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.
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.

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 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.