. . . . Social entities</p> <p>ROD NC . . . Working classes Movements</p> <p> NCA VK International working class movement * As a factor in international relations.</p> <p> Y <i>Formalized relations & institutions</i></p> <p>ROE . World government, international government, world state * Global integration systems; for UN, see RPH.</p> <p> AN . . Ideologies * For Internationalism, see RAN</p> <p> AVQ . . Pressure groups . . . Individual groups * Arrange A/Z by name.</p> <p> AVR SF World Federalists P . . World federation</p> <p>ROF . International law * Alternative (not recommended) to locating in Class S Law as a particular jurisdiction (at SD). (See Introduction, Section 12.4). * In SD, all international law is kept together, since it is regarded as a particular jurisdiction. But in class R, the international law of specific political problems goes with the latter, e.g. law of war RQH F; law of diplomatic immunity ROT GIF. * If the above option is taken, proceed as follows: Add to ROF numbers 2/9 and letters A/B following SD, e.g. international courts ROF 7.</p> <p> 2B . . <i>Texts of treaties, agreements, etc.</i> * For discussions of the political role of these, see ROA WO.</p> <p>ROH L . International political parties</p>	<p>Political science R Political systems RDX International relations RO International political parties ROH L</p> <p>ROT Foreign services & diplomacy * Diplomatic services in the widest sense, covering operations of the ministry of foreign affairs and the diplomatic and consular services. * Most of the literature relates to a specific branch (diplomatic service, consular service, etc.) and goes with the branch. * Add to ROT letters A/K following RL in RLA/RLK with the modifications indicated below.</p> <p> ATP . Practice ATQ . . Procedure ATQ R . . . Protocol * Most of the literature refers to the diplomatic service narrowly.</p> <p> EW . Constitutional law * This is an alternative (not recommended) to locating under Constitutional law SC. See RF for details. * The foreign and diplomatic services constitute an administrative agency for the nation state providing them. However, the law affecting them is mainly international law - see ROT F. This class is provided for that part of the law affecting them which is constitutional.</p> <p> F . International law of foreign services * Most of the literature refers to the diplomatic service narrowly and goes with that (at ROU F).</p> <p> GI . Immunity * In this context, immunity is a function of international law, not national law; see Diplomatic immunity ROU GI.</p> <p> GR . Relations between branches of government GRJ L . . Relations with head of government IQ . Management * Internal management of the service; for external operations of the services performed (for nationals of the country, etc.) see the service.</p> <p> IU . . Personnel IUS WA . . . Security clearance IUT GP . . . Transfer IUT GQ To another place IUT GR To another branch . . . <i>Types of personnel</i> IUX H Administrative grade IUX J Permanent Secretary IUY F Families of personnel</p>
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Diplomatic service

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Foreign services & diplomacy ROT
 Management ROT IQ
 . . . Families of personnel ROT IUY F

ROT JB Departments, sections etc. of the foreign service
 JD . Committees
 JR . Advisory services
 L . Ministry of foreign affairs, Foreign office,
 Department of State for foreign affairs
 * Add to ROT M letters A/O following RL
 LIU . . Personnel
 LIU XG . . . Minister of foreign affairs, foreign secretary
 LM . . *Foreign office operations & functions*
 * Alternative (not recommended) to locating in
 ROX; see note under ROU M. If this option is
 taken proceed as follows:
 * Add to ROT MM letters A/Y following
 ROU M.

ROU . Diplomatic service
 * Use only when this excludes consular service. In
 much of the literature this includes the consular
 service; in such cases, use the general class ROU
 (the classes ROV/ROW are not affected).
 * Add to ROU letters A/I following RK.
 . . Practice
 ATP . . . Art of diplomacy
 ATQ . . . Diplomatic procedure
 ATQ R Protocol
 ATQ S Credentials, reception
 ATQ T Ceremonial
 ATQ U Dress
 ATQ V Precedence
 BE . . Communication
 * For Ceremonial, see ROU ATQ T.
 BEO . . . Language of diplomacy
 EW . . Constitutional law
 * See note at ROT EW. This position is for
 constitutional law relating to the diplomatic
 service narrowly.
 F . . International law of diplomacy
 * Alternative (not recommended) to locating at
 SDM U.
 * See notes at ROF. This position is for
 international law relating to the diplomatic
 service narrowly.
 . . Immunity
 GI . . . Diplomatic immunity, diplomatic privileges
 * See note at ROT GI.
 IQ . . Management
 IU . . . Personnel
 IUX B Diplomatic corps
 IUX J Ambassadors, High Commissioners,
 Nuncios

International relations RO
 Diplomatic service ROU
 . Management ROU IQ
 . . Personnel ROU IU
 . . . Diplomatic corps ROU IUX B
 Ambassadors ROU IUX J

ROU IUX K Envoys, plenipotentiaries
 * Used here for accredited representatives of
 sovereign states undertaking specific and
 temporary missions.
 IUX L Roving ambassadors, ambassadors at
 large
 * Envoys entrusted with a variety of tasks
 several countries.
 IUX N Charges d'affaires, Acting High
 Commissioners
 IUX P Ministers
 IUY F Attaches
 * Used here to denote a specialist in any
 field. Previously (and sometimes still)
 used for members of armed forces
 seconded to the diplomatic service.
 IUY G Counsellors
 IUY H Secretaries
 * First, Second, ...
 IUY J . . . General personnel
 * Clerical, technical, manual, etc.
 IUY Q . . . Locally recruited staff
 * Not having diplomatic status.
 *By grade*
 * Add to ROU IUY Q letters D/Y
 following RKI UY, e.g. clerical staff
 ROU IUY QL.

IV . . Management of resources
 IVH . . . Accommodation
 IVI D Diplomatic quarters
 IVI E Embassies
 IVI L Legations
 M . . *Diplomatic operations & functions*
 * The preferred arrangement is to cite these before
 the particular foreign service performing them
 (see ROX Foreign services operations).
 * An Alternative (not recommended) is to
 subordinate the operations of a given branch or
 service to the latter. If this option is taken,
 proceed as follows for Diplomatic services
 narrowly:
 * Add to ROU M letters A/Y following ROX, e.g.
 Information gathering ROU ME Add to ROU N
 letters A/Y following ROY.

ROV Consular services
 * In some cases, these are part of the diplomatic
 service.
 * Add to ROV letters A/K following ROU.
 IU . . Personnel
 IUX Q . . Consuls
 . . . Appointment
 IUX QSU Exequatur
 * Permission of host government to perform
 consular functions.

Foreign services & diplomacy

ROVIUXR
ROXWA

International relations RO
 Departments, sections etc. of the foreign service ROT JB
 . . . Personnel ROV IU
 . . . Consuls ROV IUX Q
 . . . Appointment
 Exequatur ROV IUX QSU
 *Types by nationality*
 ROV IUX R Career officers
 * Of home country.
 IUX S Honorary consuls
 * Of host country.
 *Types by grade*
 IUX T Consul-general
 IUX U Other types of consuls
 * Arrange A/Z by name.
 * Vice-consul, consular-agent, proconsul,
 etc.
 IUY J . . . Ancillary personnel
 * Clerical, technical, manual; without consular
 status.
 IUY Q Local consulate staff
 . . Functional units
 L . . . Consulates
 * Works on specific functional departments, etc.
 go with the department, etc.
 M Consulates-general
 N Vice-consulates
 P Consular agencies
 Q . . *Consular operations & functions*
 * The preferred arrangement is to cite these
 operations first (at ROX) and cite consular service
 second (as agent) - see 4th note at ROX A.
 * Alternative (not recommended) is to treat as
 divisions of Consular services. If this option is
 taken, proceed as follows: Add to ROV Q letters
 A/Y following ROX Add to ROV R letters A/Y
 following ROY (so far as applicable).
 ROX A *Foreign services operations*
 * Formal international relations conducted within the
 framework of legally recognized agencies of state
 foreign service (i.e. recognized in international law).
 * This class takes the general literature on the normal
 functional activities of foreign services and on any
 relations other than those concerned primarily with the
 question of peace and war. The latter is regarded as a
 special class in international relations (see ROE).
 * For diplomatic relations in the narrow sense, see ROU.
 * An alternative (not recommended) is to subordinate
 these activities to the particular service (Foreign
 office, diplomatic, consular) providing them. If this
 option is taken, use the classes provided at ROU M,
 etc.
 B . Lawful activities of foreign services
 * Lawful in international law and/or the law of the
 recipient state (e.g. the host country in diplomatic
 relations).
 * Use only if distinguished specifically from the
 general class at ROX A. If in doubt, prefer
 ROX A.

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Foreign services & diplomacy ROT
 Lawful activities of foreign services ROX B
 ROX C Unlawful activities of foreign services
 * Diplomatic intrigue; interference in the social and
 political affairs of the host country.
 * For destabilization, see RBI BR
 E Infomation gathering, foreign intelligence gathering
 * For Espionage, see Intelligence services RQB I.
 ER . Reporting
 * For example, consular reporting.
 F Assistance to nationals
 * Of home country; for assistance on specific matters,
 see latter below.
 FN . Notarising etc
 * Minor functions of certification, registration, etc.
Fields of activity
 * Usually operative within a host country, but including
 matters of general concern to the foreign services.
 * Add to ROX letters G/Z from the whole classification,
 with the modifications indicated.
 G . Scientific affairs, technological affairs
 GX . . Ecological affairs
 H . Health affairs, medical affairs
 J . Educational affairs
 L . Welfare affairs
 * Add to ROXL letters A/Y following Q so far as
 applicable.
 M . Political affairs
 * Add to ROXM letters A/DOM following R in
 RA/RODM.
 N . . Citizenship matters
 NNS . . . Passports & visas
 NNT For citizens of home country
 NNU For citizens of host & other countries
 Q . . *Other political matters*
 * Add to ROX Q letters DOP X/R following R in
 RDO PX/RR.
 R . Military affairs
 . . Attaches
 S . Legal affairs
 * Including claims by and against the government.
 T . Economic affairs, commercial affairs
 TYR . . Transport (international) & foreign services
 TYS . . . Specific matters
 * Arrange A/Z.
 TYS S Seamen
 U . Industrial technologies Add to ROX letters U/V so
 far as applicable, e.g. nuclear industry.
 VX . Cultural affairs
 VY . . Tourism
 WA . . Cultural exchanges

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Foreign services & diplomacy ROT
 Foreign services operations ROX A
 Cultural exchanges ROX WA

ROY . Diplomatic relations
 BID Y . . Confrontation
 CDE H . . Disclosure of information, glasnost in diplomacy
 OY . . Representation
 * By one state on behalf of a third state temporarily or permanently without a diplomatic mission in the host country. Includes protection of the interests of the third country's citizens.
 * See also Assylum, ROD DY

P . . Diplomatic negotiations
 * The main class for negotiations in international disputes is RQE/RQF. The normal role of diplomatic services in the process would be that of an agent, to be cited after the particular process, e.g. Conciliation - (role of) - Diplomacy ROE VOU
 * This class takes only works considering negotiation as part of the function of diplomacy.
 * Add to ROY letters P/Y following RQE Add to RPAA letters A/N following RQF, e.g. Diplomatic conciliation ROY V.

RPA C . . Diplomatic recognition
 D . . . De-facto diplomatic recognition
 E . . . De-jure diplomatic recognition
 F . . Diplomatic crises
 G . . . Breaking diplomatic relations, suspension of diplomatic relations
 * See also Measures short of war RQG F

H . . . Expulsion of diplomats
 J . . Normalization of diplomatic relations, resumption of diplomatic relations
 . . *Forms of diplomacy*
 * For Summit diplomacy, see Summit meetings ROA VVB.

L . . . Dollar diplomacy
 M . . . Gunboat diplomacy, coercive diplomacy
 N . . . Executive diplomacy
 P . . . Presidential diplomacy, presidential control of foreign policy

Q . . . Secret diplomacy
 R . . . Open diplomacy, open door diplomacy
 S . . . Shuttle diplomacy
 T . . . Person-to-person diplomacy
 V . . . Citizen-to-citizen diplomacy

RPB *Foreign relations with another country*
 * Add to - (where the hyphen represents the classmark of the first-cited country) letters PB followed by letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. USA - Foreign relations - with France RTY PBF.
 * Foreign relations of the home country with another country go with the home country (in RS). In other cases, cite first the country appearing later in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Foreign relations with another country RPB

* To qualify the second country by a specific topic from RA/RO, follow the instructions for qualifying a country given at RT and in Auxiliary Schedule R1.

RPD Y Organizations embodying major agreements
 * This is the main class for these. Locate in international law (SD) only those works dealing with their legal role narrowly.

RPF . League of Nations
 * This schedule for the League is parallel with that given in fuller detail for UN at RPG. The latter may be drawn on for further terms and notes.
 * See also special subjects involving the League (e.g. mandate system); in particular, for the League as an agent in resolving international conflicts, see Security agencies RPY R.

5 . . *Official documents*
 * Documents dealing with specific subjects go with the subject. Documents of a particular department of the League go with that department, e.g. Assembly documents RPF L5.
 * For the Covenant of the League, see RPF FYC.
 * Add to RPF 5 numbers 3/8 following 5 and letters D/Q following 5C in Auxiliary Schedule R2 (with the additions indicated).

52 . . . *By language*
 575 . . . Official series
 575 B By official number
 575 D By sales number
 * Series of LN publications

58E . . . Official journal
 58S . . . Monthly summaries
 58T . . . Reports of national delegations
 * Add to RPF 58T letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.

58V . . . Special reports
 5Q . . . Other legislative documents
 5R Declarations, etc
 5S Resolutions of League of Nations
 7 . . History of the League

BHL . . Sanctions
 BIC . . Conflict management
 BIC P . . . General protocol, Geneva protocol
 * For the pacific settlement of international disputes.

BQ . . Organization & administration
 * The main class for this is under Secretariat, at RPF T. Use this location only for qualifying classes preceding RPF U.

E . . Government
 F . . . Constitutional law
 FYC Covenant of League of Nations
 FYC 2 Texts by language
 FYE Amendments to the covenant
 FYG Proposed amendments

Organizations embodying major agreements

International relations RO	Political science R
Organizations embodying major agreements RPD Y	Political systems RDX
League of Nations RPF	International relations RO
Government RPF E	Organizations embodying major agreements RPD Y
Constitutional law RPF F	League of Nations RPF
Proposed amendments RPF FYG	League relations with non-member states RPF RF
RPF FYJ . . . Reports on application of covenant	. . . <i>Agencies</i>
GR . Relations between parts	RPF RM . . . Commission, agencies, etc. of League
* For relations with member states, etc., see RPF RD.	* Those concerned with special subjects go with the subject, e.g. Permanent Mandates Commission RQT O.
GV . Representation & elections	T High Commission for Refugees
HI . . Voting	V Other general agencies
I . Legislature, executive etc	* Arrange A/Z by name.
* The classes RI/RN are not appropriate as subdivisions of the League; see Structure and parts RPF JB.	W . . <i>By subject field operated in</i>
JB Structure & parts	* Alternative (not recommended) for libraries wishing to keep together all material on the League. If this option is taken, proceed as follows:
JH . Membership	* Add to RPFW letters A/Q following R in RA/RQ.
KMN . Conduct of business	* Add to RPFX numbers & letters 3/Z of the complete classification, so far as applicable.
* Add to RPF K letters MN/N following RI in RIMN/RIN.	
KMS . . Sessions of the League	RPG United Nations
KND . . Debates in the League	5 . <i>Official documents</i>
L . Assembly of League of Nations	* Documents on a specific subject go with the subject; documents of a specific part of UN go with the part, e.g. Security Council.
L5 . . <i>Official documents</i>	* For Charter of UN, see RPH FYC
L53 5R . . . Official guide	* Add to RPG 5 numbers 2/8 following 5 and letters D/Q following 5C in Auxiliary Schedule R2 (with the additions indicated).
L58 E . . . Journal	52 . . <i>By language</i>
L58 K . . . List of delegates	575 . . Official series
L58 T . . . Reports of national delegates	575 2 . . . <i>By language</i>
L58 V . . . Special reports of Assembly meetings	57B . . Non-serial collections
L58 X . . . Miscellaneous documents by date	58E . . Journal
L5D . . . Records (+Actes+) of Assembly	58L . . Bulletin
L5D 44 Index to the Records	58L 2 . . . <i>By language</i>
* Plenary and committee meetings.	58R . . Annual reports & statistics
L5E Plenary meetings	58T . . Reports of national delegations
L5M Committees	58V . . Special reports
M . Council of the League of Nations	58W . . Other official documents
M5 . . <i>Official documents</i>	5D . . Debates, proceedings
M58 T . . . Reports of national delegations	5Q . . Other legislative documents
M58 V . . . Special reports	* Alternative (not recommended) to locating in Class S Law.
M5D . . . Minutes	5R . . . Declarations etc
N . Secretariat	5S Resolutions of UN
N5 . . <i>Official documents</i>	* Usually those of specific organs of UN, e.g. General Assembly, q.v.
N57 . . . Serials	5T Recommendations of UN
N57 B . . . Non-serial documents by date	* Note above at RPG 5S applies here also.
PS . . Secretary-General	7 . History
RB Functions & operations of the League	7R . . Dumbarton Oaks talks 1944
RD . League relations with member states	7S . . San Francisco conference 1945
* General studies only; for relations with an individual state, see latter (in RS/RT).	7T . . Preparatory Commission of the UN
* Alternative (not recommended) is to collect these here; if this option is taken, proceed as follows:	7U . . Ratification of UN Charter
* Add to RPF RD letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.	* See RPG FYE
RF . League relations with non-member states	
* The note above at RPFW applies here also. If the alternative is taken:	
* Add to RPF RF letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.	

Political systems RDX	International relations RO	Organizations embodying major agreements RPD Y	United Nations RPG	Structure & parts RPG JB	Conduct of business RPG KMN	Debates in UN RPG KND
Organizations embodying major agreements RPD Y	United Nations RPG	History RPG 7	Ratification of UN Charter RPG 7U			
RPG BQ	Organization & administration of UN	* The main class for this is RPG NQ (under Secretariat). Use this location only for qualifying classes preceding RPGN, e.g. UN Regional offices RPG JFB Q.		RPG L	General Assembly of UN	
E	Government			L5	Official documents	
F	Constitutional law			L58 T	Reports of national delegations	
FYC	Charter of the UN			L5S	Resolutions	
FYC 2	Texts by language			L5T	Recommendations	
FYE	Ratification of UN Charter			LK	Committees	
FYF	By country	* Add to RPG FYF letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.		LKM S	Sessions of UN General Assembly	
FYG	Revision of UN Charter			LKN D	Debates	
GC	Accountability			M	Security Council of UN	
GE	Powers			M5	Official documents	
GL	Veto			M58 W	Reports to General Assembly	
GR	Relations between branches	* For relations to member states, etc., see RPG RD.		MGK	Authority	
GV	Representation & elections			MGL	Veto powers	
HI	Voting			MRL	Committees	
I	Legislature, executive etc	* The classes RI/RN are not appropriate as subdivisions of the League. For Structure and parts, see RPG JB; for Forms of state, see Membership RPG JV.		N	Secretariat of UN	
JB	Structure & parts			N5	Official documents, Secretary-General documents	
JD	Headquarters of UN			NBQ	Organization & management	
JF	Regional offices of UN			NBU	Personnel	* Use RPG O. Normal retroactive synthesis is interrupted here; it is resumed at RPG P.
JH	Membership, member states of UN			O	Staff of UN, international civil service	* Add to RPGO letters A/W following TU in TUA/TUW.
JK	Admission of members			P	Other works about Secretariat	* Normal retroactive synthesis is resumed here after its interruption at RPG NBU. * Add to RPG P letters BV/M following RPG so far as applicable, e.g. committee system RPG PK.
JL	Withdrawal of members			PS	Secretary-General of UN	
JM	Expulsion of members			PU	Individual office holders	* Arrange A/Z by name.
JN	Suspension of members			PW	Special representatives of UN Secretary- General	
JP	Observer status			Q	Judicial institutions of the UN	* The preferred arrangement is to locate these in Class S Law, at SD5 NQ, etc.
JQ	Non-members			QR	Administrative Tribunal	
JV	By type of state	* Add to RPG JV letters B/Y following RM. * Add to RPG JW letters B/Y following RN.		RB	Functions & operations of UN	* General works on the operations of UN as a whole; works on operations in a particular subject field go with the subject.
K	Committee system in UN	* Add to RPG K letters L/MJ following RI in RIL/RIM J.		RD	UN relations with member states	* General works only; relations with one state go with that state. * Alternative (not recommended) is to collect these here; if this option is taken, proceed as follows: Add to RPG RD letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
KMN	Conduct of business	* Add to RPG K letters MN/N following RI in RIMN/RIN.		RF	UN relations with non-member states	* Note above applies here also. If alternative is use: * Add to RPG RF letters D/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
KMS	Sessions of UN					
KMT	Regular sessions					
KMU	Special sessions	* Usually on a special subject, q.v.				
KND	Debates in UN	* As a subject; for the texts of the debates themselves, see Official documents RPG 5D.				

Forms of international relations

RPGRH
RPQAVEH

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Formalized relations & institutions ROD Y
 UN relations with non-member states RPG RF

RPG RH UN relations with other governmental international organizations
 * Arrange A/Z by name.
 *Agencies*

RM Commissions of UN
 * Commissions on specific subjects go with the subject, e.g. UN International law commission.
 * For Trusteeship Council, see RQT O; for International Court of Justice, see SD7.

S ECOSOC, Economic & Social Committee of UN

T Special agencies of UN, intergovernmental organizations of UN
 * For agencies serving special subjects, see subject, e.g. World Health Organization HHK RV.

U Unesco, United Nations Educational Scientific, Cultural Organization

W *By subject*
 * Alternative (not recommended) for libraries wishing to keep together all the literature on UN operations. If this option is taken, proceed as follows:
 * Add to RPGW letters A/Q following R.
 * Add to RPGX numbers & letters 3/Z from the whole classification, so far as applicable.

RPI Y Forms of international relations
 * International relations are characterized primarily by the interactions and power relations of sovereign states or groupings of these. These interactions reflect a spectrum from peaceful coexistence and cooperation to conflict of varying degrees; they constitute the primary category in international relations.

RPJ B . International understanding
 C . . International interdependence
 * See also Collective security RPY C

RPK . . . International cooperation, supranational cooperation
 * See also Integrative processes ROG V; World government ROE

R Regional cooperation, supranational regional cooperation

RPL . . . International exchange, cultural exchange
 * For exchange of particular resources (e.g. educational resources) see resource.

AXR Programmes of cultural exchange

RPM . . . International aid, foreign aid, foreign assistance
 * This is predominantly economic - see TOP. Use this class only when aid is considered as a political process or weapon in international relations.

Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 International understanding RPJ B
 . International interdependence RPJ C
 . . International aid RPM

RPM T . . . Donor countries
 * General only; for specific donor countries, see country in RS/RT.

V . . . Receiving countries
 * Note above applies here also.

RPN B . . . Unilateral aid
 D . . . Bilateral aid
 F . . . Multilateral aid
 H . . . Development aid
 J . . . Economic aid
 K Financial aid
 M . . . Technical aid
 N Training assistance
 P Military assistance
 R . International integration
 * See ROB; for world government, see ROE

RPP Peace, International peace, world peace, peacemaking, maintenance of peace, prevention of war, war & peace
 * As a general condition, analogous to international understanding and embracing all processes fostering the condition.
 * Most processes in the spectrum from peace to war include some features acting as preventive measures and others reflecting the management of conflict itself. Class here general works and works concerned primarily with fostering and maintaining peace. Those concerned primarily with the activities of the peace movement as an agent in managing and resolving disputes and crises, see RQD International disputes. In cases of doubt, prefer this location.

62 . Study & research
 * See also International conflict management RQE P.

632 . . Peace research, peace studies, irenic studies

637 . . . Organizations

63A *By name*
 * Arrange A/Z.

AVB . *Agents*
 * For persons, organizations, use RPR.

AVL . . Peace movement
 * Use RPQ. Normal retroactive synthesis is interrupted here; it is resumed at RPS.

RPQ . . Peace movement, anti-war movement, peace pressure groups
 * For movements directed at specific objectives, see latter, e.g. Nuclear disarmament RQC PW.
 * See also Conflict resolution RQE P; Anti-militarism RAQ DQ
 * For Peace conferences, see RPR B.

AVE B . . . Persons

AVE H Peace activists

Forms of international relations

Forms of international relations RPI Y
 Peace RPP
 Agents RPP AVB
 . Peace movement RPQ
 . . Persons RPQ AVE B
 . . . Peace activists RPQ AVE H

RPQ AVJ . . Organizations
 AVN . . . Non-statutory international organizations
 AVO 9 International non-government
 organizations
 By name
 AVO WA World Assembly for Peace
 AVO WC World Congress of Peace Forces
 AVO WP World Peace Council

R . . Pacifist movement
 * If distinguished from the peace movement in
 general.
 * For Non-violent action, see RBI GW.
 . . . Ideology

RAN Pacifism
 S Conscientious objection to war
 V . . *Other peace organizations*
 * Add to RPQ letters VN/W following RA in
 RAVN/RAW so far as applicable.

VN . . Non-statutory organizations
 VO9 . . . International
 VOC Carnegie Endowment for International
 Peace

VT . . International conferences
 * For Hague conferences, see SD2 GP.
 * For Permanent Court of the Hague, see SD9
 R7J.

WA . . Permanent official peace organizations
 WB . . . International
 * For League of Nations, use RPR F; United
 Nations RPR G.

RPR F League of Nations
 * For works considering the League's role
 as an agency for war prevention; for
 general works on the League, see RPF.

G United Nations
 * For works considering UN's role as an
 agency for war prevention; for general
 works on UN, see RPG.

RPS *General activities, political processes, etc.*
 * Normal retroactive synthesis is resumed here after
 its interruption at RPP AVK.
 * Add to RPS letters AX/P following R in RAX/RP
 so far as applicable.

AXD . Politicization in peacework
 AXP . Policy
 BGV . Integrative processes
 BHK . . Peace prizes
 BHK N . . . Nobel peace prize
 . Human rights
 CW . . Right to peaceful existence

Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 Peace RPP
 . General activities, political processes, etc. RPS
 . . . Right to peaceful existence RPS CW

RPS R . *Forms of peace*
 * For controlled peace (after cessation of
 hostilities) see Post-war measures RQJ O.

S . . Peaceful coexistence
 T . . . Detente
 * For Rapprochement, see RAO P.

V . . Positive peace, active peace
 W . . Negative peace, passive peace

RPV International security, world security
 AXP . Policy
 * See also specific preventive measures (often
 referred to loosely as policies) more closely
 associated with national policies, e.g.
 brinkmanship policy RQA AXG.
 * See also Foreign policy ROA WP; Neutralism
 RPW S

AXX B . . International conflict policy
 AXX C . . Balance of power policy
 AXX D . . Non-aggression, renunciation of force,
 non-use of force

AXX E . . No first strike
 * For no first strike in nuclear warfare policy,
 see RQC PVA XE.

AXX F . . Deterrence policy
 * For nuclear deterrence, see RQC PVA XF.

AXX G . . . Mutual deterrence systems

RPW . Arms control, disarmament
 * See also Arms trade RQB CT
 . . *Agencies*

AVJ . . . Organizations as agents
 * For organizations controlling specific
 factors, see latter, e.g. Nuclear arms
 control organizations RQC QAV J.

AVN Non-official organizations
 AVQ Pressure groups
 AVR S *Particular organizations by name*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 * If relates to a specific factor,
 subordinate to that, e.g. Nuclear
 disarmament pressure groups.

AVS Conferences
 Meetings

AVW A Arms control talks, disarmament
 talks
 AVW C *Particular negotiations by date*
 * Alternative (not recommended) to
 locating in international law (SD).
 See notes at ROA VT.

AVW CRE Accra Conference 1963
 AVW CSF CDE Conference 1984

International security

RPWAVXG

RQAAXXP

Forms of international relations RPI Y
 International security RPV
 Arms control RPW
 Agencies
 . . Conferences RPW AVS
 CDE Conference 1984 RPW AVW CSF

RPW AVX G Special disarmament sessions of UN
 AVX HY World Disarmament Conference (UN)
 AWA . . . Permanent organizations
 AWB . . . International permanent organizations
 AWC GE Conference of the Committee on
 Disarmament, Geneva
 Disarmament Conference
 AWC UN _UN Disarmament Commission
 * Subsidiary organ of UN General
 Assembly.
 AWE 9 . . . National permanent organizations
 * Add to RPW AWE letters D/Z in Auxiliary
 Schedule 1, e.g. US Arms Control and
 Disarmament Agency RPW AWE Y.
 AWN Agreements
 * Political role only; see notes at RAW N.
 Policy
 AXP . Arms control policy, disarmament policy
 AXX . . Balanced forces
Operations
 Q . Surveillance
 R . . Verification
 S . . . Inspection
 T . Testing of weapons
 U . . Test ban
 V . Limitation of arms, arms freeze, arms
 moratorium
 * Limiting the spread and increase of weapons.
 W . Non-proliferation of arms
 X . Reductions in arms, disarmament

RPX B . . Unilateral disarmament
 C . . Multilateral disarmament
 D . . World disarmament, general disarmament,
 complete disarmament, total
 disarmament
 F . . Regional disarmament, local disarmament,
 demilitarization
 * See also Neutral zones SVRC
 G . . . *By region*
 * Add to RPXG letters R/V following RR in
 RRR/RRV.
 H . . . *By national area*
 * Add to RPXH letters C/Z in Auxiliary
 Schedule 2.
 J *By factor controlled*
 * The preferred arrangement is to subordinate arms
 control of a particular factor (e.g. outer space, arms
 trade) to the factor. An alternative (not
 recommended) is provided here for libraries
 wishing to keep together all the literature on arms
 control. If this option is taken, proceed as follows:
 * Add to RPXJ letters B/DJ following RQ, e.g.
 Nuclear arms control RPX JC.

Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 International security RPV
 Arms control RPW
 . By factor controlled RPX J

RPY C Collective security
 E Regional security
 G Alliances, defence alliances, military alliances,
 security alliances
 * For general studies considering their role in
 international politics. For details of organization,
 technical operations, etc., see Military science VM
 (notation provisional).
 H . Bilateral alliances
 J . Multilateral alliances
 L . . _NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 N . . Warsaw Treaty Organization, Warsaw Pact
 P . . Other multilateral alliances
 * Arrange A/Z.
 PAN . . . _ANZUS
 PCE . . . _CENTRO, Central European Nations Treaty
 PFI . . . Five Power Defence Agreement
 PSE . . . _SEATO, South Eastern Asia Treaty
 Organization
 Q . Protective alliances
 R . . Military assistance alliances
 S . . . Military missions
 T . . . Production agreement alliances
 U . . . Loan of equipment alliances, sale of
 equipment alliances
 V . . Military bases agreements, military installations
 agreements
 W . . Peaceful occupation, friendly occupation
 Y Security forces

RQA National security, national defence
 5 . Organizations for study, etc.
 * See also organizations as political agents,
 RQA AVJ
 59 . . *By name*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 59I . . . International Institute for Strategic Studies
 59R U . . . Royal United Services Institute for Defence
 Studies
 . Study & research
 62 . . Defence studies
 * See also organizations RQA 5
 AXP . Policy
 * The following are basically military strategies.
 This class is for the political aspects of these.
 * For general foreign policies, see ROA XP.
 AXX J . . Defence strategy policy
 AXX K . . . Strategic advantage
 AXX L . . Brinkmanship policy
 AXX M . . Confrontation policy
 AXX N . . Containment policy
 AXX P . . Preventive attack policy

Military forces

International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 International security RPV
 National security RQA
 Policy RQA AXP
 . Preventive attack policy RQA AXX P

RQA AXX Q . Preemptive attack policy, first strike policy
 AXX S . Second strike policy
 AY Planning
 * Use RQA KNC.
 CD Communication control
 CDF J . Sensitive information
 * See also intelligence services RQB H
 K Public administration
 L . Central government
 LIQ . . Organization & management
 LIV . . . Resources management
 LIV F Purchasing
 * For arms procurement narrowly, see RQB CU
 LJ . . Defence departments, defence ministries
 LKC . . Planning & control
 LMF . . Finances
 LMQ . . . Defence spending, military expenditure
 * Administrative aspects only; for arms expenditure as a measure of military resources, see RQB B.
 LMQ AB Defence expenditure control
 LMQ ABT Appropriations for defence
 LMQ ABV Authorizations for defence

RQB A Defence systems
 * For political discussions of these as agents of foreign policy and other political processes.
 * For technological treatments, see Military science and technology VM (notation provisional).

B . Arms budget, expenditure on defence
 * Regarded as a measure of military resources. For financial administration per se, see RQA LM.
 . . Arms control

BPW . . . Limitation of expenditure on arms
 C . Defence industry, arms industry
 * Political aspects only.
 * See also Military-industrial complex RAV RQ

CPW . . Control
 CS . . Production of arms, manufacture of arms
 CT . . Trade in arms, sale of arms
 CTP W . . . Control of arms trade
 CU . . Arms procurement

Forms of international relations RPI Y
 International security RPV
 National security RQA
 Defence systems RQB A
 Defence industry RQB C
 . Arms procurement RQB CU

RQB E Military forces, national security forces, The military in international relations, armed forces, armies

F . Size of armed forces
 . . Arms control
 FPW . . . Troop level control
 GB . Voluntary armed forces
 GD . People's army
 GF . Conscripted armed forces
 GH . Mercenary armed forces
 GJ . Professional armed forces, regular armed forces
 GK . . Officer corps
 GL . Standing armed forces
 GN . Reserve armed forces, national guard
 GP . Tactical forces
 GR . Irregular forces
 H . Guerilla forces
 HR . . Paramilitary forces
 HT . . Private armies
 I . Secret services, intelligence services, espionage services
 J . Land forces, army
 JT . . *Types*
 * Add to RQB JT letters B/W following RQB G.
 JTF . . . Mass militia army
 JTJ . . . Regular army
 JTN . . . National guard, militia, territorial army
 K . . Civil defence
 L . Sea power, navy
 * For coastguard services, see QPR T.
 LT . . *Types*
 * Add to RBQ LT letters B/W following RQB G.
 LV . . Merchant marine as navy reserve
 P . Airpower, airforces
 * Add to RBQ PT letters B/W following RQB G so far as applicable.

Q Weapons systems
 * Strictly speaking, the branches traditionally distinguished (army, navy, airforce) are simply different agencies for delivering the destructive and coercive power contained in particular weapons. So the latter are cited before the former.

Nuclear weapons

RQBR
RQDJPW

International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 International security RPV
 National security RQA
 Defence systems RQB A
 Weapons systems RQB Q

Types of weapons

RQB R . Conventional weapons
 RPW . . Arms control
 RS . . . Incendiary weapons
 RT . . . Mines
 S . . Other types of weapon
 * Arrange A/Z, by name.
 T . Prohibited weapons
 * Weapons which are generally held to
 constitute a particularly serious threat to
 humanity.
 TPW . . Arms control
 U . Chemical & biological weapons
 V . . Chemical weapons
 W . . Biological weapons, bacteriological
 weapons

RQC . Nuclear weapons, atomic weapons
 AXP . . Policy
 . . . Balanced forces
 AXX B . . . Nuclear balance, strategic nuclear
 balance
 AXX E . . . No first strike
 AXX F . . . Deterrence policy
 . . . Mutual deterrence
 AXX G . . . Mutually assured destruction, MAD
 AXX H . . . Massive retaliation policy, retaliation
 policy
 AXX J . . . Damage limiting strategy
 AXX K . . . Flexible response nuclear policy
 PW . . Arms control
 PWA VN . . . Non-official organizations
 PWA VP . . . *By country*
 PWA VPE _CND, Campaign for Nuclear
 Disarmament
 . . . International meetings
 PWA VWA Nuclear diplomacy
 PWA VWC S _START, Strategic Arms Reduction
 Talks
 PWA WA . . . Permanent official organizations
 PWA WB International permanent organizations
 PWA WCI A _IAEA Expert group on Arms
 Control
 PWA WCS A _SALT Standing Consultative
 Commission
 PWA WN . . . Control agreements
 PWA WO International
 PWA WQ *Particular agreements*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 PWA WQA B _ABM Treaty 1972

International security RPV
 Defence systems RQB A
 Weapons systems RQB Q
 . . . Arms control RQC PW
 Control agreements RQC PWA WN
 _ABM Treaty 1972
 RQC PWA WQA B

RQC PWA WQS A Strategic Arms Limitation
 Agreements, SALT
 Organizations
 PWA WQS A5 _SALT Standing
 Consultative
 Committee
 PWA WQS AR _SALT 1 1972
 PWA WQS AS _SALT 2 1979
 *Operations*
 PWQ Surveillance
 PWT Testing of weapons
 PWU Nuclear test bans
 Limitation
 * For SALT agreements, see
 RQC PWA WPS A.
 PWV Freeze on nuclear weapons
 PWW Non-proliferation
 Agreements
 PWW AWN Nuclear non-proliferation
 treaties
 *Nuclear arms control by scale*
 PXB Unilateral nuclear disarmament
 PXC Multilateral nuclear disarmament
 General & complete
 PXD World nuclear disarmament, total
 nuclear disarmament
 Regional & local
 PXG Free zones (nuclear weapons)
 PXI *By place*
 * Add to RQC PXI letters D/Z
 in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
 *Types of nuclear weapons*
 R Intermediate nuclear forces
 Defence systems by area of disposition
 RQD E . Special defence environments
 . . Arms control
 EPW . . . Specific environment arms control
 G . . Outer space defence systems
 GS . . . Military satellites
 H . . Seabed defence systems
 * See also Law of the seabed S
 J . Special geographic regions
 . . Arms control
 JPW . . . Specific geographical areas arms control
 . . *By region*
 * For specific regions, see RR, e.g.
 Antarctic region defence systems
 RRS TXQ BA.

RQDN
RQH9V

Disputes & crises

Political systems RDX
International relations RO
Forms of international relations RPI Y
International security RPV
. . . Defence systems RQB A
. By region

RQD N . . International security forces
Q . . . International strike forces

RQE Disputes & crises (international affairs)
* Most of the literature on international relations implies conflicts of interest amongst states; the tensions generated by these permeate the whole subject. This class concerns those situations in which the tensions reach critical proportions, involving a range of specific actions to manage and resolve the conflicts, which may nevertheless develop into the ultimate state of war.
* Locate here works on the agents and processes involved in such situations. Many international organizations, for example, have objectives wider than the resolution of these situations and are therefore located at more general heads, e.g. International organizations at ROA VJ. They should be cited here only when they act in these more limited situations.

P . Conflict management, peace efforts
* Add to RQE letters P/Y following RBI C. Add to RQF letters A/N following RBI D.

Q . . Control of conflict

R . . Resolution of international disputes
. . . Theory

R9V International conflict resolution theory, war prevention theory
. . Agents

RX . . . Multilateral resolution of international disputes

S Discussion

T Consultation

U Negotiation

UP Bargaining

V Conciliation

W Mediation

X Arbitration

Y Adjudication of international disputes
* See International law

YX . . . Unilateral resolution of international disputes

RQF A Appeasement

C . . . Settlement of international disputes

D Accommodation

E Agreements

N . . . Non-settlement of international disputes

Political systems RDX
International relations RO
Forms of international relations RPI Y
Disputes & crises RQE
Conflict management RQE P
. . Non-settlement of international disputes RQF N

Elements & stages in conflict
* Add to RQF letters P/Y following RBI D.
. Tension

RQF T . . International tension
. Intensification

V . . Escalation of international tension
. Crisis

X . . Crises
* Use only for works considering this narrowly as one stage in the development of a dispute. In case of doubt, prefer the more general class RQE.
. . . Management

XQ International crisis management, crisis diplomacy

XR Hotline connection
* See also Presidential diplomacy RPA NM

Y . Confrontation
* See also War by mistake RQJ U

RQG F . Measures short of war
* For breaking off of diplomatic relations, see RPA G.

N . . Intervention

P . . . Political intervention

Q . . . Subversion abroad, destabilization abroad

R . . . Military intervention
* For Invasion, see RQI D.

S . . Sanctions

T . . . Economic sanctions, economic boycott

U Embargoes

V Economic blockades

W . . Hostilities prior to declaration of war, undeclared war

Y . . Ultimatum

RQH . War, armed conflict, hostilities, wars
. Study & research

62 . . . War studies, polemology

7 . . History
* See also particular wars in Class L/N History
. Influencing factors

9H . . . Origins of war
* See also War by mistake RQJ U

9JD . . . Geographic factors in war

9JI . . . Psychological factors in war

9KB . . . Demographic factors in war

9T . . . Economic factors in war

9U . . . Technological factors in war
. Theory

9V . . . Theory of war
* See also Origins of war RQH 9H

Processes of war

RQHAN
RQJT

International relations RO
Forms of international relations RPI Y
Disputes & crises RQE
War RQH
Theory
 . Theory of war RQH 9V

RQH AN Ideologies
ANV U . Jingoism in war
CD Communication control
CDX R . Propaganda in wartime
Government
E . Civil-military authority in war
GO . Wartime powers of government
GPE . . Emergency powers
 . Defence systems
QBC . . War economy
QBC S . . . War production
R Participants in war
 * For belligerent states in war, see RQI C.
 * For neutral states in wartime, see RQH YC.
RX . Persons in war
 * See also this subject in international law (SDR RX)
 where more detail is available if required.
TB . . Treatment of persons in war
TF . . . Repatriation of persons in war
TJ . . . Protection of persons in war
UC . . Casualties in war
UD . . . War dead
UF . . . Missing persons in war
V . . Combatants
VX . . . Deserters
W . . . Prisoners of war
WTB Treatment
 Repatriation
WTF Exchange of prisoners of war
X . . Non-combatants, civilians in war
XTJ . . . Protection of non-combatants
XV . . . Enemy aliens
XW . . . *Other types of persons*
 * Arrange A/Z.
 * E.g. journalists, RQH XWJ.
XX . . Victims of war
XXV . . . Refugees in war
YB . Non-participants in war
YC . Neutral states in wartime

RQI B Processes of war, warfare, belligerency, state of war
 * Political aspects only; for technical conduct of of
 war, see Military science VM (notation provisional);
 for international law of war, see SDT B (with which
 the following schedule is consistent.
 * See also Measures short of war RQG F
 . *Agents*
C . . Belligerent states
CV . . . Agressor states
D . Declaration of war
E . Invasion, aggression

International relations RO
Forms of international relations RPI Y
Disputes & crises RQE
War RQH
Processes of war RQI B
Invasion RQI E

RQI F Conduct of war
 * For treatment of persons in war, see RQH RX.
G . Treatment of property in war
H . . Destruction of property in war, War damage
L . . Cultural property in war
M . . . *Other types of property*
 * Arrange A/Z.
S . Economic & commercial interests in war
T . Social factors in war
U . Criminal conduct in war
V . Reprisals in war
W . War crimes, atrocities in war
 * See also Crimes against humanity RBJS
X . Law
 * Alternative (not recommended) to locating in
 International law SDT W.
 . *Conduct special to war*

RQJ B . . Acquisition of territory in war
C . . . Occupied territory in war
 Government
CE Occupation governments, military
 governments of occupation
CJ Civil government under occupation
CR Occupying powers
E Cessation of hostilities, cease fire, suspension of
 hostilities, termination of war
FB . Truce
FF . Ceasefire
FH . Armistice
FJ . . Violation of armistice
FL . . *Specific arrangements*
 * Arrange A/Z; e.g. Safe conduct RQJ FLS.
G . Capitulation, surrender
GV . Peace terms
 * As conditions of capitulation.
GX . . Unconditional surrender
HJ . Victory in war
HK . Defeat in war
L . Peace settlements, peace treaties
 * For general study of the political nature of peace
 treaties. For specific peace treaties, see International
 law SD
M . Post-war measures
N . . Reparations, war claims
PV . . . Restitution of confiscated property
Q . . Occupation of territory post-war
R . . . Military government of occupied territory
S . . . Civil government of occupied territory
T . . Partition of states

International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 Disputes & crises RQE
 War RQH
 Processes of war RQI B
 . . . Partition of states RQJ T

Types of wars
 * For Undeclared wars, see RQG W.
 . *By origin*
 RQK B . . War by mistake, accidental wars
 C . . Catalytic wars
 * Precipitated between other powers by an outside power.
 . *By degree of involvement*
 E . . Proxy wars
 . *By geographic scale*
 G . . Limited wars, local wars, small wars
 * For unlimited in the sense of the destruction resulting, see Unrestricted wars
 GT . . Intraregional wars
 * Between states in same international region.
 GV . . Interregional wars
 * Between states in different international regions.
 H . . World wars, global wars
 * For WW1 and WW2 see Class L History
 HV . . . Third World War, world War Three
 . *By geographical medium*
 * Add to RQK letters J/P following RQB in RQB J/RQB P
 J . . Land wars
 L . . Sea wars
 P . . Air wars
 Q . . . Space wars
 . *By weapons systems*
 * Add to RQK letters R/W following RQB, with the modifications indicated below.
 R . . Conventional wars
 T . . Unrestricted wars, total war, absolute wars
 V . . Chemical wars
 W . . Biological wars
 X . . Nuclear wars, atomic wars, thermonuclear wars
 X7 . . . History
 * Political aspects only; the general class is in L History.
 . . . *Types*
 XG Limited nuclear wars
 XS Hiroshima bombing
 XT Nagasaki bombing
 . *By tactics*
 RQL B . . Guerilla wars
 * See also Partisans (resistance movements) RBI LU
 . *By objective*
 D . . Defensive wars
 E . . Expansionist wars, imperialist wars
 F . . Ideological wars
 G . . . Just wars, unjust wars
 H . . . Religious wars
 J . . . Revolutionary wars

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Forms of international relations RPI Y
 Revolutionary wars RQL J

RQL K People's wars
 N National liberation wars, struggles of national independence
 * See also National liberation movements RQV AVK.
 T Re-unification wars
 V Civil wars

RQM International political system, world political system, international relations system, international political entities, extranational political systems
 * For confederations, see RMH ; for alliances, see RPY G; for international cooperation, see RPK.
 . Integration
 BGV . . International integration
 * See also Regional political integration RQO BGV
 PV . International security
 * See RPV

QY . Forms of international association
 * For economic supranational associations (e.g. customs unions) see Class TOT Economic blocs.

R . . Bipolar international systems
 * International political system is divided (polarized) into two main blocs, each one led by a superpower.
 . . . Theory
 R9V Bipolarity in international relations
 RS . . . Loose bipolar international systems
 RT . . . Tight bipolar international systems
 S . . Multipolar international systems
 * Concentration of power in the international political system around several major world powers.
 SR . . . Polycentric international systems
 T . . Hegemonic international systems, hegemonies
 * Domination of a region by one power.
 * See also Spheres of influence RQP X

RQN . . International associations, international blocs
 * Associations, blocs, alignments, unions, etc. of normally independent political entities.
 * For blocs defined by region, see RRR/RRV, e.g. Atlantic region groupings RRS KB.

S . . . Security community
 T . . . Interstate compact, union of states
 V . . . International confederations

RQO . . Regional political systems
 * For specific blocs, see RRR/RRV.
 . . . Ideologies
 AN Regionalism

Colonies

International relations RO	International relations RO
International political system RQM	Forms of international association RQM QY
Forms of international association RQM QY	Imperialist systems RQP
Regional political systems RQO	Colonies RQQ
Ideologies	Ideology
. . Regionalism RQO AN	. Colonialism RQQ AN
. Relations	RQQ ANQ . Anti-colonialism
RQO BFI . . Inter-regional relations	Policy
* General discussions only; for relations between	AXP . Colonial policy
two regions, treat as between two countries.	B <i>Processes special to colonies</i>
BGV . Integration	* Normal retroactive synthesis is interrupted at this point
RQP Imperialist systems, empires	to accommodate these processes. It is resumed at
* Expansion of rule of one country over others for	RQR B.
purposes of economic self-advantage, military	C . Colonization, acquisition of colonies
security or furtherance of some ideology. Does not	. . <i>Agents</i>
necessarily involve settlement (cf. colonies, RQQ).	D Colonizing powers
Includes empires and colonial systems treated Organizations
together.	* For colonizing companies, see RQS M.
9V . Theory	D4 Persons
AMK . . Geopolitics	D4X Colonists, colonials, settlers
* The view that states are supra-individual	D4Y Missionaries
organisms, engaged in perpetual struggle for life	* Viewed as colonists; for conversion, etc. see
and seeking control over the 'spaces' into which	PFR.
the earth is divided. The development of these <i>Types of colonizing powers</i>
spaces is subject to laws derivable from	E <i>By ethnic group</i>
geographical and political theory.	* Add to RQQ E letters B/Z in Auxiliary
* See also Racial supremacy doctrine RAN W	Schedule 3A.
AML . . . Lebensraum	F <i>Other special categories</i>
. Ideology	H . . Discovery & conquest of colonies
AN . . Imperialism	J . . Settlement of colonies
T . Imperialist expansion, extraterritorial	K . . . Migration of settler colonists
development	<i>Victims of colonization</i>
* For acquisition of territory, see RQI N; for	L . Colonized peoples
colonization specifically, see RQQ C.	N . . Treatment of colonized peoples
. . Policy	* For government, see R
TAX XL . . . Expansionist policy	P . . Politics & colonial society
V . Annexation	* Add to RQQ P numbers and letters 2/9, A/D
. <i>Parts of imperialist systems</i>	following R, e.g. assimilation of colonized peoples
X . . Spheres of influence	RQQ PBC K.
RQQ . . Colonies, dependencies	RQR B <i>Political processes & institutions</i>
* Territories, usually regarded as underdeveloped,	* Normal retroactive synthesis is resumed here after its
settled by force or by peaceful means, for	interruption at RQQ ATR.
purposes of economic or other advantage.	* Add to RQR letters B/Q following R in RE/RQ.
* For specific colonies, see territory concerned	. <i>Government & administration of colonies</i>
(RS/RT) - not under the colonial power.	E . . Colonial government
* For specific colonizing powers, see nations	GV . . . Representation & suffrage in colonies
RS/RT.	. . . Legislature in colonies
7 . . . History	I Colonial assemblies
* For colonization process, see RQQ C.	. . . Executive in colonies
8 <i>By physical place</i>	J Executive councils in colonies
* Add to RQQ8 letter A in Auxiliary Chief executive
Schedule 2, e.g. colonies in the tropics	JK Colonial governors, viceroys
RQQ 8AV.	K . . . Public administration
. . . . <i>By geographical-political place</i>	LNB Colonial Office
* For colonizing powers as well as colonized	LO Colonial service
territories, see RS/RT.	
. . . Ideology	
AN Colonialism	
* For neo-colonialism, see RQU J.	
* See also Imperialism RQP AN	

Forms of international association

International relations RO
 Imperialist systems RQP
 Parts of imperialist systems
 . Colonies RQQ
 . . Political processes & institutions RQR B
 Colonial service RQR LO

RQR LP . . *Administrative departments in colonies*
 * The provision of alternatives in RLP/RLQ applies here also.

LY . . . Judiciary in colonies
 . . *Types of colonies*
 * For Penal colonies, see Crime and punishment, QQV.

RQS H . . . Expansion colonies
 J . . . Migration colonies, swarm colonies
 K . . . Exploitation colonies
 L Economic colonies, commercial settlements
 *Agents*
 M Colonizing companies, merchant adventurer colonizers
 * Add to RQSM letters A/Q following R so far as applicable.

MGJ Concessions, privileges
 N Particular companies
 * Arrange A/Z.
 * Use only under particular countries.

P Military colonies, strategic posts
 R . . . Proprietary colonies
 S . . . Partly dependent colonial territories
 * For the nature of partly-dependent states in general, see RNY T.

V . . . Protectorates (general)

RQT . . . Mandates & trustee territories
 R Mandate territories
 * By decree of League of Nations.

RAV O Permanent Mandate Commission of League of Nations

T Trustee territories
 TAV O Trusteeship Council of UN
 TX . Dominions, autonomous territories
 * See also Commonwealth system RQU M

Types of imperialism

RQU D . Political imperialism
 * If distinguished from imperialism in general; if in doubt, prefer general class R
 * For cultural imperialism, see RDQ MBI E.

E . . Capitalist imperialism
 F . . Communist imperialism
 J . Neo-imperialism, neo-colonialism
 * Intervention in and control of a formally independent country by another power. Often used as synonymous with economic imperialism.
 * For destabilization abroad, see RQG Q.

M . Commonwealth systems

Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 International political system RQM
 Forms of international association RQM QY
 Imperialist systems RQP
 . . Commonwealth systems RQU M

RQV Post-imperialist systems, post-colonialism

AVK . National liberation movements
 * For National liberation wars, see RQL L.

CT . Rights & duties

CV . . Self-determination, national self-determination, right to independence
 . *Processes*

R . . Independence process, decolonization, emancipation of colonies
 * Relinquishing of authority by metropolitan power.

T . Newly independent states, former colonies, new states

V . . Post-colonial government
 * Transition period after independence.

VQL Q . . . *Relations with other states*
 VQL S Relations with ex-colonial authority

RQW B Groupings of states, supranational groupings
 * Systems whose powers go beyond those of a single state.

RQX . Language affiliation groupings
 * Add to RQX letters D/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 3, e.g. Francophone countries RQX V.

RQY . Ethnic affiliation groupings
 * Add to RQY letters H/Y from Auxiliary Schedule 3A, e.g. Arab countries and regions RQY NL.

RRA . Religious affiliation groupings
 * Add to RRA letters G/V following P in PG/PV, e.g. Islamic countries and regions RRA V.

RRB . Political-economic orientation groupings
 RRD . . Non-aligned countries
 RRE . . Industrialized states groupings
 RRG . . Western bloc groupings
 * Usually implying liberal-democratic states with multiple-party systems, free elections and a primarily market economy.
 * For European Community countries, see RRP.

T . . . Nato countries

RRI E . . Eastern bloc groupings
 F . . . Warsaw pact countries
 RRK . . Third world countries
 RRL . . Fourth world countries
 * Defined by extreme lack of political and economic resources relative to other countries.

Regional groupings

RRM
RRW

International relations RO
 International political system RQM
 Forms of international association RQM QY
 Groupings of states RQW B
 Political-economic orientation groupings RRB
 . Fourth world countries RRL

RRM Regional groupings, groupings of states by region, area groupings

RRN B . *By physiographic features*
 * Add to RRN letters B/W following A in Auxiliary Schedule 2, with the modifications indicated.

BG . . . Continents, landmasses

EG . . . Oceanic regions
 * For Antarctic Ocean, see Polar regions RRN V.

F . . . Indian Ocean regions

G . . . Pacific Ocean regions

H . . . South Pacific regions

I . . . Southeastern Pacific regions

J . . . North Pacific

K . . . Atlantic Ocean regions

L . . . South Atlantic regions
 * For Caribbean Sea region see RRU

N . . . North Atlantic regions
 * For Baltic Sea region see RRQ; for Mediterranean region, see RRQ: for Black Sea region, see RRQ

. *By climatic region*

SB . Climatic regions

T . . Polar regions

U . . . Arctic regions

V . . . Antarctica

W . . Tropical regions

. *By hemispheric region*

RRO A . Hemispheric political groupings

B . . Northern hemisphere

D . . Eastern hemisphere, Old World groupings

X . . . European area

XAW A . . . Permanent official organizations
 * For European Community, see RRP.

XAW CCS Conference on Security & Cooperation in Europe

RRP European Community
 * Political aspects only; see also TOV European (Economic) Community; SG European Community law.

RRQ B Western European area

D North Sea region

F Northern European area, Scandinavian area

H Baltic area

J Central European area

L Eastern European area

N Black Sea region

P Southeastern Europe, Balkans

S Southern European area

V Mediterranean area

Political science R
 Political systems RDX
 International relations RO
 Eastern hemisphere RRO D
 Mediterranean area RRQ V

RRQ X Afro-Asian area
 * Includes Middle East and North Africa together.

RRR Middle East area

RRS E Asian area

G Far East area

I South-east Asian area

K South Asia

RRT B Southern hemisphere

D Australia & Oceanic area

F African area

H North African area
 * See also Afro-Asian area RRQ X

J Black Africa

L Central African area

N West African area

Q East African area

S Southern African area

RRU E Western hemisphere, New World groupings, American area

G North American area

I Latin America area

K Central American area

M Caribbean region

O South American area

RRV Ethnological groupings, ethnopolitics, non-literate societies, pre-literate societies, tribal societies, native societies
 * Ethnological political systems as they operated (and perhaps still operate to some degree) independently of the context of a modern national jurisdiction, under which virtually all such ethnological groups now live.
 * This is an alternative (not recommended) to locating in Class K Society (at KSG T). If this option is taken, proceed as follows:
 * Add to RRV A letters A/RU following R in RA/RUU.
 * Add to RRV letters B/Y from Auxiliary Schedule 3A (Ethnological groups) so far as applicable; e.g. Tupi-Guarani peoples RRV GX.
 * Each ethnological group may be qualified as instructed in Auxiliary Schedule R1 for nation states.

ACW . Human rights

ADF L . . Cultural identity of native peoples

RRW Non-state nations
 * For studies of particular ethnic groups with aspirations to sovereign independence. For the class as a general concept, see RNX X.
 * Add to RRW letters B/Y in Auxiliary Schedule 3A so far as applicable; e.g. Kurds RRV PUQ.

RRY
RTYLT

_USA politics

Political science R
Political systems RDX
Non-state nations RRW

- RRY National political systems, nation states
- * The division here is basically by political status (possession of sovereignty) and only the arrangement is by place. Each political system is represented by the nation as a whole; so qualification by preceding classes (RA/RR) is of the nation as a whole, not of its local divisions also. If a work is restricted to a locality within a nation and this feature is a significant element in its description, the locality is included - but is cited after everything else (using R28 to introduce it). For example, a study of political socialization in Milwaukee, Wisconsin would be cited as USA - Political socialization - Milwaukee RTY BHQ 28MF (where YMF is Milwaukee in Auxiliary Schedule 2).
 - * Devolved government (states and local authorities) is an exception to this last rule; any area with a devolved government (a state, a county, a municipality, etc.) may be qualified by all preceding political classes.
 - * For instructions as to how a country or a locality within it may be qualified by political subjects or by another locality, see Auxiliary Schedules R1 and R1A.
- RS . Home country of library using BC2
- * Because much of the literature, even when dealing with specific political phenomena, will be classed under the home country, this short classmark is provided for it.
 - * An alternative (not recommended) for libraries with small collections on politics is to cite the nation state last, after the other facets in RA/RR. This would be effected by using the Place facet R8 to specify the country; e.g. a work on the American presidency would be RJM 8Y (not RTY JM); Human rights in Eire would be RCW 8EX (not RTE XCW).
 - * A modification of this alternative (not recommended) would be to omit specification by the home country altogether, thereby interfiling its politics with the general class.
 - * Add to RS numbers and letters 2/9, A/R following R in R2/RR, e.g. (if RS is used for UK) RSI T House of Commons.
- RT . Other countries
- * Add to RT letters C/Z from Auxiliary Schedule 2 (e.g. in a British library, France will be RTF; USA will be RTY).
 - * Each country may be qualified by R2/RR. In the great majority of cases this is effected by direct addition to - (where the hyphen represents the classmark for the country's political system), e.g. RTF I for France - Legislature; RTY LS for USA - States government and administration.
 - * For instructions on how to qualify a country, see Auxiliary Schedules R1 and R1A.
 - * A brief demonstration of the schedule for a specific country is given below for clarity. USA is taken for the example since its federal constitution provides demonstration of the important class for devolved states government as well as other concepts.

Political science R
Political systems RDX
National political systems RRY
Other countries RT

- RTY _USA politics
- AN . Political ideologies in USA
. *Political processes & agencies*
 - AVK . . Political movements in USA
 - AVQ . . Pressure groups in USA
 - B . . Politics & society in USA
 - BCY . . . Political behaviour in USA
 - BFC Participation in politics in USA
 - CB . . Political control in USA
 - CW . . . Human rights in USA
 - DL . Collectivities & groups in USA politics
 - DOE . . Occupational groups in USA politics
 - DOS . . Immigrants & immigration in USA
 - DPD . . Ethnic & racial groups in USA politics
 - E . Government in USA
 - E5 . . Official documents
 - F . . Constitution & constitution (law)
 - * Alternative (not recommended) to locating in class S Law.
 - GR . . Relations between branches of government
 - GV . . Representation & elections in USA
 - H . . . Electoral system
 - HL Political parties
 - I . . Legislative system
 - IR . . . Congress
 - IU House of Representatives
 - IV Senate
 - J . . Executive government
 - JGE . . . Powers of the executive
 - JM . . . President
 - JMH Presidential elections
 - K . . Public administration in USA
 - * Alternative (not recommended) is to locate separately, at RY.
 - KIU . . . Public services personnel, civil service
 - KKY . . . Departments, public service agencies
 - KQ . . . Quasi-governmental organizations
 - L . . . Federal government
 - LMF Treasury department
 - LR . . . Devolved government
 - LRG S Relations with federal government
 - LS State government & administration
 - LT *Individual states*
 - * Add to RYT LT letters representing individual states in A/X following Y in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. RTY LTK S Illinois.
 - * Each state may be qualified as instructed in Auxiliary Schedule R1A; e.g. RTY LTK SI - Illinois - State legislature (from RI Legislatures in general).

Public administration

RTYLU
RYC

Political science ^R
 Political systems ^{RDX}
 Government in USA ^{RTY E}
 State government & administration ^{RTY LS}
 Individual states ^{RTY LT}

RTY LU Local government & administration
 LV *Individual localities*
 * Add to RTY LV letters representing individual localities in A/X following Y in Auxiliary Schedule 2, e.g. RTY LVK TV Chicago.
 * Each local authority may be qualified as instructed in Auxiliary Schedule 1A; e.g. RTY LVK TV S E Chicago - Boundary revision (from RLU SE Local government boundary revision in general).

O International relations
 OAX P Foreign policy
 OT Foreign service & diplomacy
 PB Foreign relations with other countries
 PBF With France
 PIL Relations with UN
 PV _USA & international security
 PW Arms control in USA
 QA National security in USA
 QBA Defence systems in USA
 QE International disputes & USA
 QP _USA as an imperialist power
 RRM _USA & the third world
 * Political aspects only.

RU Public administration
 * This is an alternative (not recommended) to collocating public administration with the Executive at RK/RL. It is provided for libraries wishing to treat public administration as an autonomous subject, not subordinated to politics. The relations between public administration and politics are considered in the Introduction (in Section 12.5).
 * If this option is taken, proceed as follows:

RUX . Public administration
 * Add to RU letters A/R following RK.

RV . . Central government & administration
 * Add to RV letters A/Q following RL.

RVR . . Devolved government & administration
 * Add to RVR letters A/X following RLR.

RVS . . . State government
 * Add to RVS letters A/T following RLS

RVT . . . *By individual state*
 * This class would be used only under specific countries.

RVU . . . Local government & administration
 * See RX

Political science ^R
 Public administration ^{RU}
 Public administration ^{RUX}
 Devolved government & administration ^{RVR}
 Local government & administration ^{RVU}

RW Central & state government of individual countries
 * This is an alternative (not recommended) to keeping all the public administration of a given country together (at RY).
 * Add to RW letters C/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
 * Each country would be qualified like RVA/RVT, e.g. USA - State government RWY S; USA - State government - Wisconsin RWY TM.

RX Local government & administration
 RXV . *By local authority*
 * This class would be used only under specific countries.

RYB . Local government of individual countries
 * This is an alternative (not recommended) to keeping all the public administration of a given country together (also using RY).
 * Add to RYB letters C/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
 * Each country would be qualified like RXA/RXV, e.g. France - Local government - Paris RYB FVE.

RYC Public administration in individual countries
 * See alternatives at RW and RXY.
 * Add to RY letters C/Z in Auxiliary Schedule 2.
 * Each country may be qualified as follows: Add to - (where the hyphen represents the classmark of the country) letters U/X following R in RU/RX.
 * See the notes on qualifying countries and their localities given under RRY above.