*BACKGROUND: In 1981 the subdivisions –**Relations (general) with [...]**, –**Relations (general) with foreign countries**, –**Relations (military) with [...]**, and –**Relations (military) with foreign countries** were discontinued.*

1. General rule. Use the following free-floating subdivisions further subdivided by a specific place when appropriate:

>
> –**Relations** *(May Subd Geog)*
>> Use under names of regions, countries, cities, etc. for general
>> relations between one region or jurisdiction and another, and under individual religions and Christian denominations for relations between one religion or denomination and another.

>
> –**Military relations**   *(May Subd Geog)*
>
>> Use under names of regions, countries, cities, etc. for non-hostile
>> military relations and/or cooperation between one region or jurisdiction
>> and another.

*Note: For works on diplomatic relations among regions and countries, use the subdivision –**Foreign relations** under names of countries and regions larger than countries.   See H 1629 for instructions on its use.*

H 1996   Relations and Military Relations

2. *Relations between one region or jurisdiction and another*.

a. General rule. Further subdivide **–Relations** and **–Military relations** by region or country to designate relations with a specific region or country, following normal rules for geographic subdivision (cf. H 830).   If they are so subdivided, make an additional subject entry with the two geographic names in reversed positions.   *Examples:*

```
651 #0 $a United States $x Relations $z China.
651 #0 $a China $x Relations $z United States.

651 #0 $a Murcia (Spain : Region) $x Relations $z Latin America.
651 #0 $a Latin America $x Relations $z Spain $z Murcia (Region)
```

b. Relations within a single country. As a general rule, do not use these subdivisions to bring out relations between regions or jurisdictions within the same country, except when it is necessary to designate historical relationships, such as the relations between a country and a locality of the country at the time when it was an independent jurisdiction. *Example:*

> *Title: Relations between pre-1965 Tibet and China.*
> ```
> 651 #0 $a Tibet (China) $x Relations $z China.
> 651 #0 $a China $x Relations $z China $z Tibet.
> ```

c. Relations with three or more regions or jurisdictions. Use the free-floating subdivisions **–Relations** and **–Military relations** for the general relations or military relations of a region or jurisdiction with three or more regions or jurisdictions. *Example:*

> *Title: Mission to civilize: the French way.*
> ```
> 651 #0 $a France $x Relations.
> 650 #0 $a Civilization, Modern $x French influences
> ```

3. Relations between one religion or Christian denomination and another.

   a. General rule. Further subdivide **–Relations** by a religion or Christian denomination to designate relations with a specific denomination or religion.   If **–Relations** is so subdivided, make an additional subject entry with the religions or denominations in reversed positions. *Example:*

   Title: Sacred conversations and the evolution of dialogue
```
610 20 $a Catholic Church $x Relations $x Islam
650 #0 $a Islam $x Relations $x Catholic Church
```

   Editorially establish each use of a further subdivision by religion or denomination.

   Do not interpose geographic subdivisions between the subdivision **–Relations** and the subdivision for the religion or denomination.

   b. Relations with Christianity. If Christianity is used as a subdivision, make an additional subject entry in the form **Christianity and other religions—[religion]** (e.g., **Islam—Relations—Christianity**; **Christianity and other religions—Islam**). Editorially establish each heading of this type. *Example:*

   Title: Buddhism and Christianity
```
650 #0 $a Buddhism $x Relations $x Christianity.
650 #0 $a Christianity and other religions $x Buddhism.
```