

BACKGROUND: Until 1981, headings for nationalities living in specific places outside their native country were formulated as **[nationality] in [place]**; a nationality living in several countries was expressed as **[nationality] in foreign countries**. Headings of the type **[nationality] in [place]** and **[nationality] in foreign countries** have been converted to **[topic]—[place]**. The geographic subdivision —**Foreign countries** has replaced the phrase **[. . .] in foreign countries**. This instruction sheet provides guidelines for establishing and assigning headings for nationalities.

1. General procedures.

a. Establishing headings for nationalities. Establish nationality headings according to the following model:

```
150 ## $a [nationality]
450 ## $a [variant form(s), if any]
550 ## $w g $a Ethnology $z [country of origin]
```

Provide for geographic subdivision of these headings by selecting the **May Subd Geog** radio button in the Subject Heading Proposal System template.

Example:

```
150 ## $a Canadians
550 ## $w g $a Ethnology $z Canada
```

b. Use of geographic subdivision. These headings are used only to designate the presence of nationalities *outside* their native countries. Therefore, they are never assigned without local subdivision. Whenever a nationality heading is assigned, further subdivide it by the place where the presence of the nationality is being discussed, for example, **Germans—Brazil**.

With the exception of American ethnic groups, specific nationalities in foreign countries are designated in this manner, rather than by composite names such as **German Brazilians**.

Note: Do not confuse this type of prohibited composite nationality name with names for true ethnic groups, i.e. groups with a common cultural and linguistic heritage, whose names are by chance in composite form, such as **French-Canadians**.

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1. General procedures. (Continued)

c. Nationalities within their own countries. Do not use nationality headings for works that discuss the people of a country actually residing within that country. Instead, use either the name of the country with an appropriate subdivision, a **[topic]—[place]** heading, or a combination of both. *Examples:*

651 #0 \$a United States \$x Social life and customs.
[*not* 650 #0 \$a Americans \$x Social life and customs.]

650 #0 \$a Anthropometry \$z Sweden.
[*not* 650 #0 \$a Swedes \$x Anthropometry.]

d. Ethnic group subdivisions under nationality headings. Within the restrictions of sec. 1.c., above, treat nationality headings as ethnic groups, assigning subdivisions used under ethnic groups when appropriate, for example, **Iranians—France—Economic conditions** (cf. H 1103).

e. Position of geographic subdivision. When using, under a nationality heading, a subdivision that is itself further subdivided by place, assign the geographic subdivision as the final element, for example, **French—Employment—Germany**.

f. Nationalities in more than one foreign country. For works that discuss a specific nationality in several countries, use the subdivision **—Foreign countries** under the appropriate nationality heading. *Examples:*

650 #0 \$a Italians \$z Foreign countries.
650 #0 \$a Americans \$x Employment \$z Foreign countries.

Note: The subdivision **—Foreign countries** is free-floating when used under nationality headings.

2. *Procedures for nationalities in the United States.*

a. Establishing and assigning headings. Establish headings for individual nationalities living in the United States in the composite form [...] **Americans** (*May Subd Geog*), for example, **Japanese Americans** (*May Subd Geog*), **German Americans** (*May Subd Geog*). Do not hyphenate these headings.

These headings represent the permanent residents of the United States, including naturalized citizens. For **aliens-noncitizens** living in the United States, students from abroad, etc., assign a heading of the type described in the general procedures section on pp. 1-2 of this instruction sheet, for example, **Japanese—United States**, **Germans—United States**.

Do not use **—United States** as a geographic subdivision directly after headings of the type [...] **Americans**, nor after subdivisions used under these headings that are further subdivided by place. Do not use **—United States** after headings qualified by the adjective [...] **American**. Names of states or localities within the United States may, however, be used as geographic subdivisions under these headings. *Examples:*

650 #0 \$a Asian Americans.
[*not* 650 #0 \$a Asian Americans \$z United States.]

650 #0 \$a Asian Americans \$z Maryland.

650 #0 \$a Asian Americans \$x Education.
[*not* 650 #0 \$a Asian Americans \$x Education \$z United States.]

650 #0 \$a Asian Americans \$x Education \$z California \$z San Francisco.

650 #0 \$a Mexican American teachers.
[*not* 650 #0 \$a Mexican American teachers \$z United States.]

650 #0 \$a Mexican American teachers \$z Texas.

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2. Procedures for nationalities in the United States. (Continued)

b. Reference pattern. Provide the following references for [...] **Americans** headings:

```
150 ## $a [...] Americans
450 ## $a [...] Americans $z United States
550 ## $w g $a Ethnology $z United States
550 ## $w g $a [nationality] $z United States
```

Example:

```
150 ## $a German Americans
450 ## $a German Americans $z United States
550 ## $w g $a Ethnology $z United States
550 ## $w g $a Germans $z United States
```

c. Ethnic groups with composite names. Do not establish names for groups of Americans already identified with ethnic groups whose names are in composite form. For example, use **Russian Germans—United States** [*not* **Russian German Americans**]; use **French Canadians—United States** [*not* **French Canadian Americans**].

d. —Foreign countries. Use the subdivision —**Foreign countries** under headings of this type in accordance with the guidelines described in sec. 1.f, above.